

De vine	11
De vitibus ad hiberniam annis	12
De vitibus	13
De vitibus	14
De vitibus	15
De vitibus	16
De vitibus	17
De vitibus	18
De vitibus	19
De vitibus	20
De vitibus	21
De vitibus	22
De vitibus	23

P *De superis et vitibus*
 ara et vitibus proferuntur quod autem superis et vitibus
 plures sunt cum fructibus agrorum adhibentur in il-
 lorum vitibus emulsi: quibus et superis: quibus est
 in his vitibus quae vitibus est autem sunt et in quibus
 non ad se ipsos proferuntur. Sed non ad se
 plures sunt: nec proferuntur in quibus sunt
 autem est si dicitur fructus de his fructibus et proferuntur
 et de his vitibus fructus proferuntur: autem et de
 fructibus autem est enim quod est quod fructus autem
 sunt agrorum agrorum. Quod vitibus proferuntur et fructus
 sunt est superis et fructus de vitibus autem sunt
 fructus agrorum: in quo vitibus est proferuntur. Ita sunt
 quibus de suis omni fructibus et superis.

P *De superis et vitibus*
 vitibus proferuntur et hinc vitibus est quod autem est
 autem aqua. non fructibus. Et hinc sunt vitibus
 autem fructibus et vitibus est. non est fructibus
 proferuntur et hinc fructibus autem sunt proferuntur et
 fructibus et proferuntur et hinc autem est fructibus
 autem fructibus. Ita est fructibus et suis fructibus.
 De superis et vitibus.



ITEM 82 · VAUGHAN 1610

Que de luy trouye fit un Charles qui luy dit de
 le puy de l'air en le cas de se. me. luy dit
 a la sent. conser. l'oye de. d'ice. l'oye de. l'oye de.
 Se luy l'oye de. l'oye de. l'oye de. l'oye de.

Le puy de l'air en le cas de se. me. luy dit
 a la sent. conser. l'oye de. d'ice. l'oye de. l'oye de.
 Se luy l'oye de. l'oye de. l'oye de. l'oye de.

Et de luy trouye fit un Charles qui luy dit de
 le puy de l'air en le cas de se. me. luy dit
 a la sent. conser. l'oye de. d'ice. l'oye de. l'oye de.
 Se luy l'oye de. l'oye de. l'oye de. l'oye de.

Et de luy trouye fit un Charles qui luy dit de
 le puy de l'air en le cas de se. me. luy dit
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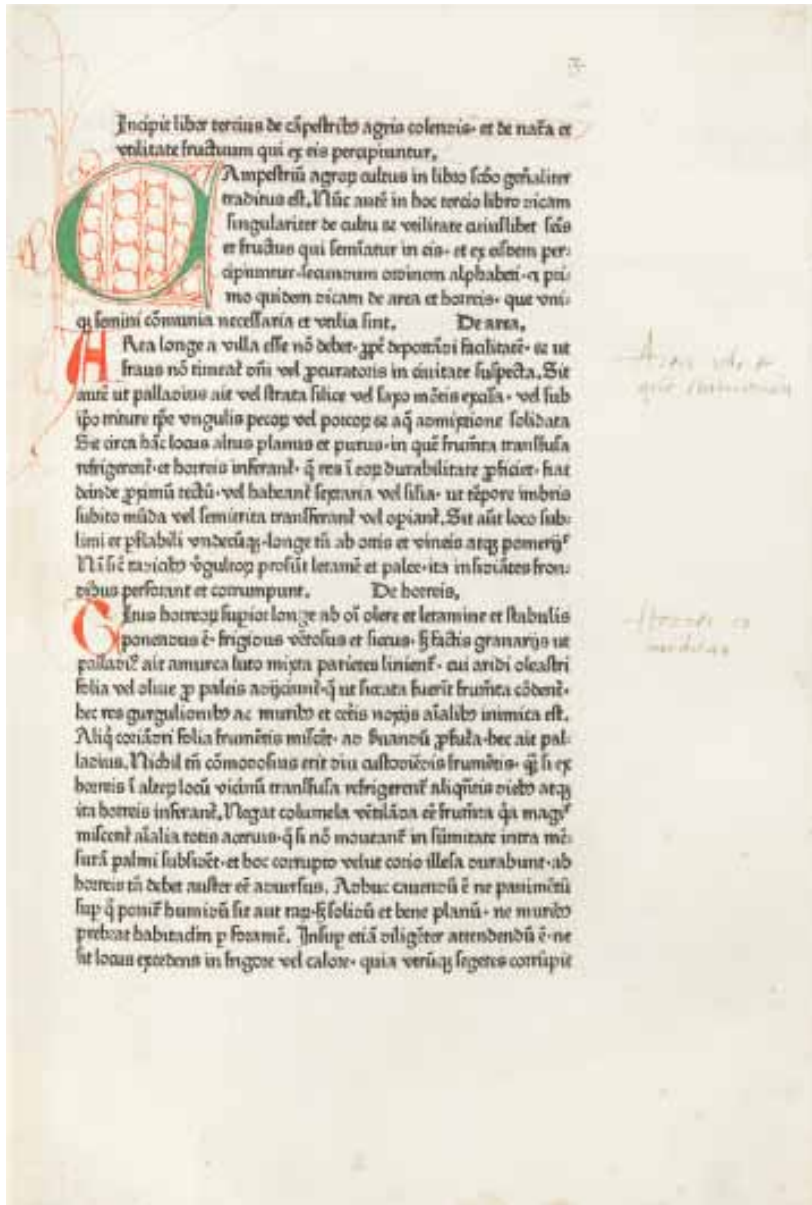
Et de luy trouye fit un Charles qui luy dit de
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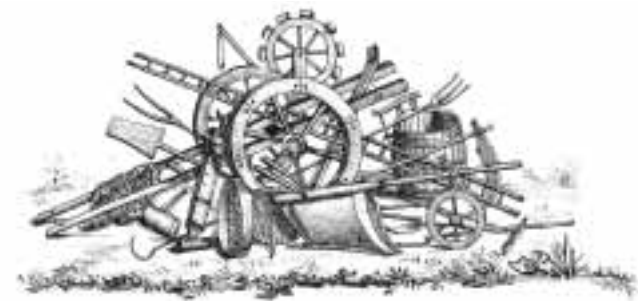
ITEM 83 · WALTER OF HENLEY MS



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Catalogue 228

A First?

1. BAYLDON, J.S. *The Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages; wherein is explained the Manner of Valuing the Tenant's Right on entering and quitting Farms, in Yorkshire and the adjoining Counties. The Whole is adapted for the Use of Landlords, Land Agents, Appraisers, Farmers, and Tenants.* Engraved frontis. (partially handcolored). 3 p.l., 187, [1] pp. 8vo, orig. grey paper-backed blue boards (corners a little rounded, minor foxing), orig. printed paper label on spine, uncut. London: Longman et al., 1823.

\$950.00

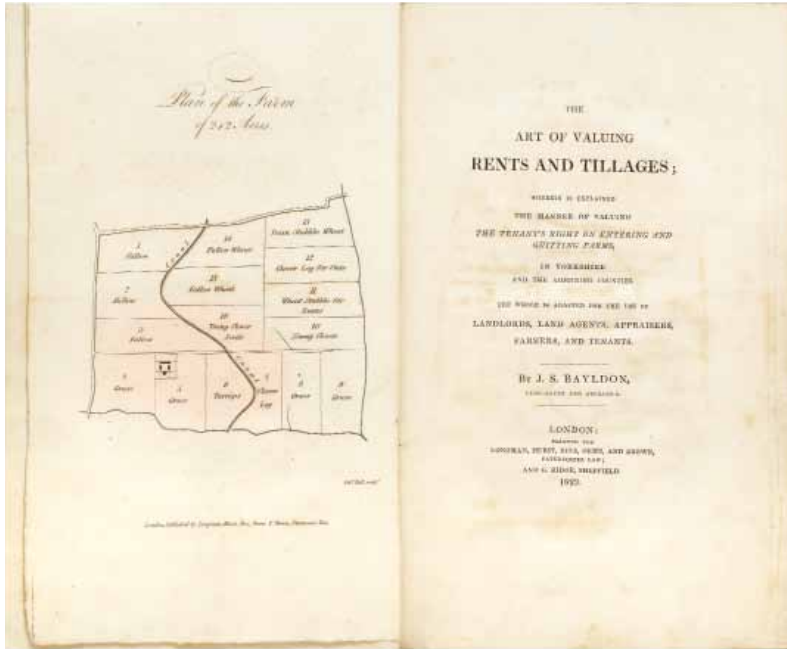
First edition and scarce. This the first of two popular works on land valuation by Bayldon, a professional land agent and appraiser; the present text reached a sixth edition by 1844. The engraved frontispiece depicts an idealized plan of a farm of 242 acres which cultivated wheat, clover, and grass.

We learn from page 2: "When it is considered that works have been written on almost every subject connected with Agriculture...it appears rather singular that the various customs of valuing Rents and Tillages have scarcely been noticed in any of them. It is humbly presumed that this is the first work published expressly upon valuing Rents and Tillages."

A very good copy. Signature of "Jenkin Jones Glyn Castle 1820" on free front endpaper.

* Fussell, III, p. 136.

ITEM 1



The First English Book on Land Surveying

3. BENESE, Richard. *This boke sheweth the maner of measurynge of all maner of lande, as well of woodlande, as of lande in the felde, and comptynge the true nombre of acres of the same. Newlye invented and compyled by...* Title within architectural woodcut border & many woodcuts in the text (many highlighted in red). Printed in black letter. [208] pp. Small 4to, modern calf (title with a few minor stains). London: "Prynted in Southwarke in Saynt Thomas Hospitall, by me James Nicolson," [1537]. \$45,000.00

First edition of the first English work on surveying in the modern sense: the measuring and plotting of land. In the 16th century, "surveying" could also mean giving instructions to land stewards and overseers of the manor; John Fitzherbert wrote the first book on that subject in 1523. Our book is very rare and is a fine copy.

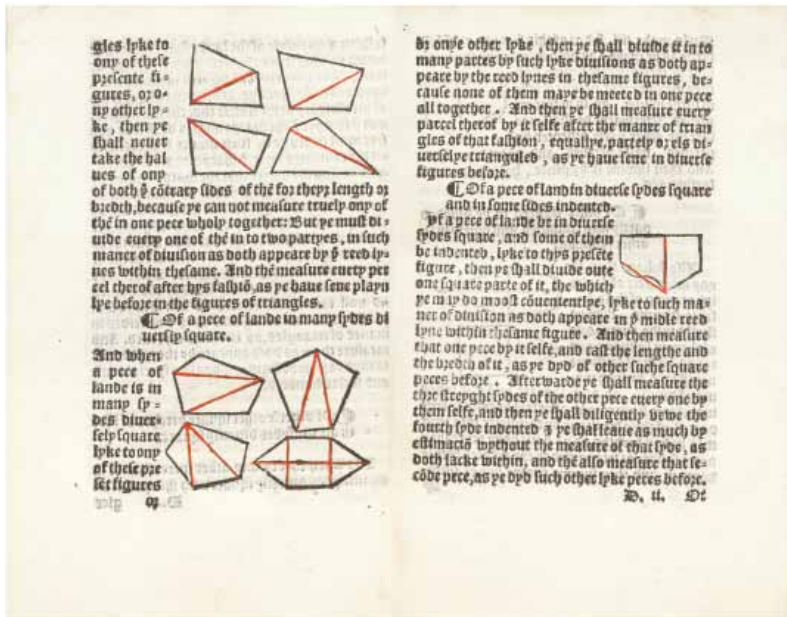
Benese (d. 1547), Augustinian canon and surveyor to Henry VIII, noted that sellers tended to overestimate the size of the land they were selling and buyers underestimated. He set out to devise geometric rules for the accurate measuring of land to be sold.

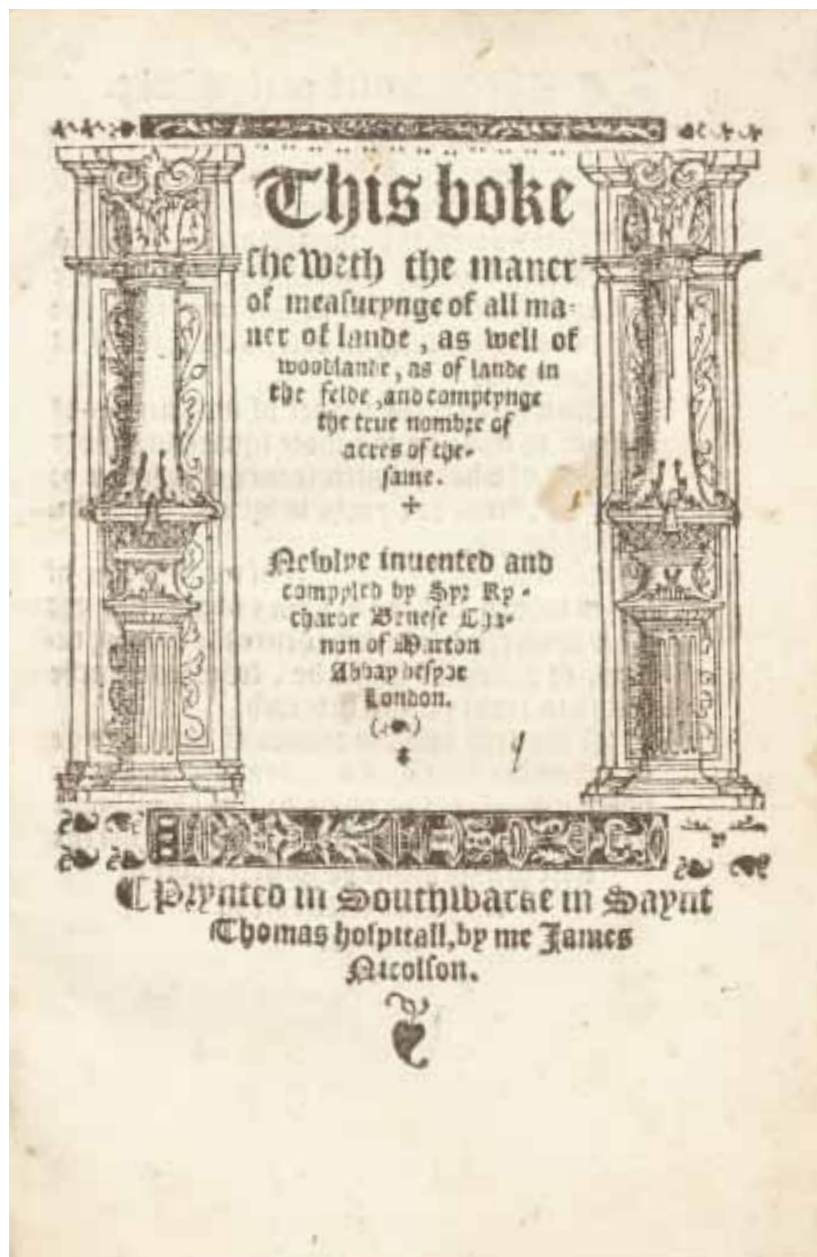
This book "represents the first real attempt to put into the hands of the surveyor or land measurer, as distinguished from the sixteenth-century manager of a manor, a simple practical treatise on land surveying. The style is simple, and the explanations are clear and direct; the book gives every evidence of having been written by a person familiar with the practical art of land measuring..."

"The book is not divided into chapters, but each unnumbered section is headed with an appropriate title. The text as a whole is illustrated with forty-eight well-drawn and appropriate figures. In the first three folios, the author defines the units of line measures, stating that the standard foot should be the London standard of 12 inches..."

"After the units of length and land measures have been defined and discussed, the author gives methods of finding the areas of certain simple geometrical figures, principally triangles, rectangles, trapeziums, and circles. Benese does not give a general method of finding the

ITEM 3





ITEM 3

area of any of these but discusses each type of figure as a special case... Benese realized the lack of computational skill on the part of most of his readers; to meet this difficulty he prepared four sets of tables...to aid in the determination of the areas of figures and also in laying out parcels of land of different sizes and shapes.”—Richeson, *English Land Measuring to 1800: Instruments and Practices*, pp. 36-37—(& see pp. 35-40 for a full account of the importance and contents of this work).

The preface to this work was written by Thomas Paynell, the prodigious translator and humanist. He places this work in the noble and learned scientific tradition of geometry that had enabled Archimedes to measure altitudes and the motions of the planets.

Fine copy. A few ink annotations in two early hands.
 * ODNB. NSTC 1873.

5. [BLIGH, Reginald]. *A Case of Extreme, and unparalleled Hardship: containing Considerations on a Verdict, that Potatoes and Turnips are Hay and Corn!* 25, [1] pp. 8vo, 19th-cent. red sheep-backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt. London: Printed for the Author, 1799.

\$1500.00

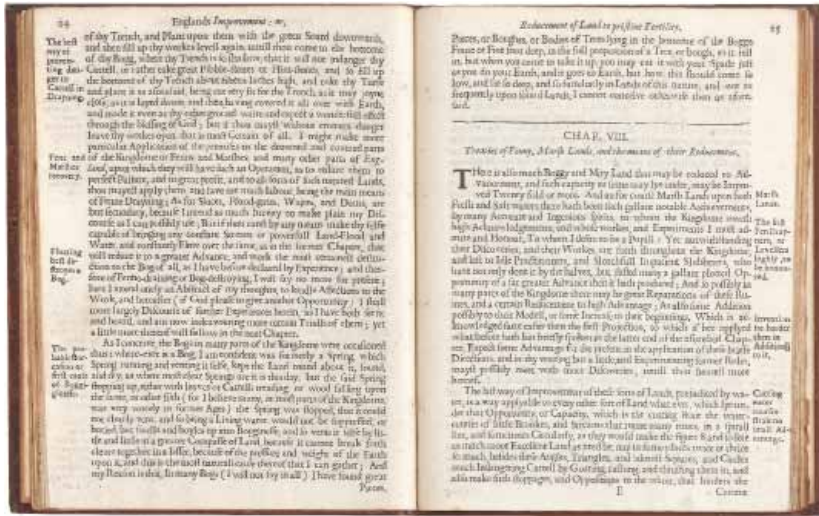
First edition of this scarce book. Rev. Bligh, who has signed and dated (25 August 1798) the final leaf, had the living at Romalldkirk, Yorkshire. This is his account of his lawsuit against his own parishioners regarding the payment of tithes. He gives many details of land and property held by the church and the rules of tithes set out in documents known as glebe terriers. This trial was rather famous in its time.

Title dusty but a nice copy. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front paste-down.

Surpasses All Others of its Time

6. BLITH, Walter. *The English Improover, or a new Survey of Husbandry. Discovering to the Kingdome, that some Land, both Arable and Pasture, may be Advanced Double or Treeble; Other Land to a Five or Ten-fold: and some to*

a twenty fold Improvement: Yea, some now not worth above One or Two shillings per Acre, be made worth Thirty, or Forty, if not more. Clearly demonstrated from Principles of sound Reason, Ingenuity, and late, but most certaine Reall Experiences. 8 p.l., 98, [6] pp. Small 4to, modern speckled calf (first 19 leaves with an ever-diminishing stain, printed marginalia shaved on a few pages), a.e.g. London: I. Wright, 1649. \$2500.00



First edition (?). Blith's *English Improver* is one of the most important contemporary handbooks for agricultural improvement. Two editions were published in 1649, the one offered here and a larger one (168 pp., with "Improver" and "J. Wright" on the title). Hunt calls the present one the second, following the Rothamsted and Arnold Arboretum catalogues but I am fairly sure this is wrong. The work was republished, as *The English Improver Improved*, in 1652 and 1653.

"The greatest of the mid-seventeenth-century writers, Walter Blith, aimed higher [than Fitzherbert or Tusser]. Little seems to be known about him, but he brought to a profound practical experience an analytical and receptive mind, and the result was an agrarian counsel, embodied in his *English Improver* of 1649 and expanded in the *English Im-*

prover Improved of 1652, which in almost every essential set the pattern of good husbandry until the days of Tull, and in many aspects pointed the fundamental precepts which still underlie good farming. Like every man in the forefront of agricultural thought, he saw much of his advice neglected during his lifetime, but more than a century later his analysis of the theory of plough design was still the standard; and today authority is busily publicizing the practices of ley farming of which he was the great advocate three centuries ago."—Trow-Smith, *English Husbandry*.

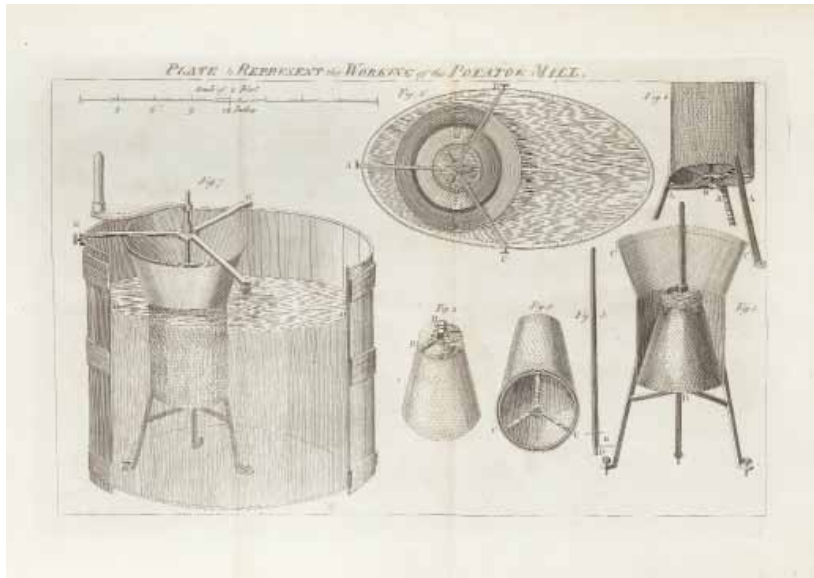
Apart from the staining, which leaves the text entirely legible, a fine copy. Bookplates of John Camp Williams and Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt.

* Fussell, I, pp. 51-53. Hunt 245–(this copy). ODNB–Blith (bap. 1605-54), "wrote two books on husbandry which surpass all others of their time for their practical good sense, their evidence of his own and others' farming experience, the candour of the author's judgments and opinions, and the care given to describing new farming practices and making textual changes as time and improved knowledge permitted."

"Outstanding"

7. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. *Report of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture, appointed to extract Information from the Country Reports, and other Authorities, concerning the Culture and Use of Potatoes*. Seven engraved plates (several folding). viii, 177 pp. Large 4to, early 19th-century half-calf & marbled boards (some scuffing), flat spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed by W. Bulmer for G. Nicol et al., 1795. \$2250.00

First edition of the Board of Agriculture's famous report on the potato. During the final four decades of the 18th century Britain experienced a number of corn harvest failures with a resulting rise in the price of wheat. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the Board of Agriculture, and various private individuals advocated the adoption of the potato as a substitute for wheat, and great efforts were made to popularize the cultivation of this crop.



“This work, illustrated with seven plates, is outstanding for its series of well-informed articles on the subject concerned. Potatoes are here considered for their use in feeding cattle, and also as a food for human consumption.”—Henry, II, pp. 613-14 & no. 461.

Nice copy, lacking leaf with table of contents (clearly never bound in). Inscribed on the half-title: “Presented by Joseph Sabine Esq. 22d February 1820.” Sabine (1770-1837), natural historian and F.R.S., was one of the original fellows of the Linnean Society, honorary secretary of the Horticultural Society, and active in the work of the Zoological Society. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front and rear paste-downs.

A New Kind of Plough

8. BORRO, Alessandro, marchese del. *Dimostrazioni, e Prove sopra l'Attività ed Uso vantaggioso del Gran coltro...* Engraved allegorical frontis. & seven large folding engraved plates. 8 p.l. (incl. frontis. & half-title), 80, [2], 56 pp., one leaf of errata. Large 4to, cont. vellum over boards. Milan: per M.A. Pandolfo Malatesta, 1718. \$2950.00

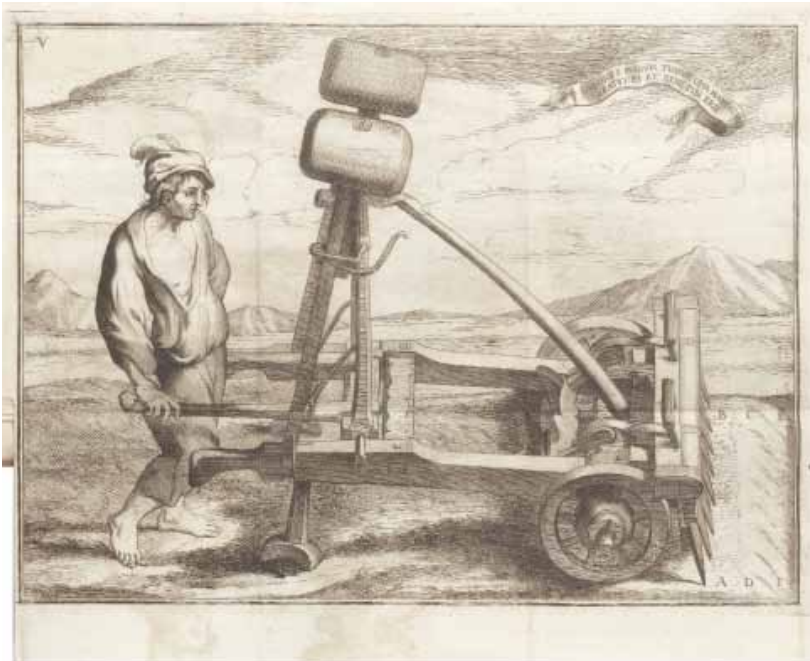


First edition of this rare and finely illustrated work on a new type of plough developed by the Marchese Borro (1672-1760), mathematician, mechanic, soldier, and poet, who lived in Tuscany. The author provides a detailed account of the various trials he performed while the plough was in development.

The fine plates, executed by the renowned Milanese artist Gaetano Bianchi, depict the various parts of the plough and the plough being used in the field.

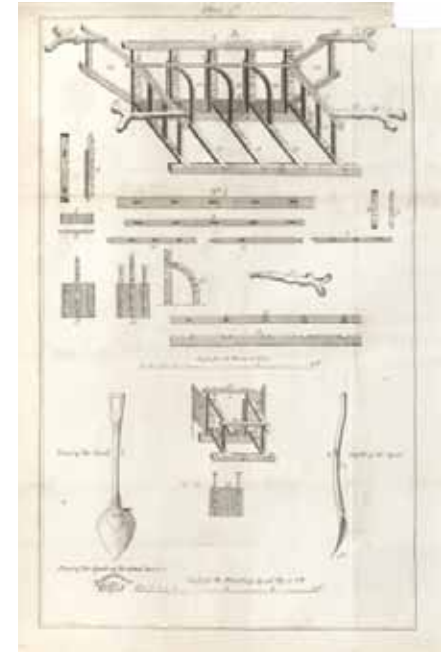
Fine copy. With the bookplate of Francesco Maria Berio (1765-1820), marchese di Salza, who was a leading intellectual figure in Naples and wrote several libretti for Gioacchino Rossini. Salza formed a large and important library, sold upon his death to William Ward (1750-1823), 3rd Viscount Dudley and Ward. With Viscount Dudley and Ward's bookplate. Faint stamp of the Rothamsted Experimental Station on front paste-down.

* See Riccardi, I, col. 170 for other works by Borro.



9. [BOSWELL, George]. *A Treatise on Watering Meadows: wherein are shewn some of the many Advantages arising from that Mode of Practice, particularly on Coarse, Boggy, or Barren Lands; and the Method of performing the Work. Also Remarks on a Late Pamphlet upon that Subject.* Six engraved plates on five folding sheets. xii, 122 pp., 8 pp. of Debrett ads (lacking the leaf with directions to the binder). 8vo, cont. calf (joints a trifle cracked at head & tail), flat spine gilt, green morocco lettering piece on spine. London: J. Debrett, 1790. \$1500.00

“Second edition, with many additions,” of this work specifically on the cultivation of water meadows, first published in 1779. “Francis Forbes had recommended water meadows and had given some instruction how to make and manage them, and several other previous writers had done the same, while the actual practice had been fairly common in parts of Wiltshire and Berkshire, Gloucester and Dorset for at least two centuries... The methods of construction and management were only to be found, of course, by seeking through a mass of general information, and some one came to the conclusion that a specific treatise on the subject was necessary. A suggestion was made to George Boswell of Piddletown, Dorset, a local expert, that he should write such a book.”—Fussell, II, p. 121.



In the present edition Boswell vigorously replies to criticisms levelled at him by the Rev. Thomas Wright in his pamphlet *An Account of the Advantage and Method of Watering Meadows* (1789).

A very good copy, lacking the leaf of directions to the binder. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on the front paste-down.

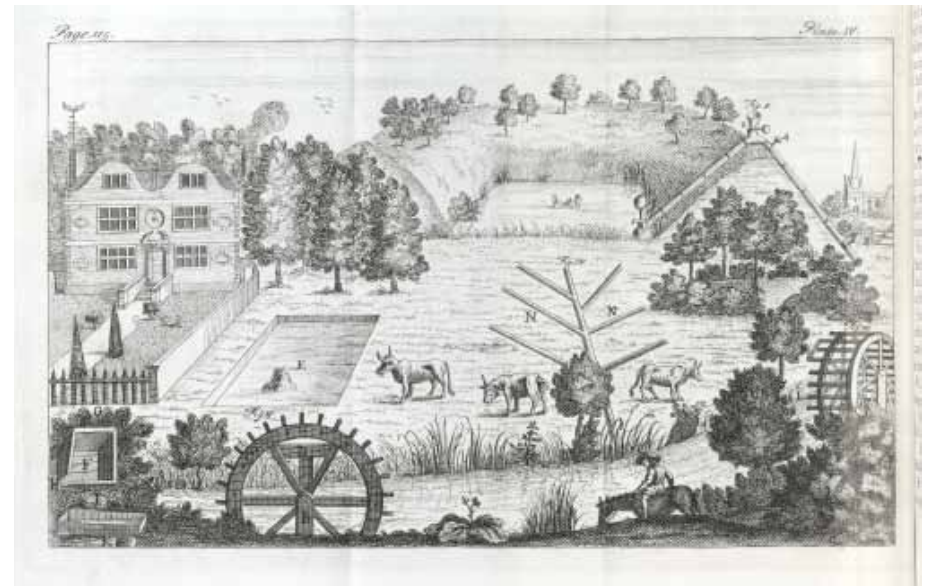
10. [BOSWELL, George]. *A Treatise on Watering Meadows: wherein are shewn some of the many Advantages arising from that Mode of Practice, particularly on Coarse, Boggy, or Barren Lands; and the Method of performing the Work. Also Remarks on a Late Pamphlet upon that Subject.* Five folding engraved plates. xvi, 134 pp., one leaf of directions to the binder. 8vo, cont. calf, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: J. Debrett, 1792. \$1500.00

Third edition, further enlarged. A very fine copy.

11. BRADLEY, Richard. *A Complete Body of Husbandry; collected from the Practice and Experience of the most considerable Farmers in Britain. Particularly setting forth the various Ways of Improving Land, by Hollow Ditching, Dreining, Double Plowing, Grafting, Enclosing, Watering and Manureing. With Particular Directions for the Fertilising of Broom-Ground, Heath-Ground, Furze, Bushey, and Chiltourn-Ground: Also the Method of Improvement, by affortting proper Plants to Lands, and of shifting Crops. To which is added Several Particulars relating to the Preservation of the Game; and stated Accounts of the Expence and Profits of Arable, Pasture, Meadow and Wood Lands.* Four folding engraved plates. Title printed in red & black. 2 p.l., xi, 372 pp., 2 leaves of ads. 8vo, cont. panelled calf (minor rubbing). London: J. Woodman & D. Lyon, 1727. \$1850.00

First edition and a lovely copy. Bradley (1688-1732), first professor of botany at Cambridge, was one of the earliest British writers to treat agriculture as a science. His writings were prolific, including about twenty volumes dealing with agriculture. This book is one of his most important.

“Cost of production was beginning to interest farmers more then it had done. For a hundred years the business had been steadily becoming more commercial. Instead of being rich because he grew a lot to



eat, a man was beginning to find that he was only rich if he grew a lot to sell, and naturally he wanted to sell at a profit. To do that he must know what it cost him to grow the produce...and so writers began to insert costings in their books and Bradley was one of the earliest to do this. *The Complete Body* contains numerous costs, but I suspect they were of common knowledge rather than anything more immediately collected and closely scrutinized, yet they must have been accurate enough by the author's readers as not unreasonable.”—Fussell, I, pp. 111-12.

Fine crisp copy.

* D.S.B., II, p. 390.

The Just Price of Bread

12. (BREAD). *The Assize of Bread. Together with sundry good and needfull ordinances for Bakers, Brewers, Inholders, Victualers, Vintners, and Butchers: And also other Assizes in Weights and Measures, which by the Lawes of this Realme, are commanded to bee observed and kept by all manner of Persons, as well within Liberties as without. Whereunto there are also added, sundrie good*

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Together

With sundry good and needfull ordinances for Bakers, Brewers, Inholders, Victualers, Vintners, and Butchers: And also other Affizes in Weights and Measures, which by the Lawes of this R E A L M E, are commanded to be observed and kept by all manner of Persons, as well within Liberties as without.

Whereunto there are also added, sundrie good and needfull Orders, in making and retayling of all kinds of lawfull Breads, vendible unto his Maiesties Subiects in the Common-wealth, agreeing with the Statutes, Lawes, and Ancient Orders and Customes of this Realme of England.

The which Statutes and ancient Orders and Customes, for making and retayling of all lawfull sorts of Bread, as aforesaid, have bene heretofore seene, allowed, and are commanded to be kept, by the Right Honourable the Lords, and others of the Kinges Maiesties Honourable Privaie Council.

Newly corrected and enlarged from twelve pence the Quarter of Wheate, unto three pound and sixe pence the Quarter, according to the rising and falling of the price thereof in the Market, by sixe pence altring in every Quarter of Wheate.

{	Job. Cant.	{	Tho. Buchart.	}
{	Ch. Hatton.	{	S. Francis Knowles.	}
{	W. Burley.	{	S. Tho. Heneage.	}
{	H. Derby.	{	S. I. Fortescue.	}
{	Chs. Howard.	{	S. I. Woolley.	}
{	H. Hunston.	{		}

L O N D O N,

Printed by William Stansby, and are to be sold by John Grismandi, in Pawles Alley at the Signe of the Gun.

1 6 2 6.

and needfull Orders, in making and retayling of all kinds of lawfull Breads, vendible unto His Maiesties Subiects in the Common-wealth, agreeing with the Statutes, Lawes, and Ancient Orders and Customes of this Realme of England... Newly corrected and enlarged from twelve pence the Quarter of Wheate, unto three pound and sixe pence the Quarter, according to the rising and falling of the price thereof in the market by sixe pence altring in every Quarter of Wheate... Numerous woodcuts in the text. 28 unnumbered leaves (incl. the first leaf, a blank). Small 4to, early 20th-cent. calf (final leaf with short tear in blank section, carefully repaired). London: W. Stansby for J. Grismand, 1626. \$18,500.00

A very rare book that describes the English bread-pricing regulations established in 1266, which remained in force, with modifications, for more than six centuries. As Britain's early modern economy developed and the price of wheat fluctuated, these regulations were periodically revised and reissued by authority of the Privy Council. ESTC locates only one copy of our edition in North America.

"Bread was one of the basic nutritional elements of the medieval diet and its supply and price were of the utmost concern to local authorities. Consequently, well-defined laws were laid down to control the manufacture and sale of bread: to judge the weight, quality, and price, and also to ensure an open and constant supply. The most significant and long-lasting commercial law in medieval England was the assize of bread, which was entered into statute law sometime [1266] in the thirteenth century...

"The assize of bread was one of the most widely enforced statutes in medieval England. Its principle was simple: a unit loaf would be sold at a constant price (usually a farthing or halfpenny) while its weight would vary according to changes in the market price of grain. As the price of corn increased, the size of the loaf would decrease and vice versa. This system of variable weight was employed throughout Europe from our earliest Carolingian source in AD 794 until the eighteenth century."—James Davis, "Baking for the Common Good: A Reassessment of the As-



size of Bread in Medieval England” in *Economic History Society*, Vol. 57, No. 3 (August 2004), pp. 465-66—(& see the rest of this fine article).

The theories of the “just price,” formulated by Thomas Aquinas and Albertus Magnus in the 13th century when assize regulation was developing, continued to prevail in following centuries. The origins of the thinking behind the assize of bread, in which a retailer’s profits were strictly controlled according to the level of the market price of

grain, were consistent with medieval and early modern ideals of social structure, justice, and morality.

This work contains 16 pages of assize tables, giving the different weights of half and wholes loaves made from different qualities of wheat. At the head of each column is a woodcut depicting the stages of baking bread.

Fine copy.

13. BROWN, Robert. *General View of the Agriculture of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Surveyed by Messrs Rennie, Brown, & Shirreff, 1793. With Observations on the Means of its Improvement, and Additional Information since received. Drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement.* One folding engraved map. 1 p.l., 8, xiv, 293 pp., one leaf, 121 pp. 8vo, cont. half-calf & marbled boards (well-rebacked by Aquarius), flat spine gilt, uncut. Edinburgh: J. Watson et al., 1799.

\$1250.00

Second edition, revised and much enlarged (1st ed.: 1794). “A more ambitious and prolific writer was Robert Brown of Markle near Haddington, who lived from 1756 to 1831. He was magnificently appreciated in his own day, a situation in which few writers are happy enough to find themselves. He was eulogised by one of his admirers as having produced a work second only to the Bible.”—Fussell, *The Old English Farming Books*, III, p. 13. Brown, a farmer who practiced several important experiments on his property, contributed many articles to the Edinburgh *Farmer’s Magazine*, of which he was editor for fifteen years.

Nice uncut copy.

* Fussell, *The Old English Farming Books*, III, pp. 188-90.

“Second Only to the Bible”

14. BROWN, Robert. *A Treatise on Agriculture and Rural Affairs.* Six engraved plates (somewhat dampstained). xix, 477 pp.; viii, 459 pp., one leaf of errata (with a long tear neatly repaired). Two vols. 8vo, cont. blue boards (quite decently backed with matching modern paper), uncut. Edinburgh: Oliphant et al., 1811.

\$1500.00

First edition. In the present work, Brown advocated ploughing all uncultivated fields to keep the soil clean and rich.

Very good set. Some browning throughout.

* ODNB.

The Ups and Ups of Burgundian Wine

15. (BURGUNDIAN WINE & GRAINS). Manuscript on paper entitled on upper cover: “Taux des fruits du Baillage [*sic*] de Nuits depuis 1622 à 1789 à M.rs. De Bays.” 59 leaves, enumerating the names of grapes, cereal crops, and oils and their prices for nearly two centuries. Small folio (273 x 178 mm.), 18th-cent. vellum over boards (tail of spine defective), two (of four) ties lacking. Burgundy: 1622-1792.

\$25,000.00

A fascinating and rare survival, which details the precipitous rise in the prices of Burgundian wine and the emergence of a hierarchy among regions and vintages over a 170-year period. This document, consisting of three gatherings (28; 28; 3 leaves), bound together and written in several legible hands, provides a wealth of information on grain harvests in the region, which varied greatly from year to year and indicates years with disastrous harvests. The present manuscript constitutes a unique history of agriculture in Burgundy, especially pertaining to the evolving market for Côte de Nuits wine.

“Burgundy had no experience like the boomtime of 18th-century Bordeaux. No new wines were invented, no new districts planted. The Bordeaux picture is all expansion and creation; the Burgundy one of evolving tastes and techniques, of new market forces, and overall of slowly progressing definition: a more precise notion of the character, style and value of the wine from each corner of the Côte...In the Côte de Nuits the notion of the ‘cru’ was further advanced...The vineyards were generally less overcrowded and by now planted with cuttings rather than layers; hence more deep-rooting. Increasingly, in the 18th century, owners of the most prestigious crus selected their best grapes to make separate cuvées, the best vat being called the ‘tête de cuvée’.”—Hugh Johnson, *Vintage* (1989), pp. 267 & 272.

The motivation for compiling this record-book may have come from the introduction of a law in 1622 that outlawed the sale of Lyonais and Beaujolais wines as Burgundian. The records of the first three



decades consist mostly of grains and oil from the region, but in the early 1670s, wines begin to predominate and the lists for each year become increasingly long. It is very likely that at this point, landowners would have shifted to using any arable land for vastly more lucrative grapes. By the 1690s, dozens of grape varieties are noted from communes such as Auvilliers, Les Cailles, Chambolle, Chorey, Comblanchien, Corgoloin, Côte de Beaune, Gilly, Magny, Saint Georges, Saint Julien, Les Cailles, Vaucrains, Pouilly, Prissey, etc. Prices for wine rose enormously from the 1690s and experienced peaks in 1701, 1733, and 1770. Wines are increasingly categorized by the mid-18th century according to vineyard and in some cases *cru*.

The name “de Bays” appears several times in the manuscript, and the signature of “de Bays” is found at the end of the year 1771.

Very few comparable documents survive, and the present manuscript provides a vast amount of data on the prices for wine grapes and grains in the 17th and 18th centuries. A couple leaves browned.

A Rare Commentary on Columella's Book on Gardening

16. COLUMELLA, Lucius Junius Moderatus. *Hortuli Commentarium, sive In de Rustica Lib. X. Commentum*. 10 leaves, one column, 35 lines, Gothic type, printed guide letters. Small 4to, 19th-cent. red morocco-backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, t.e.g. [Rome: Bartholomaeus Guldinbeck, about 1485]. \$19,500.00

Second edition (1st ed.: Rome, 1472), of this rare anonymous commentary by Julius Pomponius Laetus on the tenth book — entirely devoted to gardening — of Columella’s *De Re Rustica*. Columella (1st c. A.D.), “Roman landowner, was the author of *De Re Rustica* ca. AD 60-5), a treatise in 12 books which is the longest and most comprehensive and lucid of the Roman agricultural manuals. Book 10 deals with gardening and is written in hexameters in response to the invitation in Virgil’s fourth *Georgic*. The layout of the garden, the water supply, the plants to be grown, and details

J. Moderatus Columelle ortulorum commentarius incipit feliciter
Orti hesperides memorabiles habentur. In quibus non
 poma aurea sed oleastri tantum videntur. Adonis ve
 ro regis et in Coxyra insula Alkunos Ibeacum regis orti in
 fabulis celebrati sunt. Reges perfarum ortorum cure intenti
 fuere. Larquimus superbus quo orto delectatus sit responsus
 excisus latus vel papaveribus indicat. Rome venustior visus or
 torum quam villarum fuit. Nam in xii. tabulis orti metuo non
 villarum habentur. Signa olim saturnica in ortis ponebantur
 Tincta ortorum venari attributa est. Nam aliqui sub hoc no
 re nomine ferantur. Jupiter mulierem specie pulcherrimam
 mitte mellissam in apem convertit. homerus autem ex carbonibus
 natas apes quas in nyctem phisonides educaverunt et mox nu
 trices fuisse Jovis ut virgilius ait. Video celi regem parere
 sub antro, voluit alii natas in thessalia sub Arilco. Alii in in
 sula Libia alii regis Erisee temporibus. Alii in creta sub sa
 turno phisoni volunt ex floribus gigni. multi ex rose nautino
 quomodo canis orantur tam propter mellis usum tum prop
 ter ceram in sacris ecclesiis munera esse videntur. Belleborum
 bellebori duo genera sunt. album et nigrum. alio nomine veras
 trum optimus nascitur in Anticira urbe que est prope octidam
 montem. unde et ethem et anticirum sine anticireu parce samp
 tum ceratram purgat in moderate infantiam inducit. Melamp
 pus medicus amphi bionis filius dicitur belleborum invenisse
 unde et melampodium appellatur nisi fuerit eiusdem nominis
 pastor. Salbama herba est que combusta adeo feret ut eius
 n. dote fuget serpentes. Taxus arbor comesta ropaca et cum
 succo toxica sunt que dicuntur quasi taxica. Eius ligni viridis
 famas ex domo muris pellit. Dandragora herba natura qua
 dam hominis mixtam habet eius radix imagini hominis simi
 lis plena est capillamentis quibus tanquam radicibus alitur. folia
 ri etiam canent a vento austro et spectant occidentem aret pri
 us cum gladiolo circumscripta. eius vis non tantum in portio
 ne somnifera est sed etiam illata spibus. Cicuta publica arbes
 niam. poma epora subulit. socram. Si ea testiculi allinuntur

regarding their culture are all treated. Attention is given to flowers as well as to vegetables and herbs.”—*Oxford Companion to Gardens*, p. 123.

This commentary is today attributed to Pomponius Laetus (1428-98), the ruling spirit of the Roman Academy. “The Roman Academy flourished anew under Julius II. That Academy had owed its origin to Pomponius Laetus, a pupil of Valla, whom he succeeded as the leading spirit among the Roman humanists... To Pomponius the contemplation of the ruins of ancient Rome was a perpetual delight; and in his own person he revived the life of the pagan past. He had a small plot of land, which he tilled in accordance with the precepts of Varro and Columella, and he was himself regarded as a second Cato. His vineyard on the Quirinal was frequented by his enthusiastic pupils.”—Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, II, p. 92.

The commentary was circulating in manuscript in 1467; it is concerned with the explication of mythological, geographical, and botanical points.

Fine copy. Minor spotting. This is a rare book with only two copies located in North America. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust.

* Goff C-765. ISTC ic00765000. Virginia Brown, “Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus” in *Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum*, Vol. III, pp. 173-85.

“The Root of Scarcity”

17. COMMEREILL, —, abbé de. *An Account of the Culture and Use of the Mangel Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity*. Translated from the French. [Edited by John Coakley Lettsom]. One hand-colored engraved plate. xix, 51 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards (some foxing), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: C. Dilly & J. Phillips, 1787. \$2250.00

“Second edition” (but see below) of this translation of Commerell’s work on the mangel wurzel, an uncommon beet developed in the 18th century as a fodder crop for livestock and, when harvested young, an excellent source of nutrition for humans. Commerell (d. 1799), chap-

lain to the Princess of Lowenstein in the German Lorraine and a member of the Société d'Agriculture de Paris, was interested in husbandry and wrote a monograph in French on the mangel wurzel.

Lettsom (1744-1815), physician, philanthropist, and champion of improving projects, was much involved in the introduction of the mangel wurzel in Britain. When seeds of this vegetable were distributed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, Lettsom received some, sowed them in his garden at Grove Hill, and found them to be an excellent crop capable of providing food for humans and for cattle. He immediately commissioned a translation of Commerell's book — a copy of which had accompanied the seeds from Germany — and provided a preface. This is the second of three editions to appear in 1787.

Lettsom distributed seeds to farmers and others in Britain as well as in Europe, America, and the West Indies. Today mangel wurzel is



widely grown in many countries.

The fine plate depicts the mangel wurzel.

Nice copy. The title-page states this is the “second edition,” but Lettsom’s preface, dated 15 November 1787, is “to the third edition.” Our copy collates like ESTC’s second edition but has the plate that seems to accompany only the third edition.

* Fussell, II, pp. 131-32. Henrey, II, p. 297 & no. 555.

18. A NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE; or, a Plain, Easy, and Demonstrative Method of speedily growing Rich: Proving, by undeniable Arguments, that every Land-Owner, in England may advance his Estate to a Double Value, in the Space of One Year’s Time. Together with Several very curious Instructions, how to feed Oxen, Cows, and Sheep, to much greater Profit, than has ever yet been known in England. By a Country Gentleman. 240 pp. Small 8vo, cont. calf, double gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt. London: A. Millar, 1755. \$1250.00

Second edition; the first edition appeared earlier in the same year. This was clearly a very popular work with a Dublin edition also of 1755. “The first 100 pages of this book comprise an appeal to gentlemen to farm their estates as a reputable and profitable occupation, and not to leave the business to the meanest of the people who are not only unable to make improvements but unwilling even to hear of them. He appeals to classical authority and to many of the English farming writers who preceded him. To clinch the argument he proceeds to prove how profitable a business farming is, by giving specimen costings in which he estimates yields at 30 bushels wheat, 30 bushels barley, and 30 bushels peas, certainly much higher than the national average at that date, though possible in occasional years, and some situations. He mentions some of the new crops and a rather ingenious barrel churn, the use of which would give a larger proportion of butter for a given quantity of milk, and concludes with an exhortation to cleanliness in the dairy.”—Fussell, II, pp. 28-29.

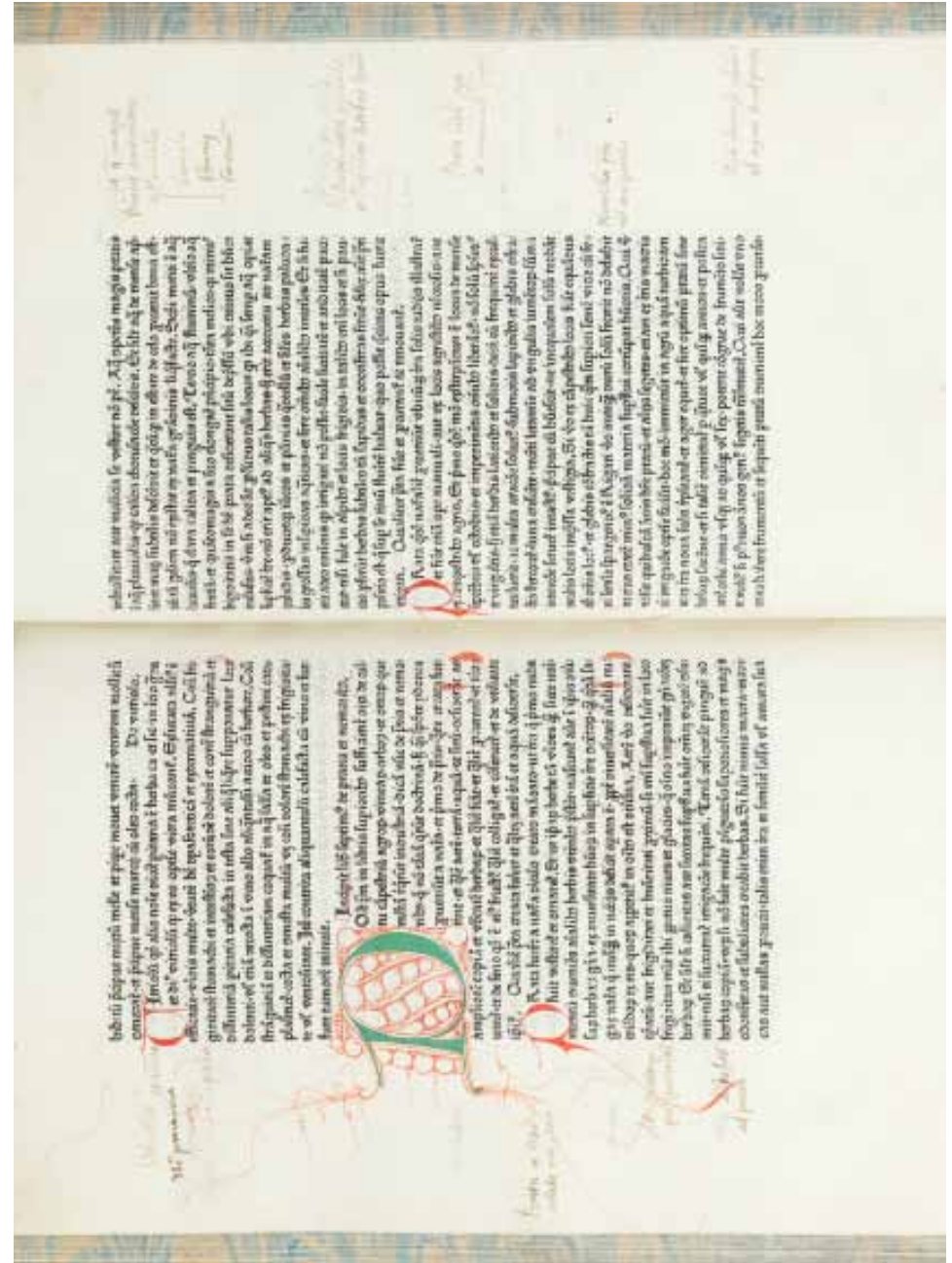
Very fine copy.

First Edition of the Most Important Agricultural Treatise of the Middle Ages

19. CRESCENZI (or CRESCENTIIS), Pietro de. *Ruralia Commoda*. 210 unnumbered leaves (of 212, lacking two of three final blanks). Gothic type, 35 lines. Fine eight-line penwork initial in blue and red on first leaf, each book opened by a penwork initial in green and red, with extensions, numerous initials painted in red in text, many with extensions in preliminary leaves, rubricated throughout; frequently annotated in three different hands, the earliest annotating German names of plants and fruits quoted in the work; upper blank margin of first leaf partially restored, not affecting text but slightly encroaching on wisps of the red extension to initial, occasional finger-soiling and light foxing, a couple of minor marginal repairs or restorations. Folio (293 x 212 mm.), 19th-cent. red morocco (signed "Bindi" of Milan), panelled in blind with the arms of Marchese Girolamo d'Adda Salvaterra, in center of each cover, spine gilt, a.e.g. [Augsburg]: J. Schüssler, ca. 16 February 1471. \$225,000.00

First edition of the most important agricultural treatise of the Middle Ages; it is the first printed work devoted to agriculture. Crescenzi "took pains to prepare an encyclopaedic treatise on the subject, utilizing all the available sources of information, written and unwritten, and he accomplished his purpose so well that his treatise was one of the most important and popular books of the fourteenth century and even of the Middle Ages, and remained a standard book in its field for two and a half centuries."—Sarton, Vol. III, Part I, p. 813.

Crescenzi (1233-1321), a native of Bologna, after studying medicine and the natural sciences, became a lawyer. His work on agriculture consists of twelve books covering the following subjects: agriculture in general, including the best location and arrangement of the farm or manor; the nature of plants and the fertility of soil; the products of the fields, their uses and cultivation; the grapevine ("perhaps the most important book"—Sarton); trees; horticulture (describing about 130 plants useful for medicine and nourishment); meadows and woods;



gardens (much of this book is original and was a forerunner of the treatises on gardening that appeared in the 16th and 17th centuries); two parts dealing with animal husbandry and hunting and fishing; a general summary in the form of 52 rules; and a final part containing a recapitulation of main duties and tasks month by month.

This book was printed by Augsburg's second printer. Schüssler may have operated the first Augsburg paper mill and was employed by Mentelin in Strasbourg before starting his own printing business in 1470. The present work is his second dated book.

COLLATION: complete, agreeing with the BSB copy. Four variants exist in the collation of the last three gatherings, but none involve textual differences.

PROVENANCE: lower margin of recto of final leaf with faded ownership inscription in a German hand: "Ex libris...à Felsenheim...1780"; Marchese Girolamo d'Adda Salvaterra (1815-1881), Milanese connoisseur who formed a magnificent collection of illuminated manuscripts, incunabula, and rare books; Charles Fairfax Murray (1849-1919), artist and connoisseur, who purchased Adda's collection en bloc (see *Catalogo dei Libri posseduti da Charles Fairfax Murray provenienti dalla Biblioteca del Marchese Girolamo d'Adda* (London: 1902); sold at Murray's first sale (Christie's, 10 December 1917, lot 136).

A very nice copy. According to John T. McQuillen of the Pierpont Morgan Library, the decoration of the book is typical of the Schüssler shop. Our copy is very large and the original manuscript signature marks are present in the gutters.

* Goff C-965. Klebs 310.1. Simon, *Bibliotheca Bacchica*, I, 32—"Le Livre IV est entièrement consacré à la vigne et au vin." Stillwell, *The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing 1450-1550*, 615—"Relates to the multitudinous problems of husbandry and agriculture incident to the management of a great estate. Based upon various traditional works on husbandry but written critically, from experience gained on Crescenzi's country place, the Villa d'Olmo, near Bologna. Includes sections on hunting and fishing, the making of wine, and the diseases of animals, as well as on the cultivation of cereals, trees, and plants."

20. [DICKSON, Adam]. *A Treatise of Agriculture*. Two folding engraved plates. xvi, 427 pp. 8vo, cont. calf (upper joint with tiny split at foot), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Edinburgh: printed by A. Donaldson & J. Reid; for the Author, and A. Donaldson; sold by A. Millar et al., London, 1762. \$1500.00

First edition. The author's first book, and one of the most important Scottish agricultural treatises of the 18th century. Dickson (1721-76), was a clergyman in Dunse with a strong interest in the techniques of farming. The text here is divided into four parts: on vegetation, tillage, manures, and soil. The underlying principle which runs throughout the book is that English works on agriculture were ill-suited to the soil and climate of Scotland. An expanded version of this work was published in Edinburgh in 1770, in two volumes.

A nice copy.

* Fussell II, pp. 55-56.

21. DICKSON, Adam. *The Husbandry of the Ancients*. One engraved plate. xxiii, 527 pp.; vi, 494 pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. calf (a few unimportant binding defects), spines gilt, red morocco lettering pieces on spines. Edinburgh: J. Dickson & W. Creech, 1788. \$1750.00

First edition of the author's most important book; it was published posthumously by one of the author's daughters who has provided here a biography of her father. In the present work, Dickson "collects the agricultural processes of the ancients under their proper heads, and compares them with modern practice, in which his experience renders him a safe guide. The first volume contains accounts of the roman villa, crops, manures, and ploughs; the second treats of the different ancient crops and the times of sowing."—*D.N.B.*, V, pp. 943-44.

Attractive set.

* Fussell, II, p. 57—Dickson "was able to dispose of some obscurities in *Rei Rusticae Scriptores* that had puzzled earlier non-agricultural scholars."

An English Classic of Surveying

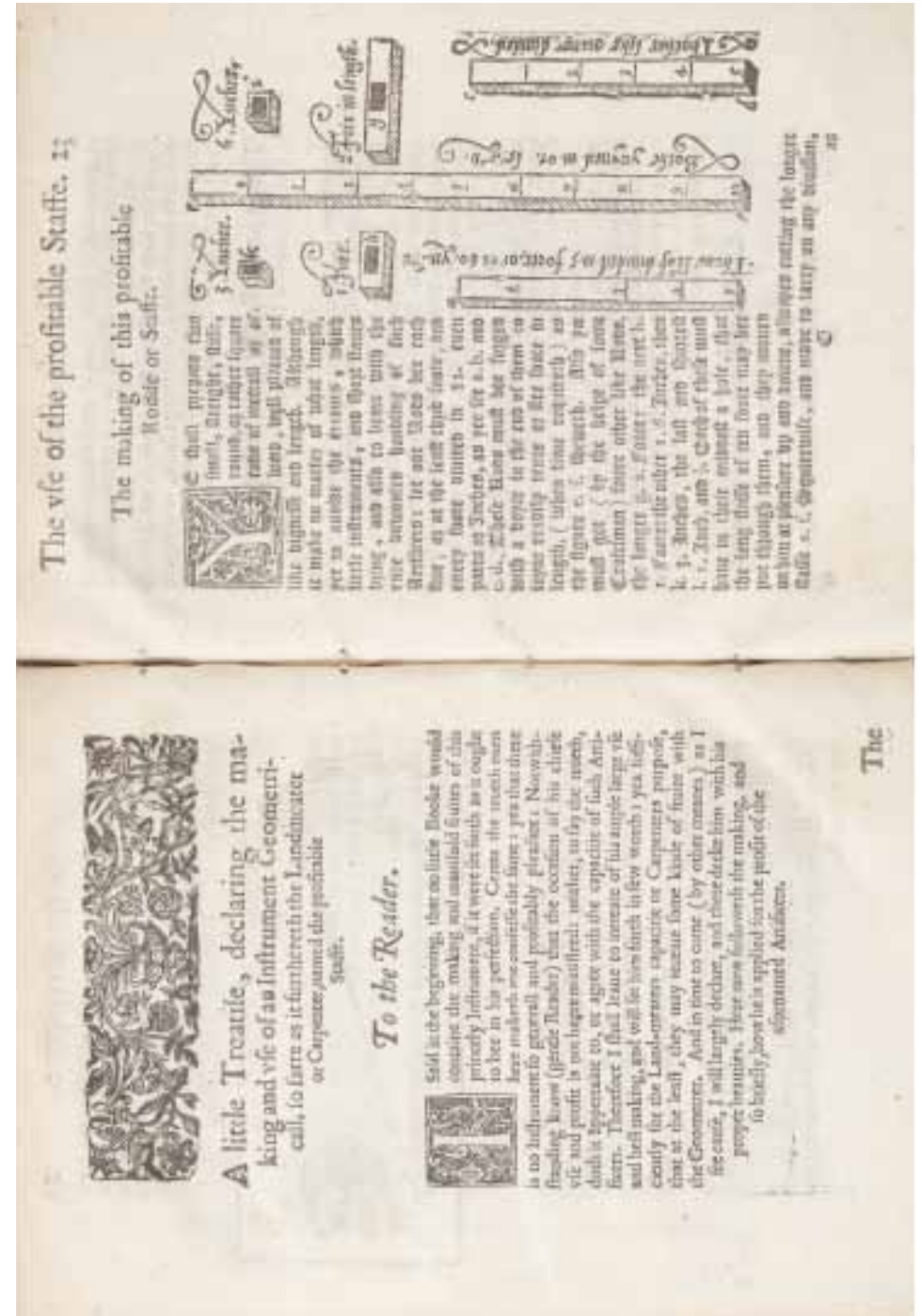
22. DIGGES, Leonard. *A Booke named Tectonicon, Briefly shewing the exact measuring, and speedie reckoning all manner of Land, Squares, Timber, Stone, Steeples, Pillers, Globes, &c. Further, declaring the perfect making and large use of the Carpenters Ruler, containing a Quadrans Geometricall: comprehending also the rare use of the squire. And in the end a little Treatise adioyning, opening the composition and appliancy of an Instrument called the Profitable Staffe. With other things pleasant and necessary, most conducible for Surveyers, Land-meaters, Joyners, Carpenters and Masons.* Woodcut vignette on title, two folding printed tables, & many woodcuts in the text. 2 p.l., 26 leaves. Small 4to, later vellum (title & final leaf somewhat soiled). London: F. Kyngston, 1634. \$5750.00

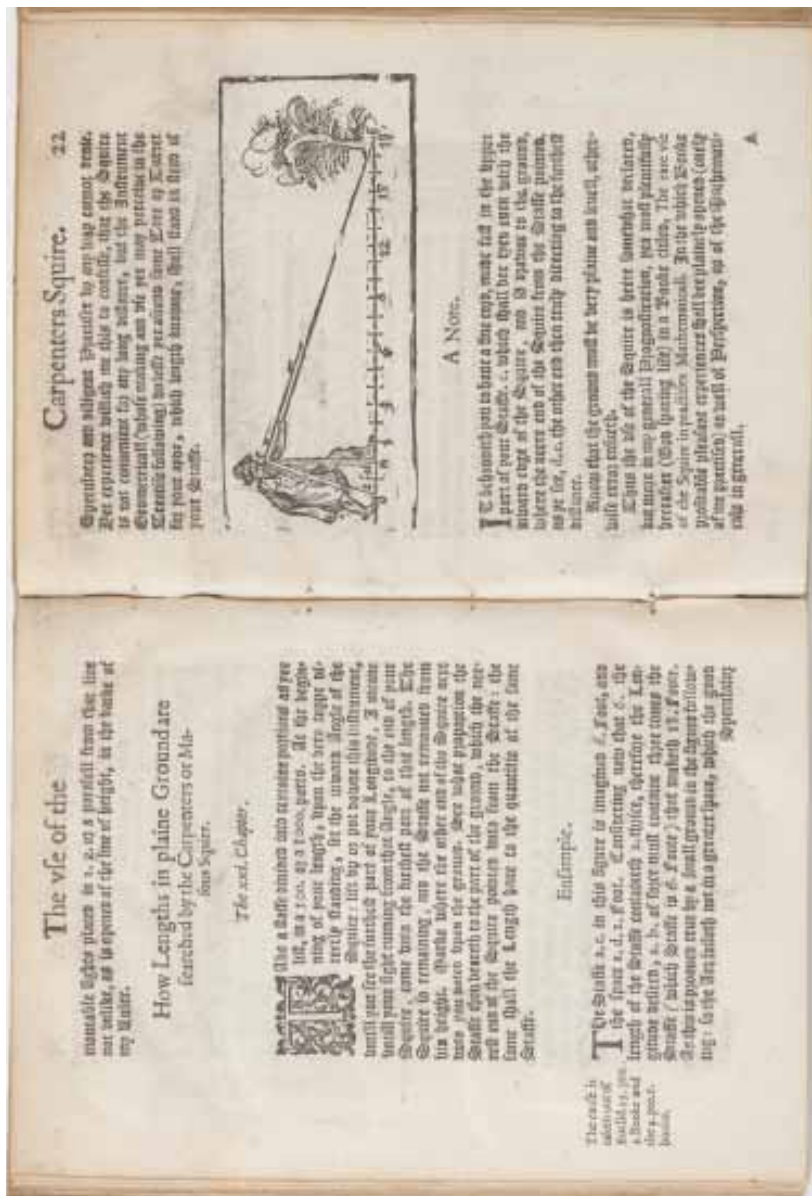
A late edition (1st ed.: 1556) of one of the four great English books on land surveying of the 16th century. Digges's *Tectonicon* was by far the most successful and long-lived; there were at least twenty editions, the last published in 1692.

Digges (ca. 1515-59?), who attended University College, Oxford, wrote this work for "surveyors, 'landmeters,' joiners, carpenters, and masons. It taught the measurement of land, the calculation of quantities, and the use of various instruments such as the carpenter's rule, the square, and a version of the cross-staff ('the profitable staff'). Digges was at pains to correct common errors practised by those without an adequate grounding in mathematics; this theme of 'vulgar errors' became standard in many subsequent mathematical texts...The work also marks the public debut of the commercial trade in mathematical ('scientific') instruments in England."—ODNB.

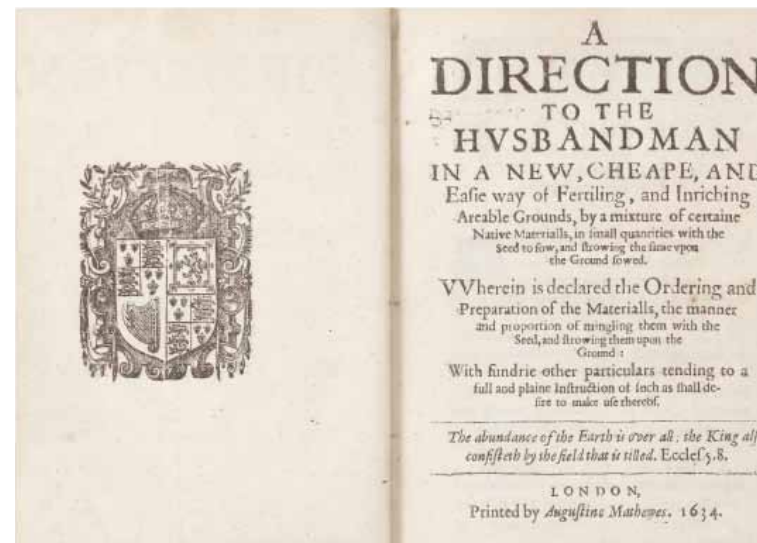
Fine copy. Several of the woodcuts are shaved at outer margins.

* D.S.B., IV, p. 97. Richeson, *English Land Measuring to 1800: Instruments and Practices*, p. 53—"The first five chapters give simple rules and methods for the use and application of arithmetic and geometry to the measuring of the areas of simple geometric figures; the remaining sixteen chapters, including the appendix, are primarily an application of the principles outlined in the first five chapters, along with the use and application of the various instruments at





the command of the land measurer, carpenter, and artisan”—(& see pp. 52-67 for a full discussion of the instruments described by Digges).



Improved Fertilizers

23. A DIRECTION TO THE HUSBANDMAN in a New, Cheape, and Easie way of Fertiling, and Inriching Areable Grounds, by a mixture of certaine Native Materialls, in small quantities with the Seed to sow, and strowing the same upon the ground sowed. Wherein is declared the Ordering and Preparation of the Materialls, the manner and proportion of mingling them with the Seed, and strowing them upon the ground: with sundrie other particulars tending to a full and plaine instruction of such as shall desire to make use thereof. 11 leaves (lacking the final blank but with the first leaf, blank but for woodcut royal arms on verso). Small 4to, early 19th-cent. half-calf & drab boards (upper joint a little cracked), spine lettered in gilt. London: A. Mathewes, 1634. \$4000.00

First edition of an extremely rare anonymous work on improved fertilizers. “The book deals mainly with steeping seed in mixtures of rape-seed oil and other things and with burnt lime. These mixtures are to be formed in different proportions, and there are alternative constituents. The results promised are, not to overstate it, very advantageous.”—Fussell, I, p. 32.

Nice copy. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front paste-down.

From Ovesholm Castle

24. DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henri Louis. *La Physique des Arbres; où il est traité de l'Anatomie des Plantes et de l'Économie Végétale: pour servir d'Introduction au Traité complet des Bois & des Forests...* 50 folding engraved plates. 3 p.l., lxxviii, 307 pp.; 2 p.l., iii, [1], 432 pp. Two vols. Large 4to, cont. mottled calf, spines nicely gilt, red & black morocco lettering pieces on spines. Paris: H.L. Guerin & L.F. Delatour, 1758.

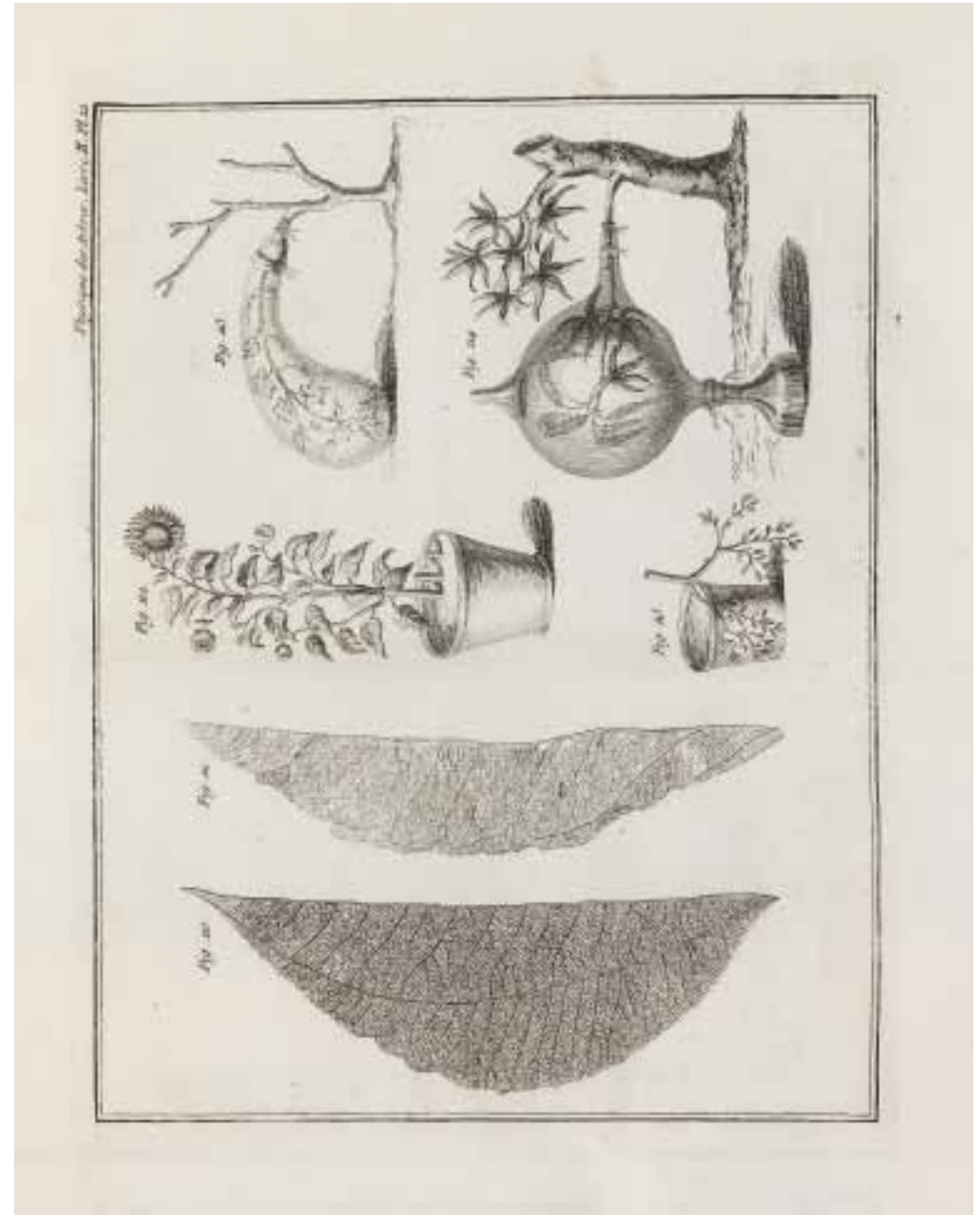
\$3500.00

First edition. Duhamel (1700-82), French polymath, made notable contributions in agronomy, chemistry, botany, and naval technology. His major interest and contribution to technology and society was in agriculture. Duhamel "adapted Tull's system to France based on his own wide reading in French agronomy and on original experiments."—*D.S.B.*, IV, p. 224.

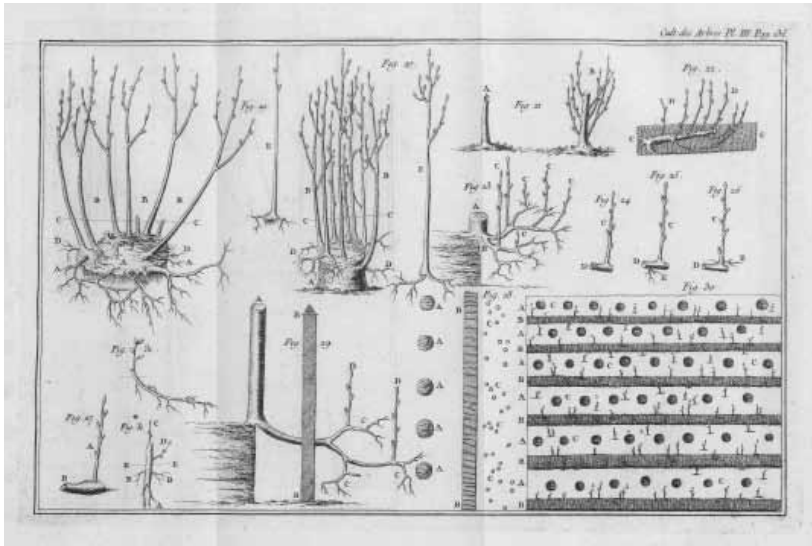
This is the second in Duhamel's series of books describing all aspects of trees and their cultivation. It is one of the most complete treatises on trees, the anatomy and structural properties of wood, and the management of tree stands of the 18th century. In his "Dissertation" (pp. xxix-lxv of Vol. I), Duhamel gives an interesting account of the then-current botanical systems including those of Morison, Ray, Tournefort, Magnol, and Linnaeus. The text of Vol. I is largely concerned with the anatomy of trees. Vol. II is devoted to the most up-to-date methods of tree propagation.

Fine and handsome set. Blindstamp of "Ovesholm" on half-titles. This was the castle in southern Sweden built in 1792-1804 by Carl Adam Wrangel (1748-1829), who filled the building with a fine library, paintings, and sculpture.

* Pritzel 2468.



25. DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henri Louis. *Des Semis et Plantations des Arbres, et de leur Culture; ou Méthodes pour multiplier et élever les Arbres, les planter en Massifs & en Avenues; former les Forêts & les Bois; les entretenir, & rétablir ceux qui sont dégradés: faisant partie du Traité complet des Bois & des Forêts*. 17 folding engraved plates & engraved vignettes. 2 p.l., lxxx, 383, 27, 10 pp. Large 4to, cont. mottled calf, spine nicely gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Paris: H.L. Guerin & L.F. Delatour, 1760. \$3250.00



First edition and an attractive copy, complete with the two *Additions*. One of Duhamel's main interests was the cultivation and use of timber; this is one of his chief books on the subject. "The sections of the book discuss the soil, the climate, and the choice of trees; their propagation; nursery gardens; planting; forests; and maintenance and re-forestation, with all instructions based firmly on the author's long experience of forestry."—Raphael, *An Oak Spring Sylva*, 34.

The attractive plates depict methods of grafting, agricultural implements, etc.

Fine and handsome copy. Blindstamp of "Ovesholm" on half-title. This was the castle in southern Sweden built in 1792-1804 by Carl Adam Wrangel (1748-1829), who filled the building with a fine library, paintings, and sculpture.

* Stafleu & Cowan 1545.

The Need for a College of Agriculture

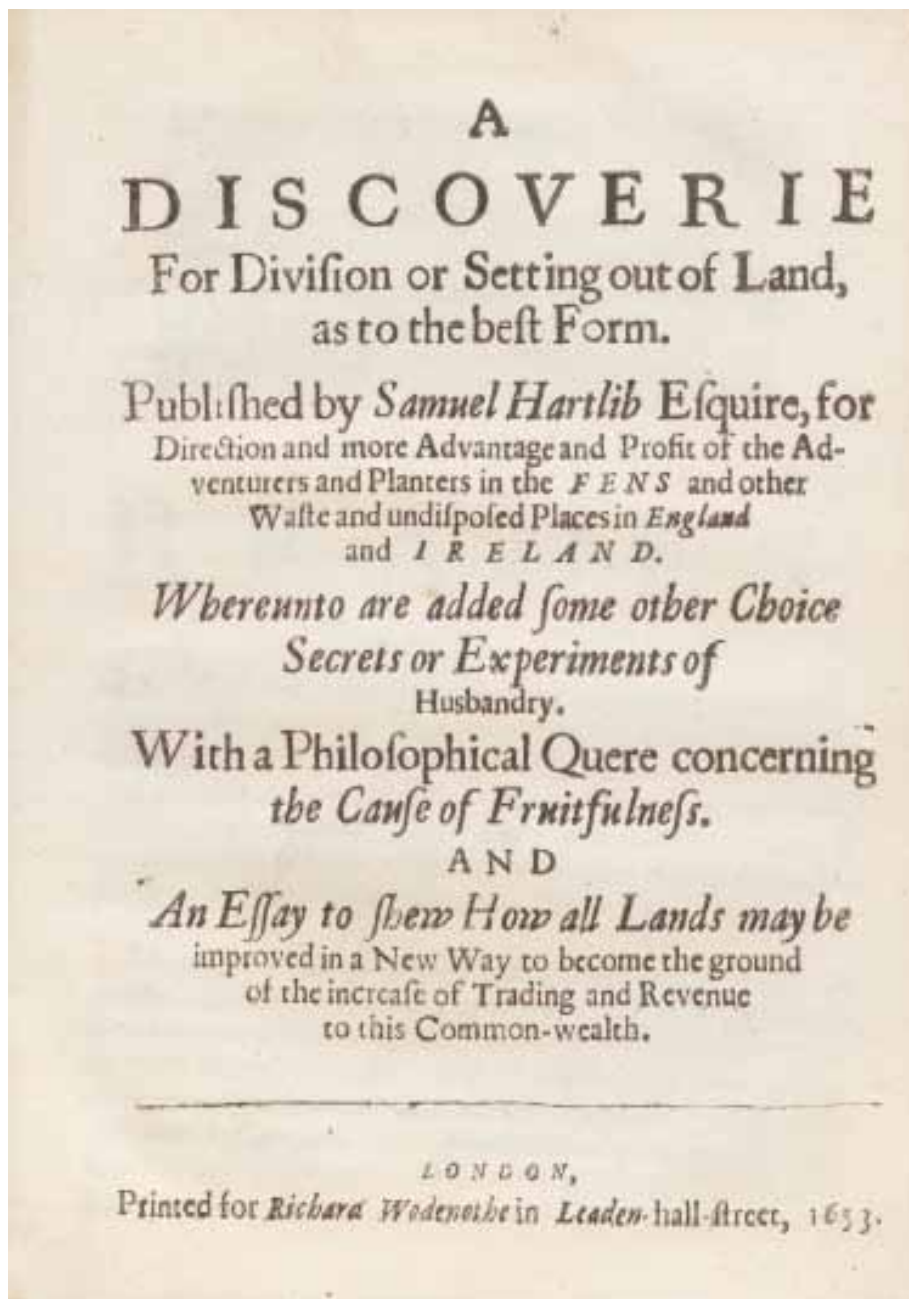
26. [DYMOCK, Cressy, presumed author]. *An Essay for Advancement of Husbandry-Learning, or Propositions for the Erecting a Colledge of Husbandry: and in order thereunto, for the taking in of Pupills or Apprentices. And also Friends or Fellowes of the same Colledge or Society*. Title within typographical border (border cropped at foot and catchword on A2 shaved). 3 p.l., 17 pp. Small 4to, attractive antique calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed H. Hills, 1651.

\$3950.00

First edition of one of the first suggestions of the need to establish a school of agriculture in Britain. While various scholars have attributed this work to Samuel Hartlib (favored by McDonald), or Gabriel Plattes (favored by Fussell), it is now generally presumed that Cressy Dymock (fl. 1629-60), is the author. Hartlib, who served as the editor, has signed the four-page "To the Reader."

"The book was inspired by the highest moral sentiments, as might be expected in that Puritan age. All misery, it declares, is due to the narrowness of our spirit and because our hearts are not enlarged above ourselves... it was nearly three hundred years before men were moved to action and to the founding of a University Chair in Agriculture and the Royal College of Agriculture."—Fussell, I, pp. 44-45.

Apart from the cropping, a nice copy. Long tear in C1 repaired with some letters touched. Armorial bookplate of "The Right Hon.ble Thomas Earle of Kinnoull" (1710-87), politician and agriculturalist.



The Ideal Farm

27. [DYMOCK, Cressy]. *A Discoverie for Division or Setting out of Land, as to the best Form. Published by Samuel Hartlib Esquire, for Direction and more Advantage and Profit of the Adventurers and Planters in the fens and other Waste and undisposed Places in England and Ireland. Whereunto are added some other Choice Secrets or Experiments of Husbandry. With a Philosophical Quere concerning the Cause of Fruitfulness. And an Essay to shew How all Lands may be improved in a New Way to become the ground of the increase of Trading and Revenue to this Common-wealth.* Two folding woodcut plates, each with printed explanatory text. 3 p.l., 33 pp. Small 4to, attractive antique calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: R. Wodenoth, 1653. \$3750.00

First edition of Dymock's work on the layout of the ideal farm, edited and published by Samuel Hartlib. This book "comments upon Plattes's suggestion that the uninclosed lands are 'not now yielding the one-fourth part of that profit either to private or publique.' It contains two plans, one setting out 2,000 acres into sixteen farms of 100 acres and sixteen farms of 25 acres on a rectangular plan; the other showing the layout of a farm of 300 acres in the form of a circle within a square. It describes experiments of steeping seed in a solution of mixed excreta of animals and birds...Further discussion of manure deals with nitre, and the book also contains *An essay upon Master W. Potters Designe; concerning a Bank of Lands*...which has a separate title but running pagination."—Fussell, I, pp. 46-47.

Dymock (fl. 1629-60), "attributed his commitment to agrarian reform to Samuel Hartlib, whom he met about 1648. In the early 1650s he became one of Hartlib's most loyal admirers, promoting machines for setting corn and grinding, rabbit-farming schemes, and intensive husbandry...He appreciated the weaknesses of contemporary agrarian production and tackled them with mechanical and other innovations. He understood that intensive husbandry involved a planned farming environment."—ODNB.

Fine copy.

Overseeing the Manor

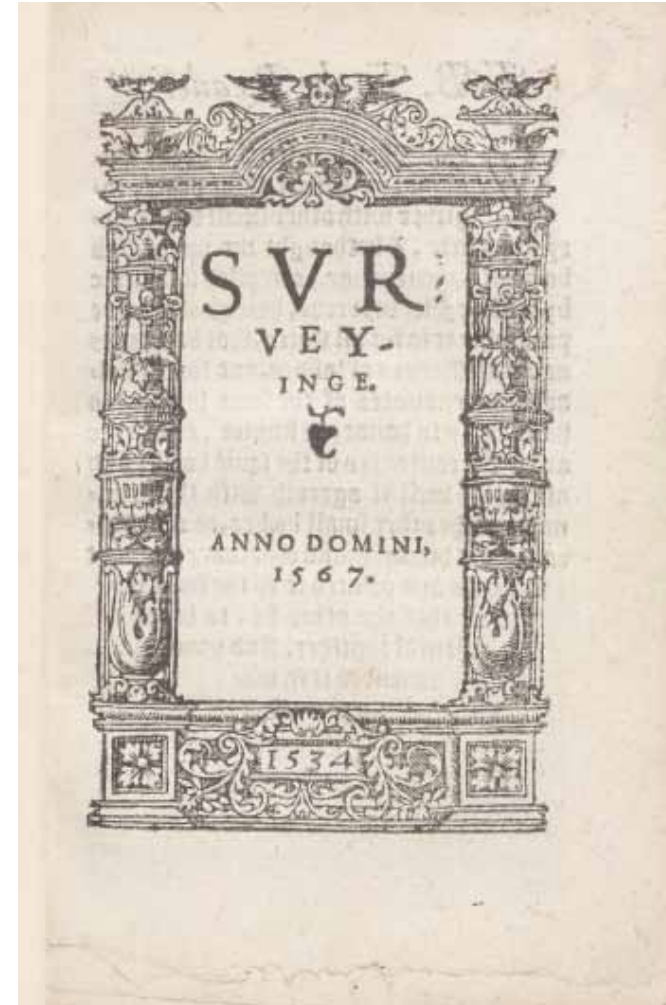
28. [FITZHERBERT, John or Anthony]. *Surveyinge. Anno Domini, 1567.* Title within architectural woodcut border incorporating the date “1534.” Largely printed in black letter. 67 leaves, [8] pp. Small 8vo, antique calf by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, spine gilt, red leather lettering pieces on spine. [London: Printed by H. Wykes?], 1567. \$7500.00

An early edition of the first text on surveying printed in English. The first edition was printed by Richard Pynson in 1523; all early editions are rare, as copies were used to death. Our copy is most unusual as it is fine and large with a number of lower edges uncut.

Fitzherbert’s book is concerned primarily with giving instruction to land stewards and overseers of the manor. The authorship of this work has long been disputed: was it Anthony Fitzherbert (ca. 1470-1538), judge and legal writer, or his older brother John (d. 1531)? The current scholarship supports John Fitzherbert as the more likely author.

The book is “addressed to the landed interest and is an explanation of the laws relating to manors. Fitzherbert sets forth the relation between the landlord and the tenant with observations on their respective moral rights and mutual obligations to each other. The author is also concerned with the best means of developing and improving an estate to the advantage of both the lord and the tenant...

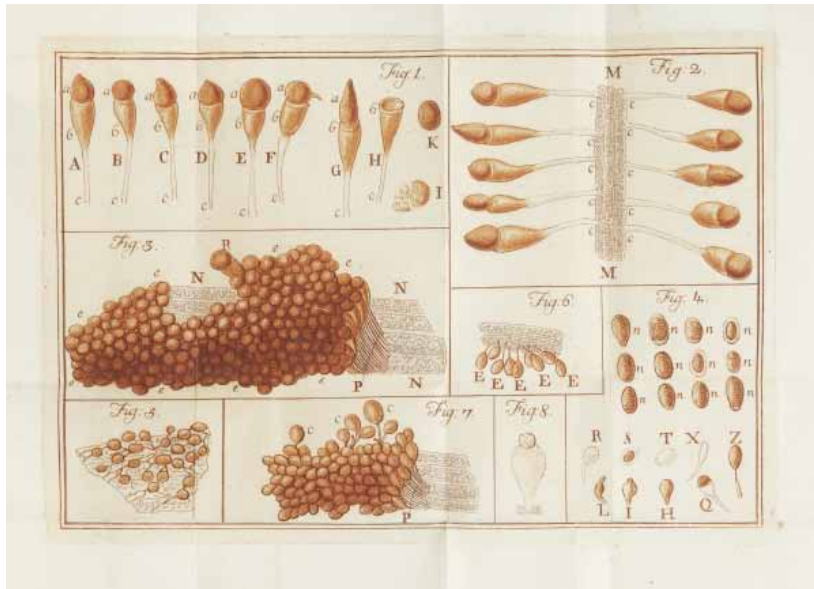
“As defined by Fitzherbert, the duties and functions of the surveyor were many and varied. In the preface he states that the surveyor should prepare his findings in a small book or put them on a large piece of parchment. This parchment or book should show the ‘buttes’ and ‘bounds’ of all the holdings as well as the leases, grants, and tenures. Along with this information he should state the number of buildings and their location and give a description of the lands, specifying whether they are meadow, grainland, or woodland, and by whom held. He should also record the value of all properties along with their rents and fines. The author then goes into considerable detail in giving the form for the preparation of this information...



“The author states that the word ‘surveyor’ is from the French, signifying an overseer, and that the surveyor must appraise and make recommendations to the lord of the manor.”—Richeson, *English Land Measuring to 1800: Instruments and Practices*, pp. 33-34.

Fine copy.

* Fussell, I, p. 6—“contains a great deal of matter of service to farmers in particular as well as to the agricultural community in general.” ODNB.



Rust Fungi First Understood

29. FONTANA, Felice. *Osservazioni sopra la Ruggine del Grano*. Two finely engraved sepia color plates on one folding sheet. 114 pp. 8vo, cont. half-vellum & decorated boards (head of spine a bit torn, title a little spotted, some light browning). Lucca: J. Giusti, 1767. \$1950.00

First edition of this interesting work on rust fungi, which can cause great devastation to many kinds of agricultural crops, especially wheat. Fontana (1730-1805), one of the most versatile physiologists of the 18th century, was professor of physics at the University of Pisa and was later asked by Leopold I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, to organize his natural history cabinets. Fontana's skill in using the microscope to investigate the human body and plants is well-known.

"In 1766 [and published here] Fontana demonstrated that the blight which had devastated the Tuscan countryside was caused by parasitic plants that feed on grain and that reproduce by means of spores."—*D.S.B.*, V, p. 56. He describes earlier theories on how the rust ruins

grain, and how he examined the powder of the rust, using his microscopes. After moistening isolated bodies of rust fungus with water, he saw that they were minute plants, not animals.

Very good copy. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front paste-down.

* Knoefel, Felice Fontana. *Life and Works*, pp. 211-12.

30. [FORBES, Francis]. *Miscellaneous Dissertations on Rural Subjects*. Three folding engraved plates. xvi, 431 pp. 8vo, cont. calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: G. Robinson, 1775.

\$1650.00

First edition of a somewhat scarce book. "Francis Forbes, who was a great protagonist of the 'New husbandry,' was writing about it at about the same date [as Lord Kames and Cuthbert Clark] because he thought it necessary, and the most agreeable means of satisfying the public of its value was for authors of credit to make known their extensive experience and successful practice of culture for a long series of years. To do this he produced no less than four sizeable books."—Fussell, II, p. 112. The present work was the first in the series to be published.

Forbes was an ardent admirer of Tull and a partisan of drill husbandry. The book is divided into four sections: a discussion of how to make fences from field stone, chalk, and wood; the treatment of manures and how to compost; Tull's theories of farming and the uses of the drill plough; and a section on hydraulics and the use of running water (including how to determine its velocity; how to build mills, dams and canals; and the Archimedes screw-pump).

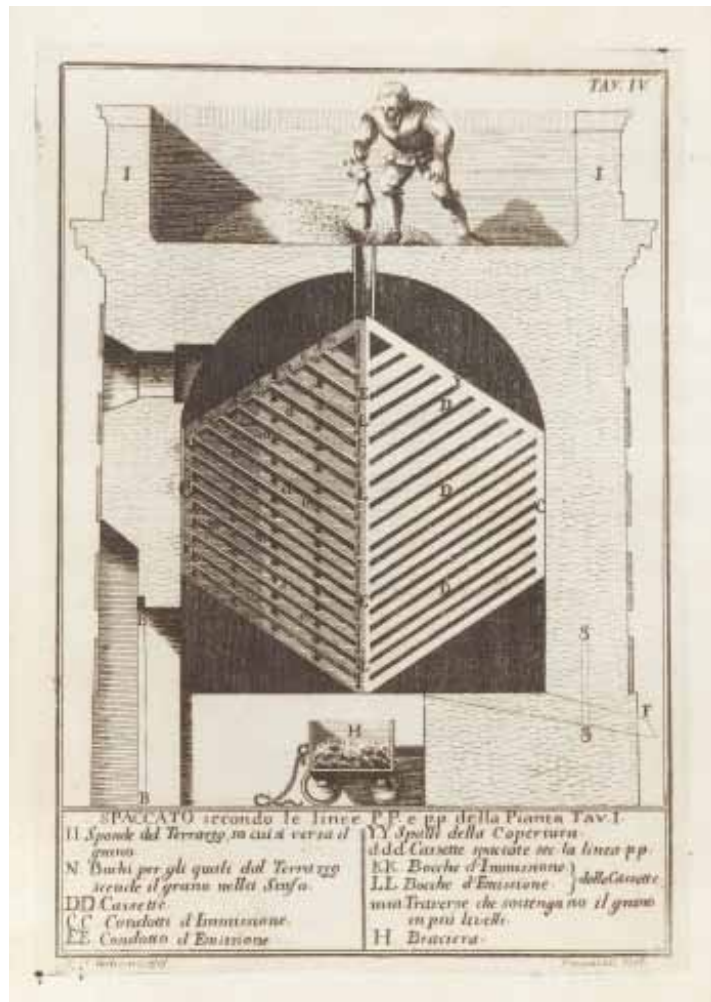
A fine copy. The plates depict various farming apparatus, including the drill plough.

Plagiarized by Duhamel du Monceau

31. [GALIANI, Ferdinando]. *Della Perfetta conservazione del Grano*. Discorso di Bartolommeo Intieri. Engraved vignette on title, seven fold-

ing engraved plates, & one engraved headpiece. 6 p.l., 84 pp. Large 4to, cont. vellum over boards (a little warped). Naples: G. Raimondi, 1754. \$2500.00

First edition of the great economist's work on the conservation and preservation of grains. This edition was published under the name of Bartolommeo Intieri (1676-1757), economist, engineer, and mathematician, who had furnished his friend Galiani with the ideas on meth-



ods to prevent grain from being contaminated by insects. Intieri proposed that grain be dried in a heated kiln. This process would dissipate bad odors, eliminate humidity, kill most insects, and check the tendency of grain to germinate and ferment while in storage or in transit.

Although Galiani wrote the text, he had Intieri's name placed on the title-page to properly honor the aged and nearly blind scientist for his invention of the kiln stove in 1728. In spite of this, it was widely known that Galiani was the author. The book was also the cause of controversy between Galiani and Duhamel du Monceau. Galiani accused the French scientist of appropriating Intieri's system and publishing it as his own, in his successful and famous *Traité de la Conservation des Grains* (1753), and not properly crediting Intieri or Galiani.

"In the 1750s, just at the time that the question of grain and flour conservation began to attract careful attention in France from scientists such as Duhamel du Monceau and victualers and grain dealers such as Pâris-Du Verney, Leray de Chaumont [an international trader and shipper], and Pierre Malisset [the most innovative baker of the time], Galiani published a treatise on this subject. While *Della perfetta conservazione del grano* did not have the long-term intellectual significance of *Della moneta*, it addressed a problem of far more concrete and immediate interest to administrators devoted to preventing dearth and to producers and traders intent upon causing it. Ostensibly a purely technological matter, the conservation problem pointed directly to broader political questions about the rules governing the grain provisioning trade."—Kaplan, Steven Laurence, ed., "Introduction" to *La Bagarre: Galiani's "Lost" Parody*, p. 18.

The fine plates depict various aspects of the kiln.

Very good copy. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front paste-down endpaper and rear free endpaper.

* See Musset-Pathay, *Bibliographie Agronomique*, 103 for an account of the history of the editions and accusations of plagiarism. See also Kaplan's *Provisioning Paris: Merchants and Millers in the Grain and Flour Trade*, pp. 70-79.

The Freedom to Trade Grain

32. [GALIANI, Ferdinando]. *L'Art de conserver les Grains*, par Barthelemy Inthiery. Ouvrage traduit de l'Italien, par les soins de M. D.N.E. [Louis Joseph Bellepierre de Neuve-Église], ancien Officier de Cavalerie. Seven folding engraved plates. 1 p.l., iv, [2], 103 pp. 8vo, cont. mottled sheep (head & foot of spine a little defective), spine gilt. Paris: Saugrain le jeune, 1770. \$1500.00

First edition in French of the great economist's *Della Perfetta conservazione del Grano. Discorso* (Naples: 1754). Like the first edition, ours was published under the name of Bartolommeo Intieri (1676-1757). The fine plates depict various aspects of the kiln.

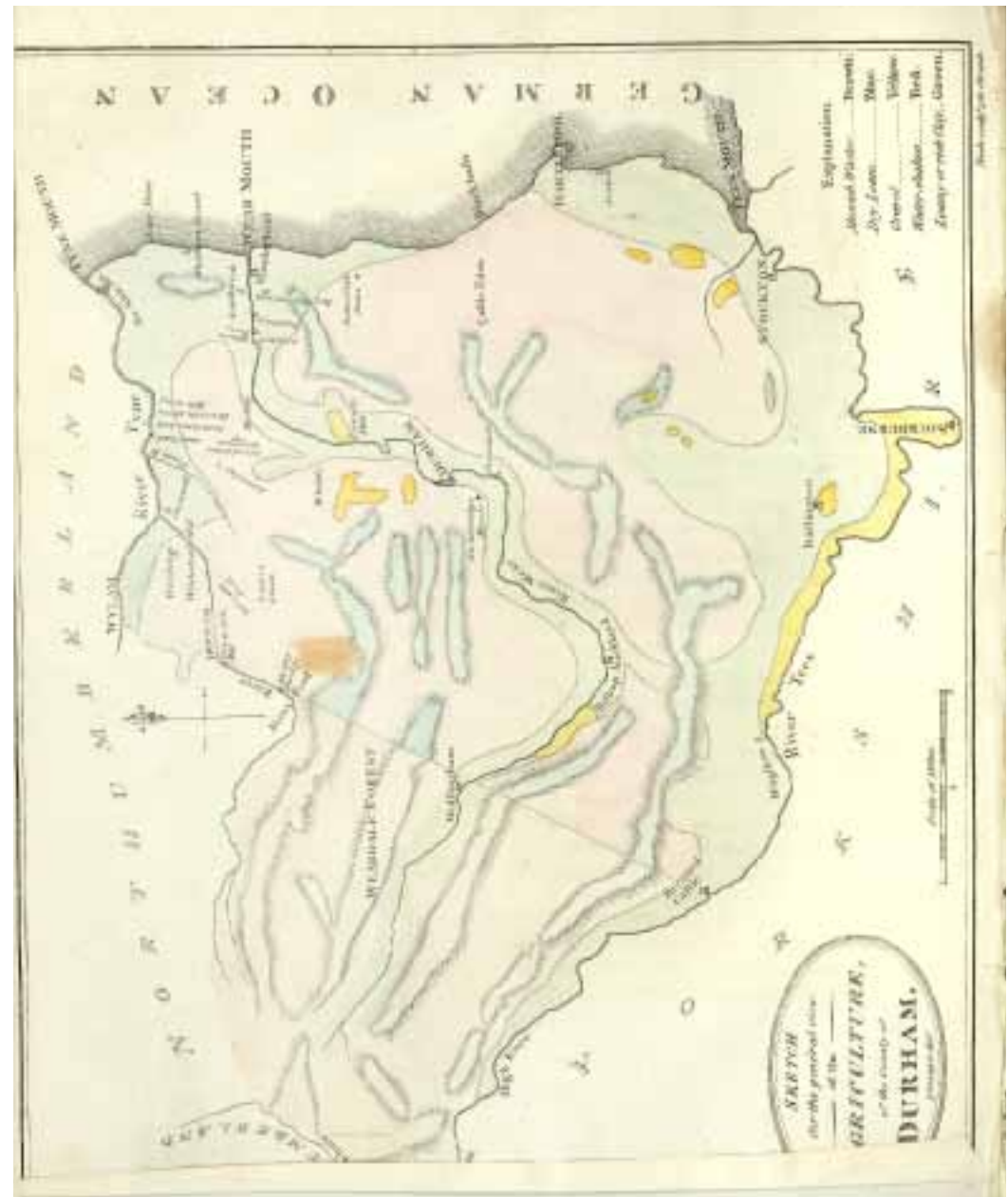
Our edition is very rare; WorldCat locates no copy in North America. Apart from the wear to the ends of the spine, a very nice copy. Faint stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on free front-endpaper.

* See Musset-Pathay, *Bibliographie Agronomique*, 103 for an account of the history of the editions and accusations of plagiarism.

33. GRANGER, Joseph. *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Durham, Particularly that Part of it extending from the Tyne to the Tees: with Observations on the Means of its Improvement. Together with the Preliminary Observations of Sir William Appleby. Drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement.* One hand-colored engraved map, two folding printed tables, & two folding engraved plates. [3]-74 pp. Large 4to, modern sheep-backed marbled boards, spine gilt. London: C. Macrae, 1794. \$1650.00

First edition of one of the scarcest of all of the agricultural surveys commissioned by the Board of Agriculture. Granger was a land surveyor at Heugh, near Durham. "This performance has been estimated as a good one, and a true account of the subject treated of."—Fussell, *The Old English Farming Books*, Vol. III, p. 200.

Fine copy. Lacks half-title.



Wheat, Corn & Other Cereals

34. HARASTI (originally HARASZTHY), Gaetano. *Della più utile Coltivazione del Frumento Memoria...* Engraved vignette on title & three folding engraved plates. 252 pp. 8vo, cont. half-vellum & boards (boards slightly soiled, two very small wormholes to title touching three letters), spine gilt, green leather lettering piece on spine, uncut. Vicenza: nella Stamperia Turra, 1784. \$1650.00

First edition of this uncommon book on wheat, corn, and other cereals. Harasti, a member of the Hungarian noble Haraszthy family of Buda, was a Franciscan friar who wrote many books on agriculture. He belonged to several scientific and agricultural societies in Italy, and this work was awarded a prize by the Accademia Agraria di Vicenza in 1783.

In this work, Harasti provides a complete account of wheat, corn, and other cereals suitable for growing in Italy, methods of planting and cultivation, techniques to prevent diseases from affecting the crops, when and how to harvest, and methods of preventing the harvested grains from being contaminated by fungi and rodents while in storage.



There are extensive discussions of the different species of the cereals and which are the most appropriate for different regions of Italy.

The three folding plates depict plows.

Very good copy with the bookplate of Sebastiano Canterzani (1734-1818), mathematician, physicist, and astronomer.

* B.IN.G. 1004.

35. [HARTE, Walter]. *Essays on Husbandry. Essay I. A General Introduction; Shewing That Agriculture is the Basis and Support of all flourishing Communities; —The antient and present State of that useful Art; —Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce justly harmonized; —of the right Cultivation of our Colonies; —Together with the Defects, Omissions, and possible Improvements in English Husbandry. Essay II. An account of some Experiments tending to improve the Culture of Lucerne by Transplantation: Being the first Experiments of the Kind hitherto made and published in England: From whence it appears, that Lucerne is an Article of great Importance in English Husbandry.* Five engraved plates & numerous attractive woodcuts in the text. xviii, [4], 213, 232 pp. 8vo, cont. calf (lower joint with an unimportant crack, one corner a trifle worn), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: J. Hinton et al., 1764. \$1650.00

First edition. “A far more outstanding piece of work was written by the Rev. Walter Harte but issued without a signature...Lord Chesterfield wrote of him in the highest terms and Johnson admired his companionable talents...Much of the *Essays in Husbandry* is general discussion, and Harte displays a wide acquaintance with the extensive literature of his subject, both English and Foreign, contemporary and classical...Interest in lucerne had been of long standing even in Harte’s day, but it has still to become a plant that is generally grown in this country.”—Fussell, *More Old English Farming Books*, pp. 45-46.

Harte (1709-74), published his first book of poetry in 1727, at the age of 18; his verses attracted the attention of Pope, and the two subsequently became great friends.



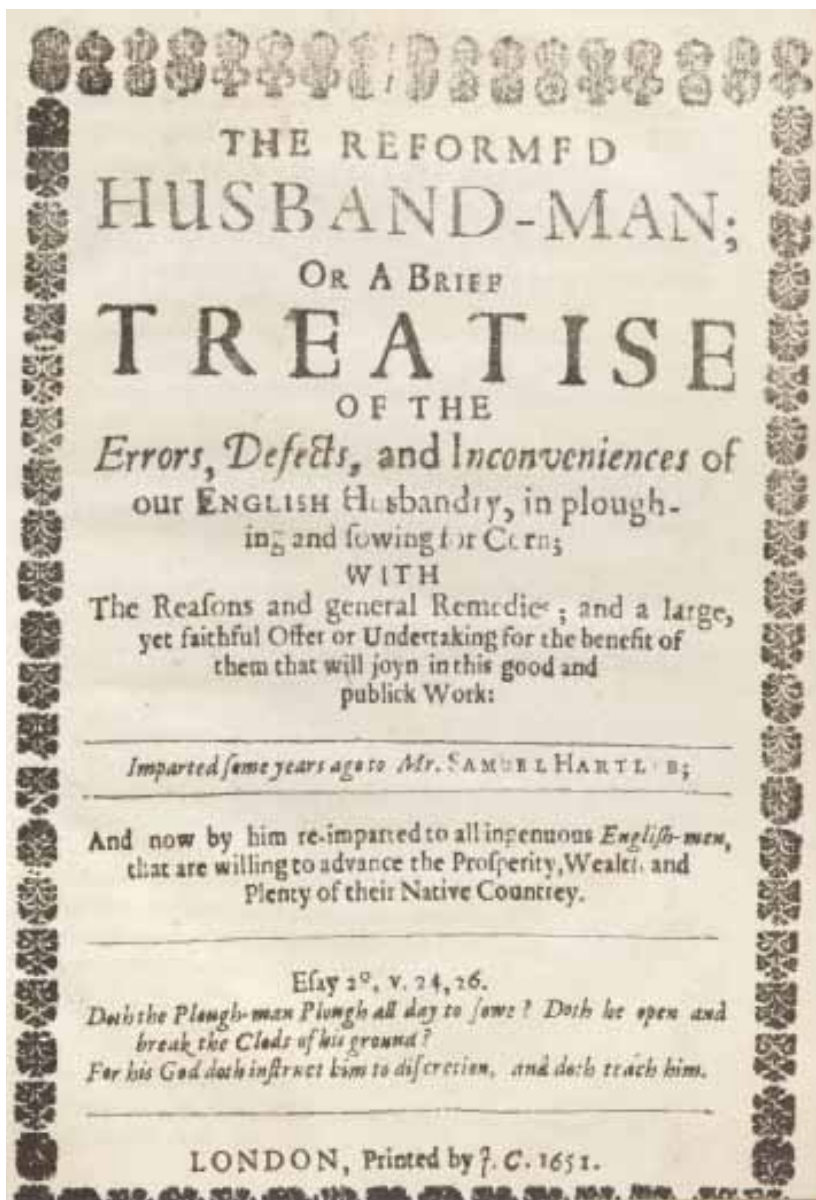
Fine copy. Contemporary armorial bookplate of "W.M. Owen Esqr., Woodhouse."

The Reformed Husband-Man

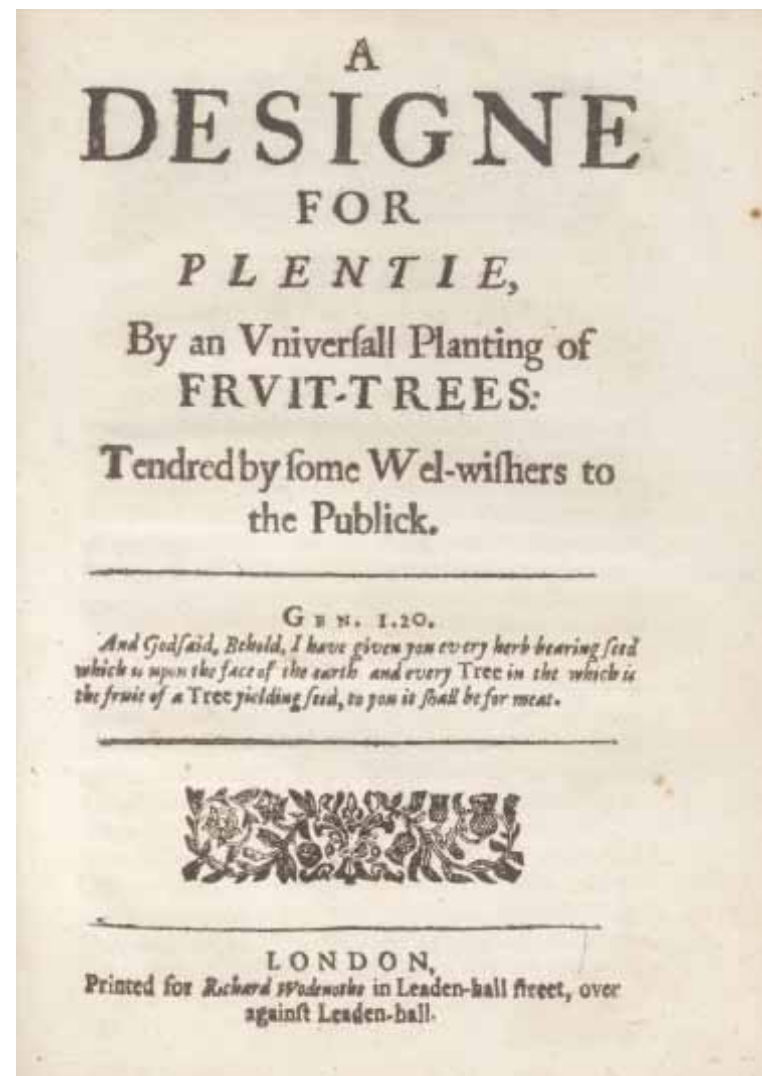
36. HARTLIB, Samuel, ed. & possible author [or DYMOCK, Cressy, author]. *The Reformed Husband-Man; or A Brief Treatise of the Errors, Defects, and Inconveniencies of our English Husbandry, in ploughing and sowing for Corn; with the Reasons and general Remedies; and a large, yet faithful Offer or Undertaking for the benefit of them that will joyn in this good and publick Work. Imparted some years ago to Mr. Samuel Hartlib; and now by him re-imperted to all ingenuous English-men, that are willing to advance the Prosperity, Wealth and Plenty of their Native Countrey.* Title within typographical border (shaved at foot). 2 p.l., 14 pp., one blank leaf. Small 4to, attractive antique panelled calf (some shaving to bottom line or catchwords on several pages), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed by J.C., 1651. \$2500.00

First edition. "*The Reformed Husbandman*...is sometimes attributed to Speed, although it was probably written by Cressy Dymock...It is a pamphlet of some 16 pages and full of moral reflections, a melodious exhortation to industry."—Fussell, I, p. 45.

"The most visible impact of Hartlib's circle lay in the numerous pamphlets that he published...They comprised letters and treatises solicited or received from individuals in his circle upon a particular subject, which had then been circulated for additional comments, the results edited, and then launched upon the public (often without the express consent of the original author), anticipating utility and inviting comment and amendment...His treatises spread a solvent of new ideas in a variety of contexts, but they were particularly successful in husbandry. He publicized the advantages of planting new leguminous crops, experimenting with fertilizers and manures, and using seed drills and new ploughs, and advocated the possibilities of apiculture, rabbit farming, fruit-tree propagation, and silk cultivation (in Virginia). His network included a group of innovative farmers willing to experiment. But his pamphlets should also be read as ideas, models, or patterns as to how the processes of reformation would occur."—ODNB.



Very good copy. Small rust-hole on one leaf.



37. HARTLIB, Samuel, ed. *A Designe for Plentie, by an Univerfall Planting of Fruit-Trees: Tendred by some Wel-wishers to the Publick.* 4 p.l., 24 pp. Small 4to, attractive antique calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed for R. Wodenothe, [1652 or 53?] \$3500.00

First edition of this notable book on fruit culture, part of the growing movement during the Commonwealth towards the improvement of orchards. "The preface is by Samuel Hartlib who here states that the writer of the work was not known to him and that moreover he was unable to discover his name. However, it was said that he was 'an aged minister of the Gospel' of Loving-land near Yarmouth, who spent his leisure over a period of many years in the study of fruit culture. He wrote his treatise as the result of the knowledge he thus acquired but died before the work could be published. For himself, Hartlib claims nothing 'but the contentment to be the publisher thereof'."—Henrey, I, p. 169 & no. 167—"The British Museum's copy in the Thomason collection bears the date Feb. 1652 [i.e., 1653] in Thomason's hand on the title-page."

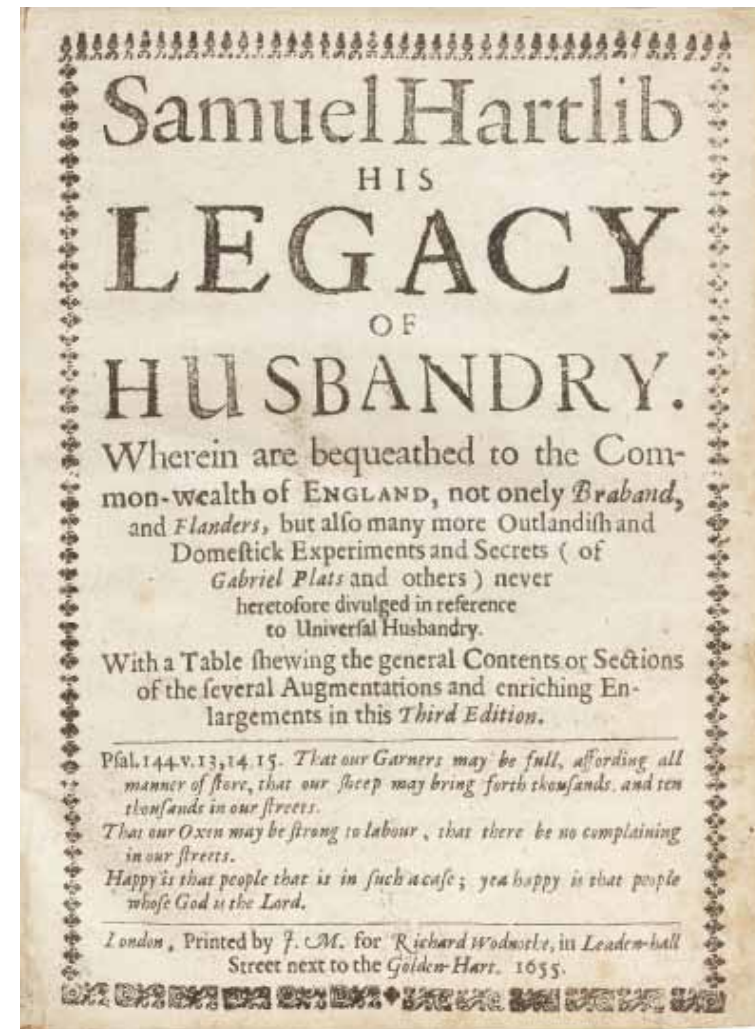
Hartlib has furnished a Preface.

Fine copy.

* Fussell, I, p. 46.

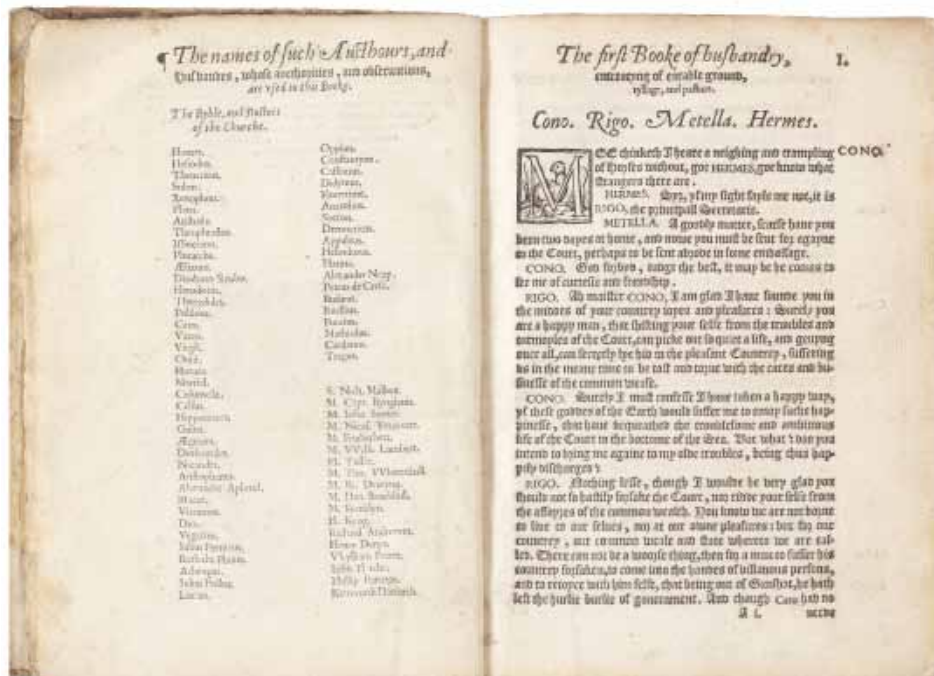
38. [HARTLIB, Samuel, DYMOCK, Cressy, & CHILD, Robert]. *Samuel Hartlib his Legacy of Husbandry. Wherein are bequeathed to the Common-wealth of England, not onely Braband, and Flanders, but also many more Outlandish and Domestick Experiments and Secrets (of Gabriel Plats and others) never heretofore divulged in reference to Universal Husbandry. With... several Augmentations and enriching Enlargements in this Third Edition.* Title within typographical border. 8 p.l., 303 pp. Small 4to, 18th-cent. mottled calf (carefully rebaked by Trevor Lloyd, some occasional browning & soiling), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: J.M. for R. Wodnothe, 1655. \$3000.00

Third edition, greatly enlarged (1st ed.: 1651), of one of Hartlib's most substantial works, consisting chiefly of letters to Hartlib by Cressy Dymock and Robert Child. "The *Legacie* deals with a large variety of subjects, among which are Saint Foine; Ploughs and Carriages; Digging, Setting and Howing; Smut and Mildew; Orchards; Hemp and



Flax; Manuring; Bees; Silke-worms; the general ignorance, and various experiments, etc. The reference to the cultivation of lucerne in England is stated by Miss Aslin to be the earliest extant, but the distinction between the various grasses is so vague in these early works that it might be difficult fully to substantiate this remark."—Fussell, I, pp. 43-44.

Very good copy.



Life on the Farm

39. HERESBACH, Conrad. *Foure Bookes of Husbandry...Conteyning the whole Arte and Trade of Husbandry, with the antiquitie, and commendations thereof.* Newly English, and increased, by Barnabe Googe, Esquire. Full-page woodcut armorial device on verso of title, one woodcut in the text, & woodcut initials & decorations. Largely printed in black letter. 11 p.l. (several preliminary leaves misbound at end), 193, [1] leaves. Small 4to, cont. limp vellum (wrinkled & somewhat soiled, minor & mostly marginal worming to misbound leaves, minor dampstaining), ties gone. London: Printed by R. Watkins, 1577. \$15,000.00

First edition in English, translated by Barnabe Googe (1540-94). This work, first published in Latin in Cologne in 1570, was extremely popular. Written in the form of a dialogue, the book takes an imaginary visitor through the countryman's house, and shows him his farm, stables, garden, apiary, fishpond, dovecote, etc. The four books cover:



1. arable ground, tillage, and pasture; 2. gardens, orchards, and woods; 3. breeding and care of cattle; and 4. poultry, fowl, fish, and bees. Heresbach (1496-1576), a friend and long-time correspondent of Erasmus, served as tutor to the future William V, duke of Cleves, and was engaged in many important diplomatic missions.

The present book, "written in the form of a discussion between four persons, aims at collecting all the available information from classical and Biblical sources, and adding to that the information that more modern writers had gleaned, together with the experience of various friends of the author."—Fussell, I, p. 12.

Viticulture and the art of making wine are dealt with in book two, veterinary medicine in books three and four.

Very good and fresh copy. Short natural paper tear to I6 just touching catchword. Signature of "Eliza: Lucy:" on free front endpaper and "E.R. August ye 16 1695" on rear free endpaper. Stamp of Rothamsted Experimental Station at foot of title.

* Bietenholz & Deutscher, Contemporaries of Erasmus, Vol. II, pp. 183-84.

40. HODSKINSON, Joseph. *Plain and Useful Instructions to Farmers; or, an Improved Method of Management of Arable Land; with some Hints upon Drainage, Fences, and the Improvement of Turnpike and Cross Roads. Addressed to Country Gentlemen and Farmers in General.* 38 pp. 8vo, disbound. London: Printed for the Author, [Preface dated 1 January 1794]. \$1500.00

First edition and rare. Hodskinson, who lived at Arundel Street, London, was a surveyor for forty years and had closely studied agricultural problems. Finding other writers too theoretical and wordy, his “aim has...been to be as simple, as concise, and as intelligible as possible.”—from his Preface.

Fine copy. Stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front endpaper.

* Fussell, III, p. 23.

41. [HOME, Henry, Lord Kames]. *The Gentleman Farmer. Being an Attempt to improve Agriculture, By subjecting it to the Test of Rational Principles.* Three engraved plates. xxvi (i.e. xxiv), 409 pp., one leaf of ads. 8vo, cont. calf (covers a little stained), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Edinburgh: W. Creech & T. Cadell, 1776. \$1250.00

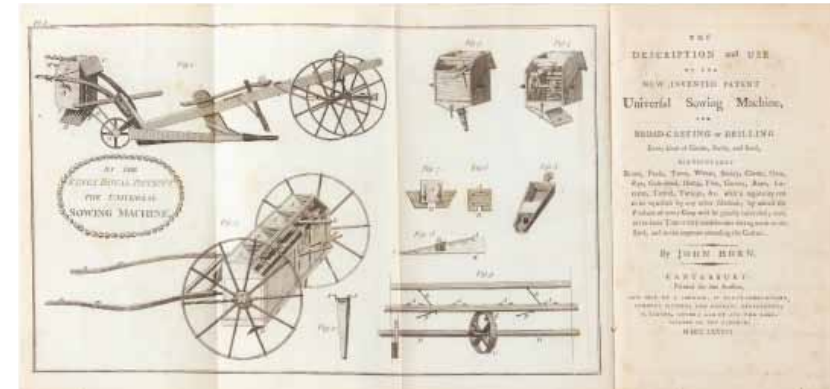
First edition. Home (1696-1782), a leading judge in Scotland and the author of several legal and agricultural works, counted James Boswell (who had an affair with Home’s daughter Jean), David Hume, Adam Smith, and Benjamin Franklin as friends.

In 1766, Home’s wife inherited the estate Blair Drummond in Perthshire. “This estate was to provide a focus of Kames’s quest for agricultural improvement, setting in train a scheme to clear moss land of its unproductive top layers of moss and peat. His enthusiasm for improvement bore fruit with the publication of a 400-page tome, *The Gentleman Farmer*, in 1776. This book offered both an attempt to bring together agricultural change and technique into a coherent theoretical system and some very practical observations based on experience about crops, rotations, buildings, and stock. He observed how much progress there had been,

and how very different the condition of agriculture in Scotland was from forty years previously, but called for the creation of a board for improving agriculture: centralized direction had benefited the linen industry, and would, in his view, do the same for agriculture.”—ODNB.

Nice fresh copy.

* Fussell, II, pp. 108-10.



A New Kind of Sowing Machine

42. HORN, John. *The Description and Use of the new Invented Patent Universal Sowing Machine, for Broad-Casting or Drilling every Kind of Grain, Pulse, and Seed, particularly Beans, Pease, Tares, Wheat, Barley, Clover, Oats, Rye, Cole-Seed, Hemp, Flax, Canary, Rape, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, &c. with a regularity not to be equalled by any other Method; by which the Produce of every Crop will be greatly increased; and, at the same time a very considerable saving made in the Seed, and in the expence attending the Culture.* One large folding engraved frontis. plate & one folding plate. 2 p.l., 43, [1] pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Canterbury: Printed for the Author..., 1786. \$2750.00

First edition and very rare; ESTC locates only one copy in North America. Following Jethro Tull’s invention and perfection of the seed drill, there were numerous others who developed modifications and improvements. The great advance made by Horn, a resident of Dover, was

to design and patent a sowing machine that could plant every kind of seed. Pages 36-43 contain a minute description of the ten figures on the frontispiece, which depict the various parts of the sowing machine, with details on price, how to order, transportation and delivery issues, etc.

Minor foxing but a fine copy.

* Fussell, II, p. 126. Fussell, *The Farmer's Tools*, p. 104.

The Population of Britain is Growing

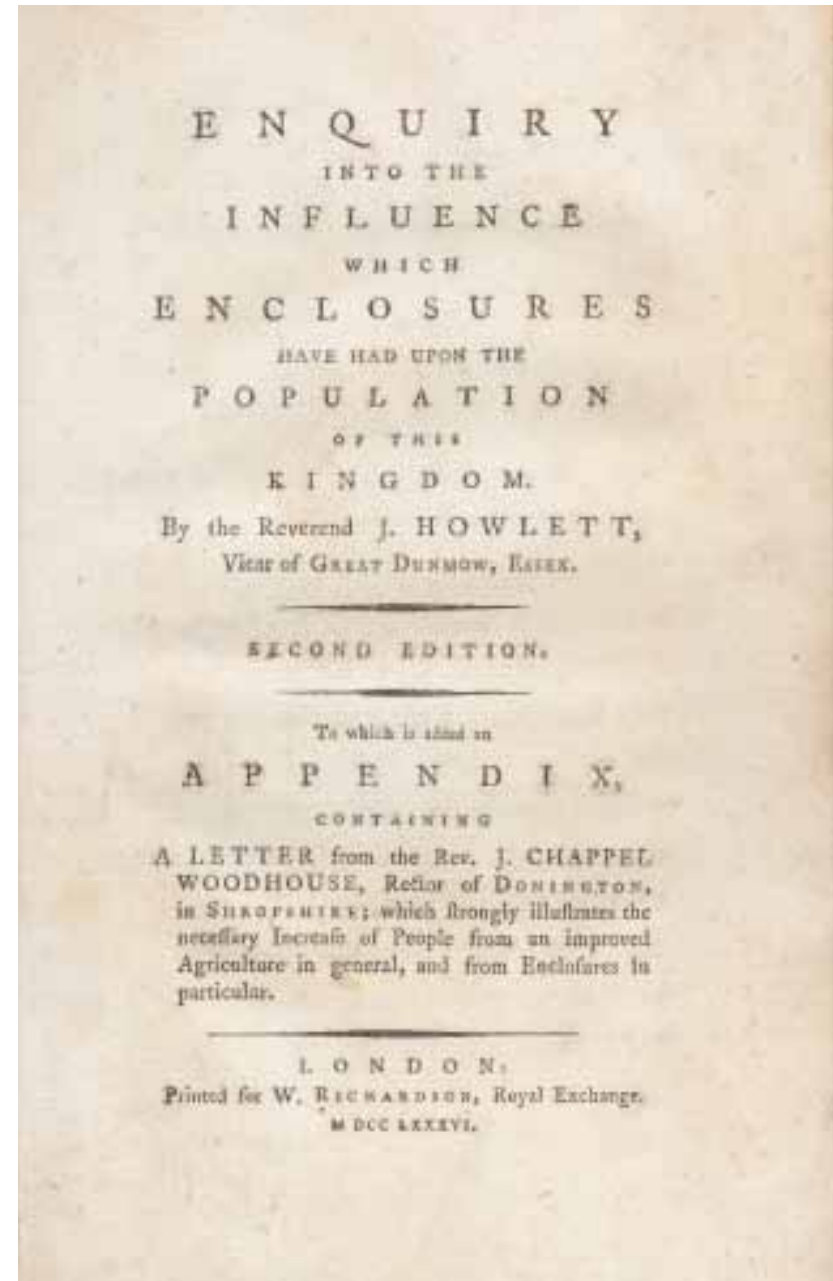
43. HOWLETT, John. *Enquiry into the Influence which Enclosures have had upon the Population of this Kingdom...Second Edition. To which is added an Appendix, containing a Letter from the Rev. J. Chappel Woodhouse, Rector of Donington, in Shropshire; which strongly illustrates the necessary Increase of People from an improved Agriculture in general, and from Enclosures in particular.* One folding printed table. 1 p.l., 50 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: W. Richardson, 1786. \$2500.00

Second edition, enlarged by the addition of Woodhouse's letter. Rev. Howlett (1731-1804), economist and writer on the poor, took his BA at St John's College, Oxford. Most of his writings concentrated on the well-being of the poor, an issue for which he was well equipped as an able statistician and demographer.

It was widely believed in the 18th century that England and Wales were experiencing depopulation. Howlett argued the opposite: that the population of these two countries "had doubled since 1688 and was expanding at a quickening pace to the benefit of the rural poor. One of the principal factors was the changing pattern of land usage, especially through the intensification of commercial agriculture, enclosures, the progressive loss of common rights, and the engrossing of small farms."—ODNB. Howlett set forth his ideas on population growth in a series of pamphlets.

Woodhouse's letter supported Howlett with a series of statistics regarding the population of his parish over the centuries.

Fine copy and quite rare. The first edition appeared earlier in the same year.



44. HOWLETT, John. *Enclosures, a Cause of improved Agriculture, of Plenty and Cheapness of Provisions, of Population, and of both private and national Wealth; Being an Examination of two Pamphlets, entitled, the one, A Political Enquiry into the Consequences of enclosing Waste Lands, and the Cause of the present high Price of Butcher's Meat, &c. The other, Cursory Remarks upon Enclosures, by a Country Farmer; together with Some slight Observations upon the Report of the London Committee, Appointed the 16th of July, 1786, to consider the Causes of the present high Prices of Provisions.* 4 p.l., 100 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: W. Richardson, 1787. \$2750.00

First edition and quite scarce. "Howlett believed that resistance to change was motivated by sentiment and irrational argument, which he sought to dismiss in a 1787 pamphlet [the present work] with a wide range of evidence on population trends...A widespread network of correspondents in England, Wales, and beyond meant that Howlett was not short of data and that regional differences could be factored into his estimates and explanations."—ODNB.

Fine copy with minor foxing.

A Property Bubble

45. [JACOB, Giles]. *The Land Purchaser's Companion: and the Laws relating to Tenants and Tenures... To which are added, the Laws and Statutes relating to Tithes...* Title within double-ruled border. xi, 283, [15] pp., one leaf of ads. Small 8vo, later sheep (neatly rebacked, some faint browning), red morocco lettering piece on spine. "In the Savoy" [London]: printed by Eliz. Nutt and R. Gosling, 1720. \$1500.00

First edition and very scarce on the market. Jacob (1686-1744), legal and literary author (including much pornography), is best known for *The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum* (1717). After serving an apprenticeship to the law, he became Secretary to the Hon. W. Blathwayt, a celebrated courtier in the reign of William and Mary. Jacob, a land-owner with a keen interest in farming, was prompted to write the present work

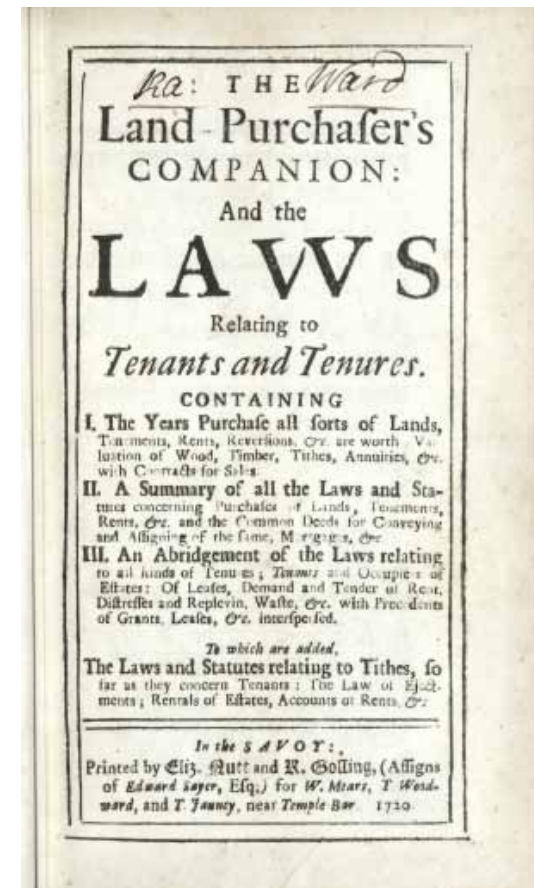
"as a companion to the purchaser...to render every thing plain and intelligible, that persons of all capacities may be enabled to judge when they are secure, and faithfully dealt with by the practisers of the law, in everything that shall commonly occur" (pp. viii-ix).

He cautions, topically, "on the late flourishing business in Exchange Alley, occasion'd by the great rise of the South-Sea Stock, such extraordinary fortunes have been acquir'd by merchants and others, that the immediate value of lands...is consid-

erably advanc'd, even to thirty five and forty years purchase, near the city of London; but this cannot be expected to be a standard rule for the future, or to times in general" (p. xi).

Jacob also experimented with satire in *The Rape of the Smock*, published in 1717, a scatological parody of Alexander Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*. Pope later retaliated in the 1728 edition of *The Dunciad* (see ODNB).

Early signature of "RA Ward" on title.



46. JOHNSTONE, John. *An Account of the most Approved Mode of Draining Land; according to the System practised by Mr. Joseph Elkington...with an Appendix, containing Hints for the farther Improvement of Bogs and other Marshy Ground, after Draining; together with Observations on Hollow and Surface Draining in General...Drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement...* 16 engraved plates (2 folding). xv, 182 pp., one leaf of "Conclusion." Large 4to, orig. paper-backed boards (spine expertly rebaked to match, some worming in upper margins), uncut. Edinburgh: G. Nicol et al., 1797. \$1500.00

First edition. Johnstone (d. 1838), an Edinburgh surveyor, was promised a grant of £1000 by the recently formed Board of Agriculture to provide a detailed and accurate account of the system of land drainage developed by Joseph Elkington (d. 1806), a farmer in Warwickshire and designer of land drainage systems. Elkington was known to be in poor health, and it was feared that knowledge of his innovations might perish with him.

"About 1763 Elkington inherited a farm at Princethorpe, where some years later he discovered, at Long Harold Pits along a geological fault, the method of land drainage for which he is remembered. He discovered by accident, after losing more than 800 sheep to liver rot, how some strata were porous and pervious to water while others were not, and that he could locate the former with the auger used in exploring for marl and coal."—ODNB.

Many of the attractive plates depict geological strata.

Elkington's methods were brought to the attention of the Board of Agriculture by the antiquary Charles Towneley and Sir Joseph Banks.

Very good uncut copy. Two of the plates have transparent ink spots touching the images. Faint stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front paste-down.

* Fussell, III, pp. 25-26.

47. JOHNSTONE, John. *An Account of the Mode of Draining Land, according to the System practised by Mr. Joseph Elkington...Drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture...* Folding engraved frontis. & 18 folding engraved plates. [iii]-xvi, [one leaf of ads], 211, [1] pp. 8vo, mid-19th-cent. half-olive sheep & cloth, upper cover stamped in blind "Carolus Porcher de Clyffe" with his arms, binder's ticket "Bound by S. Mephram, Dorchester," spine gilt, red leather lettering piece on spine. London: R. Phillips, 1808. \$1650.00

"Third edition, corrected and enlarged." Fine copy, lacking half-title. Armorial bookplate of Charles Porcher. Faint stamp of the Lawes Agricultural Trust on front paste-down.

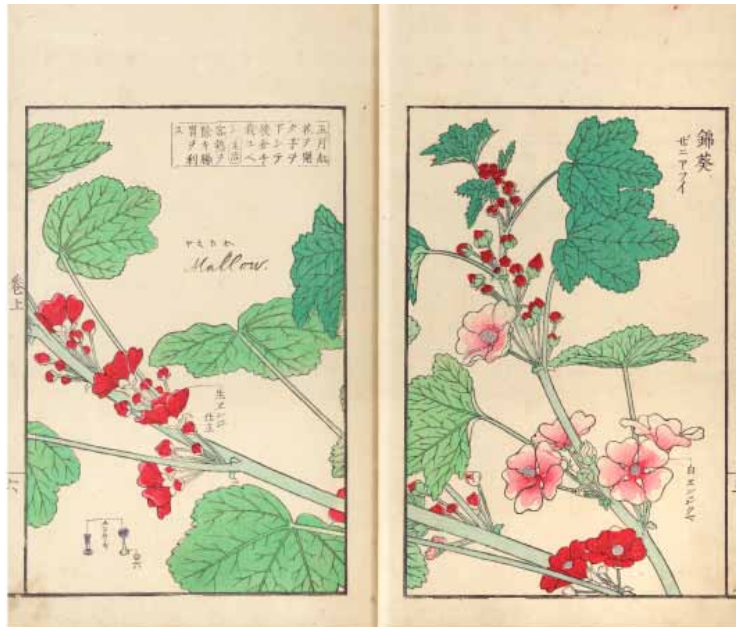
* Fussell, III, pp. 25-26.

Depictions of von Siebold's Botanical Collection

48. KAWAHARA, Keiga. *Somoku kajitsu shashin zufu* [trans.: *A Collection of Plants, Trees, Flowers, & Fruits, faithfully rendered*]. Numerous full-page & double-page color-printed woodblock illus. Two vols. in four. Large 8vo, orig. yellow semi-stiff wrappers (wrappers a little dusty & stained), orig. woodblock title slips on upper covers, new stitching. Osaka: Maekawa Zenbe, [after 1836]. \$22,500.00

A very good copy of this famous book; this is the first edition to contain color illustrations (the first edition, which had only black-and-white woodcuts, appeared in 1836). Kawahara (1786-1860), was a late Edo painter who was given permission to document local life for the Dutch trading house in Dejima. He was, in fact, one of the few Japanese permitted to enter the Nagasaki island when it was the sole location of Japan's trade with the West; Kawahara worked there as a painter from 1811 to 1842.

He became a close associate of Philipp Franz von Siebold, the resident physician and natural historian at Dejima, who collected over 1000 native Japanese plants. At the request of von Siebold, Kawahara drew and painted numerous plants the German had collected, and while doing so also learned Western-style artistic techniques.



The presentation and description of each botanical specimen is a fusion of Japanese and Western observation and illustration: we learn the English and Japanese names, when the flower blossoms, medicinal uses, views of the flowers and fruits, colors are described using Japanese terms, etc. The illustrations in von Siebold's *Flora Japonica* were largely taken from those painted by Kawahara.

This is a very handsomely illustrated book using a number of woodblock impressions for each illustration. Some of the illustrations were rendered using at least six woodblocks, each with a different color.

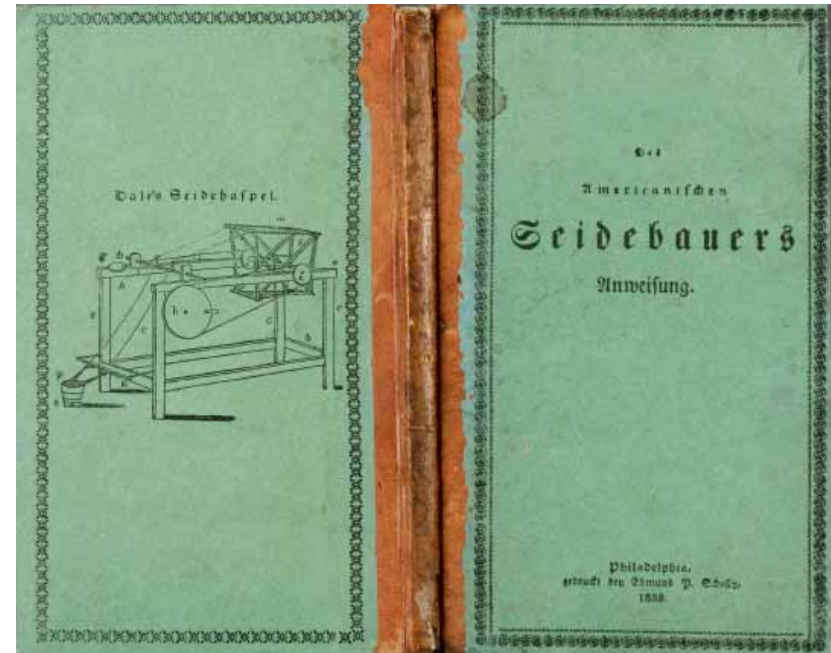
Very good set and rare. The plates in Vols. III and IV have a little dustiness and spotting. The outer upper corners of Vol. IV have a very small stain, not touching any image or text.

American Silk Culture

49. KENRICK, William. *Das Americanischen Seidebauers Anweisung. Oder, die Kunst den Maulbeer-Baum und die Seide zu ziehen. Nach dem System von Mehreren aufeinander folgenden Ernten während einer jeden Jahreszeit.* Aus dem Englischen in's Deutsche übersetzt mit hinzugefügten Bemerkungen. Und das Ganze mit einem interessanten Anhang versehen. Durch Joel Schelly. One woodcut diagram in the text. viii, 103 pp. 8vo, orig. American binding of sheep-backed green printed boards (browning throughout due to the quality of the paper). Philadelphia: E.Y. Schelly, 1838. \$1650.00

First edition in German, enlarged with the additional text by Joel Schelly. Kendrick (1789-1872), was the son of one of the pioneer nurserymen in America, who had established a nursery in 1790 between Newton and Brighton, Massachusetts.

"By 1823, William had become associated with his father in the enterprise, and for a half a century he was one of a small group of nurserymen who laid the foundations of the fruit industry of the present day...His interests were not entirely centered in nursery and fruit enterprises. At one period he gave considerable attention to silk culture.



In 1835 there appeared under his authorship *The American Silk Grower's Guide*, which included a discussion of the growing of the mulberry. A second edition was printed in 1839."—*D.A.B.*, V, pp, 341-42.

This German edition was printed for the large and growing German population in Pennsylvania.

A fine copy in the original American binding. Surprisingly rare.

50. KIRKPATRICK, Hezekiah. *An Account of the Manner in which Potatoes are Cultivated and Preserved, and the Uses to which they are applied in the Counties of Lancaster and Chester; together with a Description of a New Variety of the Potatoe, peculiarly convenient for Forcing in Hot-Houses and Frames.* 2 p.l., 46 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Warrington: Printed by W. Eyres, 1796. \$1950.00

First edition of this scarce provincial imprint. During the final four decades of the 18th century Britain experienced a number of corn har-

vest failures with a resulting rise in the price of wheat. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, the Board of Agriculture, and various private individuals advocated the adoption of the potato as a substitute for wheat, and great efforts were made to popularize the cultivation of this crop.

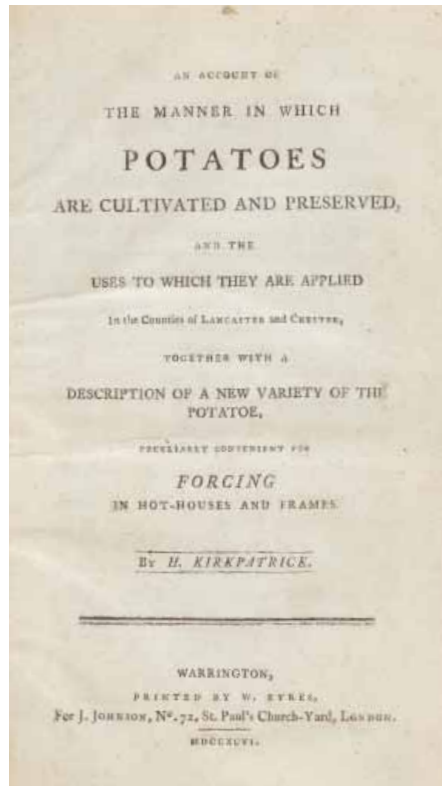
The writer of the present tract was no doubt inspired by a Board of Agriculture report on the culture and use of potatoes, which was published in 1795. Kirkpatrick, who lived near Wigan in Lancashire, a well-established center for potato cultivation, was not a professional nurseryman, but he grew certain plants in his garden that he offered for sale.

“After giving details concerning the cultivation, raising, and stor-

ing of potatoes, Kirkpatrick describes their various uses. He points out their value in lessening the consumption of grain, flour, or bread, gives directions of ways of cooking them for humans and also livestock, and includes a receipt for making starch from potatoes. Moreover, he lists the names of [more than 35] different varieties of early and late potatoes grown in the vicinity of Wigan.”—Henry, II, pp. 390, 614-15 & no. 899.

Nice copy with a small paste-on errata slip at the end.

* Fussell, III, pp. 16-17.



“*This Excellent Practical Treatise*”

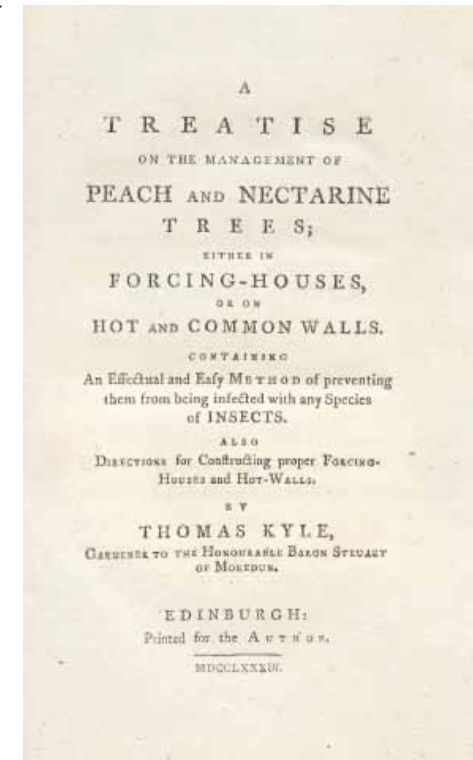
51. KYLE, Thomas, gardener. *A Treatise on the Management of Peach and Nectarine Trees; either in Forcing-Houses, or on Hot and Common Walls. Containing an Effectual and Easy Method of preventing them from being infected with any Species of Insects. Also Directions for Constructing proper Forcing-Houses and Hot-Walls.* 103 pp. 8vo, cont. marbled boards (carefully rebacked in calf), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Edinburgh: Printed for the Author, 1783. \$2500.00

First edition and quite scarce. “This excellent practical treatise, the last chapter of which is devoted to the forcing of vines, was published in an enlarged edition in 1787. The author, Thomas Kyle, gardener to David Stewart Moncrieff of Moredun, near Edinburgh, was considered by Loudon to be one ‘of the first gardeners in Scotland of his time.’ The owner of Moredun, David Stewart Moncrieff (1710-90)...purchased the estate of Goodtrees, about three miles from Edinburgh...It is recorded that Baron Moncrieff took much pleasure in cultivating the garden at Moredun, which ‘with great labour and expense, he brought to the highest state of perfection’.”—Henry, II, p. 480 & no. 916.

Kyle dedicated this work to Moncrieff.

Fine copy.

* Fussell, II, p. 147.



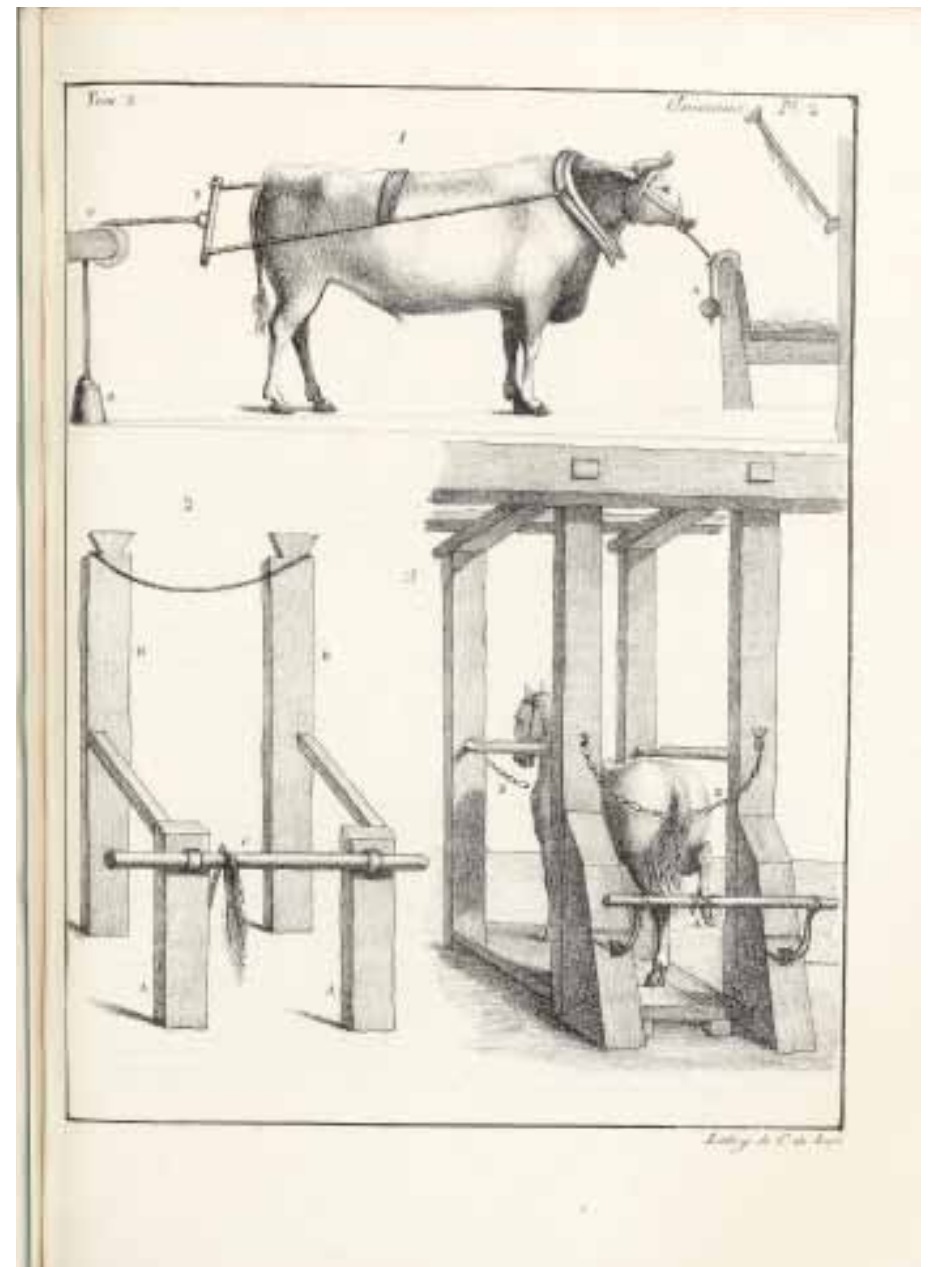
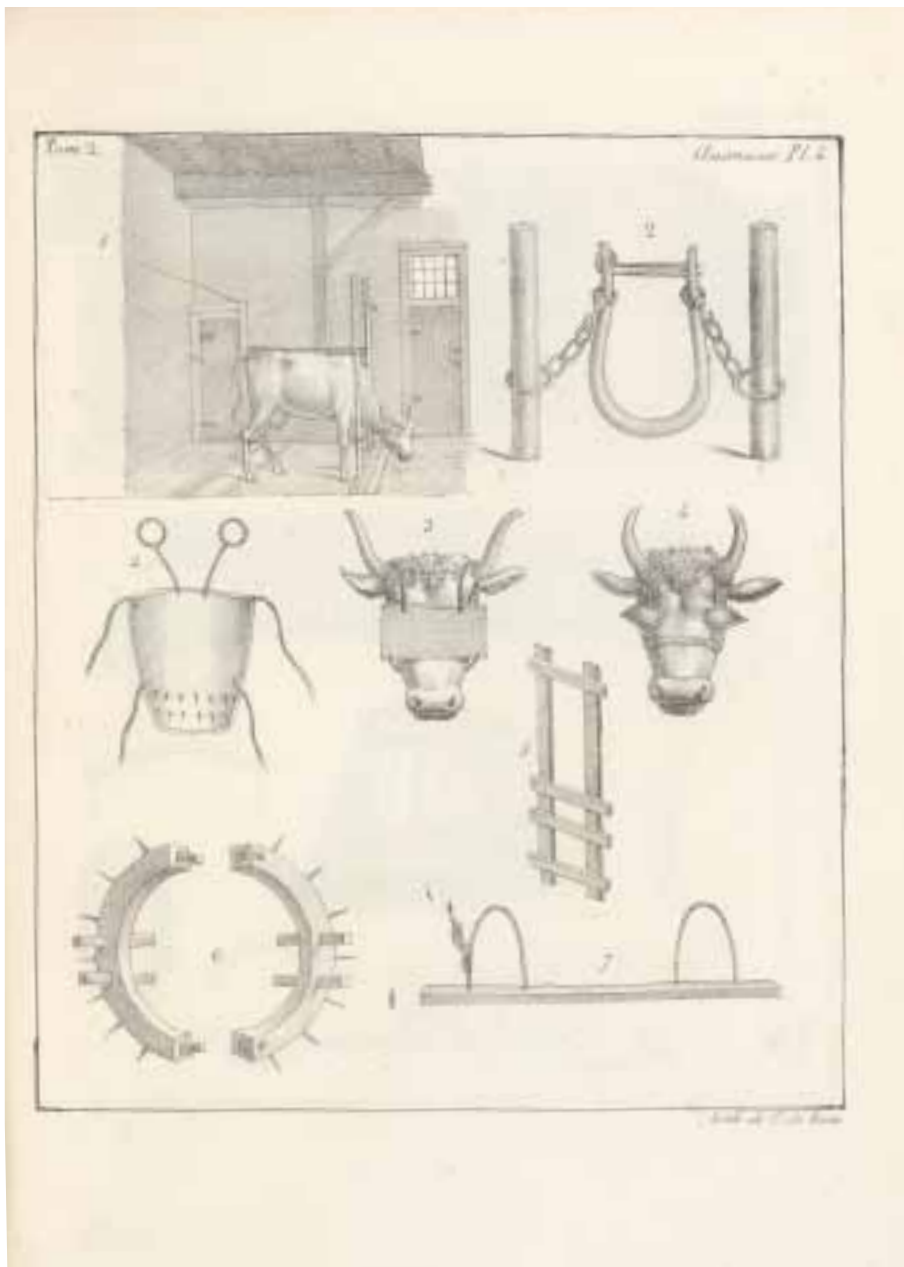


52. LASTEYRIE DU SAILLANT, Charles Philibert de. *Collection de Machines, d'Instrumens, Ustensiles, Constructions, Appareils, etc. employés dans l'Economie rurale, domestique et industrielle. D'après les dessins faits dans diverses parties de l'Europe...* 199 finely lithographed plates (the plate "Irrigations, No. 6" in Vol. I was not published). Lithographed title, 48 printed leaves of text including final leaf listing plates; one lithographed leaf of "Prospectus," lithographed title, 45 leaves of text incl. final leaf listing plates. Two parts in one vol. Large 4to, cont. green half-sheep (joints very carefully repaired), spine gilt. Paris, "à l'Etablissement lithographique du Comte de Lasteyrie, Rue du Bac No. 58," 1820-21. \$8500.00

First edition of one of the most extensive and important lithographic works published in the early days of the medium. Lasteyrie (1759-1849), agronomist, industrialist, and philanthropist, was much involved in modernizing the agricultural techniques practiced in France. He had taken an interest in lithography almost from the beginning and was, in large part, responsible for making Paris the lithographic center of the world. He established his first lithographic press in Paris in 1815 and did much commercial work for the government, printing of caricatures, vanity projects for the "high society" of the city, and, above all, the drawings of artists and amateurs.

The plates, all signed "C. de Last," contain depictions of farm buildings of various sorts; many kinds of fences, barriers, and walls; carriages, wagons, and wheel barrows; farm tools including hoes and rakes; distillation apparatus; bee hives of many sorts; wine-making equipment; irrigation devices including pumps, water raising devices, canals, and ditches; harnesses for horses, cows, and goats; racks to dry crops; bridges; furnaces; mills; baskets to be placed on horses; chicken coops; ladders; trellises; gates; shelves for aging cheeses; dairy equipment; picks and axes; barns; bird houses; silos; designs for stalls for horses and cows; dams; green houses; etc.; etc.

A fine and attractive copy. Bookplate of the Chateau de Monbouan.
* Twyman, *Lithography*, pp. 49-57.





His Most Ambitious Book

53. LAURENCE, John. *A New System of Agriculture. Being a Complete Body of Husbandry and Gardening...In Five Books. Containing All the best and latest, as well as many new Improvements, useful to the Husbandman, Grazier, Planter, Gardener and Florist. Wherein are interspersed many curious Observations on Vegetation; on the Diseases of Trees, and the general Annoyances to Vegetables, and their probable Cures.* Engraved frontis., two engraved plates, & several engravings in the text. 12 p.l., 456 pp. Folio, cont. panelled calf (head of spine & corners a little worn, upper joint a little cracked at head & tail), red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: T. Woodward, 1726. \$2500.00

First edition. The Rev. Laurence (1668-1732), Prebendary of Salisbury, devoted all his spare time to his garden and became very knowledgeable on gardening matters. We learn from ODNB that he was especially successful with pears. He wrote a series of noteworthy books on the subject, this being his most ambitious.

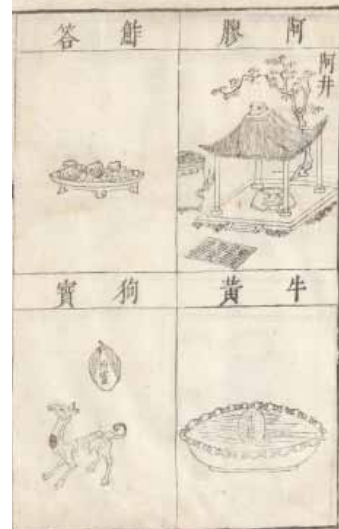
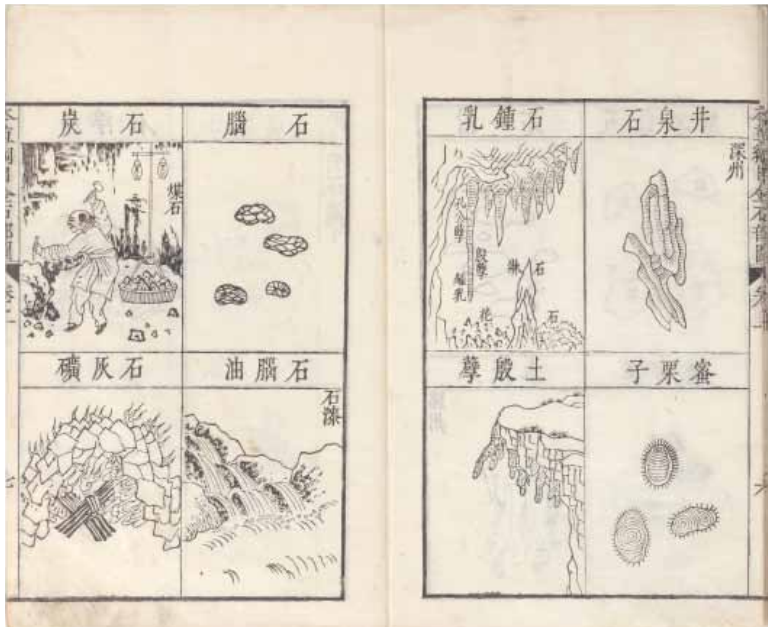
Fine and crisp copy. Armorial bookplate.

* Fussell, I, pp. 100-02. Henry, II, pp. 415-24 & no. 945.

"Probably the Greatest Naturalist in Chinese History"

54. LI, Shizhen (or LI, Shih-chen). *Jutei Honzo komoku* [*Compendium of Materia Medica* [or] *The Great Pharmacopoeia*]. 52 parts in 33 vols., plus three vols. of woodcuts, one vol. of Prefaces & "Grand Index," and one vol. of "Addenda" for a total of 38 volumes. Large 8vo, orig. wrappers (some rubbing & minor wear), new stitching. [Japan: ca. 1640-53]. \$17,500.00

Second edition to be published in Japan of "The Great Pharmacopoeia" [in Chinese: *Ben cao gang mu* [or] *Pen Tshao Kang Mu*], the largest and most complete work on materia medica of its time, by the father of Chinese pharmacy and one of the greatest of all physicians of China. All of traditional Chinese herbal medicine is based on this work.



Li Shih-Chen (1518-93), “was probably the greatest naturalist in Chinese history, and worthy of comparison with the best of the scientific men contemporary with him in Renaissance Europe. His scholarly approach to the wealth of previous literature makes him also the greatest Chinese historians of science before modern times, for his works are an unparalleled source of information on the development of biological and chemical knowledge in East Asia...”

“Li Shin-Chen wrote a dozen books, but [the present work] is by far the greatest of them...when he was thirty, he began to be oppressed by the confusion which persisted in the pandects of pharmaceutical natural history...[and] decided to devote himself to the colossal task of producing a revised and truly modern encyclopaedia of pharmaceutical natural history. This was an act of real audacity, since in former times works of this magnitude had generally been commissioned by imperial authority and undertaken by whole teams of physicians. Li was well aware of the vast mass of literature which he would have to review, and of the travels which he would have to make to collect pharmacognostic specimens, studying minerals *in situ* as well as the plants and animals in the natural habitats...”

“Although by respect for custom we allow ‘The Great Pharmacopoeia’ as a translation for the title of Li Shih-Chen’s work, it is infinitely more than that name would imply. This can be seen only by reading his introduction. All that has been recorded, he said, shall be discussed, whether it has a practical use in medicine or not. The book is thus a pandectal treatise on mineralogy, metallurgy, mycology, botany, zoology, physiology and other sciences in its own right, so far as they could be distinguished in the 16th century. All facts, said Li, shall be presented critically, whether acceptable to particular practitioners or not. This involved him in careful historical accounts of the development of knowledge in the different departments of natural history...”

“The drugs were placed under the types of diseases in which they ought to be exhibited; the book thus also constituted a general system

of medicine, including as it did a wealth of specimen prescriptions (no less than 11,096) and a discussion of the principles of the art of prescribing...”

“[This work], divided into 52 chapters, contains a total of 1895 entries, of which 275 belong to the mineral kingdom, 446 to the domain of zoology, and 1094 to that of botany. Entries newly added by Li Shih-Chen himself amount to 374, and 39 others were devoted to drugs which had been successfully used by the physicians of the Chin Tartar, Yuan and early Ming dynasties, though not recorded in the pharmacological natural histories before his time...”

“It is still a little too early for the definitive evaluation of Li Shih-Chen’s scientific attainments...[this book] is one of the finest flowers produced before the age of modern science.”—Needham et al., *Science & Civilisation in China*, Vol. VI:1, *Botany*, pp. 308-21—(& see the many references to Li Shih-Chen throughout all of Needham’s writings).

There are important sections on biology, distillation, industrial diseases, fermentation, and wine-making.

The first edition of this work was published in China in 1596, and the first edition to be published in Japan was in 1637. Our edition contains the three volumes of woodcuts, the “Addenda,” and the “Grand Index” as well as the four Prefaces (1603, 1603, 1590, and 1596) from earlier Chinese editions and the new 1640 Preface. All the texts are in Chinese with Japanese reading marks.

Very good, fresh set. An earlier Chinese scholar has made a series of neat annotations in the upper margins of many of the volumes. A few of the volumes have light dampstaining and there is some mostly marginal worming to several other volumes. Part 13 has one leaf somewhat stained but the text is entirely legible.

*D.S.B., VIII, pp. 390-91—His “greatest work, known to every educated Chinese even today as the culmination of the pharmacognostic tradition”—(& see pp. 390-98 for a fine summary of Li and this book).



A Fine Copy of a Classic

55. LISLE, Edward. *Observations in Husbandry*. Fine frontis. port. of the author. xvi, 450, [2] pp., one leaf of errata. Large 4to, cont. calf, double gilt fillet round sides, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed by J. Hughs, 1757. \$1950.00

First edition, and a lovely copy, of one of the 18th-century classics of English husbandry. Lisle (1666?-1722), who lived at Crux-Easton in Hampshire and had estates in Wiltshire and in the Isle of Wight, assiduously gathered information from the leading farmers of all aspects of husbandry. While not an innovator but an intelligent and careful observer, he later added comments based on his own experience. Thomas Lisle, the author's son, reworked his father's materials and, using them, published the present work. Some of the chapter headings include plowing, sowing, manuring, pastures, the garden, water and waters, etc. There is an interesting chapter on the varieties of ploughs and Lisle has provided a two-page glossary of technical terms.

The handsome frontispiece portrait of Lisle, framed by wheat sheaves and autumnal fruits above a composite vignette of agricultural tools, is particularly fine.

Very fine copy. There was a second edition published in two octavo volumes in the same year. Engraved armorial bookplate of Thomas Hall Esqr.

* Fussell, *The Old English Farming Books from Fitzherbert to Tull 1523 to 1730*, pp. 94-95—"It tells how farming was done by named farmers living in specified places."

Use of Madder

57. [MARITI, Giovanni]. *Della Robbia. Sua Coltivazione e suoi Usi*. Engraved title-page & five engraved plates. xvi, 294 pp. 8vo, cont. vellum over boards, spine lettered in gilt. [Florence: G. Cambiagi], 1776. \$2250.00



First edition of this scarce treatise on the cultivation, processing and use of madder (*rubia tinctorum*), a herbaceous climbing plant with small yellow flowers, the root of which is used medically, and — more importantly — as the primary source of dye (usually crimson). Madder was the principal source of various brilliant red pigments until artificial production of alizarin, the pigment chemical in madder, by Graebe and Liebermann in 1868.

The finely engraved plates depict the plant and its processing for red dyes.

Mariti (1736-1806), was the author of several works, notably travel books on Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Monaco and the Holy Land.

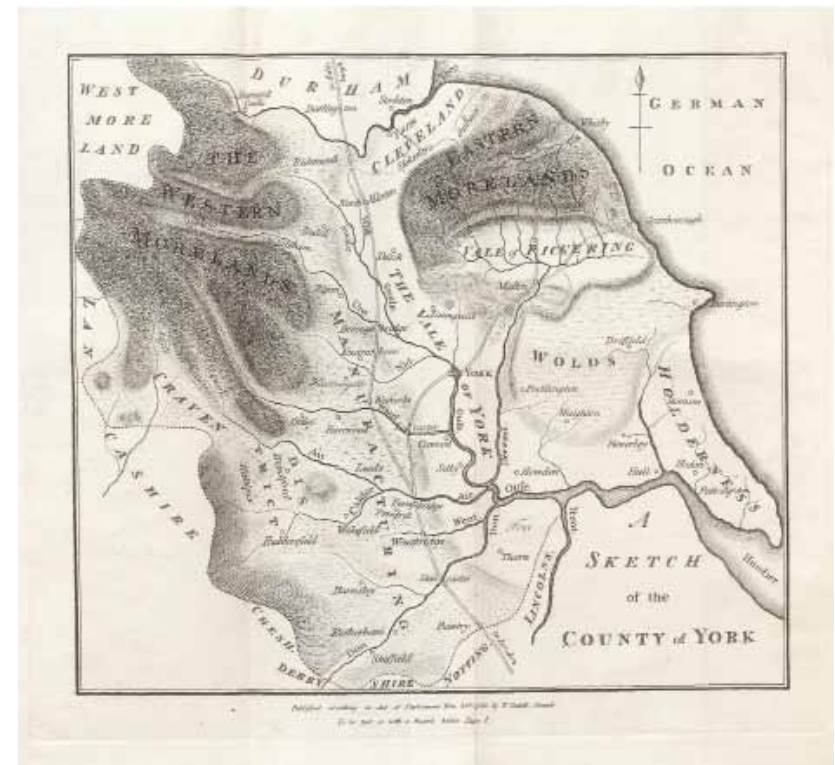
Fine copy with half-title. The work was dedicated to Leopold I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, whose arms appear on the engraved title-page. With the bookplate of Francesco Maria Berio (1765-1820), marchese di Salza, who was a leading intellectual figure in Naples and wrote several libretti for Gioacchino Rossini. Salza formed a large and important library, sold upon his death to William Ward (1750-1823), 3rd Viscount Dudley and Ward.

With Viscount Dudley and Ward's bookplate on rear paste-down. Faint stamp of the Rothamsted Experimental Station on front paste-down.

* Ron, *Bibliotheca Tinctoria*, 712.

*The First Collection of Words Peculiar to the
Yorkshire Dialect*

58. MARSHALL, William. *The Rural Economy of Yorkshire. Comprising the Management of Landed Estates, and the Present Practice of Husbandry in the Agricultural Districts of that County.* Two engraved maps (one folding & the other double-page). 4 p.l., 413, [1] pp.; 2 p.l., 366, [6] pp. Two vols. 8vo, orig. blue paper-backed boards (spines & corners a little worn & rubbed), uncut. London: T. Cadell, 1788. \$1500.00



First edition. Marshall (1745-1818), wrote a series of studies of farming in various English countries published between 1787 and 1798. The present two volumes were the first in the series which eventually comprised twelve volumes.

“Modern agricultural historians have generally held that Marshall’s works on English farming are superior to those of his rival, Arthur Young, as they are more systematically arranged and based on a more thorough knowledge of a district by personal residence there. Unlike Young, Marshall was cautious about experimentation, preferring rather to advocate the best practices approved by experienced farmers. On the other hand, he lacked Young’s pithy and more readable style, and acquired fewer close contacts with the leading farming figures of the time. Marshall’s career, indeed, suffered in some degree from his native bluntness and acid tongue, his pride, and his sensibility to slights. Nevertheless, from the independence of his views arose his remarkably early support for agricultural education, and his belief in the necessity of studying agriculture on a regional basis, both of which were ideas well before their time.”—ODNB.

Marshall was interested in dialects and he was the first to form a collection of words peculiar to the Yorkshire dialect. It is appended here (pp. 314-66) and contains about eleven hundred words.

Very good set.

59. MARSHALL, William. *The Rural Economy of Gloucestershire; including its Dairy: together with the Dairy Management of North Wiltshire; and the Management of Orchards and Fruit Liquor, in Herefordshire*. One folding engraved map. xxviii, 332 pp., [4] pp. of ads; iv, 401 pp., [11] pp. Two vols. 8vo, orig. cloth-backed blue boards, paper labels on spines, uncut. Gloucester: R. Raikes for G. Nicol, 1789. \$1750.00

First edition and a lovely set in fresh original condition. Marshall (1745-1818), wrote a series of studies of farming in various English countries published between 1787 and 1798. The two volumes on



Gloucester were the fifth and sixth of the eventual twelve volume series.

Pages 323-32 contain a valuable “Verbal Provincialisms of the Vale of Gloucester.” Marshall was interested in dialects and he was the first to form a collection of words peculiar to the Yorkshire dialect. It was



appended to the *Rural Economy of Yorkshire* and contains about eleven hundred words.

Fine set.

* Fussell, II, pp. 114-20.

60. MARSHALL, William. *The Rural Economy of the West of England: including Devonshire; and Parts of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall. Together with Minutes in Practice.* Double-page frontis. map. 1 p.l., xxxiv, 332 pp.; xxiv, 358, [3] pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. mottled calf, floral fillet round sides, flat spines gilt, red & green morocco lettering pieces on spines. London: G. Nicol et al., 1796. \$1500.00

First edition and a lovely set of the penultimate survey undertaken by Marshall of the farming practices of six different regions of England.

Fine set.

61. [MARSHALL, William]. *Planting and Rural Ornament. Being a Second Edition, with large Additions, of Planting and Ornamental Gardening,*

a Practical Treatise. [iii]-xxxii, 408, [8] pp.; [iii]-xx, 454, [4] pp. Two vols. 8vo, early 19th-cent. polished half-calf, spine nicely gilt, red morocco lettering pieces on spines. London: G. Nicol et al., 1796. \$1500.00

Second edition, greatly enlarged; first published in one volume in 1785. This “is a treatise on the art of planting and laying-out plantations, and much of the work is devoted to a catalogue of trees and shrubs alphabetically arranged...This [edition] contains additional information on planting, and on rural ornament (the laying out of grounds), and descriptions of some noted estates visited by the author together with his critical remarks and suggested improvements. Included in this list of estates in Persfield, near Chepstow, formerly the seat of Mr. Valentine Morris; Stowe, near Buckingham, the seat of the Marquess of Buckingham; Fisherwick, the Marquess of Donegall’s estate near Lichfield; the Leasowes where Shenstone lived and died; Hagley near Stourbridge laid out by the first Baron Lyttelton, and the near-by property of Enville belonging to the Earl of Stamford.”—Henry, II, pp. 527-28.

The second volume consists largely of a dictionary of plants.

Fine and handsome set. Lacking half-titles.

* Henry 1229.

The First English Gardening Manual

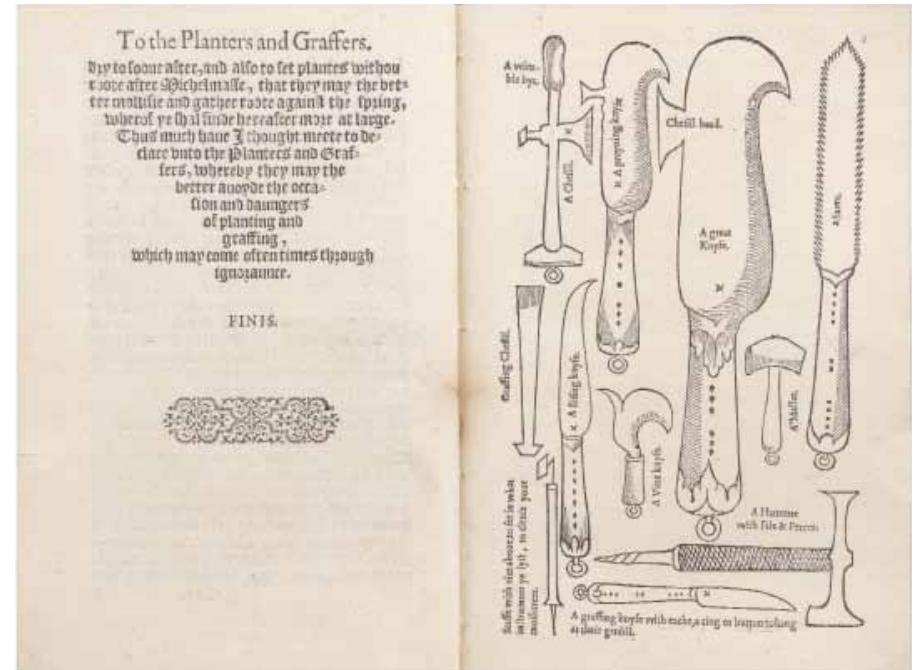
62. MASCALL, Leonard. *A Booke of the Arte and maner, howe to plante and graffe all sorts of trees, how to set stones, and sow Pepynes to make wyld trees to graffe on, as also remedies and medicines. With divers other newe practises, by one of the Abbey of S. Vincent in Fraunce...With an addition in the ende of this booke, of certayne Dutch practises, sette forth and Englished by...* Woodcut vignette on title, one full-page woodcut plate, & several smaller woodcuts in the text. Black letter. 11 p.l., 90, [10] pp. Small 4to, early 20th-cent. brown crushed morocco by Riviere & Son, sides panelled in gilt & blind with gilt fleurons in each corner, spine gilt, a.e.g. London: H. Beyneman for J. Wight, [1569]. \$45,000.00

¶ **A booke of the Art and maner, howe to plante and graffe all sortes of trees, how to set stones, and sowe Peppines to make wyld trees to graffe on, as also remedies and medicines. With diuerse other newe practises, by one of the Abbey of S. Vincent in France, practised with his owne handes, deuoyded into seuen Chapters, as hereafter more playnly shall appeare. With an addition in the ende of this booke, of certayne Dutche practises, sette forth and Englished, by Leonard Mascall.**



In laudem incisionis distichon,
Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanarū tellus,
Fructificat nobis incisione datur.

¶ **Imprinted at London by Henry Bynneman for Iohn Wight.**



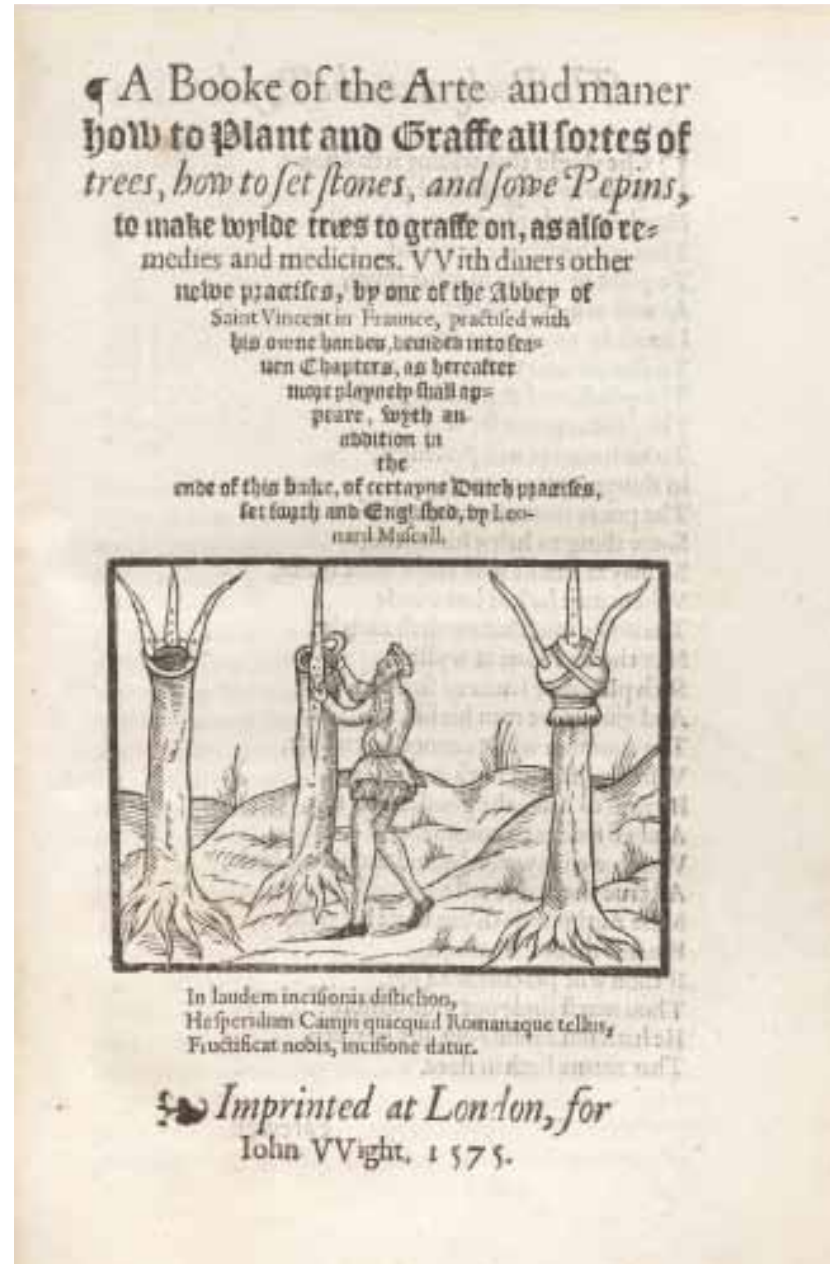
First edition of the first English gardening manual; this is a very rare book: ESTC locates no copy. WorldCat locates copies only at BL (lacking the first four leaves and final two leaves), Wisconsin, and BSB. Henrey also locates our copy and another at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Mascall took most of his text from David Brossard's *Art et Manière de Semer et Faire Pépinières de Sauvageaux* (Paris: 1552), and added certain Dutch practices. "Brossard, a Benedictine monk at the abbey of Saint-Vincent near Le Mans, who lived during the second half of the sixteenth century, was a skilful horticulturist... The English translation proved extremely popular and it appeared in many editions. Comparatively little is known of the translator, Leonard Mascall (d. 1589), who was the owner of a mansion called Plumpton Place, a few miles northwest of Lewes, in Sussex. He became clerk of the kitchen in the household of Matthew Park, Archbishop of Canterbury. It is said that in 1525 Mascall

introduced pippin apples into England and established an orchard at his home in Sussex.”—Henry, I, pp. 63-64 & no. 15 in the bibliography.

A fine copy, lightly washed. A pencilled note at the back states this copy was purchased at Sotheby’s, 3 April 1935, lot 283 (30 pounds to Quaritch, one of the highest prices in this fine sale). This was the important botanical and music library of Ellen Ann Willmott (1858-1934), of Warley Place, Essex. She was an influential member of the Royal Horticultural Society; cultivated more than 100,000 species and cultivars of plants at her estate, which held one of the most celebrated gardens in the country; and sponsored expeditions to China and the Middle East to discover new species.

63. MASCALL, Leonard. *A Booke of the Arte and maner how to Plant and Graffe all sortes of Trees, how to set Stones & sow Pepins, to make wyld trees to graffe on, as also remedies and medicines. With divers other newe practises, by one of the Abbey of Saint Vincent in Fraunce...wyth an addition in the ende of this*



book, of certayne Dutch practices, set forth and Englished by... Woodcut vignette on title, one full-page woodcut, & several smaller woodcuts in the text. Black letter. 11 p.l., 88, [10] pp. Small 4to, early 20th-cent. dark green crushed morocco by Riviere & Son, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, gilt dentelles, a.e.g. London: J. Wight, 1575. \$15,000.00

A fine and large copy of the third edition of the first English gardening manual; the first edition appeared in 1569 and all 16th-century printings are rather rare on the market.

* Henrey, I, pp. 63-64 & no. 17 in the bibliography.

The creator of these beautiful drawings of medicinal plants is not known but he was certainly an accomplished natural history artist. Each plant portrayed has accompanying notes in Chinese (and sometimes in Japanese) of the name of the plant, medical uses, references to published Japanese botanical works, details on their habitat, the optimal climate for the plants, and the seasons when they bloom or produce fruits.

The quality of the illustrations is at a very high and detailed level. The plants illustrated include several kinds of orchids, species of ginseng which came from Korea in 1727-28, thorow-wax (good for de-

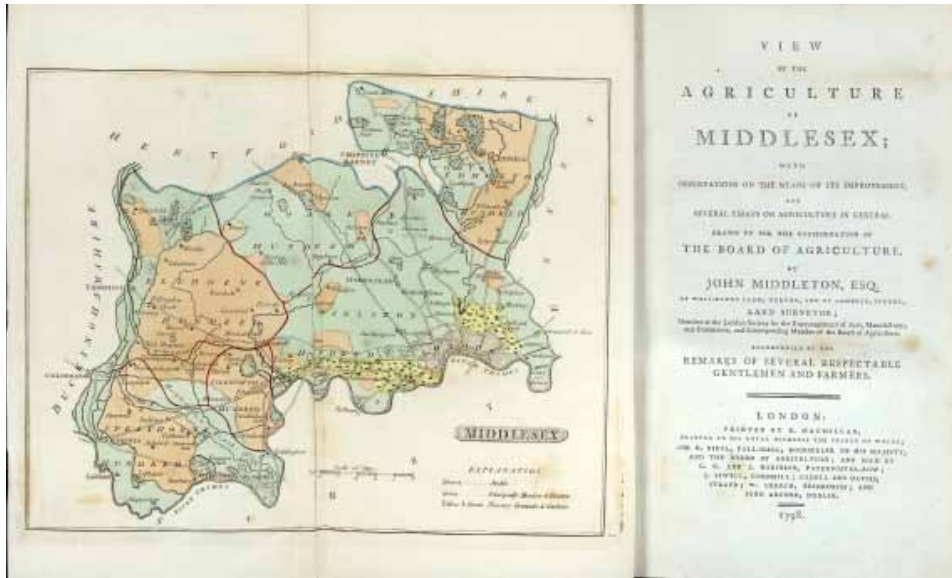


64. MEDICINAL PLANTS SCROLL. A finely executed and long scroll depicting numerous medicinal plants, rendered in brush & ink and delicate washes of many colors. Scroll on paper (290 x 8000 mm.), backed some time ago with paper with gold flecks (some relatively minor worming carefully repaired throughout by the backing). [Japan: mid-Edo]. \$15,000.00

toxifying the liver), etc. There are also notes regarding how to use the plants to make herbal medicines and the medicines' varied uses to treat many kinds of disease.

In excellent condition, preserved in a wooden box.





Considered to be the Best

65. MIDDLETON, John. *View of the Agriculture of Middlesex: with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, and Several Essays on Agriculture in General. Drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture... Accompanied by the Remarks of Several Respectable Gentlemen and Farmers.* Two hand-colored folding engraved maps & one folding printed table. xvii pp., 1 leaf of errata, 597 pp. 8vo, cont. speckled calf, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed by B. Macmillan for G. Nicol et al., 1798. \$1650.00

First edition and rather scarce. Middleton (1751-1833), land surveyor and agriculturalist, was a member of the London Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The present work has long been considered to be the best of all of the Board of Agriculture's surveys of the English counties (see ODNB). Middleton was a prolific writer on rural matters and was inspired by a wish to improve the lot of his fellow countrymen.

Fine copy.

66. MORDANT, John. *The Complete Steward: or, the Duty of a Steward to his Lord. Containing Several New Methods for the Improvement of his Lord's Estate, and Shewing the indirect Practices of Stewards, tending to lessen any Estate. Also a New System of Agriculture and Husbandry, wherein are laid down General Rules and Directions for the Management and Improvement of Farms. With Tables for the Measurement of Timber, Interest of Money; and the Value of ancient and modern Coin compared. Together with several Law Precedents relating to the Duty and Office of a Steward.* One folding printed table & numerous tables in the text. iv, [4], 496, [14] pp.; 2 p.l., 432, [3] pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. polished speckled calf, spines gilt, morocco lettering pieces on spines (lacking a label from Vol. I). London: Printed for W. Sandby, 1761. \$1950.00

First edition. "Mordant, of whose life nothing is known, makes the usual excuse for issuing his book, though why an excuse should be necessary puzzles me; there was no recent good book on the subject, although Mr. Lawrence had in some measure treated of it before him. Mordant admits that Lawrence was a very able man to have handled the subject in a full and general way and to advantage, but his reflections and observations were too few and concise. Mordant cast his own book in alphabetical form, and includes trees, animals, crops, building, &c., making an effective and useful dictionary for landowner and steward alike. The second volume contains a large number of diverse tables for ready-reckoning areas, timber, board measure, &c., and a comprehensive set of specimen documents like leases, re-leases, and so on."—Fussell, II, p. 51.

Fine set of a scarce book, with the signature of "Mr. Lewis Borthwick, 1791" on front paste-down of Vol. I and on first title.

*Apparently the First English Book
Devoted Entirely to Tea*



67. OVERTON, John. *An Essay upon the Nature and Qualities of Tea. Wherein are shown, I. The Soil and Climate where it grows. II. The various Kinds of it. III. The Rules for Chusing what is best. IV. The Means of Preserving it. V. The several Virtues for which it is fam'd.* Folding engraved frontis. (short tear to image carefully repaired without loss). 3 p.l., 39 pp. Small 8vo, cont. half-calf & marbled boards, flat spine gilt. London: R. Roberts, 1699. \$4500.00

First edition of what is apparently the first English book solely devoted to tea. Ovington (1653-1731), chaplain to James II, upon the king's removal, was engaged by the East India Company and sailed for India, where he lived in Surat for two and a half years. While there, he became interested in the tea culture of the subcontinent.

"During the second half of the seventeenth century three drinks, coffee, chocolate, and tea, gradually became fashionable in England, and books were written on the history and nature of these beverages.... In 1699 there appeared [the present work]. The author, John Ovington...in his dedication, addressed to the Countess of Grantham, delivered an elaborate eulogy on the virtues of tea."—Henrey, I, p. 210 & no. 277.

Ovington states that tea drinking is good for digestion; prevents kidney stone formation, gout, and vertigo; and may even retard scurvy.

Very good copy and scarce.

The Duke of Newcastle's Palladius

68. PALLADIUS, Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus. Manuscript on vellum of *Opus Agriculturae*, 112 leaves (the first blank), small 4to (155 x 115 mm.), single column (text block: 120-125 x 80 mm.), text written in brown ink in a single minuscule chancery hand throughout, first capital letter of each chapter set out in margin, some browning & spot-

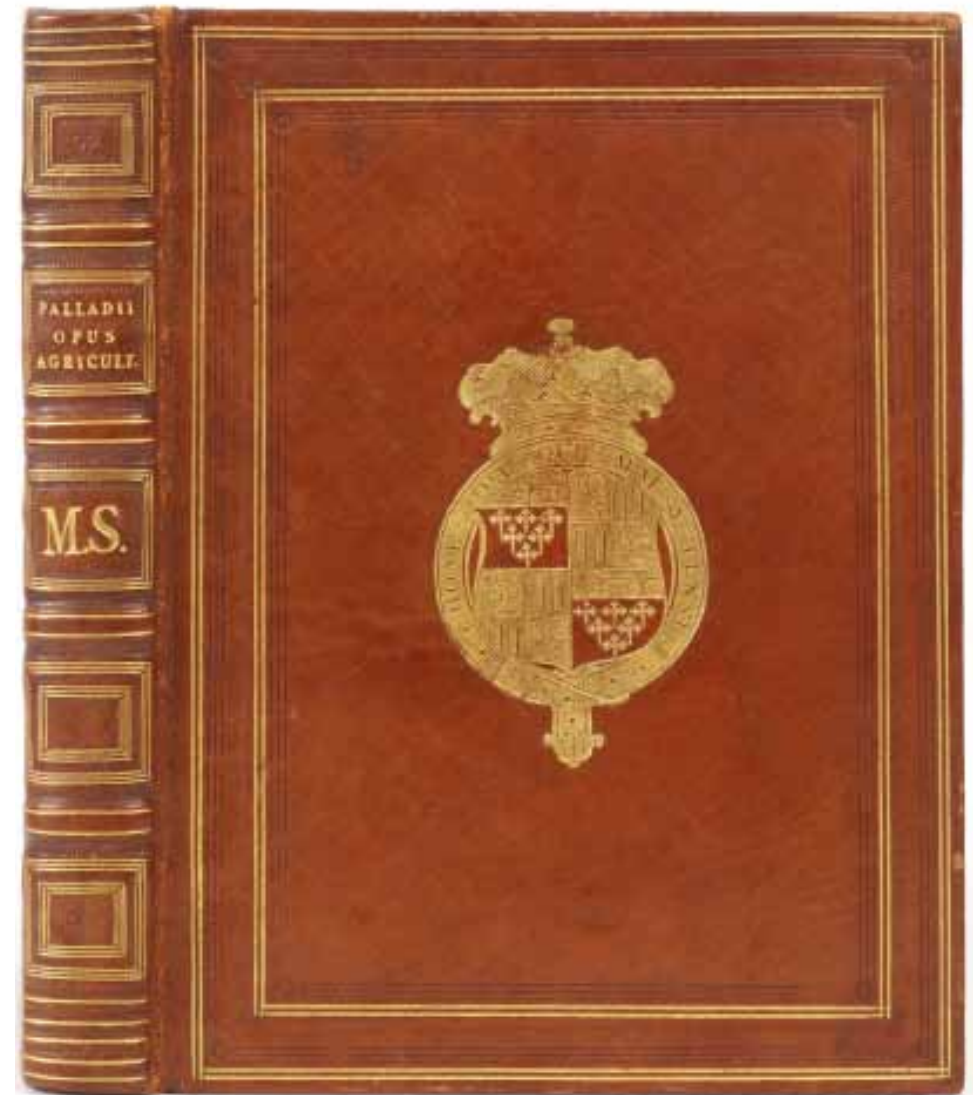
ting due to the varying quality of the vellum used or recycled (several leaves are palimpsests), some natural flaws to vellum including small holes, around which the scribe has written text. 19th-cent. russia, sides panelled in gilt & blind, gilt arms in center of the Pelham-Clinton family. Italy, perhaps Tuscany: early 15th century. \$95,000.00

A fine manuscript, from the celebrated library of the dukes of Newcastle in Clumber, of this important fourth-century Roman treatise on agriculture. It enjoyed wide popularity in the Middle Ages and early Renaissance, owing to its clear arrangement, with the farming and gardening tasks subdivided according to the twelve months of the year. It “was clearly more useful than that of any of Palladius’ predecessors. This fact alone may explain the preservation of his text and its popularity compared with that of Columella.”—R.H. Rodgers, “Palladius Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus” in *Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum*, Vol. III, pp. 195-99.

Palladius wrote his agricultural treatise with considerable borrowings from his predecessors, mostly Columella, but he consulted other technical writers as well, some of whose texts have not survived. In addition, Palladius seems to have had some practical experience in farming; he mentions his own property in Italy and Sardinia. The *Opus Agriculturae* was composed of thirteen books: a general introduction and one book for each year’s twelve months.

This text survives in about 100 extant manuscripts, from the ninth to the 16th century. Most of them do not have Book XIV, which was written possibly later and is concerned with special topics of veterinary medicine not already covered in Books I-XIII. The text of Book XIV was separated early and was never widely accessible in the Middle Ages. It was not known to be by Palladius until the 20th century. It was “rediscovered in 1905 by R. Sabbadini, who thought that it was the work of a twelfth-century excerptor of Columella. Identification with the lost book of Palladius was made in 1925 by Svennung.”—Rodgers, p. 198.

Books I-XIII have substantial passages on the care of animals. Pal-



Mensis Januarij

De obliquando vineis
 amare mense lani tempore obliquando sunt
 vineis quod viti quatuor appellat: creta do
 ut videri debet. Item diligenter aperit. et
 purgare debet. ut lani effectus in suis tri
 bus a fructibus provenit.

De pennis abstrahendis longi margini
 Aprax aut margini aut arduis longi pennis. et pennis
 quibus sit. et apertis. et munitis.

De pennis abstrahendis longi margini
 ut amara. et munitis.

Pennis et similes pennis et apponit. et pennis
 sed lani mense lani tempore obliquando sunt
 vineis quod viti quatuor appellat: creta do
 ut videri debet. Item diligenter aperit. et
 purgare debet. ut lani effectus in suis tri
 bus a fructibus provenit.

nam cum si lani tempore obliquando sunt
 vineis quod viti quatuor appellat: creta do
 ut videri debet. Item diligenter aperit. et
 purgare debet. ut lani effectus in suis tri
 bus a fructibus provenit.

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 Aprax aut margini aut arduis longi pennis. et pennis
 quibus sit. et apertis. et munitis.

De pennis abstrahendis longi margini
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 vineis quod viti quatuor appellat: creta do
 ut videri debet. Item diligenter aperit. et
 purgare debet. ut lani effectus in suis tri
 bus a fructibus provenit.

Palladij Rustici Tauri Emulionis
 In opus agrorumque maxime feliciter
 Titulus libri primi

1 De principis re rustice: charta prima 1
 De quatuor rebusq. bus agricultura consistit: 1
 De arvis probazione: 1
 De aqua probanda: 1
 De qualitate terrarum: 2
 De industria et necessarijs ad rura sententijs: 2
 De usque elevatione vel situ: 6
 De edificio: 6
 De liberis et etiam mansionibus pauperum: 6
 De ralee et arena: 7
 De latericijs parietibus: 7
 De lumine et altitudine: 8
 De cameris et cernijs: 8
 De ope albano: 8
 De rertonjs: 8
 De vianda valle q. pp. aquas diligi solet: 9
 De ostensu et maleha frigidano: 9
 De cella vino: 9
 De horreo: 10
 De olei furzio: 10
 De stabulis equorum et bovis: 10

ladius also describes a Roman machine reaper and the use of water mills for grinding corn, thereby easing the burden of men and animals. "He mentions corn-mills driven by the water of public baths and aqueducts."—Singer et al., *A History of Technology*, II, p. 601.

This copy comes from the famous library of the dukes of Newcastle (their third sale "Twenty-Nine Highly Important Illuminated Manuscripts," Sotheby's, 6 Dec. 1937, lot 960, 28 to Maggs Bros.).

In fine condition.

One of Plat's Rarest Books

69. [PLAT (or PLATT or PLATTE), Hugh, Sir]. *The new and admirable Arte of setting of Corne: with all the necessaries Tooles and other Circumstances belonging to the same: the particular titles whereof, are set down in the Page following.* Fine woodcut vignette on title (see below). [32] pp. Small 4to, early 20th-cent. calf, double gilt fillet round sides, a.e.g. London: P. Short, 1600. \$18,500.00

First edition and of the greatest rarity, this is the first of three issues as described by ESTC (which locates only two copies of all the issues in North America). "Sir Hugh Platt (1552-1608), held by Richard Weston to be 'the most ingenious husbandman of the age he lived in'...was admitted at Lincoln's Inn. Much of his life was devoted to literary work and to the study of husbandry and gardening. He was also interested in all kinds of inventions and experiments...In 1600 appeared Platt's *New and admirable arte of setting of corne*, a treatise in which this author advocates growing corn by setting the seed at regular distances apart, the usual method of sowing corn at that time being by broadcast. On the title-page of this small quarto volume is a woodcut of a growing plant of corn, over which is a spade lying in a scroll bearing the words 'Adam's toole revived'."—Henry, I, p. 155 & no. 301.

The book is divided into eight chapters and is signed by Plat at end.

Fine copy. Natural marginal paper flaw to D2 carefully repaired.

* ESTC S122434. Fussell, I, p. 15—"Deals with the then new idea of setting corn

seed at equal distances apart, both in the row and between the rows, so that seed might be conserved and the crop enhanced." McDonald, *Agricultural Writers, from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200-1800*, p. 58.



*The First Book in English Devoted Entirely
to Poultry Husbandry*

70. PRUDENT LE CHOYSELAST, —, M. *A Discourse of Housebandrie. No lesse profitable then delectable: declaryng how by Housebandrie, or, rather Housewiferie of Hennes, for five hundred Frankes or Frenche poundes... once employed one maie gaine in the yere fower thousande and five hundreth Frankes (which in Englishe money, maketh five hundreth poundes) of honest profite: all costes and charges deducted.* Written in the Frenche tongue by Maister Prudens Choiselat. And lately translated into Englishe by R.E. Woodcut device on title. Largely printed in black letter. [32] pp. Small 4to, early 20th-cent. calf (stains to the first six leaves, upper edge trimmed touching the first two words of title & headlines of several other leaves), triple gilt fillet round sides, a.e.g. London: J. Kyngston for M. Hennynges, 1580. \$25,000.00

Second edition in English (first edition, in French: 1569; first edition in English: 1577), of this notable work: it presents the first business plan published in France. The work was very influential, with many French editions, two English editions, and a German edition of 1615.

The author, Prudent le Choyselest (1530-ca. 1577), a former soldier and royal prosecutor of Sézanne in Champagne, was familiar with the devastation of the French rural economy caused by the religious wars. In this book, Prudent proposes to an impoverished friend that he create a poultry-farming company to regain his lost fortune. The friend could raise hens and roosters and sell the eggs and excess chickens in Paris. Prudent presents the concept of management and a way of calculating the profitability of the planned company in a modern style. While not the first to include “profit” in the title, Prudent goes further than any other writer of the time in emphasizing the importance of the return on investment. He considers the necessary initial cash outlay, costs of feeding the chickens and the transport of the eggs to market, managing labor and logistics, price fluctuations, etc.

There is much on the care of poultry and veterinary medicine. Pru-



dent describes the breeds of chickens, the importance of controlling and treating diseases so that the company will remain profitable, sanitary control, etc.

Fine copy and an extremely rare book; ESTC locates only the BL and Harvard copies in addition to this example. A note written in ca. 1906 on the free front endpaper by Williamson of Quaritch, who was instrumental in providing many of the early printed rarities to the Lawes Library, states, "Very scarce, the only copy I have known for sale, a very valuable book. HW." Signature of "Will: Forsyth 1810" on verso of title. Signature on second free front endpaper of Harrison Weir, Iddesleigh, Sevenoaks, Kent, June, 1890, an animal painter and author. Stamp on verso of title of the Rothamsted Experimental Station.

* Fussell, "The Classical Tradition in West European Farming: the Sixteenth Century" in *The Economic History Review*, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Dec. 1969), pp. 547 & 550). Huzard, *Notice analytique et bibliographique de l'ouvrage de Prudent Le Choyselat sur les avantages que l'on peut retirer des poules* (Paris: 1830). Marco & Noumen, *The First Business Plan in France of Prudent le Choyselat 1569-1612* (Saint-Denis: 2015).

The Seed Drill Improved

71. RATTI, Giambattista. *Trattato della Seminazione de' Campi, e della Coltivazione de' Prati*. Seven folding engraved plates. xv, [1], 138, [3] pp. 8vo, cont. vellum over boards (head & foot of spine a little worn, vellum a little warped), spine lettered in gilt. Casale: G.A. Meardi, 1764.

[bound with]:

RATTI, Alfonso. *Nuova Giunta...cioè Descrizione de' cambiamenti fatti al Seminatore con i quali esso si è reso più semplice*. One folding engraved plate, numbered "8." 45, [1] pp. 8vo. Casale: G.A. Meardi, 1766.

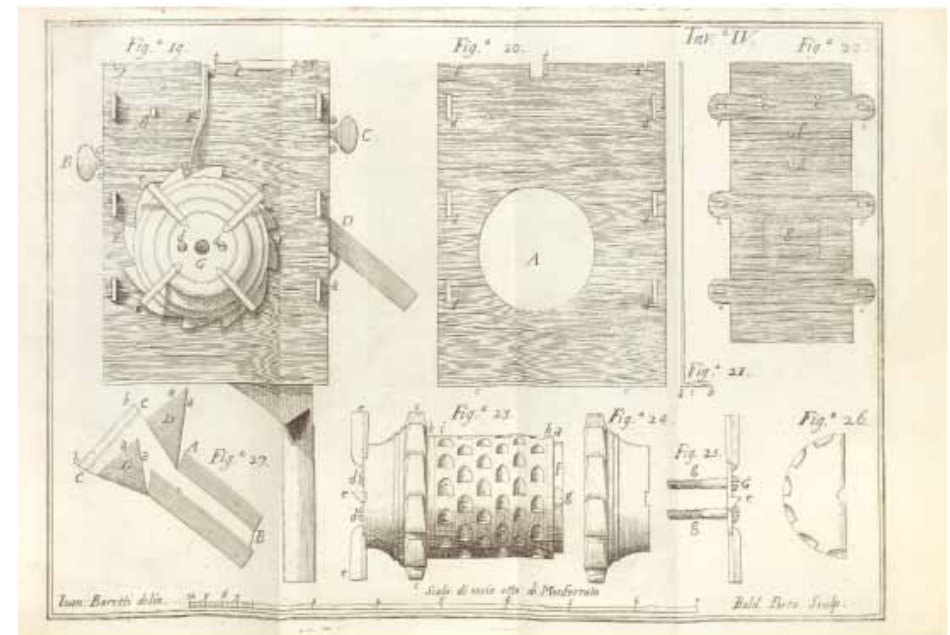
\$2500.00

First editions; the second work, by Alfonso Ratti, is an addition to his father's earlier treatise. Following Jethro Tull's invention and perfection of the seed drill, there were numerous others who developed

modifications and further improvements. In the first work, Ratti, a native of Casale Monferrato in the Piedmont, provides a history of the seed drill, its permutations, and its introduction into Italy. He then describes his version of the machine, which had the ability to plant many kinds of seeds, and his experiences as a farmer in the years 1755-60, when planting with the drill.

The excellent plates in each work depict the seed drill and its many parts.

Very good copies and rare. With the bookplate of Francesco Maria Berio (1765-1820), marchese di Salza, who was a leading intellectual figure in Naples and wrote several *libretti* for Gioacchino Rossini. Salza formed a large and important library, sold upon his death to William Ward (1750-1823), 3rd Viscount Dudley and Ward. With Viscount Dudley and Ward's bookplate on rear paste-down. Old stamp of the Rothamsted Experimental Station on front paste-down.



72. RICHARDSON, William. *Plan for Reclaiming the Bog of Allen, and the Other Great Morasses, in Ireland; addressed to the Right Hon. Earl of Rosse*. 34 pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Dublin: W. Porter, 1809.

\$1350.00

First edition and quite rare. Richardson (1740-1820), political activist and geologist, devoted his final years to agricultural research. He “experimented with sixteen grasses, as described in *An Elementary Treatise on the Indigenous Grasses of Ireland* (1806). From 1808 he was a zealous advocate of fiorin grass (Gaelic *fioreann*) (*Agrostis stolonifera* L) as food for animals, a preventive of famine, and a means of abating the poor laws. He believed it to be the most nutritious of grasses, with the advantages of late growth and harvesting; he pressed for its universal cultivation.”—ODNB.

Richardson believed fiorin grass should be planted on the various bogs of Ireland as a way of reclaiming the land and making it useful. He provides a most interesting description of the kinds of bogs in Ireland: moor, softer moor, red bog, black bog, and shaking quagmire; he recommends fiorin grass be planted on each.

Cropped presentation inscription on title from the author.

Fine copy.

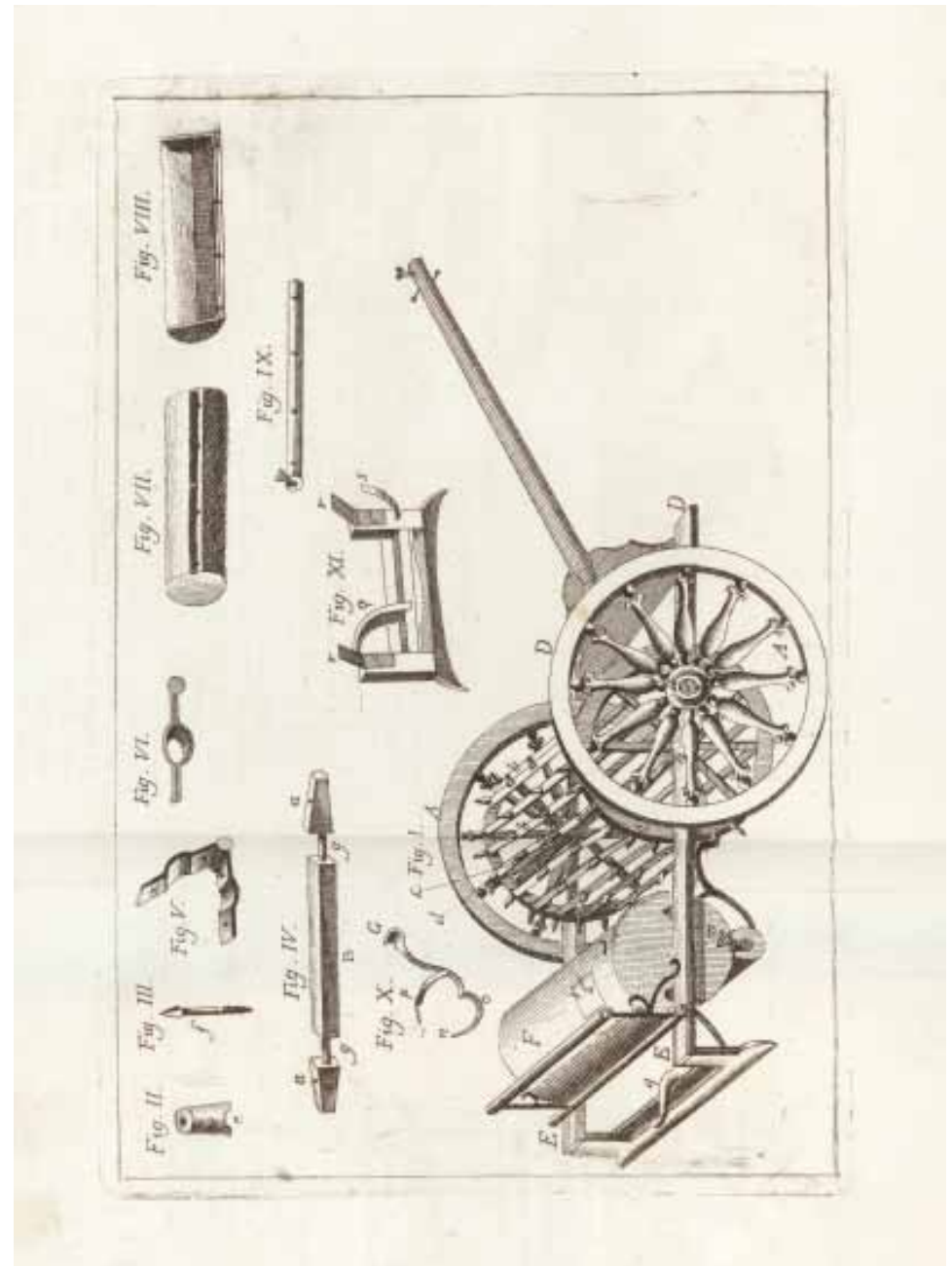
* Fussell, III, pp. 60-62.

73. [RONCONI, Ignazio]. *Il Piantatore o sia Nuovo Metodo di Piantare il Formento*. One folding engraved plate. 22 pp. 4to, attractive antique half-calf & paste-paper boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. Venice: G. Lironcurti, 1770.

\$1750.00

First edition of this extremely rare work on the seed drill, an improvement on Jethro Tull’s invention. This seed drill, whose component parts are depicted on nine figures on the plate, was designed to efficiently plant corn seeds.

Fine copy. Stamp of the Rothamsted Experimental Station on blank portion of title.



“A Most Interesting Little Book”–McDonald

74. (SAINFOIN). *St. Foine Improved, a Discourse shewing the Utility and Benefit which England hath and may receive by the Grasse called St. Foine, and answering the Objections urged against it. Being useful for all Ingenious Men.* Written by a Person of Honour lately deceased. 1 p.l., 20 pp. Small 4to, attractive half-calf & marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine, several lower edges uncut. London: S. & B. G[riffin] for N. Brooke, 1671. \$3250.00

First edition and a nice copy. This work has been attributed by many to Sir John Pettus (ca. 1613-85), natural philosopher and politician, but this is probably erroneous. Sainfoin is a highly nutritious plant, which served as an important forage for livestock.

“A most interesting little book...whoever wrote it knew what he was talking about, and had evidently made himself thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities and value of the plant as a farmer’s crop.”–McDonald, *Agricultural Writers...1200-1800*, p. 110.

Fine copy.

* Henrey, I, pp. 192-93–“An interesting little tract” & no. 335.

75. (SAINFOIN). *St. Foine Improved: a Discourse shewing the Utility and Benefit which England hath and may receive by the Grasse called St. Foine, and answering the Objections urged against it. Being useful for all Ingenious Men.* Written by a Person of Honour lately deceased. Title within ruled border. 1 p.l., 20 pp., one blank leaf. Small 4to, attractive antique calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: S. & B. G[riffin] for N. Brooke, 1674. \$2500.00

Second edition. Fine copy.

* Henrey, I, no. 336.

Second Edition of the First English Book on Hops

76. SCOT (or SCOTT), Reginald. *A Perfite platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie Instructions for the making and mayntenaunce thereof, with notes and rules for reformation of all abuses, commonly practised therein, very necessarie and expedient for all men to have, which in any wise have to doe with Hops.* Numerous woodcut illus. in the text. Largely printed in black letter. 7 p.l. (first leaf blank except for signature mark), 63, [1] pp. Small 4to, early 20th cent. polished mottled calf by Riviere, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine richly gilt, red morocco lettering pieces on spine, dentelles gilt, a.e.g. London: H. Denham, 1576. \$16,500.00

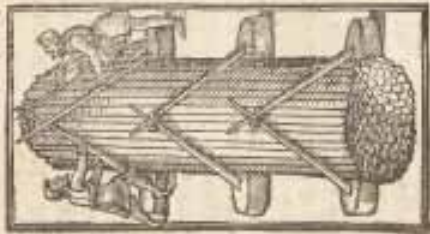
Second edition, “nowe newly corrected and augmented,” of the first English book on hops. The first edition appeared two years earlier; both editions are very rare. This is “an eminently practical treatise, illustrating the various methods of setting the roots, making the hills and ramming the poles, tying the bine, and its pulling up and preservation, with a number of curious cuts. It was the work of a practical man, written for practical men, and in this respect is far in advance of most of Scot’s contemporaries, who were still much interested in the superstitions of the time, and the traditional pseudo-science of the Middle Ages.”–Fussell, I, p. 12.

Clinch, in his *English Hops, a History of Cultivation and Preparation for the Market from the Earliest Times* (1919), states that in many respects “the information is as useful today as it was nearly three-and-a-half centuries ago when it was published.”

Scot (d. 1599), is most famous for his *The Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584), in which he attacked the general belief in witchcraft and other forms of credulity and superstition, including astrology, alchemy, and Catholicism. For more on Scot and his fascinating life, see ODNB.

Fine copy. Signature of T. Barling on first leaf.

* Henrey, I, p. 64 & no. 338. McDonald, *Agricultural Writers*, from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200-1800, pp. 34-36.



and thorne above,
like an Hapethede,
or the rodge of an
house, and suffi-
entive defence them-
selues from the wea-
ther.

If you thinke that
you haue not poales
prouer to tye the
roune, pull downe
the wythes or bandes
lowert, & your roune
will be leste, and this
doe before you laye in
your poales.

¶ Of tying of Hoppes to the
Poales.

When your Hoppes are growne about
one or two fote high, binde vp (with a
Rashe or a Stalle) such as declie from
the poales, winding them as often about the
same poales as you can, and directing them al-
longes according to the course of the Sunne, but
if your leyfure may serue to doe it at any other
time of the daye: doe it not in the morning when
the dewe triumphet upon them.

¶

If you laye sove graine abroad in
the beue and the Sunne, within two or three
dayes, they will be spicke, tough, and hardie
for this purpose of tying, which may not be soe.



Howe, for it is most certaine that the Hoppe that
lyeth long upon the grounde before he be tyed in
the Poale, prospereth nothing so well as it which
sooner attayneth thereto.

¶ Of bylling and byllet.

When you must begin to make your hills,
and for the better bylling thereof, you must
prepare a toole of Iron fashioned some-
what lyke to a Copers Tode, but not so much
bowed, neyther so narrow at the heade, and
therefore liketh to the necke part of a Throuell, the
pointe wherof must be made with a rounde hole
to receiue a beue, lyke to the beue of a Spantack,
and

¶.

A Perfitte platforme

of a Hoppe Garden,
and necessarie Instructions for the
making and mayntenaunce thereof,
with notes and rules for reformation
of all abuses, commonly practised
therein, very necessarie and
expedient for all men
to haue, which in any
wise haue to doe
with Hops.

Nowe newly corrected and augmented
By Reynolde Scot.

Proverbs. 11.

Who so laboureth after goodnesse, findeth his desire.

Sapient. 7.

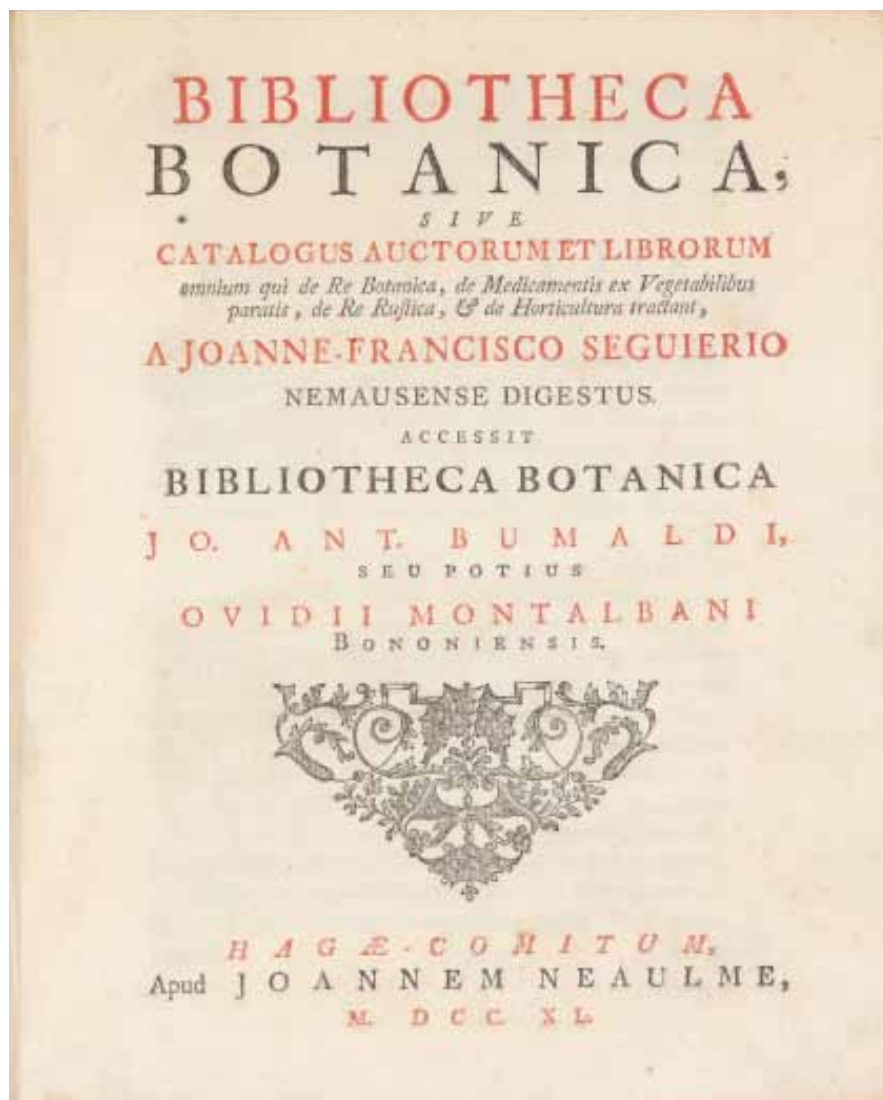
Wisedome is nymbler than all nymble things.
She goeth thorough and attayneth to all things.



Imprinted at London by Henrie
Denham, dwelling in Pater noſter
Rowe, at the Signe of
the Starre.

1576.

Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum.



“The Coverage of the Book is Excellent”—Stafleu & Cowan

77. SÉGUIER, Jean François. *Bibliotheca Botanica, sive Catalogus Auctorum et Librorum omnium qui de Re Botanica, de Medicamentis ex Vegetabilibus paratis, de Re Rustica, & de Horticultura tractant...* accessit *Bibliotheca Botanica Jo. Ant. Bumaldi, seu Potius Ovidii Montalbani...* Title printed in red & black. 16, 450 pp.; 66 (i.e. 74) pp. Two parts in one vol. Large thick 4to, cont. vellum over boards. The Hague: J. Neaulme, 1740. \$3000.00

First edition of this important early botanical bibliography. Divided into three sections, the first deals with floras, the second medical botany, and the third horticultural and agricultural works.

“The bibliography includes not only books and other independent bibliographical productions, but also references to publications in the periodical literature...

“The entries for the publications contain usually the title fully transcribed and in the original language, the place of publication, the publisher, the size...and sometimes a critical commentary and an indication of the location where he saw the book or found a reference to it. These statements of location are obviously of great importance because they will very often allow us at once to identify the library where the publications are presently located; an item of information of capital value for many of these rare books...

“A further interesting and especially useful feature is again the provision of marginal notes giving relevant references to reviews, publication, comments or other secondary publications relevant to the main entry...

“The coverage of the book is excellent.”—Stafleu & Cowan 11624.

In the second part, Séguier reprinted Montalbanus’ botanical bibliography, first published in 1657 using the pseudonym “Bumaldus.” It is the first general bibliography of botanical books (see Grolier Club, *Bibliography*, 60).

A fine copy, interleaved throughout.

The First Great French Work on Agronomy

78. SERRES, Olivier de, seigneur de Pradel. *Le Theatre d'Agriculture et Mesnage des Champs*. Finely engraved architectural title-page by Mallery with Henri IV seated on his throne in a garden, eight fine woodcut vignettes, fine woodcut initials, and 13 large woodcuts in Chapters XIII & XIV. 9 p.l., 3-1004, [20] pp. Folio, 18th cent. mottled calf (minor scuffing to binding extremities), spine gilt, contrasting lettering piece on spine. Paris: J. Metayer, 1600. \$75,000.00

First edition of the first great French work on agronomy — in its widest sense — to be published. In this book, Serres devotes substantial sections to hunting, cookery, practical medicine, irrigation, forestry, viticulture, vegetable gardening, medicinal plants, fruit trees, silk cultivation, the management of servants, etc., etc. The author also discusses the duties of the mistress of the house and remedies for all manner of diseases suffered by men and animals.

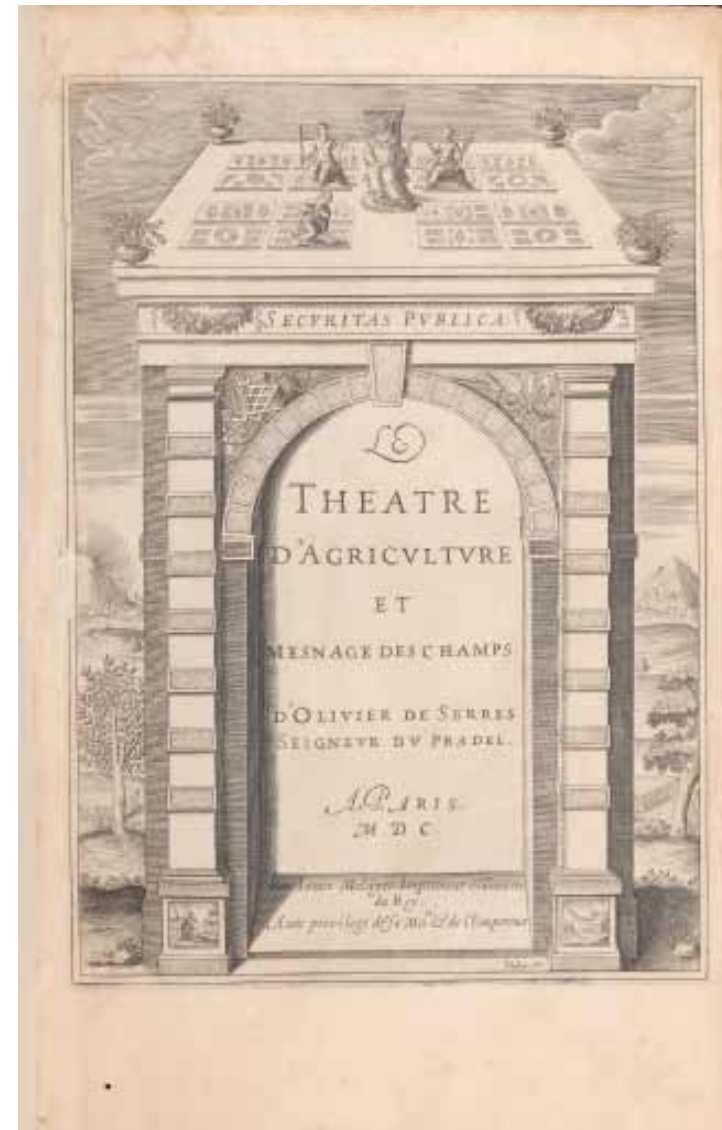
The work is divided into eight books, one of which is devoted entirely to wine and the culture of the grape. At the head of each book is a pretty woodcut vignette (145 x 68 mm.) enclosed within an ornamental border. These show various scenes on the estate: cows, the dairy, etc.; in the next ploughing and sowing are in progress; the third illustrates viticulture and the wine press; others show milking scenes, bee-hives, landscape gardening, forestry, and at the end a hunting scene with falcons.

Serres (1539-1619), a Protestant, took part in the religious struggles in his native Vivarais. After 1573, he retired to his family's property of Pradel where for more than a quarter of a century he tried to revive the estate. It was there that he wrote this great book, based on his own experience and on the classical texts concerning agriculture. Henri IV also had taken a strong interest in the economic regeneration of France and the present work became, in effect, a manifesto for the King's new policies. Serres became a royal counselor in 1599 and advised Henri IV on various agricultural and economic projects.

A very good and fresh copy. Minor foxing and a few unimportant

ant marginal dampstains. Single tiny wormhole in lower margin of first third of book.

* En Français dans le Texte 79. Simon, Bibliotheca Bacchica, II, 619. Vicaire, pp. 788-89.



Concerning the use of the Manuring-
Roller.

OF all Inventions for the easie and speedy Manuring of all sorts of Ground, there is none better or more usefull then the *Manuring Roller*, being rightly and seasonably used: The best season for using thereof is in the *Autumne* and *Winter*, when the ground is wet and not dry or hard frozen: Also, when the Snow beginneth to melt and the frost to thaw, the manner how to use it, is to fill it with Dung and other soyle, or with good and fertile Earth, and then to draw it up and down in your field from one end to the other, untill all the manure be vented out of the same, and then againe to fill it, and use it after the same manner, untill you have used and spent all your dung, hereby one load of Dung will do more good and improve your Land more then 3, or 4. Load laid on the ground, and spread after the accustomed manner: Also, ground that is not worth xij.d. the Acre, may in few yeares be made to become worth xx.s. or xxx.s. the Acre.

These manuring *Rollers* may be made of what bigness you please, for they may be made no bigger then for a man to drive or thrust afore him, and also they may be made so bigge as they may require one or two Horses to draw the same.

Now if the later end of the *Autumne* or *Winter* season prove dry, and the ground be too dry to Manure and improve the same, then you may moisten and water the same, as is declared in the *Chapter, Shewing how to water Ground in dry seasons where water is plentifull*: And in moistening, or watering the same, be sure to moisten and water no more then you shall at that present manure well with your manuring *Roller*, and water that well, and throughly that you would Manure.

Also, if you would Improve any barren Land speedily then you must bring in the best mould you can get, and spread the
same

same all over so much of your barren Land as you desire to Improve, and after you have spread the same, then to fill your manuring *Rollers* with Dung or other good soyle, and manure the same when the ground is Wet as is before prescribed.

Also, it is very expedient to Plow up your barren ground, if you have not plenty of good Earth to lay upon it and to manure it withall, and as soon as it is Plowed up, then to manure it with your manuring *Roller*: And what you Plow up one day, you should Manure the day following.

CHAP. II.

How to improve Barren Land not worth yearly xij.d. the Acre, and to make it become worth yearly xx.s. or xxx.s. the Acre.

One of the best and surest wayes to Improve any manner of barren Land both speedily and effectually is by making long Furrowes, or Trenches, eyther with the Plow or Spade 12. or 18. Inches deepe, and 12. or 18. Inches wide: these furrows and trenches should be made along frō the South to the North, & distant some 14, 15, or 16. foot each furrow or trench from the other: these furrowes being thus made should be filled up with the best, and richest Earth or soyle that may be got neare to the said barren land: and after they are thus filled, then at the season of the yeare for Planting, then to plant Quicksets, and all other small Plants of divers kinds all along in the said Trenches and furrowes; or otherwise to set or sow Acornes, Nuts, Hawes, and the seeds of other Trees in the said Trenches and furrowes that it may grow up to a Hedge-row or hedge, and so to preserve them and let them grow.

Now in the Spaces between the said furrowes you may practise severall points of Husbandry in manner following: as in one or 2, or 3. of the said Spaces between the said trenches or furrowes, if you would have Meadow ground or Pasture; then when the ground is wet eyther with Raine or with Snow,

A 2

you

*The Dung Roller, Irrigation, & Tilling;
Anticipated Tull?*

79. [SHAW, John, inventor]. *Certaine plaine and easie Demonstrations of divers Easie ways and meanes for the Improving of any manner of barren Land, although the same bee not worth xij.d. the Acre. And shewing how to make the same become worth XX.s., XXX.s., or XL.s. the Acre yearely. Published for the Increasing of the Wealth and Prosperitie of the Nation, and the benefit of the Poore, and of all those as are Owners of any barren Land.* 1 p.l., 7, [9], 6 pp. Small 4to, attractive antique calf, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Printed by T.F., sold by W. Ley, 1657. \$3250.00

First edition and rather scarce. Following Shaw's essay on the dung roller, which he invented, the remainder of the book consists of two texts, the first starting "How to Order any Land, so as it may reteyne all the moysture that falleth thereon: and to Improve it thereby," and the second starting "An Easie and Profitable Order in Tilling of Ground to improve it and make it Fertile."

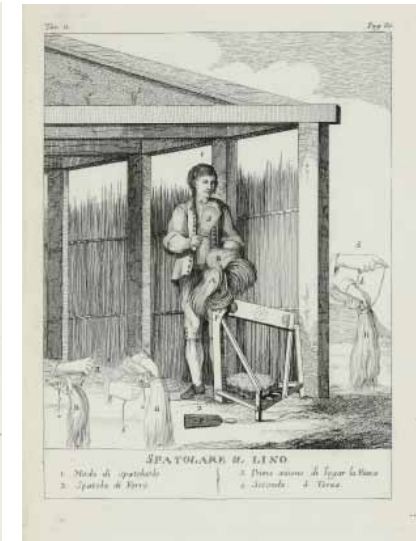
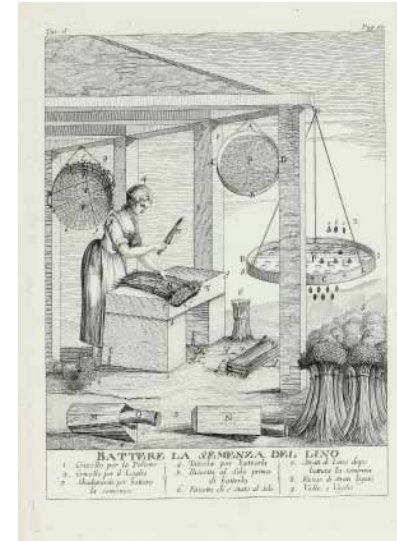
"The main points of interest about this work are its mention of the use of a manuring 'Rowler' or 'Barrow,' which seems to anticipate the modern manuring drill, and the advice it contains to plough in wide lands so that the following season the spaces between may be ploughed into lands, thus resting some part of the field each year and getting continuous heavy crops, which sounds rather similar to, although not precisely the same, as Tull's *Horse-Houghing Husbandry*. It is a pity the book contains no description or drawing of the manuring rowler or barrow. The system of cultivation of barren lands Shaw recommends is curious."—Fussell, *The Old English Farming Books from Fitzherbert to Tull 1523 to 1730*, p. 53.

Fine copy, the variant with the swash "E" on the title and "turally inclined thereunto" on the final line of 2A4v. Short tear in A2 repaired, and catchword of A3 a little shaved.

* McDonald, *Agricultural Writers, from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200-1800*, p. 109—"written to exploit a certain invention called a dung roller, and he also treats on digging, trenching, dunging, draining, and watering according to the custom of the day."

Flax

80. TRECCO, Giovanni Battista. *Coltivazione e Governo del Lino Marzuolo*. Fine engraved title & 12 finely engraved plates. 1 p.l., viii, 80 pp. Large 4to, orig. semi-stiff boards, many edges uncut. Vicenza: D. Bardella, 1792. \$3250.00



First edition of this handsomely illustrated work which describes the cultivation of the land to grow flax, and the entire process — harvesting, retting, breaking, scutching, cleaning, spinning, weaving, and bleaching — of flax to manufacture linen. The twelve plates depict methods of cultivation and processing of flax, including the tools employed and workers in contemporary dress. Flax was, without any competitor, the most important of all vegetable fibers until the close of the 18th century when cotton took its place as the supreme vegetable fiber of commerce.

Trecco (1747-1830), abbot at the cathedral at Vicenza, was greatly interested in improving the agricultural methods used in Italy. His tireless efforts won him considerable local fame.

Fine and handsome copy in original state.

Church of England Land Enclosed

81. TURNER, Baptist Noel. *An Argumentative Appeal addressed to the Right Reverend the Bishops, and the Body of Parochial Clergy, on the Modes of Raising Money for the Improvement of Church Lands, in Cases of Enclosure; suggesting a Plan less exceptionable than any hitherto adopted.* iv, 51, [1] pp. 8vo, attractive antique calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: B. White and Son et al., 1788. \$1850.00

First edition. Land enclosure in 18th-century Britain was highly controversial: it consolidated small landholdings into larger farms, ceasing to be common land for communal use. Oftentimes, landowners, including the Church, were not adequately compensated upon suffering enclosure on their properties.

Turner (1739-1826), took his degree at Emmanuel College, Cambridge and was rector of Wing. This work was written on the occasion of the enclosure of one of his livings, given to him by the Crown in 1788, and in it Turner endeavored to call to the attention of the heads of the Church and the public various instances of injustice done to Church revenues by the manner in which enclosures were managed.

Fine copy. Scarce.

First English Work on Agricultural Irrigation & a Utopia of Full Employment The Gough – Heber Copy

82. VAUGHAN, Rowland. *Most Approved, and Long experienced Water-Workes. Containing, the manner of Winter and Summer-drowning of Meadow and Pasture, by the advantage of the least, River, Brooke, Fount, or Water-prill adjacent; there-by to make those grounds (especially if they be drye) more Fertile Ten for One. As also a demonstration of a Proiect, for the great benefit of the Common-wealth generally, but of Hereford-shire especially...* Large (445 x 330 mm.) folding hand-colored engraved plan (lacking the second engraved

plate). Text within ruled borders. [69] leaves (lacking the first leaf, a blank; small blank portion of title torn away from lower inner margin). Small 4to, 18th-cent. calf (joints cracked but strong), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: G. Eld, 1610. \$19,500.00

First edition of the first English work on agricultural irrigation and an important early work in the literature of utopias. This is a very rare book, with or without the two plates. Our copy has the important and large folding engraved plan depicting Vaughan's idealized community, colored by a contemporary hand, divided into 16 panels and mounted on canvas. The engraved plates were intended to be removed and employed for practical use (see N4v) and therefore are almost always lacking.

Rowland Vaughan (fl. 1610), "a Herefordshire man, who served first at Court under Queen Elizabeth and then in the Irish wars, after which he retired to his father's home in Herefordshire, recommends constructing water meadows...The idea of water meadows was original to Vaughan, although it is possible that they were known and used in other parts of the country. He saw 'a spring breaking out of a mole-hill with the grass very green where it ran', and that gave him the idea that a definite set of drains with sluices to cause and control flooding would be good for grassland. He embodied these ideas in [the present work]. The book also contains one of the earliest references to a mechanical saw-mill...It was dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke."—Fussell, I, pp. 32-33.

Over a twenty-year period, Vaughan constructed a three-mile artificial channel leading to his fields, where trenches and gutters had been dug. Flooding was controlled by a sluice gate at the bottom of his property; when closed, the fields would be flooded at Vaughan's will, and when opened, the fields would drain. Flooding took place in winter; the water spread nutritious sediment over the grass and protected it from frost. Vaughan estimated that his land increased seven or eight times in value.

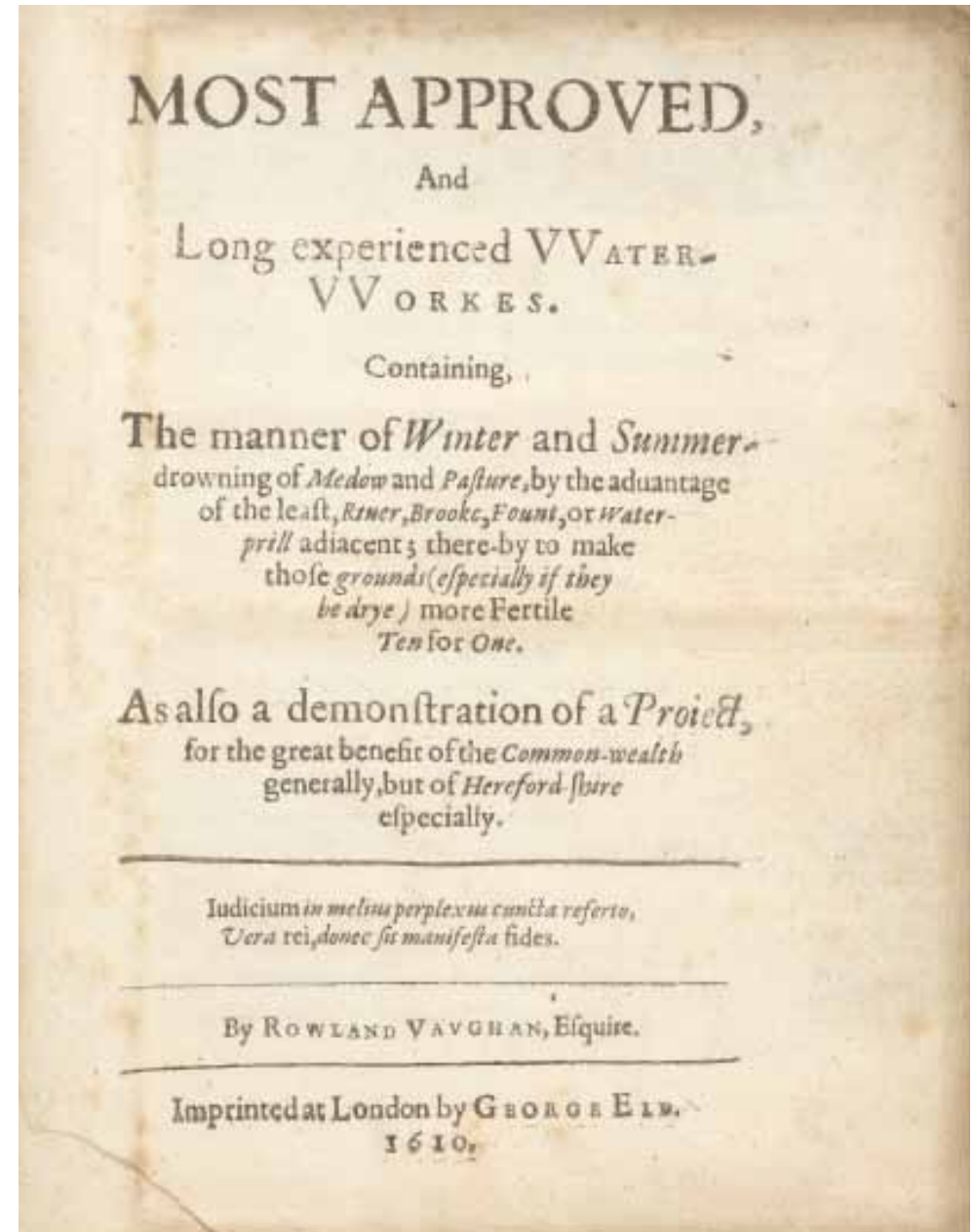
This work also plays a notable and early role in the literature of

utopias. “First in time, if not in importance, of our selected full-employment utopias must come the unlikely tract by Rowland Vaughan, *Most Approved and Long Experienced Waterworks* (1610)...it is his community scheme, usually passed over in silence, with which Vaughan is most concerned. In his prefatory address to the Earl of Pembroke [which takes up about half of the book], he claims that his system of flooding or floating meadows is already a success. What he is appealing for in this pamphlet is support for his ‘mechanical undertakings,’ central to his vision of an ideal society...

“After settling in Herefordshire [Vaughan] had spent many years in experiments with drainage and irrigation projects. By 1601 he seems to have an irrigation scheme working to his satisfaction, and he then began to turn his attention to the wider social problems of the area in which he lived...Vaughan’s drainage scheme alone, he claimed, could profit the kingdom by two million pounds per annum...The rest of the problem, as Vaughan saw it, lay in the organization, or perhaps disorganisation, of rural life. There were, in his estimation, five hundred households within a one-and-a-half mile radius of his house, ‘whose greatest meanes consist in spinning Flax, Hempe, and Hurdes.’ They were underemployed and lived dangerously close to subsistence, forced frequently into beggary...

“This vicious cycle of indigence Vaughan sought to break by the setting up of a fully employed, self-sufficient community...The community represented a careful attempt to balance agricultural and manufacturing activities in such a way as to maximise the utilisation of the resources of members’ skill and effort.”—J.C. Davis, *Utopia and the Ideal Society: A Study of English Utopian Writing 1516-1700* (Cambridge University Press: 1981), pp. 308-13.

Our large folding finely hand-colored plate, with several tears neatly repaired, depicts Vaughan’s ideal community: the property, bordered on two sides by a river and a stream with watermills, has a main house for dining and lodging, attached smaller buildings for “the bottery,”



“the pantry,” “the larder,” “the millhowse,” and “the kitchen.” Other buildings include the slaughterhouse, the brewery, and, by far the largest, “tenements for Artificers,” built for the artisans and craftsmen of the community. The second engraved plate, not present in this copy, depicts irrigation channels.

The last copy we can trace with both plates was the Earl of Fitzwilliam – C.E. Kenney copy, sold Sotheby’s London, 26 March 1968, lot 3829. In that copy, the plates, which were not colored, were mounted and one was slightly defective. Charles Traylen offered that copy in his *Catalogue* 72 (Feb. 1970) for the then-enormous sum of £600. Even the Macclesfield copy lacked both plates. The Bridgewater – Huntington copy seems to be the only other example with both plates (they are both similarly hand-colored). Most surviving copies have no plates (for example, all four copies at the British Library lack both plates).

The commendatory verse at the beginning of Vaughan’s book is remarkable too: there are no fewer than eleven poems (plus two more at the end), including the 290-line “Panegyricke, in the deserved honour of this most profitable worke,” by John Davies of Hereford, who signs himself “your poore kinsman.”

Fine copy, with the inscription of Richard Heber on the free front endpaper: “Extremely scarce with the map on canvas. Gough, Sale 1810, 2-15-0.” From the libraries of Richard Gough (sold 5 April 1810, & 19 following days, lot 3828, “with the map on canvas”) and Richard Heber (fourth part of his sale, 8 December 1834, lot 2837, “with the large folding plate, which is very rare”). With a slightly later pencilled note “purchased at Heber Sale by Evans.” In the printed Heber catalogue, the compiler suggests this copy belonged to James Bindley (fourth part of his sale, 2 August 1820, & following days, lot 836, sold to Evans for “7.2.6,” one of the higher prices in the sale). But the cataloguing of the Bindley sale was so inadequate it is impossible to know.

* NSTC 24603–(issue with promissory note dated 29 November 1609 on S4v). With thanks to Steve Tabor for information regarding the Bridgewater copy at the Huntington.

The Most Widely Read Treatise on Agriculture & Animal Husbandry to Survive from 13th-Century England

83. WALTER OF HENLEY. Decorated manuscript on vellum, in Anglo-Norman French, of Walter of Henley’s *Hosbondrye*, seven leaves (lacking the final leaf). Small 4to (198 x 140 mm.), single column, 29 lines (text block: 128 x 90 mm.), text written throughout in one hand in Anglicana, 24 initials in blue with pen flourishing in red, oftentimes with seven- or eight-line extensions in margins, chapter divisions in red & blue. Modern brown morocco (a few small wormholes, occasionally touching a few letters, more pronounced in the final leaf). [England: early 14th century]. \$125,000.00

An important early 14th-century manuscript of Walter of Henley’s *Husbandry*, the most widely read of several notable treatises on agriculture that survive from mid- or late 13th-century England. This manuscript exhibits notable differences from other surviving examples (see below).

Little is known of Walter of Henley (fl. 1260). “From what the treatise says of estate administration at a time when methods were changing, it seems likely that it was written in the 1250s or 1260s. It is one of six treatises on managing agricultural properties that survive from mid- or late thirteenth-century England. Only one of the others has a named author — Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln (d. 1253) — and Walter of Henley’s treatise was the most widely read of them all, as shown by the number of surviving manuscripts and by the degree of variation between them, pointing to frequent copying and glossing. Its popularity is understandable, for it is written with great charm and verve. Its structure is that of a contemporary sermon, with prologue and epilogue related to the main theme but looking beyond its technical content. This theme was a commentary on a slightly earlier treatise, the *Seneschaucy*; it enlarges on the techniques involved in, successively, manorial management, corn growing, and livestock. It is written from the viewpoint of the owner of a small estate, who managed it in person,

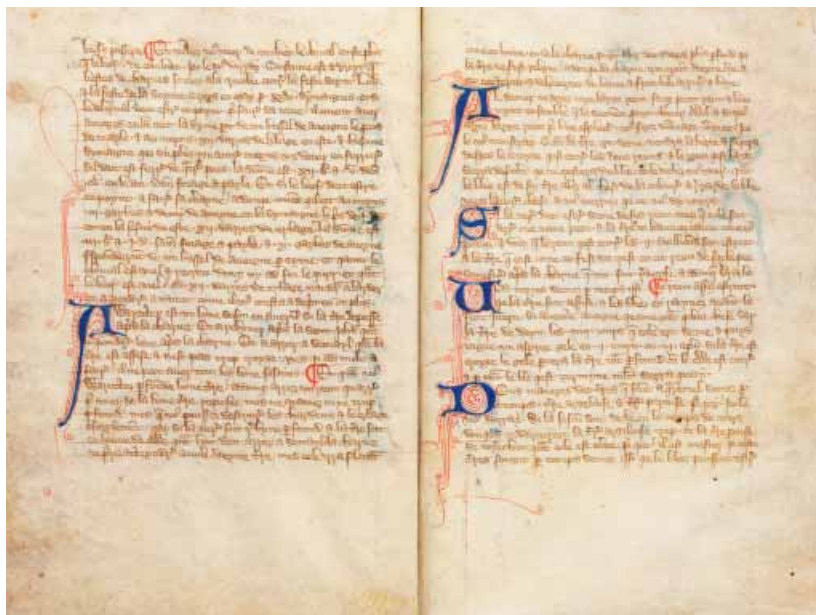


and it bears many marks of the author's individuality, among them an emphasis on profit, honestly and honourably gained, the occasional proverb in English, and digressions to calculate, for instance, the relative cost of oxen and horses in plough-teams. The author seems to have produced two versions of the text and it has been suggested that the first was for oral delivery, the second for reading. Although the treatise was soon out of date in some details of management, its agricultural precepts continued to be valid, and in the fifteenth century it was still being copied, apparently as of practical value."—ODNB.

There are sections on husbandry, farming (including ploughing, sowing, harvesting, costs of cultivation, etc.), and livestock including cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry. He discusses the plow team; feeding horses, oxen, and pigs; the care of sucklings; milk yields; culling livestock; feeding sheep; etc.

In 1971, Dorothea Oschinsky listed 32 surviving manuscripts of the *Hosbondrye*, to which she added in her Preface three further manuscripts (including ours), which were discovered after the main part of her book had gone to press. The text is known in two traditions, called α and β . The manuscripts derived are classed in group A (from α) and groups B-F (from β , and its branches γ and δ). The different groups often share variants and show individualistic omissions or insertions. In this manuscript — most likely originally from a composite codex — the text of the *Hosbondrye* is copied with accuracy, possibly in a professional milieu. Corrections are lacking, and only a few words are wrongly repeated. The text copied belongs to tradition β , but shares some variants with branch γ , establishing a new group from β .

Regarding our manuscript, Oschinsky wrote "one early-fourteenth-century copy has come to light which is of great interest...It enables us, moreover, to assess the printed translation of *Walter* included in *The Booke of Thrift* by James Bellot, printed in 1589...We now find that it was translated from a copy which followed the version of the newly-found Rothamsted copy and it can be assumed that the two texts are survivors



of a group, widely spaced in time, which ultimately derived from a copy of β older than our γ .”—D. Oschinsky, *Walter of Henley and Other Treatises on Estate Management and Accounting* (Oxford: 1971), pp. vii-viii.

A dozen surviving manuscripts give the author’s name in the title, while two offer biographical information, describing Henley as a knight and, later, as a Dominican friar.

As mentioned above, our manuscript lacks the final leaf of text, with 59 lines, containing Chapters 102-113. Considering the unknown scribe copied the text with regularity, filling each page with 29 lines, it is logical to assume that only the final leaf of the manuscript is now missing.

Manuscripts of Henley’s *Hosbondrye* are extremely rare on the market.

* Trow-Smith, *A History of British Livestock Husbandry to 1700*, p. 88—one of “the first great agrarian treatises”—(& see pages 93, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 151, 157, & 160).

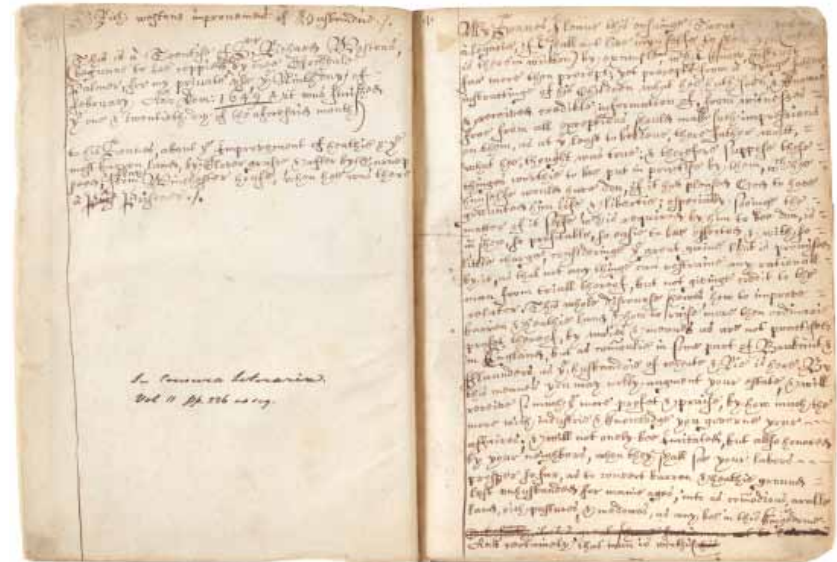
“The Cornerstone of the English Agricultural Revolution”

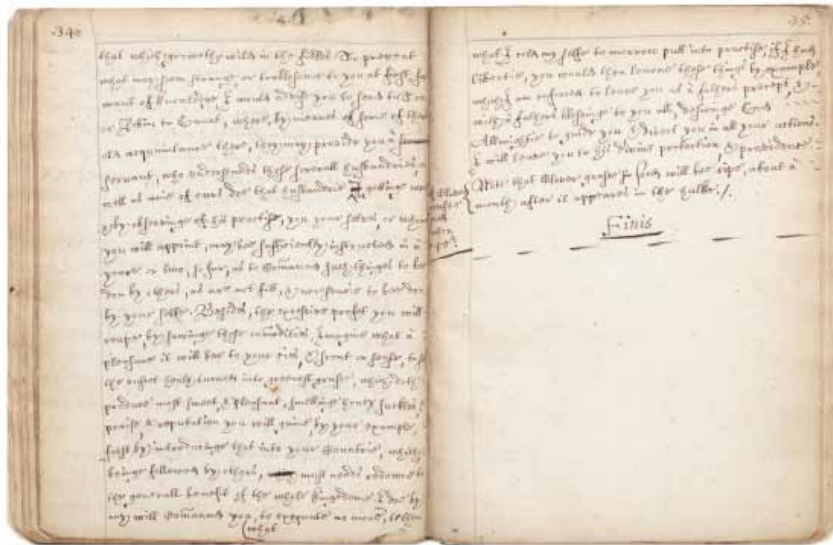
84. WESTON, Richard, Sir. Manuscript on paper of an early version of Weston’s highly important *A Discours of Husbandrie used in Brabant and Flanders* (1st printed ed.: 1650), entitled on verso of first leaf “Sir Rich: westons improvement of Husbandrie...coppied by mee Archdale Palmor, for my private use, ye Ninth day of February Ano Dom: 1649...” and signed by him on recto of same leaf “Arch: Palmor his Booke ye februa: 9th. Ano Dom: 1649.” 1 p.l., 35 pages, numbered in upper outer corners, and 17 blank leaves. Small 4to (200 x 150 mm.), modern cloth, upper cover stamped in gilt “Rothamsted Laboratory Lawes Trust.” United Kingdom: 9 February 1649. \$27,500.00

A manuscript copy by Archdale Palmor, with variations from the first printed edition, of Weston’s highly important work, which describes farming rotation for the first time in England. Our manuscript precedes the first printed edition by one year.

Weston (1591-1652), canal builder and agriculturalist, while already having had considerable successful experience in farming in Surrey, made a series of observations on the agricultural methods of the Low Countries during his exile in Belgium in 1644-45, which changed English agriculture.

“Sir Richard’s account of Flemish husbandry was written about 1645, and addressed to his sons from abroad. This was circulated in manuscript, and there is no evidence that it was printed before 1650, when an imperfect copy was published by Samuel Hartlib, with a dedication to the council of state. Hartlib did not at this time know who the author was. The account is the first English description of the use of a farming rotation including turnips and clover to obtain maximum output from heathlands formerly considered of little agricultural value. Although it is not known to what extent Sir Richard emulated on his own estates what he saw in Flanders, he described a farming system that was to become the cornerstone of the English ‘agricultural revolution’ a century later.”—ODNB.





The first edition appeared in 1650, published by Samuel Hartlib, and a second edition appeared two years later with the addition of Hartlib's dedication and his two letters addressed to Weston, stating he is the author.

"Archdale Palmor" was probably Archdale Palmer, High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1641.

Very good condition. The first and second leaves have been carefully strengthened on the fore edge (the first leaf) and the upper outer corner (second leaf).

"The Cornerstone of the English Agricultural Revolution"

85. [WESTON, Richard, Sir]. *A Discours of Husbandrie used in Brabant and Flanders: shewing the wonderful Improvement of Land there; and serving as a Pattern for our Practise in this Common-Wealth...* 4 p.l., 27, [3] pp. Small 4to, attractive antique calf (title soiled & a little waterstained), spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: W. du Gard for F. Coles, 1654. \$3500.00

"Third Edition Corrected and Enlarged." As mentioned above, the first edition appeared in 1650, published by Samuel Hartlib, and a second edition appeared two years later with the addition of Hartlib's dedication and his two letters addressed to Weston, stating he is the author.

Very good copy.

The First English Agricultural Bibliography

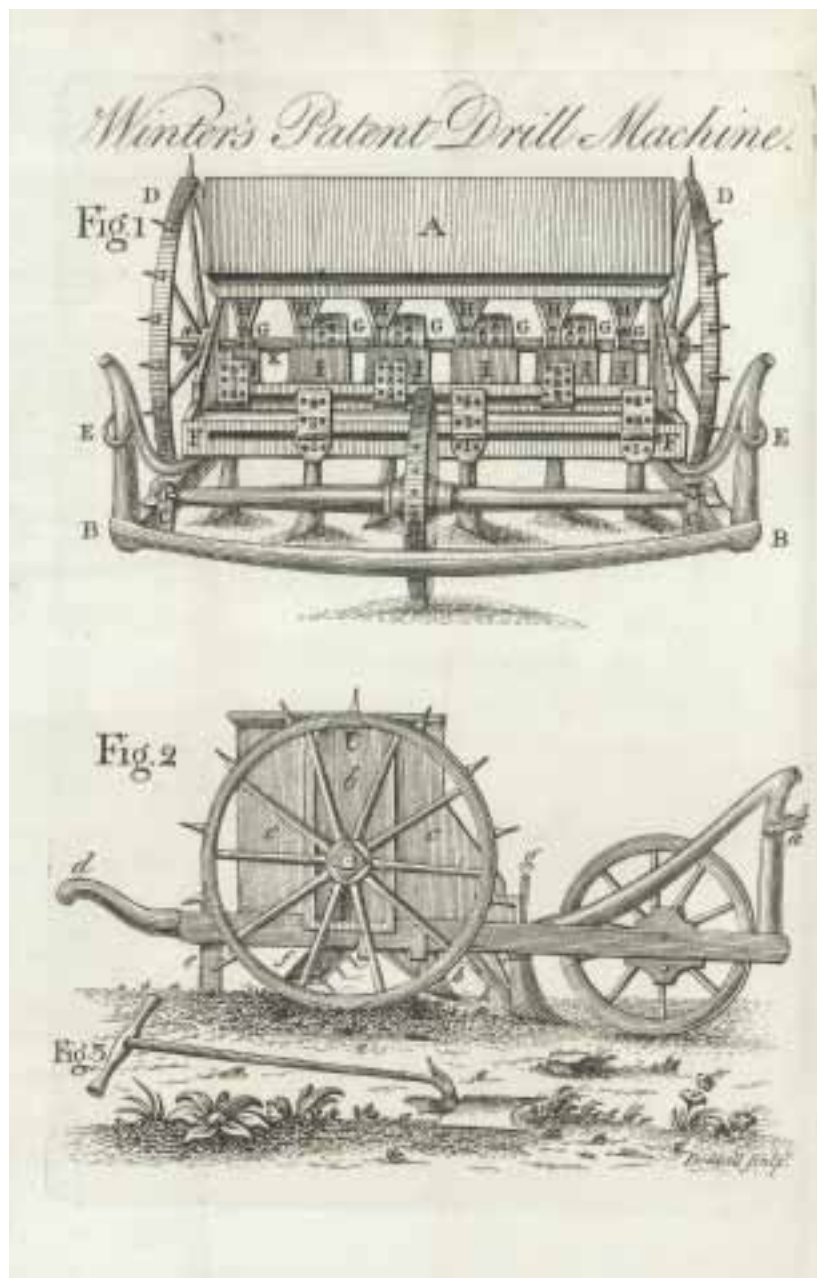
86. WESTON, Richard. *Tracts on Practical Agriculture and Gardening. Particularly addressed to the Gentlemen-Farmers in Great-Britain. With several useful Improvements in Stoves and Green-Houses. To which is added, a Chronological Catalogue of English Authors on Agriculture, Botany, Gardening, &c.* One engraved plate. iv, xxxi, 298, [2], 136 pp. 8vo, cont. half-calf & marbled boards, flat spine gilt. London: S. Hooper, 1773. \$2250.00

"The second edition, greatly improved" (1st ed., published anonymously: 1769); this is an important and useful work. The final 136 pages contain the first English agricultural bibliography, enlarged from the first edition, in which the author lists and, oftentimes, annotates about 1500 titles. It is arranged chronologically and there is an excellent index at end.

"Richard Weston (1733?-1806) appears to have had an excellent knowledge of nursery gardening and nurserymen's sale catalogues. He was interested in agriculture and all forms of horticulture, and he also made a study of horticultural and botanical literature... Weston's first important published work appeared in 1769 anonymously. This was his *Tracts on practical agriculture and gardening*... At the end of this volume, and in subsequent editions of the work, is a very useful 'Catalogue of English authors... on husbandry, gardening, botany, and subjects relative thereto'."—Henry, II, p. 396 & no. 1490 in the bibliography.

Fine copy with the signature of W.A. Provis on title.

* D.N.B., XX, pp. 1280-81. Fussell, *Old English Farming Books 1731-1793*, pp. 85-89. Perkins Cat. 1893.



88. WINTER, George. *A New and Compendious System of Husbandry. Containing the Mechanical, Chemical, and Philosophical Elements of Agriculture. Illustrating I. The Properties of different Soils. II. The Properties of Manures, and their Effects. III. The most advantageous Method of applying Manures on the different soils. IV. The Improvement of Lands. V. The great Superiority of, and the numerous Advantages resulting from the New and Drill, to the common Mode of Husbandry. VI. The Imperfections of the old Mode of Cultivation clearly pointed out, with a new Method of Culture, founded on Observations, Facts, and Experiments. VII. Experiments on Grain of different Sorts. VIII. Experiments on Turnips, with the most effectual Recipe for preventing the ravages of the Fly. IX. Experiments on Fruit Trees and Flowers, with an Account of a new, cheap, and effectual Manure. X. Experiments on fattening of Hogs. XI. A Copperplate and Description of a new-invented Patent Drill Machine, for planting all Sorts of Seed, Grain and Pulse; universally acknowledged to be superior to any hitherto constructed. XII. The Application of Substances for the Analysis of Soils and Manures. With many other useful and interesting Subjects.* One folding engraved plate. vi, [18], 359 pp. 8vo, cont. calf (well-rebacked), double gilt fillet round sides, flat spine gilt, orig. red morocco lettering piece on spine. Bristol: printed by W. Routh; sold by Mrs. E. Newberry, London; Mr. Shiercliff, Bristol; Mr. W. Stevenson, Norwich; Mr. B.C. Collins, Salisbury; and Messrs. Goadby and Co. Sherborne, 1787. \$1500.00

First edition. Winter (fl. 1787-1801), was a practical agriculturalist whose chief purpose was to advertise his patent drill machine. His invention is depicted in two views on the engraved plate. This book was rather roughly handled by the *Monthly Review*, and in 1788 he published a reply to his critic, *The Farmer Convinced*, under the pseudonym "Benjamin Bramble."

The 16-page list of subscribers — printed on different paper and obviously inserted in copies after the book was printed — includes the following note: "Books were left at the Exchange and Bristol Coffee-Houses, for the purpose of subscribing; whereby the author might be the better enabled to ascertain the number of copies to be printed."

Fine copy of a scarce book. Contemporary signature of John Darby on title. Modern ownership signature on free front paste-down of the historian of British agriculture G.D. Fussell, "March 1941."

* Fussell II, pp. 131-32—"His book may be taken to reflect the current ideas about farming in his locality." Roscoe A634(1).

*Xenophon's Work on Farming in Homeric Times, &
the Father of English Husbandry*

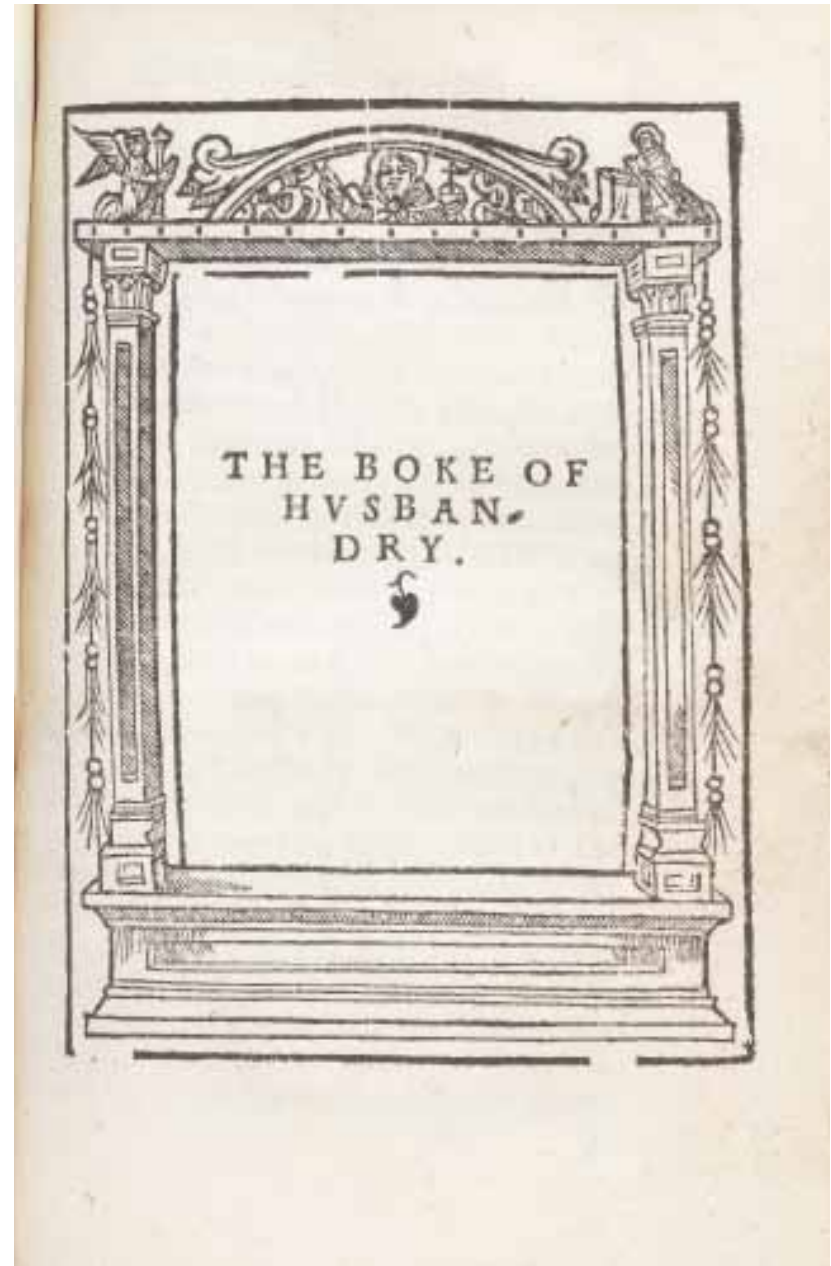
89. XENOPHON. *Xenophons treatise of householde*. Title within woodcut architectural border. Printed throughout in black letter save for the "To the reader" on verso of title. 64 leaves. Small 8vo, 17th-cent. panelled calf (rubbed & a little worn, natural paper flaw to title with no loss of text, blank lower half of colophon leaf cut away without loss). Colophon: "Imprinted at London in Fletestrete, by Thomas Berthelet printer to the kynges most noble grace. An. M.D.xxxii."

[BOUND WITH]:

[FITZHERBERT, John]. *The Boke of Husbandry*. Title within same woodcut architectural border. Printed in black letter. 6 p.l., 90 leaves. Small 8vo (E4 with a natural paper tear with slight loss of text, faint dampstaining). Colophon: "Imprinted at London in fletestrete in the house of Thomas Berthelet," [1533?]. \$37,500.00

A most appealing sammelband of two quite early and rare English agricultural works.

I. First edition of Gentian Hervet's translation into English of Xenophon's *Oeconomicus*, one of the earliest works on economics. Also concerned with household management and agriculture, it remains one of our chief sources for what we know of Greek farming in Homeric times. "Xenophon, who lived in the fifth century BC, was a small farmer. He owned a little estate near Scilla. It was isolated but fertile, and Xenophon lived there twenty years, satisfied with farming and hunting. He was perhaps the first writer to stress the importance of the





master's eye. The tenants ought to be watched whether setting trees, tilling, renewing the ground, sowing, or carrying out the fruit. The master should know the nature of his soil and consider the best methods of work it."—Fussell, *The Classical Tradition in West European Farming*, pp. 15-16—(& see pp. 15-19 for a full discussion of the work).

The book is written in the form of a Socratic dialogue. It treats other topics such as the qualities and relationships of men and women, rural versus urban life, Greek slavery, popular religion, and the role of education.

II. Fitzherbert (d. 1531), is considered the father of English husbandry. "The book deals exhaustively with the best principles of arable farming of the time, describes the tools and discusses the capital required, and is moreover a conspectus of the life of a contemporary farmer and his family and servants, many of the methods are fundamentally those which all later generations of farmers must perform follow."—Fussell, I, p. 6.

The first edition of Fitzherbert's *The Book of Husbandry* was printed by Richard Pynson in 1523. It is an extremely rare book and ESTC locates only the BL copy. There were two equally rare editions published in 1530 by Wynkyn de Worde (just a fragment) and 1530? by Peter Treuerys. Our edition is the first to be published by Berthelet and is very rare.

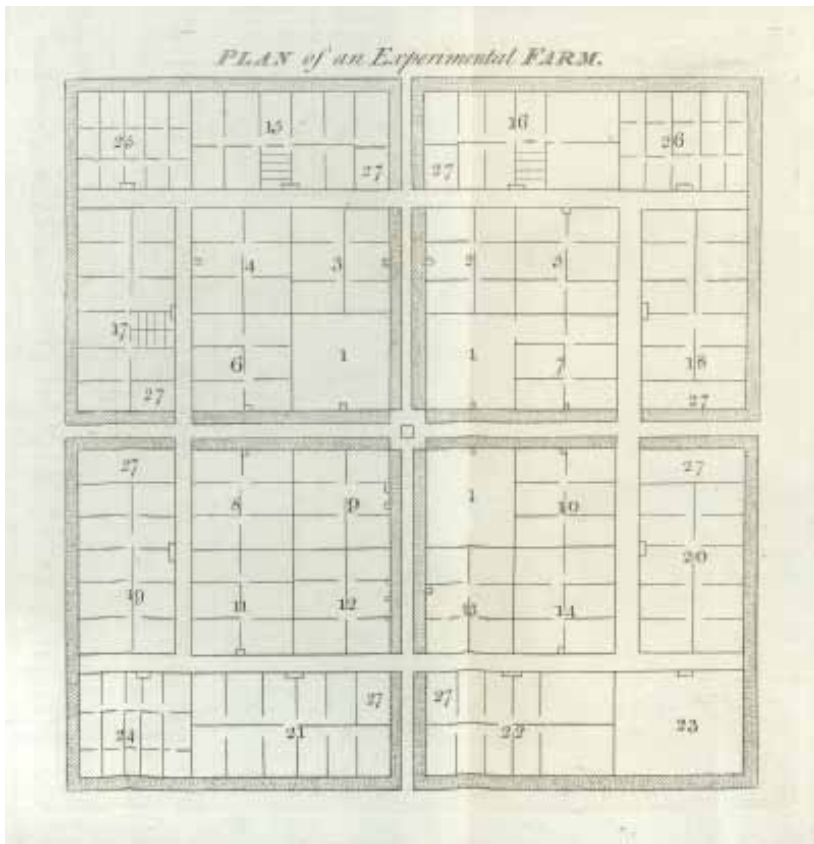
Several leaves towards end with passages neatly lined through and some early annotations and corrections.

Fine crisp copies. Stubs of a medieval manuscript on vellum at rear. Early, partially erased signatures on free front-endpaper of Henry Hills and John Martin of Harbrough. Bookplate of Colonel & Mrs. Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh.

* I. NSTC 26069. II. McDonald, *Agricultural Writers*, from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200-1800, pp. 13-23—(offering a full account of the contents of the book). NSTC 10995.5.

91. [YOUNG, Arthur]. *A Letter to Lord Clive, on the Great Benefits which may result to the Publick from patriotically expending a small part of a large private fortune: particularly in promoting the Interests of Agriculture, by forming an Experimental Farm. Containing a practical Course of Management, with Estimates of the Expences and Profit. Illustrated with a Plan of the Farm.* One large folding engraved plate. 56 pp. 8vo, stitched as issued (half-title a little soiled), uncut. London: W. Nicoll, 1767. \$1950.00

First edition and quite rare. "In this little pamphlet of 56 pages Young assumed that Clive would spend part of his reputedly tremendous fortune made in India in purchasing land, since 'consequence and importance in this kingdom are more annexed' to land than to money.



He urged Clive to purchase a large estate of waste land which should be enclosed, brought into cultivation, and turned into a vast experimental farm for crop rotations, various methods of soil treatment, new crops, and scientific stock breeding. He estimated the initial expense as about £26,000, but predicted that in time the profits might amount to £2000 a year. But Young also had plenty of plans for spending the profits. To be useful the experiments should be published. The remainder of the profits could well be applied for agricultural premiums, and to send a qualified person on an agricultural tour of Europe, as suggested in that recent publication, the *Farmer's Letters*. Unfortunately Clive never attempted to discover the ingenious author to appoint him supervisor of the whole scheme, manager of the experiments, editor of the publications, administrator of the premiums, and traveller extraordinary."—Gazley, *The Life of Arthur Young*, pp. 28-29.

A crisp clean copy, uncut as issued, and preserved in a folding cloth box.

92. [YOUNG, Arthur]. *The Farmer's Letters to the People of England: containing the Sentiments of a Practical Husbandman, on various subjects of great Importance: Particularly The Exportation of Corn. The Balance of Agriculture and Manufactures. The present State of Husbandry. The Circumstances attending large and small Farms. The present State of the Poor. The Prices of Provisions. The Proceedings of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. The Importance of Timber and Planting. Emigrations to the Colonies. The Means of promoting the Agriculture and Population of Great Britain, &c. &c. To which are added, Sylvae: or, Occasional Tracts on Husbandry and Rural Oeconomics.* 3 p.l., 482 pp. 8vo, cont. speckled calf (upper joint expertly repaired), single gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: W. Nicoll, 1768. \$1250.00

"The second edition, corrected and enlarged" of Young's first book. "The book supported the bounty on the export of corn and introduced some of his enduring themes: the cultivation of waste lands,

enclosure as a preliminary to improvement, and the superiority of large farms.”—ODNB. Of particular interest here is the long seventh chapter on population and poverty. There are also references to the North American colonies.

A fine and handsome copy. Engraved armorial bookplate of James Hallett.

93. [YOUNG, Arthur]. *A Six Months Tour through the North of England. Containing, an Account of the present State of Agriculture, Manufactures and Population, in several Counties of this Kingdom. Particularly, I. The Nature, Value, and Rental of the Soil. II. The Size of Farms, with Accounts of their Stock, Products, Population, and various Methods of Culture. III. The Use, Expence, and Profit of several Sorts of Manure. IV. The Breed of Cattle, and the respective Profits attending them. V. The State of the Waste Lands which might and ought to be cultivated. VI. The Condition and Number of the Poor, with their Rates, Earnings, &c. &c. VII. The Prices of Labour and Provisions, and the Proportion between them. VIII. The Register of many curious and useful Experiments in Agriculture, and general Practices in rural Oeconomics communicated by several of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. &c. Interspersed With Descriptions of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; and other remarkable Objects: Illustrated with Copper Plates of such Implements of Husbandry, as deserve to be generally known; and Views of some picturesque Scenes, which occurred in the Course of the Journey.* 28 engraved plates (many are folding) & six folding printed tables. Four vols. 8vo, cont. polished calf (each lower joint with a slight crack, head of one spine with the slightest chip), spines finely & richly gilt, red & green morocco lettering pieces on spines. London: W. Strahan et al., 1770. \$2500.00

First edition, and a lovely set in attractive contemporary bindings. “On this tour Young travelled 2,500 miles from Bradfield to the northern boundary of England, across country westward, and so in a wide sweep back home, and he collected statistical data from some 250 farms of all sizes and descriptions. These data he attempted to assemble in

which is perhaps the first farm survey ever undertaken by an individual in order to use them in the discussion of current farming problems.”—Fussell, II, p. 72.

The text includes a great many statistics on agricultural wages, local variations of method and diet, the state of roads, and even the character of the inns in which Young stayed.

Fine set. Contemporary signature of “Bateman” on each title.

94. YOUNG, Arthur. *An Abridgment of the Six Weeks, and Six Months Tours...through the Southern, and Northern Counties of England and Part of Wales. Containing, All the most important Articles of Information relating to Agriculture, now in Practice in the best cultivated Counties, with some Accounts of the successful Culture of Lucerne, Cabbages, &c. &c. Intended for the Use of the Common Farmers of Ireland. Abridged at the Request of the Dublin Society.* By John Wynn Baker, F.R.S. Folding engraved frontis. 15, [1], 328 pp. 8vo, cont. sprinkled calf, spine gilt. Dublin: S. Powell, 1771. \$1350.00

First edition of this amalgamation of Young’s *Six Weeks Tour through the Southern Counties* (1768) and *Six Month’ Tour through the North of England* (1769). Baker (d. 1775) published several works suggested by Young under the auspices of the Dublin Society. “Arthur Young thought all these books very valuable...and would have been pleased to edit them for publication in England, where they were very scarce, if he could have found a bookseller prepared to guarantee him against loss, but he could not do so. His opinion was shared by the Royal Society, which elected Baker a Fellow in 1771, and by the Royal Society of Arts.”—Fussell, II, p. 53.

“Young was an honorary member of the Dublin Society and probably attended some of its meetings. He praised the Society for many of its activities but felt that it spent too much of its generous parliamentary appropriations upon manufacturing and commerce and too little on agriculture. He especially criticized its attempts to foster the silk manufacture. He urged the Society to re-establish a model farm like

that formerly operated by John Wynn Baker, but preferably located in a wasteland, not near Dublin. It should not attempt experiments but should rather exhibit practices well established. He also proposed a series of premiums to stimulate Irish agriculture — for the culture of turnips, beans, and flax as parts of rational crop rotations, for the improvements of mountain and bog lands, and for tree planting.”—Gazley, *The Life of Arthur Young*, pp. 121-22.

The engraved frontispiece plate, which is folding, depicts a number of farming implements.

A very good copy and quite rare.

95. [YOUNG, Arthur]. *The Farmer's Kalendar; or, a Monthly Directory for all sorts of Country Business: containing, Plain Instructions for performing the Work of Various Kinds of Farms, in every Season of the Year. Respecting Particularly the buying, feeding, and selling Live Stock. The whole Culture of Arable Crops. The Management of Grasses. The oeconomical Conduct of the Farm, &c.* By an Experienced Farmer. 16 p.l., 399 pp. 8vo, attractive calf-backed marbled boards (some foxing), spine gilt, black morocco lettering piece on spine. London: Robinson & Roberts, 1771. \$950.00

First edition of one of the most popular books by the leading agricultural writer of the late 18th and early 19th century; numerous editions appeared over the next fifty years.

Very good copy with half-title.

96. YOUNG, Arthur. *A Tour in Ireland: with General Observations on the Present State of that Kingdom: made in the Years 1776, 1777, and 1778. And brought down to the end of 1779.* Five engraved plates (three are folding) & one woodcut in the text. 1 p.l., xxiv, 539, [1] pp; 1 p.l., 416 pp. Two vols. 8vo, cont. speckled calf, flat spines gilt, red morocco lettering pieces on spines. London: H. Goldney for T. Cadell, 1780. \$1500.00

Second edition (the first edition appeared earlier in the same year) and a handsome set. This work “was well received at the time, and has

since become a valuable source as one of the few accounts of conditions in Ireland at this time. Among other subjects Young had much to say on commercial policy and the activities of the Dublin Society; and in addition Young attacked the practice of subletting land to middlemen and made some interesting observations on the living conditions of the poor.”—ODNB.

Fine set.



97. [YOUNG, Arthur]. *General View of the Agriculture of the Country of Suffolk; drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement.* By the Secretary to the Board. Finely handcolored engraved frontis. map & two folding engraved plates (one with some foxing). [3]-15, 314 pp. 8vo, cont. polished half-calf & marbled boards, flat spine gilt, blue morocco lettering piece on spine. London: B. Macmillan for G. Nicol et al., 1797. \$1500.00

Second and fullest edition; a preliminary version had been published as a 92-page quarto in 1794. The first of six contributions by Young to the extraordinary series of county agricultural surveys inaugu-

rated by Sir John Sinclair, when he became the first president of the new Board of Agriculture in 1793. Young in fact had misgivings about the vast project, and complained privately of Sinclair's "incessant printing."

In this work, Young found much to praise: the rich tenant farmers, the practice of hollow draining, the system of crop rotations, and the excellent roads. However, there is a long section near the end on the impoverished inhabitants of the county.

A very fine copy, lacking the half-title and, as usual, the final leaf with directions to the binder.

98. [YOUNG, Arthur]. *Gleanings from Books, on Agriculture and Gardening*. Two engraved plates. 4, vii, [1], 432 pp. 8vo, cont. polished tree calf, flat spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece on spine. London: W. Smith, 1802. \$950.00

"Second edition, enlarged and improved" (1st ed.: 1801) of this compendium of agricultural advice extracted from various works including Marshall's *Rural Economy*, Hunter's *Georgical Essays*, and Curtis's *Practical Observations on the British Grasses*.



Young (1741-1820), "was not only the best-known agricultural reformer and publicist of his time, with an international reputation, but also a figure of importance in the political and social issues of the day. He had an extraordinary capacity for work...In an age of hazardous roads he travelled many thousands of miles, a high proportion of them on horseback or on foot, and he still found energy to write up his day's notes

and perhaps some letters in his inn room at night. Some modern historians have criticized his agricultural work and have compared him unfavourably with his rival, William Marshall, but it is often overlooked that their approaches were different: Marshall gave an account of the farming of a region as a whole, while Young was not concerned with presenting a rounded picture of contemporary farming; his interests lay entirely in reporting on new advances and condemning old and inefficient methods. His enthusiasm often led him into hyperbole, but he was realistic in appreciating that farmers would only take up what could be shown to pay. Some of his own experiments were misconceived, but in his day the true factors in plant growth were far from understood. As a pioneering scientific spirit he was very widely respected, and his knowledge, wit, and pleasant personality made him welcome in both aristocratic mansion and modest farmhouse."—ODNB.

A very fine and handsome copy.

99. [YOUNG, Arthur]. *General View of the Agriculture of Hertfordshire. Drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement*. By the Secretary of the Board. One folding handcolored engraved map & nine engraved plates (two folding). [iii]-xix, 236 pp. 8vo, cont. calf (rebacked, minor foxing). London: Printed by B. McMillan for G. & W. Nicol et al., 1804. \$1350.00

First edition, published in the great series initiated by the Board of Agriculture from 1793, of which Young was secretary. Young's account of Hertfordshire is generally recognized to be one of the best in the series.

Very good copy with the bookplate of Robert Clutterbuck (1772-1831), author of *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford* (1815-27). Half-title lacking.

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