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About the Institute
The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

An 21

Herbals critical
+ originals

Nth Herbals
2nd. sent
to press

H 5

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY JANUARY 16 1937

Ap 16

p42.

OLD GARDEN ROSES. By EDWARD A. BUNYARD. Country Life. 15s.

Mr. Bunyard, who has already done much to save many of the old-fashioned roses from oblivion, now writes about them so charmingly that this book must go far to bring them back into favour. His arguments in their support given in the introduction will appeal to many who find the newer roses disappointing. He laments the unfortunate tendency of to-day to demand that all roses must follow the "latest Paris mode," and says with regard to the "fevered scarlet" of some of our modern Polyanthas: "I have yet to find the true setting for these, possibly in some Corbusier-haunted suburb."

The old roses that have survived the chances of fortune for centuries and are often found competing with weeds and neglect in old gardens, have a sturdier and longer-lived than the pampered new ones, and they have not lost their scent (though they have bequealthed it to some of their descendants). Comparing scents, Mr. Bunyard speaks of the "contralto" scent of R. rugosa Parfum de l'Hay "in contrast with the Tea's soprano." In addition, the old roses have the charm of historic association:—

From an early Seventeenth-Century Persian Embroidery

"To have in our garden the very rose of which Petrarch or Chaucer wrote, or one which Botticelli or Crivelli painted so lovingly, will, to most of us, lend an added glow to its beauty.

The first part of the book deals with the history of the rose, both legendary and scientific. The author follows it from the home of its ancestors in Persia, Armenia, Syria and China, and traces it in the literature and art of early Greece, Rome, Egypt and Arabia, through the Middle Ages and renaissance in Europe right up to modern times, trying where possible to identify the various types from chance allusions and descriptions which are often incomplete and from representations often highly conventionalized. The illustrations of this section are reproductions of early embroidery, pottery and drawings from various countries, and a number of Renaissance paintings in which the rose is depicted.

In every country the rose seems to have given rise to charming legends and it has played an important part both in religious ritual and in everyday custom. The origin of the term *sub rosa* is given here as resulting from the fact that chaplets of roses were the Roman equivalent of the dinner jacket and that "after-dinner gossip was privileged, and statements made *sub rosa* when the wreathed heads were rose-crowned, had the confidential respect of diplomatic conversations." "The right wearing of chaplets and flowers became an important ritual; as rigid as that which binds us to-day in sartorial matters." Then follows the story, which rather overproves the point, of the unfortunate Roman who was thrown into prison for wearing roses in the afternoon. The Wilton diptych provides a problem for the rosarian, for although no yellow roses had reached England in the fourteenth century, the ground under the angel's feet in the left-hand corner is strewn with the most modern-looking globular yellow roses.

In the second part of the book Mr. Bunyard turns from history and legend to botany and scientific description. He points out the characteristic features of each family of roses, and these are also illustrated by careful pencil drawings by Frances L. Bunyard. After this follows a list, with descriptions, of all the roses known to be in cultivation before 1840 (and a few later ones) arranged in family groups; each group being preceded by notes giving the country of origin of the species from which the group sprang and the names (when known) of the men who hybridized them and introduced new forms.

Some of the descriptions are from personal observation, and most of the groups are represented by a photograph, but in some cases the plant has been lost to cultivation and the description is quoted from earlier authorities "in the hope that a few may be still in existence."

v

Paul, A. W. ('13)
The Literature of the Rose. Journ. Roy.
Hort. Soc. Vol XXXIX pp 29-38. 1913

Monardes, Nicolas — Rose (refs in Paul's paper (1913)
De rosa et partibus ejus
reperta in Clusius' Exotericum 1605

Swerts' Florilegium 1612

Hortus Eystettensis (1613. figures 21 bis)

Rosenberg's Rhodologia 1620, 1626, 1631

Bibliography of rose literature by Thory (1818)
appended to Vol I of Redouté's "Les Roses"
Less comprehensive are:—
Bibliografia de la Rosa. D Mariano Vegara

Cambridge Modern History [R. 500. C. 2]

Use / term Renaissance [Orig. Diff. defines R. as beginning in Italy in 14th century & Continuation to 15th & 16th centuries / less antagonistic to mediæval than Mod. Hist.]

Chap XVI
"The Classical Renaissance" by R. C. Jebb.

p532 (1902 ed.)
"The Renaissance, in the larger sense / the term, is the whole process of transition in Europe from the mediæval to the modern order". Broad definition / renaissance

p582
Britain produced in the 16th century (no scholar / the first rank) the Scot George Buchanan (1506-82) who ranks among the most eminent writers of Latin. British presses in 16th century sent forth few books that addressed a learned European public. Down / Renaissance in England

Moves in 17th century of the European intellect [illegible] less than English learning from humanism; important contributions of the earliest English name / first magnitude is Richard Bentley.

English versions / classics circulated in a cruder form than the original. Chapman's Homer, Holland's Plutarch & Italian authors did much to encourage / stimulate English translators of Renaissance.

p583
Milton best illustrates the various sources of culture, ancient - modern / but more especially Italian - English. Italian was available for English men not long before / when had become accessible for English drama - Shakespeare is supreme expression of Renaissance.

p583. Regards Elizabethan drama - Shakespeare is supreme expression / the common characteristic

p532
Humanism was "born" - Italy / a new fealty for the past greatness of Rome.

pp 538-9
Francesco Petrarca (1304-74) "was the first who zealously collected Latin manuscripts, inscriptions & coins. He was the first typical humanist - in his estimation of Latin style. In a letter to Boccaccio he remarks that the resemblance / modern's walk & his

ancient model should not be that of a portrait of the original, but rather the family likeness of the child to parent.

p537

Compares his [illegible] that of Goethe.

p540

Petrarch was not a Greek scholar. "I had thrown myself into the work", he says "with eager hope & keen desire. But the strangeness of the foreign tongue, & the early departure of my teacher, baffled my purpose." ... No aids to the acquisition of Greek then existed in the Latin or the Italian language. The rudiments of grammar & vocabulary could be acquired only from a Greek-speaking teacher.

pp 520–1

The Italian revival of Greek in the fourteenth & fifteenth centuries was effected mainly by a small number of highly-accomplished Greeks, who were induced to settle as professors at Florence & other centres.

p541

Boccaccio was inspired by Petrarch to study Greek.

The man with whom the revival of Greek learning in the West began was Manuel Chrysoloras MANUEL CHRYSOLORAS who lectured on Greek at Florence from 1397 to 1400. A Byzantine of good family. His coming made an epoch in the history of European letters. For the first time Italians were drawn into sympathy with the ancient Greek mind.

p542

The movement initiated by Chrysoloras was continued by several of his compatriots, many of whom came to Italy between 1400 & the capture of Constantinople in 1453. The restoration of Greek letters in Italy preceded the fall of the Eastern Empire, & was not, as has sometimes been supposed, a result of [illegible]. The Greeks who chiefly effected the [illegible] caused by that event.

revival were drawn westward by the demand for teachers. The subsequent break-up of Byzantine society sent over, no doubt, a fresh stream of exiles, & reinforced the ranks of Hellenism in the West; but by that time Greek studies in Italy were already vigorous.

p 553

MONTEFELTRO

In the fifteenth century Federigo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino collected a great library. During fourteen years a large staff of scribes was constantly occupied in adding to this collection, & no printed book was suffered to profane it.

Contempt of printing

p 564

Jebb dates the end or beginning of the end of the Italian Renaissance from 1527

p 566

In the interval between Petrarch & that of Leo X*, a space of about a hundred & seventy years, ardent & unceasing labours bridged the gulf between the mediaeval & modern world

The work preeminently of the Italian Renaissance claims the lasting gratitude of mankind.

p 565 *Pope Leo X of (1513–21)

p 568

Long before the renaissance had run its course in Italy, its influences had begun to pass the Alps. Erasmus was the herald of humanism in the north.

p 571

Erasmus "was not, indeed, a Scaliger, a Casaubon, a Bentley. He did not contribute in the same sense, or in a similar degree, to the progress of scientific scholarship. But no one else so effectively propagated the influence of humanism."

p571

"In Italy, the whole movement of the renaissance is virtually identical with the restoration of classical learning. It is otherwise when we follow that movement into northern Europe. Humanism is still, indeed, the principal agent in the spiritual awakening; but the spectacle is far more varied. p577 Above all the 5th century of Reuchlin and Erasmus is the

p574

Joachim Camerarius (1500-1574) was the friend & biographer of Melanchthon.

p574

In German mind has not the Italian's instinctive sympathy for pagan spirit. Germany drew from the classical revival ..... but what was peculiar to itself. "The Teutonic genius, when it moulded & made all things its own, remained, amid all the influences of mediaeval, renaissance & modern culture, sturdily itself.

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p575

The first period of Humanism in Germany presents a character sharply different from that which marked the Italian. So far as concerns the main current of intellectual & literary interests, the German Renaissance & Reformation

p576

"German speech humanity is superseded, rude to salt & style lacks wit"

p577

There is a notable difference between the Italian & German mind in relation to antiquity. The Italian surrendered itself, without reserve, to classical antiquity: the Italian desire was to absorb the classical spirit, & reproduce it with artistic fidelity. The French mind, on the other hand, when brought into contact with the antique,

always present is originality + independence. It contemplated the works of the ancients with intelligent sympathy, + with self-possessed detachment, adopted the classical models that it admired, but blended them with qualities + ideas of its own; so that the art-form is not a reproduction, but a new result. This may be traced in the French architecture + sculpture of the Renaissance no less than in the Critic + literature.

Eyton p 579 felt the movement of the Renaissance somewhat later than France, + with less instinctive sympathy.

I like to Record p 583 leaving thus presents varying aspects in the several countries to which it passed from Italy, the essential gift which it brought was the same for all. That gift was the recovery of an inheritance which men had temporarily lost; ~~and to~~ ~~rediscover itself~~ .... The creative mind of ancient Greece was the greatest artistic force which the world has seen. ... + less than any of its products have been fruitful in every province of knowledge.

~~Enchanted~~ Pafan p 5 edition

"The Renaissance" possesses a unity of object rather than of time. Neither the ante-cedents nor the posterior limits of the movement are precisely marked."

Chapter XVII p 505

M. R. James. The Christian Renaissance

1913 includes the 17th century. uses Transl Renaissance in a sense that

"The three centuries, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth, ... had each its special form of contribution to the movement that we have called the Christian Renaissance. The fifteenth

century was the age of collection: the documents were brought together & the great libraries formed. The sixteenth century was the age of publication. What had been received was given to the world by the great scholar-printers. And the seventeenth century was the age of criticism: on the documents now before them, men settled the questions & the improvement of texts & the elucidation of subject-matter, to an extent which would have been impossible to their predecessors.

Francisci Petrarcae Epistolae de Rebus familiaribus. Acton C. 50.403

Vol III

p 124 Epistola II Petrarca Johanni de Certaldo Boccaccio

"Vdam mihi alienos dictos ac mentis suos ornare falcr est animus, non stilum; nisi vel prisco auctore, vel mutatione insigni, ut mutatione apium e multis et variis floribus mel unum fit:

... Et est sane cuique naturaliter ut in vultu ita et gestu, ac voce et sermone quidam suum ac proprium, quod colere et castigare quam mutare cum facilius tum melius atque felicius sit.

...

p 125 Nolo ducem qui me vincat sed praecedat: sint cura cum duce oculi, sit iudicium, sit libertas

p 126 Lego apud Virgilium, quod Flaccum apud Varium, apud Tullium, nec semel legi sed millies, nec cucurri sed incubui et totis ingenii viribus immoratus sum. Mane Comedi quod sero digererem; hausi puer quod senex ruminarem. Haec se mihi tam familiariter ingessere, et non modo memoriae sed medullis affixa sunt, unumque cum ingenio facta sunt meo, ut etsi pene omnem vidam amplius non legantur, ipsa quidem haerenti actis

When I have consumed it by, I have ruminated it. man

a intima animi parte radicibus, sed ut eadem
obliviscar auctorem; quippe qui longo usu,
et possessione continua, et turba talium obsessus,
nec cuius sint certe, nec aliena meminerim.

pl 25
Sum quem similitudo delectet, non
identitas.

Sum qui salus rear duce carnisse, quem
cogi per omnia ducem sequi. (Sues ne
Nolo ducem

Ille enim ait in septimo divini operis
Soliloque invitat acerno
Mutabo ergo, et loco illius ponesta:
e sede verendus acerna; omnino enim
acernam esse sedem vdui Romani Imperii, cum
equus Troiani ex ædibus apud ipsum
Virgilium sit acernus; ut sicut in
theologicis lignum humanae primo causa miseriae
post salutis, sic in poeticis non modo lignum
idem genere, sed arbor eadem specie sit
vdivivi Imperii materia quoque ruinae fuit.

Tatham H R. Francesco Petrarca 456.6.92?
2 vols. London 1925, 1926 16.1)

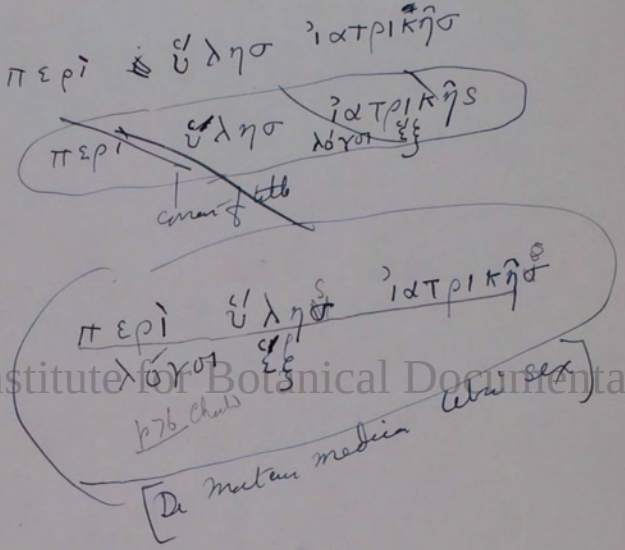
Epistolae de Rebus Familiaribus. Libri XXIV
et Sine Titulo 18. Fracassetti. Florence 1859.
3 vols oct.

F XXII. 2. (Fac III 124, 125
Letter Boccaccio p29) 1=5 1892 collected vols.

"I want one whom me loves, not one dog
me behind him in chains, I want have the use of
my own eyes, my judgment & my full freedom.

Trinity College [N. 4. 7]
Dioscorides. Greek Aldine

At end
Omnes sunt quaterni. praeter novissimum. is.
n. quinternus



Theophrasti
περὶ φυτῶν ~~ἱστορίαι~~ ἱστορίαι βιβλία δέκα
ps8 chard

Same also in Latin
Theophrasti de historia plantarum libri decem
Trans V. 3. 81

Greek ed in Aristotle [1st printed Greek edition included in the Aldine Greek edition of Aristotle]

Vespasiano

Federigo, Duke of Urbino (1422–1482)

p102

"We come now to consider ~~a~~ when high esteem the Duke held all Greek & Latin writers, sacred as well as secular. He alone had a mind & does things as have been done for a thousand years & more; that is, to create the finest library since ancient times. He spared neither cost nor labour, when he knew of a fine book, whether in Italy or not, he would send for it. It is now fourteen & more years since he began the library, & he always employed, in Urbino, in Florence & in other places, twenty or forty scribes in his service. ""

The Duke, having completed this noble work at the great cost of twenty thousand ducats, besides the many other excellent provisions to all he made, determined to have every quire ~~written~~ of every book, his work finished & bound, illuminated & covered in scarlet & silver. Beginning with the Bible, as the chief, he had it covered with gold brocade, fitted with clasps of silver, the Greek & Latin doctors & philosophers, the histories, the books on medicine & the modern doctors, a rich & magnificent series. In this library all the books are supplied with gold & written with the pen, & had there been one printed & illuminated there would have been ashamed in such company."

p104

p107

"The duke's son ~~who~~ was put "under a learned young man who taught him Greek & Latin. ~~was~~ was expressly charged by the Duke to let him have no traffic with any folk, in order that he might answer assume the grave temperament which nature had given him."

Dioscorides. 1478. Latin. BM Short Catalogue 54 b. l. 4. 13

Proctor # 7241
Ham * 6258

information fr Mr Crescent

Colle = Colle di Valdesa
S of Florence + N of Siena + Perugia

no copy in University Library or in any of College libraries
No copy at Bristol Mus. S Kensington

Bristol Museum. April 29.37. Catalogue

Apist

Incipit [M]ulti voluerunt auctores antiqde virtutibus h'ba[rr]
compõe olez scribẽ, etc. Expl Explicit dyascorides
qẽ petrus paduanẽsis legendo coexit exponendo
ẽ utilem sũt i lucez deduxit, etc. [Concluding
words] an alphabetical nomenclature of herbs

Impressus colle p magistrum johem allemanum
de medemblick, 1478, mense julii
Written letter-press, pagination & catchwords. 103
leaves, printed in double columns, 47 lines on
full column. Sig a–h; A–F; 6 to most part in 8.
Wide marginal glosses beginning: Notãdum qd libri dioscoridis
dicti duplex ẽ perit ordinatio etc

Book in 2 columns. modern bound. Marginal glosses occupy the top of the
first page extends the sides + body on 8 first page like
part, to text. The beginning of the marginal glosses on first page looks like
(see April 29. 3) the beginning of the book
Very beautiful type & manuscript like. Some but
clear. Small united letters ct st & capital ẽ
seem. e.g.

a Rnoglossos

The book ends with an alphabetical list of herbs. This is often omitted.
For my copy of beginning + end see slip

Juncta of "seed in ferns (Translation, to 1499 Aldine)

Junctas Desunctas

Adiantum . no flower or seed
Trichomanes (no mentn)
Asplenum flowerless seedless
Thelypteris (no mentn)
Polypodii (" "
Pteris with flowers - with seed
Lonchitis etera - (no mentn)
Phullitis (no mentn)

mentn tres Adiantum, Asplenum &
Pteris an with flower or seed. In 5.
de ferns tres ay mentioned, nothing
said dem reproduction

Codex Vindob. 315 recto = Sonchus arvensis (fide Emm.)

Σόνχος τραχυς

Arber t. 1 , Gunther p. 172

C. V. 322 verso στρατιώτης ο χιλιόφυλλος

= Ferula sp (fide Emm.)

Arber t. 2 , Gunther p. 497

C. V. 178 verso ἱπποκρηπίδιος = Lotus ornithopodioides (fide Emm.)

Plenum per
Capitis vitium accens

ΚΟΡΩΝΟΠΟΥΣ 178 verso . Lotus ornata pedibus L. / fide Emmanuel. tes Mpp II 18

ΦΑCΙΟΛΟC 370 V

λ ΦΑCΙΟΛΟC

CΟΓΧΟC ΤΡΑΧΥC 315 Recto V = Sonchus arvensis L. fide Emmanuel tes Mpp. II

ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΗC Ο ΧΙΛΙΟΦΥΛΛΟC 322 Verso V = Ferula sp. fide Emmanuel tes Mpp II

p17 (This follows after p 3/4 note

Neque mirandum est, quod Maximilianes II vir alias de litterarum studiis imprimis meritus quique bibliothecae magna impensa augendae sedulam operam dabat, inter belle sumptuosa et rei publicae administrationem angustiis interdum perurgeae oppressus non ipse de codice tam ingenti pro illa aetate pretio comparando cogitaverit, sed eum bibliothecae Caesareae a Busbeckio offerri passus sit. Cui opinioni minime obstare videtur, quod Busbeckius solitam nominis sui adnotationem, quam codicibus a. 1562 a se bibliothecae inlatis inscripserat[3] in Dioscoride libro aliquot annis post empto et bibliothecae tradito omisit.

3 fortasse A. de Busbecke comparavit Constantinopoli (This is by Antonius de Premestein)

Juliana born abt 463. Father Flavius Anicius Olybrius Emperor / Western Empire 4 months = 473 per aliquot menses

Lived in Rome / Turkey. Remained in churches Constantinople born of the marriage about last Flavius abt 480

f. patricia Lady, Anicia Juliana, Daughter of Flavius Anicius Olybrius, who f. for months in 472 was Emperor of West. 19
probably more
per aliquot menses
some few days
& wealthy patrician Lady of Constantinople

Juliana married circ 484 to Flavius Areobindus Dagalaifus

Anicia Juliana was remarkable for her architectural & church building activities. She lived on into the reign of Justinian + died circ 527 or 528 — an old woman.

Krateros Isabal - the genealogist (see p 458) given as "ineunte saec. a. Chr. n. I compositum

~~p 15~~ p 15 footnote
~~Busbeckius~~ Busbecque helped Malteli & Letter has see Entan [manuscripts]
Dioscorides when he was Ambassador of Constantinople

(Le 1565. Preface:—
(De Busbecq) duo Dioscoridis antiquissima exemplaria
Constantinopoli unum bonum secum tulit, quorum alterum
Antonio Cateugeno patritio Constantinopolitano
~~dum vel~~ alterum cuidam Imperatoris Interpreti'
(Dragomanum Turcae vocant) mei tantum
invandi causa, mutuo accepta referebat
eventually accepted he never kept

p 16. Immediately after Latin letter he gives:—
Neque tamen statim post reditum Busbeckio contigit
immediately
ut pretium Constitutum sive Caesaris, ut ~~eum~~ animo fuerat, liberalitate sive de sua pecunia
The money not actually received by Busbecq when, after 4 years in the Empire.

expederet. Etenim anno 1565 codicem nondum
in Occidente fuisse apparet ex silentio Petri Andreae
Matthioli medici Caesarei, qui in commentariis
ad Dioscoridem celeberrimis hoc anno demum
in volgus emissis duos quidem alios libros a
Busbeckio sibi commodatos adfert (ex februte
copied on proves sheet), hunc autem vetustissimum,
ex cuius picturis maximam utilitatem
capere poterat, omnino non memorat.

p16 The part where was worm eaten was the wooden cover which
still exists. formate 2

Ferdinand I as Busbeqg's employer.

3. Quominus hoc argumentum vehementius urgeamus,
ea sane impedierunt, quod Matthiolus inde ab anno
fere 1562 non Vindobonae, sed Tridenti commorabatur

Continuing on after "memorat" above:—
Porro annis 1566–1568 bellum gerebatur inter Maximilianum
II Caesarem et Turcas, quo quidem nullum omnino
commercium inter nostrarum partium homines et
Muselmannos fuisse certum est. Anno demum 1569
pace inter utrosque composita codicem Busbeckio
auctore Vindobonam translatum esse mihi iam
constat. Solus enim hic annus superest, quoniam
proximo 1570 Busbeckius ex aula Caesarea in
Hispaniam decessit.

In a letter (p17) of Crato of Crafftheim 1569, he wrote
(about Busbeq) Nactus est nuper Dioscoridem
manuscriptum cum picturis, quae magna ex parte magis
fictae quam pictae videntur. Liber vetus est
centum aureis fictae quam pictae videntur numinis Patronicis Constantinopoli emptus

× × × p17

Anno igitur 1569 Augerium de Busbeckē
desiderio illi codicis comparandi, quod tam
diu foverat, satisfecisse certum videtur. Pretium
vero, quod pependit, idem fuit, quod ab illo in
litteris a. 1562 indicatum erat, aurei
scilicet sive ducati centum, qua de re
Hugonis Blotii in relatione, quam mox
citabimus, testimonium accedit. Sed num
Busbeckius re vera contigerit, quod a. 1562 in
votis fuerat, ut ipsum Caesarem ad
pretium illud erogandum impelleret, mihi
quidem valde dubium est. Nam, quod
imprimis tenendum est, et Crato et Clusius
litteris illis a. 1569 haud obscure significant
emptum a D. Augerio Busbeckio Dioscoridis exemplar,
et Hugo Blotius, qui inde ab a. 1575 bibliothecarii Caesarei munere fungebatur,
in relatione ad ipsum imperatorem Maximilianum
II a. 1576 scripta memorat deperditum videri
Dioscoridem quendam vetustissimum, Constantinopoli
ni fallor, ab Augerio a Busbeckio 100 aureis
emptum.

(Go back in post to first names &
"neque mirandum" - p. 1. 7 note

Modo ne confundamus
hunc codicem qui inter libros Dioscoridis
manuscriptos Constantinopolitani (C)
vocabulo designatur.

[Codex Vind. Med. Gr. I] Cod. Vind. Med. Gr. I.
(Dioscorides Constant. (C))

Copied at Nat Hist Mus & Check
with Karabacek 295 dom Dioscorides
May 19. 37

1565 Meltzli

Praefatio * * 4

Me summopere inter Clarissimos Viri Augerius de Busbeke Belga, quicumis continuos septem apud Solimanum Turcarum Imperatorem, pro Caesare Ferdinando Oratorem egit: Siquidem is duo Dioscoridis exemplaria antiquissima Constantinopoli secum tulit, quorum alterum Antonio Categuseno patricio Constantinopolitano, alterum & eundem Imperatoris Interpreti (Dragomanum Turcae vocant) mei tantum juvandi causa, mutuò accepta referebat. Quorum exemplarium auxilio non solum plura multis in locis Dioscoridis exemplar quod publicè circumfertur, sed etiam Ruellii ipsius versionem castigaverimus, ut ex quàm plurimis adnotationibus cuilibet facilè intelligi.

(2 dioscorides sent myself 1554 & 1558 prefaces)

Angullara L (1561) small octavo

Fust "Parere" addressed by
excellent M. Luigi Angullara

~~to~~ "All' eccellentiss. Signor Ludovico Demochares
di Roccaforte medico degnissimo della
Illustriss. Madama Margherita di
Francia, Duchessa di Berri, ~~sole~~ sorella
unica del Christianiss. Re Henrico secondo.

14 Pareri addressed ad diffuse people.

Lynn Thorndike

Rufinus: A Forgotten Redactor of the
Thirteenth Century. pp 63–76

I. Thinks Rufinus may be less derived & MS
in Laurentian Library of Florence, than definite
original. He wants to see Albertus does
not quote or plagiarise for him.

Bib Vol 18 1932
P. 340.2.6.11.18

Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke [870.a.18] 25

Kommission f. d. Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. Bd I Leipzig 1925

Vd III p XXI-XXVI Introduction & material & descendy incunabula (in English) mainly

Vd I. Einleitung p XI use word Wiegendrucke & books print in 1500 + also ~~E~~ 1st in die ersten Monate & 15-01 is - dispute day than compare & beginning & the year.

~~His~~ Ihr Catalogue is pursued & the Prussian Staats bibliothek

Vd III p XXVI All known copies an item Arrangement number does not exceed 10; then more than 10 copies are known, eg those belongs to the collection mentioned in Minerva an old.

Bartholomaeus anglicus

Ein Englischer Minorit, der, vorher in Paris, seit 1231 Lektor des deutschen Minoritenstudiums in Magdeburg war. Seine Enzyklopädie wird fälschlich dem Bartholomaeus de Glanville († um 1360) zugeschrieben, der gleichfalls Engländer und gleichfalls Minorit war.

gros um 1470 f ed. 1. f De proprietatibus rerum

Other: - Cambridge V.L.

+ um 1495 V.L. f

just Dan's Tierras translate when: also

Albertus Magnus 1193 aff 1206 d. 1280 in Cologne 26
Gesamtausgabe Bishop, Regensburg 1260–62

1° ed., de animalibus minus de vegetabilibus.
Hrsg. Fernandus Cordubensis
Rom: Sixtus Riessinger. 1478
Cord. Univ. Lib.

1. A– Al
2 Al – Arz
3. As – Ben
4 Ben Brev
5 Brev – Bz
6 Cab – Conf (1934)

Melchior Adam 1620

Brunfels d. 1534 p 22
Eunicus Cordus d. 1535 24
Paracelsus d. 1541 28
Cordus d. 1544 42
Tragus 1554 247
Gesner d. 1565 146
Fuchs 1566 172
Ranwolff 1596 246
Dodoens 1607 258
Lonicer 1586 278
Tabernaemontanus 1590 314
Camerarius 344
Clusius d. 1609 407
Felix Platter d. 1614 427

---

p 25. Eunicus Cordus had been taught by (at first) Ioannes Manardus
p 72 Anacum) the use of tonette as read by Tragus.

Winkler L (1934 Cordus Dispensatorium facsimile 2 columned note 28

Cordus passed thro' Nuremberg in 1542
Good explanatory introduction & account
of the edits

p 26a. Then's a section called "Quid
pro quo"

simplicia, quae aliorum facultate
remedium possunt supponi possunt
Medici consilio
for vain?

Lit sens tr. to Quid pro Quo
referred to by Cole as a regular pharmaceutical
term.

Many of the medicines named have an
enormous number of ingredients
e.g. Theriaca Andromachi sens &
Antiochum has 60 ingredients
Then is an Appendix (p 250) ex scripta
D. I Acobi Sylvii Medici
Parisien pro usu huius Pharmacopoeae.
The book ends on — "Secalem vinum
Pharmacopolam esse convenit.

See title page (modern) copied opposite

Pharmacorum
omnium, quae quidem in
usu sunt, conficiendorum ratio

Vulgo vocant
Dispensato-
rium pharmacopolarum,
Ex omni genere bonorum autorum, cum Vederum (tum)
recentium collectum, & Scholiis utilissimis illustra-
tum, in quibus dilucidè, plurium simplicium hactè
nus non cognitorum, vera notitia traditur.

Autore
Valerio Cordo ------ Nos = mit Valerius
Cordus mit für den prom
Sylvius Pannier
Item ------
De electione, repositione, & duratione
simplicium.
De adulterationibus quorundam simplicium.
Simplici aliquo absoluto scripto, Quid sit
accipiendum *
Ἀντιβαλανικὸν, id est, Succedanea, seu
substituta
Quid pro Quo.
mist. d.
mispun. fid.
Quidem eorum pharmacopolam esse conveniat

Cum Indice Copioso
Norimbergae apud
Fr. Petreium

* This is an accurate
mean- in the precepts in cases where there might be
ay doubt.

The number of ingredients in the compound medicines is very large. In Theriacs and Mithridates it is usually about 70 but the drugs are of many simples.

As an example we may take
Electuarium Letitiae Galeni ex Nicolao Myrepso

℞ Florum ocimi Charyophyllati
Croci
Zedoariae
Xylobalsami; pro quo lignum aloes, quum in ista descriptione non habeatur
Charyophyllorum
Corticum citrei mali
Cubebarum
Macis
Nucis muscatae
Styracis Calamitae ana 3 ij. s.
Anisi
Rasurae Eboris
Thymi
Epithymi ana 3 j.
Camphorae
Moschi
Ambrae
Margaritarum perforatum
Ossium de corde cervi ana 3 s.
Auri foliati meri, id est, purissimi, fingolt
Argenti foliati meri ana ℥ j
Sacchari albissimi
Fiat confectio solida

Si vero ~~vis~~ volueris facere in forma
liquii da sue opilatae, tunc adde
succi Cydoniorum
Pomorum odoratum dulcii
Borraginis
Vini veteris optimi, ana partes aequales
in tanta mensura quanta despumado et
decoquendo saccharo satisfuerit, nulla
enim aque saccharum dispari aut decoqui
ad spissitudinem debet, in hac confectione.
℥ Laeticiam colorisque bonitatem efficit.
Concoctionem iuvat, et Canitiem arcet.
digestiu (keeps 10 days)

i.e. ℥ 2 liquid for- 26 ingredients required, including
[illegible] Gold leaf, [illegible] silver leaf & pearls & amber

Hill, ~~H~~ A W. Preface & A Contribution to the Botany of Athos Peninsula by Turrill W. B. Kew. Bull. 1937 pp 197–8

Offical Blessed Monk at Karyes "who occupies his own search of plants & read a supposed medicinal importance." ... carries his "Flora" with him a large, blue, bulky book. "his Flora was nothing less than four manuscript folio volumes of Dioscorides, whom apparently he himself had copied out. His Flora he invariably used for determining any plant about which he could not make sure; & he could find his way in his books & identify his plants — plants not described — in remarkably rapidly.

April 1939

Blackwood's Magazine 1939 pp 581–649. P.900.c.43.236

& Blackwood 1934 p 649. He goes & him to

Herbalist Monk

spent possibly by his own hand.

---

now by an Mount monastic herbalist

A Botanical Excursion to Athos Peninsula

W. Schacht. The New Flora Sylva P.370.b.9.9

1937

p 145 An independent Republic; Monks written & rich state

Greek Orthodox Monasteries. Named Map 30 miles long

"Vicinity" Karyes = the village as to personal

Pinc apple. Ananas Sativa Lindl. [Replies these notes H.5.39

[Probably originally from Tropical America]

figured in 1558 in
Thevet, André. Les Singularitez de la France Antarctique, autrement nommée Amerique ... A Anvers, De l'imprimerie de Christophle Plantin à la Licorne d'Or. 1558 H032
(p 87)

Probably the earliest surviving painting of the fruit is in British Mus. [Addit. MS. 5253]
probably painted by John White who was connected with Raleigh's attempt to found a colony in Virginia. This drawing is reproduced in black & white in Gardeners Chronicle, Ser III, vol. 73, 1923, p. 201. [Savage 1923] This plate 1585-93

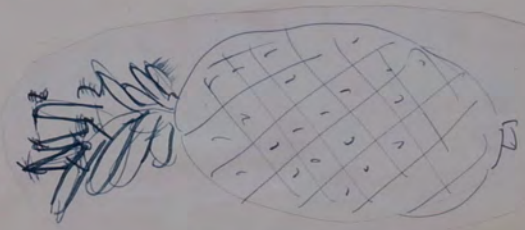
Pineapple was brought to England rather late.
John Evelyn's Diary. Aug 9. 1661 — [Barbados]
"I first saw y^e famous Queen Pine brought from Barbados presented to his Ma^tie, in the first that were ever seen in England were those sent to Cromwell four years since."
[There is said to be a print by Robert Trewe from a picture at Strawberry Hill, showing Charles II receiving a pine apple from Rose his gardener]

VI II p 133

footnote p 133

Evelyn also mentions a "King Pine" given to the King from Barbados in Aug 19. 1668, & says it is the first he ever saw. This is generally regarded as a slip of Evelyn's, but actually he is right, the King Pine being a different race with specially large fruit. See Freems Herbal Vol I p 156

White's pineapple



The Autobiography of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury: edited by W.H. Dircks.
London 1808

p 36

"In the meanwhile I conceive it a fine study, and worthy a gentleman, to be a good botanic, that so he may know the nature of all herbs & plants, being our fellow-creatures, & made for the use of man; & which purpose it will be fit for him to call out of some good herbal all the icones together, with the descriptions them, & to lay by themselves all such as grow in England; & afterwards select again such as usually grow by the highway-side, in meadows, by wells, or in orchards, or in corn-fields, or in dry & mountainous places, or on walls, or in rainy places, such & from by the sea-side; for they being done, & the said icones being ordinarily carried by themselves, or by their servants, one may presently find any herb be met withal, especially the said flowers be truly coloured. Afterwards it will not be amiss to distinguish by themselves such herbs as are in gardens & are edible, & are transplanted hither.

As for those plants which will endure our clime, though the knowledge of them be worthy of a gentleman, & therefore fit to be learned, especially if they be kept over & drugges as medicinal; yet the icones of them are not so gentleman-like known as the former, unless it be when they is less dear & adulterately to said medicaments; ---

K.6.27

Cassii Iatrosophistae* Naturales ex-
medicinales quaestiones ℒ XXX IIII. circa
hominis naturā ex-morbos aliquot, Conrado Gesnero
medico Tigurino interprete, nunc primùm editae.
His accessit Catalogus Medicamentorum Simplicium
ex-Parabilium quae pestilentiae veneno adversantur,
.... auctore Antonio Schonebergero Tigurino,
medico

[*Hrynetowski speaks of this work as Gesners (Cassii Iatro-...)

Schonebergers book is kept separately.

Title page is:—
Catalogus Medicamentorum Simplicium sive
Expositio pestilentiae veneno adversantium
... auctore Antonio Schonebergero Tigurino,
medico. Ad Illustrissimum Principem Albertum
Marchionem Brandenburgensem Prussiae,
Stetinae, etc. Ducem.

Tigur excudebat Jacobus Gesnerus

The preface is dated from Cracovia Feb 12, 1561

Alphabetical listing with notes by K.A. on use-
fulness of antidotes
only 116 had recipes printed, more than the 50 pp
really mean
astonishing number of herbs & other remedies enumerated.
No Polish names given here.

Notes by K.A. on the only book by Schonebergers in
the University Library

1H(5)55

Hrynievecki, B. (1938) Anton Schneeberger (1530–1581) ein Schüler Konrad Gesners in Polen. Veröffentlichungen des Geobotanischen Institutes Rübel in Zürich. Heft. 13

p5. Schneeberger came in youth to Poland – remained there until his death

p7. b. Zürich 1530. Great-grandson of a Bavarian physician who settled in Zürich. † in 1465 was [illegible] given citizen rights for his services.

p8 in 1553 A. Schneeberger matriculated in Cracow. Krakau. † 1557 he went back to Zurich, returned via Geneva to Krakau. He visited Montpellier, † in 1558 took his doctor's degree in Philosophy + Medicine in Paris. He then returned to Krakau. He acted as [illegible] to the royal physician (p10), † went to Königsberg where he matriculated at the University

p10 He married two ladies belong to Polish families, Krakau. His first father-in-law was a physician, † his son (p11) an apothecary

Schneeberger was first a follower of Calvin, but eventually became a catholic

(p12) He found a gold medal (1569), the books for which are [illegible] & the heralds book plate which he inserted, which can be found in various libraries in Krakau, Lemberg etc (p. 12-13

One of Schneeberger's friends, Dr. Martin Foks, was a Scottish scholar (p. 22)

p28

He had close connexions with Poland, where many learning + men found important.

Hrynewiecki, B (1538)

p29

A Schneeberger wrote only one botanical work, his Catalogus, the first work published in Poland.

p31. In 1542 K. Gesner published in Zurich a handcatalogue with plant names in 4 languages, Latin, Greek, German, French: Following the example of his master, Schneeberger wrote a Catalogus Plantarum quarundam Latinè a Polonice conscriptus — 1551 Treasure p32

p32. His opinions varied

p33 He identified the plants of Poland as to and the books available at the time*, + added to Polish names, also he got the greatest of common people "I was not ashamed" the fact that he was a peasant woman.

p33 refers to honoring Gesner as his father.

* p34. He cites 27 authors, of whom Gesner, Mattioli, Bock, Ruel + Fuchs are the most frequently named, + Plin, Solen. Dioscorides any classical authorities.

p34. An alphabetical list of Latin plant names accompanied by the polish. Also a certain number of descriptive terms used in Polish botany are given

432 plant names, 270 of which are wild Polish plants.

p36. He noted down the plant names phonetically as they were the peasant dialect rather than the literary speech

Hrynicewiecki, B (1930) cont'd

p 36
A. Schneeberger's "Catalogus" was of great significance for Polish medical men, since at the same time someone with a good acquaintance with the scientific Latin plant-names for the newer species, identified these with the ~~Polish~~ names used in Poland. ~~Picture~~
see p. 38 known of principal Polish botanists of the 16th century.

p 55 Gesner speaks of Schneeberger as his
Chaunsanus dim discipulus

p 58. Johannes Crato (Crato = Krafft)
Krafftheim b. Breslau (1519-1585)
later Graf v. Melanchton,
A pupil of Luther, friend of
the court physician of the Emperors Ferdinand,
Maximilian & Rudolph.

Pineapple. Ananas sativa Lindl. 39

[Probably originally from Tropical America] replica J.H. (5) 33

figured in 1558 in :—

Thevet, André. Les singularitez de la France Antarctique, autrement nommée Amerique ... A Anvers, De l'imprimerie de Christophle Plantin à la Licorne d'Or. 1558 [see p. 87]

Probably the earliest surviving painting of the fruit is in British Mus. [Addet. MS 5253] probably painted by John White, who was connected with Raleigh's attempt to found a colony in Virginia. This drawing is reproduced in Clarke & White in Gardener's Chronicle, Ser III, vol. 73, 1923, p. 201 (Date given as 1585-93.)

The pineapple was first brought to England, according to John Evelyn, in 1657.

Diary. Aug 9. 1661 :—

" I first saw y famous Queen Pine brought from Barbados & presented to his Ma^tie; but the first that were ever seen in England were those sent to Cromwell four years since."

[There is said to be a print by Robert Grave after a picture at Strawberry Hill, showing Charles II receiving a pineapple from his gardener, Rose.]

Evelyn also mentions a "King Pine" given to the King from Barbados. The entry Aug 19. 1668, speaks of it as the first he has ever seen. This is generally regarded as a lapse of memory on Evelyn's part, but actually he is quite right; since the King Pine is a distinct race, with specially large fruit.

Linnaeus + Bauhin + Dodoens on names of Sparganium.
(Lob. uses them T.S. Tut. — Dod. says Sparganium = the next fig.)

Linnaeus changes S. ramosum of S. erectum 1st Hudson FL Anglica 1st ramosum

Plateanus sive Boutomon p 591. Dodoens Pemptades. 1583 [Adams 3.58.3]

40

The same figure is repeated on p 607 of the 1616 edition which Linnaeus possessed. (He did not mention possessing the 1583 one)

Gaspar Bauhin Theatre Botanici Liber primus 1658
This is the edition Linnaeus possessed. [N. 13.10] (vide Linnean Catalogue (Library))
uses name Sparganium ramosum Smith
picture above, but shows fruits also — see over for sketch.

41

Gerard Bauhin 1658

[N.13.10]

Bauhin
1658

S. simplex
He calls
"Sparganium non ramosum"

C J S Thompson. The Mystic Mandrake
Matthioli. London (1934) describes the forgeries
p122 the true mandrake, the sexual
should be learnt for a guard dog when
he had carried in a hospital in Rome:
Matthioli says to us "those roots which
resemble the human form above certain
superstitious rogues bear down of sale
to deceive unfetched women are artfully
made from the root of reed, bryony
white fern [illegible] these stick
to a place. They [illegible] in [illegible] grains of barley
stalk growing, planted in [illegible] grains of barley
a millet - those places in which they exist
bears & grass, from making a trench
they cover them with fine sand until
the grass has forte root ... By day time
over [illegible] the roots which have
sprung for the grains & they seem so as
recalls to him, to head the bead ...
These false mandrakes he palmed off
a childless woman, from whom gave
him as much as 5, 20 & even 50
gold pieces for single specimen, found by
experts to be [illegible] modern
Chaldean.

Redgrave, H.S. An old Bille Herbal Jour. Chem.
July 6. 1535 pp 9—10,
Newton 6. dec. 1542. Trinity Coll.
Oxford - Queens Coll. Camb.

— Bille Plants. pp 81—82 same year
Newton's Bille herbal under before Antwerp
Version was published.
[Redgrave does not seem to
trace the book's translation
vd 98.

Antiquarian Notes

HISTORY OF THE PRINTED BOOK

The third number of THE DOLPHIN (Limited Editions Club of New York $15) is not the customary collection of tit-bits for epicurean bibliophiles, but a more solid repast devoted entirely to the history of the printed book. Edited by Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, it consists of a series of fifteen essays, each by a different author, covering the origin and development of the printed book, the printing house with its tools and practices, and the history of book-decoration. It is, therefore, by virtue of its extensive scope within one volume, an impressive addition to the literature of typography.

The material is, with some notable exceptions, well abreast of modern research, but, inasmuch as each chapter is the work of a specialist in a limited field, the more general reader is credited with an omniscience that would dispense with the usual references to original sources. The absence of exact roman and italic first appeared in Selden's "Opera" which was begun in 1722 and finished four years later. Mr. A. F. Johnson has demonstrated in "The Monotype Recorder" that these were Dutch types and he first finds Caslon in other volumes issued by Bowyer in 1726.

"Modern fine printing," by which we are entitled to understand the present century, comes from the pen of Miss Granniss, and concludes the historical section not without half a dozen preliminary pages of exposition. In their stead, space could have been found for such developments as the revival of sans-serif, due to the skill of Edward Johnston and the enterprise of the Underground Railways, and the advent of *neue Typographie*. Even if the judiciously balanced asymmetry of Mr. Tschichold and his circle proves to be mainly a local and temporary departure from the Renaissance façade, it is an extremely attractive display of

The earliest representation of printing, from "A Dance of Death," Lyons, 1499

bibliographical references, so complete as to suggest an editorial ruling, detracts from the value of a textbook which "is not for the immature." "Educated persons capable of being stimulated . . . by different points of view on the same subject" are prone to irritation if they cannot read for themselves and form their own opinions.

THE CRADLE AGE

The first four chapters are learned without being dull, and make a detailed and yet coherent account of the evolution of the printed book from the manuscript and its consolidation in the sixteenth century. Dr. Lehmann-Haupt begins with a contribution on the heritage of the manuscript which, while vividly if not colloquially written, is an absorbing account of the triumph of print and woodcut over pen and illumination, and of the other struggles inherent in the birth of a new technique. All the existing material leading up to the actual invention, including an account of Chinese printing, is made available, largely from German sources, by Mr. O. W. Fuhrmann. In the list of Gutenberg fragments, however, he does not include the Darmstadt Donatus which is attributed by Zedler to the year 1444, and is therefore the earliest known of all the experiments which preceded the forty-two line Bible.

The spread of printing from Mainz and its dissemination throughout Europe in the fifteenth century is discussed by Dr. von Rath, who gives life to what is so often merely a list of names and places, by a close study of the endeavour of early printers to reproduce the handwriting of their manuscripts. The bewildering variety of Gothic types which resulted have now been classified and given names indicative of their origin and appearance, but the layman would have been grateful for the definition of the individual characteristics of "textura," "fere humanistica," "rotunda," "schwabacher" *et hoc genus omne*. In this and the following section, in which Mr. A. F. Johnson writes on the sixteenth century, we must be grateful for the communication of profound knowledge in a palatable form, but the very richness of printers and titles accentuates an important omission such as Friedrich Biel of Burgos, one of the most remarkable of Spanish printers, whose massive early rotunda type is of a fine and striking design.

17TH-20TH CENTURIES

Each succeeding century is allotted a chapter. The treatment of the seventeenth century, which is announced as ".full and leisurely," because it is "the forgotten century of typographical history," is confused, disproportionate and altogether unworthy of the preceding material. The allocation of more than a third of the space to the colonies, Hispanic-America and the Orient, can perhaps be justified in an American publication but, when the purple passages of verbal portraiture are discounted, the residue is inadequate. The full significance of the new letters designed by Grandjean for the Imprimerie Royale is missed. Until 1691, the tradition of the Aldine roman, transmitted by Garamond and Granjon and fostered by the virtual monopoly of supply held by the Sabon-Luther type-foundry at Frankfurt, remained unchallenged. But in the *romain du roi* the foundations were laid of a new design which was essentially a branch of engraving, and was no longer derived from calligraphic models.

The great names of the eighteenth century, and the new techniques of the nineteenth century are presented with discernment and knowledge by Mr. Wroth and Mr. Beilenson. It is perhaps permissible to correct the statement, handed down by successive writers, and again repeated here, that Caslon's romantic intellectualism which has brought the typography of Switzerland to a high general level.

The technical section on the history of the printing-press, papermaking and type, is a commendable addition to a book of this kind. Too often the relationship between mechanical inventions and the arts and crafts is disregarded by the historian. Such knowledge of the technical aspect as is needful for an author is the subject of an essay by Dr. R. W. Chapman which is as sound in instruction as it is felicitous in style. It should be read not only by writers, but by anyone who handles print. The following section on the "adornment of the book" covers the history of book-illustrating and book-binding. In the first subject, Mr. Hofer loses his way after the eighteenth century in an excess of verbiage. No mention is found of Ackermann and Baxter; nor of the progress of lithography from its introduction as Polyautographice to the early illustrators in this technique, nor of its revival in such a beautiful book as The Limited Edition Club's own "Lavengro"; nor again of any post-war illustrators in this country. It is true that one of Paul Nash's exquisite illustrations to "Urne Buriall" an illustrated book as yet unsurpassed in the present century—is included as the work of a "modern" artist (the quotation marks are Mr. Hofer's); but it is reduced to a mockery of the lovely coloured original by being reproduced in rotogravure. It is astonishing that collotype was not used throughout for the plates in this number of "The Dolphin," as the lack of clarity inevitable in the woolly burr of rotogravure is emphasized in the representation of printing and woodcuts which are essentially a relief process.

BINDING PROBLEMS

In the chapter on the history of bookbinding, nine pages of double columns are devoted to binding prior to the introduction of gold toolling, while the great Renaissance and eighteenth-century binders are confined to a bare column. The important group of recently noted Coptic bindings is discussed, but no reference is made to the great and still unresolved mystery of the origin of gold tooling and its connexion with an earlier Oriental technique of gilt painting on leather. The interesting subject of publishers' cases and the development of trade bindings is, however, given due attention. The illustrations should hardly have included a rubbing, and the fine *pointillé* cover, with an owner's name tooled on the doublure, cannot be attributed to Le Gascon. All the evidence at present available only confirms the mere existence of a binder with this sobriquet some twenty years before the *floraison* of the *pointillé* style. Mr. Mather rightly dissociates Samuel Mearne from the "cottage" style but it would be interesting to learn on what authority these bindings are "now known to have been designed and executed by a finisher from the Netherlands."

The final chapter is a narrative account of the literature of printing. For the bibliographer, the librarian, the typographer, and all those who will use this book, the raw materials of bibliography are preferable in the form of a select, classified, and yet extensive bibliography which could have been compiled by the fusion of the short lists of reference works at the ends of some of the chapters, with the addition of other titles including articles from periodicals in which so much of the current research on typography is published. The essential works by writers such as Crous, Kirchner, Morison, Beaujon, Enschedé, Milkau—to mention but a tithe of the names which are indispensable—could then have been included.

Caroli Clusii Atrebatis Aulae Caesareae
quondam Familiaris Exoticorum
Libri Decem: Quibus Animalium, Plantarum,
Aromatum, aliorumque peregrinorum
Fructuum historiae describuntur: Item
~~Item~~ Petri Belloni Observationes, eodem
Carolo Clusio interprete. Ex Officina Plantiniana
Raphelengii, 1605. [L. 2. 6']

p 2. Indum fig on trunk wds

p 12. cottan
p 14 nutmeg
p 15-16 Cloves
p 18. Haarlem Indies

Ceterùm Harundinis istud genus, toto
Malabarensi regno tractu nasci, praesertim
autem circa Choromandel, testis est Hugo
Linscotius, qui ab incolis Mambu
appellari scribit, et...

p 32
Nam wods like Cotton fruit

Bound in same volume VC

Petri Belloni ... Plurimarum singularium & memorabilium
rerum ... observationum ... Caroli Clusii ... è Gallicis
Latinos faciebat. Altera editio. Ex Officina Plantiniana
Raphelengii. 1605

3) Arbustum. Fruticetum. Vinetum.
Parisiis Apud Franciscum Stephanum 1538

1.) Pratum, Lucus, Arundinetum
Parisiis. Apud Simonem Colinaeum, et Franciscum Stephanum 1543

2) Sylva. Frutetum. Collis. Parisiis Apud Franciscum Stephanum 1538

N*. 16. 22 (F)

Hortus sollicus in aedibus
Melchioris et Gasparis Trechsel Fratrum
Lugduni 1533
Symphoriano Campegio

De re hortensi libellus, vulgaria herbarum, florum, ac fructuum, quae in hortis ...
In puerorum gratiam atque utilitatem
Apud Seb. Gryphium Lug. Anno
1536 (Sanders book fr Chicago)

N*. 16. 26

I underlined & have any planned on the books noted on this page. Don't seem important

Stephen Hales

48

Al

had seen, & which was
offered for £15.

Yours sincerely
H.R. Cresswick.

(Stephen Hales
Vegetable Staticks
F.R.S. 1727
F.A.

Antiquarian Notes

PRIVATE LIBRARIES

XIII—A BOTANICAL COLLECTION

From a Special Correspondent

Mr. Francis Druce has been a book-collector for many years. His original interest was in meteorological books, but in 1913 he began also to collect botanical works, at first principally the current publications needful for a study of British wild flowers, and he continued to form this double collection until four years ago, when, upon moving from a house to a flat, he presented his meteorological library to the Royal Meteorological Society. His other collection he has continued to add to—and at such a pace that it is confidently anticipated by his friends, especially those who have ever visited a bookshop in his company, that he will soon have to move back again into a house.

The fine botanical library which Mr. Druce has brought together is still centred principally on the British flowers, though it has stepped abroad at times, as in a large section of foreign floras, chiefly European. Yet on the whole it is a British collection, and the interest of it lies as much in the wide variety of the books as in the beauty and rarity of the most important among them. The library contains not only some of the finest early herbals, and the classics of English botanical literature, but also many shelves of popular and chatty books which, though often trivial in themselves, are, in the mass, of the greatest interest in illustrating the social background of the subject.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY HERBALS

Among the herbals in this collection are a few *incunabula*, notably the "Liber de Proprietatibus Rerum" of Bartholomaeus Anglicus, otherwise Bartholomew de Glanville, a fourteenth-century English monk. This, as Mrs. Agnes Arber explains in her admirable book on herbals, is one of the earliest printed works to contain strictly botanical information, and twenty-five editions of it appeared before the end of the 15th century. Mr. Druce's copy is of that printed at Cologne in 1483, and comes from the Ham House library. Other incunables are an undated Macer Floridus "De Viribus Herbarum," a tenth-century poem in Latin hexameters, of which Mr. Druce also has a later edition of about 1510, printed either at Paris or Caen, with running commentary; and one of the important German botanical books of the century, the "Ortus Sanitatis," in the edition printed by Johann Prüss of Strassburg in 1497. Of this Mr. Druce also has the first Italian edition, issued at Venice in 1511. In addition he has the "Herbolario Volgare," Venice, 1536, an Italian edition of the Latin "Herbarius" originally printed at Mainz in 1484.

Undoubtedly, however, the most remarkable of his herbals is the first edition of "The Grete Herball, which geveth parfyt knowlege and understandyng of all maner of herbes and there gracyous vertues whiche God hath ordeyned," printed at Southwark by Peter Treveris in 1526. The copy of this rare and famous book is an exceptionally good one, being certainly better than those in the British Museum, the Bodleian, the Cambridge University Library and the library of the Royal Horticultural Society. "The Grete Herball" was, in large part, a translation of "Le Grant Herbier en Françoys," of which Mr. Druce has an apparently otherwise unrecorded edition, undated but printed by Jehan Janot, who died in 1522.

With "The Grete Herball" the collection of English botanical books begins, but it may be convenient to mention here that the library contains also many famous continental works of the sixteenth century, including writings by Bock and Dodonaeus, and especially Fuchs's "De Historia Stirpium Commentarii," 1542, a magnificently illustrated folio which is of particular interest in that it contains portraits, not only of the author himself, but also of the three artists, two draughtsmen and an engraver, who worked for him. There must also be added to the list the first edition of Pena and de Lobel's "Stirpium Adversaria Nova," 1570, which, though written by foreign-born botanists, was published in London. The reverse is true of the book by which William Turner, "the father of British botany," is represented in Mr. Druce's collection, the first complete edition of the three parts of Turner's "Herbal," printed at Cologne in 1568, a fine copy which contains not only "A Booke of the Natures and properties as well of the Bathes in England as of other bathes in Germanye and Italye" which properly forms a part of the book, but in addition John Hollybush's "A Most Excellent and perfecte homish apothecarye," 1561.

Of the English herbalist whose name is most widely know, John Gerard, Mr. Druce has the only three early editions, the first of 1597 and those edited by Thomas Johnson in 1633 and 1636, and he also has a much rarer work by Gerard, the "Catalogus Arborum Fruticum ac Plantarum," 1599, a list of the plants growing in Gerard's London garden. This is the second edition, the first being too rare even to hope for. The remaining great figure among the earlier British botanists, John Parkinson, is represented by the "Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris" (or in other words "Parkin-Sun's Park on Earth") of 1629, with the second edition of 1656, and the "Theatrum Botanicum" of 1640. Of the later classics of English botanical literature it will perhaps be enough to mention the three editions of James Sowerby's "English Botany" and a truly magnificent uncut set, in original boards, of William Curtis's great folio, the "Flora Londinensis" of 1772-1798.

ENGLISH LOCAL FLORAS

But, as already said, it is not by any means entirely the rarities and fine books which give Mr. Druce's collection its character. This is due almost as much to such things as the series of more than 300 English local floras—books, that is, describing the flowers of a particular county or smaller area. The first of such books in England—Thomas Johnson's Latin account of his botanical explorations in Kent, of which editions appeared in 1629 and 1632—has so far eluded the collector, but he has the next publication of this kind, John Ray's "Catalogus Plantarum Circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium," a small 8vo, printed by J. Field of Cambridge in 1660. This, incidentally, is a work which prompts one to wonder why, if the plants of Cambridge had this book written about them in 1660, and others by John Martyn in 1727

and Thomas Martyn in 1763, Oxford had to wait until 1794 for the first general account of its flowers, the "Flora Oxoniensis" of John Sibthorp. There are also less extensive groups of books on the names of plants and on their folk-lore, and there are runs of editions and variants of individual works. One which is bibliographically somewhat complicated is "The London Catalogue of British Plants," which first appeared in 1844 and published what is nominally its eleventh edition in 1925. Of this work Mr. Druce has been able to collect seventeen editions, variants or reprints, including the two variants of the latest edition, of which a few copies were issued with the genus *Scorzonera* in the *Campanulaceae* instead of the *Compositae*. Another book which has attracted his collecting instincts is the Rev. C. A. Johns's ever popular "Flowers of the Field." Here, though there has been no attempt at completeness, the collection contains twenty-six different editions, beginning with the first, the two small octavo volumes, cased in purple cloth, which appeared in 1853. Among periodicals there is a complete set of *The Journal of Botany* from 1863 to the present.

In addition Mr. Druce has obviously had a great deal of entertainment in collecting the small chatty or instructive books about wild flowers which have appeared in great quantities from about the end of the eighteenth century. Such works, for example, as "An Introduction to Botany in a Series of Familiar Letters. By Priscilla Wakefield, Author of Mental Improvement, Leisure Hours, etc.," 1796, which is written in the form of letters from Felicia to her sister Constance, and of which editions (each called the eleventh) appeared at least as late as 1841 and 1844. Another work of the same sort and period is the "Botanical Dialogues, between Hortensia and her Four Children, Charles, Harriet, Juliette and Henry. Designed for the Use of Schools. By A Lady," 1797, of which there is an uncut copy in original boards; while only slightly later is the "Conversations in Botany," 1819, which had reached a ninth edition by 1840. Mr. Druce has several editions of this improving work, which teaches the Linnean system of classification in brightly written dialogues:—

> EDWARD.—Mamma, shall we find plants in all the first ten classes in our walks?
>
> MOTHER.—I do not think we shall, for there are very few native plants in the classes Monandria, Heptandria, and Enneandria (the 1st, 7th and 9th), and they are not common.

and so forth. Another attractive trifle is "Wild Flowers and Their Teachings," published by Burns and Goodwin of Bath in 1845, which is illustrated with actual dried specimens gummed into printed frames—a method pursued also in the 1848 edition of the same work. But in this class of writing the star performers are certainly C. A. Johns and Anne Pratt, of whose minor works Mr. Druce—possibly their only collector—has been able to find a large number. Though there is no space to describe them here at length, they nevertheless form a very pretty garnish to the more solid portions of a most interesting and unusual library.

Sarton 1931 VI II p [illegible] 1033

51

Villard de Honnecourt. Architect. Probably born at Honnecourt on Scheldt near Cambrai, Picardy, about [illegible] beginning of 13th cent.

Left an album of drawings which would have been a humble precursor of Leonardo da Vinci's "Book of Notes" & Flowers kept a recipe & preserve the natural colours of flowers kept in a herbarium.

Published J B A Lassus Paris 1858

Facsimile Wilars de Honecort. London 1859

edited by R. Willis, J B A Lassus & J Quicherat

340.6.92.13

Album. London 1859. Ii. 11. 48

Recto of 33rd leaf, marked in 15th cent. or later numbered XXVII

"Gather flowers of different colours in the morning, when they are not wet from dew. Take earth & stone that can be cut with a chisel, & reduce to fine powder. Lay your flowers in this powder, each according to their species. In this way the flowers will preserve their colour.

This appears (about 15th cent.) to be an attempt to translate into verse a prose recipe of the pseudo-Democritus & Heraclius.

In the morning, when the dew is still on the flowers, take them asunder, & cover them with unbaked gypsum, after having burned them in a stove. Heraclius gives this as a method of drying vegetable colours, while Honecort appears to intend the preservation of flowers (A-D.)

A-D is Alfred Daniel Who prepared Lassus' material for publication, see preface, vii

Album. Paris 1858 Villard de Honnecourt cent?

A. D. (p 220) speaks thus drawn as "~~Ta~~ la methode pour former un herbier". He suggests to treat the substance my have been table powder.

Album. Paris [1905]

Not the ms. only plates reduced but better view than in photographie

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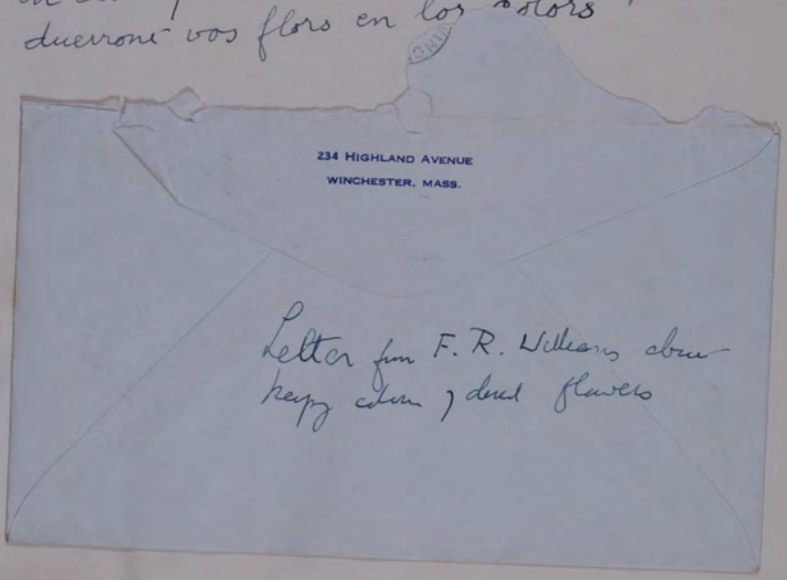
p 215 of the English 1859 edn

"Cuellies vos flors au matin de diverses colors ke lune ne toute a lautre. prendes une maniere de piere con taille a ziziel. quele soit blanche molue et delie. Puis si metteis vos flors en ceste poure. Cascune maniere par li. si dueront vos flors en los colors"



Letter from F. R. Williams about keeping colors of dried flowers

Leonardo da Vinci VII I MacCurdy 1938

p 77
He does not value life does not deserve it

p 85
Shun those studies in which the work that results
dies with the worker.

pp 318–9
Nature has arranged the leaves of the lateral
branches of many plants so that the sixth is
always above the first G. 16.5

p 322
Every branch of every fruit comes above the
insertion of its leaf, thus serving as a mother
G 33. V

p 332 foreds

p 331
The creature that resides within the shell
contributes directly ---- [illegible] on & induces
existence) muscle scars in the shell

(MacCurdy's notes show that one can tell
how much of the note books are original C
Leonardo. AA)

THE TIMES TUESDAY MAY 9 1939

LEONARDO

THE EXEMPLAR OF GENIUS

FROM OUR ART CRITIC

No character in history corresponds more closely to our idea of the man of genius than Leonardo da Vinci, who is being celebrated in Milan this summer by an exhibition of his works which opens to-day. Some important examples from England are included. The King is lending 19 drawings from Windsor Castle, and the British and Ashmolean Museums are also contributing to the exhibition, in anticipation of which the Oxford University Press has just published a new, enlarged and revised edition in two splendid volumes of "The Literary Works of Leonardo da Vinci," by the late Dr. Jean Paul Richter.

Of the "infinite capacity for taking pains," the "Notebooks" of Leonardo, which have been made completely and conveniently accessible to us in English by Mr. Edward MacCurdy, are a striking illustration. Equally, and in spite of the vast range of knowledge that they cover, the "Notebooks" speak to the essential singleness and wholeness of the mind of Leonardo. This, the ultimate cause of the "pains," is the character insisted upon by Signora Giuseppina Fumagalli in her recently published "Leonardo: Omo Senza Lettere," which may well be recommended to English readers of Italian.

Whatever may be the nature of genius it is exemplified in Leonardo da Vinci. Two circumstances of his life are felt to be appropriate to the character. He was a natural son, his father being Ser Piero da Vinci, in the Val d'Arno, a prosperous lawyer and landowner, and his mother, Caterina, a peasant girl; and, though he lived to the age of 67, he never married or had children. It is by no means true, though the idea is tempting, that the love-child is always superior, but it is at least appropriate that the man of genius should be born outside the law. Equally appropriate, though again not essential, is it that he should form no human entanglements, and in the case of Leonardo the appropriateness rises to something nearer to cause and effect in the very nature of his genius. He lived at a temperature in which all passions were sublimated in platonic love, and it is impossible to read his writings without seeing that any physical expression of love, even the most natural, was for him an imperfection. He was detached not by coldness but because he was completely unified. He was positively contained. His habitual emotional state, with its combined warmth and purity in the sense of singleness, is beautifully expressed in the attitudes, gestures, and expressions of the figures in the cartoon of "The Virgin with St. Anne," which, one of the treasures of the Diploma Gallery at the Royal Academy, proved to be the most popular of all the postcards sold at the Italian Art Exhibition at Burlington House.

Though he was one of the greatest of artists it is questionable if Leonardo can be called a great painter in the sense in which Titian and Rembrandt were great painters. This was not necessarily because of his divided interests, which were divided in application rather than in principle, but because he seems to have lacked the physical urge to painting. It is remarkable how little his "Treatise on Painting" deals with the material means of expression, being concerned rather with pictorial ideas and the "science" of the subject—perspective, anatomy, and, above all, the laws of light and shade. Is it fantastic to suggest that this, again, was an effect of extreme sublimation, lifting the whole artistic process into the mental region and making his art consistent with his emotional life as a human being? One practical consequence is that, less than in the case of most artists does it matter who actually executed his paintings, or whether the Louvre or the National Gallery version of "The Virgin of the Rocks" is to be looked upon as the original. For the same reason we may congratulate ourselves that the contemporary copy by his pupil Marco d'Oggione of "The Last Supper" in the Diploma Gallery probably gives a better idea of his intentions than the original in the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan, which is not so well preserved.

Of the dozen or so paintings which, according to Mr. MacCurdy, can be looked upon as authentic, these two are the masterpieces. Circumstances, including Pater's famous interpretation and the temporary disappearance of the picture from the Louvre, have given more notoriety to "La Gioconda," or "Mona Lisa," which is a portrait of the third wife of a rich Florentine merchant. Unfortunate as Pater's poetics have been in their influence on the way of looking at pictures, there was some justification for them in Leonardo's approach to painting with its emphasis upon the poetical idea. But the famous smile was common form in the studio of Verrocchio and can possibly be traced back ultimately to archaic Greek sculptures. Not that the smile was a mere formula with Leonardo, and in this connexion a passage from "The History of Art Criticism," by Lionello Venturi, is worth quoting:—

> Up to Stendhal nobody was aware that Leonardo expressed a melancholy mind in his paintings: he expressed his melancholy precisely in his shading, with a continuous gradation in half tone, and the smile on his faces is nothing but an accent on his melancholy.

Whatever may have been Leonardo's intentions in his paintings we have in the illustrations to the "Notebooks" the unquestionably authentic work of his own hand.

Towards the close of his long and active life Leonardo left Italy in the train of the young French King, Francis I, who gave him the villa of Cloux, at Amboise, where he died on May 2, 1519, and was buried.

Adams, F D (1938)

p 66
Doctrine of microcosm & macrocosm found
in the Timaeus of Plato
"How can there be a big & complex universe into
some intelligible a simple relation than man himself &
then give unity & the whole."

The universe had been created for man & "man"
came to be considered as the picture of the universe
Conrad von Megenberg begins his book, written
"God created man on the sixth day after the stars
creatures & made him in such a manner
that all bodily are fashioned after the same pattern &
the universe as a whole. Therefore man is called
the Minor Mundus a smaller world, because
in him all things that exist in the greater world are
found & he is a complete picture of the universe containing within
himself somehow of all its parts.

Boethius, J. Signatura Rerum. Trans by
J. Ellistone London 1651. Everyman's Library

1512
p 68
God assumed Doctrine of signatures, true (p 72)
p 70
by Delos in April 1525 he found Thirsis advised him not
to observe & caretakes the things advised him not
to observe & study up Mandrake as he would receive an
electric shock.

"Potatoes." By J. C. Wallace. M. of A. Bull. 94. 8vo. 53 pp. Ill. (H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1938.) Paper covers, 1s.

This useful Bulletin deals with the farm cultivation of the potato, not with potato-growing on allotments, but the principles involved are the same in both, though with the deeper cultivation and frequently heavier manuring of the garden soil the yields are apt to be much higher in the garden than on the farm.

Perhaps a fuller discussion of the comparative merits of the newer varieties of potato would have added to the value of the Bulletin, and some more definite reference to the virus and wart diseases and the regulations concerning the latter would have been an advantage.

The use of immature seed is recommended, but it seems to the reviewer doubtful whether immaturity *per se* is a factor in increasing yield.

"How to Make a Garden." By Marguerite James. 8vo. 160 pp. Ill. (Woman's Magazine Office, London, 1938.) 3s. 6d.

This book is intended primarily as an instruction book for women who intend to plan and construct a garden.

A remarkable amount of information for the most part useful and reliable has been collected into this comparatively small volume, and although the sequence is not always very logical, it is on the whole well presented.

More space might well have been devoted to the general principles of planning and greater emphasis laid on the necessity of thinking of design of the garden as a whole before going into details.

Among the specimen plans included is a suggested lay-out for a garden on p. 18. Here the main axial line of the house has been entirely ignored, and the formal garden which forms the principal ornamental feature has been centred on a line mid-way between the two boundary fences instead of being co-ordinated with the house as it should be.

Apart from a chapter on hedges and a keyed planting diagram of doubtful value, very little information has been given as to the arrangement of trees and shrubs for ornamental effect, a subject of particular interest nowadays. The authoress dismisses the subject by saying: "Half the fun of garden planning is in floundering through catalogues," and that the selection of plant material is "a bewildering business. Yes! But how well worth worrying out for oneself!"

However, garden making is a very big subject, and all things being considered this book provides good value for the money, and should prove of service to those for whom it has been written.

J. E. GRANT WHITE.

"Gardening in the Shade." By H. K. Morse. 8vo. 181 pp. Ill. (Scribner, New York, 1939.) 10s. 6d.

After reading this book one is left with the impression that it is primarily intended for American readers at the beginning of their gardening careers.

In Britain, shade, particularly light or half-shade, is not regarded as a problem but as a very desirable asset to any garden, one which, indeed, we are often at great pains to procure. The author hints, however, that American ways are not as British ways. "Gardening enthusiasm grows apace," she writes, "and some day perhaps we in America will become as garden conscious as the English." That day, it may be inferred, is fairly distant if the practice of oiling the leaves of pot plants "to increase their luster" is as general as Mrs. Morse's admonition suggests.

On p. 89 we are told that *Lithospermum prostratum* "is now called *Lithodora*." But is it? Nearly a century ago Grisebach separated from the Lithospermum aggregate the species *diffusum* (*prostratum*), *fruticosum* and *oleifolium*, and made the group into a new genus which he called *Lithodora*. It was not kept up and, although there have been isolated attempts to restore it, I was not aware that any had been successful.

Many of the illustrations give ideas on informal garden design, but, on the whole, they are pretty rather than interesting.

F. STOKER.

"Hesperides: A history of the culture and use of Citrus Fruits." By S. Tolkowsky. 8vo. 370 pp. Col. ill. (John Bale & Curnow, London, 1938.) 21s.

The great importance of Citrus Fruits in modern days needs no emphasis: every fruit shop or wayside barrow shows that the once rare Orange and Lemon are now within the reach of all.

T Nursery; S. (4 5 38.) 1938

56

p 158

Navel oranges described (figured) Ferrarius 1646

p 323

The orgnd home of the genus Citrus is in S. E
regions, to Burma Cochinchina & the Malayan
Archipelago

Orange & Citron of Chinese origin

Lemon. Chinese or Indian

Lime, Shaddock & Grapefruit — probably Malayan archipelago.

(Very fully documented & illustrated)

Citron the first to reach Mediterranean world during the
Christian Era, following Alexander's Campaigns in W. Asia

The orange & lemon came then to Romans via
Persian & Arab Sea-route from the Red Sea &
India.

The Spaniards under Christopher Columbus planted the
first oranges, lemons, citrus & Shaddocks in America

p 52

Cedrus deodara Deodara = Sanskrit
devadaru = tree of God
dar = tree

p 53

The Jews took over a cedar cone from Babylonia
as part of their ritual of the Feast of Tabernacles

p 54

The author believes that Simon the Maccabee
substituted the citron for the cedar cone in Jewish
ritual (p 84) He thinks that the use of Citrus fruit
really means Cedar & that fruits can be found used
other Jewish substitutes. [illegible] (AH)

The gradual migration from their home in Western Asia of the numerous members of this family, their entry into Europe, and later into America, is a tale of slow and inevitable conquest as engrossing as any tale of ancient history. This then is the story that M. Tolkowsky has set out to tell us, and it is done with an unequalled wealth of reference and illustration which will for long be a model for similar monographs.

We cannot refer to all the important discoveries in Citrus history which the author has made, it is enough to say that many statements so far accepted as true must now be corrected. As an instance may be given the statement by Gallesio, endorsed by de Candolle, Hehn and others, that the Orange and Lemon were unknown in the Mediterranean until the tenth century. The author produces as witness a remarkable Roman mosaic showing two Oranges, a Citron and a Lemon, and several Pompeian frescoes showing Oranges.

Again, the generally accepted story that the sweet Orange did not exist in Europe before Vasco da Gama's voyage to India in 1497, is shown to be wrong. The sweet Orange was acclimatized in Western Asia and on the Mediterranean shores before that time, having, like the Citron, come by the overland route.

It is very interesting to read that Columbus on his second voyage to America in 1493 took seeds of many Citrus fruits which thrived so well in San Domingo that Oviedo found in the early years of the following century "innumerable trees" growing there.

We must not, however, convey the impression that the author is only concerned in setting right the errors of his predecessors; far from it. With a wide outlook he surveys all sides of life where Citrus fruit may enter; Literature, Painting, Cookery, Medicine and Horticulture are all brought in as evidence, and indeed the work might well be entitled The Citrus Fruits in Human Life.

The writer of this review has long been collecting notes of the fruits depicted in paintings from the Renaissance onwards. M. Tolkowsky seems to have found them all and hundreds besides. We do not find, however, a reference to the Orange on the window-sill of Van Eyck's famous portrait of Jean Arnolfi and his Wife in the National Gallery. This point will interest the author in connexion with his remarks on the Orange trees shown in Herbert and Jan van Eyck's Adoration of the Lamb.

The chapter on the remarkable Orange "mania" of the seventeenth century is of great interest, and from this sprang the cult of Orangeries, without which, at one time, no gentleman's garden, even in England, was held to be complete.

Citrus history begins in China, one thousand years before Christ, and the author ends with the Orangemen of Ulster and tells us why there is an Orange Bay in Chile and one in Newfoundland.

No praise can be too high for the scholarship and far-ranging eye that has produced this remarkable book. It stands alone not only as a history of the Citrus fruits, but as a model to all who propose to write on similar subjects, at once an encouragement and a discouragement!

The book is well printed and the proofs have been most carefully read. We could only wish that the reproductions of the paintings had been a little clearer in detail in some cases.

E. A. Bunyard.

"A Gallery of Gum Trees." By A. W. D'Ombrain. 4to. 53 pp. Col. ill. (N.S.W. Forest. Comm. Sydney, 1939.) 14s. 6d.

This is a series of well-executed coloured illustrations showing the habits of several different species of Eucalyptus. The original paintings from which these illustrations were made are the work of Miss Tydfyl Evans. They show no details of leaf form or floral structure nor is the text enlightening on these points. For information of this kind recourse must be had to other books. There is, however, much information briefly given of the habitats and uses, and notes on the broad distinctions to be seen between the different gum trees.

"Gardening as a Hobby." By A. W. Edminster. 8vo. xi + 184 pp. Ill (Harper, London, 1938.) $2.50.

This book deals with the flower garden and with plants for indoor decoration, though there is little concerning the latter. It is written for American gardeners, and after brief chapters on "Location and Colour Harmony," "Soil Preparation and Plant Foods," "Plant Propagation," "Cold Frames and Hotbeds," "Insects and Diseases," chapters are devoted to the various types of decorative plants, but, strangely enough, little is said concerning ornamental trees and shrubs (except roses).

Ockenden, R. E (1935)

57

2 J. E. Brooks' monograph of Tobacco (1937) a plant described by Dodoens as Hyoscyamus luteus is identified as Nicotiana rustica. This paper seems to confirm in favour / this identification (& decides that it is doubtful)

Dioscorides describes σολανον μαινολειδες (Hyoscyamus luteus) but is not known what plant he understood & describe. Man- / the 16th cent. herbals appear Dioscorides' meagre description.

Dodoens Cruydeboeck (Antwerp 1554 p 681) describes & illustrates this plant. His figure description appear to have been new & botanists. Luigi Anguillara stated that Hyoscyamus luteus was unknown when he did not himself Know the plant described by Dodoens under that name. Dodoens' description & illustration certainly fairly well suit

Nicotiana rustica. But Dodoens does not say that it came from America, & it is possible that his Hyoscyamus luteus was not Nicotiana but was an unidentified plant introduced from Syria.

Colmeno, M (1858)

5-8

p32
No. 256 in Clmeno's lists of works
is Hernandez, F. Quatro libros. 1615

p33
The first published works of Hernandez, servt of
Philip II in New Spain.

p3.
No. 14. Historia natural de Plinio, traducida
y anotada. MS in Biblioteca Nacional.
dos MSS Compendio de Filosofia moral segun
Aristoteles.
Quatro primeros libros
Postreros libros
Plinio MSS dead animals of
antiguos New Spain

p154
Life of Hernandez.
Born at Toledo
Philip II sent him to New Spain 8
studying Natural products of the regn
He was there from 1571 to 1577
He wrote MS accounts of Nat. hist., geogr &
antiquits: Dubuld Colmeno drings of
plants animals, also pictures
when Fernefer Enveld in the Penauvi
1688 & us present with herbarium drawings
by trans of Hernandez
p154. The Quatro libros is an abridgment
in Castellano (Castilian

Cact Jnl Vol 8 No 2 1939

Stearn W.T. (1939) (Pfeiffer & Otto.)

Pfeiffer and Otto's "Abbildung und Beschreibung blühender Cacteen".

Cassel 1838–1850

Ashley ... bilingual work (German & French) which has fine coloured figures of Cacti in flower. Dates of publication of individual plates have been worked out, & the names used in Britton & Rose in The Cactaceae (1919–1923) the standard work on the family have been added. Biographical details of Pfeiffer & Otto & portrait of Pfeiffer.

A good note of antiquarian, bibliographical, historical & archivistic as well as botanical ...

S. Tolkowsky's Hesperides. A History of the Culture & use of Citrus Fruits. (London n.d. [1938])

This very fully illustrated documented monograph gives history of the origin of the orange, citron, lemon, lime, shaddock & grape fruit from their origin in ... Arabia ... & their arrival in S. Europe & America. The evidence for the representation of these fruits in pictures & other works of art has been drawn upon to great effect.

A ... should ...

60

Stearn V.T. An Annotated Index to Schm-Dyck's "Monographia Generum Alves et Mesembryanthemi" In Cactus Journal. Vol 7: Nos 34, 1938-39. 165-168, 173-180, 2 plates

Includes biography + portrait for his work, also fully annotated list of genera

B Hrynicwiecki, is Bp (1930) agent for Anton Schneeberger (1530-1581) ein Schüler Konrad Gesners, in Polen. (Veröffentlichungen des Geobotanischen Institutes Rübel in Zurich. 13, 1936) 64 pp 11

Schneeberger compiled a "catalogus Stirpium ... Latine et Polonice conscriptus. Cracow (1557) pp3. Vernacular. Includes ca 32 plant names ? Polish

1934 200 and with Polish plant names ?

Stearn, W.T. Plantas suculentas in Hortis Alenconis. Amateur H. A. Duval, Paris 1805. A facsimile, with an introduction by W.T. Stearn. Cactus Journal Vol 7 No 1: 155. 1935. Includes facsimile of Jerzy Banki's copy, now in the Linnean Society. The introduction includes a biography of Duval, also sees suggestion that they are due to Duval and the source of the plates to Alencon Gazette were derived.

p 61 transferred to Schmid notes 62

Conti, P. G. (1939)

p4 Matteo Caccini of an old Florentine family.

p5. Letters of Clusius to Caccini Leiden 1606 — 1609. p 8. The last letter in calligraphy has lost its firmness written only 13 days before his death. The first-[illegible] 2 letters [illegible] series are reproduced in facsimile

Caccini b. 1573 d. 1640

Clusius had a very wide correspondence.

A collection of 935 letters to him kept at Leiden. This collection studied by W H de Vriese.

Over eene verzameling... Brieven ... aan Car. Clusius Leiden 1843

p 19

There were 2 editions the same year of Clusius Curae Posteriores one folio [illegible] (rare) in small quarto

p 21

information from Caccini used in the Curae Posteriores which was dedicated to Caccini

p. 8. The last letter written March 22 1609. Clusius died on April 4 at age 83. The first letter written in 1606 is in his usual exquisite handwriting — perfectly clear. He must at that time have been [illegible] 80

An example of a modern herbal medicine of the American with many ingredients. See C Sargent "Herbal in Antiquity" pp 18–19. Also refers to an 18th century American herbal with 140 ingredients (Drawer V)

See system mark X used

Advertisement received 1940

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
SOOVY
RICH IN VITAL MINERALS

NATURE'S HEALTH BROTH

will introduce to your system health-promoting minerals in abundance. See independent eminent analyst's report on SOOVY below.

The Latest Scientific Advance in Modern Dietetics

Fifteen different vegetables and yeast combined in one remarkable concentrate have provided in abundance the extremely vital health minerals and vitamins known to Modern Dietetic Science as essential to the maintenance of health.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Health show that the average diet is deficient in these valuable elements without which a full measure of health is impossible.

SOOVY, as the new concentrate is known, perfected after five years' continuous research, effects a health revolution. By taking this delicious health-drink every day you will obtain a degree of health that will surprise you, even though you may feel in good health. THIS IS WHY: The daily habit of taking SOOVY

Analysis of SOOVY Concentrate

Moisture (at 70°C. in vacuum).	7.1%
Protein (Nitrogen x 6.25).	16.4%
Fat (Ether).	2.5%
Total Carbohydrates.	30.3%
Crude Fibre.	6.5%
Total Ash.	17.8%
Ash insoluble in water.	3.4%
Ash soluble in water.	14.4%
Ash soluble in acid.	0.15%
ALKALINITY of water-soluble ash expressed in millilitres of O.1N acid per gram of original sample.	2.9 ml.
IRON (Fe_2O_3)	0.94%
CALCIUM (CaO)	0.92%
MAGNESIUM (MgO)	0.36%
POTASSIUM (K_2O)	2.2%
SODIUM (Na_2O)	5.5%
PHOSPHORUS (P_2O_5)	1.2%
and other MINERALS not determined.	

Notice the relatively high percentages of health-giving Phosphorus, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium, Iron and Calcium. SOOVY is also rich in the important vitamins A, B_1, and B_2. Notice, too, the alkalinity figure of 2.9, denoting the power of SOOVY to neutralise body acids.

SOOVY GUARDS AGAINST DIET DEFICIENCIES which lead to these DISEASES

DISEASES CAUSED BY DEFICIENCY	MINERALS IN SOOVY
ANÆMIA HEADACHES WEAKNESS	IRON
STOMACH TROUBLES CHILBLAINS ECZEMA	CALCIUM
RHEUMATISM KIDNEY TROUBLE STOMACH TROUBLE	SODIUM
UNDERWEIGHT SKIN DISEASES MALNUTRITION	MAGNESIUM
HEART DISORDERS ACIDOSIS CONSTIPATION	POTASSIUM
INSOMNIA BRAIN FAG NERVOUS EXHAUSTION	PHOSPHORUS

SOOVY IS RICH IN ALL THE MINERALS MENTIONED ABOVE, AND SO MAKES GOOD THE DEFICIENCIES THAT LEAD TO THE AILMENTS IN THE LIST.

Minerals and their Health Value

Modern medical scientists and biological research-workers insist that the human body requires regular daily supplies of organic minerals, as found in the vegetable kingdom, for its upkeep in health. On this page is a very abridged table showing some of the ailments caused by deficiencies of organic minerals.

The Ingredients of Soovy

Here is a list of the ingredients from which SOOVY Concentrate is made: BARLEY, GARLIC, PIMENTO, CARROT, IRISH MOSS, SPINACH, CELERY LEAVES, OKRA, TOMATO, CELERY SEED, ONION, WATERCRESS, CHILLI, ORANGE, YEAST, PARSLEY.

It required no less than 982 different experimental formulae before SOOVY was perfected. It was a simple matter to produce a concentrate rich in essential minerals, but its palatability and the balance of its mineral content presented difficult problems. The very attractive savoury flavour of SOOVY and the analysis of its mineral content prove how satisfactorily those problems were overcome.

Soovy as a Tonic

SOOVY is full of the organic minerals that build strong, healthy cells in the tissues of the brain, muscles and nerves. As a tonic, have one or two cupfuls each day regularly, preferably just before meals. Start with one cupful each day for a week, and then increase to two each day.

Soovy for Children

All growing children, require added minerals to ensure proper growth. All the organic minerals so essential to healthy growth are to be found in SOOVY. Give SOOVY BROTH to your child and note the remarkable difference within a few days. As a builder of resistance to disease, there is nothing better than SOOVY.

ALL CHILDREN NEED SOOVY DAILY. Give them a cupful twice each day, before meals. Made with hot (not boiled) milk, or half water and half milk, SOOVY is not only even more delicious, but a real health food, particularly for children.

64

Gramineae. Herbals.
+ citing / herbals
pp 64—
= notes for Nelson article 1940
+ Pavoli article Dore 1940

Fuchs. 1542 (N^os I. 24 A) Hunt Spreng. Nelmes (Hunt 7 R.A. VII) Mayer 2.40 Of

Avena a Salvia, Cap LXVII. Thomas Dioss. II CXVI

Spreng. N. p 5-85

65

Hordeum = H. distichon CBP "fol. f. hoses"

Hordeum polystichon Cap CLXV. Cuttle Dioss II CVIII

Hordeum polystichon (H. hexastichon Stokes) pbon SRN

Panicum miliaceum Cap CLVI. Cenchrus Dioss II CXIX

Panicum miliaceum L.

Avena sativa Cap LXVII (grow desc.; seeds)

Foliis et culmo Tritico similis, geniculis intersecto. In summo verò fructum habet ~~vesti~~ simplicem velati hirsutas duplici cuere divaricatas, in quo semen includitur

Passim in Germaniæ agris nascitur, ac iumentorum potius quàm hominum pabulum existit

cf Dr Johnson on Avena

De Cenchro Cap. CLVI

Milium

Frumenti genus stipula cubito altiore, geniculata, folio crassiore, semine in iuba teretî et pendulo, folliculo ~~cocum~~ concluso, radice numerosa, capillata, ac multiplici fruticante culmo

De Cuttle Cap CLXV Barley water.

Hordei

Ex eo polenta ... et Ptisana, maximè veteribus usitatissima, confecuntur.

Sunt enim et hoc genere quæ spicam habeant tetragonam, nunc sex, nunc octo versibus distinctâ proferunt

Fusts 1542

Mans 2
40

66

Cm.
CCXCIII
Secale ~~hybernum vel majus CBP~~
Secale cereale var hybernum L.
Pons-rié el bouldgleur n s rot Seligs (black rye head fatte pour)

ex illo cibarius, ater, et pondere præcipuus, ad arcendam
pauperum famem tantum utilis, qui veterascens acorem
etiam contrahit. [Contrahit et in the terner, candidus
vero fu Seligs]

Cep XCIV Panicum. Ffenich. Fench
De Elymo
Setaria italica Beauv

Sorghum vulgare Pers CCXCV
Came fu Italy & Germany.
Fust grain cr shiny veg. develpmo

Culmus habet quatuor aut quinq; alios, crassos
geniculatos, rubrendos, foliis vestitos longis latis,
et in summitate acuminatis, harundine non
dissimilibus; spica quàm Panicū maiorē ac densiore
rufam et barbatā, in qua semen rufum, rotundū,
lentis magnitudine, et acuminatū. Florem lutetum.
Radicem multis fibris capillata.

Fuchs 1542 and

Cap CVIII Zea Desc. II. CXI Matz 2. 40 [illegible]

(Bastfrucht)

Zeae primum genus (Spelta)

duobus ... utriculis innatis duo grana simul fert

Jenes Spelz or Dunkelkorn

Zeae alterum genus Einkorn / oder S. Peterskorn

grana singula in singulis cuniculis duplici ordine dispositis

= Triticum monococcum L.

CCL. De Pyro.

Triticum primum genus Triticum vulgare Host.

~~Weissen~~ Weyssen Germanis simpliciter Weyssen nominatus

Triticum alterum genus, Welcher Weyssen = Triticum turgidum L. Ars 6 Percent "The Wheat-Plant" (221)

(is clear separated) T. turgidum for T. vulgare = T. Durum

dates for Exeter. This is the first figure of T. turgidum

De Turcico Frumento

Cap CCL XVIII

~~Triticum~~ Turcicum frumentum. Türckisch korn

Graecia autem ex Asia in Germaniam venit, unde Zea Mais Turcicum frumentum appellatum est: Asiam enim universam hodie immanissimus Turca occupat.

~~Hordeum~~ Hordeum grains of three kinds by grain colour et

Culmum habet crassum, rotundum, altum longúmue, infima eius parte purpureum, geniculis intersectum: folia aspera, harundinacea, in summitate fasciculos, aut spicam nutricam, et grana vacuam, instar Secalis florentis, nunc lutea, nunc Candida, nunc purpurea colore, prout fructus quem praefert Coloratus est. Fructu verò ex grana triangula, diversis tamen Coloribus tincta, in folliculis, rotundis ac crassis membranis ac vaginis, quae ~~ele~~ exteriores geniculorum ferè singulorum proferunt, continentia. Spicam, coacervata ac penitissime juncta, in 8 vel 10 aut decem versus ordine digesta. Et fastigio [illegible]

Frag. Funk Cod

68

vagrarum Capilli teneri, iam candidi, iam lutei,
nunc purpureo colore maculati dependent, ut pictura
satis ostendit, quae unica quidem tibi omnia genera
repraesentabit. Haec in una vagina quatuor tibi granorum
colores monstrat, cum tamen glumellis unius dentis exat
coloris grana, nempe aut lutea, aut purpurea, aut
rufa, aut sub candida omnia habeat. Quod nos,
ne cuiquam pictura decipere, monendum esse
duximus.

Does this
mean that in the
Colored capsules he
showed several shades
in one cob?

69

A2 76

The Library,
Winchester Cathedral.

13 April 1940

Dear Madam,

Fuchs's Commentarii de Stirpium Historia
Cum Imaginibus [Basle 1542
Our press-mark XIX.B.2]

Cap. CCCXVIII page 824 De Turcico frumento

has a picture facing it on p. 825

of Turcicum frumentum / Turckisch Korn

and below written turkycorne

The different colours are given in the illustration purple at the bottom of the cob, yellow next above, white above that, red (rather similar to the purple) at the top

The author's intention to distinguish the colours has been carried out.

Yours faithfully
A. W. Goodman, Librarian & Hon. Canon,
MA., B.D. Cantab. Christ's & Queens

Dr Agnes Arber

70

A277

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON,
BURLINGTON HOUSE,
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W. 1

11 April 1940.

Dear Mrs. Arber,

On receiving your letter I at once looked at our coloured copy of Fuchs, De historia stirpium, 1542, and find that the figure of Triticum frumentum has the cob coloured red, white, yellow and purple, thus

White. 2 rows
Yellow 3 rows
The red is really a brownish red.

I hope this will manage to give you the position of the colours.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

S. Savage

Asst. Sec.

Mrs. A. Arber, D.Sc., F.L.S.,
52 Huntingdon Road.
Cambridge.

N.Y. 1408

Lobel - Cap. CCC XXVII

Fuchs De Hist. Stirpi
N°. 1. 24. A

71

Syng. Nelson p 630 sq

"A composite figure represents both a white & cultivated chamberry:" (p 830)

[Sel. 2.81]

[Does he explain in text?]

Cap CXLVII

Cannabis sativa L.

"A composite figure, the lower part bearing represents a "male" (female) & the upper "female" (male).

p 559

[Does he explain in text?]

CCCXXVII = Cibollae

"Fragaria major et minor" & large flowered a small flower sprig are represented on one sheet

"Nos unam picturam utramque expressimus"

Nothing in the text about ♂ & ♀. He only says Salvae Cannabis fit Cannabis sylvatica. Nor figure of ♂ shows ♀ bolls Cannabis sativa he says on text). Forma ♂ clare & certe tuae "Eius effigiem videre nobis nondum licuit". Neque eius apparet reperire vestigium.

V.C. classes Fuchs Lobel Tabernæmontanus 73
Cap. CLXXVI Lamii p468 Lobelius Lamium

~~Galeo~~ One plant w 3 shoots on] clr's flowers
yellow flowers, one purple + one white w ~~yellow~~ colour
presently to appear yellow antlered, purple dull nettle,
white dead nettle.

"Senen ~~solis~~ floribus differunt, nec in eorum
foliis aliquod discrimen apparet, una icone omnia
hæc complexi ~~sumus~~ genera

p404 Cap CLII. A shoot] "Prunus
sylvestris" (stove) w two hairs are bearing flowers
~~to the~~ + no leaves, + the other leaves - fruits be
simple + fairy ripe, black.

(Condensata)

p 354, Betonica altilis. ~~Lysimachia~~ Lysimachia ~~purpurea~~
grows in osiers wet, ~~flowers~~ has ~~flowers~~ in
~~knots, red, particoloured~~ + a cluster in
to best the habit has shown him / varies colours.

p677 Intubum Saturum latifolium Endivien (Thames SE)
one white capitulum + 6 blue

p679 Intubum sylvestre. Vegwan
one white capitulum, 4 blue

p676 Cichorium flore coeruleo, interdum albo
Salves Intubs "Flos illi is rameus culis
coeruleus, et nonnunquam etiam
candidus emicat.

p657 Rosa. two sheets for one stalk, one white
one red, each very double flowers
"Nos utrumque genus una pictura
complexi sumus.

Laurus alexandrina L XXX VII
Daphne ? hyp on the pen to the the
heart - when set to inflorescence faces the
pair flyleaves by one two grains one of
upper one of the underside of the leaves

= blue green

cf Corpus & V.L. copy Fuchs 1542 coloured

Fuchs 1542 cf V.L. & Corpus copy — Corpus copy pasted into Walla Pouch

V.L.:
Portrait ? red speckled
? leaf has more colour
Fullsmaun ? yellow concentric

Corpus copy
Difficult - more bottle speckled completely coloured in blue-green for

Corpus copy concentric is pinkish maroon

Has undersides been entirely blue?

In some cases

C LXXVI Lonicerus.

Corpus copy better but some L & R colour white of this model is pinkish white but leaves yellow not made out for stems

Any difficulty: drawing the tree? drawn p 2 of Notes

White shoots where drawn?

V.L. copy yellow & pink mixed. white R white parts used

p 354 Between details. see map V.L. copy

colours & prints.

p 677 ? Tubercularia Colchester on white cap. & blue are 53 E. V.L. copy p 1 Notes

Corpus copy exactly same

p 675 Tubercularia sylvestris. on white cap (non-contact) & blue

Corpus copy on white & from blue, one difference small white

p 657. Rosa Hw: white red dotted: ?

In V.L. cap shows white upper shows red

Same in Corpus copy

LXXXVII

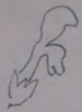
= Blue green

Same: Corpus copy in middle made of paler shade & upper side

V Lup Exactly contrast Blue green in p 585. Polyporus Colchester | Corpus copy white on white centre

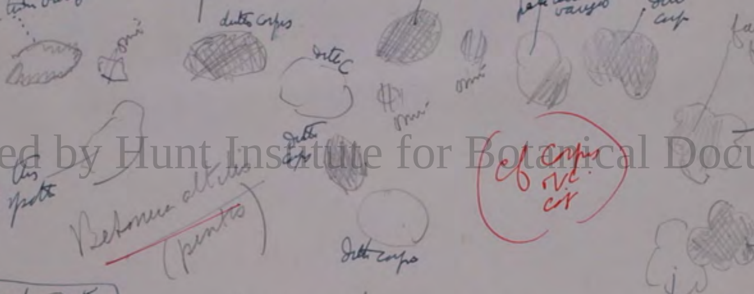
~~Syx 3.63.26~~ CLXXVI

Lamium



V L cop

The 3 shoots are not exactly alike, at one time [illegible] or arrangement of the flowers, — & white dead nettle (where white form is used) to represent the flowers [illegible] more closely clustered than the purple nettle ~~[illegible]~~ while the yellow archangel's more sparse, not [illegible] as if, no form of flower, some attempt at distinction had also been made



p 354 V L cop

ditto capsules

capsules spots

capsules pale rather than variegated

ditto capsules

ditto C

this one pale = C rather than variegated

faint dull flashed purple (? a fallen) of the [illegible] agrees p 53

Capsules white

Capsules the [illegible] spots

Betonica ~~officinalis~~ (pinks)

ditto caps

Cf Capsules V.C. cop

ditto Capsules

ditto capsules

Too much similarity & definition of colour for accidental, tying to Capsules copy ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ thus a greater variety of colour

note definition of colour — & 12 fully opened flrs.

[too much similarity for accidental

p 408 ?

Lower leaf [illegible] V. L. cop

Gnaphalium offarum

Less [illegible] in Capsules copy — no red flr

ditto red

blue red

no other flrs shown in col.

p 403 Primus [illegible] V L cop

yellow flower & red flower open on tree yellow & left, blue = middle yellow & left, ~~[illegible]~~ pinkish red to right

exactly same = Capsules copy

not same more diff. — & Capsules copy

V L cop purple & not the variegated daisy

p 84 Vitis Capsules

& uniform & L

2 black bunches & 2 pinkish & below, 2 pinkish upper-bottom very green

p 235 V L cop

Dracunculus

4 greenish [illegible] (light) & pink

p 146 Bellis minor ~~[illegible]~~ hortensis, C. right — ~~[illegible]~~

flrs

red

red

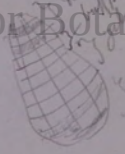
back red white

Mag CCCXVIII p824
brun à brun-rouge ?

76
Figs 1542
of Cyps
XVI
subg

If true
Dens ; Zen p 9
Boem Cyp CXVIII p7
Pseam. CLXV
Blue bm CCXCIII

V.L. cyp carbo - fairly free leaf myc - acuns ?
stipes yellow the upper color, then on all mode



Cyps cyfg. ~~brun~~ subrute en
used.
Lyn-brun at typ ; darker in middle, dark
brun at base.

Sel. 3, 145. does not enter the 3. par.

77

Turner. A new Herbell

Bk I

Otes under Baccharis (comp. Avena)

Otes are so well known, y I nede not to describe the (setting down difficulty of description)

Bk II 16

Barley "is of divers kindes. The fowr- kinde is called in Latin Hordeum distichum / in Englishe Barly. The seconde kinde is called in Latin hordeum hexastichum / in Englishe bygge barley / for beare or bygge / afore this kind is sowen in Somersete & Wilte counties. The thirde kinde is called Latin hordeum hexastichum / I have not seene the fourthe kinde / whereof it may be called in Englande / hyghe Semanye / wherefore it may be called in Englishe / Drake Barley. The fourthe kinde is called ... in Latin hordeum ... / & in Englishe it is called / Egyptian barley / because it hathe no more huskes or chaffe about the wheat kernell than hathe the wheat that is sowen in Italye & divers certayne gardines in Englande.

II 16

Of Haywall barley a way beside Dorcestre (Description by comparison)

Pheny hathe the leves of barly / but shorter & smaller / & it hathe seven or eight eares. It groweth in feldes & in hedges lately covered

p17. He identifies Phenix of Dioscorides as Way bent. "The way bent / hathe a leafe like grasse / & groweth plentifully in Cambryshire about hyghe wayes / & the eare is like barnell / & is not like the commen barley / & hathe two rowes / of hard awnes as barly hathe.

Hordeum murinum he calls Wall barley "it groweth commenly upon mud walles & in lane grounde.

Bu II p 13 ~~Law of commensurate in identificats~~ 78 2

Of Grasse

Grasse is named in Greke Agrostis / in Latin Gramen / in Duche grasse / in Frenche Dent-de Cheen. Grasse crepeth with lytle braunches / & they come from swete rootes / of full ioyntes / ye leaves are hard / as ye lytle redes leaves are / also brode / but they are sharpe towarde the ende. The leaves of grasse fede as Dioscorides sayth / both horse & oxen / and suche lyke beastes as are called in Latin boves and iumenta.

[He intends with the identification of "stychewort" w. the grass of Dioscorides this "gravett only in hedge sides & in woddes & shadowy places / & that very thin / so that XL acres of the wodde or of any other places where as is gravett / most plenteously wolde not fede one povre calfe iiii dayes: I can not thinke / that stichewort is the grasse that Dioscorides speaketh of. He presupposeth it to be in suche plenty / that it were able to fede great nombers of beast & cattell in a small pece of grounde.

p41 Dioscorides ... & Theophrast wryte of Lolio / ye wordes that Dioscorides will not suffer that tares or cocle shall be Lolium. Phenix / writeth that phenix hath an eare lyke unto Lolium. But nether tares nor cocle have any eares at all / wherefore nether of them both can be Lolium."

Theophrast, he says, compares ~~tot~~ Lolium with rice, & Sam Jerome ~~with triticum & zizania~~ ~~compares it with wheat~~ compares it with wheat.

He concludes that "Darnell is the ryght Lolium"

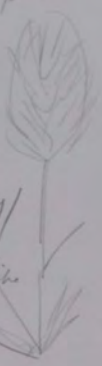
Turner cont.

79 3

The thirde parte of Vuilliam Turners Herball
Sel. 3 9th 1568
no grasses

Part I p 25 [Looks like Setaria viridis]

Of Foxe tayle
(The printer has a big head)



Alopecurus groweth not in
England yt ever I have sene / but
I have sene it growe in Germany /
but ye fairest yt ever I sawe /
growe in Italy.
The herbe is like
unto corne kynd of corne /
hatte in ye top / very careful /
great long downes / whiche is very like
unto a foxe tayle / wherof it hath the name /
yea ~~anything~~ any thing worthy the wryting of this herbe /
neither have I harde / any man speake / that any experience
in the nature of this herbe

Of Otes p 73

Avena is namyd in Greke Bromos / in English Otes or
Etes / in Haver / in Duche Haver or Haber / in French
Avoine. There are two kinds of Otes / the one is called in
English comming Otes / & the other is called Egelops in
Greke / & in Latin Avena sterilis / & in English wilde Otes
Otes are so well knowen / that I nede not to describe them
There is an other kinde / of Otes / called Pillotes / which growe
in Sussex / in hote no where els / in England / after
that it is reaped / & is like Otemele. This kinde groweth in no
other countre that ever I could tell of / sauinge onely in England /

Ste and Turner cont'd

nether frome Trade in anye Herbe or dide Autor
of this bunde. The man of the countre where
they grave / saye he or they will not grove well in a fat
grounde / but in a barrein grounde / wherein no corne
hath graven before.

Phalaris canariensis did not bud Conay

Pt II p85 Of the Herbe Pars II called Phalaris

Phalaris putteth furth many small stalkes / and ? smell ▽
unpleasable rootes. The stalkes are ten handredthes long / full ?
iognttes / lyke strawes or reedestalkes / smeth lyke unto the
strawes of spelt. It hath a sede in bygnes ? mel a Millet /
whyte in fassion / somthyng long. Me fynde there ever ?
sawe this herbe / was in the Cuntre ? Come / where as ? chefe
Physicians ? citi no lese gentle then well learned
sheweth unto me / Mr Doctor Mathew Johan Walker. Afterwarde
I sawe it in England taken for mill / for the that bringeth
Canarii byrdes are ? Spayn / bringer of ? sede ? Phalaris
also to fede them with. Where of when I sowed a litle ?
fund that was the ryght Phalaris which I how sene in
Italie before / but as yet heard no Englis name ?
Phalaris / but for lak ? better name it may be called
petit panick / of the likenes that it hath with the ryght
panick

Pars II p76

Of Panick (The former semes typical with ... and ... meadow and ... millet

Panicum is named in Greke κλυρος × μελίνος, in Frenche
panik / in Duch fenich / in fenich / a heydelkenich. But it hathe
no name in English yet / but it may well be called panick
after ? Latin. Panik hath leves lyke unto a rede cheu
but Commeth furth. Afterward it hath a long
[illegible]

Panik ou Turner cont[d] 81-5

Stalk & straw full of wyndes. And in the toppe growth
a long thyng lyke an ear / that is all full of
litle yelow seed / as litle as som mustard sede / he
not so rounde. Panike growth / plentifully in Italy &
in high Germany & in some Gardines of England
Theophrast writeth that Panik of the most nutrient / that
is most sweete / the sayeth that Millet & Panick bee[n]
they are couered with many coates / & are dry / & will dure
wel when they are layd up

Of Rise

Oryze is named in English Dech Ries / in French ryz
Dioscorides writeth no more of the description of Ries / but that it
grewes in watrishe & marishe grounds. But Theophrast & Lobelius
declareth it more largely / after this wyse. Ryis is
lyke unto Lolium or darnel & to the moste tyme of hys growyng /
after the maner of Millet. But it pulleth not forth no eare / but a pane
after the maner of Millet. Thus far Theophrast. Also
moche a litle above Rise also lyke sea / saith Dioscorides /
herbaries / & in Dutche Spelty speke. It hath comonly an eare
vnto it chefely of corne / as barley hath / called in Greke
Distichon. Whiche all
an Ryse / except that where he sayeth that Ryza hath more
no eare / a spike. But I vnd[e]. that he taketh an ear very
straytly here / for that whiche is growyng hauide to the top of the
straw & is not spred abrode for the wyde from the straw
that commeth out of / therefore he deemeth that
panicum hath any eare / whiche after the comon takyng of
an eare / hath an ear as well as barley & spelty hath
For Theophrast in hys eyght booke de historia plantarum
describeth ischam that is a mane / such as he seweth vnto
Ryse mile & panike after thys maner. Ischam illam
harundinaceam cordam cubam appello: that is I call
that Reedishe bushe or lock that is stretched furth abrode /

Theophrast comparison betw

Parkinson how he vseth the Greke authors

These and Turner and

a mane / ~~for~~ so ȳ Theophrast meaneth ~~for~~ the hede
of Ryse is not fytyd to be called an ere / because
the cornes are so far fro the shaft. Wyth is mete
nor all Gruit / tear Columa & Zea have eares / but Theophrast
meaneth Ryse / Lyke wyse to ere two / + not of ȳ leves sche.
or ȳ strawis sche / but only fo the eares sche.
Wherefor Theophrast meaneth not ~~for~~ Rise is without
all hynde of eare / but wold hath no suche Compasse
ere + graveyng / harde & the hede of ȳ straw
as other hyndes of corn have / but louse + soyft
~~shewed~~ abrode after the fassihon of (=whose) ~~an~~ haires meare.
I saw Ryse ~~for~~ graveyng in plenty ~~by~~ beyde
Mylane

plod

Rise

Mesu manye yeares bote Physicianes + Herbe Masters
Kaynot tear an Rye shuld is called in Duche Rogge / is Silyo in Latin.
Puntey have ben bote deceyved tweyn selves / + other also. Fo Silyo
is not Rye / but kind of hyer Wheat / as ~~is~~ may be easelye proved by
the auctorite of Columella + Plyne

[Ye quote Columella in Latin then turn into Silyo +

Goes on:—
For thys I do know / tear in a Countre where as I have
ben / wythin the Dukedom of the Duke of Cleve / called Sourland
ear wheat of ure sowen in tear soure lands / ys truely
called the fyrste yeare ~~a~~ nicke bury / with wheat / + in the
second yeare of the wheat par grew tear be sowen in the
same place agayne / to be turnedth into rye / + that same
Rye sowen in the same ground / ute in two yeares goeth ayr
kinde into Darnell / + suche other naughty wedes / as rye /
sowen in som place of Saxony / as they say / whych I was in Germany
within a few yeare sowen in soure feldes / is turned into good
wheat.

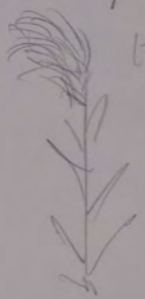
Transformation of wheat into Darnel

See (3) 28 for Charocks Commonness here of this.

Rye and
[Dentes leonis flores in Columella Opere tom Rye is not
Silyo. Columella cap 9 sexto "Silyo spicam semper
erectam habet, ♀ T panita nunquam meturescit. Thus is/ Silyo
hath the ear ever standy vpryng/ + it never wexeth ripe
altogether. Pur whether ouer rye groweth with the
eares downwarde or no/ + whether it be ripe al or no
tyme or no/ I reporte me vnto them that are husband
men/ + have skyll in corn/ + both save it + mowe it -
By tyen yeares I trust/ to have
sufficiently proved/ that Silyo / the olde writers what our
rye/ o the Phisicions + Grammarians have taught
certayn hundred yeares.

Of Mile or Miller (p 57)

Milium ... may be called in English a miller
The leves / miller ~~stalk~~ when they come furst out / the
ground/ are lyke the leves / a reed/ + they are very rough.
Miller hath a long stalck wherin ar 9 lesse are VII.
knottes a ioynts. The top / is lyke unto the top /
reed/ + vnder it are litle rounde seedes/ which
have no ~~cases~~ coverynge without/ sauyng a thin
huske.



Dodoens R [illegible] N°. 16.29 Mais 2 84 40

Frumentacea — Segetalium

Historia plantarum 1566

Huc simul hyem Einkorn p 33 Monococcon

Triticum monococcum L

f 82 * Secale sive Rog p 48

Hordeum p 52 (Hue H. Tetrastichon Sthis)

f 83 * Milium p 65. Panicum miliaceum

f 84 * p 69 Lolium ibi

f 85 * p 69. Selaginoides Panicum

p 71 Milica vel Sorghum

Some plates figures could do well for reproduction

Repudium same size

sel pub

p 74

* Frumentum turcicum

Repudium a large ~~[illegible]~~ as well some ~~[illegible]~~ plate

Phalaris p 76

Avena p 75

After Avena = before 6 pulses (p 75) Fagopyrum

bread can be made from

Ex frumentaceorum fagopyrum grano; ejus
videtur, utrunde enim cogente necessitate, panes
ex eo, aut cum eo conficiuntur

Johnson's edition / Gerards herball . 1633

Sem 3 63.26

Mem 2. 85

Appendix / Erylus names & gathered over / ancient writers & present Expos, & fur & mountes / plaine & simple Country people."

Lib 1 fol 1

In three books therefore, as in three gardens, all an Plants are bestowed; Called as neere as might be in kindred & neighbourhood. The first booke hath Grasses, Rushes, Corne, Reed Plays, Bulbous a Onion-rooted Plants. ... And hang these / given to a generall view / the Garden, new unto our friendly Libraries we like accompany the, & leade these through a Grasse field, Latin a nosegay of many Herbarists heretofore Enriched; & begin with the most common or best known Grasse, which is called in Latine, Gramen pratense:

Grass garden

Not cited in Parodi pap

Chapt I of Medow-Grasse.

Among & not opposed to all grasses

Then to sundry & infinite kinds / Grasses not mentioned / by the Antients, either as unnecessarie for our purpose, or unknowne to them.

pr

... And because the kindes / Grasse do differ [illegible] in / root, tuft, stalke, leafe, sheath, eare & seed, we may assure / our selves to [illegible] an endeavor not severall / vertues, formes & the Creators / use / man, although they / have been by common negligence hidden & unknowne.

Specific characters scarcely of use / man / see to most / pur

Grass "Nature needeth not any propagation by a replenty of seed a decrease; nor so much as tending Grasses, by their / own recover themselves againe, although they have been drowned / or eaten all the Winter long, as may appeare in the Medowes / fennes in Lincolnshire & such like places.

Undetermined / grass / among / mumblers

Vg. vgam . not used in Parodi autot

p.1. Common Reed (Musa's Grass) Mar 2. 86 40 #4

-ration roots, and tufts hairy to feed depending upon the
higher tufts, matty & creeping on the ground ~~and~~
most fruitful & apparent shew of theaten leaves, lessening
long narrow jointed & hyper stalks, about a cubit
high, growing small & sharpe at the top, with loose ears
hanging downward, like the tuft on top, the Common Reed.

[use] ears for feathing pannel

(allow) the (word) Culm

pl

And because the kinds of grass do differ apparantly in root,
tuft, stalke, leafe, sheath, eare & crest, we may assure
our selves that they are endowed with severall vertues, formed
by the Creator for the use of man, although they have been for
common negligence hidden & unknown.

[grass chiefly for man's use]

not vsed in Pandiculation

grasses, Sedges, & Spreaders ~~do~~ of self
sown or sowen, naturally over all fields and
grounds, cloathing them with a faire & perfect green.

pg Rush-grasse, or Toad-grasse & Juncus bufonius
mixed with the grasses.

p 6

A plumy grass called "Windle-straws" ... "with which we in
London do usually adorne our chimneys in Summertime: &
we commonly call the kinds of kindnesse made up for an
use, by the name of Bents.

This is an addition by Johnson

ear / p 8 uses the word "pannicle" for inflorescence of
grasses tomentosum arundinaceum

p 13. "Spiked Water-grasse" = Typhoides

Hairy Wood-grasse = Lugula

p 15 Sea Yuke-grasse = Typhoides

p 20.

p 22 Juncuses & Cyperuses are grasses

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

p 26 Phalaris arundinacea / picta Juncus effusus 87 ~~85~~

Ladies Locks hath leaves ... wch may chuse vaines a
rubs, & silver streakes running along to ye midst of the
leaves, festoning the same like to laces or ribbons woven
of white & greene silke, very beautifull & faire to
behold:

Framea Phragmites
Lady-lace Grasse
" may be Cynosurus Dactylis
[variegatus]

p 27. His "Cocks-foot grasse"

p 27
Framea Manna es culentum" Dew-grasse
seed of this " to Germanes do make pottage & such like
mean, as we in England do use Oatmeal.

p 28. He calls it the Manna-grasse —
Rice-grasse
[To this is the Leersia ~~oryzoides~~ Glyceria fluitans R
Cyperus Grasse"

Of Zizania aquatica sive Oryza Canadensis

p 29 Of the Cyperus under ye name of Cyperus Grasse, wch he
p 25. Wm M. did not regard grasses, rushes & sedges as
of his description of Eriophorum.
"His mange Cotton grasse, does L'Obelius haue comprehended under
the kindes of Rushes; notwithstanding to me they appeare unto the Rushes,
yet finde in mine own experience, to me doth rather resemble
grasse than rushes, & may indifferently be taken for either, for that it
hath participate of both."
The influorescence is described as "a bunch or tuft of most pleasant
downe or cotton like unto the most fine & soft white silke."

p 29.
The flowry rush is described as "Water gladiole, a grassy Rush."

p 34 He calls it true Bulrush "this great
Water-grasse or Bul-rush."

p 36 The influorescence of Common Reed "is tuft or spoky eare
... doth resemble a bush of feathers, slim turnets and fine downe
or cotton downe carried every way with the winde."
Descript. influorescence

Wm M. his mistake in grasses

p 86 — Quaking Grass — J. Mercer's Herb — Descript — 89

"Theses, or Quaking Grasse" ... "a knot a kind of flat scaly panicles, like those, Shepheards purse, or Mother, of a Corne colour, set upon the most small weake hairy foot-stalkes that may be found, whereupon those small panicles do hang: by meanes of which small hairy things, the knaps shake on the slightest wind readily tremble & shake, in such sort that it is not possible with the most steddy hand to hold it from shaking."

the plant included any grass.

p 85

Of the Jobs Teares comes "Bunk-meat"

"Bunk-meat may very well be plaine among the kinds of plaine Corne, for their stalkes is like unto the reeds, but smaller, round, smooth & shining, reedy knotted & pointed, more to the purple colour. Bunk-meat is Corn-meat, but is of a more reedy nature."

He then proceeds to Corn-meat, which is the next chapter & means or includes any "corn", as the next chapter is also Asphodill, which begins it "Hath fibrous roots & corne."

* explains / names.

Emmart, E.W. (1940)

Foreword by H.E. Sigerist.

Discovery

p IX Prof. Charles U. Clark discovered a unique MS, an illustrated Aztec herbal, America's earliest medical book, in the Vatican library.

The Spanish conquerors were much impressed by the medical lore of the Indians, as it is mentioned over and over again in a letter from Cortez to Charles V

Importation of Aztec drugs & Aztec medicine

"the charm", as Sahagun terms it, the great importance of the Badianus manuscript lies in the fact that it is a purely Mexican product, free, as far as we can see, of

no trace of European influence

2. shows no traces of European influence.

(Jenner pattern) certain aspects of Aztec medicine as the

true of the Conquest.

p X. The Spaniards brought with them to the New World their hospitals for the Indians in which they practised the European system of medicine.

Edentical care of Indians by Spaniards

Martinus de la Cruz who wrote the Aztec text of the herbal, was a teacher of native medicine, a Badianus, Martinus Badianus who translated it, was a Reader in Latin. Both were at the College of Santa Cruz in Tlatilulco, one of the great cultural centres of early pre-Spanish colonized in here the liberal policy towards the Aztecs was triumphant. The translator had no Latin equivalents for many plant names; he therefore had no other choice than to adapt Aztec Aztec names

names. "on this continent, independently, the same type

parallel: Indian & European medicine

p XI of medicine developed.

Preface (Emmart)

p xiii

The ms is called "Libellus de medicinalibus Indorum herbis." Among the earliest complete Mexican medical texts which has been so far come to light, but is the only medical text known for the early Aztec Indians. The herbal medicines & rites, & customs are among those of Mexico with interesting & extensive contaminations of European medical practices such as are found in later Mayan medical texts.

The 184 illustrations of native plants, trees & the Badianus manuscript are the earliest illustrations of many of the native flora.

p XIV – XV

Francisco Hernandez was sent to Mexico in 1570 by Philip II to enquire into and to record the native medical & natural history of New Spain. He was not only to study the medicinal plants & methods of the Aztecs but to collect & send to Spain specimens of the flora & fauna of Mexico. His work was published in 1651 under the title "Rerum Medicarum Novae Hispaniae Thesaurus" but selected parts were translated & published in 1615 by Fernando Ximenez under the title Libros de la Naturaleza y virtudes medicinales de las plantas y animales de la Nueva España. His illustrations & descriptions of the native pharmaceutical remedies & customs of the Aztecs.

The various publications of Nicolas Monardes (1493-1588) were of primary importance in the introduction of native remedies of the New World into the medical practices of Europe. He did not apparently himself go to America but got his information from ships captains, travellers, & correspondents.

p XVI ~~Towards the end of the 16th century~~ In the 16th century European merchants, being fearful of the shorter route to the Indies

Reason for shorter route to E

Other rich spice-producing countries of East, hoped to find 92
the Occident Indies would yield the commodities
equal value.

p XX
2016 century, a Milanese the abbreviations After as a
written language, to which 16th century writers drew
phonetically, so that the place names are very variously
spelt.

p 3
"a small manuscript book in sixteen century crimson
velvet.

Iuannes Badianes

6 in wide × 8 1/8 inches high - 2/4 in thick.

p 4. On 8th fly leaf is written in Latin "A Latin book of Indian
medicinal herbs composed by a certain Indian, physician of
the College of Santa Cruz, who has no theoretical learning,
but is well versed by experience alone. The book can I am
Lord Saviour 1552."

p 7. The work was written at the request of
Don Francisco de Mendoza was entitled "Libellus de medicinalibus Indorum herbis"
Charles V. p 205. It was dedicated to him as "my Maecenas"
by Martin de la Cruz

The flowers were painted from, their names added in the
text as added, the drawings
p 8 The Latin translation by Iuannes Badianes
This text known under
not a third person (FA)

p 11 Dorsey 93

MS discovered in 1929 in Vatican library. In the same year an Italian translation of Vatican MS came to light in Royal Library of Windsor Castle.

p 15

The instruction of the native children was part of the policy of establishment & expansion of New Spain. Almost immediately upon the heels of his conquest, Charles V took an active interest in the education of his new subjects, contributing from royal treasury funds & supporting hospitals & convent schools.

At the Convent of San Francisco in Mexico City native boys were taught reading, writing & music. "Side by side with the Indians were given the rudiments of drawing & writing were given to both of Illuminating manuscripts."

p 17

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Note the rapid progress of the Indian boys students: the elementary school, built in 1536 by Don Antonio de Mendoza was the first college of higher education established in the New World. This was located at the Convent of Tlaltelolco in the district of Mexico City. Here was taught Latin, Spanish, logic, arithmetic, music, & natural philosophy. The Spaniards believed that native diseases, medicine, & remedies of the New World were superior to those of Europe & Indian physicians were used in preference to Spanish. After the students were taught Latin, best known of native herbs. Badianus was the principal Reader of the College, & Martinus became "physician of the College."

TLALTELOLCO
TLALTELOCCO

p 22
Pliny's Natural History was used in the College as a Latin 94
text, & Badianus' vocabulary & phraseology are frequently
adopted for Pliny.
" 28. In the year 1541 Jerónimo de Aguilar
wrote to the King of Indian boy" "spoke Latin as elegantly
as Cicero.

p 30
Whether the authors of manuscript were born a
Mexican or Mexican Europeans has been a
considerable doubt. ||

"It appears that the writer from the technical skill &
manliness was indigenous to the soil (Mexico?) This is likely
more likely contained in European culture. due to illustrations

" 33-34 native
(Cochineal pigments) & herbal remedies used for the
describes to paint) for pottery as well. & makes glue)

Symbolism p 37
an aquatic plant growing in a swamp & pond has the roots
drawn gaunt on a dark background of blue. In these
growing in muddy swamp water the Aztec water symbol
was placed under the roots.

p 48
an extensive knowledge of native plants as products in
Mexico & has been century. There were several great
herbal gardens where herbal remedies were examined
used & methods to use & healing were given.
Ingredients herbal medicines

p 37.
The roots are often represented in a curious conventional fashion, & are sometimes associated with the Aztec "Flower symbol" or "water symbol" but the exact meaning symbolism of the ~~so called~~ symbolism does not seem to be fully understood.

Dr. Seler claims p 38 that in the pictures of the roots 2005
"there is an attempt to represent the entire system of the plant pictorially — a direct carrying over of the hieroglyphic representation." The exact interpretation of these ~~so called~~ symbolisms employed seems however to be obscure.

Plate 20. A figure is grasping Datura associated with red ants. which climb up to roots the base of the stem.

Plate 30. X Xanthoxoma (Aroid) many identification impossible

Plate 45. 2 types of Datura

Plate 57 Convolvulus & Tradescantia

90 Opuntia tuna Mill & flower.

Plate 58 Cereus

Roots are shown as ~~conventional~~ curving or elbow bearing shoots ~~conventional~~ surrounded with soil, water, boulders etc. Sometimes they are associated with Aztec stone or water symbols, but the meaning of this curious mode of expressing roots does not seem to be fully understood. Roots

p 75.
Cervantes de Salazar wrote how Montezuma how spacious irrigated garden where he grew flowers & medicinal & aromatic herbs. He ordered his physicians to make experiments with the medicinal herbs & simples those best known & tried as remedies in healing the ills of the lords, his court.

pp 77-8
The man in charge of ancient gardens, Mexico & the Imperial Gardens, Huaxtepec. plans for & Imperial Capital region were begun here by Montezuma's request & Lord of Culex Coxtla who sent them under his charge, native gardens capable of planting & tending them. When they arrived incense & other offerings were burnt before the altars of God, flowers, & plants flowered. Many seeds

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Francisco Hernandez & first European physician plants botany & plants of New World; spent seven years in Mexico & made, this time in the garden

p 81
Few countries in the world can boast of such an extensive knowledge & natural, native herb remedies as exists among Nahuatl speaking people.

p 247. For weakness, the hands, leg, & the bottom of ants (of remedy & infallible paralysis A.A.) To enter upon this discussion of an opponent is significance.

p 277
Mexican fatigue as disease is character, & by Mexican doctors, plays a very important part in the fatigue remedies certain "trees" flowers of the

(p276) - fatigue ; this an admirable specimen
badly pulls Ufa, " - thy can advise true
certe medicamen when wil " dum vacamus fac
away ! - ; tirsly, dum cur fear ; fully the
human heart " (p. 277).

97 8

on each page more ; fine plans a can clever an
figure.

Coming on. two - three plans an figure - c
pp, (in [illegible] a my ;
ten - clever an dear cured ; this long is you
fl text -

I Chesters

p 276
fatigue = [illegible] admonishes the [illegible] that
[illegible] office." Then reminds (p 277) "drive out fear
[illegible] to human heart."

974

p 281
Melancholy [illegible] defies making
[illegible] remedies could be applied; this fear
[illegible] heredines p 308

Pl 26 Benjamin figures.
[illegible] represented.) [illegible] the "drama a race
cactus"; appears Ex Cereus sp.
pl. 10 includes Thuite (Cissus sp
pl. 14. Appears Commelina

Nuttall, Z (1525)

p453
In the language of the Nahuas there are several different
NAHUAS
names of gardens, as floating gardens, palace gardens, a
simple garden, & Indian cemetery, a fence, cane reed, &c
distinguishing & special names.
Cortés in his 4th letter to Charles V in 1520
described & praised these gardens. Dr. Hernando de Salazar
Dr. Cervantes de Salazar
Montezuma had made a
distinct botanic garden, & flower
gardens including medicinal herbs.
"In these flower gardens Montezuma delighted
alone any vegetable fruit & herb grown in his
not kept & cultivated plants for utility & profit in his
pleasance."

CERVANTES de SALAZAR (1565)

His pleasances & gardens were magnificent
contained all medicinal & aromatic herbs, flowers,
native roses & trees in fragrant blossom, & there
are many kinds. He ordered in physics & simple expensive
with the medicinal herbs & employed those well known &
tried & remedies in healing the sick & the land,
cures.

He grew vegetable gardens on hand, on those he
selected & valued.

p455
Even during his captivity Montezuma was served &
Cortés by his gardeners
tens began by his pleasances as above.

p456.

The most wonderful of Montezuma's gardens was the tropical one at Huaxtepec, that he had inherited from his predecessors & named, Montezuma the Elder.
Montezuma sent to the Lord of Cuetlaxtla COETLAXTLA for plants he was to procure vanilla orchid, cacao & magnolia trees &c. He also sent native gardeners to transplant them & cultivate them should he so desire. The plants were sent in their pots in cart & wrapped in burlap covers mantles. The gardens before plants & trees &c, fast of cypress, & made compost & incense & other offerings to the God of flowers. The plants planted in order & Montezuma enjoyed in joy in the success /

[illegible] for tropical
botanic gardens in the American continent as provided
by the Cypresses. p455

Nezahualcoyotl, 15th cent king of Texcoco
in Valley of Mexico had many gardens "planted
with shade & wonderful variety of flowers ... beyond
belief" & had them in other remote places. His love of
pictures & tropical plants painted of nature &
copied in books of his palace.

p462 Chinampas, enormous oblong floating
gardens have been used for centuries in Mexico & Guatemala for flowers.
My own mind beds built up - Cobs - Cayuse,
straw if we have, & we will also mix in leaves
& grass from the lawn & barnyard manure. My annuals grow
in such a mind bed, & then they are ready for

transplanting, to heal is on up to solid block
+ each plant up on ~~with wet sand~~ into the Compost block /
soil. ~~this is buried~~ in ~~Cutting~~ enclosing as
roots.

Standley, W. D (1940)

Taxodium mucronatum Tenore, Aztec name

Ahuehuete = old tree of the waters

p. 3. an avenue of these trees which probably formed part of the private garden of Montezuma

a line of trees that must surely have been a hedge, is still there near the village of Tezcoco, and believed to have been planted early in the 15th century by (p. 7) Nezahualcoyotl, the poet king of Tezcocans. Adjacent trees show some evidence of union. This probably (p. 5) the great tree in the village of Santa Maria del Tule, near the City of Oaxaca, which has a trunk of 154 feet may have been due to the union of several or more trees.

Steam, W.T. (1941) Paeonia Rhodia

Refs & use of term ♂ & ♀ of plants by herbalists.

Saint-Lager, Ann Bot Soc Lyon X1. 1883-4 (1884)

Sprague. Jr. Linn Soc Bot 48, 87. 1928

Down to the 16th century are 2 peonies distinguished by the herbalists:— P. officinalis (the female peony) P. feminea (the herbalists)

← P. coralliina (P. mascula, the herbalists' male peony)

Hall, D (1941) Erasmus Darwin

E. D. physician at Lichfield (1731–1802)
invited Sir "to George III" (and father) Charles Darwin.

In Botanic Garden multitude verses caught
Darwin "Me verse only strike on a closed, ear to notes on stile
find reality + not-unimportant as regards the current
scientific opinion of the time.
Darwin's application of preformation theory of plants:-

"The pulpy acorn, ere it swells, contains
The Oak's vast branches in its milky veins;
Each ravel'd bud, from folia + fruit-bire
Traced in nice pencil on the seed design

Hill, A.W. (1941) Sir William Hooker. Kew
Director] Kew, 1841–1865
p158 The herbarium & library at Kew owed much to Sir William
Hooker's & George Bentham's herbaria & library &
Dr Bromfield's collects. More fund & munificence of
whom A.W. Hill describes as "the finest herbarium & the
most extensive botanical library in existence."

William Forsyth. Bot. Lex. R145 (1541 Summonsd A.105
1737–1804. (1541

W. F. garden & Kg George III at Kensington & St James's.
One / osem men who attended to meet / 1804 at
when the Societies formed
born Aberdeenshire. Pupil / Philip Miller whom he
succeeded at Chelsea, Secty / Horticultural Society
He came in an active charge of Letter & specimens
p320 with Alexander Anderson, a Gardener who / 1785 was appointed
curator / Botanic Garden at St Vincent in W Indies
Forsyth in 1802 was one & founders / the Society of
Promoting ~~Improvement~~ Natural History [illegible] Linnean Society,
& when its funds, books & collects were eventually handed
when it came to an end / 1822.
Forsythia / called after him.

Portrait Fg 123 Wp / 363 / V.1 LXVI

Lit. drawn at / N. Lanfield Jour Chem. Mus 10. 1965
in Mpx ~~Note~~ XIII

Mawe, D (1941)

Montpellier garden.

p 121. Montpellier in 12th century possessed the Faculté de Médecine second only to that of Salerno in the 13th century even eclipsing it in glory.

De l'Ecluse, de l'Obel, pupils of Guillaume Rondelet (1506–1566) whose lectures / medical plants became known, the latter garden / the two Bauhins also studied under Rondelet.

François Rabelais (c. 1495–1553) studied in Montpellier for 3 yrs. Said there introduced the melon, Artichoke & Carnation into France.

Pierre Belon (1517–1564) penetrated into the interior of Asia Minor, Egypt, Arabia

p 123

The first botanic garden at Pisa, 1543 founded by Cosimo de Medici / Padua June 1545; Florence Dec 1545 / Bologna 1567.

P R de Bellevol (c. 1564–1632) visited the Levant (Algiers, Tripoli more than 30) as collector for Jardin du Roy in Paris established between 1626 & 1640 under Louis XIII. (p 124)

p 124 Botany at Montpellier in 1597. He left lectures in the years of botany was more his taste. He was regarded as a great botany & student of Nature & Victor Loubès Dey & a zealous botanist "ses herborisations."

p 125 Bellevol pleaded for students to abandon the school / medicine at Montpellier in favour / Italian universities where almost numerous / botanic gardens. In 1596 Henri IV ordered by decree / Bellevol made select candidates of many volumes / plants. In 1597 & 1332 species were by grown.

p 126 Bellevol introduced (cultivated) mulberry into Languedoc

In 1622 the garden was doomed because it was denuded / increase the fortifications / town / is confined between catholics / Huguenots the bastions, the garden by a bridge / essential of the

(Mme Cnte.

nos defenses, ces derniers étant alors à 30
jes défendu. Bellevd tria & transporta bientôt à ses mêmes
précieux spécimens de l'Ecole de Pharmacie lui-même vint lui
offrir secours & transplantés. Bellevd lui bon accueil
rougeon-dey le mieux montra rouge de devoir lui-même de
cain / étranger.

Après Bellevd' décès & par / heure / & garde jardin
& registre & titre & ses relats. Dr Lotier) cas Joseph
Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708) & Bradone de Jussieu
(1686-1758) furent étudiants ici.

p 108 Pierre Marie Auguste de Broussonet 6. 1761,
son / & professeur à médecin à Montpellier.
Vint à Eglise visite à Joseph Banks. (P 159) Elu à
membre / Academie des sciences
p 159 & Société Linnéenne / & Wortsia. Il eut accueil & girondin
propriété & enfermé - sa retour ici. Vice-consul à Mogador
républicain & jamais abandonna la cocarde & retour France
Pyrénées frontière. Après conflits adventices & retour ici /
non fortune exil & ses nom chuté / & titre /
p 161 & Mogador. Mis en disponibilité / 1800 il reprend le
poste / & place / locaux / & Mogador / 6000 piastres
particulier & un chiffre / 8000. Il fonde musée & cabinet d'histoire
p 162 naturelle / & Montpellier Jardin. Il envoie graines, plantes
& Montpellier Jardin. Il entretient correspondance &
échange & graines avec Jardin. Il introduit mûrier à
papier à Mulberry Broussonetta papyrifera
& Pays & arbre à cultivé à 25 cas & Pays & distribue /
Paris, les Broussonetia - chez lui & Paris & Orléans
by grafting & greffe & espèce à Paris & Orléans
fruit.

Hummel, AW (1941) Editorial note

The earliest printed Chinese herbal 973 A.D. No copy extant
(or an accurate) Sino-Japanese herbals see Sarton
Dictionary Vol 2. 52[247,462] within illustrated herbals of 11th, 12th &
13th century are referred.

The 1249 herbal reproduced P'eng-yang, Shansi, 1249 A.D. p441
The Library of Congress has 10 volumes of the work. Portions include
reproductions of 6 banana plants which seem to vary the oldest
now extant.

proposed

The herbal, 1249 has a fully pedigree
Reproduces remarkably modern-looking illustrations of Euphorbia
pekinensis Rupr. from herbal, 1249.

Sarton Hummel points out that the earliest herbal printed in the West
was made from 5 centuries later than the earliest
Chinese one.

Ed note

The 1249 herbal is a
very fine copy of early printing
Wherever bark was removed there, the wood can be
traced back to herbal compiled & sent to Emp of
11th century as basis of earlier herbals & for reference
& directions & lectures. The earliest printed edition of this
work was published in 1600

Scheveningen 18 (1919)

in the "botanical chamber" attached to the banquet hall
of Thutmes III (1501–1447 BC) on the east end of the
"Ammonstempel" of Karnak

2 these low reliefs 6 species can be identified with high degree
of certainty. 4 others may be guessed from the artist's
faint recollection, & from the general stylistic fashion
of both as large to artist endeavours to produce pictures of
as the plants strange to Egypt, but then he had his encouragement
alone to draw upon. It seems probable that he was drawing upon
recollection. (p. 465) One may suppose that the designer, artist
himself may been in Syria or Lebanon, & artist may sketches &
so upon, had the commission. & cover the sandstone blocktes
of the temple chamber with reliefs of rare foreign plants [then used
for master we those he had learnt [found them] on the Syrian campaigns
It is probable that certain of the plants cultivated in
the Theban gardens [may not have] [also] grew
Mediterranean region, S. W. Arabia, which came not [only] in Syria.
The most recognizable plants represented are not native to
Syria.

Among the plants - the botanical chamber the flowers of the blue
lotus (Nymphaea coerulea Sav.) are frequent. This is called in
Egypt. The pomegranate (Punica granatum L.) is represented
but has not been of edem: pomegranate (the next page) The pictures seem to
the fun-edems) the sacrum / the sycamore cultivated plants in
Egypt. The Vine (Vitis vinifera L.) also is frequently represented
in Bot. Chamber, was known of the Egyptians of the earlier period.
p. 465–466. Plant for these 3 species, one misses many / the
plants commonly represented by the artists / the period,
In this way it falls outside the [limits of these] / the age. (is
it accepted)

Schweinfurth, 1915 and
p 467
Only 6 of the representations in the botanical chamber are actually recognisable:— Nymphaea coerulea Sav., Punica granatum L., Arum italicum L., Dracunculus vulgaris Schott, Calenthoe defficiens Asch. Schweinf. ?, Iris sp.
Nymphaea coerulea does not now occur in Syria

p 468
The Flowers of Nymphaea coerulea is repeated 45 times - to chamber. with the fruit / Punica granatum, 26 times
Punica granatum may have been introduced in 4 times / Thutmes III, but in the latter half: may have reached Egypt at a much earlier date.

p 471 Four or 6 species of Arum: Syria has not A. italicum
Thutmes III
characters / to table. Arum in A. italicum is 4 leaf of the
Arum italicum: not native of Egypt. Flowers have been
brought for the Medicaments of from the Greek islands, to the gardens
of Thebes.

p 473 Dracunculus vulgaris grew: not known in Syria. It does
very well have been grown in the Theban gardens.

p 475 Schweinfurth treats the drawing / Calenthoe of the mar-
remarkable. From the genus / Chamaloreas: not found in Syria

p 479 It is possible that the Iris represented is I. pallida Lam. the fruit is Syria,
but Schweinfurth is inclined to the view that it is I. florentina Lam.
drawn from a garden plant.

p 485 footnoted The text accompanying the box which does not say that
the plants represented were brought to Syria; only says that they
were there, & that the big fruit was.

Vavs, F E (1941)
Jade & Millmes III

(p53 Karnak)

In Botanic Chamber in Festival Temple of Thutmosis III in which plants and animals brought to Egypt from Syria during his reign are represented in bas-relief on the slabs of stone which line walls of the chamber.

Thutmosis III (1501–1447 BC) a great military adventurer & conqueror. He undertook seventeen campaigns in Syria, also penetrating further northward & eastward & made treaty with the King of Babylon.

A hieroglyphic inscription on one of the slabs states that the bas-relief represents "all plants which have been brought hither from all the beautiful flowers that the power of His Majesty has allotted when His Majesty was making war on upper Retenu so as to conquer the countries according to the promise of his father Amon to trample down all countries under his sandals, his fear from to-day to countless years."

Schweinfurth G. Pflanzenbilder in Tempel von Karnak.
* Englers Bot. Jahrb. Vol 55 p 464, 1919

One plant represented is Nymphaea coerulea. It is not found in Syria today. More frequently represented is Punica Granatum (Punica Granatum) Pomegranate which is now frequently found, & is as may be shown, often confused in antiquity with figs. It is doubtful whether the Pomegranate is native to Egypt or was introduced by Thutmosis III in 1600 B.C. by Shepherd Kings who came from Syrian Retenu.

Of the other identified species represented, Amygdalus communis does not occur now in Syria, Pistacia vulgaris is now rather rare in Syria, Arum dioscoridis is still common in Syria, but more rare, the identified plants are found wild in Syria now A.A]

* P. 370 C 5 6

Shaw (+Sale of Chinese Red X) at Hesketh Cambridge 112
seen March 4 1943. Chinese Classical woodcuts.

A typical slip of historical says true actual books or woodcuts
from produced in China in 17th century. e.g. 1622 The Bamboo
[illegible] the Inner Hall appeared — 17 woodcuts + 6 issued later.
[illegible] Flowers in 1627. This was the second Nanking
[illegible] Chai Hua P'u"
[illegible] 17th centuries
[illegible] set, to belong to "The Mustard
[illegible] Yuan Hua Chuan
[illegible] all but one) 18th
[illegible] all, when to colour parts mostly
[illegible] parts are generally uncoloured

Cambridge copy D.47 AC6

CHINESE WOODCUTS

of the

17th Century

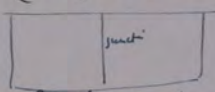
INTRODUCTION

THE woodcut was in use in China at least as early as the T'ang period (A.D. 618–906). The oldest dated example surviving of A.D. 868 is in the British Museum, but the work is already accomplished. This like nearly all other early examples is an illustration to a Buddhist scripture.

It was not until the Ming period (A.D. 1368–1644) that woodcuts were printed in colour. During the sixteenth century the technique of colour printing was developed, especially for ornamental stationery. But the seventeenth century first saw the full development of the art in the 'Collection (or album) of calligraphy and painting from the studio of the Ten Bamboos', the earlier of the two books from which the examples here shown are reproduced (Nos. 7–15). It was the work of an artist called Hu Chêng-yen (b. 1582: d. after 1644) who cut the blocks after paintings by himself and his friends, with the addition of a few old masters; his object being to provide examples of the rendering of flowers, birds, fruits, bamboo and plum blossom. The writing consists only of poems written in fine calligraphy. The first edition was published in or soon after 1627, at Nanking, in eight parts containing about 155 double pages of illustrations. A new edition, enlarged to 186 illustrations arranged in 16 parts, appeared in 1643. Hu Chêng-yen was a native of Anhui, a province noted for the skill of its woodcutters. He was an engraver of seals and also carved the moulds for ink cakes, so

[illegible] — not by any means [illegible] the
[illegible] not seen & matter at all.
[illegible] more prints & much more
[illegible] prints — books tiny but in handy
[illegible] sprays & fine insects &
[illegible] plants & fish. The character
[illegible] beautiful.
[illegible] 15.43. I like especially:-
[illegible] exhaustive delicacy. Ken Chai
(Ming dyn)
[illegible]. Yuan Shen Ho
(Tang dyn)
bamboo
Huang Chung-tsai
(Sung dyn)

Mostly 2 blocks stuck together



The text was

This time I have the sections more of a disadvantage than I did before. I like the actual impressions on rather poor. I did not feel I want of [illegible] them

that he was trained to a mastery of woodcarving. His book is called after the studio where he lived, in a grove of bamboos in which he took much pleasure. The part of the book on Bamboos is illustrated by woodcuts after the Yüan or early Ming masters (13th–15th century); the others (where a name is given) are all after contemporary painters. A large proportion of the illustrations are in the so-called 'boneless' style, without outline.

The second book from which the examples shown (Nos. 1–6) are taken is the *Manual of the Mustard Seed Garden*, a systematic work of instruction in the elements of painting with examples of the rendering of the elements of flowers, fruit, etc. It is a comprehensive work summing up the traditional Chinese science of draughtsmanship and composition. A French translation by R. Petrucci of books I–III was published in 1918. The book takes its name from the house and bookshop at Nanking of an æsthete and writer named Li Yü (1611–1680?). He may have inspired the book, and he contributed a preface to the first volume which appeared in 1679; but he was not the author or editor. This was his son-in-law Shen Hsin-yu who supplied, from his collection of drawings by the old masters, the examples of landscapes which appeared in the first volume. The second and third which were published in 1701 and the fourth which did not appear until 1818 were arranged by him. Text and illustrations were prepared by three brothers Wang Kai, a poet and writer as well as a painter, Wang Shih and Wang Nieh, but for both they were largely indebted to the work of the classic painters from Sung to Ming. The cutters of the blocks are unknown. The second and third volumes contain the best colour printing: volume II is in four parts, dealing with orchids, bamboos, plum blossom and chrysanthemums. All the examples shown are from volume III, which deals with other plants, climbing and herbaceous, and with insects and birds.

Both books won wide recognition and have often been reprinted; indeed they are the two most famous illustrated books of China. The aim of the woodcutter in each is to imitate the technique of painting and the interest is therefore largely technical—in the colouring of the blocks and the printing as well as in the cutting. Up to five blocks are used, thus long preceding the Japanese 'invention' of full colour printing which first occurs at the end of 1764 or the beginning of 1765.

BASIL GRAY

CATALOGUE

This small exhibition containing fifteen mounted reproductions of the finest quality (made by the Marees Gesellschaft) of Chinese coloured woodcuts of the 15th and 16th centuries, has been arranged by C.E.M.A. The woodcuts clearly show how the simplified and delicate oriental treatment of colour and design has played an important part in the design of textiles etc. in Europe.

1. Peonies
2. Bird on a twig
3. Lotus blossom
4. Plum blossom with narcissus and camelia
5. Small squirrel
6. Magnolias
7. Lotus leaf and root
8. Vase with apricot twig
9. Twig with lai-chi fruit
10. Yellow oranges
11. Blue bamboo
12. Tangerines and persimone
13. Bird and blossom
14. Lai-chi fruit and rare stone
15. Bird in snow

Shows (+Sale for Chinese Red X) at Heffers Cambridge
seen March 4 1943. Chinese Colour woodcuts.

A typical slip + habitat says these actual books are woodcuts
first produced in China in 17th century. In 1622 The Bamboo
drawings of the Inner Hall appear — 17 woodcuts + 6 added later.
3 volumes / birds + flowers in 1627. This was the original Master of
Inner Bamboo Hall. Shuch Chu Chai Hua P'U"
works of Hu Yueh-Ts'ung in 17th: + 18th centuries
There were a number of editions in 17th: + 18th centuries

These shown were not this set, but belong to "The Mustard
Seed Garden: Chieh Tzu Yuan Hua Chuan
Pub: edn 1679. Those shown are all (but one) 18th:
century impressions:

Unlike the Bamboo Hall, these coloured parts mostly
have no outlines, the coloured parts are generally outlined
in Chinese ink.

Note (AA):-

The colours are kept badly — not by any means following the
outlines exactly & Outline does not seem to matter at all.
Much lower-toned than Japanese prints & much more
freely done — make Japanese prints look tight & hard.
Full life. Leaves flowers sprays & the insects &
birds. One water weed & water plant & fish. The characters
carved most realistically — perfectly beautiful.

Another visit March 15.43. I like especially:-

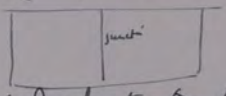
66 Ragged grasses done in extreme delicacy. Ken Chin
(Ming Dyn)

53 Fish weed plant. Yuan Shen Ho
(Tang Dyn)

80 Grasshoppers + bamboo

51. Dandelion. Huang Chung-tsai
(Sung Dyn)

Mostly 2 blocks printed together



The first visit

Visitors I think the surfaces more of a disadvantage than I did before. I like the
actual impressions are rather poor. I did not feel I wanted to possess them

C. Plini Secundi Naturalis Historiae Libri XXXVII
Julius Sillig. Vol 4. Gothae. 1855
1899. Bh 24½ Sec-113 Fol. 40. ~~48~~

Herba impia vocata in cane, rosis marinis adspecta,
Hypsi a modum vestita atque capitata; de id impiam appellavere,
quoniam liberi super parentem exsiliant

Gmc beofu Veneris pectinem
Engl new beyng 7 Cyp XIX

Philem Hollands' Pliny p 205

Concerning the hearb Impie, that is ye hoarie colour
& mute with all, & resembleth in shew the Rosemarie, rising
up with a maine stem, leafed & headed in manner of a Cole-stocke
from whose principall bodie, there grow foorth other small braunches,
every one bearing lobbe tops on head wise, & mounting above the
mother stocke (whereupon they called it in Latine Impia, for that
the children over-topped their parents;) yet there be others who know
the impie is rather so-called, becaus there is no beast will taste or taste it.