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The Library, which was begun in 1873, now contains 35,471 complete volumes, and 8000 pamphlets. In the large eastern hall of the second floor are arranged the books of reference and the Floras of all countries which contain accounts of woody as well as of herbaceous plants, the general library Catalogue, and the collection of photographs. In the small room over the front door books of travel containing information about trees are arranged, among which perhaps the rarest is the Dutch copy of Michaux's Travels. In the large room which occupies the western end of this floor of the building, divided by shelves into six compartments used by students, the current periodicals numbering between 300 and 400, and representing nearly every country are grouped, together with the no longer issued periodicals, by countries, arranged alphabetically as far as the shelving will permit. Among these periodicals are complete sets of the *Gardeners' chronicle*, the *Botanical magazine*, the *Botanical register*, Loudon's *Gardener's magazine*, Loddiges' *Botanical cabinet* and his trade catalogues, a set of the *Revue horticole*, lacking three early volumes, the oldest garden magazine still published, a set of the rare *L'Horticulteur belge* in five volumes from 1833-1838, and a nearly complete set of the *Tokyo Botanical magazine*. Here also is Dietrich's *Oekonomisch-botanisches garten-journal* in six volumes 1795-1806, almost unknown in America, a complete set of the *Verhandlungen des Vereins zur beförderung des gartenbaues* in Berlin, the *Annales de l'Institut horticole de Fromont*, 1829-34, and Landreth's *Floral magazine and botanical repository*, 1832-34, a rare American journal.

The upper floor of the new wing contains the books of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, books on dendrology, monographs of genera, forestry, landscape gardening, medical and economic botany, pathology, natural history, biography and autobiography.

Since 1904 Miss Ethelyn Maria Tucker has catalogued and arranged the books and prepared the manuscript of the printed Catalogue of the library published in two volumes, 1914-1917. Since the publication of the second volume 6000 titles have been added to the collection.

In the main hall, besides the standard works of reference, the Floras, large folios on sliding shelves, and the collection of photographs, can be found a nearly complete set of the botanical works of Linnaeus in all editions, including the rare "Viridarium Cliffortianum," believed to be the only copy in the United States since the one in San Francisco was destroyed in the earthquake in 1906. For twenty-five years the Arboretum sought to obtain this small book. The Arboretum is one of nine libraries in the United States known to contain original Linnean dissertations. The publications of Asa Gray and of three generations of De Candolles are in this room, in which will be found all the folios of Redouté, one of the greatest of all botanical artists who lived about one hundred years ago in Paris, including *Les roses* and *Les liliacées*, and all the works relating to woody plants illustrated by him.

In the main hall attention is also called to the folios of Jacquin, an Austrian botanist, the most valuable of which is the *Selectarum stirpium americanum historia*, cir. 1780, of which there were only eighteen copies issued, and at the time the Arboretum copy was obtained it was the only one in this country; there are now two other copies, one in the library of the New York Botanical Garden and one in the Congressional Library in Washington. The two folios of Dioscorides' *Codex* in heavy board covers which lie on nearby shelves reproduce in facsimile the pages and plates of the famous Codex prepared in 512 A.D. for Anicia Juliana, daughter of the Emperor of the Eastern Empire, which is now preserved in the Hofbibliothek at Vienna. The original is the oldest known manuscript of a botanical work, written in Greek on *Materia medica* in the first century after Christ and describes or names more than five hundred plants. For sixteen centuries this book was considered the highest authority, and became the basis of modern treatises on botany, and from it this science derives nearly all its nomenclature. Attention is called to the Bradley Bibliography in five volumes, comprising 3895 pages, prepared by Mr. Alfred Rehder and to the other books written by members of the staff. In the main hall are also a large octavo edition of Audubon's *Birds of America* in seven volumes, 1840-44; Captain Thomas Brown's *Illustrations of the American ornithology of Alexander Wilson and C. L. Bonaparte*, folio edition, published in London in 1835, of which only thirteen copies are known to exist, eight being in the United States; complete collections of the works of Rafinesque, and of Engelmann; Engler and Prantl's *Die natürlichen pflanzenfamilien* to date; Engler's *Pflanzenreich* to date; Bonpland and Humboldt's *Voyage, 6^e partie, Botanique* in seven folio volumes, 1815-25; *Annals of the Calcutta botanic garden*, vol. i-xii, 1887-1914, folio; Martius' *Historia naturalis palmarum* in three folio volumes, 1823-50; Reichenbach's *Icones florae germanicae et helveticae*; three edi-

tions of Sowerby's *English botany*; Curtis's *Flora londinensis*, folio, in two volumes, 1777-1798, and the new edition in five volumes, 1817-1828; Oeder's *Flora danica* in seventeen folio volumes, 1761-1783, with supplement, 1887.

The photographs, occupying eleven steel cases, have been mounted, catalogued, and arranged alphabetically in groups under Miss Tucker's direction and the collection now contains 11,073 pictures. A large number of these photographs were taken by Mr. Wilson during his many journeys for the Arboretum in eastern Asia, Australasia, India, and Africa, and many were obtained in the botanic gardens visited by him during his recent journey; to the Rochester Park Department the Arboretum is also indebted for a large number of useful and interesting photographs. While the number of photographs taken in the Arboretum is already a large one, Mr. Wilson is now filling in gaps, so that in time every plant cultivated here will be represented. Photographs of famous trees in New England are also being made by him for the collection as fast as possible.

The collection of Pre-Linnean books (before 1737) on the upper floor is a good one and contains the greatest bibliographical treasures in the Arboretum, including twenty-five books published in the fifteenth century, namely, Apuleius Platonicus, *Herbarium* 1481?; Barbaro, *Castigationes*, 1492-93; Bartholomaeus Anglicus, *De proprietatibus rerum*, 1480-1491; *Libri de re rustica*, n.d.; Crescentius, *Opus ruralium commodorum*, cir. 1471; *Herbolarium seu de virtutibus herbarum*, 1491; *Ortus sanitatis* 1490 or 1497, 1496 or 1487, and 1491; *Gart der gesuntheit*, 1485; Macer Floridus, *De viribus herbarum*, date unknown; *Opera agricolationum*, 1482 and 1496; Matthaeus Sylvaticus, *Liber pandectarum medicine*, cir. 1470 and 1480; Conrad von Megenberg, *Buch der natur*, 1478; Plinius Secundus, *Historia naturalis*, 1483 and 1496; Theophrastus Eresios, *De historia plantarum* 148 ?; Vincentius Bellocensis, *Speculum naturale*, 2 vol. 1479 ?, and 3 vol. 1486 ?; Columella, *Cultu hortorum*, Hain 5498; Columella, *Ortuli commentarium*, Hain 5495, and Lucretius, *De rerum natura*, 1486.*

Many editions of these fifteenth century books were published in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of these the library contains eight editions of Macer Floridus, 1506-1588, with one of 1832; three of the *Ortus sanitatis*, 1511-1536; three of Columella's Husbandry, 1551-1745, with one of 1824; seven of Pliny's *Historia naturalis*, 1507-1685, with one of 1855-57; sixteen of Theophrastus, 1529-1644, and later, and nine of Crescentius' *Opus*, 1534-1745, with one 18-? Of Prospero Alpino there are ten titles and editions, 1592-1745; five editions of Francis Bacon's *Sylva sylvarum*, 1627-1670; seven of Bauhin's *Pinax theatri botanici*, Greek and Latin, 1596-1671; nine of Bonnefon's *Jardinier françois*, 1653-1684; seven of Van Oosten's *Nederlandse bloemhof*, 1700-1749; twenty-one titles and editions of Richard Bradley on husbandry and gardening, 1716-1757; Brunfel's *Herbarum* of 1530 and 1532, and editions of a second volume; numerous titles and editions by Charles Estienne, 1537-1622; fourteen works and editions by Olfert Dapper, 1668-1703; full collections of the works of Dioscorides, Mat-

*A fuller description of the incunabula in the library is given in the *Arboretum Journal*, vol. iv., No. 1.

tioli, Ray, Evelyn's *Sylva*, Miller's *Gardener's dictionary* and other gardening books; twenty-one editions of Dodoen's *Cruijdeboeck* and other works, 1521-1644; twenty-five works and editions by Leonhard Fuchs, 1531-1572; nine of Herrera's *Obra de agricultura*, 1513-1608, and 1819; eleven of Huerto, 1567-1616; sixteen of La Quintinye's *Instruction pour les jardins fruitiers*, 1690-1756; eleven of Liger's *Jardinier fleuriste*, 1706-1792; six of Tabernaemontanus' *Eicones plantarum*, 1588-1731; Ptolemy's *Geographia*, 1562; four editions of Manwood's *Treatise and discourse of the lawes of the forest*, 1598, 1616, 1665, 1717, and Aristoteles' *Problemata quae ad stirpium genus & oleracea pertinent*, 1539. Other books in this group of more than usual interest are Boym's *Flora sinensis*, 1556, the first book on Chinese botany published in Europe; Blake's *Compleat gardener's practice*, 1664; Gerard's *Herbal*, 1597, containing a manuscript note dating from the time of Shakespeare; *Le grant herbier*, cir. 1520; *The greate herball*, 1561, and many others. Many of these books are curiously or beautifully bound, and very rare.

On this floor besides the Pre-Linnaean books are other books of special interest, Wangenheim's *Beschreibung einiger nordamerikanischen holz- und buscharten*, 1781, the first book on American trees by a German; Belon's *De arboribus coniferis*, 1553, the first book on Conifers; a copy of Humphrey Marshall's *Arbustrum americanum*, 1785, the first book on American trees written by an American; Faxon's original drawings for Sargent's *Silva*; and works on tea, coffee, cocoa, silk, cinchona, rubber and roses, many of them extremely rare. The rose collection is a large one and includes, besides the editions of Redouté, Rössig's *Die rosen*, bought at the Castlecraig sale in England.

The collection of publications on conifers contains all the books which are known to have been published about these plants; and it may be added here that the collection of conifers in the herbarium, many of the species being represented in long series valuable for study, is probably the best in the world, only five or six species which grow on the mountains of New Guinea and on the Fiji Islands being now unrepresented in it.

The library contains many books which are not necessary for practical work with the living plants of the Arboretum, but it has been made with the idea that while only a few plants can be cultivated here and that it would be a slow and practically impossible undertaking to make a complete herbarium of the trees of the world, books about them are interesting and that the library could be made one of the important departments of the Arboretum. It is believed to be the largest and best arranged dendrological library in the world, and there are few libraries anywhere devoted exclusively to a comparatively small subject which are as large and as nearly complete.

With the exception of twenty-five volumes written by members of the staff and published by the Arboretum this library, now valued at about \$1,000,000, has been presented by a few friends to the University.

With this issue the publication of the Bulletin will cease until the autumn.

1924. "The Library." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(14), 53–56. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321506>.

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