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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 98

Herbals

Critical

Early Notes

H. C. (2)

Hunt Inst

Bunfels
Bock
Fuchs
Gerner
Cemerarius
The Bauhins
Egenolph
Cobus.
Tabernaemontanus.

2

Greene E.L. Landmarks in botanical
history. A study of certain epochs in
the development of the science of
botany I (Smithsonian Misc.
Collections N^o 1870; as part of
Vol LIV 1909.)

Jus Brunfels 1464-1534

L. Fuchs 1501-1566

Tragus 1498-1554

Herbarius Cordus 1486-1535

V. Cordus 1515-1544

p561 Cernakblatt

Vol 113, 1910.

1 halbojen

chief
three
years
17
without
return

3

Geschichte der Botanik. Karl Sprengel
VI 1817. Altenburg und Leipzig

p 258. German Fathers of Botany
(Brunfels, Fuchs, Boeck, Celsus)

p 359. Erste Spuren einer Anordnung
der Pflanzen (Lock and the other unity in classⁿ)

As the number of known plants increased, so
increased the necessity for some sort of arrangement,
more regular alphabetical order, no arrangement,
according to use, could satisfy the mind.

p 360 Linnaeus was the first to show traces of
a method.

Linnaeus (1707-1760) first real system
in his immortal work "Flora 1753-4"
he produces a system based on form
structure

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Geschichte der Botanik
Ernst H.F. Meyer.
VI IV Buch XV

p 292
Meyer points out that all the German
fathers, today with the exception of
Dodoens were protestants.

p 296
Botanik term used by first made
mentioned by Jurgius in 17th & Linnæus | Descl
in 18th cent.

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p 284
The idea of genera was not new Theophrastus
recognized it when he grouped together Descl
different species of oaks, figs etc.

p 295
Sprengel remarks the term "German Fathers of
Botany" for the series of men beginning with
Otto Brunfels - A life of Brunfels appeared
immediately upon his death, as a preface to one of
his theological books. This is a rare work & Meyer
has not seen it. Carstedt's name however used
it in his article Otto Brunfelsius in his Bibliotheca
universalis

p 296
Otto was the son of a cooper from Schloss Brunfels

Geschichte der Botanik
Emil Winkler. 1854. Frankfurt

to Brumfels p 74.

Cartusian monk at Grating, - then went
over to Protestantism, became Cantor at
Strasbourg & died at Bern, being then a
physician in 1534

He studied the works of Leoniceus, Gelenacii,
& Manardes, Italians who had written about
the plants of Dioscorides, & collected the plants
which he knew. This was not unreasonable because
Dioscorides lived in Italy, but it became
somewhat obvious when Brumfels described
the same in Germany. There was no notion
then of plant geography.

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Theronymus Bock (Tragus) b. 1498 at Heidesheim
in Zweibrücken

At first school teacher in Zweibrücken & at
the same time "Busscher des herzoglichen
Gartens." Then became private physician in
Hornbach & finally physician of the Graf von Nassau
in Saarbrücken - Weak health during the plague
He did unfortunately to put that all the plants
of Dioscorides must be recognized in Germany.

Meyer or Bock

Ernst Meyer. Geschichte der Botanik
VII Buch XV Cap. 1.
p. 323

7

Hieronymus Bock, called himself Tragus when
he wrote in Latin

b. 1490 at Heidesbach in Zweibrückshen
his parents destined him for the cloister, but this
was not his wish, - in the help of relatives he
was sent to university, ~~where he was~~
~~school teacher & master of Count Palatine~~
Ludwig's garden at Zweibrücken he obtained

a pair of school teachers at Teverbrücken - & the
care of the Count's garden. Upon the

Count's death he ~~returned to the~~ ~~another~~ ~~place~~

when he pursued ~~his~~ ~~medical~~ ~~practice~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~city~~ ~~of~~ ~~Heidesbach~~
medical practice, giving his spare time to
Botany - But he got into some trouble; being
opposing to his Protestantism & was obliged to
leave Heidesbach, ~~and~~ He was in the ~~most~~ ~~difficult~~ ~~need~~

under Count Philip of Nassau, whom he had
served as a surgeon & whom he had
supported in his own castle. He finally was
driven to Hornbach eventually able to return
to Hornbach & ~~take up his~~ ~~practice~~ ~~again~~

when he preached with his death in 1554
The first ed. of Bock's book appeared in 1539
under the name of "Rerum Rerentabulum" whereas

the second in 1546; called my Rerentabulum.
The first was illustrated

Each of the numerous chapters was that the
 work - divided into either into a single species
 or into a group of species, described under one generic
 name, or at least put together as nearly related
 In the second & recently edited figures were
 introduced, largely copied or a redrawing of
 Fuchs's figures which also appeared between the
 first & second editions of Boeck's *Kreuztbl.*
 The original figures were drawn by David Kandel.
 Those of trees are especially noteworthy (though somewhat
 conventional) & recally frequent, (e.g. woods AA)
 in their square ~~shape~~ ^{rectangular} & gigantic leaves

Boeck's chief claim to remembrance does not lie
 in his *descriptions* which represent a
 great advance on previous work - ^{but in his} *descriptions* which represent a
 Note the occurrence & localities of the plants &
 in this way his work showed some approval &
 a flora in the modern sense of the word - He
 introduces no plants which he has not seen himself.
 Boeck was not superstitious - just as it is in the
 Chopceon or Verbena, Artemisia etc.

Digitized by Herbarium Institute for Botanical Documentation

Class

9

May's Geschichte der Botanik, Band XV ³⁰⁷/₁₂₂₆

Boeck in his Methoden shows a distinct
effort to arrange plants according to their
relationships - in the preface to the third ed.
he says that he does ~~not~~ an alphabetical
arrangement because it separates similar
plants - puts dissimilar plants near one
another. Sometimes Boeck is successful in
grouping related plants, for instance when he
deals with ^{a number of} grasses together - leguminous plants
together.

10

Roth F, W.E. Hieronymus Bock,
genannt Tragus (1498-1554). Bot Centraltbl.
Bd LXXIV 1878 pp 265, 313, 344.

Bock was born at Heidelberg
Conrad Gesner correspondent with Bock
Brunfels went to see Bock at Hornbach

[notes not pre-1912]

Roth FWE Leonard Fuchs, ein deutscher
Botaniker, 1501-1566.

Fuchs was born at Wemding not Memmingeren.

p. 74

The best small Fuchs wood cuts are not in the
octavo ed., but in the Dutch ed. of 1544.
Den Nieuwen Herbarius. Basl. Michiel

Isengrin. (small folio.)

(This explains why some people speak of the ~~small~~ small ones
as better than the big. ? Did Fuchs ^{Dodons Juner} etc use these
in the octavo ed. ?)

Roth describes the Octavo ed. of 1545 as relatively
worthless.

At Fuchs' death a new ed. of his ^{Historia stirpium} ~~commentarii~~ blocks of
was in ms, with a number of fresh wood blocks of
which 185 are still in the University Library of
Tübingen. They are slightly smaller than in the 1542
ed.
refers to a 1541 *Historia plantarum* of Geneva.

p 78

(Winkelmann's Geschichte der Bot.)

Jacobus Fuchs . b. 1501 at Womboldingen in Bavaria
Studied at Heilbronn, Erfurt + Ingolstadt,
Scholastic teacher in his native place, - professor at
Ingolstadt & later at Tübingen where he died
at in 1565

Meyer or Fuchs

Ernst Meyer's Geschichte der Botanik

Buch XV p 309.

p 310
Fuchs. b. 1501 at Memmingen in

Bavaria
Went to school at Hallbrunn & Erfurt, then
to the University of Erfurt when he had
to leave when he ^{had} ~~was~~ ^{to} ~~become~~ ^{was} a doctor in that century year!
After an interval of school leave to resume
his studies, ^{he} ~~was~~ ^{he} ~~then~~ ^{he} ~~at~~ ^{at} the University of
Ingolstadt. Here he chiefly studied classes &
& came under the influence of ^{Freuchlin} ~~Freuchlin~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~University~~ ^{University} of
Ingolstadt. ^{He} ~~He~~ ~~then~~ ^{he} ~~came~~ ^{came} ~~under~~ ^{under} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~influence~~ ^{influence} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Freuchlin~~ ^{Freuchlin} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~University~~ ^{University} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Ingolstadt~~ ^{Ingolstadt}.

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He began to practice medicine at Munich, but
in 1526 he returned as Professor of Medicine to
Ingolstadt. However he did not stay here
long, but ^{became} ~~became~~ ^{became} ^a ~~physician~~ ^{physician} & Markgrave
Sergeant of Brandenburg & joined great renown
by his treatment of a terrible epidemic disease
when ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{was} ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~Germany~~ ^{Germany} in 1529. He returned
again as Professor of Medicine to Ingolstadt in
1533 but his stay here was short, and
relaps percontin - Ansbach was his next
home - in 1535 he was invited by Duke

13

Hizlerus, Georgius
Oratio de vita et morte ... Leonharti
Fuchsii ... Tubingæ anno 1566.

p 5
"natus fuit Leonhartus Fuchsius Vuendinge,
quod Rhoetia est oppidum."

Konrad Gesner.

Ernst Meyer Bibl XV p 322

Gesner b. Zurich 1516, the son of a poor
 furrier. His uncle a protestant-priest
 helped in his education & gave him a taste
 for botany. He studied medicine in France.
 Finally he went to Paris where finding
 himself among so many noble librarians & savants
 he gave himself up to incessant study.
 He returned to Zurich & did some school
 teaching, & then went to Basle where he
 began the methodical study of medicine as
 well as the study of Latin & Greek.
 In order to keep himself in a
 more than he could afford to do on
 study, & was obliged to give it
 up & take a year as classical teacher
 at Lausanne. He had his assistance at
 Lausanne for his teacher's time, & next
 year a "Residentium" was allowed
 him for the continuance of his medical
 studies, which he worked at at Montpellier,
 & Basle, & Zurich in 1541 as
 Doctor of Medicine. He eventually became
 Professor of Natural History at the University of Zurich.

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publication, but his health was bad &
 the task proved beyond his powers. He
 finally sold the whole to Joachim
 Camerarius ^{the younger} on the condition that Camerarius
 should undertake the publication -
 Camerarius did not fulfil the condition
 honorably. His true ^{than he made a large}
 number of ~~Camerarius'~~ ^{Jesner's} figures known,
 but he ~~did not~~ ^{did not} them to illustrate his own
 work & instead there were his own drawings
 inserted almost 150 years after Camerarius
 death. ~~the figures drawn by Camerarius~~

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into the possession of New York
 publisher ~~to~~ ^{to} look at his expense. Such
 wood blocks as were in good condition were
 simply printed & a number of copper engravings
 colored like the original ~~changes~~ were made for
 the drawings. * The changes are unequal
 in excellence - they are small & have sometimes
 not very clear. Now where Gesner is in France
 of his time is just analysis of flowers & fruit
 besides the habit drawing

(* Corradi Gesneri opera botanica P. I II
 Rombergue 1751-1771)

Gesner's manuscript has been never seen the
 * Camerarius tractatus mathematici regnum operum Gesneri

Meyer on Geener

17 (4)

Linn - Tronches concludes
for some of the pictures in the second
vol of the 1754-1771 ed. that Linnaeus
used megaphyllous plants

p 336

He clearly recognized the distinction between
genus species ^{to} say in one his letters: -
*Exactum autem est autem, nullas
propemodum herbas esse, quae non
sunt aliquod constituent in duos aut
plures species dividendum. Gentianam
unam praei describunt, multi decem
aut plures species notae sunt*

class.

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~~more of his letters he~~ ^{than was generally admitted.}
~~formation of Cochlearium~~ ^{he received}
~~to notice whether it came true from seed.~~ ^{his correspondence}
his work was extant there is no doubt that
he would chide on the discovery of new
species, especially among Alpine plants, ^{which}
Chus, Banhinus ^{later} described after him,
which is a dear for his figures that never
familiar with.
We are of the idea that Geener
should be called by substantive names,
subject be for species of in his letters.

p 39

Joachim Camerarius the younger.
 (1534-1598) Nuremberg - Father well known
 philologist - From his youth renowned
 attracted to botany. Studied at Wittenberg,
 Leipzig. ~~Studied~~ then travelled for a short
 time with a friend in Hungary + returned
 1559 went to Italy. Spent a year at Padua
 then visited the other important Italian cities,
 always botanizing. He became acquainted at Pisa
 with Andreas Cesalpini. Took a doctorate
 at ~~Padua~~ Bologna 1562. He then returned
 to Nuremberg. He had
 a garden of rare plants which was his
 friends & the Nuremberg merchants.
 Clusius saw him plants.
 In 1581 he bought the botanical library
 remains of Gesner.

p 41

1581 Camerarius bought out an ed. of Mattioli's
 Epitome de plantis, a German translation of which appeared
 + 1588 Haly's medicus
 God never. His many travels gave him a
 chance of noting localities for the plants he
 described.

Jan. 1700
1000
etc.

John Bauhin, father of the two Bauhins was
doctor

Bauhin, Jean. b. Basle 1541. At 18
he was advanced in botany as well as a correspondent
of Conrad Gesner. He consulted by him in Basel
& different * After studying at the University of
Basle he went to Tubingen, where he studied
botany under Fuchs - After leaving Tubingen
he went to Zurich, & attached himself to Gesner
with whom he did some travelling in the Alps.
Then travelled in other places, & studied at
Munich - At Lyons he came in
contact with Valerius Cordus who enjoyed him &
worked at the *Histoire des plantes*. He began
on this but religious differences forced him to
quit Lyons - After ^{in 1570} ~~leaving~~ he became

* Gesner called him "creditissimus et
ornatissimus juvenis"

physician to Ulrich, Duke of Wurtemberg
- from belliard - This prince had a garden
with a fine collection of rare plants

Jean Bauhin's great work was a "Histoire
unverselle des plantes" which he did not
live to see published. His son-in-law Cherler,

a physician of Basle, who had helped him in this
 immense work, published an ^{introduction} ~~opinion~~ (Prodrome) of
 it under the title: - Joannis Bauhini et
 Joann. Henrici Cherleri, *Historia plantarum*
Prodromus, Gverden, 1619. Also in 1651,
 38 years after Jean Bauhin's death, his magnum
 opus was brought out at Gverden
 "Historia plantarum universalis nova et
 exhaustivissima" - This book is a compendium of
 all that had been written about plants for
 earlier times - 5000 plants are described. The
 figures therein amount to more than 3500, an small
 body executes. The plates form an extremely
 beautiful series of Fuchs.

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Bauhin, Gaspar

Younger brother of Jean. b. 1580
 Studied at Basle & Padua - travelled in
 Italy, seeing plants & visiting savants, -
 studied in Montpellier, Paris & ~~Germany~~.
 The death of his father recalled him to Basle.
 Then he took a doctorate in medicine - 2 1588
 he became professor of botany & anatomy. 2 1596
 the Frederick Duke of Wurttemberg made him his
 physician conjointly with his brother Jean. He
 subsequently became professor of medicine
 at Basle. Inspired by the example of his
 brother he conceived the plan of assembling in

a single work all which had been previously written in plants, especially of drayng up - concordance of all the ~~synonymes~~ names given by different authors to the same plants - It's extensive early travels were a good preparation for this, since he had not only drawn & collected widely, but had established relations with the best botanists of Europe

In 1596 he published his *Phytognonax*. Any plants described for the first time in the potato, since he says was already cultivated in Italy for its tubercles. He recognized the relation of this plant to *Solanum*.

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He published a new edition of Matthiesli, "Petri Andreae Matthiesli Opera omnia", Frankfurt 1598 - In this he added 350 figs, mostly taken from Camerarius

He published a criticism of Dalechampi's *Historia de plantis*, a new edition of the *Herbarium Tabernaemontani*.

1620 - *Prodromus* (there is botanical Frankfurt - It contains 700 species which he regarded as new, though several had really been previously described by Clusius. He gives figs of 140, more of which had previously appeared in his edition of Matthiesli - There are

superior in quality - Cho. Bauhin's done
 from drawn plans sent him by his correspondents
 Pinax theatri botanici, Book 1623
 In this book he gives the first complete
 methodical concordance of the names of plants
 "27) (1) first done Législateur en botanique.
 He died then) can open his Pinax appears, being
 the son of his full work unpublished - The
 first book of the latter was published by his son many
 years later. The author of the Bauhin
 had acquired by his Pinax leads into Morison
 continued his argument in 1669. He however
 wrote his nomenclature, de class del Ray.

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Toussaint des relations Bauhin
 for genera species as far as possible
 It seems a pity as the two brothers were
 working out under the same hands design, that
 they did not write, then they would perhaps
 have been able to finish a stupid which
 was beyond the capacity of one man alone.
 Gaspar seems to have been inferior his
 brother in his descriptions & his critical
 faculty, but his figures are better & he
 is more complete in synonymy.
 The author would have that the

Bauhins deserve their reputation. He says they are imposed in almost all particulars by other contemporary botanists, & even in Compilers, their way had been chosen by Dalechamps.

Gaspard was the second of six generations of Doctors.

Bauhin (Nouvelle Biographie Générale) Paris 1862

Jean Bauhin the father was born at Amiens, & returned to Switzerland on account of religious persecution which he was subjected to account of his conversion to Protestantism after reading the Latin translation of the New Testament published by Erasmus.

Gaspard Bauhin was the first to attempt to bring order into the chaos of nomenclature & synonymy.

He gave the potato the name of Solanum tuberosum which is still held

Kaspar Bauhin's Leben und Charakter. J.V.
Herr 1860

200 years the progress of medicine handed
on from father to son in the Bauhin family

p10

Kaspar Bauhin advised the use of Paul J.
Bauhin's advice when the latter was 18

Kaspar Bauhin b. 1560 (Johannes 1544)
studied at Padua Montpellier Paris
Janner as an exact man as well as a

botanist
1580 went to Subiaca

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p42. The plague reigned in Basle 5 times
during Kaspar Bauhin's life time, & he
suffered the epidemic during the latter
ones when he was practicing as a doctor in
the town.

Bauhin had a herbarium of 4000
p61 plants. specimens were seen here in
only from Europe ^{specimens} but he even had a
Jesuit correspondence in India

The Pinax ~~contains~~ ^{is} an index of ^{about} 76000
plants

^{p65}
Preface to Phytopyrex

To treat of the plants I have for the sake of
clearness applied one name & to them also
added a character ~~which~~ anyone can
recognise on the plant.

d. 16 24

Portrait of Bauhin before the Theatrum
botanicum & me also in Hagenbach's
Flora Bamberensis.

p62

Walter Raleigh began the potato in
Europe in 1586

In the Phytopyrex (p 301) he tells
how the potato is already used. Italy, - it
being the people cook them in tubers

p63

The author calls the Pinax of 1623, B's
second great work. I do not understand
where the Pinax comes in

Christ H. Eine Basler Flora von 1622

Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde
Bd XII

Deals with Caspar Bauhin's "Archiatri catalogus
plantarum circa Basileam sponte nascentium ...
Johann Jakob Senath 1622 (Bauhin's last work except the
Theatrum botanicum)

In the Basle "Universitätsmatrikel" there is
a beautiful coloured miniature portrait of Caspar
Bauhin.

Meyer's Geschichte der Botanik

Bd XV p 317

family name ^{transm.}
to an ^{advent} ^{and} ^{sculpture} ^{from} ¹⁷⁶⁵

Valerius Cordus

Died young of the m.s.

of his Historia Styracis edited by Gesner after
his death ^{Heracleus medicine} ^{was} ^{probably} ^{intended} ^{for} ^{his} ^{sons}
^{Comments in Dioscorides}
His great feature was the clearness of his
descriptions

+ illustrated chiefly with Boetii blocks
which were in the possession of the publisher

Josias Rebel the son of Wendel Rebel
Hieronymus Schreiber

last young death in the 5th book
of the Historia Styracis

The Historia Styracis was probably written
in 1540, & not published ~~from~~ until 1561

Meyer a Viderus Cides
His Dispensatorium of 1535 was the
earliest German Pharmacopoeia

Irmsch T. H.

Heber lange Botaniker des 16 Jahrhunderts,
öffentlich. Prüfung des f. Schwartzburg.
Gymnasiums zu ~~Sordert~~ Sonderhausen.
1862. Sonderhausen.

p5. Points out that the as far as ^(actual) plant-knowledge
goes, Bueffel is not much advance on the
~~16~~ 15th century.

p7. Chrus in rar. plant. hist. preface
"non minus gaudio afficietur; quam si
infectionem ~~theatorem~~ ^{experimentum} ~~experimen~~.
He describes 1st a new plant filled him with
great joy than find great treasure

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Valerius Cordus
(An account of his occupis - large part of the
paper)

Father. Emericus Cordus - Wittenberg party
was a botanist & physician
1515 - He lived during his childhood in

Leipzig. Erfurt - Braunschweig - He became a
and studied in the age of 12 - took his bachelor
degree at 16 - He came - his studies at
various places - for the first - of pupil he
found them of health, writing a discourse on
the University of Wittenberg - He travelled &
found deal many botanical excursions with
his students - in the course of

p15

his travels he made a stay at T. Styer & it is evident certain that he became personally acquainted with Leonard Fuchs.

p16 I must deduce a good deal about his travels from the flowers he records, & thence the season or when he must have found them! And he had great desire to see southern lands - especially like ^{the} plants about which the ancients had written so much. He went even to Greece for a long time, but this was not to be.

p19) The question is ^{of} the date of his last travel is uncertain -

He went south ^{at} ^{some} time in Venice & then to Padua. His companion Hieronymus Schreiber returned home to the Venetian & Ferrara & Bologna. Everywhere he

conversed with men learned in medicine & botany, & at Bologna he became acquainted with Lucas Glini - who was a companion of his journey to Rome he wrote asking Schreiber to come with him - Schreiber could not manage it, so Lucas found one or two companions & set off. My visit by Florence, Luca & Livorno ^{where} the heat for more accustomed to men ~~was~~ ^{was} northern summer was very trying & the young men made party a foot party in horse tail, did them no ill pleas - ^{more unfortunately}

Peters, Hermann. Pictorial History of Ancient Pharmacy.
1889

The Dispensary appeared in 1546 after
Corden's death. The book had previously been
introduced in its form in a number of cities in
Saxony, the physicians of Nuremberg asked
him to furnish a copy for the Nuremberg doctors.
The ~~Senate~~ High Senate of Nuremberg, after a committee
of physicians had investigated it, added it to the
printed. A number of editions & reprints
outside Nuremberg

Scheleus Geschichte der Pharmacie 1904

p 388
Paracelsus G. Lutzsch 1493

p 398

Joachim ~~of~~ Camerarius 1534-88 a. pupi
 ^{chthon}
 ~~of~~ Melancthon

(His uferum & Willem Jussac is gute waacker)

p 415 + 415

The preface to the Nuremberg Disputationum pro
The information bene tho origi

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"Es muss also wohl nicht 1535 wie zum Teil
angenommen wird, sondern nach dieser Reise
herausgekommen sein und zwar, wie Petes
an der Hand vieler Nuremberger Dokumente
überzeugend nachgewiesen hat, im Jahre 1546,
nachdem das Manuskript wiederholt von den
Nuremberger Ärzten "besichtigt, geprüft und
etlich ore gesehen" und schließlich von Dr.
Megobacher (Magenpuch) und seinem
Schweigersohn, dem auch Medizinalgelehrter
Pfaner Orander, korrigiert worden war."

Hermann Petes of Nuremberg, studium of
Lutz of Pharmacy.

Faller. Bibliotheca botanica 1771-1772

35

Brunfels d. 1534

(p. 266 Botanicae)

Book d. 1534

Egenolff's reply to Fuchs:—

Adversus libellos L. Fuchsi calumnias
responsus. Frankfurt 1544

pro^o Valerius Cordus de u. 29. d. 1544

15-35

Dispensatorium seu pharmacorum

conficiendorum ratio Norbergae 1535 8^o

1
36

Jacob Theodor aus Bergzabern, genannt
Tabernaemontanus 1520-1590.

F.W.E. Roth. Bot. Zeitung 1899. Abth. I
p 105.

Jacob Theodor was a pupil of the Theologian,
Physician & Botanist Otto Brunfels. [For Brunfels

see F.W.E. Roth. Zentschr. f. Gesch. d. Oberrheins
N.F. IX Heft 2 S. 284-320

2 1533 Brunfels went to Bern in Switzerland as
Court physician. He died in 1534

Theodor was also a pupil of Hieronymus Bock, who

was also physician & a botanist

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Roth says that the full text of Theodor's work as a pupil of
Brunfels has only now been ascertained.

Theodor was a doctor - wrote on medical subjects

p 112

Theodor had apparently collected plants, native &
foreign, - for 33 years with a view to a
herbal. The difficulty was the cost of the illustrations,
for tho' Theodor had a good position as a doctor he
had a large family to provide for - He married
twice & had 18 children. The Count-Palatine
Frederick III advanced him some money, to be
repaid when the books were sold. But his chief
support was his publisher Nicolaus Bassaeus
of Frankfurt, who valued the value of the
work & dealt generously with him. The full part

of the herbal appear in 1588. Theodor did not live to see the appearance of the whole, as he died at Heidelberg in 1590

He knows that two of his sons became doctors but nothing is known of the rest of his family.

He was a full botanist & desired for himself to make extensive botanical excursions. records of great many localities for plants in Germany, also France & Switzerland, Germany & Holland. He knew the botanical gardens of Antwerp, Mecheln, Brussels etc. He received a plant from

William Turner, (a kind of Artemisia which he had been unable to obtain from the botanical gardens of France, Flanders & Brabant) & also other plants & seeds. He also knew Adam Lonicer

Theodor's chief work was Neue Kräutterbuch - Frankfurt a M. 1588

1st ed. Folio - First part after Theodor's death Nicolaus Braun brought on the second part, also from the printing press of Nicolaus Basaeus at Frankfurt in 1591

- 2nd ed. Frankfurt 1613. Johann Drentels & Johann Bassaeus
- 3rd ed. Frankfurt. Rec. Hoffmann edited by Caspar Bauhin (which seems to have supplanted the other edition)
- 4th ed. Frankfurt. Johann Drentels edited by Caspar Bauhin in 1625
- 5th ed. "Basel 1664, Basel 1687 & Basel 1731

Theodor also ~~planned~~ worked to produce a Latin Herbar,
+ this was published in the year of his death:—
Icones plantarum - Bassaeus 1590
Frankfurt. This is a translation for the
Kräuterbuch with the same figures, some
genera being however left out

The figures in the Kräuterbuch are mostly
taken from the figures in the works of Boock, Fuchs,
Dodoenaeus, Matthioli, Casius, Labeus & Juner
A number of plants are however newly drawn
Theodor laid great stress on seeing the plants for
himself

Germany, Braunschweig, Zalusian

39

Buckey

Aldrovandi

Daléchamps.

Geschichte der Botanik in Böhmen

V. Mauwald. Wien und Leipzig 1909

p 15

Czerny, Johann

Arzneibuch, welches heisst Herbarius

Prag 1517

prints Heronymus Hötzel

Brunschwygk, Hieronymus

Libri de arte distillandi de simplicibus

Prag 1500, 1508, 1511

Second hand deals with plants
Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

At the conclusion of his work Brunschwygk complains that he cannot get the printer to look upon the blocks as anything but decoration for the text. He hopes that people will recognize the plants from the description, & learn them through their own observation, "mit durch die Figuren, wann die Figuren nit anders synd denn ein augenweid" (not through the figures, when the figures are for nothing but a show to the eyes)

p 31

Adam Zaluziansky von Zaluzian.

Methodi Herbariae libri tres

Prague 1592

He deals with general botany, - anatomy (physiology)

Mauwold in Zeluzion

+ attempts to give a natural hist class
of plants

He was the first Bohemian botanist, who
dealt with botany for its own sake + independent
of medicine

He described no new plants - gave no localities
in Bohemia - but he was the first
Bohemian botanist to publish a classification of
plants.

He says (Method. Herbar. p. 1.)

"Medicinarum Herbaria connectere consuetudo
est; separatim vero utranque tradere
methodi lex exigis. Omnium enim
artium doctrina ab usu suo disiungenda
et separanda est et antequam componantur,
ut quaeque pris est, singula et per se
tractanda sunt. Ideoque Herbaria peculiaris
quaedam Physica pars, ut priusquam cum
aliis disciplinis componenda sit, ipsa constat,
a Medicina distinguenda et disiungenda
est."

Died 7 May 1613

Zaluzjansky Bibliotheca botanica Haller, A. 1772
1771 T. 1. I. 1.

Adam Zaluzjansky a Zaluzjan

Methodi herbario

1572

"nescio quo [sine] Dodonaei plantas aliam
in ordinem disposuit, nullam ~~addidit~~ addidit
de suo adnotationem.

22
Kickers of Expenses.

Busbecq. buy-back to Empe more than 240
Greek ms. The great ms. Busbecq saw
in the hands of a Jew at Constantinople,
whom he induced the Emperor of Austria to
buy - vide communication. Matthies

"quem ego emptum cupivissem, sed me
deteruit pretium: nam centum ducatos
indicabatur, summa caesarei non mei
marcupii. Ego instare non desinam donec
caesarem impulerò ut tam præclarum
autorem illa servitute redimat."

L-pest-IV p 392

Review of
 Notice sur Anger-Ghislain de Busbeck par
 (Fr.) L. Hefner, Docteur-en médecine à Wurzbourg,
 Bruxelles, 1854 (26 p. occ.) (K. Belg. Akad.)

Flora. N.R. Jahrg XIV f.R. Jahrg. XXXIX p 75
 1856

b. 1522 Comines (or Ypres) ^{d. 1592} Busbeck. his
 physician Quackbeen brought from the east -
Calcaminus aromaticus
Aesculus Hippocastanum

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Syringa vulgaris
Glabellus communis
 He bought the Vienna library 240 f. each - oriental
 manuscripts

Bot. Zeitung 1843. VI I p 52

Ulysses Aldrovandi 1522-1605

The museum of the botanical garden in
Padova contains his herbarium more than
4000 plants, also a very large number of
coloured drawings of plants prepared under his
direction

Mey's Leschkeite
p 394

Meyn on Dalechamps 146

Jacques Dalechamps.

Dalechamps' great work was actually published
 3 years later than that of Ceraspinus, which really
 begins a new epoch. However Dalechamps'
 belongs absolutely to the previous period & may be
 regarded as the closing work of that period. It collects
 together everything contributed by all writers in that
 period, & is quite unimpaired by Ceraspinus
 Bon Caen 1513 ¹⁵⁸⁸. Shoddy medicine at
 Montpellier ~~was~~ began to practice at Lyon,
 & remained there for the rest of his life. He was
 rather a scholar than a physician, although he made
 a number of drawings; he was really chiefly
 interested in the work of the ancients.
 His great work is generally described as the
 "Historia plantarum Lugdunensis" - Its
 correct title is "Historia generis plantarum,
 in libris XVIII, per certas classes artificie
 digesta, ----- Lugduni apud
 Gulielmum Rouillium 1586, 2 voll. in
 fol." (The copies bear the date 1587)
 No author is mentioned in the title. In the preface
 the publisher says that once, more than 20 years
 before, he found Dalechamps in his Museum,
 engaged upon a ~~large~~ ^{large} volume of beautiful

drawings & descriptions of rare & new plants.
 Since then he had incessantly occupied
 himself with the plan of publication of a
 work, which should be a compendium of all that
 was known of botany at the time. The preface
 speaks of through Johannes Molinarius (a
 Desmoulins) was the chief author &c.
 though Dalechamps had little to do with it.
 However Dalechamps's contemporaries

considered quite the book as his, & ascribe
 everything found in it to him, & everything had
 to Desmoulins. They say that Dalechamps

was responsible for the publication of the book. He had
 spent 30 years collecting plants for his
 observations & had received contributions from
 botanists, had a number of descriptions & drawings
 ready. He was furnished by

Johann Bauhin, ^{but relying chiefly} ^{on the help of} leave Fanel,
 made it necessary for the latter to
 the printer Rouille furnished the work in
 hand, & in his absence Desmoulins was
 taken on as Dalechamps's colleague in place
 of Bauhin. Dalechamps seems for some

reason not to have wished to appear as the author,
 this you referred to in the text of the book is
 though he were an author.

The book with all its faults, was in
its time the complete collection of
all plants known. There are about
2700 figures, but on small, 4 1/2 inch
high - Some in drawing round cutting they are
inferior to their predecessors

Classification

The arrangement in 18 books is remarkable
for the promiscuous use of so many different
criteria for class separation characters - This is a characteristic
of the plant arrangements of that time, but
is perhaps never seen so clearly as here.

Digitized by ~~Herbarium~~ Institute for Botanical Documentation

- I of trees ~~growing wild~~ which grow wild in woods
- II of fruits growing wild in ~~woods~~ shrubbery
- III of trees which are cultivated in pleasure gardens & orchards
- IV of cereals & pulse & the plants which grow in the field with them
- V of garden herbs & pot herbs
- VI of umbelliferous plants
- VII of plants with beautiful flowers
- VIII of fragrant plants
- IX of plants growing in marshes
- X of plants growing in rocky, sandy, sunny places

Botany in Italy

Mattuli

Durante

Colonna

Pisopus Alpin

Aldrovandi

It was translated into
~~three~~ ^{three} languages - appeared in numbers
many ^{of these} editions. It is even said that 32000 copies
of the earlier editions were sold.

0 ~~Matthiolum~~ It is difficult to gauge the
merit of Matthiolum since his writings are so very
unequal

The title of his great work ~~only describes a part~~ ^{only describes a part},
for besides an exposition of Dioscorids we have an
~~exposition~~ Natural History of all the plants

known to Matthiolum

Digitized by eGangotri Institute for Botanical Documentation

~~It first appeared in Venice published by Valisari in
1548. First Italian ed. Venice fully
Bassano 1544.~~

The early ed. had a small illustration, but the
later ones in 1562 the work appeared
as a large folio in Prague in Bohemian
with large pictures

His descriptions are not as good as those of
Clusius - stories of his predecessors, many of the
plants which he described for the first time
were not his own discoveries, but were communicated
to him by others. * There are a number
of discoveries by the author, especially for the
Tyrol - # Luca Ghini for instance, who had
projected a similar work handed over all his material to
Matthiolum - He also recorded the

discoveries made by the physician Wilhelm
 Inakelbeen who accompanied the ambassador
~~Wilhelm~~ Busbecq to Constantinople.
 Meyer Busbecq's good office Le Mans
 the use of the famous Dioscorid was
 now at Vienna & ~~corrected his~~ ^{revised his} text from it.

The late editor of his work an man of
 carelessness & the draughtsman was evidently
 not sufficiently improved - Many of the
 draughts do have a flattened look, as
 if done from pressed specimens - Others
 are too faint, ^{and} ~~some~~ ^{others} have been drawn
 from over-luxuriant garden specimens &
 the artist had drawn an unselected number
 of herbs to give importance to his figure
 p 376. Matthioli does not seem to have had

an pleasant personal character. He engaged
 in numerous controversies with his fellow
 botanists, & ~~was~~ ^{thought} to more abusive
 against those who ~~invented~~ ^{invented} his age. Criticized
 his points in the errors in his work, even if
 they did it in the mildest manner.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Casta Durante

Meyer's Geschichte der Botanik
Buch XV p 383

Meyer says he includes Casta Durante, not because he did anything to advance science, but in order not to leave out any author, whose appearance in the book may be expected year of birth not known; died 1590

A physician. We have a series of compilations of his bedegoned with Latin verses. These were made before the times, but at the same time they were exceedingly popular, as have two of them appearing in many editions & translations.

He published a work in 1565 called de herbario ex vitro alimentarium, which appeared in Italian under the title of "il tesoro della sanita" Venice 1586. Meyer has seen this and is uncertain whether the Hortulus sanitatis of Peter Luffenbach is a translation of this or the following work. A second work was the Herbario Nuovo, in which the figures are merely copied from Fuchs

Prof. Unwerselle

Colonna. Orig. Unwerselle 55

Colonna, Fabio. a Fabius Columna.

b. Naples 1567 - The son of a famous
Italian man Jerome Colonna.

Entered the law, but found himself a sufferer
of epilepsy - He took all sorts of medicines without
effect, then learned the doctrine of a physician.
He found that all the modern writers merely
copied from the ancients, so he went to the
fountain head, Dioscorides, & after much
research developed the herb recommended to
cure this ailment with Valeria, she was
cured by the use of the root. Finally he
was satisfied that the description of the plant
described by the ancients was, he took on
a similar attempt, & produced the
ϕυτοβαλαριος in 1592. The #

title is a compound Greek word & means
"plant (root) with Valeria" - because Colonna considered
that the most important plants had been
mentioned in the efforts to identify them
with their classical names.

In this subject
of identity the plants, Colonna made a
great many errors himself, but the great
feature in the execution of the descriptions,
the correct names & beauty of the figures
drew the papers to print great-separately, as

Digitized by Huny Institute for Botanical Documentation

advance in which he followed Jernier & Camerarius
 Fun-cho gave ^{historical} copper plates - It is probable
 that he employed artists & did not do the work
 actually himself. His other works were of less
 importance - He appears to have been the
 only philosopher of his age who appreciated the
 importance of the work of Cevalpines
 He contributed an account of the provinces
 of Tokyo & an edition of "Histoire Naturelle
 du Mexique" of Hernandez published
 1651 - He proposed the term petal

Digitized by ^{at the same time} ~~Hunt~~ ^{European} ~~Institute~~ ^{with} for Botanical Documentation

Novus Generis

Well agreed in languages, music, mathematics,
 physics, civil - canon laws
 F. Colman my perhaps be regarded as the
 creator of genera in botany

Alpini, Prosper. Biog. Universalis

257

Alpini (Prosper) Doct. b. 1553 in
 Italy Venice - Under Ob. Aldi, but his
 father forced him into medicine. Took a
 Doctorate at Padua in 1578. Went to Egypt
 15-80 on the Consul George Ems sent
 there for Venice, other collect material.
 The first European collector of coffee of his
 he saw the plant in Cairo. Egypt 3 yrs
 - Egypt he was called Italy in 1584
 he was attached by Jean-André Doria
 prince of Anzani to the Spanish fleet as Doct. in
 Later he became professor of botany at Padua
 1617

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

then he entered the botanical garden of
 plants
 with other ^{herbaria} a medicine of plants found
 the ones I have seen.

Biographie Universalis. Paris 1843 etc

Desc: für Jemine Früchte 1 von 7 fig. 1. u. 2.

~~Amur p 69~~

~~Turkey p 140~~

~~Plantago p 38~~

~~Opus p 131~~

~~Dipsacus albus p 124~~

~~Brassica quadrifida p 416~~

~~Cucumis turicus p 658~~

~~Phymotum latifolium p 584~~

~~Petantes p 644~~

Digitized by Hunt Institute of Botanical Documentation

Titel) de Candolle'sche
Vermuth über die Arzneikräfte der
Pflanzen im Vergleich mit ihren natürlichen
Eigenschaften.

58

Prospero Alpino (1553-1670)

was a celebrated physician and naturalist, and a citizen of the Venetian Republic. - He studied at the University of Padua (Padua as you say in English) - In 1584 he sailed from Venice with Giorgio Emo, a Venetian Consul and in his company visited the islands of the archipelago and then proceeded to Egypt where he spent several years studying and collecting all what nature offered him of rare and interesting. In 1586 ^{on coming} ~~returning~~ back from Egypt he visited several Italian towns, among them Genoa and Bassano; in the latter place his great friend and famous painter Leandro Bassano painted his portrait. He taught at the University of Padua in 1593 and 1594 and was then elected Director of the celebrated Botanic Garden of that town. -

The renown of his ~~scientific~~
science and great intelligence
was spread far away and
brought him a crowd of disciples
from every part of Europe -
Some of his works occupy even
to day an eminent position in the
history of medicine, like the work
"De presagenda vita et morte aegyptiaca"

Humbolt says that

Alpinus discovered the chemical

affinity (likeness?) existing
between Amylum and the saccharine
substance, ~~the~~ trying to explain
the origin of the Musa with
the innests of the sugar cane
and date palm on the roots
of colocasia. -

From the "Biographies of celebrated
Italian travellers" published
on the behalf of the Italian geographical
Society.

Matturolo O. 2^a Opera botanica di Ulisse Aldrovandi (1549-1605) Bologna 1897. Abstracted in Behefte zum Bot. Centralbl. VIII 1899 (for 1898-1899) p 192.

~~(Aldrovandi's birth is given as 1549 in the title & 1522 in the abstract)~~
Visited Rome & Spain. Studied under Rondelet & Luca Ghini

The 1549 in the title means his first botanical work, not his birth, which took place in 1522. He left much manuscript but only 2 botanical works were published:—

"Monstrorum historia" (first ed. published 30 years after his death by B. Ambrosini, & the "Dendrologia" also published many years after his death)

Doctrine of Synonyms & Botany

60

Enc. No 11 at. Va II 1910

§. Wilde *Primer of Astrology* 61
Chaldean Astrology, ^{of old} the 5 planets

In Babylonia the 5 planets, Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Mercury, were identified with 5 great gods. The movements of the sun, moon, & five planets were regarded as representing the activity of the 5 gods - Jupiter, as well as of the sun-god & moon-god. This system was extended with the fixed stars. If you could interpret the movements of the heavenly bodies, you knew what the gods which they represented were bringing about. Early astrology hints to general & public welfare, the person of the king.

4th century B.C., Babylonian astrology began to triumph - mark the
was in the hands of the Greeks astrology was elaborately dev. - the individual became more important; - the fate

Incunabula = works printed in the 15th cent.

Pettygrove T.J.

Experimentum connecto arte
medicinis et chirurgie 1844

Bibliography.

In Deserby = little page or
omission is marked by 3 dots
close together. The end of a line
by an upstroke-stroke.

folios. can show 2 leaves
in quires 4 -

E.g. Duff. Early Printed Books.

recto - upper
verso under p. 2 leaf.

London. Bibliographisches
Museum. Die deutsche

Bücherillustration der

Gottheke und Fröhrensammlung
1884

The colophon of a few gave all inform: above-print
date etc. Little pages containing such inform: did not become
common until 1520

Gardner, F. Leigh
 A Catalogue Raisonné of works on the
 Occult Sciences. Vols II Astrological Books.
 With a sketch of the History & Antiquity of
 W. W. Westcott
 London 1911

Pawley P. The Astrologer. Vols I, II 14
 1887-90

Westcott, William Wynn - The Origin & History
 of Astrology - London. privately printed ~~1901~~
 1902

Synonymes / Plants — Putzel etc
Gama Machado Théorie des
verses Venes. Paris 1831. 4°
Gambetta-sta Paris, Phytognomica - Nephth 1588
woodcut

63

Synonymes / Plants

Caracter 3, Kräutbuch Okenburg. 1575
— Das Buch von der Harmonie,
Sympathie und Antipathie der Kräuter
Nuremberg 1606 8.

Thurneisser zum Kurn.

Historia und Beschreibung inffensischer
Wurzungen aller Erdgewächsen. Berlin 1778

Brenier. Le Nasen des Jéneurs. Paris 14

Franke Synonym der Jéwächse
Rostock 1610

Rosenroentgen. Neue Practica de Virtutibus
und Kräuterkalenders Nuremberg 1652. 4.

Jhren. Medicorum presorum de signatura
plantarum doctrina. Jena 1640 8.

Fabricius de signatura plantarum.
Nuremberg 1653

Bodenstein. Kurtze Beschreibung und Virtutibus
der Kräuter, so den zwölf humoreschen
Zerchen mit vergleichen. Bode 1581. fl.
Antony Aschens label cogit

BM
E.162P

Paracelsus his Dispensatory & Chirurgery, ⁶⁴
Faster fully Englished by W.D. London 1651/6

p 54.
I have oft-times declared, how by the outward
shapes & qualities of things we may know their
inward Vertues, which God hath put in them
for the good of man. So in 8th of those w^{ch}, we may
take notice of the form of the leaves & flowers, the
parasy of the leaves, the Veins. 1. The parasytic
or holes in the leaves, signify trees, that their
herb helps to the inward & outward holes or cuts
in the skin. x x x 2. The flowers of Sinit
Sinit w^{ch} are when they are perisurped they are like
blood; which teaches us, that the herb is good
for wounds, to close them & fill them wth. etc

The Life of Philippus Theophrastus Bombastus
Hohenheim known by the name of Paracelsus
& the substance of his Teachings.

By Franz Hartmann London 1896
p 209. "All natural forms bear their signatures,
which indicate their true nature."

Paracelsus born 1493

Meyer or Paracelsus

Paracelsus ^{writes full of} was an extraordinary mixture of accident
experiment & really scientific inquiry. He
reformed medicine, where up to that time had
been lazily in the fetters of the tradition
of Galen & treated a new spirit in it, & in
chemistry he opened a new era.

^{page} Sulphur salt & mercury were the three
principles on the face of everything. These must
however be distinguished for sulphur, calls
mercury as we understand them as the
present day. P. does not clearly define
these concepts, but S. appears to embody
the principle of change, combustibility, &

whiteness & growth, Salt of stability &
fireproofness, mercury of fluidity
^{page} The basal principle of life is the air, in the
lowest element of the planet body is the
earth. When seen germinates it is the
influence of a star corresponding to that
particular planet where drawn in one of the
earth. Each planet is a terrestrial star,
& each star a spiritualized planet
The cultivated plants such as corn & wheat
were the plants which grew in Paradise, & now
have to be cultivated for seeds which
originally came from there. The

May in Karadag, Bartholomaeus Carrichia, Thurneisser zum Thurn 63

Differences of plants depend on the different proportions
in which salt sulphur mercury are distributed
- there

p 431

The virtues of plants are known for their "signatures" of
the red-fleshed leaves of *Polygonum persicaria*
are wounds

Seems to have had little detailed knowledge
of botany, since not more than a couple
of dozen plant names can be found in all
his works.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

p 432

Bartholomaeus Carrichia. De Plantis

Kreuttbuch 1575 -
Plans arranged according to the 12 signs of the
zodiac, (though no explanation is given as
to why a plant should be placed under one
sign rather than another); some plants
are to be gathered under the waning &
some under the waxy moon, some before
& some after sunset, & so on

p 434

Leonhard Thurneisser zum Thurn

Mixture of Salts & Chalcurene. (1530 - 1596ab)

p 436

(L. Thurneisser zum Thurn -
Charaktere -
ATH)

Meyer or Thurneiser zum Thurn

Son of J. G. Schmitt or Basle, destined for his
 father's trade, but learned his father's
 trade & helped a well doct. - allert. - prager
 herbs, sometimes used - chind to him out of
 the walls of Passau. Must be cheated
 some Jews, sely on filded lead for gold,
 + became fugitive. He was married
 by his 16th year, but divorced soon after his
 flight. ^{to increase his number, many} France journey.
 Had an adventurous life & heavily in
 Orkney, Spain & Portugal Africa -
 times - ^{future in different}
 period he lived in Berlin, body
 physician to Johann Georg Elector
 of Brandenburg, who - court favour.
 He practiced medicine, sold secret
 remedies which he prepared himself,
 & sold to scholars at a high
 price, instructed young men at
 high fees in Chemistry, cart relectes,
 & published astrologent, calendar -
 He had his own laboratory, printing
 press & type foundry, with a staff of

Meyer in Thurnvasser zum Thurn

569

painter, draughtsman, wood engraver, etcher, & so on his whole household amount to 200 people. He does practical usury & is a great wealth.

Period of downfall — a rash to a marriage with an abandoned woman, whom he soon divorced, the sale of his printing press, accusations of magic & witchcraft (in three days punished by being to death) made her flee to Italy. Little is known of the latter part of his life.

He must ask many — Parents & a good deal more (Italy)

He only wrote two books, moderate & ^{Conscientious} ~~Conscientious~~
 His great botanical work should have been 10 books, but only one was ever published.

Historia und Beschreibung Influentischer
& elementischer und Natürlicher Wirkungen
aller fremden und Heimschen
Edgewercken etc 1598

Lat. ed.

Historia sive descriptio plantarum
omnium

The published book deals with the plants which stand under the influence of the sun & stars, & deals with 36 plants - all herbaceous. This piece together, relates plants as important, - if the book had gone on in this way it would have been great.

According to the manner of the ancients he describes plants as male or female, - he adds a third class, typified by a child. This indicates how the man has the stronger qualities, by the child the weaker, & the woman intermediate.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Next, the designs, the nomenclature over the figures are ~~clear enough~~ & allow individual species to be recognized. Each figure is drawn in an ellipse ~~which~~ enclosed - a rectangular ~~border~~ surrounded by an ornamental border with a rectangular outline, embellished with mystical inscriptions.

Meyer on Giambattista Porta

Spent among for the soil, but is continually
doing so at the present time - But many plants
have travelled from their original locality
& with their change of place have changed
their appearance. Note plants, sand plants,
Alpine plants etc. Thus certain analysis of form
to which certain analysis of healing process
correspond. He enters into a detailed

account of squarums - Plants with yellow sepals
yellow flowers will cure jaundice etc. Bunch
cherries laid on the ressemblance of certain
plants & certain animals. Plants with
scorpion like jointed roots, arifort & cure
with annular joints

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Plants with
butterfly like flowers like
of my fruits to horns may flowers or the
ears, ~~or horns~~ ^{spots or limbs} certain animals, heads of the
idea that the temperament of the said animal
must be investigated, then the disease
will be ~~indicated~~ ^{indicated} which the plant will cure.

Long leafed plants long trunk ^{main} or hair wood
plants character is, rough plants heal skin diseases

Both Porta & Paracelsus are strongly
gained the use of foreign drugs on the ground
that where disease arises, there is nature
produces means to overcome it.
Deals also with the relation between certain
plants & certain stars.

~~Meyer~~ ~~in Grundriss der Pflanzenkunde~~ ^{Signatures & their value}
Meyer points out that the doctrine of signatures (3
is not so absurd as it seems at first sight 73
Rafes & de Condolle's "Versuch über die
Arznekräfte der Pflanzen im Vergleich
mit ihrer natürlichen Classification."
So much in an extended sense say that the
characters of Solanaceae are the signature
of a narcotic plant, the use of the tubers
the signature of a ^{poisonous} oil

Essai Sur les propriétés médicales des
Plantes, comparées avec leur formes exotériques
et leur classification naturelle
(136 pp) Augustin-Pyramus de Candolle.

Paris 1804

Both Linnæus & Jussieu have pointed out
two related plants have similar chemical properties.

—
goes through the natural order & shows that in
no less than 21 orders of flowering plants the
"Law of analogy" holds completely i.e.

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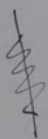
the same medicinal properties are found throughout
the order. ^{the same medicinal properties are found throughout}
^{the same medicinal properties are found throughout}
In a number of other orders the same
thing is seen to be true but with
certain exceptions

This book bound up with other theses of the
Ecole de Médecine in Paris 1804
B.M. [1182. f. 9 1-27]

Horsley, J.W. Solomon's Seal* and the
Shield of David traced to their origin.

Trans. Quatuor Coronati Lodge Vol. XV

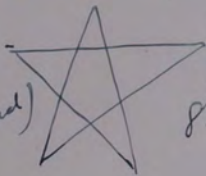
1902 pp 51-58



Solomon's seal or the Hexagram
or the Hexagram
= 2 interlacing equilateral
triangles that form a 6-pointed
star.

This figure is supposed to have been engraved on
the signet of Solomon
Horsley points out that the flower Solomon's seal,
shows precisely the form seen the perianth's view
from above - He thinks that this was an early one
reason why the name was given to it. (See card
on the other hand derives the name from the seals or
the rhizome)

(Should
be symmetrical)



Pentagram
Pentagram
Shield of David

This figure the
with a point in recalls
the typical diagram of
a double Solomon's flower.

Botanic Gardens

Botanical Gardens

Field. H. Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea belongs to the Society of Apothecaries of London.

revised by R. H. Semple.

(B. & C. Lib.)

London 1870

p. 2 Carlin record of botanical garden in England, John Gerard, garden attached to his house at Holborn. Published catalogue in the years 1596-1599

next John Tradescant, garden to Charles I,

established at Smith's Lambeth about 1630 garden for the cultivation of exotics.

next probably the garden of the Society of Apothecaries. The piece of land was first obtained in 1673 in order to have a suitable place for keeping the boats house of the Society's ornamental barge which is preserved like the other city companies. The grass & plants on the ground seems to have begun soon after this, or there is a record of a change of gardeners 167

For Botanical Gardens see Sprengel's Enchiridion von Sprengel, Kurt Geschichte der Botanik VII II pp 88-133

p132. (Balances Garden)

Antonius Castor Pliny refers to his botanical 78
garden in Rome when he cultivated medicinal
plants. At the time Pliny wrote Antonius Castor
was more than 100 years old, still well & suffering
w/ loss of memory or energy.
This is the first ^{medical} botanical garden in Rome.

Ernst Meyer. Bull VI p 132.

Innozen E. Charles de l'Escluse,

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la vie des savants.
Bull de la Téd des Soc d'Hort. de
Belgique 1875 (for 1874) Lige
p16 Garcia [del Huerto] = of the garden
at Bombay. He was a Portuguese doctor. He
published in 1563 at Goa the Portuguese
Colonies & book called "Coloques des simples."
Classus Plantarum et un Latin & schol et in
opuscule in 1567 under the title "Aromatum
et simplicium abject Medicamentorum
apud Indos nascentium Historia. Antwerp.

p19 in subject of botanical gardens select Discours of
Van Hullethem & the Belg. hort. 1853-1866)

See Putney p 52 etc

Parkensis Theatrum Botanarum 1640

Letter by Tho. Clayton; His Majesty's
professor of Physicke, Oxon.

"Oxford & England are happy in the foundation
of a spacious illustrious physicke garden,
completely beautifully walled, & fenced, new
in levelling, & planting, with the chaces &
by ^{thousand} ~~by~~ ^{the many ways}
Honourable Earle of Darby

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Another letter from John Beinkinde,
Doct^r of Physique, & Professor of Astronomy,
Oxon, ~~whom these~~ ^{of the} ~~garden~~ ^{Oxford}
Botanic garden ~~which being~~ & says that
now it is finished it will be "the eyes Ready-vans,"
of most delightful, & reverend objects; another
Paradise.

See also Sprengel's Geschichte VII T p 338-343
II - 88-173
+ 371-382

Camus, Julius

L'Opera Salernitana "Circus instans" etc

The class of the fugi orus in the 1^o ms. p. 20

2, 15^o cat, ms in the "Regia Bibliotheca estense"

1480 "Incipit liber de simplicibus" --- Incipit
Circus instans, colophon --- Explicit liber
--- vii Johannis Platearii

10.53. Ernst Meyer "Avendo scoperto nella R. Biblioteca di Königsberg un manoscritto della fine del

dell'Opera francese stampata alla fine del sec. XV, il titolo, prima di "Abolayge", poi di "gram Herbier", egli s'accorse che tal tratto pareva la traduzione di tutto ciò che era contenuto nel "Circus instans" stampato. ^{Haveon 200 chapt. q^uis multo vult videri} ^{the printed Circus instans}

p. 54 "ebbi l'anno scorso la fortuna di incontrare fra i codici della R. Biblioteca Estense di Modena due manoscritti del secolo XV, cui piante dipinte dei quali uno dava il testo primitivo del "gram Herbier" l'altro il testo completo del "Circus instans"

The Erica intans - was first described in 1458 by 81
Peter Pelous. ~~It has been frequently used by~~
binomial description as frequently used by
Pelous.
2. Anthracis. " Però nulla impedisce di credere
che egli abbia vissuto nel trecento, giacché
l'autore più moderno citato nel l'opera
attribuita a Bartolomeo è quel Pietro Spano
morto nella seconda metà del tredicesimo
secolo."
The French is undoubtedly about the 15th cent.

Apr 1936
Apium ranarum Dels
1525
This is the Apium ranarum that
men call water crowfoot. This herb
has yellow flowers, & has the
crowfoot of the same shape,
but the leaves are more departed,
& it has a long stalk, & one
that one stalk grows many
stalks small by the sides.
This herb grows in watery
places

Here beynneth a newe mater / the whiche 82
sheweth + treateth of ye vertues + proprietes of
herbes / the whiche is called an Herball

Cum gratia et privilegio a rege indulto

~~an~~
on lan page

Imprinted by me Rycharde Banckes /
dwellynge in London / a lytel fro ye Stokes
in ye Pultry / ye XXV day of Marche. the
yere of our lorde M L L L L + X X V

~~Agnus~~

"This herbe Agnus castus / that men do call
Tutesayne / + otherwyse Parke lewes. This
herbe hath the lewes some dele reed lyke unto
ye lewes of Orage. And this herbe hath
senowes on his lewes as hath Plantayne / +
it hath the yelow flour + bereth blacke
berys / + it groweth in dry woodes."

"This is distinctly a differre work from the grete Herball, +
though much smaller - with an illustration, it is superior to it
botanically, as there is distinctly more attempt at botanical
description, - less you being occupied with accounts of the
vertues."

"If a man were this herbe aboute hym / he
shall not be weary of traveryllynge in his waye." --- And
yf it be within a howse / there shall ~~be~~ no wyche of pryete
abyde."

"This hbe Bursa pastoris is called
Shepherd's purse. This herbe hath a small stalk + full
of braunches + ragged lewes + a white floure. The waddes
therof be lyke a purse."

Capillus veneris. This herbe is called Mayden heere or waterworte. This herbe hath the leues lyke to Fene / but the leues be smaller / & it groweth on walles & stones / & on ye myddes of ye lefe is as it were blacke heere.

Of the meeye description in the Gre. Herbal
"Capilli veneris is an herbe so named."

Under Felix a Ferne, three kinds are distinguished,
"Polpodie"; ~~Ornande~~ "growing on oaks," "Ornande."
growing in woods & ditches, & "Everferne" growing
on walls, whereas in the Grete Herbal Felix a Ferne
is described as one thing with no distinctions.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
Morell & Hyde "Madwe" (2 modern name)

Rosemary

take the flowres & put them in a linnen
clothe / & so boyle them in fayre cleere water to
ye halfe &

"Also take the flowres & make powder thereof
& bynde it to the rypple aune in a linnen clothe / & it
shall make the lyght & merry." Also take the
flowres & put them in a chest amonge your
clothes or amonge booke & moughtes shall not
waste them. Also boyle the flowres in
whyte wyne & washe thy face therewith. Also put
the flowres in a fayre face. Also put
the flowres under thy beddes heed / & thou shalt be
delivered of all evyll dreames. Also take
the leues & put them into a vessel of wyne
& if thou sell that wyne / thou shalt have good lucke &
pede in the sale.

make the a box of the wood + smell to it + it
 shall preserve thy youthe. Also put thereof in thy
 doores or in thy house + thou shalt be without danger
 of Adder + other venomous serpentes. Also make
 the a burrell thereof + drye ite than of the drye
 than shall lett them + than needes to feere no
 payson than shall hurte ye | + yf thou set it
 in thy garden kepe it honestly for it is moche
 profytable

BM. 546.6.100 A booke of the properties of Herbes called an herball
 wherunto is added the tymely herbes, Flowres +
 Seedes shoulde be gathered to be kept the whole
 yere, with the vertue of ye Herbes when they
 are stilled. Also a generall rule of al manner of
 Herbes drawn out of an ancient booke of
 Physyke by N. C.

Digitized by Hort Institute for Botanical Documentation

At end "Imprinted at London by Wyllyam Copland
 (BM Catalogue ?1533)
 another ed: also printed by Willeam Copland ?1533.
 BM. 449.29

Also another ed: very scarce & thus printed by John Knyge
 see bibl. Coll. Phys. Lib.

A little Herball of the properties of Herbes
 newly amended & corrected, wyth certayn
 Additions at the ende of the booke, declaring
 what Herbes hath influence of certain Sterres and
 constellations, wherby maye be chosen the best
 & most lucky tymes & dayes of their ministracion,
 according to the Moore being in the syges of
 heaven the which is daily appointed in the
 Almanacke, made & gathered in the yeare
 four Lorde God. M. D. L. the XIII daye of
 February, by Anthony ~~Askeham~~ Askham,
 Physycon.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Imprynted at London, in Pauls churchyarde, at
 the signe of the Swanne, by Jhon Byrge

Agnus Castus, Iutescens Parke leaves "this herbe
 hath renoves on his leaves as hath Plantayne,
 & it hath yelow floures, beareth blacke berryes,
 it groweth in drye woodes" This descⁿ is w^herbye I have veried
 all w^hat the same as that in the 1525
 Bankes' Herball (see notes on the laste)
 This is a copy of the diff^r bet^w the two

Alphabetical. Cro figures. Very small. then describes
 virtues

? Taken for the first Herball? I do not see any etymology in
 it. B.M. Catalogue says this is an edition of Bankes' Herball
 of 1525

A Newe Herball of Gracer, Translated out 86
of Latine into English

(Picture on title page of $\frac{3}{4}$ length of a lady with flowing hair
holding an enormous rose with one hand & pointing to it
with the other)

(The catalogue says that this is a new edn. of the Herball printed by Duncker
in 1525 with Gracer's name added.)

Colophon

Imprinted by one Robert Wyer dwelleyng in saint
Knutyns paryshe, at the sygne of saynt John
Evangelyst, besyde Charynge Crosse

Black letter. undated.

Plains in figures. Alphabetically arranged with a short
description and account of the virtues

Bursa pastas

"when he hath lost his flower, he hath the
manner of a pear, in the whike is sede."

Rosemarie. "Take the flowers & make powdre
therof, & bynde it to the ryght arme in a linnen
cloth, & it shall make the lymme & onery. x x x
Also take the flowers & put them in a chest amonge
yew clothes or amonge ~~best~~ best booke, & mothes shall
not hurte them, ~~boyle the~~ x x x Boyle the
leaves in whyte wyne, & washe thy face therewith,
x x x x x x x then shalt have a fayre face,
put the leaves under thy beddes heed, &
then shalt be delyvered of al evyl dreames. x x

87
x x Also make the a boxe of the woode &
smel to it, - it shal preserve thy youth.

(Another edition, of the same the first is identical with the last)
Macer's Herbel. Practysed by Doctor Lynacro.
Translated out of Laten in to Englysshe, shewe
shewinge theyr Operacyons & Vertues, set in
the margent of this Booke, to the content you
myght knowe theyr Vertues
~~Lat~~
Amor unity in a scroll. This is the
only wordum.

Digitized by ^{Herbarium} ~~Herbarium~~ Institute for Botanical Documentation

Agnus castus is an Herbe called Tut sayne, or
parke leuys & the leuys be some dele red,
lyke to the leuys of Orage, - he hath a
yelow flower as moche as a Penye, - beynt
in the toppe blacke Beryes when they be ripe, &
~~they be yelow as the fl of they ben not ripe,~~
they be yelow as the flower of the herbe, this
herbe groweth moche in woodes & drye places.

Except of spelling & punctuation the identical
description occurs in "A Newe Herball of Macer," see
previous page. of descript- in Ashban's Herball de
~~the~~ This is typical of the two editions of Macer,
which are thus very close.

Ap 88

With the
compliments
of the Editor
of N. & Z.
19.12.17

AN ENGLISH 'GARDEN OF HEALTH'.—
 Dr. Joseph Frank Payne in his article,
 published in vol. vi. (1903) of the Biblio-
 graphical Society's *Transactions*, 'On the
 "Herbarius" and "Hortus Sanitatis,"'
 states that "there was never any English
 translation of the Latin 'Hortus Sanitatis,'"
 the first edition of which with a date was
 published in 1491. Mrs. Arber in her book
 on 'Herbals' (Cambridge, 1912) mentions
 an incomplete French version (about 1500)
 and other translations, but not an English
 'Garden of Health.' I had recently an
 opportunity to handle a copy of one for a
 few minutes. It was a somewhat bulky
 octavo, of which the title-page, preface
 (if any), and beginning of the description
 of "herbs" (about one-half of signature A)
 were missing. Each pair of pages had the
 running heading 'Garden of Health.' The
 bulk of the volume was in black-letter, with
 the names of the plants, and the short
 recapitulations of the evils each plant was
 liable to produce or destined to cure, in
 Roman characters. There were no illus-
 trations. Is this copy unique? Or am
 I unable to find the book in any catalogue
 because it is indexed under the author's
 name? It is not a translation, but merely
 an imitation (or rather an elaboration) of
 the Latin 'Hortus Sanitatis.' It is quite
 possible that Mrs. Arber knew of it, but did
 not include it in her book on 'Herbals'
 because it was not illustrated and was pro-
 bably printed after 1670. There are two
 entries in MS. as regards ownership in
 1689.

Robert
Langham's
Garden
Health
A.A.

Had prob
young copy
I suppose
my father
? some
this
gate
probly
copy in
1915
a lot in
December

See p. 62
Herbarius 1911
also
1500
179

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