

in French, although Claude Valgelas had translated Jerome de Monteux' Conservation de la santé, which included pediatric material, from the Latin six years earlier. Thomas Phaer's The Regiment of Life...with the boke of children, which went through many editions after its first appearance in 1545 (the Drake Collection has four 16th-century editions), attacks those who grudge "physicke to come forth in English." Do they want to be "marchauntes of our lives and deathes, that we should buy our health only of them and at their prices?"

Some of the books in the Drake Collection stress the educational rather than the physical side of child-rearing. Among these are Thomas Elyot's The boke named the governor in the 1553 edition and John Locke's Some thoughts concerning education (1693 ed.). There are two tracts on geniuses--Baillet's Des enfants devenus celebres par leurs études (1688) and the anonymous Miraculous child...from Manchester...how one Charles Bennet...but three years old doth speak Latine, Greek and Hebrew (1679). An important work by Juan de Dios Huarte y Navarro (d. 1592) is here--The examination of mens wits in which, by discovering the varietie of natures, is shewed for what profession each one is apt, translated from the Italian, which in turn Camello Camilli had translated from the Spanish (the University Library has facsimiles of the Spanish and English editions). One of the most charming books in the Collection is Les jeux et plaisirs de l'enfance (1657), designed by Jacques Stella and engraved by his young niece Claudine Bouzounet Stella.

Finally, mention should be made of the numerous works on foundling hospitals in the Library. These include primary or secondary source material on hospitals in London, Paris, Toulouse, Lyons, Dijon, and Tarascon among other cities, and in Italy and Germany. John Graunt's Natural and political observations...made upon the bills of mortality (1676 ed.) is included in a copy evidently owned by his fellow Political Arithmetician William Petty.

Natalie Z. Davis



EARLY FARMING MANUALS IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

(a) Ancient and Mediaeval Treatises Printed before 1600. The invention of printing coincided with a revival of interest in agricultural treatises, and in the years up to 1600 most of the works of antiquity, as well as some mediaeval works, were published. The Library has recent editions of all the Roman manuals printed in this period, and an early edition of Palladius, De re rustica libri XIII (Paris: R. Stephanus, 1543). This work, which draws heavily on earlier authorities, was probably the Roman treatise on farming that was best known during the Middle Ages. The Library of Trinity College owns another sixteenth-century edition of Palladius, which is bound with the De re rustica libri of Cato and Varro (Lyons: S. Gryphius, 1541), edited by Petrus Victorius.* Of the works written during the Middle Ages, the most important was perhaps the Ruralia commoda of Pietro de Crescenzi (1230? - 1320?), first printed in 1471. The Library's very valuable copy of this book (probably Speyer: Peter Drach, c. 1490-95) contains many woodcuts, and is still in its original binding of boards partly covered with pigskin. The Library also has a recent edition of another thirteenth-century work, Walter of Henley's Husbandry, of which the first printed edition probably appeared c. 1510.

(b) English Treatises of the Renaissance. The earliest modern works on farming, apart from several compilations copied from the ancients, were in the English language: Sir Anthony (?) Fitzherbert's Boke of Husbandry and his Surveyinge, *I have just found another, still earlier edition of some classical writers, Libri de re rustica (Venice: Aldus, 1514) which contains the agricultural works of Cato, Varro, Columella, and Palladius.

both of which were first published in 1523. The Library has an eighteenth-century edition of these two works. The next important landmarks were Thomas Tusser's A Hundred Good Points of Husbandry of 1557 and his Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry of 1573, of which the Library has recent editions. Though written in verse, Tusser's books advocated novel practices, many of which were to be important in raising the productivity of farmland. Of Thomas Littleton's Tenures in English, a work which throws much light on the legal side of farming, the Library has the first titled edition (London: Thomas Wight, 1600). Gervase Markham's work on the reclamation and improvement of land, Farewel to Husbandry of 1620, is perhaps one of the few original works of this prolific, but unscrupulous, "author"; our edition (London: Sawbridge, 1684) is particularly good. We have the third edition of Samuel Hartlib, His Legacy to Husbandry (London: F.M. for R. Wodnothe, 1655), first printed in 1651. A work by a contemporary of Hartlib's, John Smith's England's Improvement Reviv'd: in a Treatise of all Manner of Husbandry and Trade by Land and Sea, first published in 1670, is represented in our collection by an early edition (London: T. Newcomb, 1673). John Evelyn's Silva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees, was first delivered as a series of lectures to the Royal Society in 1662, the year of its founding. Our edition of this work, (London: R. Scott, 1706) also contains his "Gardeners' Almanack". The Library also has a recent edition of Evelyn's Garden Letters, a work which is of some value for the study of gardening practice. Finally, the Library has first editions of three early eighteenth-century works on farming: Timothy Nourse, Campania foelix (London: Bennet, 1700), John Mortimer, The Whole Art of Husbandry (London: Mortlock, 1701), and John Laurence, Fruit-Garden Kalendar (London: B. Lintot, 1718).

(c) French Treatises of the Renaissance. New works on farming appeared later in France than in England, the first being Bernard Palissy's Recepte véritable par laquelle tous les hommes de la France pourront apprendre à multiplier et augmenter leurs thésors of 1563. We have a recent edition of this treatise contained in Palissy's collected works edited by B. Fillon. A year after Palissy's pioneering work, there appeared a more substantial manual, Charles Estienne's L'agriculture et maison rustique, of which we have the first edition (Paris: du Puis, 1564). The Library also has a later, much enlarged version of this work, Charles Estienne's and Jean Liebault's L'agriculture et maison rustique (Lyons: J. Olier, 1659) and an early edition of Estienne's De re hortensi libellus (Lyons: S. Gryphius, 1539), probably first published in 1535. Of the other important French work on farming, Olivier de Serre's Théâtre d'agriculture et ménage des champs of 1600, the Library has an edition of 1802.

Andrew Watson



THE JELLINEK COLLECTION AT THE ALCOHOLIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

The Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation is on 221 Elizabeth Street in Toronto. In its Library on the 5th floor is a small collection of rare books on the social history of drinking. Some are books of customs and manners; some are political proposals in regard to drunkenness. Most of them can not be found at the University Library.

The Collection was assembled by the late Dr. Elvin Morton Jellinek, formerly of Yale University and a pioneer in the scientific study of alcoholism. After spending some time in Toronto where he assisted in founding such a programme, he gave this collection of books to the Foundation in 1959.

In addition to two works on antique customs, compiled by Niccolo Perotti (printed 1513) and Thomas Dempster (printed 1612), the Library has one of the earliest and most important Renaissance books of customs -- Ioannes Boemus'