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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 7

Herbals
Originals
Early notes
H. O. (I)

Catalogue recant 1927. Copy sold before received. cat. AA.

R. C. PEARSON, 32, HOBSON STREET, CAMBRIDGE.

54 Bullein (William) Bulleins Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, Sornes, and Woundes. 4 parts. 1. Book of Simples. 2. A Dialogue between two men, one called Sorones (sick man) the other chyruigi (surgeon). 3. The Booke of Compoundes. 4. The Booke of the Use of Sick Men and Medicens. THE AUTHOR'S COPY with marginal notes in his hand on almost every page. 4to. Black letter. Some woodcuts, much used copy with some pages defective and wanting first title. Well bound in half polished calf. 1562. £25

Extremely rare as well as being an association copy of the utmost interest. Only 2 copies of this book are recorded in S.F.C. (L. and G.). An early Ms. note on the fly-leaf, after giving an account of Bullein, goes on to say: "The marginal notes are in the handwriting of the author, preparatory to a new edition" (1579). D.N.B. states: "His Book of Simples is one of the earliest English Herbals."

Barrege (Anthony) Vindiciae Legis or A

Bullein
all Sea
dove d
Bulwarke
gardiner
Chyruagian

ce against
des, that
2, which
ies the
, with their

to helpe the wounded soldiers. Gathered & practised from the moste worthe learned, bothe old & newe: to the great comforte of mankinde: Doen by Willigiam Bulleyn, & ended this marche. Anno salutate 1562. Imprinted at London by Iohn Kyngston.

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The Booke of Simples forms the first part of this. - between Marcellus + Hillarius

"Layne Andres lace" - a name for hemp.

= Description of Columbine: - Fl XXXIIII
"A Columbine is called Aquilegia & is commonly known the flower of five

heades, like unto ~~Eagles~~ Eagles meeting²
 together in the neither parte of 'the saide
 flower, the upper parte spreadeth out
 with winges, & feete answering unto the
 same, therefore is called the Eagles
 herbe, ...

~~Sept~~
 fol xxxv

"Sheperdes purse"

"This herbe is called Pera pastores
 because is like a bagge which sheperdes
 do use to weare. The seede is not unlike
 unto a litle harte of a small burde."

fol xxxviii & xxxvii

~~Gifted~~ Giloflowers "keepe the mind
 & spirituall partes from tirable and
 fearefull dreames, through their heavenly
 savour, & moste sweete pleasant odore,
 to fortifie the braine."
 (which he meanes pinks & carnations)

Fol xxxviii

Paeony "Salen declarthe that a
 child did not fall, as long as she had
 this wote hanging about his necke."

But

fol xxxviii

Asparagus "This same is an herbe, of incomperable vertues: and doeth excel all other, for his singular goodnesse to mankinde."

fol XLIII - XLIIII

Mandragera many superstitious, & foolish things have been devised, of this herbe: & verie envious of Wit-ches, and hypocrites, through the suggestion & motion of the devill, to delude the weake hart of mankinde with all. And this herbe is called also Anthropomorphos because it beareth the Image of a man, & that is false. For no herbe have the shape of a man or woman, no truly, it is not naturall of his owne growing: but by the craftie invention of some felie man, it is done by arte. As many wotes maie bee made, in the formes of men, foules, & beastes, & secretly covered in the cart: wherby when it is found, by the craftie hider thereof, the

beholders be driven into no small
admiration + wonder. 4

Fol XLVII

" a little beast, which is in Inde, called
Chamaelin, spotted like a Libarde, which
chaungeth into divers colours: according
unto the thing, which it seeth. This beast
never eat nor drinke nor winks, but
liveth by the aire only: which little
beastes, be yearly brought from Barbarie
by the ships of London, into this realme!"

Fol XLVIII. XLIX

Deare
"God sende thee hartes ease,

Maicellus. "I doe hartely thanke you, for
wishing to me to possess a Jewell: so
rich a treasure, so heavenly a comforte.
For that is more she desired, than hartes
ease, + who doe so sodainly shide a
slippe awaie as hartes ease! Nothing. For
when adversitie come in at the one doore,
effozones! hartes ease doe run out at
the other."

Fol XLXVII Sapphires
"the heavenly coloured precious stone"

Refer the Index 3 pages of woodcut, (5)
in case core 9 - page
Apparently small versions of Fuchs
& Bock.

Notes from Originals

7

Branfels

Egenolphi Herbar

Boch.

Herbarium vival scores

Otto Brunfels 1530 ~~1534~~

(Onomastikon medicina
Otto Brunfels 1534

Argentate, Joannem Schittum
boni utriusq; in ar. end?

Large wood blocks, very beautiful naturalist

Jones Ferrius Dracontium majus p 131 for comparison with
Apuleia. P. Frankella p 25. Herb Bennet (large)
p 24

Beautiful full page drawings of water lily - Hellebor, but there are columns - no good specimens

the drawing could hardly be improved a
very little shading used, but there is chiefly like the
The actual plants are often not very good - the lines somewhat
grey, ~~the~~ ~~many~~ ~~are~~ ~~actually~~ ~~broken~~, but

In the 3rd vol (1536) the cuts are inferior to the previous vols
Often the drawings in the whole book are done from specimens with leaves eaten etc.

Brumfels.
VI 3. 1576 (p 31)

9

Descⁿ of Bursa pastas: - \neq
? faginas

"latas habet saginas^{as}, burse quadamtenus
similes, in quibus paruum, et nigrum semen
continetur."

"It has broad —, more or less like a purse,
in which is contained a small black seed."

Very different - to find a good dose at all.

Chose one over page as being ^{comparative}
full, but found on comparison that it
was practically void for use from
Diocorides

~~of Porto Celandine in Bampf. p. 15. 10~~

Desc: in ~~Fuchs~~ Bumpf:—

Gnome Dioscoridis de Asaro

Cornaria et odorata herba Asarum est. Haedene
folia habet ad radicem purpureos, odorato
vasculos Apollinari herbae similes: in quibus
semen, acinum nucleis simile, in quo rare,
subsperecip angulorum figura cuspedes
sunt. Radix nititur numerosis,
seniulatis, saporis calidi et linguam
erodentes, tenuibus, obliquis, graminii
similibus, sed longe gracilioribus ꝓ gramen,
et odoratioribus

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(Gm - taken from Dioscoride)

Liber XXIV p 1010

Flos Solsequii, ut Brunfels. annotat, seu
Cichorii, iniectus formicarum cumulo in rubrum
vertitur colorem, idque magno naturae miraculo.

Historiae plantarum Universalis Tomus II
Auctoribus Johanne Bauhino Archiatro Joh.
Henrico Chedero quam recensuit et auxit
Dominicus Chabraeus Fr. Lud. A
Graffenried. .. Ebroduni 1651

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Tomus Tertus p 95

" Solsequium ex Intyborum genere est,
Latinis ~~et~~ Cichorium, sponda Solis, aut
Solsequium nominata, ob id, ϕ flos eius
orientate sole aperitur, occidente clauditur.
Flos eius iniectus formicarum cumulo,
in rubrum vertitur colorem, idque magno
naturae miraculo

" Tomus Herbarii Ottonis Brunfelsii III ...
Argent. apud Joannem Schottum. 1536"

Herbarium vovae seones Argentorati apud
Joannem Schottum. Tomus III 1536

Kreuttbuch von allem Erdgewächs / Anfanglich
von Doctor Johan Cuba zusammen bracht / Jetzt
widerum new Corrigirt / und auss den best berümpften
Artzten / auch täglicher erfarness / gemehrt.
Mit warer Abcontrefertung aller Kreuter.

D. Eusebius Rhodius, Stadtarzt zu Frankfurt
am Meyn.
Chr. Egenolph. 1533

(The text accady to Trevanus's ^{taken from} ~~Handbook~~ ^{from}
Cuba's Herbarium, ^{parten der Gesundheit genannt}
improved added to be Rhodius (a Ratin,

Drugs me, but extremely small - often somewhat
Chyrous. Rep. Baum p. XXXIII Scrophularia
p. CLXXX* - Not on the ^{whole so far} ^{as I know}
those of Bumpf's Book. ^{Trevanus says the author} ^{himself}

* And Valpes. Fox p 207
Hsp CCVT

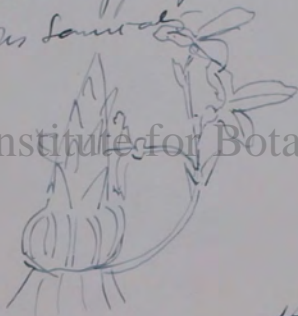
This is Cuba's Herbal. See p XL IIII article
on *Bolus armenus* where he speaks of
himself as the first person.

The edition of two of. 1560 *Kreuttbuch von allen*
Bäumen etc edited by Lorenz published by Egenolph's heir
Dr. copy of this speaks with heavy pen
An account of tree plants into genre pictures

Kreutterbuch von allem Erdtgewächs /
Anfenglich von Doctor Johan ... etc
1533

Was Braunschweys Insulhabers added

The figures are undoubtedly based on
Brunfels, in spite of the fact that they
are generally spoken of as original
- Spayer's ops p CXCIII based on
Ortus Sannoi



Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Acc to Trevanus, the "Kreutterbuch
von allem Erdgewächsen" of 1533 of
Cuba - Eucharis Rhodora was a
folio. ~~misprint~~ ^{which folio!} ~~was however in~~
~~great~~ - He says the fern text
was taken - only by ~~Merden~~
Dasta = 1540

Egenolff 1833

Yellow vetch
Plantago major

Bumper fig reduced a small scale.

P. minor
Crydalis. (what he calls Anstologia)

Barum
Lappa major

Ficaria
Scropharia

Carrots
Helleborus nig.

Practically all the important figs
in Egenolff are simply taken
from Bumpes.

Arum
Betonica
Alchemilla

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Most of these plants described by Bumpes in Vol III
published after Egenolff, have either no fig.
in Egenolff, or in at least one case, Asparagus, the
fig for the old Ortus Sainctus has been
made use of!

In one case is seen in the Bumpes book for
Egenolff - There is a small fig. *Auricula muris*
in Vol III which is unlike ~~Egenolff~~ in style or is
identical with that of Egenolff, but reversed.

Kreuterbuch. Von aller Kreuter / Petrier /
Gesteyne unnd Metal / natur / nutz / unnd
gebrauch. x x x x

Frankfurt. Ch. Egenolphen 1535

A different set of drawings to Rhodius' ed. of the Kreuterbuch,
as a whole larger, finer & with more shading & a stronger line.
Republ. Strassburg p CXCIIII. Notably p CCXL

This may really be a different book from Rhodius'
Kreuterbuch. If it was used with greatly modified
reference to Cube^{at present} on the article under
Bulus armenus.

Kreuterbuch / von aller Kreuter / Gethier / 16
gesteine und metal / natur / nutz / unnd gebrauch,
Sutt aller deren leblicher Abconterfeytunge.

Frankfurt. Christ. Egenolphi 1536

Animals - human anatomy ^{et muscic} / as well as plants

The drawings are very advanced compared with the
Hortus sanitatis Herb. Or a fairly small scale exquisite
naturalistic in this copy they are roughly coloured. Some
the same as in Egenolphi 1546 "Herbarium, Anatomie"

Cart. bot. 20 V₃

177

Botanicorum continens herbarium,
atque simplicium

Theoderico Doesteno
Frankfur - Christian Egen 1540

Professy to be a translation from a German
original. Woodcuts heavy & decorative

Rempten p. 199 ? taken for Fuchs ?

under

copy

Herbarium, Arborum, Fructuum, -----, Kräuter / Bäume / 187

fascicle / ----- recht Conterfaytet / und mit iren
namen benennet

Frankfurt Chr. Eyenlyph

p152. P. Ramiseta 1546

A miscellaneous collection of all the blocks Eyenlyph had, --?
shared just. Some the same as in the 1536 Herbarium.

Book, Hieronymus (This is seen in)

Kreuter Buch
1546

Printed at Strasburg by ^WMendel Rikel

Drawings not unlike those of Brunfels, but characterized by a slightly neater - more conventional arrangement of the plants & generally a somewhat stronger outline

~~Reproduction~~ Strawberry spp p CXC
Lily spp page CCC I

Bolusium (Rauten) p CCCXV
Wintgreen CCLXX

In the third part of the picture of Swenehead with his swine under an oak tree. (Coloured in this copy)

Digitized by Hindi Institute for Botanical Documentation

Reproduction of the Chestnut
p LXI 3^d part. A delicious hedgehog sitting below where number begins again fairly near the end

A deluge picture of a tree with a monkey in it - rabbits sitting below, one holding a shield with the initials D. K. ? the engraver

Hieronymus p. 10. says that this is David Kandel (see Chap XI d. Varde)

Hieronymus says that Book borrowed most of his blocks from Fuchs in - indeed scale; - not however the ones marked D.K.
Of this however I cannot see any evidence, in comparing the two works. If he used Fuchs blocks it was with great discretion

Boets' Krauterbuch of 1546

20

p LXXXI

"Das kraut Verbena / wort noch heutiges
tags mehr zu der zauberei / dann zur
artzney gesamlet."

The herb Verbena is at the present time collected
for more ^{Verwand} magical than for medicinal.

p 130 Artemisia

Das ehrwürdig kraut x x x ist auch in die
Superstition und zauberei kommen / also das
ethlich dess kraut / auff gewissen tag und

Studen graben wie Verbenam / suchen koste
und narzen stein darunder / für lobes /
undere hecken es umb sich / machen
kreutz daraus / folgens werffen sie das kraut
mit irem unfal in S. Johans feur / mit
iren sprüchen und reimen. Des uffenspil und
ceremonien / treiben nit die jüngst jüngsten
zu Parcess in Franckreich. Andere haben
von Plinio gelernt / wo sie Berfüß mit
falsch Galbei (? Salbei) anhecken / sollen sie
auff der reiss nit müdt werden / unnd
des dings ist kein ende."

1^{er} parat top 1 proz.

Ap. verso y p. CCVII

Camarda

21

2

Alle lerer schreiben Farn Kraut trag weder
blumen noch samen / jedoch so hat ich zum
vierten mal auff S. Johans nacht dem samen
nach gengen / und morgens frue der tag
anbrach ~~to~~ schwarzen kleinen samen / wie
Mag^z samen auffdickem. und breitten Wulkrant
blattern auff schaben / under einem stock
mehr dann under andern / etwan under
hundert en mit ein kornlin finden / dagegen
hab ich widerumb under einem stock
mehr dann hundert kornlin finden / zu
solchem handel ~~hab ich kein~~ sein kein
beschwerung noch Character (wie etliche
damit handeln) ~~to~~ gebraucht / under or
alle supserstitien / dem samen nach gengen /
und finden / doch ein jar mehr dann
das ander / bin etwan auch vergebens
hinauss gengen. Wann ich den samen hab
wollen holen / bin ich mit allein gengen
etwan zwen zu mir genomen / und
nachts in der selben gegene (do nit vil
ubertaffers war) ein gross feuer gemacht
und ubernacht also lassen brennen. Wie nun
solches zu sehe oder was fur ein geheimnus

(4)

Bock's Kreuter Buch. 1526.

(verso of f. ccvi.). [Gsmunda].

All the masters write that the fern bears no flowers nor seed, but none the less I have gone out four times on St. John's eve in search of the seed, and gathered up small black seed like poppy-seed early in the morning before day-break on cloths and broad mullein leaves, more under one plant than another, perhaps not finding a grain under a hundred plants, + again finding a hundred grains under one plant. In this business I have used no charm, incantation or magic character (as many do in this connection) but have gone in search of the seeds without any superstition, and yet found more one year than another, and some years perhaps none at all. Whenever I wished to get the seed I did not go out alone, but took two or three with me, and made a big fire in the same neighbourhood (where there was not much passing to and fro), and let it thus burn all night. How this comes about, or what secret nature intends by it, is hidden from me. I was desirous of notifying this, since all the masters describe the fern as without seed.

A Wilson, H
Albert J. Green
1933

[455.C.93.79]

die natur damit gemein / ist mir verborgen.
Das hat ich wollen anzeigen / seintemal alle
lerer den farn on samen beschreiben."

Descriptio

Musci toe. ^{Linn pan 9p p 5.}
(Zehn ^{ten} becom farn chur. mar an too log to gunt)

Mentus chen is i fund ogsen:-

Es seind aber die kusstet auff allen
ernenten beümen fast unerlei art / wachsen
fast druschelicht / mit vielen zincken
und gewerben / das gang fewerhs schweitzer
grün / die bletter feist / satt und dick /
größer dann am Buchelbaum / blüem
in anfang des frülings / die blümlin aber
seind sehr klein / von farbē gelb / daraus
werden gegen dem herbst runde wesse
beerlin / mit andent dan an den Kussel-
dornen - Gemette beerlin seind erwendig
mit wessern zehē leime ausgefüllet /
Doch hat ein jedes beerlin sein schwartzē
körnlin / gleichsam es der samen were /
welcher doch so er geseiet würt nicht
auffget / wül allein auff dem
beümen (wie droben geseit)
sein ursprung und für gang haben. Im
winter suchen die Zieme ire nahrung

auff den Misteln / im Sommer aber 247
werden sie darmit gefangen. Dann aus
den runden der Misteln pflegt man den
vogel leim zu bereiten. Also sein die Misteln
den vögeln bede nutz lich und schädlich."

Book used Octavo Fuchs in Stechamünde
P C C C V

Went on from prossely based on Fuchs be
considerably altered

Botrychium seems more pure an independent
type of course like that of Fuchs, — as any
2 other drops of Luxaria would be. No 2
have been used.

Braunfels gives no drawing of Botrychium
Fragaria. Late diff. from other Fuchs
in Octavo a big color

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The drawings of the water lilies are founded
on those not by any means exactly copied
from those of Fuchs.

(There is a very marked resemblance between the
drawings of water lilies in Fuchs + in Braunfels.
So much so that it is impossible to avoid the
conclusion that Fuchs' white water lily is
based on those of Braunfels.)

Colts foot taken from Fuchs.

Result: Certain figures taken directly from Fuchs. Others based on
Fuchs but much modified. A large portion
original.

Boeck's Xreuter Buch. 1537 edit.

Vorrede.

I have placed together, yet kept distinct, all plants which are related and connected, or otherwise resemble one another and are compared, and given up the former old rule or arrangement according to the A.B.C. which is to be seen in the old herbals. For ~~plants it occasions much~~ the arrangement of plants by the A.B.C. occasions much disparity and error.

How can one learn to recognise and distinguish thoroughly and exactly, or cull from among one another, plants which are often nearly related if they are arranged in an artificial order according to the A.B.C.?

Haller, nunn

Boch 1551

Vorrede pp p biii

27

die Einfache und Gewächse Simplicia
genant.

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A.B.C. nach geteilt / recht gründlich und eigentlich
lernen erkennen / unterscheiden / oder wol
wissen ausser einander zu lesen? 29
good picture) Book as Fräntzen, but some yellow spots in

demens

Carb. Univ. Bot. Herb. U. 1. unlettered in rank
Hieronymi Tragi, de Stupium,
Translatio in Latin by Davidus
Kyberus
Præfata 1552

30

Reproduce p1045. Pyrus

Herb sent me for identification by M. Ballock
through M. Jodde: — Dec 1916

Quart. This page + index etc missing.
in 3 books. In 2 books 2 fgs sent by

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
side - page (sometimes 1 or 3) David Kandel.
3 - book to Tues of DK

Seems some to be: —

868 of Pritzel, with title
"Veræ atque ad vivum expressæ imagines omnium
herbarum, fruticum et arborum, quarum nomenclaturam
ex descriptionibus verè hac in re ... controversam doctissimi
Hieronymus Bock ... Sharkey bei Venedel
Pritzel 1553. 4. 333 pp 6 p. ind. et. (567) i.e.

Edw.) Bock's herbal without text.

[There is a complete
copy of this in the
university library
seen Jan 7. 37
[Syn. 7. 55. 38]

Notes on Originals

31

1. *Inocer Floidus*
2. The Series of herbals based on "Here begunneth
a newe mater"

Maer Houdus De virtus herb^{arum}

Nothing else on title page, except a wood block of a man sitting.
This is repeated on the other side of the same page, on the reverse of book.
Deals with the plants alphabetically - their virtues in Latin poetry
most, if not all, the figures derived from the old Hortus Sanitatis & Grete Herball set. Somewhat over 60 of them, each with a long poem relating chiefly to the virtues.

Choulauc (see Raumann's Archiv. 1857
p. 280) thinks this is a 10th century poem

"Ein in der Latinität des Mittelalters
verdorrenes Gedicht von 7^{ten}

Ceparteln, welches 85 unheimliche Krankheiten
umfaßt: 2 sogenannte Species x x x beschreibt
und wahrscheinlich dem alten Aemilius
Maer x x x zu Ehren so benannt, in
späteren Ausgaben selbst ihm fälschlich
zuschreiben wird. Es gehört wahrscheinlich
dem X Jahrhundert an."

Fifteenth Century & derivatives (Notes on originals)

33

The Latin Herbaries

- German -

- Herbarium etc.

Aggregatus -
Flemish
ed: 1484

Byjus " Dye prologhe de overfettens uyt den
latyn in dyetsche large initial Oa on four pp.
Picture of tree of sand app four page

The blocks are ~~some~~ almost identical with those of the
Latin Aggregatus, but looking glass way, & the initials
identical

can page below the other separate

[This is supposed to be printed by Johan Veldener at
Kalenberg 1484]

Aggregatus (Latin)

Digitized by Hind Institute for Botanical Documentation
Herbarius Maguntice impressus Anno
1484

For copy take the Lily LXXVII & ~~Polyfructum~~
~~III~~, Aristolochia lily XIII (both in comparison with the much better
one of the Orithis sancti)

The order is not the same as the great Herbal & the
Haber blocks are not the same.

The Flemish translation above
probably made from this

Use of White in black
See cap XCV. Note
was this of Orithis
sancti when
this device is often
used, e.g. leaves
strongly white on blue
background

In New Herbarium library a copy ^{49c} with the title also
page which is Herbarius Maguntice impressus LXXVII
anno 70 LXXX IIII (Liby)
no use for Muschatus, as Henry claim
as Tarnis more
this

Incipit Tractatus de virtutibus herbarum

(title page)

New copy: labelled

Herbarium Arnolli de nova villa

Arcenna 49 c

1499

Bruna XXXI 3 1/2 x 3

Nenuphar XC VIII 3 1/2 x 3 1/2

Semperuua CXXX III 4 x 2 1/2

Trees vel iris LXX IIII 3 1/2 x 4

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

See Meyer Geschichte IV 180

Preface by

Arnolli de nova villa Arcenna

written by hand

Rogata plurimorum inopertum

at Venice Semoren ^{Papenssem}

1499

Venue 14 pp Lett. Herbarius (Then was a 14 pp ed. which
I have not seen) 36
Different & very interesting set of wood cuts - more naturalistic
than the 1484 Mainz

Very natural look of Fagaria showing flowers, fruit-leaves

Cephalos virens is shown hanging from a rock over water
of Devon caves

Also *Arroglossa* (Plantain) very naturalistic

Herbarius zu Teutsch.

1^{re} ed: Mainz 1485.

New Herbarium copy with all woodcut and hearts

Good one of peony *Paeonia tuberosa* wood

Good of chicory cop XCIII

" - Comfrey *Consolida major* cop XCV

Herbarium zu Teutsch.

Das letzte Page. Beginn "Oft und vil hab ich
Augsburg 1485"

This is the second edition mentioned by Payne as having
been printed at Augsburg only a few months after
the original at Bregenz. The block print, he says,
is roughly copied from the original - somewhat smaller,
but essentially the same, mostly reversed.
They are very large - much larger than in the subsequent
Hortus Sannitatus. The British Museum copy,
which is in a beautiful old binding, is lettered
"Herbarium". There is a
The B.M. copy is heavily abraded. There is a
delightful deplume

Mr. Tucker's translation used instead of this ^[This is my own not good handw.] 7
Prepar. of ~~some~~ Herbarium zu Zentach. ^{Angely D. 1803 betraue}
Many times & oft. have I contemplated

by mir selbst
alone the wonderful ~~and~~ works of the

~~creator~~ Nature's Creator, how he, in

the beginning, ^{hat beschaffen} created the Heavens

and adorned them with ^{beautiful} shining

stars ^{has given} to which he ^{geben hat} gave power and

might to influence all that is

under the Heavens. Also how he

afterwards created the four elements:

Fire, hot and dry - Light - hot and ^{feucht} damp -
_{wet}

Water, cold and ^{wet} damp - ~~The~~ Earth dry & cold

To each he ^{has given} gave its Nature.

Also how afterwards the same ^{great} Grand-
Master of Nature made & created herbs
of many kinds and all ^{und allerley geleycht hier} kinds of
beasts and at last man the noblest
of all creatures - There upon there

Digitized by ^{into my mind} the wonderful

arrangement ^{Order} which the creator gave to his
said creatures, so that all that is
under the Heavens receives and keeps
its nature by and through these
Stars.

Auch das ynnere eyne ~~ist~~ gleiches das
in den obenmelten vier elementen entspringet ~~und~~ wechset
left ader schwebt

Also that the four natures of
the element are mingled in each
thing that arises grows lives or
soars, in the above mentioned four
elements; heat, cold, ^{moisture} dampness and
dryness, And it is also to be

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remarked that the four natures
already touched upon, are also
mixed or mingled ^{in man's body} in a measure
and degree suitable to the life
and nature of man. In which
measure ^{proportion oder maas} or degree, as long as
man remains, he is fresh and

Reality; But should he step or
fall out of the ^{temperament} degree or measure
of the four natures it so happens
that heat takes the upperhand and
labours to suppress cold - or again
if Cold begins to suppress heat, or

man becomes full of ^{cold} moisture, or his
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moisture oversteps the measure, then
man of necessity falls ~~it~~ into
illness and death draws nigh -

The Cause of such above mentioned
rupture of the ^{degree} ~~the~~ ^{population} of the four
natures on which rest the health

and life of man, are perhaps the

belly gut

poisonous and hidden influences

of the Heavens. ~~Contrary to the~~

of man's nature ~~the impure & poisonous~~ ^{of the air and his}

nature of man as ~~the~~ Air, ~~impurity~~

and passion, ~~and~~ ^{Other causes are} unsuitable food

or drink, or suitable but not taken

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in the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~reget~~ ^{reget} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the}

right time. Truly as easily could

I count ^{for} on the leaves on the trees

or the grains of sand in the sea as

relate and explain to you all the

things which are a cause of the

^{affairs} ~~falling~~ ^{defect} of the ^{degrees} of the four natures

and the beginning of man's illness.

As man is surrounded by thousands
and thousands of risks and dangers,
Kümmern und aber Kümmern

so is he ~~no~~ ^{never} quite certain of
for the twinkling of an eye
his health or life. As I

contemplated such things, it also
came into my mind how the Creator
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of Nature who has placed us in
such danger has also ^{mercifully} provided us with
Snediglich ist es mit einem andern Snediglich versehen hat

~~another?~~ ^{remedy} *mercifully*, that is with
all sorts of ^{herbs} animals and other creatures
allerley gelyche kreuter ^{and} *ander creaturen*

to which he has given power & might
to bring back the above mentioned four
dye obberurten vier natueren widerbringen werden
leben und dempfen ..

natures to operate . . . to suppress
 One herb produces heat, another cools,
 each according to the degree of his ^{its}
 nature and complexion. In like
 manner many other creatures on this
 earth, & in the water ^{affentheit} prolong the life

of man, through the Creator Creator of
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nature. By the power of which herbs, the
 Dink welches ~~brant~~ und creaturen krafft der krank mensch in
 sich man may again come into the
 den von naturam temperant und zu syns leibes gesuntheit wedder
 may honor.

(^{temperant}) degree of the four natures and to the
 health of his body. ^{Syne den mal cher der}
 Suisse man on

mensche uff erden mit grosser nit
 earth can have no greater or nobler
 treasure than the health of his body

I allowed myself to think that I
 could perpetrate no more ^{or richer} useful or
 holy work or labours than to ^{compile} collect a
 book in which the ^{power (kraft)} virtue & nature
 of many of the herbs & other creatures
 should be ~~com~~ contained in their
 right colour & shape - to the ^{best} ~~comfort~~ ^{consolation} ~~benefit~~
 of the world & the ^{benefit} utility of the ^{common} general public
 Thereupon I have caused such a ^{praiseworthy}
 work to be ~~see~~ carried out by a master
 learned in medicine, who according to
 my desire has brought together in a
 book the power & nature of many
 herbs from the worthy masters in medicine,

Galen Serapio Dioscorides 46 15
Galienus Avicenna / Dyascorides Pandita
Platarrus

and others - And when I arrived at
the drawing ^{entwurfung und kunterfugung} & colouring of the plants

in ^{half way through} ~~the~~ ~~midst~~ of the work I remarked

that many noble herbs do not grow
in these German lands. ^{Darum} So that I

could ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~draw~~ draw these in their
right colours & shapes ^{by} hearsay -

For this reason I left the work
already begun ^{imperfect} & allowed my pen to
rest until I had gained grace &
^{dispensation} ~~Indulgence~~ to set out for the Holy
Sepulchre, also to Mount Sinai where
the body of the Holy Virgin Saint
Catherine rests in peace - So that

Such a noble work begun should
 not remain unfinished. also that
 my journey should not be only for
 the good of my Soul but for the ^{sunder aller welt}
^{zu Stadt mocht komen} health of all sinners. I took with
 me a ~~very skilful~~ ^{quick} painter of
^{ein maler von vernunfft und kann subtil und behend.}
 judgment with a subtle hand, ~~and~~ ^{from the German land (durch welche land Histria}

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^{And thus} ^{from the German land (durch welche land Histria}
^{our way} through ^{Holy} the land
 of Istria and afterward through
 Slavonia ^{oder Wyndische land}; Croatia
 Albania Dalmatia and also through
 Greece, ^{the} Corfu (the) Morea Crete
 Rhodes, Cyprus, as far as the
^{selbs:} promised land and to the Holy

48 47

City Jerusalem - then from there
through ^{deyn} ~~the~~ Arabia towards Mount
Sinai & from Mount Sinai towards
the Red Sea towards ^{"Jemen Alcair Babilonien"} Alcair.

Babylon and also to Alexandria

in Egypt and from there again to

Coete ^{in durchwanderung solcher konyrich und landen} ~~in~~ ^{going through so many} ~~in~~ ^{wanderung durch so viele} ~~in~~ Kingdoms & Countries. I caused

experience of the plants with dili-
gence & had them ^{kunsterfeyn} drawn and ^{entwerffen} coloured
in their right colours and shapes.

And after that with Gods help. I
came ~~back~~ ^{home} ~~home~~ again, the great loae

which I have ~~had~~ ^{borne} ~~to~~ ^{forward} this work
~~impelled~~ ^{impelled} me to finish it, and now

with the help of God ^{voluntas} it is done;

And ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~book~~ ^{is} ^{called} this book ⁱⁿ Latin

Ortus Sanitatis, in German the
~~part of~~ ^{part of} ~~Gesundheit.~~ ^{gesundheit.}

(Garden of Health). * In which garden
^{ein garten der gesundheit}

one ^{friend} of hundred ²⁰³⁵ & ~~35~~ plants

with the ^{kraft und the gabe} powers & virtues of other

creatures which serve man's health,

& are generally used by the Apothecary
in Medicines, Among these 450 with

their Colours and shapes as they

appear here and ~~so~~ it should become

useful to the whole world, I have

Had it done in German.] This
 book is divided into five parts.
 and the first is the ^{die fur rede yt gut hie berinn} Preface here
 being treated, The other part is ^{ander (second?)}
 about the strength & virtues ^{dogent} of the
 following plants and creatures in
 the Order of the Alphabet

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The third part is an ^{list} appendix of

laxative & astringent ^{herbs} plants -

(= Idem ^{the same!}) Here of the ^{sweet} wels. swelling

" of the ^{gums} Rubbers -

" of the ^{fruits} seeds & roots

" of Precious stones
 of ^{drugs} annes, ^{partes} partes is ^{blaud} blaud for ^{tuam} tuam & ^{also} also ^{wher} wher
 of ^{common} common ^{uses} uses of ^{for} for medicine

The fourth part of all the colours
 of the wize & what each colour ^{signifies} means

The fifth ^{part of} part is a complete
 index ^{for} quickly ~~to~~ finding of all infirmities
 & sicknesses of men whatever they
 may be. Now go forth to all
 countries ^{their} noble beautiful garden
 & ^{their} delight to the healthy, ^{their} comfort
 hope & help to the sick. No man
 lives who could ^{pronounce} ~~utter~~ difficulties

the fruit of thy utility - I thank
 thee O Creator of Heaven, & of Earth
 who hast given power to the plants
 & other creatures in this Garden, that
 thou hast granted me thy Grace
 to bring to light of day, this treasure
 hidden up to now - from the ^{people} vulgar.

To thee be Praise and Honour
now & forever. Amen.

¶ das die mir solich gnad diesen schatz
da besser der gemeyn begraben und verborgen
ist gewesen. hat verjünet an dem
tag zu bringen. Du sey eer und lob
jetzunt und zu ewigen jz in

* In welchen arten man findet ~~CCC und XXXV~~
krent er mit anderen creaturen krafft und
dogenden. zu des menschen gesuntheit dyenden.
und gemeinlich in den apotheken zu artzney
gebraucht werden under diesen by den vordhelf
hundert mit vier farben und gestalt als
sie sijn hie erschinen. und uff dass es aller
welt-gelerten und leyen zu nütze komen
moge. habe ich es in Teütsch lausen machen.

Many a time and oft have I contemplated inwardly the wondrous works of the Creator of the universe: how in the beginning He formed the heavens and adorned them with goodly, shining stars to which He gave power and might to influence everything under heaven. Also how He afterwards ~~formed~~ ^{formed} the four elements: fire, hot and dry, air, hot and moist, water, cold and moist, ~~the~~ earth dry and cold, and gave to each ~~an~~ ^a nature of its own, and how ~~he~~ after this the same Great Master of nature made and formed herbs of many natures and animals of all kinds, and last of all man, the noblest of all created things. Thereupon I thought on the wondrous order which the Creator gave these same creatures of his, so that everything which ~~is~~ has its being under heaven receives it from the stars and keeps it by their help. I considered further how ^{that in} everything which arises, grows, lives or soars in the four elements named, be it metal, stone, herb or animal, the four natures of the elements, heat, cold, moistness and dryness are mingled. It is also to be noted that the four natures in question are also mixed and blended in the human body in a measure and temperament suitable to the life and nature of man. While man keeps within this measure, proportion, or temperament he is strong and healthy, but as soon as he steps or falls beyond the temperament or measure of the four natures, which happens when heat ~~has~~ takes the upper hand

and strives to ^{stifle} ~~conquer~~ cold, or, on the other hand, when cold begins to suppress heat, or man becomes full of cold moisture, or ^{again} is deprived of the due measure of moisture, he falls of necessity into sickness and draws nigh unto death. There are many ~~causes~~ ^{such as I have mentioned} of disturbances ~~in the~~ ~~due~~ measure of the four elements, which is essential to man's health and life. In some cases it is the poisonous and hidden influence of the heavens acting against man's nature, - for from this arise impurity and poisoning of the air; in other cases the food and drink are unseitable, or suitable but not taken in the right quantities or at the right time. Of a truth I would as soon count thee the leaves on the trees, ^{or the grains of sand in the sea,} as the things which are causes of a relapse from the temperament of the four ~~element~~ ^{natures} and a beginning of man's sickness.

It is for this reason that so many thousands and thousands of perils and dangers beset man. He is not fully sure of his health or his life for one moment. While considering these matters I also remembered how the Creator of nature who has placed us amid such dangers has mercifully provided us with a remedy, that is with all kinds of herbs, animals and other created things to which he has given power and might to restore, produce, give and temper the four natures mentioned above. One herb is heating, another is cooling, each after the degree of its nature and complexion. In the same manner many other created things on the earth and in the water preserve man's life through the Creator of nature.

By virtue of these herbs and created things, the sick man may recover the temperament of the four elements and the health of his body. Since then man can have no greater nor nobler treasure on earth than bodily health, I ~~was~~ came to think that I could not perform any more honourable, useful or holy work or labour than to compile a book in which should be contained the virtue and nature of many herbs and other created things, together with their true colours and form for the help of all the world and the common good. Thereupon I caused this praiseworthy work to be begun by a master learned in physic, who at my request gathered into a book the virtue and nature of many herbs out of the acknowledged masters of physic, Galen, Avicenna, Serapio, Dioscorides, Pandectae, Placarius and others. But when in the process of the work I turned to the drawing and depicting of the herbs, I marked that ~~many~~ there are many ^{pregnis} ~~herbs~~ herbs which do not grow here in these German lands, so that I could not draw them with their true colours and form except from hearsay. Therefore I left the work which I had begun incomplete, and laid aside my pen until such time as I had received grace and dispensation to visit the Holy Sepulchre and also Mount Sinai, where the body of the ^{blest} ~~holy~~ virgin Saint Catharine rests in peace. Then, in order that the noble work I had begun and left incomplete should not come to nought, and also that my journey should benefit not my sail alone but all the world, I took with me a painter ready of wit

and cunning^{and subtle} of hand. And ~~then~~^{So} we ~~had~~ journeyed ~~through~~ from Germany through Italy, Istria, and then by way of Slavonia or ^{the} Windisch land, Croatia, Albania, Dalmatia, ~~through~~ Greece, Corfu, Morea, Candia, Rhodes and Cyprus to the Promised Land and the Holy City Jerusalem, and thence through Arabia Minor to Mount Sinai, from Mount Sinai towards the Red Sea in the direction of Cairo, Babylonia, and also Alexandria in Egypt, whence I returned to Candia. In wandering through these kingdoms and lands I diligently sought after the herbs there, and had them depicted and drawn with their true colour and form. And after I had with God's help returned to Germany and home, the great love which I bore this work impelled me to finish it, and now with the help of God it is accomplished. And this book is called in Latin *Ortus Sanitatis* and in German the Garden of Health. In this garden are to be found the power and virtues of 435 plants and other created things which serve for the health of man, and are commonly used in apothecaries' shops for medicine. Of these about 350 appear here as they are with their true colours and form. And so that it might be useful to all the world, learned and unlearned, I had it compiled in the German tongue.

This book is divided into 5 parts.

The first is the preface just treated.

The second part treats of the power and virtue of the ensuing herbs and other created things in the order of the alphabet.

The third part will be a list of laxative and astringent herbs. Stem of the sweet-smelling. Stem of the gums. Stem of ~~the~~ Fruits, seeds and roots. Stem of precious stones. Stem of animals and their products and also of such things as are commonly used as medicine.

The fourth part treats of all the colours of urine and what each colour betokens.

The fifth ~~part~~ and last part ~~is~~ will be an index for easily finding all the infirmities and sicknesses of man whatsoever they be. *

Now fare forth into all lands Thou noble and beautiful garden, Thou delight of the healthy, Thou comfort and help of the sick. There is no man living who can ^{fully declare} ~~tell~~ Thy use and My fruit. I thank thee, Creator of heaven and earth, who ~~has~~ hast given power ~~and~~ to the plants and other created things contained in this book, that Thou hast granted me the grace to reveal this treasure which until now has lain buried and hid from the sight of ~~the~~ common men. To Thee be glory and honour, now and for ever. Amen.

Das kreuter buch oder Herbarius. Das buch
von allen kreutern / wurtzen und andern
dingen -----

1530. Strasburg. Balthasar Beck

Cebes' herbal; see end of Chap LXXVI

The ^{German Herbarius} ~~Cebes~~ blocks, an. lay scale with
line round them
Cebes' Herbal. See end of Chap LXXVII

Das kreuterbuch oder herbarius

Augsburg. Printed by Heinrich Stagner 1534

Five blocks on little page showing on the left a garden

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fruits & herbs
interior of the Herbarius laboratory with two men,
a woman who is ploughing flowers and labor in a

chase. The herbarius ^{with} the blocks are shown above
I would stand a little reading would make a good
plate

The blocks are large & clearly produced
reproduction of the *Ortus sanitatis* of some Herbarius

Some new ones esp. CXL1, a nice figure 7^c
man cutting grapes



Gart der Gesundheit zu Latein Hortus
Sanitatus. Beschreibung bei Mathia Apiano 1536 60
Titten red blank. Columns on each side - masonry above -
a broad border of animals & monsters.

Ortus Sanitatis. Edn in Camb. Bot. School.

61 910

Not first edition, but the edition (probably)
known as * 8,941 Hain, Choulant-15 Putzel 11,876

The woodblocks of the apothecary's shop & the skeleton
do not occur in the first edition, ~~but~~ these two blocks
were used in the Grüniger press up to at least 1532.
Proctor however believes the books have been printed
in Cologne. Date probably between 1471-1477

Hortus Sanitatus . Cambridge Botany School V.3.



1060. HORTUS SANITATIS. Mainz, 1491.

absent.
i. this looks as if a big
cune dei: totu

scription of plants -
et flora in

to Arcum - which
and from an earlier
- it had been copied
presented as a treatise
were had copied in

all the space being
- "Complexion"

drawings. When the
the are the worst, the
~~pages~~ ^{pages} so as to
lines prolonged or
occupy the

page - e.g. Winter Cherry (Prunus) Capitulum X VII
The bulbs of Allium represent in Capitulum XIII are

Hortus Sanitatus. Cambridge Botany School V.3.

Said to be first edition, but title page absent.

Alphabetical order. Initial letters in lower case in Latin. Double column

Prohemium beginning *Omnipotentes eterni dei: tota creatura & re Creatoris opa mirabilia* ----

After Prohemium goes straight on to description of plants.

The Prohemium concludes "Tibi honor et gloria in secula sempiterna Amen."

First figure a very characteristic one of the Arcum - It has however a distinct suggestion of being copied from an earlier work. The upper hand leaf looks as if it had been copied from a cut in which the leaf was represented as bent over, but the artist of the present figure had copied it mechanically without understanding it.

The description is extremely slight, nearly all the space being occupied by a description of the virtues - "Complexion" of the plant.

There is a most decorative spirit in the drawings. When the

only part of a plant is represented with all the rest, the stem is represented as cut obliquely ~~as to~~ ^{as to} end in a sharp point which is sometimes prolonged & treated into a decorative form to occupy the

space - e.g. Winter Cherry (Physalis) Caputatum x viii
The bulbs of Allium represent in Caputatum xiiii ac

a good example of this. Each is represented as growing into (2) a tap root, which in the case of one is twisted almost into the form of a true love knot, to make it fill the space in a manner satisfactory to the eye I think it is possible that they block upon the stem ^{see Cap. XIX - my gallum gaza, i. e. up. flowers the myrtles up.} (the way up.) The bulbs are much conventionalized, but look as if the leaves which are now in the position of leaves were really intended for the tap roots

The wood screw cap. XVI is most accurately conventionalized. The triple leaves are clearly represented but each has 2 or 3 extra shaded lobes apparently joining behind it alternately with the leaflets

Amber. Cap. XX ^{Pomum can be a fish's} ^{providentia. the sea} ^{secundum quosdam}

specimen of the fruit of a tree "sub mari crescit," a gum, or "mana cor fontis in mari" or "ecur piscis," or "spuma maris"

"A bra gre. 2 latine nuncupat. Ambra ^{secundum quosdam} ^{manuscriptur} ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi. ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi. ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi.

vel mana cor fontis in mari. Et ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi. ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi. ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi.

generat in terra. ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi. ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi. ^{est} ^{fructus} arboris sub mari crescit, vel summi.

one reader to represent - all then point the figure shows the sea (Kreted in a perfectly Japanese fashion)

a tree growing out of it & a fish swimming in it!

The use of ^{the coarse} shading is not at all consistent. In some cases there seems an attempt as the convention used so successfully by the Japanese, of shading the underside of the leaf, but in the same figure some of the leaves may be treated in this way whereas in others one half of the leaf will be shaded & the ~~leaf~~ other half of the same leaf left blank

Figure of Ariseid shows apparently two types of leaf.

Cap XXXVIII a curious figure of a plant called "Aprostalla", in which the pinnate leaves are presented white against a black background

Cap XLII. A figure of the oak which is of interest showing how unintentionally conventional the drawings were. The artist would ^{no doubt have} been familiar with the ^{tree} and would have wanted just to express ^{the tree} fact and form about it.

the leaf form & the acorns, the erect stem. They represent these features, but evidently had no intention of really showing the plant as it was.

It is as clearly a convention as the convention of ^{carrying on} ^{expressing} ~~the~~ ~~function~~ in song which we ~~accept~~ ^{accept} in ^{without} ^{grace} ~~the~~ ~~form~~ ~~opera~~ though it does not fit one moment ^{lead us to believe} ~~the~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~convention~~ ~~is~~ ~~real~~ ~~life~~ ~~convention~~ ~~with~~ ~~one~~ ~~another~~ ~~the~~ ~~two~~ ~~fashion~~!

Composer of the Opera ^{is under the delusion} ~~delusion~~ ~~the~~ ~~at~~ ~~one~~ ~~or~~ ~~more~~ ~~is~~ ~~real~~ ~~life~~ ~~convention~~ ~~with~~ ~~one~~ ~~another~~ ~~the~~ ~~two~~ ~~fashion~~!

2 cut of Pennon Herbier

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Later note July 1937
number same in 2 eds

CCCCC X X IX
1st ed. Zusa

~~Arbor~~ Zusa sive miza ~~græca~~ græc. Ex
35 ed
sinonimia Musa est furtus paradisi
(It's certain to be used with the apples)
This is Adam & Eve picture

XLIII B.S. ed

Arbor bel lignum vite paradisi
After the passage of gusts over the tree, life, goes on as if
the tree is talking about the tree, knowledge

Augustinus super genesim. Arbor quidem vel
lynum scientie boni vel mali erat Corpore le sicut
arbores alie in paradiso terre sunt rai abo erat
noxiosa. sed dicitur ex lignum scientie: cognoscendi
bonum et malum --

The serpent further is certainly under the tree, life
the serpent represents the tree of knowledge, as serpent
ascended into tree, life

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The illustration under the head of tree, life is probably
intended of tree, knowledge, the serpent also shown under the
same heading.

probably intended for tree-knowledge
The tree, knowledge is upon - on par with a woman head says
only in status in another.

1st ed Ex sinonimia Musa est - furtus
paradisi. in dicitur qd adam, in qd maledo
peccavit ada

XLIII

1st ed. "Arbor quidem vel lignum scientie
boni et mali
"lignum scientie cognoscendi bonum
et malum."

Cap XLIII

Arbor vel lignum vite paradisi

Represented as bearing large fruits with a woman serpent
twisted round the trunk

By nature. ^{but has} this virtue ^{that} ~~he~~ ^{the} ~~she~~ ^{ate}
"Hanc naturam habet virtutem. ut qui ex eius
fructu comederet perpetua solute formaretur
et beata immortalitate vestiretur. nulla infirmitate
vel anxietate vel ~~seni~~ ^{lassitudine} lassitudine vel
imbecillitate fatigaretur."

Cap LIIII

The ~~tree~~ ^{order} is represented very much like the
tree of life, with large ^{round} fruits, + as in "Aprositella" a
black background is used within the outline of the tree

again which the fruit leaves ^{branches} ~~are~~ ^{where} ~~are~~ ^{grow}
a remarkable look of solidity. Or rather, the space between
the leaves ^{branches} - ^{fruit} are filled in with black. Seeds
"Botris" Cap LXXVII - comes Cap CXXXVIII, CLXXXIII etc

Cap LV

Vinegar, drawn with carb. ^{follets}
hanging on the wall

Aque. A fontain

Basil Cap LXII is rep. grain in pot. Was Basil
drops grow in a pot. See Isobella other part of
Basil. It is most unusual in this herbal (? unique) for the
plant to be represented growing in a pot.

Cap LXXIIII

Bitume iudarcu sive asphaltu. in dr
bitume iudarcu coep in iudea inuenit. f. in stagno
q' mare mortuū dr. in q' ingredit flume iordane
partem opening a conventional water with black spots
floats on

The same blood. Give fact in
may be on floor & cream left in
to have appears the perfume when I have the perfume early like (represent)

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Better is illustrated by a picture of man apparently putting it into tub

Cop LXXXIX. Good char: fig of the Seal

A good many of the figures are quite unrecognizable, being evidently drawn ^{with} from irregular ^{sources}

Cop CXLIX. *Ausculta* or *Lygum* Plate.

CL1 Cera Two stamps of hollow trees with bees flying round
Casus. Quair out of a talk man with chess.

CLXXV. IIII Figure of pretty sponge showing difference between
clouds & fertile hands

CLXXV. IIII An extraordinary comment figure of a
beech tree, not making the figure resemble it.
(myr-bases as fig. but black slightly imperfect)

CLXXXVIII. Good one of wild thorny, but black imperfect

CXCII. Hay. Garden hay

CCXV Armen beaty tree for the little oval
bodies fall "Grana tint op. Plateau's

Grana tint op. est arbustivum v. in tingit scarlati
tinta coras. f. gris de scarlaco. voca tur etia

Kermes. ~~est~~ Est e fuita fm et dy ab. ca.
& cocco & sarmentosa: tris i ipis & gris baculos

rotu dos sic lenticula q colligunt & efficiunt
Seems to think that cochineal is just for a being.

Cop CC XXI

" Bausor a bausei
^{under the shade of which those who sleep & run risk}
sub cui umbra perclitans - Dormietes
fy of two men sleeping under a tree, the balygum of
the fhoze being put in in coarse shading or concealing
cords

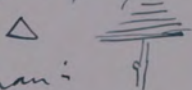
" Bausor e planta bns late folia. 2 nascit in
uno tpe anni. 2 by scauū 28 egredit ab
otulis ramoz suoz 2 a loz floru ei. 2
collegunt ab eo boies re zuenente 2 succo ei
e amaritudo. 2 egredium - ab ea mala succo estenti
Cameloy. Et implent ex ea culabres
fulvina. 2 inuic ar etia arbor ei coheret. 2
qñ nudatur folia bausor emittit tuc luc 28
Aligu in mese ^{BAQ}. Et ponunt in eo crea
2 nō remanet filus in eis. ei vnt vos imple
ex ducto impressioibz.


Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

- Cop CC XXVIII - fnd fy of herbane
- CC XXIX 2 singular decursive Juniper
- CCCV Decursive rough cut - of leaf lily. Pothus
na
- CCCLXVIII frcupl cut of c hop
- CCCLXIIII manna rany for the same (see
but not which wild spod is of reproduct-)
- CCCLXXVII Female mandrake.

- CC XCVIII Myrtle tree with the gum exuding
- CCC VII Narcissus with little figures emerging from the flowers like a transformation scene at a pantomime a head however bot.
- CCCCX Myrtle. which is clearly cornucopia. very char:
- CCC XXVIII Cocca tree - char: an eye of poppy.
- CCCC VIII branch of pear tree, more realistic than most of the figs.

CCC LXX Papyrus - simple tree char:
Paris with leaves of bread on the table before her.

CCC XCI A further getting together of resin on the stump of a hollow tree. A Noah's ark tree in the bark, the crown of which is represented with parallel horizontal lines ^{shaded} towards the top as has the outline: 

CCCC LXVII Soap. A man: 
represents apparently manufacturing or using a kind of soap which packs up upon his mouth
CCCC LXII Tede. Actor. Tede est arbor picea flammis et luminibus apta. Obsequia causat ut est uno transcripto nomine lampadas super facie ibi cantus Tede. Picture of the Tede standing apparently in the midst of a bonfire of an wood.

Zelia CCCC LXXIII Delightful picture of a tree with 3 absurd birds roosting in it. (same block used in a few other birds to refer to "Ullula" cap XVII)

Vernix same cat used as for Myrtil.

CCCCXCIII chart one of teal
 CCCCXCIII Decretive one of Vitis
 CCCCCVIII Columbine. nice and
 Vinum gentlemen looking at glass of wine CCCCCX

Urona Sea weedy looking picture

Apargos. CCCCCXXIII A canvas as with an attempt to show the old young chris. (reproduction)

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

CCCCCXIX The tree of paradise with Adam & Eve. Adam apparently just about to eat the apple which he holds to his mouth

After this, begins the Tractatus de Anomalibus full page and of skeletons

Many mythical, such as woman headed serpent, - a mermaid, Pegasus, the Salamander, the flame, ~~traculias~~ a birdlike creature covered with eyes, a winged serpent



A unicorn being caressed by a lady as though it were a white dog, a hydra, the phoenix in the flames a hairy (bird into woman's head), sects with a claw ~~uniquely~~ a mai body a bird called Merulius with a long neck etc.

flamingo sketches birds with a head



merules

The pelican feeds its young from its own breast

Ortus Sanitatis.

Imperfect copy. ^{done right over the} Red initial letters. ^{small black ink} Blocks colored by hand

Full page wood block before de Anonchibus, representing 3 men, one clean shaven & 2 bearded, 2 holding books, in discussion with 2 animals bear, lion stag etc on their feet

Before de airbus & castelletum town, a castle with birds all over the plain & two men in the foreground

Before de piscibus & Landrope with water & two people & fish & a mermaid & merman

Before de Logardibus a lively scene with 11 figures appearing in jousting days

Before de unis - scene with 4 doctors - rows of flasks & in foreground several figures including 2 boys pulling me across

At the end of a picture of doctor & patients exposing their ailments to him

[said to be Jacobus Meydenbach. Moguntia. 1491]

Ortas Sanitatis. Venice 1511
(British Museum)

~~Basel~~ on the same set of figures, but with
a great deal of shading introduced, some cases
containing five parallel lines

~~Basel~~ Char. form of bark, jaw,
Some cuts entirely different.

The shading is particularly used in the parts about arms
& head, - remarkable diversity of the same.

(Copy in New Libry, also)

De grote herbarij ----- de Ortu Familias 13
genaemt is . Antwerp 1526

Reps. blocks of physician with a flake & lady with a
part on low paper

The blocks are the other semicats set, with a dark
line round, - rather somewhat smaller. not by good

Figures

Ortus Sanitatis

74

Figures must be from first ed., Mantz 1891

British Museum either 546. L. 2. }
 I. B. 344 } compare
 or 449. L. 2. } these +
 I. B. 343 } decide which
 to use.

under "name of author" Herbar.

or see if there is a first ed. at V.L.

[Enc. 3. A. 18]

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Figures for reproduction:

of these
with German
Herbaria
scholars there
may differ
or are new

- CCCC. *Rosum porcineum*
- (premiss page) Rose
- XLII Oak
- Parasus CCC VII (new)
- Bramble CCC
- Lilium Convallium CCLVI
- Manna CCLXXV (n. IV?)
- Grandishe two next
- Lily CCLV
- Puell CCLXXVIII
- Cucurbita CXLVII
- Cornu arbor CXXXVIII (for black background)
- Cypressus CXIX (heat m. of leaf edges)
- Bethys LXXVII (Black background)
- Aster in the paradisii XLIII (new)
- XLII Anat. Hagen

CCCCXC IIII bits
 CCCCC VIII
 Columbin
 CCCCC XXIII
 Asparago

Fifteenth Century. Notes from Originals. 75
Encyclopaedia of Bartholomaeus Anglicus
The Book of Nature
The Herbarium of Apuleius Platonicus

Bartholomaeus Anglicus de proprietatibus rerum

Book XVII "de arboribus et herbis et ceteris
proprietatibus

76

An alphabet of occurrence
by number of plants, almost entirely
occupied with their virtues

Bartholomaeus Anglicus c. 1230-50

The book was current in England in 1296

The encyclopedia of the Middle Ages

First printed at Basel about 1470

Revised by Wynkyn de Worde about 1495

Curiously called *Plantarum*, Bartholomaeus de.

In Wynhys de Ward's translation at the beginning of Lib. XVII
there is a wood cut representing a number of trees, which 97

" For trees move not wyllfully fro place to place
as beastes doo: nother chaunge appetite & by kynge,
nother feleth sorowe. ... In trees is soule of
lyfe & thereby humour is drawen to save & to
fede the tree: but therein is no soule of feylunge."

a considerable amou^t of ground being.

[ID 55242]
[Walsingham 1495]

" Bartholomeus de proprietatibus rerum."
translation

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Some of the woodcuts are said to be from a Dutch ed. of
1465. But this is not one of them.

Translated by John Trevisa - Printed by Wynhys de
Wade 1498.

Conrad von Megenberg

Das buch der natur

printed by Hanns Bamler. Augsburg 1475

to be illustrated (Hans) -
2 full page wood block of ~~flowers~~ ^{different plants}, - plus recognizable
violet etc - giving an indication of a landscape.
Reproduce for earliest wood block of fls. *

Gives Latin of common name & account of the virtues
of 89 plants. Note the use of black background in the
middle of a vesicle of plant instead the leaf stalks are
relieved as white upon it.

See also

Das Buch der Natur von Konrad von Megenberg

1st ed. by Fr. Pfeffer. Stuttgart 1861

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Then see 6 & 7 ed: be - 1475 - 1499

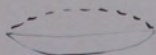
Charlant (see Archiv - Naumann's ch 57.
to compare the book of Nature is a compilation
from old Latin writings translated into German.

* New definition to illustrate the
text - not merely as a decoration.

(Latin)
Herbarium Apuleus Platonicus
John Phillip de Lynamore. Rome

79

Coloured. Black line round with brown painted over it. It looks
as if the colours had been ~~for the~~ ^{shaded} ~~are~~. They only represent very
roughly. Only 2 colours brown green used besides the black
the animals roots & flowers in brown & the leaves in green. Perhaps the honey was representing
the first are represent Vellonica for each of the leaves let
leaves retained with a strong line on one side & broken line on
the other



Serpent scapulae etc are represented in the same block as
are plants as are their bits

Reproduce Grandaeora (last sheet) with pretty choice
Roman Herbæ Grandaeora

(p 21) Herba abrotanici .i. rapum

Herba Stemonica lepra filis .i. Matricale

(p 6) Herba plantago

For each ~~filia~~ ^{filia} = number of names are given & an indication
of localities. After this follow the virtues.

Dedication to Reverendissimo in Christo patri Domino
D. Juliano de ro-vereto. sc. episcopo Cardinali Sabuensi
After the index
"Incipit Herbarium Apulei Platonicus ad Marcum
Gazpam."

? Has coloured!

Cockayne, O. Leechdoms, Wortcunning,
Starcraft of Early England. ^{Chronicles, Memorials of Great Britain & Ireland} Vol IX 1864.
London.

Herbarium of Apuleius from a MS. which
Cockayne believes to date from between 1000 -
1066 A.D. - Illustrated by drawings of the plants
in colour, - The only A.S. ones of the Herbar which
has this advantage. The figures
Trinity has a paper MS of Apuleius in Latin
O.2.48. with colour drawings of the 14.

Ant. Cotton Vellum Ciii

Digitized by the National Institute for Botanical Documentation

Herbarium Apuleii Platner
^{way bread - the bread hangs by the way side}
^{with contents}
in the A.S. for plantain ^{an epitome of its own world}
Latin & A.S. names ^{bonus}
Latin plant has Latin & A.S. names
p 106.

artemisia
"This wort, which is called artemisia, by another
name mugwort, is produced in stony places - in
sandy ones. Now if any propose a journey, then let
him take to him in hand this wort artemisia,
& let him have it with him, then he will not feel
much toil in his journey."
speaks of the three Artemisiae :-
"Verily of these three wort, which we named artemisia,
we said that Diana should find (found) them, -
delivered their powers leechdom to Chiron, the

Centaur, who first from these worts set forth 812
a leechdom, & he named these worts from the
name of Diana, 'Αρτεμισίας, τῶν Ἀρτεμισίας.

of the valley p121
"it is said that Apollo should first find it, -
give it to Aesculapius, the leech", ~~the~~

Scarcely an attempt at describing the plants, but a
mention of their location

p189
Euphorbia

"This wort, which is named radolus, by another
name euphorbia, is like fern; & it is produced in
stony places, - in old horse stables, - it has on
each leaf two rows of fair spots, - they shine like
gold."

b245

Mandrake

"This wort, which is named μανδραγόρας, is
muckle & illustrious of aspect, & it is beneficial.
Thou shalt in this manner take it, when thou
comest to it, then thou understand it by this,
that it shineth as right altogether like a lamp. When
first thou seest its head, then describe thou it
instantly with iron, lest it fly from thee; its virtue
is to muckle & so famous, that it will immediately
flee from an unclean man, when he cometh to it;

hence, as we before said, do thou inscribe it with
 iron, & so that thou delve about it, as that
 thou ~~scat~~ touch it not with the iron, but thou
 shalt ~~presently~~ earnestly with an iron staff
 delve the earth. And when thou seest its
 hands & its feet, then tie them up. Then take
 the other end & tie it to a dogs neck, so that
 the hound be hungry; next cast meat before him,
 so that he may not reach it, except he jerk up
 the wort with him. Of this wort it is said, that
 it hath so much might, that when thing cover
~~up~~ ^{up} it, that it shall soar in the same
 manner be deceived. Therefore, as soon as
 thou see that it be jerked up, & have possession of
 it, take it immediately in hand, & twist it, &
 bring the edge out of its leaves into a glass ampulle."

This herb used as many English equivalents of the A.S.
 names.

Apuleius, Barbarus
 Herbarium Apuleii
 Platonicum, de Dynamis 1484

Herba artemisia.
 (Copied 13 above is in old
 ink)

Flowers almost brown,
 except centre which seems
 intended to be light white,
 leaves rather green,
 with a prominent brown
 over the black (veins)

The smears to right & left
 at the top are due to the
 binding on the other side
 of the page being too close

Fig 2

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

DA 1. A. 19267

1
Apuleius Barbarus - Herbarium Apuleii
Platonici. de Zingariis 1684

84

(The Capitula 2" above is in red ink) Dec 14, 1926

Herba Plantago

The leaves + inflorescence
are a dull green + the
sepals + roots brown.
also the pappus is
pale brown over
the black. The
style is black
+ long. (rare)

Fig 7

4

Apuleus Barbatus - *Hebarum Apulei Platouci*
de Dynamis 1484. Br. I.A. 1927

85

Mandragora.

Body + limbs hyacinth-brown. Dig not colored. Leaves green,
femoral brown over the black
very slightly reduced. (actual measuring of organ, the
slypess-shade under 4 in)

Fig 5

3

Aporosa Barbarus. Herbarium Apinai Klatonia.
de Dynamire 1484. BM 1A 19267

86

Glaba ochroleuca

(the pencil above is actually
crossed; - it is not due to
bending of page)

The central dark patch is
due to the figure on the
other side showing through

(very slightly reduced)
(original just 4 in high)

The saryan, the
tuber & the roots are
brown, as is also the
laminae. The stalks &
perhaps the leaves were
green

Fig 6

Notes on Codex Julianae Arceae
(reproductions)

87

write

BXTOS No. 65. whole plate

55 ~~BXTOS~~ XPOV

38 Anthyllis

3/ & Anuravixh

BXTOS

Proofs of Engravings from a MS
Copy of Descartes in the Imperial
Library at Vienna.*

Engraved under the direction of Jacquin
during the reign of the Empress Maria
Theresa. Copy in Linnean Liby was
copied & compared with notes by Jacquin.
The other copy is now in the library of
Botanic Garden at Oxfr.

same as the plate
Anuravixh

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

A cutting from Westmount Gazette 27.3.06 (2)
says that Nat. Hist. Museum at
S. Kensington has agreed to the transfer Mr. F.
Justin, a beautiful phototype reproduces
the Italian medicine of Descartes.

* Volume lettered outside "Icones Plantarum
e cod. Desc. Vindob. Eritae"

Dioscorides

Codex Aniciae Julianae putius illustrato manus
Vindobonensis Med. Gr. t. Phototypice editus.
Moderante Josepho de Karabaeck Bibliothecae
Palaestinae Vindobonensis Praefecto, prefati sunt
Antonius de Premerstein, Carolus Wenzely, Josephus
Mantovani.

~~Medici~~ Lugduni Batavorum
A. W. Sijthoff
1906

2 ob.

93R Victoria & Albert Museum Library.
British Museum M.S. Facs. 66

Digitized by ~~Herbarium~~ Institute for Botanical Documentation

Vd I 13 v

" 86 r

" 141 r

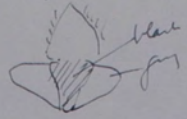
Vd II 315

322 v

370

Narr. Hist. Mus.

Good specimens: Exhibita cons. of
L. Carl Lepidostichus fimbriatus, K. Deton. Glencartholm
Echdale
very wide proximal portion forewing



Dioscorides Codex Amicus Joh. de ...
Vindobonensis Med. fr. I.
(Phlegm. page opp. Statistica)
re. h. 11

90

B. in MS. loc. 66

ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΙ
ΘΕΟΣ ΔΙΩΤΗΣ ΚΑΡΦΑΛΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗΣ
ΤΡΑΓΙΟΔΙΚΙΜΟΝΟΝ ΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ
ΠΡΟΙΟΔΟΝΤΙΟΥ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΤΑΙΝ ΗΛΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΙΝ
ΑΝΗΛΙΑΝ ΤΟΜΙΟΝ ΦΥΣΙΟΡΑΤΟΚΑΙΟΥΡΟΝΤΟΛΑΤΑ
ΚΑΤΑ ΓΑΛΟΣΟΜΙΟΝ ΗΙΟΒΕΡΧΙΟΥΣ:

† ΗΪ ΔΙΩΤΗΣ ΕΣΤΙ ΦΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗΝ
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ
ΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ
ΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΗΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗΣ

Codices Graeci et Latini
photographice depicti
auctore Scatone De Vries
Bibliothecae Universitatis Leidensis Praefecto

91

93 P.
Vat. Mus.
Alban. Museum
St. Albans

Tom X
Dioscorides
Codex Amicae Julianae picturis illustratus,
nunc Vindobonensis Med. Gr. I
Paris altae prior
Lugduni Batavorum
A. W. Sijthoff
1906

verso:

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Codex Amicae Julianae picturis illustratus
nunc ~~Vindobonensis~~ Vindobonensis Med. Gr. I
Paris prior
Phototypice editus

Moderante Josepho de Karabacek
Bibliothecae Palatinae Vindobonensis Praefecto
praefati sunt Antonius de Premerstein,
Carolus Kessely, Joannes Grantuani
Accessit tabula lithographica
Paris prior Paris altae

qua praefato et
codices folia 1-203
compleverunt
Lugdun. 1906

Seu codicis folia 24-45, continentes
Lugduni Batavorum
A. W. Sijthoff
1906

ms known as the Constantine ms.

The preface says that the writing gives the age party
early - Date end of 5th or beginning of 6th century (anno fere 512 Constantine)

93

Juliana born in 463 (fere)
"Vitam perduxit Anna Juliana, qua eximio
fidei catholicae orthodoxae studio ei plurimas aedibus
sacris sumptuose aedificatis maxime inderunt,
neque ad Justiniani regnum quo imperante
anno 527 vel 528 ante mortua esse videtur."

λ ε β ω ν
ΔΕΙΖΩΝ (ΤΟ ΜΙΚΡΟΝ)
~~ΩΝ ΤΟ ΜΙΚΡΟΝ~~
Vol. I 13v.

852
862 ος γ ε ρ α ν ι ο ν ε τ ε ρ ο ν
1412 / 1412
(ρ λ β) θ λ α σ π η

221 V.

225 V

σοκκος τραχυς

232 - ΜΥΡΙC

317

ben 315 COCKOC ^{αλ} ΠΡΑΧΥC (COCKOC ΤΡΑΧΥC)

322 v actual hump near $\frac{1}{4}$ in over hump to the base.

↓ στρατιωτη κοχιλιοφυλλος

(στρατιωτης ο χιλιοφυλλος

also photo of descr. pp. in in full plate

370 φασιολος

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENERAL MEETING.

16th NOVEMBER, 1916.

Sir DAVID PRAIN, C.M.G., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the General Meeting of the 2nd November, 1916, were read and confirmed.

Dr. WILLIAM THOMAS ELLIOTT was admitted a Fellow.

The General Secretary, Dr. B. DAYDON JACKSON, referred to the presentation at the previous meeting by Sir Frank Crisp, Bt., of a collotyped copy of the 'Codex Aniciae Julianae,' in the Imperial Library at Vienna, and that he had intended to make a few remarks upon it at the time, but the very full programme of the meeting prevented his doing so. He now proposed to take up the subject, in response to a question raised by Mr. Thomas Pedford. Pedford, Dioscorides was born at Anazarba in Cilicia, and received his education at Tarsus and Alexandria. Details of his life are wanting, but it seems certain that he was physician to the Roman legions, and accompanied them into nearly every country on the north of the Mediterranean. He was a contemporary of Caius Plinius the elder, living under the emperors Nero and Vespasian, and dying about A.D. 77.

His five books on *Materia Medica* seem to have suffered at the hands of editors, and it is usual to find two additional books tacked on, which are obviously not the work of Dioscorides. The text, even in the earlier MS. known, seems to be derived from still earlier sources, possibly taking shape about the close of the 3rd Century. The celebrated 'Codex Aniciae Julianae' reproduced in collotype, and brought before the Society at its last meeting, is stated to have been written about A.D. 512, though freely ascribed to 40 years earlier (472). It was acquired by Busbecq, Austrian Ambassador to Turkey, and finally reached Vienna, where it now is.

A later 'Codex Neapolitanus' is also preserved in the Imperial Library at Vienna, but of about the 7th Century.

In 1763-73, engravings from the Viennese 'Codex Neapolitanus' were prepared by the Librarian Gerhard Swieten, the botanic portion under the care of Baron N. J. Jacquin. In March 1764, a set so far

as engraved was sent to Linnæus for his advice; they were to be guarded carefully and shown to no one. The work was stopped at or soon after Swieten's death in 1772; four copies are known, two are at Vienna: the best copy has 410 figures, 1-383 are from the 'Codex Neapolitanus', 384-410 from the 'Codex Anicæ Juliane': the second copy has only 407 figures. The copy at Oxford, given or lent to John Sibthorpe in 1786, has 409 figures; the Linnean Society's copy has only 142, but these are annotated by Jacquin; possibly the promised continuation was never sent.

No author has been more commented on than Dioscorides, and of the score of commentators none has reached the reputation of P. A. Mattioli, whose works, with or without illustrations, have reached an extraordinary number of editions in various languages. His bibliographer, Moretti, states that he possessed 40 editions, and knew of 11 others in various libraries. Dr. John Sibthorpe (1758-1796), Professor of Botany at Oxford, may be said to be the last of the line, the splendid 'Flora Græca', provided for him, and edited by our founder, Sir J. E. Smith, being finished in 1840 under the care of Dr. John Lindley.

Additional remarks were made by Mr. F. N. WILLIAMS, who referred to a note in the 'Journal of Botany', xlv. (1906) p. 394, concerning the determination of "Columbinum" in the Codex now under review to be *Cagathe major*, Linn.; he also spoke of the various notes at different times, in Armenian and Turkish, and of the help he had derived from Sir George Watt in these researches. The Treasurer, Mr. HORACE W. MONCKTON, and Dr. OTTO STAFF, also spoke, the latter detailing some of the observations of Prof. Wellmann on the 'Codex,' and the easy identification of some of the figures in it, with the total falsity of others.

The General Secretary also took up the subject of the new cases for the Linnean herbarium, announced for the previous meeting, but postponed. He said that in the autumn of 1914 the Council took steps to guard the Linnean herbarium from damage by enemy aircraft, by storing it in the basement. This arrangement rendered consultation troublesome, and, during the past summer, the Council decided to bring the herbarium from the basement to its former position in the meeting-room. Additional security was provided by enclosing the packets of plants in a series of 21 metal cases, resting in an iron frame, and enclosed within an outer cabinet lined with sheet asbestos and galvanized steel; similar non-combustible material took the place of the glass which previously shut in the original Linnean cabinets; the three old original cabinets have now been transferred to different uses in another part of the Society's apartments.

Dr. RENDLE showed specimens and illustrative lantern-slides of *Maidenia*, a new genus of Hydrocharitaceæ (see 'Journal of Botany,' 1914, p. 313) allied to *Vallisneria*, found near the King River, East Kimberley, N.W. Australia, by Mr. W. V. Fitzgerald. The plants, which are submerged, consist of a slender stem a few inches high, rooting in the mud and densely covered with filiform leaves; they are dioecious. The small female flowers arise on much reduced axillary leaf-shoots and resemble those of *Vallisneria*. A single flower contained in a spathe is carried above the surface of the water by a long thread-like stalk; it consists of three purplish-red sepals crowning the ovary, with which alternate three spreading forked stigmas; there is no trace of an inner perianth-whorl or of stamens. The ovary contains numerous erect ovules which cover the interior walls. The male flowers arise in sessile ovoid spikes, several of which are borne in the axils of adjacent leaves forming an apparent whorl. Each spathe encloses an axis bearing numerous stamens, and there is no trace of any perianth; the male spathe and its contents may therefore be regarded as comparable with a male inflorescence of *Vallisneria* in which each flower has been reduced to a single stamen. The spathe is easily detached before the anthers are quite mature, and we may assume that it is carried to the surface of the water, as are the male flowers of *Vallisneria*, and that pollination occurs at the surface of the water in a manner comparable with that described in *V. spiralis*. As in *Vallisneria* the ripening fruit is drawn beneath the surface of the water by a spiral contraction of the stalk.

Dr. OTTO STAFF and Mr. J. C. SHENSTONE discussed some of the points raised, and Dr. RENDLE replied.

A paper by Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAM WATERS, F.L.S., F.G.S., entitled "Some Collections of the littoral Marine Fauna of the Cape Verde Islands made by Cyril Crossland, M.A., B.Sc., F.Z.S., in the summer of 1904—Bryozoa," was read in title, the following being an abstract.

The collection made by Mr. Cyril Crossland consists of 45 species or varieties, of which 25 were already known from the Atlantic, 15 are British, 24 Mediterranean, probably 17 Australasian. To complete our information, a list is also added of Cape Verde Island species previously described. Of the forms in this collection 7 are considered either new species or new varieties. The incorrectly called "calcareous operculum" of *Schizoporella* and other genera is dealt with, showing that in older layers of multilayered forms they may be abundant, whereas none are seen in the upper exposed layers, also it is shown that the zoecia of a fresh layer may have a definite

position over those of a subjacent layer, and that the position taken by different species may be characteristic. Some characters of *Crisia* are touched upon, and a *Lichenopora* of considerable interest, with instructive ovicells, is described, and it is shown that whether the rays of *Lichenopora* are uni- or biserial has not the importance often attached to it.

Dr. GEORGE HENDERSON, F.L.S., sent for exhibition three seedless pears, from a tree which practically produces no seeds; it is about 25 years old, and usually flowers twice—once very early in the season, and again two months later, both sets of flowers producing fruit, but the later ones often do not ripen. Dr. Henderson compared these pears with the cultivated plantain, but the Smyrna fig, of which he grows four varieties, does not ripen fruit unless at least one flower is fertilized by pollen from the wild fig.

The next GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY,
30th NOVEMBER, 1916, at 5.0 P.M.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Mr. JAMES SMALL, M.Sc.—On the Floral Anatomy of some Compositæ. (Communicated by Prof. M. C. POTTER, Sc.D., F.L.S.)
2. ——— Demonstration on the Force for dispersal of Fruits.
3. Mr. T. A. DYMES, F.L.S.—A note on the Seed of *Iris Pseudacorus*, Linn.

Authors may have printed abstracts of their papers in slip form, by handing in their manuscript not less than fifteen days previous to the date of the Meeting at which they are appointed to be read.

E. S. GOODRICH, {
A. B. RENDLE, { *Secretaries.*
B. DAYDON JACKSON, *General Secretary.*

Latin Translation

(12 extracts)

Made by Mr. Schofield

A. Arber
52 Huntingdon Rd
Cambridge 96

1.
[Dodovius Pentades. ¹⁵⁸³ Definition of Flower]

f. translate see
envelope p110

1.
97

"Flos, arborum, arborum et herbarum gaudium dicitur,
futuroque fructus spes est. unaqueque etenim
stirps pro natura sua, post florē, partus ac fructus
signit. Floribus autē suę sunt partes."

[Lobel Pen's Stipium Adversaria nova 1570]
p. 5.

"Hactenus comparando quot potuimus plantarum genera,
quorum effigies et naturae ordinis consequitione ita
sibi mutuo haereret, ut et facillimè noscerentur, et
memoriae mandarentur, à Gramineis, Segetibus, Harundinibus,
ad Acoros, Irides, Cyperos, hincq; Asphodelos bulborum
~~praeteriecti sumus~~ tuniceorum Capaceorum-ve naturam
praeteriecti sumus. Ac eorum quidem maximae parti folia
consimilia, uniusmodi mucronata, angusta, rigida, nec
uspian* interiecta erant, iam vero supersunt alia τὸν
κεφαλήν ἰσοστάμην sive latinis capitatorum illisque
consimilia genera, ut plurimum sinuata et laciniosa,
sua ipsa et quia holera maxima ex parte sunt, et
quolibet ad cognoscendum in oculis, ad vescendum in
cibus quotidie sunt, non incommodè illa expediemus
nusquam alicui aptiorem locum nacturi in
universa plantarum familia."

uspian*)

[Label Penn's Stuprum Adversaria Nova 1570
Interd.]

The arrangement of the plants:

"Lui ordo utique sibi similibus et unus progreditur,
ducitque à sensui propinquiorib. et magis familiarib.
ad ignotiora et compositiora, modumque suae
progressum similitudinis sequitur et familiaritatis,
quò et universim et particulatim, quantum licuit
per rerum varietatē, et vastitatē, sibi responderet.
Sic enim ordine, quo nihil pulchrius in Caelo,
aut in Sapientis animo, quæ longè latèq̄ disparata
sunt, unū quasi fiunt, magno verborum,
memoriae, et cognitionis compendio, ut Aristoteli
et Theophrasti placet."

4.

fr. hantler see envelope
p 110

150 S

[Christoph Hartwig Plantarum seu stirpium Icones 1581]

Dedicatum to D. Severin Sobel,

"Quoniam tu primus fuisti, vir præstantiss. qui me
liberaliter provocaveris, ut Icones ~~et~~ Stirpium per
classes; uti à D. Mathia Lobelio x x x x singulæ
videlicet congeneres ac sibi mutuo affines, digestæ sunt;
seorsum exciderem: nostra hæc editio tibi merito
debetur."

5

f. translation see
envelop p 110

107 5

[Phytognon, Caspar Bauhin .1596.]

[Potatoes] p 302

~~Ita~~ Quibusdam Tartuffoli dici intelleximus,
procul dubio à radice tuberosa, cum hoc nomine
et Tubera ab Italis denotentur, et fructus
tuberum modo esitentur."

7 [In translation see envelope p 110] 102 7
Adam Zaluskiy à Zalusian on the Sexes of Plants
Mitski Herbarum 1592

"In aliorum genere non nisi binæ simul generant, quæ
dividuntur in marem et feminam, ut nulla manifestius
quam palmæ, seq; enim sine mare signantur femina, et
si sit exilis vidua postea stérilesunt, quas creditis
hispidis conis, afflatu, visus ipso, et pulvere etiam
maritat, circa se nutantes, et in se pronas blandioribus
conis. Adjuvat hanc venis intellectum ars, ingeniumq;
? coitu hominis, coitu excogitato, ex maribus flore, ac
lanugine, interim serò tantum pulvere feminis in
perso."

8

[fr. translata etc
envelope p 110]

103

8

Columna (quoted by Tournefort)

"Foliorum Effigiem in conferendis generibus parvi facimus;
non enim ex foliis; sed ex flore seminisque conceptaculo,
et ipso potius semine plantarum affinitatem dejudicamus,
respondente praesertim sapore, in reliqua planta parte."

Omnium plantarum, utpote herbarum, fruticum et arborum, quae divinae magnitudinis providentia, in salutem et utilitatem, totius humani generis reliquorumque animalium, coeditae sunt: Earum inquam (salvo et libero omnium, quae nos praecenserunt, scriptorum iudicio) tres, proprijssimi loquendo, in quolibet genere, verae et distinctae species sexusque exstant, nec plures aut pauciores inventiuntur. An vero generum quodlibet in plures sui sexus species

partitae
in quodlibet
p. 110

-is ?

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subdividatur de eo in hypothesis ista (qua privata tantum experimenta experimentis produntur) cum nullo litigabimus.

Principio ergo sexus illius triplicis alius Masculinus est, qui virtutes et facultates vigore, efficaciq; robore primas tenet: alius Femininus, viribus, potestateq; prope inferor, in secundis consistit: alius eiusmodi, ut reliqua longo intervallo sequatur, naturamque ijs remissionem mitioremque obtineat. Semper itaque mas foemina praestatiores, foemina vero postremo illo, cui Sobolis appellata censit, quia natura minus valet

ac robore largi iudicium est, unde in
 qualibet planta, femina medium
 quasi inter reliquas species obtinet, ita,
 ut mari viribus aequalis non sit, sobole
 autem superior et robustior, nequaquam
 autem ideo maris et feminae appellatio
 hactenus tributa est, quasi inter reliquorum
 animalium coeuntes, sui sexus fetus
 edant: sed nec infirmissimum sexus
 sobolis appellationem meretur ideo, quia
 e reliquis duobus generatione prodierit.

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temperamentis

habentia quod ratione suarum
 naturalium virium, temperamenti,
 potentatis et proprietatis, sexui virili
 quam maxime cognata sit: idque contra
 perversam opinionem eorum, qui tradunt
 mare feminae, et foeminam mari (non
 secus ac in opere generationis) praestantiore
 operam conferre.

?

Eadem ratione et femina appellatur
 specierum una, quod viribus foeminarum
 potestas eius optime quaderet. Sicut puer,
 quia naturalis facultates languidissimas,
 bisque qualitatem plantae } respondentem
 obtinet

atque

obtinere (sicut reliquarum altera maris (3
 altera feminae) plantae quoque languidissima
 nomen et vires accommodatissimas habebit,
 nec dissimili condicione (ut rem

? herbae, fructus
 (? a comma after
 fructus.)

brevis abscham) herbae fructus, et semina,
 temperamenti, qualitates et proprietates
 specificè distinguuntur et dirimuntur à
 se invicem: sicut mas à femina, et
 soboles ab utroque, quibus cum solis
 comparatio hic instituitur. Quapropter
 praeter admonitiones iam dactas, per
 totam operis serie hanc quoque sedulo

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Observandum venit, ut in radicibus
 fodiendis, herbas, seminibus et fructibus
 colligendis et reponendis, haec vulgaris
 diligentia cura et attentio adhibeatur,
 nam ut haec fiant ad situs positusque
 Planetarum et signorum caelestium, quibus
 morbi, contra quos (juxta conditionem
 tamè cuiuslibet sexus hominum) plantae
 adhibenda sunt, proprie subiaccunt,
 summo pere necessarium existit. Virili
 ergo sexui operum laetitia, tum parentur,

Latin to be translated #

cum Sol vel Luna masculinū signum, (4
ut pote sagittarium aut aquarium obtinet:
sin hoc tum fieri non poterit, fiat saltem
cum leonem. Ha. feminis profutura in signo
feminei sexus, nimirum virgine, aut si id
non poterit, vel in Tauro vel Cancro
acquirantur. Sic in puescili et seruetur:
vel saltem, si occasio tempusq' non ferat,
scorpionis vel piscium: sive deniq' homin
signorum (modo persona ^{cuiusq'} ~~cuiusq'~~ sexus
conveniat) cum suo gradu ascendens

Adam Jahuzansky à Zaluzian.

Method. Herbar. cf. 1. 15 92

"Medicinam Herbaria connectere consuetudo est;
separatim vero utramque trahere methodi lex exigit.
Omnium enim artium doctrina ab usu suo
disiungenda et separanda est et antequam componatur,
ut quaeque prior est, singula et per se tractanda sunt.
Ideoque Herbaria peculiaris quaedam Physica pars,
ut priusquam cum aliis disciplinis componenda
sit, ipsa constet, a Medicina distinguenda et
disiungenda est."

Gesner (in one of his letters) :—

"Existimandum est autem, nullas propemodum
herbas esse, quae non genus aliquod constituent
in duas aut plures species dividendum. Gentianam
unam praeci deservunt, mihi decem aut
plures species notae sunt."

9 [fr. translatus see envelope] 189 9
p110

Bauhini Podroon 1620

Description of "Beta Cretica semine aculeato"

"Beta Cretica semine aculeato: ex radice tereti, brevi, parum fibrosa, caules plures cubitales, per terram sparsi, robusti, striati, ad radicem levi hirsutie canescentes, in ramulos effusi, exurgunt: folia habet pauca, Beta nigra similia, sed minor, longis pediculis donata: flores parvi, ex flavo virescentes: fructus statim ad radicem multi crepiscuntur, et tunc inde per caulem, ad quodlibet fere folium asperi, extuberantius donati, in aculeos tres, in latera reflexos abeunt: in cuius cavitate, primum unum continetur, forma seminis seminis Adonidis substituendum, in speciem atiens, daglii membrana rufa tectum, interiore, proxime medullam albam farinaceam cingente.

6

Chesius . 1576. Descriptum ꝛ Sedum primum (alio callit Sedum
magnum seu Sempervivum majus) [F. transl. in se. envelope] 109
p 110

"Primum frutex est potius quam herba, duorum cubitorum
nonnunquam altitudine, brachiali vero eorum crassitudine, multos
ferens ramos pollicari crassitie, in multas alas sese
expandentes digitalis crassitudinis, quarum summitates veluti
in orbem desinunt, e multis foliis confertim et invicem
imminentibus constantem ut in Sedo vulgari majore; carnosae
sunt autem et succi plena ea folia, et lingua modo
efformata, per ~~ambitum~~ ^(ambitum) leviter veluti serrata, gustu
omnihil adstringente: cortex densus, carnosus, et succulento
totus frutex amictus est, superiore membrana rugescente,
et maculis respersa, ut in Tithymalo characia, quae
nihil aliud sunt quam ~~fo~~ foliorum quae deciderunt
vestigia. Interdum summis ramis maioribus exiit
pediculus quidem crassus, foliosus, qui veluti Thyrsum
gerit multorum florum luteorum stellarum modo
divisorum eleganti spectaculo: Jam maturescere
incipientibus floribus, et ad seminis (quod exiguum est)
efformationem properantibus, graevalescit hic pediculus.
Semper autem haec planta viret."

CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC, LONDON, S.W. 3.

PRINTED PAPER RATE



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Dr A. Asber
52 Huntingdon Road
Cambridge

Delivered by
A. F. Schulfield

1. Dodrans *Samptaks*.

The flower (Gk. *ἄνθος*) we call the eye of trees and plants. It is the hope of fruits to come. In every growing thing, according to its nature, produces offspring and fruit after the flower. But flowers have their own special parts.

2. Lovel & Perri's *Adv. nov.*

So far then, in comparing all the classes of plants that we covered, whose appearance and whose nature are so intimately connected with each other in the order that they follow, that they can be recognized and committed to memory with the greatest ease, so far we have passed from plants belonging to the grass-tribe, corn, rushes, to the Calami, the irides, the galingales, and from them to the asphodels, and to [a consideration of] the nature of shelled bulbs or the onion-tribe. Though the leaves are for the most part similar, all having a sharp point, all being narrow, stiff, and nowhere indented, there are others ^{of τῶν κεφαλαιζόντων} or to use the Latin word "capitata" [= plants with heads] and species like them which are as indented and ragged as they could possibly be; and as these are mostly vegetables and are in daily use for food,

N. B. Square brackets [...] denote that the word is not in the original Latin

we shall do well to set ^{them} forth here, as we are not likely to have a more convenient place in our treatment of the entire family of plants for doing so.

3. Lobel & Pena's Adv. nos.

At any rate this arrangement is continued, uniform and single, and leads from those which are nearer the sense and more familiar, to the less known and more complex, and follows the degree or advance of similarity and relationship, so that as a whole and in all its parts it may be consistent with itself, so far as the variety and number of the subjects allowed. For it is to be regarded as an arrangement or order, the fairest thing in heaven or in the mind of the sage, that things, different in every degree, become as it were one, to the great saving of words, memory and learning, even as Aristotle and Theophrast hold.

4. Plantin's Icons.

Since you, Most Excellent Sir, were the first to give me your generous encouragement to print separately my 'Pictures of Plants arranged in their Classes', just as D. Mathis, Lobelius - ... arranged them severally ac.

Meaning ?

ording to their genus and mutual relationship, it is to you that this⁺ work of mine is most fitly dedicated.

⁺ unless he is referring to a special 'edition' of his books. Perhaps it might be better rendered:

"The dedication of this edition *augustinus* is a debt
Lowe you."

5. C. Bantoin. p. 302.

We are told that some call them 'Tartuffoli', doubtless on account of their bulbous roots, since the Italians apply this name to bulbs also and eat their fruit, just as they do bulbs.

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6. Chisius. "houseleek."

Firstly, it is a shrub rather than a herb; occasionally it reaches the height of two cubits [3 ft.], and is as thick as the human arm, with a quantity of twigs as thick as a man's thumb; these spread out into numerous wings of the thickness of a *man's* finger. The ends of these finish off in a sort of circle, which is formed by numerous leaves pressing inwards all together and overlapping, just as in the ^{larger} common houseleek. These leaves however are fat and full of juice and shaped like a tongue, and slightly serrated round the edge, with a somewhat astringent flavour;

The whole shrub is coated with a thick, fleshy, sappy bark. The outer Membrane inclines to a dark colour and is speckled as in *Totia*. makes characia: the speckles are simply the remains of leaves which have fallen off. Meanwhile a thick pedicle covered with leaves springs out from the top of the large branches, and bears, so to speak, a Thyrsus of many yellow flowers scattered about like stars, and is pleasant to look at. And when the flowers begin to ripen, and are runnin' to seed (the seed is very small) the pedicle grows slender. But the plant is an evergreen.

A. Zanzibar.

... they can only produce offspring when in pairs, which are divided into male and female. No better example can be cited than that of palms; for the female cannot produce without the male, and if the male is cut down the widowed female subsequently becomes barren. And the male fertilizes the female by raising its tangled foliage, by its height, by its very sight, and also by its pollen, as [the two trees] sway in every direction, and their leaves wave one another or they bend ~~in~~ to each other. This sensibility to love is increased by the skill and ingenuity of man, who has devised a method

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"In aliorum genere" literally "in the class of others" or "other things".

of copulation. by sprinkling the flower and
the down, sometimes, even the pollen alone, of
the male on the female.

8. Columns.

In comparing the different species the shape
of the leaves goes for very little: for it is
not from the leaves but from the flower and
the receptacle of the seed, or preferably from
the seed itself that we judge of relationship,
especially if the base in the rest of the plant
be similar.

9. *Betula*. '*Beta Cretica*':

From a short tapering root. by numerous
fibrous spring several stalks about 18 in:
long; they struggle over the ground and are
circular in shape and furrowed, becoming
gradually white near the root with a slight
coating of down, and spreading out in to
little sprays. The plants as but few leaves
and they resemble the *Beta Nigra*, only they
are smaller; it has long pedicels. The flowers
are small and of a greenish yellow. The beets
one can see growing in large numbers close
by the root, and from that point they spread
along the stalks. They are rough ^{almost every} leaf, ~~each~~
leaf, and have excrescences, and separate

into the three points which turn back upon the stalk. The hollow [of the plant?] contains one grain of the shape of the Adonis seed, slightly rounded and ending in a point; it is covered with a double thickness of reddish membrane, the inner one concealing a white flowery core.

11. A. Zaluziansky.

His customary to connect ^{Medicine} Botany with ^{Medicine} Botany; yet scientific treatment demands that we should consider either separately. For the facts in every art theory must be disconnected and separated from practice, and the two must be dealt with singly and individually in proper order before they are united. And for that reason in order that Botany, which is as it were a special branch of Physics, may form a unit by itself before it can be brought into connection with other sciences, it must be kept distinct and apart from medicine.

12. Gesner.

But we may hold this for certain, that there are scarcely any plants that constitute a genus which may not be divided into two or more species. The ancients describe one species of Gentian; I know of ten or more.

10. L. Thunbergensis.

Of all plants, namely herbs, shrubs and trees, which the providence of divine majesty has created for the assistance and service of the whole race of man and other animals, of all these I say (without impugning or limiting the judgment of any writings of an earlier age) there exist, properly speaking, in each kind three genuine, distinct species or sexes. We find nevertheless more or less. But on the question whether any given kind is subdivided into more species of its own sex, we shall not quarrel with anyone in the hypothesis (in which only facts that have been ascertained by our own experience are set out)

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this triple sex is the Male, which holds the chief place by virtue of its excellence and strength and its vigorous potency; the second is the female, inferior to the first in might and power; the third comes a long way after the others, its nature being weaker and milder. And so the male always surpasses the female, and the female the third and last, which receives the name of 'offspring', because its nature is less powerful than the other two, and its strength feeble. Hence in any given plant the female holds the middle place, so to say, between the remaining two, inferior to the male on the one hand, but superior to and stronger than the offspring on the other. Yet, this

+ If "et" is correct.
if "ae" is the true reading, then
translate "than the female
does to the male".

so by no means the reason why the names
"male" and "female" have been applied to
them, although like other living creatures
they copulated, and produced offspring of
their sex; nor again does the weakest element
of the sex merit the name of "offspring" on the
ground that it is produced from the other
two; the reason why one species of a herb is
called "male", is this: viz: that through the
constitution of its natural powers, its tem-
perament, its strength, and its peculiarity,
it is related as nearly as possible to the
male sex; and this is in direct opposition
to the erroneous view of those who assert
that the male gives greater assistance to
the female, ^{as in the act of procreation,} than the female to the male, just
as in the case of procreation.

For the same reason, one of the species
is called "female", because its power most
nearly corresponds to the uses of females.
So too a boy, whose natural capacities are
the feeblest of the three, and whose nature
thereby corresponds to that of the plant (such
as in the case of the remaining two, one
corresponds to the male, the other to the female)
a boy will have the name and strength
most appropriate to a very feeble plant.

The conditions are similar - to dismiss
the matter in as few words as possible - by
which the fruits and the seeds are specifi-
cally distinguished and kept separate from

From one another: the male separate from
the female, the offspring separate from
both, with which alone I here institute a
comparison. This being so, in addition
to the warning already given, this point
too should be diligently observed throughout
the whole course of the work: in planting
roots or herbs, in gathering or storing seeds
or fruits, you should use no ordinary care
but should pay special attention. In this
absolutely essential that these operations
should be performed so as to correspond
with the motions and positions of the
Planets and heavenly bodies, to whose
control diseases are properly subject.
And against disease we have to employ
herbs, with due regard, of course, to the
condition of the sex, whatever it be of hu-
~~man~~ man being; and so, herbs intended
to benefit the male sex should be procured
when Sun or Moon is in some male sign
[of the Zodiac] e.g. Sagittarius or Aquarius,
or if this is impossible, at least when they
are in *co.* Similarly herbs intended
to benefit women should be gathered un-
der some female sign, Virgo of course,
or if that is impossible in Taurus or
Gaurus. The same rule should ^{of course}
be observed in the case of boys; or at

+ The Latin seems corrupt. I give what I
take to be the sense.

at least, if time and season are not
favourable, then under the sign of Scorpio
or Pisces, or finally if any of these
signs (provided it suit a person of either
sex)

[Then the [g]tin. breaks off.]

Hortus Sanitatus Botany School Library.

This is not the first edition, but probably is the edition referred to as Hain *8,941, Choulant 15, Prutzel 11,876. [This reference is to 1st ed. Prutzel.]

The woodblocks of the Apothecary's shop, & the skeleton do not occur in the first edition; these two blocks were used in other books issued by the Gruninger press, Strasburg up to at least 1532.

The date assigned to this edition is between 1491

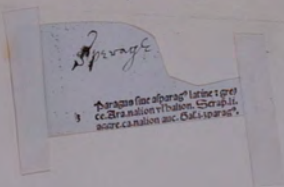
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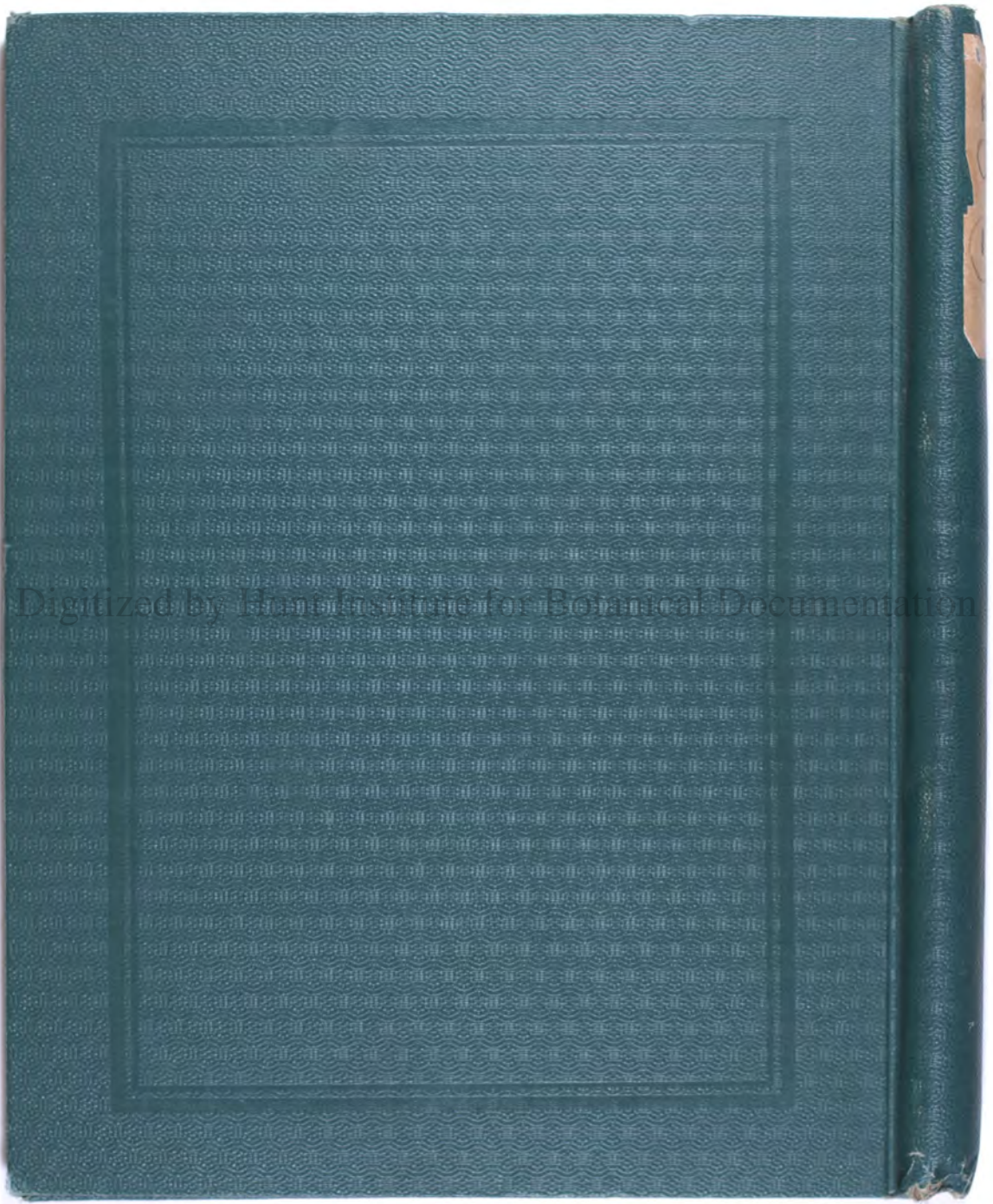
1497.

Choulant 15 gives no date

see Klebs 1497

Below the picture
of 2 paragraphs





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