

An Annotated Bibliography on Southeastern American Botanical Explorers Prior to 1821

by
Ronald W. Gilmour

A Master's paper submitted to the faculty
of the School of Information and Library Science
of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Science in
Library Science.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

March, 1999

Approved by:

Advisor

Ronald W. Gilmour. *An Annotated Bibliography on Southeastern American Botanical Explorers Prior to 1821*. A Master's paper for the M.S. in L.S. degree. March, 1999. 133 pages. Advisor: Jerry Saye

This paper lists published sources pertaining to the lives and work of seventy individuals who contributed to early botanical knowledge of the southeastern United States. General sources, primarily biographical compilations and scientific bibliographies, are listed at the beginning of the paper, followed by entries for the individual botanists. Each entry gives name (with any variants), place and year of birth and death, location of manuscripts and plant specimens, citations for published portraits and handwriting samples, and lists any plant or fungal genera which were named for the botanist. Works both by and about each botanist are listed with annotations.

Headings:

Botanical-literature-Bibliography

Historical-literature-Bibliography

Biography-Bibliography

Early Southeastern Botany: An Overview

The earliest explorers to describe the flora of the Southeast were not trained botanists, and were often driven by economic rather than scientific motives. Consequently, their descriptions may be colored by the desire to either promote or discourage further exploration (see especially Lindgren, 1972, cited under John Lawson). Even Thomas Harriot, the earliest visitor with what we might call “scientific credentials,” seemed more interested in defending the economic viability of New World colonies than in floristic observations. Tragically, John Tradescant the Younger, the first visitor to whom we could apply the term “botanist,” left little record of his travels in Virginia. The observations made by certain of these imperialist-explorers are sketchy and may be intermixed with such things as sightings of sea-monsters (see Thomas Glover), which impart to them a certain lack of credulity in the eyes of the modern scientist.

The final decades of the seventeenth century saw the beginnings of a more systematic treatment of the Southeastern flora, with the *Catalogo* of John Banister standing as the region’s first “flora” (using the word in its loosest sense). Banister met an untimely death during his explorations and was unable to see to completion his planned *Natural History of Virginia*. This period also saw the publication of Reverend John Clayton’s letters on various topics including natural history in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* and John Lawson’s *New Voyage to Carolina*. The content of both of these works was kindly “summarized” (read “plagiarized”) by John Brickell in his *Natural History of North Carolina*.

During the middle part of the eighteenth century, John Clayton (no apparent relation to the above-mentioned Reverend) wrote the first true southeastern flora. Naively, he sent the manuscript to the esteemed Gronovius at Leiden, who promptly published the work

under his own name, a scandal which still rankled Benjamin Smith Barton fifty years later. Mark Catesby fared rather better in terms of recognition and produced in his *Natural History of the Carolinas* a masterpiece both of natural history and of copperplate illustration. Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz wrote about the vegetation of Louisiana in his *Histoire de la Louisiane*, mentioning the rampant timber harvesting which he feared would decimate the cypress swamps of that region.

Many of the British explorers discussed above were funded largely through the efforts of two prominent men: James Petiver (1663-1718), a London apothecary, and Sir Hans Sloane (1666-1753), a physician who served for a time in Jamaica. Joseph Ewan, in his *Short History of Botany in the United States*, refers to the time period from 1678 to 1730 as the “Sloane epoch,” in recognition of that gentleman’s sponsorship of botany. Petiver maintained a network of correspondents in the Southeast who sent him specimens and descriptions. These included Edmund Bohun, Robert Ellis, George Franklyn, Joseph Lord, and Hannah Williams. The contributions of Petiver and Sloane are thoroughly treated in Stearn, 1970 (cited in section IA).

Ewan names the period from 1730 to 1791 the “Bartram Epoch,” honoring both John Bartram, generally regarded as the first American-born botanist, and his son William, who wrote the natural history classic *Travels through North & South Carolina*. The wide influence of the younger Bartram is demonstrated by Ewan’s fig. 1, (opposite p. 27), which shows Bartram’s name at the center of a web of botanical contacts. Unlike his son, the elder Bartram was not a man of letters and was criticized by Peter Kalm for his failure to publish his findings. John Bartram’s name is inextricably linked with the Philadelphia area, where he created the first American botanical garden, and his Southern travels were rather poorly documented prior to the work of Francis Harper, who published the *Diary of a Journey through*

the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida in 1742. Some of Bartram's notes on his Floridian travels had been published in 1766, but only as an appendix to a promotional work by William Stork.

During the lifetimes of the two Bartrams there was a tremendous burst of botanical activity in the new United States. Practitioners ranged from physicians who botanized in their spare time (*e.g.* John Brickell in Savannah and Alexander Garden in Charleston); to planters or nurserymen like John Fraser, Thomas Walter, and William Young; to Moravian missionaries such as Rosina Gambold and Samuel Kramsch. Many of the important botanists of this period were visitors from Europe, prompting occasional tirades (especially from the fervent patriot Samuel Latham Mitchill, editor of the *Medical Repository*), that Americans should do more to document the flora of their own country. Visiting European naturalists of this period included Louis Narcisse Baudry des Lozières, Louis Augustin Guillaume Bosc, and André Michaux from France; Luigi Castiglioni from Italy; and Johann David Schöpfung from Germany. The latter two, especially, produced some travel writing that belongs on a level with that of William Bartram. John Mitchell was among the few American-born botanists active in the Southeast at this time and is author of the first American work on taxonomic theory (although this was written in Latin and published in Germany).

The earliest years of the nineteenth century were characterized, inevitably, by a higher proportion of American-born botanists. There were still many European contributors to the science, notably the Frenchmen Ambroise-Marie-François-Joseph Palisot de Beauvois, Alire Raffeneau-Delile, and François André Michaux (son of André); as well as the German Frederick Pursh and the influential Portuguese statesman José Francisco Corrêa da Serra. The Americans of this time included Benjamin Smith Barton, William Baldwin,

Stephen Elliott, John and Lewis Leconte, Thomas Nuttall, and Lewis David von Schweinitz. While Barton did not explore extensively in the Southeast, he was very significant for his support (some would say exploitation) of Pursh and Nuttall in their travels. He also represents one of the earliest academic botanists in America, and in fact wrote what may be the earliest American botanical textbook. In this era, botany finds a home in the academic institutions, and not merely as an appendage to medical studies. This trend would reach fruition in the career of Asa Gray at Harvard.

Since colonial times, Charleston had been a capitol of culture and learning in the South, although it remained a poor relation to Philadelphia (see Gifford, 1975 and Johnson, 1936, both cited in Part IA). In the early nineteenth century, largely through the efforts of the banker Stephen Elliott and his Literary and Philosophical Society, Charleston became a true center of science, boasting not only Elliott, but also J. L. E. W. Shecut, James McBride, and Governor John Drayton among its botanical practitioners.

The work which I have chosen as marking a closing date for this bibliography is Elliott's *Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia*, the first volume of which bears the date of 1821, although the *Sketch* was issued in parts beginning in 1816 (see Ewan's introduction to the Hafner reprint for bibliographical details). This work is thoroughly modern in its conception and execution and is based on the collections of many botanists throughout the area described (this in contrast to Walter's more solitary endeavors).

With the works of Elliott, Schweinitz, Nuttall, and Pursh, we find ourselves at the threshold of what Ewan calls the "Torrey and Gray epoch." This part of American botanical history is considerably more familiar to most modern botanists, and was truly dominated, rather than merely exemplified, by the botanists for whom Ewan named the era. In this better-documented period, we find botany firmly entrenched as an independent

science in the nation's universities. Since this time, the importance of the amateur collector has declined and the explorer/naturalist of the nation's youth has become extinct. The nature of botanical nomenclature, with its emphasis on priority, ensures that it is still necessary for working botanists to consult the publications of their pre-nineteenth century predecessors, and their characteristic fascination with the history of their profession ensures that they take pride and pleasure in doing so.

Scope and Purpose

The following bibliography contains contemporary and modern published works pertaining to the early description of the flora of the Southeastern United States. Geographically, it is limited to the current boundaries of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia. Temporally, its coverage extends to 1821, the publication date of Stephen Elliott's *Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia*, an undisputed watershed work for the flora of the Southeast. Contemporary works post-dating the *Sketch* are included, if they represent the fruition of labors begun prior to 1821, as in the case of the later papers of John Eatton LeConte. The intent, in other words, is to record works relating both to botanical description and botanical collecting up to the publication of the *Sketch*.

Every attempt has been made to include all those involved in botanical work within the time and geographic area proscribed. Inevitably, some botanists have been missed, but I hope that I have brought to light a few names not generally familiar to students of Southeastern botany and perhaps called attention to a few sources not frequently consulted pertaining to some of the more familiar naturalists.

Since this bibliography treats acknowledged founders of American botany as well as men and women who labored more quietly and may never have published their findings, the criteria for the inclusion of specific works is complex. A comprehensive bibliography on the Bartrams, for instance, would easily exceed the entire present document in length.

Therefore my effort has focused on those documents most germane to the Southeastern flora, and also listing standard sources for biographical information. Similar criteria have been applied where the subject achieved fame for non-botanical pursuits, as in the cases of Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Harriot. In contrast, for persons about whom little has been written, I have of necessity adopted a more inclusive policy, admitting almost anything in print regarding their lives or botanical activities.

The purpose of this bibliography is two-fold. Its most obvious use is as a reference guide for those searching for information on one or more of the specific botanists which I have listed. In addition, I hope that it will be useful to those researching early American botanists whom I have missed or who fall outside the scope of this bibliography. To this end, I have listed in Parts I and II many of the sources which I have used in assembling the sections on individual botanists. By “tipping my hand” in this manner, I hope to make the usefulness of this document exceed its apparent content.

Botanists Included

Abbot, John
 Baldwin, William
 Banister, John
 Barton, Benjamin Smith
 Bartram, John
 Bartram, William
 Baudry des Lozières, Louis Narcisse
 Bohun, Edmund
 Bolzius, Johann Martin
 Bosc, Louis Augustin Guillaume
 Boykin, Samuel
 Brahm, John William Gerard de
 Brickell, John (fl. 1720s-1740s)
 Brickell, John (1748-1809)
 Butel-Dumont, George Marie
 Castiglioni, Luigi
 Catesby, Mark
 Clayton, Rev. John (1657-1725)
 Clayton, John (1686?-1773)
 Corrêa da Serra, José Francisco
 Custis, Peter
 Dale, Thomas
 Dobbs, Arthur
 Drayton, John
 Ellicott, Andrew
 Elliott, Stephen
 Ellis, Robert
 Enslin, Aloysius
 Franklin, George
 Fraser, John
 Gambold, Anna Rosina Kleist
 Garden, Alexander
 Gilmer, Francis Walker
 Glover, Thomas
 Greenway, James
 Habersham, Richard Wylly
 Harriot, Thomas
 Herbemont, Nicholas
 Jackson, James
 Jefferson, Thomas
 Kinn, Matthias
 Kramtsch, Samuel Gottlieb
 Lawson, John
 LeConte, John Eatton
 LeConte, Louis
 Le Page du Pratz, Antoine Simon
 Lord, Joseph
 Lyon, John
 McBride, James
 Michaux, André
 Michaux, François André
 Mitchell, John
 Nuttall, Thomas
 Oemler, Augustus Gottlieb
 Palisot de Beauvois, Ambroise-
 Marie-François-Joseph
 Pursh, Frederick Traugott
 Raffeneau-Delile, Alire
 Reck, Philip Georg Frederich von
 Robin, Charles-Cesar
 Romans, Bernard
 Schöpf, Johann David
 Schweinitz, Lewis David von
 Shecut, John Linnaeus Edwards Whitridge
 Strachey, William
 Tradescant, John, the Younger
 Walter, Thomas
 Whitlaw, Charles
 Williams, Hannah English
 Wray, Thomas Jarram
 Young, William, Jr.

Organization and Format

Entries for works follow the Author-Date Reference List format given in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th edition (University of Chicago Press, 1993), with the exception that full names of authors are given when available. Abbreviation has been kept to a minimum. An asterisk preceding an entry indicates that the source has been searched for references to all persons here listed, and their entries annotated accordingly. Entries for persons are organized as follows:

Firstname Lastname

(alternative spellings)

b. place of birth, year of birth; d. place of death, year of death.

Portrait: brief citation for a published likeness.

Handwriting: brief citation for a published handwriting sample.

Papers: list of institutions housing papers of the botanist.

Herbarium: list of institutions housing specimens collected by the botanist. Neither this nor the list under "Papers" is intended to be exhaustive, but only to point researchers to major collections. Consult *Taxonomic Literature* and *Index Herbariorum* for more complete information.

Eponymy: list of generic names of plants and fungi which commemorate the botanist. The generic name is followed by its author(s) and by a parenthetical statement giving the family of the organism as well as an indication of higher taxon if it is a non-phanerogam (*e.g.* Musci, Fungi).

List of references pertaining to the botanist which are cited elsewhere in the bibliography. These are given as: Author (or title in the case of certain major reference works) Year, location in the present bibliography. For works cited in Parts I and II, the location is given according to the table of contents. So, for instance, “Gifford 1975, IA” refers to Gifford’s article “The Charleston Physician-Naturalists” in the *Bulletin of Medical History*. For works cited in Part III, the last name of the botanist under which the work is cited in full replaces the alpha-numeric designation. On occasion, these works call for more detailed comment, which is given immediately below the list in the same small typeface.

Part I: General Biographical Sources

IA: Historical Works on American Science

- *Gifford, G. Edmund, Jr. 1975. The Charleston physician-naturalists. *Bulletin of Medical History* 49: 556-574.
Well-documented account of the medical practitioners in Charleston who were also active in natural history. Lists the practitioners in various fields in Charleston, Philadelphia, and Boston.
- *Goode, G. Brown. 1886. *The beginnings of natural history in America. Annual Presidential address delivered at the sixth anniversary meeting of the Society, Feb. 6, 1886.* Washington, D.C.: Biological Society of Washington.
A good general overview, covering the entire New World and all fields of natural history. Especially noteworthy for its treatment of Harriott and Jefferson, but most individuals are treated briefly.
- Greene, John C. 1984. *American science in the age of Jefferson.* Ames: Iowa State University Press.
Discusses the scientific life of Charleston, South Carolina and Lexington, Kentucky (Chap. 5) and contains a chapter devoted to botany (Chap.7).
- Hindle, Brooke. 1956. *The pursuit of science in revolutionary America, 1735-1789.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
Chapter 1, "The Natural History Circle" provides good background on the sociology of science in colonial America, although it centers, justifiably, around Philadelphia. Chapter 7 deals specifically with the American Philosophical Society, which, although based in Philadelphia, was vitally important to the sponsorship and encouragement of southern botany.
- Johnson, Thomas Cary, Jr. 1936. *Scientific interests in the Old South.* New York: D. Appleton-Century Company for the Institute of Research in Social Science, University of Virginia. Reprint, Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1973.
Emphasis on the 19th century, but Chapter V, "The Glory that was Charleston," contains some information about the Charleston Literary and Philosophical Society, the Charleston Museum, and the botanists associated with these institutions (Drayton, Elliott, McBride, and Shecut). See especially pp. 126-130.
- *Kastner, Joseph. 1977. *A species of eternity.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
A collection of biographical essays on naturalists, ordered such that they form a semi-narrative account of early American natural history. Notes on eponymy and many illustrations.
- Smallwood, William Martin and Mabel Sarah Coon Smallwood. 1941. *Natural history and the American mind.* New York: Columbia University Press.
Fascinating account of "the period of the naturalist" in America. Much original research drawn from primary sources and an extensive bibliography, which includes manuscripts and their locations.

*Stearns, Raymond Phineas. 1970. *Science in the British colonies of America*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

An indispensable source for the history, biography, and sociology of early American science. "This book is set forth to provide, within a single cover, a comprehensive overview of the scientific interests and activities of American colonials from early in the Age of Discovery to the end of the Old Colonial Era, or, roughly from about 1520 to 1770," (from the preface, p. xiii). Stearns emphasizes the role of the Royal Society of London in providing financial and intellectual support for colonial scientists and does an excellent job of describing American exploration within the larger context of Western science.

Taylor, David. 1998. *South Carolina naturalists: An anthology, 1700-1860*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press.

This book is a collection of natural science writings from South Carolina. Reprints some very rare items by writers such as Drayton, McBride, and Shecut.

*Waring, Joseph Ioor. 1964. *A history of medicine in South Carolina, 1670-1825*. Columbia: South Carolina Medical Association.

The majority of the botanists centered around Charleston were also members of the medical profession, so this collection of biographical sketches on eighteenth-century physicians of South Carolina is a valuable source for some workers who have largely escaped the notice of the major botanical sources.

IB: Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

**Dictionary of national biography, founded in 1882 by George Smith. The concise dictionary from the beginnings to 1900; being an epitome of the main work and its supplement*. 1953. London: Oxford University Press.

British analog to the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. The concise dictionary provides basic information and references to the full 22 volume set.

*Drake, Francis S. 1876. *Dictionary of American biography, including men of the time; containing nearly ten thousand notices of persons of both sexes, of native and foreign birth, who have been remarkable, or prominently connected with the arts, sciences, literature, politics, or history of the American continent. Giving also the pronunciation of many of the foreign and peculiar American names, a key to the assumed names of writers, and a supplement*. Boston: James R. Osgood & Company.

Similar to *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, but in one volume. Brief entries, but includes many otherwise obscure names.

*Duychinck, Evert A. and George L. Duychinck. 1856. *Cyclopaedia of American literature, embracing personal and critical notices of authors, and selections from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day; with portraits, autographs, and other illustrations*. 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner.

Notable for its inclusion of autographs when available; portraits are actually infrequent. Puzzling organization with many persons listed under subject headings, such as "Early Carolina Literature."

- *Elliott, Clark A. 1979. *Biographical dictionary of American science: The seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.
Includes scientists born between 1606 and 1867. Entries give full name, vital dates, parentage, marriages, number of children, education, honors, career information, society memberships, scientific contributions, and works (maximum of six). May also give references to bibliographies, manuscript collections, and secondary sources.
- *Garraty, John A. and Mark C. Carnes, eds. 1999. *American national biography*. 24 vols. Oxford University Press.
An updated version of the venerable *Dictionary of American Biography*. Many of the entries for botanists are by Marcus B. Simpson, Jr.
- *Gillispie, Charles Coulston, ed. 1970-1980. *Dictionary of scientific biography*. 18 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
More narrative in form than Elliott. Contains original research based on primary sources where possible. Entries include vital dates, field of study, biography, and bibliography. Signed articles by such noted scholars as Joseph Ewan and Whitfield J. Bell, Jr.
- *Hoefler, M. 1936-1969. *Nouvelle biographie générale depuis les temps le plus reculés jusqu'à 1850-60. Avec les renseignements bibliographiques et l'indication des sources à consulter. Publiée par MM. Firmin Didot Frères sous la direction de M. Le D^r Hoefler*. 46 vols. in 23. Copenhagen: Rosenkilde et Bagger.
The standard French biographical encyclopedia. An excellent source for the many French explorers in North America.
- *Johnson, Allen, ed. 1957. *Dictionary of American biography*. 20 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Substantial biographical sketches of prominent Americans. Signed entries with references.
- *Kelly, Howard A. and Burrage, Walter L. 1928. *Dictionary of American medical biography: Lives of eminent physicians of the United States and Canada, from the earliest times*. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
Excellent resource for information on the many early botanists who were also physicians or lecturers in medical schools. Some entries signed, many not.
- **National cyclopaedia of American biography, 1897-1984*. 63 vols. New York: James T. White & Co.
An immensely valuable resource, but not without its errors (e.g. the usual confusion regarding the two Claytons). This set is published irregularly and the cumulative index must be used to find the desired biography (although volume numbers are here listed under the names of individuals). Portraits provided when available.

- *Powell, William S., ed. 1979-1996. *Dictionary of North Carolina biography*. 6 vols. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
Contains not only natives writers, but also those who made significant contributions to North Carolina while residing there. Signed articles, often with references.
- *Sterling, Kier B. et al., eds. 1997. *Biographical dictionary of American and Canadian naturalists and environmentalists*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.
Signed articles with basic biographical data, major contributions, and bibliography, giving detailed location information on unpublished sources.
- *Wilson, James Grant and John Fiske. 1886-1889. *Appleton's cyclopaedia of American biography*. 11 vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
Very extensive coverage. One of the best general biographical sources for this time period. The six original volumes, which represent a single alphabetic sequence, contain the botanists of interest here. All are indexed at the end of vol. 6. Volumes 7-11 are later supplements, each with its own index.
- **Who was who in America: Historical volume, 1607/1896*. 1967. 2d ed. Chicago: Marquis Who's Who.
A very inclusive yet concise biographical dictionary with basic biographical data, important dates, and some references.

IC: Bibliographies

- *Bell, Whitfield Jenks. 1955. *Early American science: Needs and opportunities for study*. Williamsburg, Virginia: Institute of Early American History and Culture.
Introductory essay discusses the study of scientific history in America, taking note of some of the major works on the subject and on the type of work which the author believes is still required. Four-part bibliography: I. General history of science, II. History of science in America, III. Periodicals, and IV. Selected bibliographies for fifty early American scientists, with many botanists and naturalists.
- Gascoigne, Robert Mortimer. 1984. *A historical catalogue of scientists and scientific books from the earliest times to the close of the nineteenth century*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc.
Chronological listing of scientists with brief biographical data and major publications and indexing many more complete biographical sources.
- Servies, James A. and Lana D. Servies. 1993. *A bibliography of Florida*. Vol. 1, 1507-1845. Pensacola, Florida.
Chronologically-arranged, annotated bibliography of works pertaining to the early history of Florida.

Part II: Botanical Sources

IIA: General Works on North American Botanists

- *Anon. 1821. Botany of the United States. [Review of Bigelow's *American Medical Botany*, 1817]. *North American Review*, n.s., 13: 100-134.

In the true spirit of nineteenth-century book reviews, this article says almost nothing about Bigelow's book, but does provide a nicely-written overview of early American botany. "We propose, in the first place, to take a brief review of the principal botanical works that have been published relating to the United States, and next to enquire how far these works will go toward affording us the materials for a perfect history of our plants." As this quote implies, this source is more evaluative in nature than most other general treatments.

- *Barnhart, John Hendley. 1909. Some American botanists of former days. *Torreya* 9: 241-257.

Brief biographical sketches of American botanists. Features a daguerreotype of F. A. Michaux and a (mis)labeled facsimile of the title page of the second part of Gronovius's *Flora Virginica*.

- *Barnhart, John Hendley. 1917. [Biographical footnotes in J. K. Small's] Cactus hunting on the coast of South Carolina. *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* 18: 237-246. Biographical notes on botanists associated with the Charleston area.

- *Barnhart, John Hendley. 1926. Brief sketches of some collectors of specimens in the Barton Herbarium. *Bartonia* 9: 35-42.

Contains sketches of a number of botanists who are not often covered in the more general sources. Interestingly, Peter Custis is here listed in the foreward among those "about whom no, or only slight, record has been found," proof of the obscurity into which the Red River expedition had fallen prior to the work of Flores.

- *Brendel, Frederick. 1879. Historical sketch of the science of botany in North America from 1635 to 1840. *American Naturalist* 13: 754-771.

Many names of minor workers not often encountered elsewhere, especially non-English Europeans.

- *Clokier, Hermia Newman. 1964. *An account of the herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

"Index of Collectors" provides limited biographical information with notes on their collections at Oxford.

- *Crowley, Webster R., Jr. 1976. Early America in plant names. *Morton Arboretum Quarterly* 12(2): 24-29, 12(3): 40-44.

Popular article summarizing the careers of some botanists who have given their names to American plant genera. Useful notes on eponymy.

- *Core, Earl L. 1970. The botanical exploration of the Southern Appalachians. In *The distributional history of the biota of the Southern Appalachians. Part 2, Flora*. Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
Excellent reproductions of portraits from the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation for all persons treated except André Michaux. Notable for its treatment of John Fraser.
- *Curtis, Moses Ashley. 1883. Geological and natural history survey of North Carolina. Part 3, Botany. In *The woods and timbers of North Carolina*, edited by P. M. Hale. Raleigh, North Carolina: the author.
Preface, pp. 24-29, gives brief notes on some prominent botanists of North Carolina.
- *Dandy, J. E., ed. 1958. The Sloane herbarium: An annotated list of the horti sicci composing it; with biographical accounts of the principle contributors. Based on records compiled by the late James Britten. London: The British Museum.
Consists of two parts: an "annotated list of the *horti sicci* composing the Sloane Herbarium," and "biographical accounts of contributors, together with some information about their specimens."
- Ewan, Joseph. 1957. L'activité des premiers explorateurs Français dans le S. E. des États-Unis. In *Les botanistes Français en Amérique du Nord avant 1850*. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.
Excellent source for French explorers and botanists who are often ignored in the English literature. Includes some discussion of the role of Charleston in colonial Southern botany and an extensive bibliography.
- *Ewan, Joseph, ed. 1969. *A short history of botany in the United States*. New York: Hafner.
A collection of papers by specialists in various fields detailing the history of those fields in the US. Ewan's own chapters "Early history," and "Calendar of events" are especially useful. Includes a table of epochs in American botany.
- Ewan, Joseph. 1970. Plant collectors in America: Backgrounds for Linnaeus. In *Essays in biohistory and other contributions presented by friends and colleagues to Frans Verdoorn on the occasion of his 60th birthday*, edited by P. Smit and R. J. Ch. V. ter Laage. Utrecht, Netherlands: International Association for Plant Taxonomy.
Covers "collectors in America before and during the life and times of Linnaeus." Features a list of collectors and authors on pp. 48-50, listing full name, vital dates, and biographical references.
- *Gee, Wilson. 1918. South Carolina botanists: Biography and bibliography. *Bulletin of the University of South Carolina* 72.
Biographical sketches with references which first appeared in the *Sunday News* of Charleston in 1909 and 1910, and which also served as the author's master's thesis.

- *Harshberger, John W. 1899. *The botanists of Philadelphia and their work*. Philadelphia: T. C. Davis & Sons.
Highly relevant to Southern botany, despite its title. Biographical sketches of botanists, plus appendices covering membership in the various Philadelphia scientific societies and the publication histories of their journals. Many of the entries are abbreviated reprintings of earlier articles, some with introduced errors.
- *Hooker, William Jackson. 1825. On the botany of America. *The American Journal of Science and Arts* 9: 263-284.
A general overview of early American botanical exploration. Especially informative for the Michaux, Nuttall, and Pursh.
- *Humphrey, Harry Baker. 1961. *Makers of North American botany*. Chronica Botanica, no. 21. New York: Ronald Press Co.
Collection of short biographies of famous botanists. Many 19th century scientists, but also a number of early botanists. Frequent inaccuracies.
- *Kelly, Howard A. 1914. *Some American medical botanists commemorated in our botanical nomenclature: A lecture given before the Medical Historical Society of Chicago, 1910*. Troy, New York: Southworth Co.
Brief biographies of thirty botanists, linking them to the plants bearing their names.
- *Lamson-Scribner, Frank. 1893. Southern botanists. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 20: 315-334.
Transcript of a popular lecture given at University of Tennessee. Links botanists to local plants bearing their names. One of few sources which specifically discusses Southern botany during this time period.
- *Lanjouw, Joseph and Frans Antonie Stafleu 1954. *Index Herbariorum: A guide to the location and contents of the world's public herbaria. Part II: Collectors*. 4 vols. Regnum Vegetabile, vol. 9. Waltham, Massachusetts: Chronica Botanica Co. for The International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Utrecht, Netherlands.
This index lists locations of specimens for a given collector. It is an especially valuable source for collectors who are not published authors.
- *Mears, James A. 1978. Some sources of the herbarium of Henry Muhlenberg (1753-1815). *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 122: 155-174.
Discussion of the Muhlenberg collections at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, with notes on contributing collectors.
- Mitchill, Samuel Latham. 1814. A discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society. *New York Historical Society Collections* 2: 155-213.
Following a lengthy Biblical prologue, Mitchill gives a year-by-year chronology of botanical exploration in the New World.

- Murrill, William Alphonso. 1945. *Historic foundations of botany in Florida (and America)*. Gainesville, Florida: the author.
Pamphlet with chapters on “Early American Botany” and “Florida Plants”
- *Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1935. *The Scrophulariaceae of eastern temperate North America*. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia Monographs, no. 1. Philadelphia: Academy of Natural Sciences.
Pages 597-624 contain a listing of “those persons whose specimens have been cited most frequently for the geographic records of localities over the United States and Canada west to the 102d meridian,” with vital dates (when available), states in which they collected, and present locations of their collections.
Assembled with the assistance of J. H. Barnhart.
- *Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1950. Historical botanical collections of the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 94: 137-151.
Summary of the “earliest series of plant specimens that have been preserved in this country,” with a brief discussion of the herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Joseph Banks at the British Museum (Natural History).
- *Rafinesque, C. S. 1836. Historical sketch. In his *New flora and botany of North America. Being a supplemental flora, to the various floras and botanical works of Michaux, Muhlenberg, Pursh, Nuttall, Elliot, Torrey, Beck, Eaton, Bigelow, Barton, Robin, Hooker, Riddell, Darlington, Schweinitz Gibbs, &c. Besides the great works of Linnaeus, Willdenow, Vahl, Vitman, Persoon, Lamark, Decandole, Sprengel, Jussieu, Adanson, Necker, Lindley, &c. containing nearly 500 additional or revised new genera, and 1500 additional or corrected new species, illustrated by figures in Autikon Botanikon*. Second Part, Neophyton. pp. 3-15. Philadelphia: printed for the author and publisher. Reprint, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Murray Printing Company for the Arnold Arboretum, 1946.
Like its own title, this work is more a breathless enumeration of botanists than a “historical sketch,” but is valuable for its early date and for its author’s familiarity with the works of his predecessors and contemporaries. Many names are mentioned here which have subsequently vanished from the botanical literature.
- Rendel, A. B. 1926. Some early 18th century American collections and their collectors. *Proceedings of the International Congress of Plant Sciences* 2: 1525-1531.
From a talk given at the Congress discussing various collections in the Sloane Herbarium at the British Museum (Natural History).
- Reveal, James L. 1983. Significance of pre-1753 botanical explorations in temperate North America on Linnaeus’ first edition of *Species Plantarum*. *Phytologia* 53: 1-96.
A brief overview of North American botanical exploration (including the Caribbean) and a list of North American plants in the *Species Plantarum*.

- Reveal, James L. 1992. *Gentle conquest: the botanical discovery of North America with illustrations from the Library of Congress*. Washington, D.C.: Starwood Publishing, Inc.
A very beautiful book, but contains some factual errors. The illustrations, though lovely, are poorly documented.
- Reveal, James L. and James S. Pringle. 1993. Taxonomic botany and floristics. In *Flora of North America north of Mexico*, 1: 157-192. Oxford University Press.
Thoughtful review of North American botanical history, including many portraits. Notable also for its broader observations on patterns of development in American botany.
- *Rogers, George A. and R. Frank Saunders, Jr. 1984. *Swamp water and wiregrass: Historical sketches of coastal Georgia*. Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press.
See chapter 2, "Stephen Elliott: Early Botanist of Coastal Georgia," which offers a brief popular history of early southeastern botany in general, covering the Bartrams, Michaux, and many others. Especially interesting is the author's discussion of the relations between Baldwin, Elliott, and the LeContes. Much material drawn from unpublished correspondence.
- *Short, Charles Wilkins. 1841. Sketch of the progress of botany in western America. *W. J. Hooker's Journal of Botany* 3: 97-124.
Overview of the early botanical exploration of the American West, but includes biographical information on many botanists who were also active in the Southeast.
- *Stearns, Raymond Phineas. 1953. James Petiver, promoter of natural science. *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 62: 243-365.
Petiver was a London apothecary who maintained a large "curiosity cabinet," stocked mostly through the labors of his correspondents in America. Stearns lists his correspondents in an appendix and provides what biographical information is available. This, along with Stearns' *Science in the British Colonies in America*, is one of the best sources for many otherwise obscure naturalists.
- *Totten, Henry Roland. 1956. Early contributors to southern botany. *Bulletin of the Association of Southeastern Biologists* 3: 23-27.
Short biographies of early southern botanists. "Condensation of the address given at the ASB meeting in Durham [North Carolina] by Dr. H. R. Totten as immediate past president of ASB."
- *Wilbert, Martin Inventius. 1908. Some early botanical and herb gardens. *American Journal of Pharmacy* 80: 412-427.
Reviews various early American herb gardens, mostly in the Philadelphia area, and the botanists associated with them.

IIB: Dictionaries

- *Barnhart, John Hendley. 1965. *Biographical notes upon botanists*. 3 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall. Photo-reproduction of "Barnhart cards," made by Barnhart during his tenure as bibliographer of the New York Botanical Garden. Each card lists references, vital dates, and academic history. Since these are unedited notes, they are often very incomplete and some use cryptic abbreviations.
- *Desmond, Ray. 1994. *Dictionary of British and Irish botanists and horticulturists including plant collectors, flower painters, and garden designers*. London: Taylor & Francis. Entries give vital dates, areas of study, positions held, and bibliography along with information on many types of reliquiae (e.g. papers, herbaria, gardens, portraits, and personal libraries). An invaluable source.

IIC: Bibliographies

- Bay, Jens Christian. 1909. Bibliographies of botany: A contribution toward a bibliotheca bibliographica. *Progressus Rei Botanicae* 3: 331-456. Extensive, well-ordered bibliography of botanical bibliography. Includes listings of bibliographical articles pertaining to individual works. Indexes the complete "Bibliographical Notes" series by James Britten in the *Journal of Botany*.
- *Bragg, Laura M. 1910, 1911. Bibliography of the sylvia of South Carolina. *Bulletin of the Charleston Museum* 6: 61-68, 7: 9-15. Not a true bibliography, but a history of those who have written about the woody flora of South Carolina, focusing more on the writers than their works.
- Crotz, Kieth. 1989. *Ewaniana: The writings of Joe and Nesta Ewan*. Chillicothe, Illinois: The American Botanist Booksellers. Joe and Nesta Ewan are prolific writers on the subject of botanical history, especially known for their scholarly biographies of individual botanists. Contains some errors.
- Davis, Elizabeth B. and Diane Schmidt. 1996. *Guide to information sources in the botanical sciences*. 2d ed. Englewood, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc. See especially Chapter 8: Historical Materials.
- Ewan, Joseph. 1967. A bibliography of Louisiana botany. *Southwestern Louisiana Journal* 7: 1-83. Chronological, annotated bibliography covering the period 1728 to 1950. Separate indices to authors, botanical names, and miscellaneous topics. As Ewan uses a contemporary delineation of Louisiana, much of the material here pertains to Western botany.

Henry, Blanche. 1975. *British botanical and horticultural literature before 1800*. 3 vols. London: Oxford University Press.

This beautifully illustrated set lists works published in Great Britain, but many of these deal with American plants and botanists. Provides chapters of historical overview as well as bibliographies. Entries provide names of British and Irish libraries where the work can be seen. See especially vol. 2, chap. 6: "Floras of foreign areas."

Jackson, Benjamin Daydon. 1881. *Guide to the literature of botany, being a classified selection of botanical works, including nearly 6000 titles not given in Pritzel's Thesaurus*. London: Longmans, Green & Co. for the Index Society. Reprinted in facsimile, New York: Hafner, 1964.

Similar to Pritzel, below, but classed by botanical sub-fields and geographic regions.

Johnston, Stanley H., Jr. 1992. *The Cleveland herbal, botanical, and horticultural collections: a descriptive bibliography of pre-1830 works from the Holden Arboretum, the Cleveland Medical Library Association, and the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland*. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press.

During the period covered, European botanical works inevitably outnumber the American ones, but Johnston does provide detailed descriptions of works by Barton, Catesby, and F. A. Michaux, among others.

Meisel, Max. 1924. *A bibliography of American natural history: the pioneer century, 1769-1865*. 3 vols. New York: Premier Publishing Co.

An invaluable reference work which lists "publications relating to the history, biography and bibliography of American natural history and its institutions, during Colonial times and the pioneer century, which have been published up to 1924," also including "a selected bibliography of biographies and bibliographies of naturalists." The second and third volumes deal with scientific institutions during this time period.

Pritzel, Georg August. 1872, 1877. *Thesaurus literaturae botanicae omnium gentium, inde a rerum botanicarum initiis ad nostra usque tempora, quindecim millia operum recensens. Editionem novam reformatam*. Lipsiae: F. A. Brockhaus. Reprint, Milan: Gorlich, 1950.

Alphabetical list of botanists with their publications, including translations.

*Stafleu, Frans Antonie and Richard S. Cowan. 1976-1988. *Taxonomic literature: A selective guide to botanical publications and collections with dates, commentaries and types*. 2d ed. 7 vols. *Regnum Vegetabile* 94, 98, 105, 110, 112, 115, 116. Utrecht: Bohn, Scheltema & Holkema.

Entries give references to subject's works, biographical and bibliographical sources, herbarium and type data, eponymy.

*Stafleu, Frans Antonie and Erik A. Mennega. 1992-. *Taxonomic literature: a selective guide to botanical publications and collections with dates, commentaries and types. Supplement*. 4 vols. *Regnum Vegetabile* 125, 130, 132, 134. Königstein: Költz Scientific Books.

Four volumes published (A-Cz), supplementing the second edition.

Stannard, J. 1966. Early American botany and its sources. In *Bibliography and natural history: essays presented at a conference convened in June 1964*, ed. Thomas R. Buckman. Lawrence: University of Kansas Libraries.

General discussion of information sources, including herbaria, manuscripts, and botanical gardens.

Wycoff, Edith. 1913. Bibliography relating to the floras of North America and the West Indies. *Bibliographic Contributions from the Lloyd Library* 1: 355-415.

A bibliography of floras of North America and specific regions thereof, indicating those held by the Lloyd Library and Museum.

Part III: Botanists

John Abbot

(sometime misspelled “Abbott”)

b. London, 1751; d. Georgia, c. 1840.

Portrait: Self-portrait reproduced in almost all sources below.

Handwriting: Gilbert, below, p. 117.

Papers and Watercolors: British Museum (Natural History); Harvard; see Gilbert, below, for complete listing.

Herbarium: Charleston Museum, South Carolina.

Kastner 1977, IA

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Sterling 1997, IB

Barnhart 1917, IIA

Desmond 1994, IIB

Darlington 1843, Baldwin*

Allen 1951, Catesby

Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott

Ewan 1963, Lyon

defective.” *sic*] drawings, though beautiful, are generally very

Allen, Elsa G. 1942. A third set of John Abbot’s drawings. *The Auk* 59: 563-571. Notes on a group of Abbot’s bird drawings at the British Museum. Reproduces extracts from the correspondence between John Francillon, a London silver-smith and amateur entomologist to whom Abbot sold paintings and specimens, and John Leigh Phillips, a Manchester merchant who may also have sponsored Abbot.

Allen, Elsa G. 1957. John Abbot, pioneer naturalist of Georgia. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 41: 143-57. Biography of Abbot, written in a popular vein. Some new information regarding Abbot’s sponsorship by the Royal Society of London and Chetham’s Library, Manchester.

Baker, Woolford B. 1959. John Abbot’s *Insects of Georgia*. *Emory University Quarterly* 15: 146-152. Describes a volume of eighty-five unpublished Abbot drawings of insects acquired by Emory Library.

- Kirby, W. F. 1888. John Abbot, the Aurelian. *Canadian Entomologist* 20: 230-232.
An addendum to Scudder, 1888 (see below). Notes the presence of an additional volume of Abbot's works and some insect collections at the British Museum. Describes another volume of drawings presented to T. W. Harris. Scudder retorts in a note that this volume "is certainly not the work of Abbot" and "has scarcely the least value."
- Largen, M. J. and Vivian Rogers-Price. 1985. John Abbot, an early naturalist-artist in North America: his contribution to ornithology, with particular reference to a collection of bird skins in the Merseyside County Museums, Liverpool. *Archives of Natural History* 12: 231-252.
Some biographical discussion with notes on the natural history books in Abbot's library. Bulk of the article is devoted to the bird skin collection.
- Mallis, Arnold. 1971. *American entomologists*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.
Biographical information on Abbot on pp. 3-9. Mentions that Oemler visited Abbot's house soon after his death with the intention of collecting the drawings there, but found that they had been destroyed by children.
- Parkinson, P. G. 1978. Natural history drawings and watercolors by John Abbot, 'The Aurelian,' naturalist of Georgia, in the Alexander Turnbull Library. *Turnbull Library Record* 11: 26-36.
Transcribes a letter from Abbot to Swainson, his only contemporary biographer. Describes insect drawings in Turnbull's collection E272.
- Reynolds, Elizabeth P. 1983. John Abbot, pioneer naturalist. *Georgia Review* 37: 816-825.
A few paragraphs on Abbot marking an exhibition organized by the Madison-Morgan Cultural Center in Madison, Georgia. Reproduces self-portrait and seven additional plates in black and white.
- Rogers-Price, Vivian. 1983. *John Abbot in Georgia: The vision of a naturalist artist, (1751-ca. 1840)*. *Catalogue of an exhibition at the Madison-Morgan Cultural Center, September 25-December 31, 1983*. Madison, Georgia: Madison-Morgan Cultural Center.
General discussion of Abbot's importance in the depiction of Georgia's flora and fauna. Many black and white reproductions of plates. Brief preface by Joseph Ewan.
- Rogers-Price, Vivian. 1984. John Abbot in England and North America. *Turnbull Library Record* 17: 61-80.
Notes an improvement in the quality of Abbot's plant drawings following his association with Oemler, who introduced him to the Linnean system. Also mentions meetings with Baldwin and Enslen and an exchange of specimens with Stephen Elliott.

87: 125-126.

Note on Abbot's baptismal records, which give his birthday a day earlier than he himself states in his notes. Confirms his parents as John and Ann Abbot.

Wilkinson, Ronald S. 1981. Smith and Abbot, *The Natural History of the Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia* (1797): Its authorship and later history. *Entomologist's Record* 93: 213-218.

Observes that Abbot is really only the illustrator of the work often cited as "Smith and Abbot." The nomenclature and descriptions are entirely the work of J. E. Smith.

165-176, 222-229, 273-285.

The most complete source on Abbot's early life. Especially relevant to botany is "Abbot's Linnaean Knowledge" (pp. 222-229). This discusses the common statement that Abbot was ignorant of classification until 1805. Wilkinson traces this unlikely statement back to a misinterpretation by Dow (1914, above) of Oemler's statement that Abbot "never knew anything of Linneus' Classification till I demonstrated it to him." Oemler seems to have been referring to the sexual system of plant classification, not to taxonomic principles in general.

William Baldwin

b. Newlin, Pennsylvania, 1779; d. Franklin, Missouri, 1819.

Portrait: Kelly, cited in Part IIA; also Darlington, below and the articles in *Meehan's Monthly*.

All of these reproduce the famous portrait by Peale.

Handwriting: Darlington, cited below, frontispiece.

Papers: Gray Herbarium, Harvard University.

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; New York Botanical Garden.

Eponymy: *Baldwinia* J. Torrey et A. Gray syn. *Balduina* Nuttall (Compositae).

Elliott 1979, IB
 Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
 Johnson 1957, IB
 Kelly & Burage 1929, IB
 National Cyclopaedia 10, IB
 Who Was Who in America, IB
 Barnhart 1917, IIA
 Brendel 1879, IIA
 Ewan 1969, IIA
 Harshberger 1899, IIA
 Humphrey 1961, IIA
 Kelly 1914, IIA
 Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA
 Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
 Mears 1978, IIA

Pennell 1935, IIA
 Pennell 1950, IIA
 Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
 Short 1841, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
 Stafleu & Mennega, IIC
 Darlington 1843, Baldwin
 Elliott 1821, Elliott
 Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
 Graustein 1967, Nuttall
 Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall
 Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz
 Shear & Stevens 1921,
 Schweinitz

- Anon. 1894. Dr. William Baldwin. *Meehan's Monthly* 4: 95.
Brief biographical notice with a reproduction of the well-known Peale portrait.
- Anon. 1900. Dr. William Baldwin. *Meehan's Monthly* 10: 125-126.
Recounts journal entries from the Long expedition on the Mississippi in the summer of 1819, not long before Baldwin's death.
- Baldwin, William. 1819. An account of two North American species of *Cyperus*, from Georgia: To which is added four species of *Kyllingia*, found on the Brazilian coast, and on the Rio de la Plata in South America. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s., 2: 167-171.
Descriptions, in Latin and English, of *Cyperus sparsiflorus* (Cyperaceae) from the "pine barrens in the vicinity of Savannah and St. Mary's Georgia," and *C. ovatus*, which "inhabits low moist situations near St. Mary's."
- Baldwin, William. 1819. An account of two North American species of *Rottböllia*, discovered on the sea-coast in the state of Georgia. *American Journal of Science* 1: 355-359.
Descriptions in Latin and English of the grasses *Rottböllia corrugata* and *Rottböllia ciliata*. Harsh criticism of Nuttall: "It will be perceived that my description of this plant differs materially from that of Mr. Nuttall. This has unavoidably arisen from *my* having attended to it in its living state, and from *his* not availing himself of the information which it would have afforded me great pleasure to have communicated, had he done me the favour to have requested it, or informed me of his wish to publish an account of the plants thus obtained."
- *Darlington, William. 1843. *Reliquiae Baldwinianae: Selections from the correspondence of the late William Baldwin, M.D. Surgeon in the U.S. Navy*. Philadelphia: Kimber & Sharpless. Reprinted in facsimile, New York: Hafner Press, 1969, as Supplement II of *Classica Botanica Americana*, with introduction and indices by Joseph Ewan.
Consists primarily of Baldwin's correspondence, but also contains a biographical sketch by Darlington, a close friend of Baldwin, as well as Baldwin's manuscript "Notices of East Florida." Among Joseph Ewan's contributions to the Hafner edition are a detailed chronology of Baldwin's life, lists of manuscript and published sources, and indices names of persons, plants, and animals.
- Gray, Asa. 1834. A monograph on the North American species of *Rhynchospora*. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 3: 191-220.
See p. 192 for Gray's comments on Baldwin's collection of sedges from Georgia and Florida.
- Gray, Asa. 1844. Bibliographical notice: *Reliquiae Baldwinianae*. *American Journal of Science* 46: 192-195.
Review and summary of the *Reliquiae* with many salient points about Baldwin's life and some of the editorial considerations pertaining to the work.

Redfield, J.H. 1883. Some North American botanists. VI: Dr. William Baldwin. *Botanical Gazette* 8: 233-237.

Detailed and very affecting biographical sketch. Discusses Baldwin's relations with other botanists of the day, especially Barton, Elliott, and Moses Marshall. Also provides some information on Baldwin's unpublished *Miscellaneous sketches of Georgia and East Florida*.

Spaulding, Perley. 1908. A biographical history of botany at St. Louis, Missouri. *Popular Science Monthly* 73: 488-493.

Basic biographical data on Baldwin with notes on his contributions to western botany. Baldwin's portrait is incorrectly labeled as Meriwether Lewis.

Stuckey, Ronald L. 1971. The first public auction of an American herbarium including an account of the fate of the Baldwin, Collins, and Rafinesque herbaria. *Taxon* 20: 443-459.

Recounts the auction of the herbarium of Zaccheus Collins in Philadelphia on 3 June, 1833, including, "the entire collection made by the late Dr. Baldwin in his expedition and explorations in the southern and western sections of our country and in South America, and particularly the plants of Florida—containing many new and undescribed plants," (quoted from the announcement of sale, here reproduced). The Baldwin herbarium was purchased by von Schweinitz.

Stuckey, Ronald L. 1978. Type specimens of *Rhynchospora* in an unstudied collection of William Baldwin. *Brittonia* 30: 96-101.

History and description of eighteen specimens in the Academy of Natural Sciences collected by Baldwin from southeast Georgia and eastern Florida, eight of them duplicate type material.

Reverend John Banister

b. Twigworth, Gloucestershire, England, 1650; d. Roanoke River, Virginia, 1692.
Handwriting: Ewan and Ewan, 1970, p. 146.

Papers: British Museum (Natural History); Bodleian Library.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History); Oxford; South Kensington.

Eponymy: *Banisteria* L. (*nom. rej.*, Malpighiaceae), *Banisteriaecarpum* Kräusel (fossil, Malpighiaceae), *Banisterioides* Dubard & Dop (Malpighiaceae), *Banisteriophyllum* Ettingshausen (fossil, Malpighiaceae), *Banisteriopsis* C. B. Robinson ex J. K. Small (Malpighiaceae), *Banisterodes* O. Kuntze (*nom. rej.*, Polygalaceae).

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Goode 1886, IA | Ewan 1969, IIA |
| Kastner 1977, IA | Humphrey 1961, IIA |
| Stearns 1970, IA | Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA |
| Elliott 1979, IB | Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA |
| Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB | Pennell 1950, IIA |
| Gillispie 1970, IB | Barnhart 1965, IIB |
| Johnson 1957, IB | Desmond 1994, IIB |
| Sterling 1997, IB | Stafleu & Cowan, IIC |
| Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB | Barton, 1793 |
| Who Was Who in America, IB | Pulteney, 1790, Catesby (2:
55-57) |
| Barnhart 1909, IIA | Berkeley & Berkeley, 1968, Rev. |
| Brendel 1879, IIA | John Clayton |
| Clokie 1964, IIA | Graustein 1967, Nuttall |
| Crowley 1976, IIA | Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh |
| Dandy 1958, IIA | |

- Banister, John. 1907. *Banister's Catalogue of Virginia Plants*. Ed. Ivar Tidestrom. Washington, D.C.
Reprinting of Banister's *Catalogue* from Ray 1688, below, with brief preface by Tidestrom.
- Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1806. Some account of Mr. John Banister, the naturalist. *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal* 2(2): 134-139.
Barton was unable to determine a birth date for Banister and also gives inaccurate accounts (quoted from Pulteney and an unnamed "descendant") of Banister's death. Lists Banister's contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. Quotes from Ray's *Historia Plantarum* regarding Banister.
- Ewan, Joseph. 1963. First fern records from Virginia: John Banister's account of 1679-1692. *American Fern Journal* 53: 138-144.
Lists seventeen ferns described by Banister.
- Ewan, Joseph and Nesta Ewan. 1970. *John Banister and his Natural History of Virginia*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.
The definitive study of Banister, with chronology, biography and annotated reprints of Banister's major works. See especially chap. 13, "The Plant Catalogue," pp. 141-271. The bulk of this chapter is devoted to a carefully edited and annotated transcription of Banister's *Catalogus*, compiled from multiple manuscript sources. Beautiful reproductions of Banister's drawings.
- Ewan, Joseph and Nesta Ewan. 1973. John Banister, pioneer plantsman. *Horticulture* 51: 58-61.
Short article devoted to popular English garden plants introduced by Banister and to the disposition of Banister's works and collections.
- Lewis, Ivey F. 1957. Seventeenth century science in old Virginia. *Virginia Journal of Science* 8: 35-41.
General biographical sketches on some early Virginia scientists. Notes the inconsistency between the various reports of Banister's death.

Lister, Martin. 1693. The extracts of four letters from Mr. John Banister to Dr. Lister, communicated by him to the publisher. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 17: 667-692.

Letters communicated to the Royal Society “to do right to the Memory of my Friend Mr. Banister, who indeed was a very Learned and Sagacious Naturalist.” The writer expresses a hope that Banister’s papers will be “carefully and speedily publish’d” and offers a few fragments to give “a slight touch of what he [Banister] was doing.” Only the letter fragment of April 19, 1689 concerns plants, giving a “Catalogue of the rest of the Figures and Names of Plants then sent,” in the form of Latin polynomials.

Petiver, James. 1707. *Herbarium Virginianum Banisteri: Or a brief account of such Virginia plants, as the Reverend Mr John Banister, that curious naturalist, sent the designs of, some time since, to the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry Lord Bishop of London. Monthly Miscellany, or, Memoirs for the Curious, Decas no. 7: 227-232.* Reproduced in facsimile in Ewan and Ewan, 1970, above.

Lists sixty-five Virginia plants by common names with brief descriptions.

Ray, John. 1688. *Historia plantarum tomus secundus. Cum duplici indice; generali altero nominum & synonymorum praecipuorum; altero affectuum & remediorum: Accessit nomenclator botanicus Anglo-Latinus.* Londini: typis Mariae Clark, prostant apud Henricum Faithorne.

In the Praefatio, A2 verso, Ray mentions that Banister is planning to write a natural history of Virginia and opines that no one is better qualified to do so. *E Catalogo huc transmissio Anno 1680. Quem composuit eruditissimus Vir & consummatissimus Botanicus D. Johannes Banister Plantarum à seipso in Virginia observatarum* is published in the appendix, pp. “1928” [1926]-1928. This is a list of 134 plants in Latin polynomials, a few of the entries providing an English common name.

Ray, John. 1698. An account of a book. Museo de Piante rare della Sicilia, Malta, Corsica, Italia, Piemonte e Germainia, &c. di Don Paolo Boccone, &c. with additional remarks by Mr. John Ray, F. R. S. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 20: 462-468.

Beginning on p. 467, Ray notes the inadequate (and orthographically unusual) description of “snecrut” in Boccone’s book. “But because he desires farther Satisfaction concerning this Serpentaria Virgin. or Snake-root, I shall give him, and others that concur with him in that Desire, a full and exact Description of the whole plant, drawn up and sent me by a person that knew it very well, and was as well able to describe it, the Learned and most Skilful Herbarist Mr. John Banister, whose unhappy and untimely Death cannot sufficiently be deplored.”

Ray, John. 1704. *Historia plantarum tomus tertius: qui est supplementum duorum praecedentium: species omnes vel omissas, vel post Volumina illa evulgata editas, praeter innumeras fere novas & indictas ab Amicis communicatas complectens; cum synonymis necessariis, et usibus in cibo, medicina, & mechanicis: Addito ad opus consummandum generum indice copioso.* Londini: Apud Sam. Smith & Benj. Walford.

In the Praefatio, p. iv, Ray laments Banister’s untimely death, which he attributes to a fall while climbing a cliff. He notes that Banister lived in Virginia for many years, studying and drawing its plants, and that he had not completed his proposed natural history of Virginia prior to his death.

Benjamin Smith Barton

b. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1766; d. Philadelphia, 1815.

Portrait: Kelly, cited in part II, also W. P. C. Barton, below.

Handwriting: Barton, ed. McAtee and Middleton, both cited below.

Papers: Historical Society of Pennsylvania; American Philosophical Society; Boston Public Library; Library of Congress.

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences.

Eponymy: *Bartonia* Mühlenberg ex Willdenow (Gentianaceae); *Bartonia* Pursh ex Sims (Loasaceae); *Bartonia* Smith (Pontederiaceae).

Kastner 1977, IA

Stearns 1970, IA

Drake 1876, IB

Duychinck 1856, IB

Elliott 1979, IB

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Gillispie 1970, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

Kelly & Borage 1928, IB

National Cyclopaedia 8, IB

Sterling 1997, IB

Who Was Who in America, IB

Bell 1955, IC

Anon. 1821, IIA

Barnhart 1909, IIA

Brendel 1879, IIA

Ewan 1969, IIA

Harshberger 1899, IIA

Hooker 1825, IIA

Humphrey 1961, IIA

Kelly 1914, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Mears 1978, IIA

Pennell 1950, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Stafleu & Mennega, IIC

Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Darlington 1849, John Bartram

Harper, 1945, Wm. Bartram

Graustein 1967, Nuttall

Pennell, 1936, Nuttall

Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz

Anon. 1798. [Review of] *Collections for an essay toward a materia medica of the United States. Medical Repository* 2(1): 70-74.

Very favorable review and summary of Barton's Collections. Notes the significance of Barton as an American-born scientist addressing the flora of his native land.

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1793. Botanical description of the *Podophyllum diphylum* of Linnaeus, in a letter to Charles Peter Thunberg, M.D. Knight of the Order of Wasa, Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Upsal, &c. &c. *Transactions of the Philosophical Society of America* 3: 334-348.

Considers this plant allied to, but distinct from, the Linnean genera *Podophyllum* and *Sanguinaria*. Erects a new genus, *Jeffersonia*, named for Thomas Jefferson. "In the various departments of this science [natural history], but especially in botany and zoology, the information of this gentleman is equaled by that of few persons in the United-States." See Graustein, 1961, below, regarding André Michaux's intent to publish this species.

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1798. *Collections for an essay towards a materia medica of the United-States*. 1st ed. Philadelphia: printed for the author by Way & Groff. 2d ed. Part First printed for the author by Robert Carr, 1801. Part Second printed for the author by A. and G. Way, 1804. 3d ed. Philadelphia: E. Earle, 1810. Reprinted in 1900 as *Bulletin of the Lloyd Library*, Reproduction Series no. 1, with biography and portrait.

One of the earliest American works on *materia medica*. In the introduction to part I, Barton discusses the earlier work of Schöpf, of which he is highly critical, suspecting Schöpf of being influenced by the old doctrine of signatures, “one of the tyrants of the ancient schools.” Both parts are arranged by the medicinal effect of the plant discussed. The Lloyd Library reprint consists of the 1798 edition of Part First and the 1804 edition of Part Second.

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1803. *Elements of Botany*. Philadelphia: printed by William F. M’Laughlin.

First botanical textbook printed in the United States. Largely devoted to Linnean taxonomy, but also has chapter on physiology. Most plates by William Bartram. Went through three additional American editions and one English (see MacPhail, 1986 for details). In 1836 a “new edition, revised and condensed, with an account of the life and writings of the author by William P. C. Barton” was published by R. Desilver of Philadelphia. The “account of the life and writings” is identical with the “Biographical sketch read pursuant to appointment ...” listed below, but without the prologue.

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1807. *Discourse on some of the principal desiderata of natural history and on the best means of promoting the study of the science, in the United States. Read before the Philadelphia Linnean Society, on the tenth of June, 1807*. Philadelphia: printed by Denham & Town.

Discusses six branches of natural history (zoology, botany, geography, minerology, hydrography, and meteorology) and goals which should be set for the advancement of each. With reference to botany, Barton states that this science has “been cultivated, with more attention and success, in the United-States, than any other branch of Natural History.” Lists genera which he feels need monographic treatment and comments on the lack of knowledge of the cryptogams, grasses, and alpine plants of the US. Discusses also the need for a “geographical view” of the American flora.

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1809. Memorandum concerning a new vegetable muscipula. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 6: 79-81.

Begins with a few notes on “the irritable principle in vegetables,” in general with brief reference to *Dionaea muscipula*. Recounts observations of fly-trapping behavior in *Asclepias syriaca*, the common milkweed.

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1812. *Flora Virginica: sive plantarum, praecipué indigenarum, Virginiae historia inchoata. Pars Prima*. Philadelphia: D. Heartt.

Aimed at updating and making more available the flora of Clayton and Gronovius. Many descriptions are taken from this flora and others, but sources are carefully cited. Mostly in Latin, but with English discussions of certain plants. This work is unfinished, covering only the first four Linnean classes, and may not have been formally published (see MacPhail, below). Only two copies are known: those at the Library Company of Philadelphia and at the Library of Congress. Available on micro-opaque from Readex Microprint's Early American imprints. Second series ; no. 24760. "Photographed from an imperfect copy: p. 25-32 wanting."

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1938. Journal of Benjamin Smith Barton on a visit to Virginia, 1802. Ed. W. L. McAtee. *Castanea* 3: 85-117.

Describes and reproduces a journal of travels from Maryland into Virginia and West Virginia. One entry describes Barton's first sighting of *Jeffersonia*. Photograph of a page from journal.

Barton, William Paul Crillon. 1816. A Biographical sketch read pursuant to appointment before the Philadelphia Medical Society, at a stated meeting, on Saturday, sixteenth, February 1810 [*sic*], of their late President, Professor Barton. *The Port folio*, ser. 4.1 (April, 1816): 275-287.

Long, florid prologue, followed by a biographical sketch and a list of Bartram's works. Reprinted in the 1836 edition of Barton's *Elements of Botany*.

Carson, Joseph. 1869. *History of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from its foundation in 1765. With sketches of the lives of deceased professors*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

Discussion of Barton from a medical standpoint is given on pp. 125-133. Notes that despite Barton's medical qualifications, "His reputation rests upon his success as a naturalist, and cultivation of the branches of knowledge depending upon the natural sciences for their elucidation." Notes on students whom Barton influenced, including Baldwin and Nuttall.

Ewan, Joseph. 1983. From Calcutta and New Orleans, or, tales from Barton's greenhouse. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 127: 125-134.

Examines possible sources of exotic plants (Asian and western American) drawn by Barton and Pursh.

Ewan, Joseph. 1986. One professor's chief joy: a catalog of books belonging to Benjamin Smith Barton. In *Science and society in early America: essays in honor of Whitfield J. Bell*. ed. Randolph Shipley Klein. *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 166. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.

A catalog of the 372 titles in the "largest natural history [book] collection in America before 1815," with notes on Barton's collecting habits, sources of books, and his annotations.

Graustein, Jeannette E. 1961. The eminent Benjamin Smith Barton. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 85: 423-438.

A highly critical look at Barton, with quotes from many of his contemporary detractors, such as Charles Caldwell, Henry Muehlenberg, Benjamin Rush, and Alexander Wilson. Graustein especially notes Barton's tendency to announce impossibly grandiose projects which he proved unable to complete: "He looked toward the ultimate desiderata and disdained the modest and toilsome steps which might eventually lead thereto." "Most of what he published," she concludes, "was of a trivial nature both *ipso facto* and in comparison with what he intended to do."

MacPhail, Ian. 1986. *Benjamin Smith Barton and William Paul Crillon Barton*. Lisle, Illinois: The Morton Arboretum.

Annotated descriptive bibliography of "all monographic works in botany" of both writers.

Middleton, William S. 1936. Benjamin Smith Barton. *Annals of Medical History*, n.s., 8: 477-491.

Possibly the most complete single source on Barton, this paper quotes from a number of contemporary sources, including the account of W. P. C. Barton and the writings of Charles Caldwell, one of Barton's medical students. Provides a facsimile of a letter in Barton's hand.

Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1926. The elder Barton, his plant-collection and the mystery of his floras. *Bartonia* 9: 17-34.

Substantial information on the Barton herbarium, which was actually collected mostly by Pursh. The travels of both botanists are outlined. List new species described in *Flora Virginica* with Barton's descriptions.

Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1942. Benjamin Smith Barton as naturalist. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 86: 108-122.

Discusses composition of Barton's herbarium, including the southern collections of Pursh.

Smith, Edgar Fahs. 1924. Benjamin Smith Barton. *Lancaster County Historical Society Papers* 28: 59-66.

A noteworthy early publication on Barton which features a few details not found elsewhere. These include a quote from Barton regarding the importance of his uncle, David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, to his early education as well as many notes on Barton's *Elements of Botany*.

Youmans, William Jay. 1896. Benjamin Smith Barton. 1766-1815. *Popular Science Monthly* 48: 834-840. Reprinted in his *Pioneers of Science in America*, 81-89. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

Good summary, but glosses over Barton's conflicts with Nuttall and Pursh.

Barnhart, John Hendley. 1931a. Significance of John Bartram's work to botanical and horticultural knowledge. *Bartonia* 12, supplement: 24-34.

Asserts that John Bartram's greatest achievement was not his garden, but "his tireless search among the wilds of Atlantic North America for plants, especially woody ones, hardy in this climate, that might be desirable additions to the gardens of the Old World." Lists some of the plants sent to Collinson and also comments on Bartram's pollination studies.

- Barnhart, John Hendley. 1932b. John Bartram's first interest in botany. *Bartonia* 12, supplement: 35-37.
Examines the validity of the story about Bartram's "conversion" from farming to natural history as related by Crèvecoeur in his *Letters from an American Farmer*.
- Bartram, John. 1942. Diary of a journey through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Ed. Francis Harper. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s., 33, pt. 1.
Harper's introduction discusses other early explorers in the same areas, including Catesby, Walter, and the elder Michaux. Also gives a brief account of his own travels along Bartram's route. Good maps, site photos, and a facsimile of a page from the manuscript.
- Bartram, William. 1804. Some account of the late Mr. John Bartram, of Pennsylvania. *Philadelphia Medical & Physical Journal* 1: 115-124.
Biography of the elder Bartram by the younger. Begins with some notes on Bartram ancestry, and describes John Bartram's personality and appearance. This description is especially interesting in view of the confusion involving Bartram portraits. Reprinted in Wm. Bartram, ed. Slaughter, 1996.
- Baxter, Samuel N. 1931. Restoration of plants in Bartram's garden by the Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia. *Bartonia* 12, supplement: 38-50.
Lists plants known to have been in Bartram's garden in its early days.
- Berkeley, Edmund. 1993. Benjamin Franklin and a "dear ould friend." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 137: 399-405.
Discusses the friendship between Bartram and Franklin and their role in founding the American Philosophical Society.
- Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley, eds. 1982. *The life and travels of John Bartram from Lake Ontario to the River St. John*. Tallahassee: University Presses of Florida.
Very well-written, thoroughly-documented yet readable account of the elder Bartram's travels.
- Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley, eds. 1992. *The correspondence of John Bartram, 1734-1777*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.
Very large collection of John Bartram's letters, indexed and with a glossary of persons. Reprints Bartram's preface and appendix to Thomas Short's *Medicina Britannica*, pp. 780-783.
- Buck, William R. and McLean, Elizabeth P. 1985. "Mosses" in Lord Petre's herbarium collected by John Bartram. *Bartonia* 51: 17-33.
An annotated catalog of the specimens in the Petre herbarium vol. XIII, mostly bryophytes and vascular cryptogams. This may be the oldest bryological collection in the U.S. Provides a good handwriting sample and a few specimen photographs (of which the two *Lycopodium* photographs are reversed).

Condon, Adrienne. 1996. *Transatlantic friends: the correspondence of Peter Collinson (1694-1768) and John Bartram (1699-1777)*. Ph.D. thesis, University of South Florida.

While this is primarily a literary and psychological evaluation of the Bartram-Collinson correspondence, the introductory chapters provide some useful contextual information which readers are unlikely to gain from more scientifically-oriented treatments, such as information on standards of letter-writing in the eighteenth century and the influence of the correspondents' Quaker faith on their means of expression.

*Darlington, William. 1849. *Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall with notices of their botanical contemporaries*. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. Reprinted, New York: Hafner Publishing Company, 1967 as Supplement I of *Classica Botanica Americana*, edited and with an introduction by Joseph Ewan.

This collection of the correspondence of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall is probably the most valuable single published work of primary sources pertaining to botany in this period. The list of correspondents, especially of Bartram, amounts to a nearly comprehensive list of American and British botanists active at the time. Peter Collinson accounts for the bulk of Bartram's correspondence, alongside Col. William Byrd, Catesby, Clayton, Dillenius, Gronovius, Jefferson, Kalm, and Alexander Wilson. Marshall's letters are less numerous and include correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks, John Fothergill, Benjamin Franklin, S. G. Kramisch, and J. C. Lettsom, among others. Editorial material by Darlington includes an introductory chapter entitled "Progress of Botany in North America," biographical sketches of both Bartram (pp. 37-45) and Marshall, and biographical footnotes (generally adapted from other sources, with acknowledgement) on many of the correspondents. The sketch of John Bartram reproduces the "Letter from Mr. Iw—n Al—tz, a Russian Gentleman; describing the visit he paid at my request to Mr. John Bartram [sic], the celebrated Pennsylvania Botanist," from Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*. Facsimiles of letters written by Bartram and Marshall provide good handwriting samples. To the Hafner edition, Ewan adds detailed chronologies of both botanists as well as indices to persons, plants, and ship captains mentioned in the letters.

Ellis, John. 1770. The copy of a letter from John Ellis Esq.; F.R.S. to Mr. Wm. Aiton, botanic gardener to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, at Kew, on a new species of *Illicium* Linnaei, or starry aniseed tree, lately discovered in West Florida. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 60: 524-531.

Recounts the sighting of *Illicium floridanum* by William Bartram in 1766. Quotes from John Bartram's journal (printed by Stork): "Near here my son found a lovely sweet tree, with leaves like the sweet bay, which smelled like sassafras and produces a very strange kind of seed-pop [sic]." Notes that this plant was first discovered by "a negro servant of William Clifton, Esq.; chief justice of West Florida, who was sent to collect specimens of all the rarer plants by his master, at my [Ellis's] request."

- Ewan, Joseph. 1957. Analytical index to Darlington's *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall* (1849). *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History* 3: 263-272.
Provides a much-needed index to Darlington's work. Especially convenient for those unable to find the Hafner reprint of Darlington's *Memorials*.
- Ewan, Joseph. 1967. A brief appraisal of John Bartram. *Plants & Gardens* 23: 77-80.
Brief sketch of John Bartram, with some characteristically unflattering comments from Alexander Garden. Also discusses Bartram's 1792 catalog of plants offered for sale.
- John Bartram Association. 1904. *Bartram's garden, Philadelphia, Pa.* Philadelphia: J. J. McVey.
Portraits of both Bartrams. Some unusual photos of the interior of the Bartram house, also a map of the garden marking the location of certain plants.
- Kalm, Peter. 1937. *Peter Kalm's travels in North America; the English version of 1770. Revised from the original Swedish and edited by Adolph B. Benson.* 2 vols. New York: Wilson-Erickson Inc.
See especially pp. 61-62 for Kalm's assessment of Bartram. "He has shown great judgment and an attention which lets nothing escape unnoticed. Yet with all these qualities he is to be blamed for his negligence, for he did not care to write down his numerous and useful observations. . . I, also, owe him much, for he possessed that great quality of communicating everything he knew. I shall therefore in this work frequently mention this gentleman." See plates opposite p. 36 and p. 61 for photographs of Bartram's birthplace in Darby and the famous Bartram home at Kingsessing.
- Lovell, John H. 1904. The beginnings of American science: The first botanist. *New England Magazine*, n.s., 30: 753-767.
Semi-popular article providing an overview of the state of science in eighteenth-century America and a good biographical sketch of John Bartram.
- McLean, Elizabeth P. 1984. An eighteenth century herbarium at the Sutro Library. *California State Library Foundation Bulletin* 6: 5-9.
Describes some Bartram specimens, including some types, in the Petre herbarium.
- McLean, Elizabeth P. 1984. A preliminary report on the eighteenth century herbarium of Robert James, eighth baron Petre. *Bartonia* 50: 36-39.
Essentially identical with the preceding article.
- Manville, G. Christine. 1987. "Moss" collections of John Bartram and angiosperm collections of James Cuninghame in *Horti Sicci* 332 of the Sloane Herbarium. *Bartonia* 53: 34-40.
List of ninety-four specimens, mostly of John Bartram, in the Sloane Herbarium.

- Middleton, William S. 1925. John Bartram, botanist. *Scientific Monthly* 21: 191-216. Much discussion of medicinal plants, with excerpts from Bartram's correspondence. Also a brief history of Bartram's garden after his death with many photos of the house and one of the famous Lady Petre pear tree. Illustration of Bartram coat-of-arms.
- Schuyler, Alfred E. and Ann Newbold. 1987. Vascular plants in Lord Petre's herbarium collected by John Bartram. *Bartonia* 53: 41-43.
Lists the vascular plants in volumes XI and XII of the Petre herbarium.
- Stewart, Robert G. 1967. Portrait of John Bartram identified. *Garden Journal* 17: 11-14. Identifies a likely portrait of John Bartram and makes a case for John Wolloston as its artist.
- Swem, Earl Gregg. 1949. *Brothers of the spade: Correspondence of Peter Collinson, of London, and of John Custis, of Williamsburg, Virginia, 1734-1746*. Worcester, Massachusetts: The American Antiquarian Society.
See Appendix II: Journeys of John Bartram in Virginia, 1737-1762,. Lists the individual excursions of Bartram during this time period with evidence from contemporary correspondence to confirm dates.
- Stork, William. 1769. *A description of East-Florida, with a journal kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, botanist to His Majesty for the Floridas; upon a journey from St. Augustine up the river St. John's as far as the Lakes. With explanatory botanical notes*. 3d ed. London: W. Nicoll and T. Jefferies.
A work of promotional literature designed "to give Great-Britain the benefit that will arise from assisting this infant colony." Lists every possible advantage of East Florida, from its strategic position "for the purpose of surprizing the Spanish ships in time of war," to listings of the crops which can be cultivated there. Bartram's journal is printed at the end of the book with abundant notes. The journal is not published in Stork's first edition, 1766, but appears in the second edition of the same year and all subsequent editions.
- True, Rodney Howard. 1931. John Bartram's life and botanical explorations. *Bartonia* 12, supplement: 7-19.
Introductory paper to "An account of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first botanic garden in the American colonies by John Bartram," the proceedings of a celebration held in Philadelphia, June 5-6, 1931. See pp. 18-19 for notes on Southern travels.

William Bartram

- b. Kingsessing, Pennsylvania., 1739; d. Kingsessing, 1823.
Portrait: Herbst, cited below.
Handwriting: Wm. Bartram, ed. Harper, 1943, below.
Papers: British Museum (Natural History); American Philosophical Society; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History).

Goode 1886, IA	Harshberger 1899, IIA
Kastner 1977, IA	Hooker 1825, IIA
Stearns 1970, IA	Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Drake 1876, IB	Mears 1978, IIA
Duychinck 1856, IB	Pennell 1935, IIA
Elliott 1979, IB	Pennell 1950, IIA
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB	Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Gillispie 1970, IB	Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
Johnson 1957, IB	Totten 1956, IIA
Kelly & Borage 1928, IB	Barnhart 1965, IIA
National Cyclopaedia 7, IB	Desmond 1994, IIB
Powell 1979, IB	Hunt Institute 1972, IIB
Sterling 1997, IB	Bragg 1910, IIC
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB	Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Who Was Who in America, IB	Stafleu & Mennega, IIC
Bell 1955, IC	Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Barnhart 1909, IIA	Darlington 1849, John Bartram, 288-290
Barnhart 1917, IIA	Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Brendel 1879, IIA	Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall
Curtis 1883, IIA	Pursh 1814
Ewan 1969, IIA	Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
Gee 1918, IIA	

Bartram Trail Conference. 1979. *Bartram heritage: A study of the life of William Bartram by the Bartram Trail Conference, including the report to the Heritage, Conservation, and Recreation Service, U. S. Department of the Interior*. Montgomery, Alabama: The Bartram Trail Conference. Chapters covering William Bartram's life, his Southeastern travels, and conservation plans for Bartram-related sites. Many site photos and information on Bartram's library.

Bartram, William. 1791. *Travels through North & South Carolina, Georgia, East & West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the extensive territories of the Muscogulges, or Creek Confederacy, and the country of the Chactaws; containing an account of the soil and natural productions of those regions, together with observations on the manners of the Indians*. Embellished with copper plates. Philadelphia: Printed by James & Johnson.

A classic both for its value to natural history and to literature. To many, this is *the* essential work of eighteenth-century American natural history. See Barnhart, 1931c, for listing of subsequent editions and translations.

Bartram, William. 1803. Account of the species, hybrids, and other varieties of the vine in North America. *Medical Repository*, 2d ser., 1: 19-24.

Describes four species and three varieties of grapes, with comparisons between Old and New World species. Reprinted in Wm. Bartram, ed. Slaughter, 1996.

Bartram, William. 1943. Travels in Georgia and Florida, 1773-1774: A report to Dr. John Fothergill. Ed. Francis Harper. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s., 33, pt.2.

Transcript of the report which contains much of the primary information that Bartram used in writing his *Travels*. Includes maps of routes, site-photos, and many of Bartram's drawings. Reprinted in Wm. Bartram, ed. Slaughter, 1996.

Bartram, William. 1958. *The Travels of William Bartram, naturalist's edition*. Ed. Francis Harper. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Edition of Bartram's *Travels through North & South Carolina* aimed at the reader who is more interested in natural history than in the work's literary qualities. Harper supplies an insightful introduction with information on the initial publication of the work (summarizing Harper, 1945, below) and its reception, as well as an "annotated index" to the main text, with modern names of plants, animals, and localities where these can be determined.

Bartram, William. 1968. *Botanical and zoological drawings, 1756-1788; reproduced from the Fothergill album in the British Museum (Natural History)*. Edited and with an introduction by Joseph Ewan. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.

This beautiful volume contains large numbers of sketches by the younger Bartram, including the famous *Franklinia alatamaha* painting and the sketch of alligators in the St. John River. The "introduction" by Ewan amounts almost to a book in its own right and is extremely valuable for its insights into the historical context of Bartram's discoveries and writings.

Bartram, William. 1996. *Travels and other writings*. Ed. Thomas Slaughter. New York: Library of America.

Reprints *Travels through North & South Carolina*, *Travels in Georgia and Florida*, as well as eight short essays, of which two are botanical and one is Wm. Bartram's account of his father (Wm. Bartram, 1804, cited under John Bartram). Additional features are a detailed chronology, a map of William's travels, and a glossary of scientific names.

Harper, Francis. 1939. The Bartram trail through the southeastern states. *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America* (September): 54-64.

Account of Harper's visits to various Bartram-related sites. Some comments on the recently-revealed manuscript version of the *Travels* as sent to Fothergill (see Wm. Bartram, 1943, above).

Harper, Francis. 1945. Proposals for publishing Bartram's travels. *Library Bulletin of the American Philosophical Society* 1945: 27-38.

Reproduces a broadside from the APS library announcing the printing of Bartram's *Travels* by Enoch Story, probably in 1786. This work was not actually published until 1791, and then by James & Johnson (this announcement is also reproduced). Harper comments on the reasons for this delay and its impact on botanical nomenclature, as well as the role of Benjamin Smith Barton in publication of the *Travels*.

Harper, Francis. 1953. William Bartram and the American Revolution. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 97: 571-577.

Examines Bartram's Revolutionary sympathies in light of his avowed pacifism and his Quaker faith, and presents evidence suggesting possible covert military involvement during the period of his *Travels*.

Stephens, George Myers. 1967. *William Bartram's venture into the Cherokee country, 1775*. Asheville, North Carolina: The Stephen's Press.

This 14p. booklet is largely quoted from Bartram's own published and unpublished writings, but is valuable in providing a detailed account of Bartram's travels in the South, avoiding the usual focus on the Philadelphia area.

Stone, Whitmer. 1931. The work of William, son of John Bartram. *Bartonia* 12, supplement: 20-23.

Brief note primarily concerned with William's ornithological work, also mentioning his relations with Benjamin Smith Barton.

Works Dealing With Both Bartrams

Barnhart, John Hendley. 1931c. Bartram bibliography. *Bartonia* 12, supplement: 51-67.

Bibliography of the works of both Bartrams. Especially valuable for detailed edition information on William's *Travels* and information on catalogs of Bartram's garden.

Bartram, John, Jr. 1807. *Catalogue of trees, shrubs, and herbacious plants, indigenous to the United States of America; cultivated and disposed of by John Bartram & Son, at their botanical garden, Kingsess, near Philadelphia: To which is added a catalogue of foreign plants, collected from various parts of the globe*. Philadelphia: Bartram & Reynolds.

Lists plants by Latin names, with notes indicating such things as preferred soil type, light requirements, etc. Preface reprinted in Wm. Bartram, ed. Slaughter, 1996, apparently misattributed to William Bartram. For notice of other extant catalogs from the Bartram garden, see Barnhart 1931c, above.

Cappon, Lester Jesse. 1974. Retracing and mapping the Bartram's southern travels. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 118: 507-513.

While the real purpose of this paper is to discuss the problems and techniques of historical cartography, using the Bartrams as a case study, there is substantial information here about some primary Bartram sources and about the career of Francis Harper, a major Bartram scholar.

Cutting, Rose Marie. 1976. *John and William Bartram, William Byrd II, and St. John de Crèvecoeur: A reference guide*. Boston: G. K. Hall.

Annotated bibliography listing references (both by and about) chronologically.

Earnest, Ernest. 1940. *John and William Bartram: Botanists and explorers, 1699-1777, 1739-1823*. Pennsylvania Lives. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Well-written dual biography in a popular style with little documentation. Transcribes much material from letters and journals. Portrait of John Bartram is of doubtful authenticity.

Fagin, Nathan Bryllion. 1933. *William Bartram, interpreter of the American landscape*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

This work is primarily interested in the literary and philosophical significance of William Bartram's writings, but the first chapter "Life and Character," provides some good biographical information on both father and son. It also addresses some of the myths which have grown up around the Bartrams (largely, it seems, as a result of the writings of Crèvecoeur). Extensive bibliography, with manuscript sources.

Fothergill, John. 1971. *Chain of friendship: Selected letters of Dr. John Fothergill of London, 1735-1780*. Edited and with an introduction and notes by Betsy C. Corner and Christopher C. Booth. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Transcripts of many letters to both John and William Bartram, as well as one photograph of a letter to John, opposite p. 261.

Fox, Richard Hingston. 1919. *Dr. John Fothergill and his friends: Chapters in eighteenth century life*. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

Two chapters are of special interest: XIII, "Botany in the eighteenth century: Peter Collinson, John Bartram" and XIV, "Fothergill as botanist—his garden." See especially pp. 159-166 for John Bartram and pp. 185-191 for William Bartram.

Jenkins, Charles F. 1933. The historical background of Franklin's tree. *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 57: 193-208.

The story of *Franklinia*'s discovery by the Bartrams and its introduction into cultivation by Collins and Fothergill. Describes subsequent sightings up to the last in 1790 by Dr. Moses Marshall. Provides a facsimile of John Bartram's journal entry regarding the exploration of the Fort Barington area.

Harper, Francis and A. N. Leeds. 1937. A supplementary chapter on *Franklinia alatamaha*. *Bartonia* 19: 1-13.

Recounts post-Bartram searches for *Franklinia*, suggesting possible causes of extinction. A good summary source for the abundant *Franklinia* literature.

Herbst, Josephine. 1954. *New green world*. New York: Hastings House Publishers. A somewhat romanticized narrative biography.

[Youmans, William Jay]. 1892. Sketch of John and William Bartram. *Popular Science Monthly* 40: 827-839. Reprinted in his *Pioneers of Science in America*. New York: Appleton & Co. A good general source for John Bartram, drawn largely from Darlington's *Memorials*.

Louis Narcisse Baudry des Lozières

b. Paris, 1761; d. Paris, 1841.

Hoefler 1936, IB
Gillispie 1970, IB

Baudry des Lozières, Louis Narcisse. 1802. *Voyage à la Louisiane, et sur le continent de L'Amérique Septentrionale, fait dans les années 1791 à 1798*. Paris: Dentu.
Generally of more interest to the anthropologist than the botanist, but contains some observations on the flora of Louisiana. See especially pp. 170-173.

Baudry des Lozières, Louis Narcisse. 1803. *Second Voyage à la Louisiane faisant suite au premier de l'auteur de 1794 à 1798*. 2 vols. Paris: Charles.
The first volume deals with Louisiana's political and military history as well as problems concerning black slaves and the American natives. Volume two is an odd assemblage of topics, including a "Manuel Botanique," pp.22-71. This is a glossary giving definitions for botanical terms and listing scientific names and Linnean classes for common plants. Volume two also contains a chapter "*Le materia medica* of plant and other sources.

Edmund Bohun

b. Suffolk, England, 1672; d. Suffolk, England, 1734.

Papers: British Museum (Natural History).

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History).

Goode 1886, IA
Stearns 1970, IA
Barnhart 1917, IIA
Dandy 1958, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB

Bohun, Edmund. 1853. *The diary and autobiography of Edmund Bohun, Esq. Author of the 'History of the Desertion' of the throne by King James II, etc. etc., licenser of the press in the reign of William and Mary, and subsequently Chief Justice of South Carolina: With an introductory memoir, notes, and illustrations, by S. Wilton Rix*. Beccles: privately printed by Read Crisp.
The diarist is Edmund Bohun (1645-1699), the father of the botanical collector. Bohun rarely refers to his son, but Rix's introduction contains a long footnote, beginning on p. xxv, with many quotes from the younger Bohun's letters to Sir James Petiver, the London apothecary for whom he collected. One of these mentions the loss of "two volumes of plants, curiously preserved, in a hurricane that blowed down my friend's house where they were."

Reverend Johann Martin Bolzius
(sometimes spelled “Boltzius”)

b. 1703; d. Georgia, 1765

Papers: Archives of the Frankesche Stiftungen, Halle, Germany.

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
Ewan 1969, IIA
Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
Von Reck & Bolzius, 1734

Bolzius, Johann Martin. August, 1748 in Georgia, from the diary of John Martin Bolzius.
Edited and translated by L. L. Tresp. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 47(1963): 204-215.

These entries cover a variety of subjects, mostly agricultural. Those of botanical interest include description of a wild “tea” used by the colonists (Tresp suggests *Ilex vomitoria*), and Bolzius’s statement that “For a long time I have been wishing for a *Hortum botanicum, plantis & arboris [sic] curiosis instructum* [a botanical garden for teaching]; I do not, however, have the means. . .”

Bolzius, Johann Martin. September, 1748 in Georgia, from the diary of John Martin Bolzius.
Georgia Historical Quarterly 47(1963): 320-332.

Discusses the success of silk culture at the Ebenezer orphanage, comments on the quality of the native chestnuts, and describes “myrrh bushes and the use of their fruit in candle making.

Bolzius, Johann Martin. 1751. *Reliable answer to some submitted questions concerning the land Carolina, in which answer, however, regard is also paid at the same time to the condition of the colony of Georgia.* Edited and translated by K. G. Loewald, B. Starika, and P. S. Taylor in *William & Mary Quarterly*, 3d ser., 14(1957): 217-252 as “Johann Martin Bolzius answers a questionnaire on Carolina and Georgia.”

Letter from a Herr von N. N. of Augsburg with questions regarding the conditions in the New World. The bulk of these relate to slavery and the possible dangers of slave revolts, but there are a fair number on agriculture and one asking about poisonous plants, of which Bolzius mentions only the European nightshade.

[Bolzius, Johann Martin.] 1756. Nachrichten und Anmerkungen aus dem Pflanzenreiche in Georgien, Von einem Prediger der Colonie Ebenezer, 1752. *Hamburgisches Magazin* (1756): 468-518.

The earliest known local flora of Georgia. Plants are identified by polynomials, with synonyms from Gronovius and Catesby. Focuses on trees, but lists some shrubs and herbs near the end.

Ewan, Joseph. 1969. Silk culture in the colonies, with particular reference to the Ebenezer Colony and the first local flora of Georgia. *Agricultural History* 43: 129-141.

Provides a general history of silk culture in America, but is of more interest to the botanist in that it brings to light "an almost entirely overlooked botanical paper published in Hamburg enumerating eighty-seven plants, mostly economic or potentially useful species: the report of the Reverend Bolzius of the Ebenezer colony in Georgia." Lists the plants in Bolzius's report, indicating those for which this was their first appearance in print.

Strobel, Philip A. 1953. *The Salzburgers and their descendants: Being the history of a colony of German (Lutheran) Protestants who emigrated to Georgia in 1734, and settled at Ebenezer, twenty-five miles above the City of Savannah*. Baltimore, Maryland: T. Newton Kurtz. Reprinted in facsimile, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1953 with foreward, appendix, and index by Edward D. Wells, Sr.

Chapters 5 and 6 cover the life of Bolzius with many quotes from his letters. There is no mention of his flora but his role in the development of sericulture in Georgia is thoroughly addressed. See pp. 129-130 of the Wells edition for the planting of mulberry trees at Ebenezer.

Louis Augustin Guillaume Bosc

b. Paris, 1759; d. Paris, 1828.

Portrait: Harper and Rey, both cited below.

Handwriting: Berland, cited below.

Papers: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Historical Library of the City of Paris (see Gillispie, cited in Part I, for details).

Herbarium: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneva, Switzerland; Botanische Museum, Berlin; Botanical Museum and Herbarium, Copenhagen.

Eponymy: *Boscia* Lamarck (Capparaceae); *Boscia* Thunberg (Rutaceae).

Gillispie 1970, IB

Hoefler 1936, IB

Brendel 1879, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Stafleu & Mennega, IIC

Ewan in Michaux 1974, A. Michaux, xvii-xviii

Camus 1957, Both Michaux

Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall

Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh

Berland, Lucien. 1932. Voyages d'autrefois et insectes historiques. *Livre du Centenaire de la Société Entomologique de France* (1932): 157-166.

Brief but thorough biographical account of Bosc, although with an entomological rather than botanical emphasis. Discusses the political persecution Bosc suffered in France and his importance to insect taxonomy. Good handwriting sample.

18: 69-92.

Emphasizes Bosc's devotion to the teachings of Linnaeus and his role as founder of the Linnean Society which later became the Muséum National. Recounts the two years that Bosc spent in the Carolinas and the political difficulties which led to his return to France. An appendix lists articles contributed by Bosc to *Les Annales de L'Agriculture Française*.

Hellmayr, C. E. 1930. Louis Bosc, ornitologue oublié. (Notes historiques et bibliographiques.) *Alauda* 2: 122-132.

Provides information on Bosc's parentage and a listing of his ornithological works. Notes on his role in the foundation of the Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste de. 1808. Bosc (L. A. G.). In his *Encyclopédie méthodique. Botanique*. 8: 716-718. Paris: Panckoucke, Liège: Plomteaux.

Brief but detailed summary of Bosc's botanical accomplishments. Notable among the writings on Bosc for its emphasis on botany rather than zoology or politics.

Quérard, Joseph-Marie. 1827. Bosc (L.-A.-Guil.). In his *La France littéraire, ou dictionnaire bibliographique des savants, historiens et gens de lettres de la France, ainsi que des littérateurs étrangers qui ont écrit en Française, plus particulièrement pendant les XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles*.

Tome I. Paris: Chez Firmin Didot, Père et fils, Libraires.

Listing of titles and memberships with a detailed bibliography.

Rey, Auguste. 1900-1901. Le naturaliste Bosc, un Girondin herborisant. *Revue de l'Histoire de Versailles et de Seine-et-Oise* (1900): 241-277, (1901): 17-42.

Probably the most complete biographical account of Bosc's very eventful life, focusing on the political and romantic intrigues which marked his life in France during the Revolution. Bosc's stay in America is discussed on pp. 22-29, with transcriptions of letters which he wrote from Charleston, where "Je réside dans l'habitation de Michaux, au milieu de plantes et d'êtres animés que j'anéantis

Silvestre, A. F. de. 1829. Notice biographique sur M. Louis-Aug.-Guillaume Bosc, membre de l'Institute et de la Société Royale et Centrale d'Agriculture.

(1829): 81-107.

This article gives an unusually personal picture of Bosc, emphasizing his helpfulness to others and his devotion to the cause of natural history over his own recognition. Notes that Bosc's major contributions to North American botany have come to us via Michaux, to whom Bosc gave most of his plant collections.

Samuel Boykin

b. Camden District, Claremont County, South Carolina, 1786; d. Columbus, Georgia, 1848.

Portrait: Virkus, below.

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Gray Herbarium, Harvard; Missouri Botanical Garden; New York Botanical Garden.

Eponymy: *Boykinia* Nuttall (Saxifragaceae), *Boykinia* Rafinesque syn. *Boykiana* Rafinesque (*nom. rej.*, Lythraceae).

Brendel 1879, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Pennell 1935, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB

Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Elliott 1821
Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Graustein 1967, Nuttall

Nuttall, Thomas. 1834. A description of some of the rarer or little known plants indigenous to the United States, from the dried specimens in the herbarium of the Academy.

Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 7: 61-115.

Describes *Boykinia* Nuttall and *Polygala Boykini* Nuttall. The latter plant was "discovered by my friend Dr. Boykin, to whom, as a practical botanist, I take the liberty of dedicating this species."

Virkus, Frederick Adams. 1925-1942. Samuel Boykin. In *The abridged compendium of American genealogy. A genealogical encyclopedia of the United States*. 7 vols. Chicago, Illinois: F. A. Virkus & Co.

Brief biographical entry with portrait. Identifies Boykin as a "student of botany and conchology, having discovered a number of plants and shells."

John William Gerard de Brahm

(sometimes Gerrard or Gerar; this and William sometimes reversed in order.)

b. Holland, 1717; d. Bristol Township, Pennsylvania, 1799.

National Cyclopaedia 24, IB
Elliott 1979, IB
Who Was Who in America, IB

Morrison, Alfred J. 1922. John G. De Brahm. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 21: 252-258.
Scrapes together the few facts about De Brahm known at that time. Comments on De Brahm's later mystic/alchemical works *Time An Apparition of Eternity* and *Apocalyptic Gnomon*.

Mowat, Charles L. 1942. That "odd being," De Brahm. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 20: 323-345.

General biographical account, focussing on De Brahm's surveying work and on the political squabbles in which he remained embroiled throughout most of his career.

De Vorsey, Louis, Jr., ed. 1971. *De Brahm's report of the general survey in the southern district of North America*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press.

This is the only published version of the complete report of William de Brahm, cartographer, military engineer, and alchemist, on his travels in the Southeast. De Brahm provides floristic descriptions of both South Carolina and East Florida, noting that Georgia is similar to the former. Plants are listed by common names, many of which are ambiguous. De Brahm seems rather ahead of his time in that he discusses habitat types and provides lists of plants based on the type of soil in which they occur. The editor's substantial introduction provides much biographical information and details about de Brahm's rather stormy political career.

John Brickell

fl. 1720s -1740s.

Kelly & Borage 1928, IB
National Cyclopaedia 1, IB
Powell 1979, IB
Anon. 1821, IIA
Brendel 1879, IIA
Crowley 1976, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB

Allen 1951, Catesby
Wilson 1911, Catesby
Simpson & Simpson 1977, Rev.
John Clayton
Simpson & Simpson 1981, Hariot

Adams, P. G. 1957. John Lawson's alter-ego—Dr. John Brickell. *North Carolina Historical Review* 34: 313-326.

Chronicles “one of the strangest and most successful literary thefts” in early American literature. Gives parallel passages from Lawson and Brickell.

[Brickell, John?]. 1739. *A catalogue of American trees and shrubs which will endure the climate of England*. London: Christopher Gray.

A broadside reproduced in Henry, 1975, cited in Part II. Features Ehret's drawing of *Magnolia altissima* &c. (i.e. *Magnolia grandiflora*) surrounded by a list of plants. It should be noted that the attribution to Brickell is based entirely on a reference in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*. Desmond, 1996, cited in Part II, considers this attribution “questionable.”

Brickell, John. 1737. *Natural history of North Carolina*. Dublin, Ireland. Reprinted, Murfreesboro, North Carolina: Johnson Reprint Corp., 1968.

Largely plagiarized from Lawson's *New Voyage*. Discussion “of the vegetables of North Carolina” limited mostly to forest trees of potential economic importance.

Simpson, Marcus B. Jr. 1985. Copperplate illustrations in Dr. John Brickell's *Natural History of North Carolina* (1737): Sources for the provincial map, flora, and fauna. *North Carolina Historical Review* 62: 119-156.

Traces the ancestry of Brickell's illustrations, many from classic Renaissance and other pre-Linnean works.

John Brickell

b. County Louth, Ireland, 1748; d. Savannah, Georgia, 1809.

Papers: Academy of Natural Sciences.

Eponymy: *Brickellia* S. Elliott (Compositae), *Brickellia* Rafinesque (Polemoniaceae), *Brickelliastrum* R. M. King et H. E. Robinson (Compositae).

Kelly & Borage 1928, IB

Crowley 1976, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Desmond 1994, IIB

Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott

Ewan & Ewan 1963, Lyon

Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh

Stafleu and Cowan, IIC, confuse this Brickell with the author of the *Natural History*.

Brickell, John. 1797. [On *Jeffersonia sempervivens*.] *Medical Repository* 1(1): 573.

Description of the plant (now known as *Gelsemium sempervirens*) which Brickell named for Thomas Jefferson, “who, in his immense stores of other knowledge, has added the science of Botany.” “The woods are full of this delightful shrub, which is covered with blossoms for many months in the year.”

Brickell, John. 1803. Botanical intelligence from Dr. John Brickell, of Savannah, in the State of Georgia; addressed to the Editors. *Medical Repository* 6(3): 327-328.

Brief notes on some plants found in Georgia, including the aquatic genera *Brasenia* (Cabombaceae), *Proserpinaca* (Haloragaceae), and *Samolus* (Primulaceae) as well as *Kuhnia* (Compositae) and *Stellandria glabra* (now *Schisandra glabra*, Schisandraceae), a new plant which he describes as follows: "corolla and receptacle crimson; fruit scarlet; antherae like golden stars set in a crimson field."

Britten, James. 1917. *Journal of Botany* 55: 117-118.

Brief note appended to a review of B. L. Robinson's *Monograph of the Genus Brickellia*, noting the findings reported in Robinson, 1916, below.

Price, Michael E. and Vivian Rogers-Price. "1996," [1998]. Dr. John Brickell, early Savannah naturalist. *Tipularia* 11: 9-13.

The best account so far of this little-known botanist. Discusses his attempt to name the plant now designated *Gelsemium sempervirens* as *Jeffersonia* and his friendships with Stephen Elliott and John Lyon. Quotes Muehlenberg on Brickell's significance: "he has done a great deal in his time and I in particular am much indebted to him for good observation and a number of fine specimens."

Robinson, B. L. 1916. The Doctors John Brickell. *Rhodora* 18: 225-230.

Recounts the discovery that there are two Drs. John Brickell who are generally not distinguished in the literature.

George Marie Butel-Dumont

b. 1725; d. 1788.

Hoefler 1936, IB

Butel-Dumont, George Marie. 1753. *Mémoires historiques sur la Louisiane*. Paris: Cl. J. B. Bauche.

Chapters dealing with plants (IV-VIII) are primarily concerned with those which can be cultivated. Some descriptions of native plants, but without Latin names. Chapter XI describes Spanish moss: "*qui s'engendre dans les branches de presque tous les arbres de ce pays. Les François l'ont appelée par dérision Barbe Espagnole, comme les Espagnols lui ont donné par le même motif le nom de Perruque Française*" latter part of volume one is devoted to Native Americans, while volume two covers "*L'histoire de l'établissement de la Colonie.*"

Butel-Dumont, George Marie. 1755. *Histoire et commerce des colonies Angloise, dans L'Amerique Septentrionale*. Londres: LeBreton.

Chapters are arranged regionally, north to south, each with a section on "*Ses productions naturelles,*" which provides information on plants of economic value.

Luigi Castiglioni

b. Milano, Italy, 1757; d. Milano, Italy, 1832.

Portrait: Pace, below, p. xli, note 108, mentions a portrait, but does not reproduce it.

Handwriting: Castiglioni, ed. Pace, frontispiece.

Herbarium: Some specimens in Milan, but all North American collections were lost. See Castiglioni, ed. Pace, p. 344.

Eponymy: *Castiglioni* Ruiz et Pavon (Euphorbiaceae).

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Anon. 1821, IIA

Brendel 1879, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Anon. 1832. [Obituary of Luigi Castiglioni]. *Flora* 15: 574-575.

“Am 22. Jun. d. J. starb zu Mailand der Ritter Ludw. Castiglioni, der als ein Mann von viel seitiger Bildung, insbesondere als Botaniker und Numismatiker in der gelehrten Welt rühmlich bekannt war. Unter der Napoleonischen Regierung und unter dem österreichischen Szepter gleich angesehen, bekleidete er bei seinem Absterben das Amt des Präsidenten der k. k. Akademie in Mailand, wie das des Directors des k. k. botanischen Gartens, und war also Mitglied des Institutes und des Heroldenamtes gleich eifrig und thätig.” This represents the reference in its entirety.

Castiglioni, Luigi. 1790. *Viaggio negli Stati Uniti dell'America Settentrionale fatto negli anni 1785, 1786 e 1787*. Including his *Transunto delle osservazioni sui vegetabili dell' America Settentrionale*. Published together as *Luigi Castiglioni's Viaggio: Travels in the United States of North America, 1785-1787*. Edited and translated by Antonio Pace. Luigi Castiglioni's Botanical Observations translated by Antonio Pace and edited by Joseph and Nesta Ewan. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press.

Pace's introduction recounts what is known of Castiglioni's early life and examines the reception and recognition of the *Viaggio* in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, listing many references. The *Botanical Observations* begins with an essay, “Luigi Castiglioni's Place in North American Botany,” (presumably by the Ewans) which addresses the reasons for Castiglioni's slight impact on botanical nomenclature. The *Observations* consists of a catalog of plants, arranged alphabetically as Latin polynomials. Castiglioni's sometimes extensive annotations give medicinal uses, habitat information, and horticultural advice. The three botanical plates of the original work are here reproduced, depicting *Franklinia alatamaha*, *Quercus pumila* (syn. *Q. ilicifolia*), and *Rhus vernix*.

- Faxon, C. E. 1891. Castiglioni's travels in the United States. *Garden and Forest* 4: 110-111.
An attempt to bring Castiglioni to the attention of botanists. Emphasizes Castiglioni's notice of the Asian-North American floristic patterns: "As an instance of his sagacity, it is worthy of remark that he distinctly notes and repeatedly insists upon the affinities of our plants with those of Japan and China." Also notes the casual, graceful style of Castiglioni's writing and recommends the *Viaggio* to those who can read Italian. [The continued neglect of Castiglioni noted by Li, 1955, below, was no doubt due in part to the lack of an English translation.]
- Li, Hui-Lin. 1955. Luigi Castiglioni as a pioneer in plant geography and plant introduction. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 99: 51-56.
Credits Castiglioni as the discoverer of the floristic connection between eastern Asia and eastern North America. Summarizes biographical data from Pace, 1946, below. Reproduces the title page of the *Viaggio* and its three botanical plates.
- Li, Hui-Lin. 1957. New plant names published by Luigi Castiglioni. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 47(1): 1-5.
Comments on Castiglioni's very broad species definition which caused him to treat the species of other writers as varieties. Lists all new names published by Castiglioni with synonymy and notes.
- Marrano, Howard R. 1950. Count Luigi Castiglioni: An early traveller to Virginia (1785-1786). *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 58: 473-491.
Summary of Castiglioni's travels in Virginia. Little information on botany, but some notes on Castiglioni's refutation of Buffon's theory of the inherent degeneracy of the New World biota.
- Pace, Antonio. 1946. The American Philosophical Society and Italy. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 90: 387-421.
One of the most complete biographical accounts of Castiglioni. See especially pp. 392-396. Includes notes on Castiglioni's relations with George Washington and Benjamin Franklin as well as a quote from a letter by Manasseh Cutler which refers to Castiglioni as "a perfect master of Botany."
- Saccardo, Pier Andrea. 1895. *La botanica in Italia. Materiali per la storia de questa scienza.* Memorie del Reale Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti 25(4). Venezia: Presso la segreteria del R. Istituto nel Palazzo Loredan.
Entry for Castiglioni on p. 47. Brief note with vital dates and list of works.

Mark Catesby

b. Essex, England, 1682; d. London, 1749.

Handwriting: Allen, 1951, below.

Papers: Royal Society of London; American Philosophical Society; British Library.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History); Oxford; Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Eponymy: *Catesbaea* L. (Rubiaceae).

Gifford 1975, IA	Dandy 1958, IIA
Goode 1886, IA	Ewan 1969, IIA
Kastner 1977, IA	Gee 1918, IIA
Stearns 1970, IA	Hooker 1825, IIA
Dict. National Biography, IB	Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA
Drake 1876, IB	Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Duychinck 1856, IB	Pennell 1935, IIA
Elliott 1979, IB	Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB	Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
Gillispie 1970, IB	Barnhart 1965, IIB
Johnson 1957, IB	Desmond 1972, IIB
Sterling 1997, IB	Bragg 1910, IIC
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB	Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Who Was Who in America, IB	Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Bell 1955, IC	Darlington 1849, John Bartram, 319-324
Anon. 1821, IIA	Swem 1949, John Bartram
Barnhart 1917, IIA	Smith 1821, Garden, 440-441
Brendel 1879, IIA	Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Clokie 1964, IIA	Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
Crowley 1976, IIA	

Allen, Elsa Guerdrum. 1951. The history of American ornithology before Audubon.

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 41: 387-591.

One of the most thorough of Catesby sources. While focusing on his importance to ornithology, it provides abundant biographical information including ancestry, parentage, clarification regarding his often misquoted date of birth, and places of residence in London. Also provides information on Catesby's patrons and sponsors, as well as a reproduction of an autograph letter.

Barnhart, John Hendley. 1920. Mark Catesby. In Britton and Millspaugh's *The Bahama Flora*, New York, 1920.

Bibliographic summary of the editions of the *Natural History*.

Catesby, Mark. 1754. *The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands: containing the figures of birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, insects and plants: Particularly the forest trees, shrubs, and other plants not hitherto described, or very incorrectly figured by authors. Together with their descriptions in English and French. To which are added, observations on the air, soil, and waters: with remarks upon agriculture, grain, pulse, roots, &c. To the whole is prefixed a new and correct map of the countries treated of.* [Parallel title in French.] 2d ed. Revised by Mr. Edwards. First edition issued serially, 1729-1747. London: printed for C. Marsh, T. Wilcox, & B. Stichell.

This extremely influential work on the natural history of America is known more for the beauty of the plates than for its scientific accuracy. John Bartram gave Catesby a back-handed compliment when he said: "I have great value for thy books; and esteem them as an excellent performance, and as an ornament for the finest library in the world" (quoted from Ewan's notes on the Beehive Press edition of Catesby). Few plates are devoted entirely to plants, but most of the animal plates feature plants as backgrounds. Most of the illustrations are prints from copper plates which Catesby etched himself, based on watercolors which he made during his travels. A few plates are based on works of John White and one, the *Magnolia altissima* (syn. *M. grandiflora*) is by G. D. Ehret.

Catesby, Mark. 1763. *Hortus Britanno-Americanus: Or, a curious collection of trees and shrubs, the produce of the British colonies in North America; adapted to the soil and climate of England. With observations on their constitution, growth, and culture: And directions how they are to be collected, packed up, and secured during their passage. Embellished with copper plates neatly engraved.* London: W. Richardson and S. Clark.

Catesby, Mark. 1767. *Hortus Europae Americanus: Or, a collection of 85 curious trees and shrubs, the produce of North America; adapted to the climates and soils of Great-Britain, Ireland, and most parts of Europe, &c. Together with their blossoms, fruits, and seeds; observations on their culture, growth, constitution and virtue with directions how to collect, pack up, and secure them in their passage. Adorn'd with 63 figures on 17 copper plates, large imperial folio.* London: J. Millan.

The second entry is simply a re-issue of the first with a new title page. Provides horticultural information on American trees and shrubs and commentary on taxonomic practices of the day. Most of the plates are from the *Natural History*.

Catesby, Mark. 1974. *The natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands, containing two-hundred and twenty figures of birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, insects and plants*. Edited and with an introduction by G. F. Frick; notes by Joseph Ewan. Savannah, Georgia: Beehive Press.

A spectacular reproduction of the *Natural History*, with the text bound in a single volume and the plates unbound. Frick's introduction provides biographical information on Catesby, including his early associations with John Ray, and the role of Samuel Dale (uncle of Thomas Dale) and Sherard in securing patrons for Catesby. Lists editions of the *Natural History*. Ewan's notes provide modern names for the organisms, where possible, but some remain a mystery (e.g. the "Parrot of Paradise"). Ewan also contributes indices of both modern English and scientific names.

C[atesby], R.C. *A history of the Catesbys: From 1086 to 1986*.

Brief but substantive biography of Mark Catesby on pp. 60-62.

Feduccia, Alan, ed. 1985. *Catesby's birds of Colonial America*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

The editor's introduction provides a good general discussion of Catesby, with detailed treatment of the plates which Catesby copied from John White. Ornithological contributions of Clayton (*non Rev.*), William Bartram, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Hariot are also discussed. Reproduces the text of the *Natural History* with the bird plates, some in color.

Frick, George Frederick. 1960. Mark Catesby: The discovery of a naturalist. *Papers of the Bibliographic Society of America* 54: 163-175.

Discusses a copy of Catesby's *Natural History* in the Pierpont Morgan Library, which contains manuscript materials, some from Catesby himself, interfiled with the printed plates.

Frick, George Frederick and Raymond Phineas Stearns. 1961. *Mark Catesby: The colonial Audubon*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press.

The definitive scholarly work on Catesby. The first five chapters are devoted to biography, while the later chapters examine Catesby's contributions to science and the changing ways in which his work has been viewed in the intervening centuries. "Check list of Mark Catesby's Published Works," on pp. 109-111 provides detailed bibliographical information on editions of the *Natural History*, while the "Selected Bibliography," pp. 112-113, details many sources about Catesby, with manuscript locations. Some black and white reproductions of Catesby's watercolors.

Howard, Richard A. and George W. Staples. 1983. The modern names of Catesby's plants. *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 64: 511-546.

Traces the history of attempts to identify Catesby's plants and provides systematically-arranged lists of plants with notes on typification. Reproduces plates of two unidentified plants.

- Jones, L. H. 1891. *Captain Roger Jones of London and Virginia. Some of his antecedents and descendants*. Albany, New York: Joel Munsell's Sons.
Contains some genealogical notes on Catesby in the chapter on "The Catesby Family," pp. 117-121. The appendix reproduces three letters from Catesby to his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones née Cocke, as well as a "Copy of Contemporaneous Notice of Mark Catesby's Death, Apparently Taken from a London Paper," and an entry on Catesby from Chamber's *New American Encyclopedia*.
- McBurney, Henrietta. 1997. *Mark Catesby's natural history of America: The watercolors from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle*. London: Merrell Holberton.
A beautiful book, reproducing many of Catesby's watercolors upon which the plates for his Natural History were based. The introduction by Amy R. W. Meyers discusses the novelty of Catesby's approach to natural history illustration and compares his work with that of some of his predecessors. Some photographs of Catesby herbarium specimens are featured, with their labels, but unfortunately the reproductions are too small to serve as good handwriting samples.
- Miller, W. H. 1948. Mark Catesby, an eighteenth century naturalist. *Tyler's Quarterly History and Geneological Magazine* 29: 167-180.
Brief summary of Catesby's work and its significance.
- Mortimer, Cromwell. 1730. An account of Mr. Mark Catesby's essay toward the natural history of Carolina and the Bahama Islands, with some extracts out of the first three sets. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 36(415): 425-434.
This is the first of a series of reviews of Catesby's work which appeared in the *Transactions* as the individual parts of Catesby's "curious and pompous Performance" were issued. There is little evaluation here, the reviews primarily consisting of simple lists of the plants and animals depicted. See Stearn, 1958, below, for a complete listing of the Mortimer reviews.
- Pulteney, Richard. 1790. Catesby. In his *Historical and biographical sketches of the progress of botany in England, from its origin to the introduction of the Linnaean system*. Vol 2, 219-230. London: T. Cadell.
Limited biographical information, with lists of plants depicted by Catesby.
- Stearn, William T. 1958. Publication of Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*. *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History* 3: 328.
Provides dates for the publication of the individual parts of the *Natural History* based on the times when reviews appeared in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. Citations are given for these reviews.
- Stewart, Doug. 1997. Mark Catesby. *Smithsonian* 28: 97-103, 125.
A popular article promoting a traveling exhibition of Catesby's works. Good reproductions of paintings.

Wilbur, Robert L. 1990. Identification of the plants illustrated and described in Catesby's *Natural History of the Carolinas, Florida and the Bahamas*. *Sida* 14: 29-48.

Highly critical of Catesby's work, calling his drawings "artistically crude and almost completely devoid of significant botanical detail," but notes their taxonomic importance, since some Linnean taxa were based on these drawings. Notes on each plant treated by Catesby and a table comparing his own identifications with those of Ewan (1974) and Howard and Staples (1983).

Wilson, Louis Round. 1911. A rare work of great interest: Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina* has been placed in the University Library. *North Carolina Review*, April 2, 1911. General note on Catesby's *Natural History* with comparisons to the contemporaneous works of Brickell and Lawson.

Reverend John Clayton

b. Lancashire, England, 1657; d. 1725.

Handwriting: Berkeley, below; also Layton.

Papers: Royal Society of London.

Goode 1886, IA
Stearns 1970, IA
Crowley 1976, IIA
Desmond 1994, IIB

Lewis 1957, Banister
Allen 1951, Catesby
Brown 1943, Jefferson

Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley, eds. 1965. *The Reverend John Clayton: A parson with a scientific mind: His scientific writings and other related papers*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia for the Virginia Historical Society.

The most authoritative single source on Clayton. Detailed biography followed by transcriptions of Clayton's complete scientific writings. Features facsimilies of manuscripts and a map of Jamestown drawn by Clayton.

Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley, eds. 1968. Another "Account of Virginia" by the Reverend John Clayton. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 76: 415-436.

Reproduces an unsigned, undated letter from Clayton to Robert Boyle. This letter apparently formed the basis for Clayton's later published accounts in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. Substantial botanical content, especially pp. 423-432. Refers to the work of Banister and to Clayton's own collections: "I had myselfe collected about 300 [plants] wch were no Europeans & many not reducible to any genus of plants Botanists have yet mentioned."

Clayton, John. 1693-1694. A letter from Mr. John Clayton Rector of Croston at Wakefield in Yorkshire to the Royal Society, May 12, 1688, giving an account of several observables in Virginia, and in his voyages thither, more particularly concerning the air. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 17: 781-789, 790-795, 17: 977-998; 18: 121-135. Reprinted in Berkeley and Berkeley, 1965, above.

This is a series of letters from Clayton to the Royal Society of London, containing primarily climatological, geological, and zoological observations. In the last category, there is much devoted to American birds and also an amusing account of jellyfish or "Carvels." Clayton also mentions a shipwreck on the way to America in which he lost many of his books and scientific instruments.

Clayton, John. 1739. A letter from the Rev^d John Clayton (afterwards Dean of Kildare in Ireland) to Dr. Grew, in answer to several queries relating to Virginia, sent to him by that learned gentleman, A. D. 1687; communicated by the Right Reverend Father in God Robert Lord Bishop of Corke, to John Earl of Egmont, F. R. S., *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 41: 143-162. Also printed in Hoffman, below, and in Berkeley and Berkeley, 1965, above. The latter reference features a facsimile of a page from the manuscript.

Concerned primarily with the medicinal practices of the American Indians and with the virtues of the plants which they use. Frequently difficult to determine to what plant the author is referring, since many are unnamed.

Hoffman, Bernard G. 1964. John Clayton's 1687 account of the medicinal practices of the Virginia Indians. *Ethnohistory* 11: 1-40.

Complete transcription of Clayton's letter to Nehemiah Grew on Indian medicine, emphasizing vegetable *materia medica*.

Layton, Walter. 1926. *The discoverer of gas lighting: Notes on the life and work of the Reverend John Clayton, D. D., 1657-1725*. London: Walter King, Ltd.

While mostly devoted to Clayton's work with the distillation of coal, this small book provides considerable genealogical and biographical information on Clayton. Reproduces an autograph letter and three signatures.

Simpson, Marcus B., Jr. and Sallie W. Simpson. 1977. The Reverend John Clayton's letters to the Royal Society of London 1693-1694: An important source for Dr. John Brickell's *Natural History of North Carolina, 1737*. *North Carolina Historical Review* 54: 1-16.

While Brickell's infamous plagiarizing was primarily from John Lawson, this article shows that Rev. Clayton was also an unwitting contributor to Brickell's *Natural History* through his published letters to the Royal Society. Presents parallel texts from the two documents and some information on Clayton.

Zirkle, Conway. 1959. John Clayton and our colonial botany. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 67: 284-294.

Discusses historical and bibliographic confusion surrounding the name "John

John Clayton

b. Fulham, England, 1686 (or 1694?); d. Gloucester County, Virginia, 1773.

Herbarium: Linnean Society of London; British Museum (Natural History).

Eponymy: *Claytonia* L. (Portulacaceae).

Goode 1886, IA	Hooker 1825, IIA
Kastner 1977, IA	Kelly 1914, IIA
Stearns 1970, IA	Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA
Drake 1876, IB	Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Elliott 1979, IB	Pennell 1935, IIA
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB	Pennell 1950, IIA
Johnson 1957, IB	Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Sterling 1997, IB	Wilbert 1908, IIA
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB	Barnhart 1965, IIB
Who Was Who in America, IB	Desmond 1994, IIB
Bell 1955, IB	Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Anon. 1821, IIA	Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Barnhart 1909, IIA	Barton 1793
Brendel 1879, IIA	Darlington 1849, John Bartram, 406-412
Clokie 1964, IIA	Swem 1949, John Bartram, 175-177
Crowley 1976, IIA	Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Ewan 1969, IIA	Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh

Barton, Benjamin Smith. 1805. Biography I: Memorandums of the life and writings of Mr. John Clayton, the celebrated botanist of Virginia. *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal* 2: 139-145.

Good brief biographical sketch, with notes on Clayton's personality and religious views. Comments on the state of Clayton's garden, which was "flourishing" at the time of this article.

Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. 1963. *John Clayton: Pioneer of American botany*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Very readable, scholarly account of Clayton's life, written by authors with strong botanical leanings. Interesting not only for Clayton's own life, but for the period of the Linnean revolution in botany in general. Thorough bibliography and notes.

Britten, James. 1898. Bibliographical notes. XV.—Gronovius's *Flora Virginica*. *Journal of Botany* 36: 264-267.

Emphasizes the point that Gronovius's *Flora* refers to Clayton's type specimens. Examines two nomenclatural problems (*Asclepias verticillata* L. and *Antennaria plantaginea* Br.) on which this has bearing.

- Britten, James. 1909. John Clayton (1686-1773). *Journal of Botany* 47: 297-301.
Points out the error of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, which confuses the two John Claytons.
- Blake, S. F. 1918. Notes on the Clayton herbarium. *Rhodora* 20: 21-28, 48-54, 65-73.
Thorough study of the Clayton specimens at the British Museum and summary of the nomenclatural changes which they necessitate.
- Clayton, Johannes. 1924. Letter of John Clayton to Linnaeus, 1748. *William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine*, 2d ser., 4: 246-248.
Brief letter in Latin, apparently accompanying a shipment of seeds. Anonymous biographical note after letter, mentioning that this is the only known letter from Clayton to Linnaeus in the Linnean Society of London. This note also mentions a visit by the author to the site of the Clayton estate in Matthews County, Virginia.
- Frye, Harriet. 1990. *The great forest: John Clayton and flora: A narrative biography of America's first botanist*. Hampton, Virginia: Dragon Run.
Brief, popular account of Clayton's life and works.
- Gronovius, Johannes Fredericus. 1739, 1743. *Flora Virginica exhibens plantas quas V. C. Johannes Clayton in Virginia observavit atque collegit. Eisdem methodo sexuali disposuit, ad genera propria retulit, nominibus specificis insignivit, & minus cognitae descripsit*. Leiden: Cornelius Haak. Reprinted in facsimile, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts: Arnold Arboretum, 1946.
A second edition was published in Leiden, 1762, by Gronovius's son.
First major flora of North America. Latin descriptions with synonymy and occasional English names. Based almost entirely on John Clayton's work. "In reading this work, it is a duty which we owe to merit to consider the volume as the labors of Clayton and not of Gronovius, who kindly robbed the American botanist of the honour of his discoveries, whilst he reaped the pecuniary profits of his toils" (Benjamin Smith Barton, 1793, p.355, footnote).

José Francisco Corrêa da Serra

(sometimes "Correia," sometimes "de Serra")

- b. Serpa, Portugal, 1751; d. Caldas da Rainha, Portugal, 1823.
Portrait: Boudon, below, frontispiece, also Carvalho, opposite p. 39.
Handwriting: Boudon, below, following p. XII.
Papers: Royal Society of London; British Museum (Natural History).
Eponymy: *Corraea* J. E. Smith syn. *Correa* H. C. Andrews (*nom. rej.*, Rutaceae); *Correia* Vellozo ex Vandelli (*nom. rej.*, Ochnaceae).

Drake 1876, IB
 Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Brendel 1879, IIA
 Ewan 1969, IIA
 Harshberger 1899, IIA
 Short 1841, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB

Desmond 1994, IIB
 Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
 Stafleu & Mennega, IIC
 Darlington 1843, Baldwin
 Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
 Davis 1938 and 1943, Gilmer
 Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz

Agan, Joseph Eugene. 1925. Corrêa da Serra. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography* 49: 1-43.

Useful information on early life and influences, but little on botany. Mostly concerned with Corrêa's diplomatic career.

Anon. 1823. [Obituary of Corrêa da Serra]. *Flora* 6: 672.

Lists titles and mentions his namesake, "Die Pflanze seines Namens aus der ersten Ordnung der achten Klasse, *Correa alba*, grünet und blühet seit langer

Almeida, Francisco de. 1824. *Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. Corrêa de Serra. (Lue à la Société Philomatique de Paris le 17 Avril 1824)*. Paris.

Biography of Corrêa with an annotated bibliography of his published works.

José Corrêa da Serra, ambassadeur du royaume-uni de Portugal et Brésil à Washington, 1816-1820. Paris: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Centro Cultural

Detailed study of Corrêa's later years as ambassador. Reproduces portions of a large number of letters, including some correspondence with Gilmer and Jefferson, but nothing of botanical interest. Good portrait and handwriting sample.

Carvalho, Augusto da Silva. 1954. O abade Correia de Serra. *Memórias da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. Classe de Ciências* 4: 7-223.

Authoritative biography with transcriptions of many letters and other relevant documents. See especially pp. 51-60 for Corrêa's American travels. Letters include correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks and Robert Brown (secretary of the Linnean Society of London). Letter to the Conde da Barca on pp. 186-187 mentions visits with Jefferson and Madison and his travels with F. W. Gilmer.

Correa da Serra, Jose Francisco. 1815. *Reduction of all the genera of plants contained in the Catalogus Plantarum Americae Septentrionalis, of the late Dr. Muhlenberg to the natural families of M. de Jussieu's system. For the use of gentlemen who attended the course of elementary and philosophical botany in Philadelphia, in 1815*. Philadelphia: Solomon W. Conrad.

List of familiar American genera arranged in the series and families of de Jussieu. In his introduction, Correa justifies the work by noting the difficulty of finding books on the natural system in America.

Davis, Richard Beale. 1955. The Abbé Correa in America, 1812-1820. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s., 45: 87-197.

"It is the purpose of this study to examine Correa's career in America and to indicate the form, extent, and results of his years here. Though in general histories of the period his name appears scarcely at all, while he resided in the United States and for many years thereafter he was revered, quoted, and imitated by a remarkable number of citizens of many occupations and interests." The majority of the paper is made up of Correa's correspondence, in which Jefferson, Gilmer, Wistar, and John Vaughan (Librarian of the American Philosophical Society) figure prominently. Of botanical interest are notes on his early botanical training in Naples (p.92), his trip through the southern United States (pp.102-103), and his botanical correspondents (pp. 112-115).

Ewan, Joseph. 1956. Correa de Serra and American botany. *Rhodora* 58: 45-48.

Review of Davis's 1955 paper. Mentions Correa's contact with William Bartram, a point missed by Davis. Suggests that Correa may have met Wray, based on the fact that Wray, Correa, and Nuttall (a mutual correspondent) were all in Augusta, Georgia in the autumn of 1815.

Griffin, Martin I. J. 1903. Sketch of the Abbé Joseph Francis Corrêa de Serra, A.D. 1750-1824. *Record of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 14: 129-140.

Reprinted, 1905, as: Abbe Correa de Serra, the priest ambassador of Portugal to the United States, "the most enlightened foreigner that ever visited this country," the "most extraordinary man living," and "claimed as one of the fathers of our country." *American Catholic Historical Researches* 22: 30-43.

An odd assembly of biographical tidbits, primarily quotes drawn from other sources. Includes the dedication to Correa from Brackenridge's *Views of Louisiana* (1817) and a letter of sympathy sent by Correa to Mrs. Wistar upon her husband's death. Many quotes from correspondence with Jefferson and Gilmer. The 1905 version adds a few paragraphs near the end of the article relating some of the Abbé's political witticisms.

Henriques, Júlio A. 1923. Jose Francisco Correia da Serra. *Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana*, 2d ser., 2: 84-125.

Summary, in Portuguese, of Correa's life, especially useful for its annotated bibliography of Correa's works and an account of his known correspondence. More complete than Almeida, above.

Smith, Sir James Edward. 1832. *Memoir and correspondence of the late Sir James Edward Smith, M.D.* Ed. Lady Smith. Vol. 2, pp. 198-234. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.

Many letters by, to, and concerning Abbé Corrêa. Of special interest are some of the early letters in which Corrêa relates his terror of the Inquisition which lead to his flight to America under an assumed name. In the letter dated Boston, Nov. 18, 1813, Corrêa comments on the state of botany in the United States: "Botany is still in her infancy in America: some amateurs are scattered through this continent; and some European rather travelling gardeners than real botanists are collecting plants and shrubs and trees for the gardens of European rich men,--or for the nurseries."

Peter Custis

b. Deep Creek, Accomack County, Virginia, 1781; d. New Bern, North Carolina, 1842.
Papers: American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Sterling 1997, IB
Barnhart 1926, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Custis, Peter. 1806. Observations relative to the geography, natural history, &c., of the country along the Red-River, in Louisiana. In a letter to the Editor, from Mr. Peter Custis, of Accomac-County, in Virginia. *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal* 2(2): 43-50.

Letter from Custis to Benjamin Smith Barton describing the geology, flora (mostly woody), and fauna of the Red River.

Ewan, Joseph. 1988. Benjamin Smith Barton's influence on trans-Allegheny natural history. *Bartonia* 54: 28-38.

The title of this article is somewhat misleading, as the "influence" referred to is indirect, through his students. See p. 31 for notes on Custis's reports to Barton.

Flores, Dan L. 1984. *Jefferson and Southwestern exploration: The Freeman and Custis accounts of the Red River expedition of 1806*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

The Freeman and Custis Red River expedition was intended by Jefferson as a Southern counterpart of the more famous Lewis and Clarke expedition. Introduction by Flores gives the historical background of the Red River area. This is followed by the actual accounts of Freeman and Custis assembled from various documents. The section on "The Natural History Catalogues" contains plant lists created by Custis at various stages in the expedition, all carefully annotated by Flores. Photographs, pp. 246-7, of the two surviving specimens from the expedition: *Eustoma grandiflorum* (Gentianaceae) and *Veronicastrum virginicum* (Scrophulariaceae).

Flores, Dan L. 1984. The ecology of the Red River in 1806: Peter Custis and early Southwestern natural history. *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 88: 1-42.

An abbreviated form of the previous item.

Freeman, Thomas. 1806. *An account of the Red River, in Louisiana, drawn up from the returns of Messrs. Freeman & Custis, to the War Office of the United States, who explored the same, in the year 1806*. [Washington, D.C.]. Microopaque, Worcester, Massachusetts: American Antiquarian Society, 1970. Early American Imprints, 2d ser., no. 10436.

This extremely rare piece of early Americana contains many observations on the flora of Louisiana, especially the trees and the ubiquitous cane (*Arundo donax*). Pages 44-55 contain catalogs of the trees, shrubs, and "vegetables" (herbs), observed by Custis on the expedition. Much of the remainder of the work deals with the Caddo Indians and the expedition's diplomatically disastrous encounter with Spanish forces.

MacRoberts, D. T.; B. R. MacRoberts; and M. H. MacRoberts. 1997. A floristic and ecological interpretation of the Freeman and Custis Red River expedition of 1806. *Bulletin of the Museum of Life Sciences, Louisiana State University* 12: 1-26.

Examines Custis's plant list, providing modern synonyms when possible and attempting to reconstruct some of the plant communities which characterized pre-settlement Louisiana.

Morton, Conrad V. 1967. Freeman and Custis' account of the Red River Expedition of 1806, an overlooked publication of botanical interest. *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 48: 431-459.

General account of the expedition and the complex politics surrounding it. Provides photos of the original map, a list of institutions with copies of the original report, and transcriptions of the portions of botanical interest. See pp. 437-8 for biographical information on Custis.

Thomas Dale

b. Hoxton, England, 1700; d. Charleston, South Carolina, 1750.

Papers: British Museum (Natural History).

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History).

Boulger, George Simonds. 1883. Samuel Dale. *Journal of Botany* 21: 193-197, 225-231.
Single reference on p. 228 to "the death of the two sons of his 'nephew Dr. Thos. Dale,' who was resident in South Carolina."

Christy, Miller. 1918. Samuel Dale (c. 1659-1739), of Braintree, botanist, and the Dale family: Some genealogy and some portraits. *Essex Naturalist* 19: 49-69.
See pp. 53-56 for information on Thomas Dale's early medical practice in London and discussion of the circumstances under which he sailed for Charleston (apparently he had alienated most of his family by involvement with an undesirable woman). Summary of some of Dale's letters from America.

Levernier, James A. and Douglas R. Wilmes, eds. 1983. *American writers before 1800: A biographical and critical dictionary*. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.
Entry for Dale is primarily concerned with his medical, political, and literary accomplishments, but provides basic biographical data and a number of references.

Seibels, Robert Emmet. 1931. Thomas Dale, M.D., of Charleston, S.C. *Annals of Medical History*, n.s., 3: 50-57.
Mostly concerned with Dale's translations of Latin medical texts, but provides substantial biographical information, and a photograph of Dale's house in Charleston.

Arthur Dobbs

b. Girvan, Ayrshire, England, 1689; d. Town Creek, North Carolina, 1765.
Portrait: Rankin and Nelson, below, frontispiece.
Handwriting: Rankin and Nelson, below.
Papers: Linnean Society of London; Public Record Office, Northern Ireland.

Dict. National Biography, IB
 Drake 1876, IB
 Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
 Johnson 1957, IB
 National Cyclopaedia 5, IB

Powell 1979, IB
 Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Who Was Who in America, IB
 Desmond 1994, IIB
 Darlington 1849, Bartram

Clarke, Desmond. 1957. *Arthur Dobbs Esquire, 1689-1765, Surveyor General of Ireland, Prospector and Governor of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Well-written biography of Dobbs, although giving little attention to his interests in natural history. An appendix lists his publications, but no mention is made of his involvement with Venus's flytrap.

Dobbs, Arthur. 1750. A letter from Arthur Dobbs Esq.; to Charles Stanhope Esq.; F.R.S. concerning bees and their method of gathering wax and honey. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 46: 536-549.

Written in response to earlier observations by a M. Reumur, this letter is concerned with the tendency of bees to remain species-specific in their foraging. Dobbs also correctly identifies the function of the sperm repository in the queen bee and introduces the idea of insect pollination of plants with the assertion that "Providence has appointed the Bee to be very instrumental in promoting the Increase of Vegetables." Also details a theory regarding the relationship of the hexagonal oculi of the bee to its tendency to build hexagonal honeycomb cells.

Ellis, John. 1770. *Directions for bringing over seeds and plants, from the east-indies and other distant countries, in a state of vegetation: together with a catalogue of such foreign plants as are worthy of being encouraged in our American colonies, for the purposes of medicine, agriculture, and commerce. To which is added, the figure and botanical description of a new sensitive plant, called Dionaea muscipula: or, Venus's fly-trap*. London: L. Davis.

The section of this pamphlet describing *Dionaea* first appeared in 1768 in *The St James Chronicle; or the British Evening Post* and appeared in at least two independent German editions. The entire pamphlet is reproduced in facsimile, with its plate, in Nelson, 1990, below.

Ewan, Joseph. 1973. Annals of 'the most wonderful plant in the world' (Darwin). In: *Festschrift für Claus Nissen*, Weisbaden: Guido Pressler.

Brief history of Venus's flytrap, with an extensive bibliography and a facsimile of the title page of the German edition of Ellis's *De Dionaea Muscipula*.

Nelson, E. Charles. 1989. *Dionaea D. Solander ex. J. Ellis (Droseraceae): Notes on the nomenclature and typification of Venus's flytrap*. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 99: 249-254.

Briefly discusses the history of the flytrap; also deals with the proper authority for the name and the identity of a type specimen.

Nelson, E. Charles. 1990. *Aphrodite's mousetrap: A biography of Venus's flytrap with facsimiles of an original pamphlet and the manuscripts of John Ellis, F.R.S.* Aberystwith, Wales: Boethius Press.

Account of the discovery of the famous Venus's flytrap by Gov. Arthur Dobbs of Georgia and its description by Ellis. Supplies both a transcription and photograph of Dobbs' letter to Collinson in which he first mentions the plant. Reproduces in facsimile John Ellis's pamphlet on directions for packaging plants for sea-voyages to which is appended a description of the flytrap.

Grant, Verne. 1949. Arthur Dobbs and the discovery of the pollination of flowers by insects. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 76: 217-219.

Short paper arguing that Dobbs discovered insect pollination fifty years prior to Kölreuter.

Rankin, D. Helen and Nelson, E. Charles, eds. 1990. *Curious in everything: The career of Arthur Dobbs of Carrickfergus 1689...1765.* Carrickfergus: Carrickfergus & District Historical Society in association with the Society for the History of Natural History.

A collection of papers read at the Tercentenary celebration of the birth of Dobbs. The most relevant is Nelson's "Of Bees and Flytraps: The Natural History of Arthur Dobbs." This essay addresses Dobbs' interests in astronomy, apiology, and botany. Volume also provides a bibliography, exhibition catalog, and facsimiles of letters written by Dobbs.

John Drayton

b. Charleston, South Carolina, 1766; d. Charleston, 1822.

Portrait: Gee, 1918, cited in Part II; also the National Cyclopaedia, v.12, cited in Part I. See also the editor's preface to Drayton, below, pp. xiv-xv, for a listing of known portraits.

Handwriting: See facsimile of the title page of Drayton's manuscript on p. xxxvii of Drayton, below.

Stearns 1970, IA
 Drake 1876, IB
 Duychinck 1856, IB
 Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
 Johnson 1957, IB
 National Cyclopaedia 12, IB

Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Who Was Who in America, IB
 Gee 1918, IIA
 Rafinesque 1836, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Bragg 1910, IIC

Drayton, John. 1943. *The Carolinian florist of Governor John Drayton of South Carolina, 1766-1822. With water-color illustrations from the author's original manuscript and an autobiographical introduction.* Ed. Margaret Babcock Meriwether. Columbia: The South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina.

Assembled from Drayton's manuscript "The Carolinian Florist, as Adapted (in English) to the More Ready Use of the *Flora Caroliniana* of Thomas Walter," and various other manuscript sources, in an attempt to produce the book which Drayton intended to write. Prefaced by a brief sketch by Drayton on the history of his family. The *Florist* itself is closely modelled on Walter's *Flora Caroliniana*, as acknowledged by Drayton, but with additions which Drayton credits to André Michaux and Benjamin Smith Barton.

Drayton, John. 1802. *View of South Carolina*. Charleston: W. P. Young.
Includes "Botanical Catalogue of the Most Remarkable Plants, Shrubs, and
Trees Indigenous to the State of South Carolina." Focuses on economically
useful plants.

Andrew Ellicott

b. Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, 1754; d. West Point, Virginia, 1820.

Portrait: Mathews, below.

Handwriting: Mathews, below.

See also: Morton, 1967, p. 439, cited under Peter Custis.

Drake 1876, IB

Duychinck 1856, IB

Elliott 1979, IB

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

National Cyclopaedia 13, IB

Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB

Who Was Who in America, IB

Bell 1955, IC

Barnhart 1926, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Alexander, Sally Kennedy. 1899. Sketch of the life of Major Andrew Ellicott. *Records of the
Columbia Historical Society 2: 158-202.*

Written by Ellicott's great-granddaughter, this sketch gives many quotations
from Ellicott's letters and journals. The article focuses primarily on Ellicott's
contributions to the design of Washington, D.C.

Ellicott, Andrew. 1803. *Journal of Andrew Ellicott*. Philadelphia. Reprinted, Chicago:
Quadrangle Books, 1962.

The journal describes Ellicott's journey down the Mississippi during the years
1796 to 1800. The focus is largely geographic and cartographic, but some
observations on vegetation are made, especially in the areas of Louisiana and
West Florida. Pages 285-289 contain "a list of the indigenous plants, shrubby,
and herbaceous, to be met with on the Mississippi, along the boundary, and in
the Floridas," giving both common and Latin names. Most plants are listed
without comment, but some, such as bald cypress, Spanish moss, and cane are
described in more detail.

Ellicott, Andrew. 1830. *Florida boundary. Message from the President of the United States,
transmitting the information. . . respecting the report of the Commissioners for running the line between
the United States and Florida, under the treaty of 1795*. U.S. Congressional Documents, 21st
Congress, 1st session.

Information on the geography and vegetation of Louisiana and West Florida,
"being hastily thrown together from my notes." The section on plant life is
nearly identical to pp. 285-289 of his *Journal*.

Mathews, Catherine Van Cortland. 1908. *Andrew Ellicott: His life and letters*. New York:
Grafton Press.

Comprehensive account of Ellicott's life, work, and writings. Portraits on
frontispiece and opposite p. 164. A facsimile of a page of Ellicott's diary is
featured opposite p. 236.

Stuart, Charles B. 1871. *Lives and works of civil and military engineers of America*. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

“Major Andrew Ellicott,” pp. 17-35. Detailed genealogy beginning with Ellicott’s great-grandfather who immigrated to America from Wales in 1731. Emphasizes Ellicott’s associations with Jefferson, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and others of the American Philosophical Society. Remarks on Ellicott’s fervent patriotism, which led him to suggest in a letter to Jefferson that Americans should calculate longitude from Washington rather than from Greenwich.

Stephen Elliott

b. Beaufort, South Carolina, 1771; d. Charleston, South Carolina, 1830.

Portrait: Hoch, below.

Papers: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University; Charleston Museum; Duke University.

Herbarium: Charleston Museum; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Eponymy: *Elliottia* Mühlenberg ex S. Elliott (Ericaceae).

Gifford 1975, IA

Kastner 1977, IA

Waring 1964, IA

Drake 1876, IB

Elliott 1979, IB

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

Kelly & Borage 1928, IB

National Cyclopaedia 4, IB

Sterling 1997, IB

Appleton’s Cyclopaedia, IB

Who Was Who in America, IB

Barnhart 1909, IIA

Barnhart 1917, IIA

Brendel 1879, IIA

Gee 1918, IIA

Hooker 1825, IIA

Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA

Lanjouw & Strafleu 1954, IIA

Mears 1978, IIA

Pennell 1935, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Price 1996, Brickell (1748-1809)

Graustein 1967, Nuttall

Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz

Shear & Stevens 1921, Schweinitz

- Barnhart, John Hendley. 1901. Dates of Elliott's *Sketch*. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 28: 680-688.
Discusses the dates which should be used for Elliott's work in questions of nomenclatural priority. Also gives considerable bibliographic detail regarding the editions of the *Sketch*. See corrected version of Barnhart's table of dates in the Hafner reprint of Elliott.
- Barnhart, John Hendley. 1933. The grave of Stephen Elliott. *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* 34: 161-162.
Announces the erection of a monument at the previously unmarked grave of Stephen Elliott at St. Paul's Churchyard in Charleston on February 26, 1933; photograph of monument.
- Britton, Nathaniel Lord. 1894. Notes on the herbarium of Stephen Elliott. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 21: 80-81.
Brief note on the location, availability, and names of collectors in the Elliott herbarium at the Charleston Museum.
- Dexter, Franklin Bowditch. 1885-1912. *Biographical sketches of the graduates of Yale College*. New York.
Brief biographical sketch and annotated bibliography.
- Elliott, Stephen. 1816. An address to the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina: by Stephen Elliott, Esq. President of the Society. *Analectic Magazine* 8: 154-173.
Transcript of a speech by Elliott in which he comments on the significance of "philosophical botany" and natural history in general, to practical pursuits, emphasizing the importance of systematics and the formation of natural history collections.
- *Elliott, Stephen. 1821. *A sketch of the botany of South Carolina and Georgia*. Charleston: J. R. Schenck. 2 vols. Reprinted in facsimile, New York: Hafner Publishing Company, 1971 as Volume 6 of *Classica Botanica Americana*, edited and with an introduction by Joseph Ewan.
Entries give Linnean names, common names, habitat information, and flowering times. Generic and specific descriptions are given in parallel Latin and English. Arrangement is according to the Linnean system. Forty-eight grasses and sedges are figured at the end of vol. I. Shecut called it "the best on the botany of these states that has yet been offered to the public." Ewan's introductory matter features a chronology of Elliott's life, details of the collections used in preparing the *Sketch* and their collectors, an updated version of Barnhart's table of dates for the issuing of the various numbers, as well as an alphabetical list of plants described as new in the *Sketch*.

- Elliott, Stephen. 1829. [Review of] *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis, sive enumeratio contracta ordinum, generum, specierumque plantarum hucusque cognitarum, juxta methodi naturalis normas digesta. Auctore Aug. Pyramo de Candolle. Southern Review* no. 8: 466-498.
A philosophical essay discussing the nature and development of classification systems in natural science. Beautifully written and no less provocative now than in 1829. Elliott shares his thoughts on the meaning of science, its language, and its ultimate goals, with some prophetic statements of how botany was to change in the future.
- Gray, Asa. 1877. [On the dates of Elliott's *Sketch*]. *American Journal of Science*, 3d ser., 13: 81-82.
Notes the importance of dating the *Sketch* relative to Nuttall's *Genera*. Bases dates on Darlington's *Reliquiae Baldwinianae* and on Elliott's correspondence with Zaccheus Collins.
- Hoch, J. H. 1935. Stephen Elliott. *Annals of Medical History*, n.s., 7: 164-168.
Good overview of the life of Elliott, especially his involvement with the State Bank and the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina.
- Lamson-Scribner, Frank. 1901. *The grasses of Elliott's Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia*. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Division of Agrostology. Circular no. 29.
Detailed study of the grass specimens in Elliott's herbarium at the College of Charleston, as examined by the author and E. D. Merrill.
- Moultrie, James. 1830. *An eulogium on Stephen Elliott, M.D. & LL.D., professor of natural history and botany in the Medical College of South Carolina*. Charleston: A. E. Miller.
A good biographical sketch, although Elliott's botanical accomplishments are relegated to the end (p. 25 ff.), with his political and business dealings receiving more extensive treatment. Lists seventeen articles which Elliott published in the *Southern Review*, a literary journal which he founded.
- Rafinesque, Constantine Samuel. 1818. [Review of] *A Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia*. By Stephen Elliott, Esq. &c. &c. Charleston. 1817. 5 Numbers, 8vo. each of 100 pages, with some plates: to be continued. *American Monthly Magazine & Critical Review* 3(2): 96-101.
Very favorable review of the first five numbers of the *Sketch*. Rafinesque lists many of the botanists who contributed to the *Sketch* and discusses all of the new genera which Elliott creates. Criticizes Elliott for his occasional deviations from strict Linnean principles, but frequently notes the superiority of the present work to the floras of Pursh and Walter.

- Ravenel, Henry William. 1883. Some North American botanists, VII. Stephen Elliott. *Botanical Gazette* 8: 249-253.
Brief biography of Elliott with notes on the nature and importance of his *Sketch*.
- Sargent, Charles Sprague. 1894. Stephen Elliott. *Garden and Forest* 7: 201-202.
Biographical note on Elliott, emphasizing his use of live material in the preparation of his *Sketch*. Related materials in this volume include a portrait of Elliott on p. 204, a drawing of *Elliottia racemosa* on p. 205, and a discussion of that plant on p. 206.
- Stafleu, Frans Antonie. 1972. U.S. Southern floras: Elliott's *Sketch*. *Taxon* 21: 689-691.
Review of the Hafner reprint of Elliott's *magnum opus*. Provides a brief history of the *Sketch* and discusses some of the bibliographic and taxonomic problems caused by its serial publication.
- Weatherby, C. A. 1942. A list of the specimens in Elliott's herbarium. *Rhodora* 44: 249-262.
Gives a history of Elliott's herbarium and lists the types which the author and his wife studied and photographed in 1941. Comments on the past and present curation of the collection.

Robert Ellis

Stearns 1970, IA
Dandy 1958, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB
Bohun 1853

Aloysius Enslin

("Mr. Enslin" of Barton).

d. 1810?

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

Eponymy: *Enslenia* Nuttall, nom. rej. (Asclepiadaceae).

Barnhart 1926, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Mears 1978, IIA
Pennell 1950, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB

Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Nuttall 1818, 1: 164
Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
Pursh 1814, xii-xiii

George Franklin

(sometimes spelled Franklyn).

fl. early 1700s.

Handwriting: Dandy, cited in Part II.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History).

Stearns 1970, IA
Waring 1964, IA
Dandy 1958, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB

John Fraser

b. Tomnacloch, Inverness, Scotland, 1750; d. London, 1811.

Portrait: Hooker, below; also Core, 1970, cited in Part II.

Papers: Royal Society of Arts.

Herbarium: Linnean Society of London; British Museum (Natural History); Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneve.

Eponymy: *Frasera* T. Walter (Gentianaceae).

Dict. National Biography, IB
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
Barnhart 1909, IIA
Barnhart 1917, IIA
Brendel 1879, IIA
Clokier 1964, IIA
Curtis 1883, IIA
Ewan 1969, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Totten 1956, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB

Desmond 1994, IIB
Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Darlington 1849, John Bartram
Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Loudon 1844, Lyon, 1: 119-121
Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Greene 1890, Nuttall
Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
Britten 1921, Walter

Anon. 1907. [On portraits of John Fraser]. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London* 119: 14-15.

Report on the exhibit of two portraits of John Fraser by John Hoppner and Sir George Raeburn, the latter being the source of the portrait in Hooker, below. Reprints the biographical note which accompanied the exhibit. Notes that Fraser was the owner of Thomas Walter's herbarium, which this author claims was "disposed of" by the Society in 1863.

Britten, James. 1899. Bibliographical notes. XXI.—Fraser's catalogues. *Journal of Botany* 37: 481-487.

Argues against the nomenclatural validity of nursery catalogs and addresses problems in the genus *Sideranthus* (Compositae) from the Frasers' 1813 catalog. Reproduces an undated broadside from "J. Fraser's Nursery, Sloane Square, Chelsea." This broadside lists more Southern plants than the 1813 catalog, including *Cornus florida*, *Cyrilla racemiflora*, "Cypress, deciduous," *Lindera melissifolia*, *Yucca filamentosa*, *Gordonia lasianthus*, and four species of *Nyssa*.

Fraser, John. 1789. *Short history of the Agrostis Cornucopiae; or, the new American Grass: And a botanical description of the plant*. London: the author.

A four-leaf promotional folio with a description and color print of the grass. Describes the author's trip to America to collect plants and his meeting with André Michaux. Some description of the American flora, with a good account of the Southeastern coastal plain. Fraser claims to have added 200 new species and 30 new genera to the *Flora* of Walter.

Hooker, William J. 1836. Biographical sketch of John Fraser, the botanical collector. In his *Companion to the Botanical Magazine* 2. London: Edward Couchman.

Discusses discovery of *Rhododendron catawbiense* in 1799 and lists plants discovered and introduced to cultivation by Fraser and his son. Reproduces the portrait by Raeburn.

Reveal, James L. 1968. On the names in Fraser's 1813 catalogue. *Rhodora* 70: 25-54.

Summarizes the nomenclatural controversies surrounding Fraser's catalog. Contends that Nuttall is the true author and that authority should be given as "Nutt. in Fras." Individually discusses the nomenclature of each species in the catalogue.

Anna Rosina Gambold, née Kleist

b. 1762; d. Springplace, Murray County, Georgia, 1821.

Mears 1978, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB

Gambold, Anna Rosina. 1819. A list of plants found in the neighborhood of Connasarga River, (Cherokee Country) where Springplace is situated; made by Mrs. Gambold, at the request of the Rev. Elias Cornelius. *American Journal of Science* 1: 245-251.

A bare alphabetical list of plant names with a short appendix noting medicinal uses of some of the plants. A footnote from the title states, "Copied partly from Manuscripts of the late Dr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania."

Higgins, George G. [1980?]. Anna Rosina Gambold. In *Discovering our Moravian foremothers: Biographical sketches of early Moravian missionary women*. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: The Provincial Women's Board of the Moravian Church.

Discusses Mrs. Gambold as a teacher and missionary with no reference to botany.

McKinley, Daniel. 1994. Anna Rosina (Kliest) Gambold (1762-1821), Moravian missionary to the Cherokees, with special reference to her botanical interests. *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society* 28: 59-99.

A thorough modern synthesis of the little that is known about Mrs. Gambold. Documents references to her work in subsequent botanical literature, lists the botanical books in her library, and provides information on her dealings with Muhlenberg and Schweinitz and on Abbé Corrêa's visit to her botanical garden. Reproduces a painting (not botanical) attributed to Mrs. Gambold.

Reichel, Levin T. 1857. *The Moravians in North Carolina. An authentic history.* Philadelphia. Reprinted, Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1968.

See p. 135 for notes on the ministry of Brother John Gambold and his first wife, "Anna Rosina Kleist . . . [who] had been sixteen years teacher in the Female Academy at Bethlehem, and was a very efficient help in the missionary labors of Br. Gambold."

Reichel, William Cornelius. 1881. *A history of the rise, progress, and present condition of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies, at Bethlehem, Pa. with a catalogue of its pupils. 1785-1858.* By William C. Reichel. Revised and enlarged. With a continuation of the history and catalogue to the year 1870. By William H. Bigler. 3rd ed. with continuation of catalogue to 1880. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co.

See pp. 146-148 for comments on Sister Kleist as a teacher at Bethlehem: "As she walked out in the fields, she taught her joyous flock the lessons of wisdom from the great book of nature spread open before them. The flowers, the trees, the stones, the clouds, the stars, --these were chapters in the manual she consulted for her teachings."

Schwarze, Edmund. 1923. *History of the Moravian missions among Southern Indian tribes of the United States.* Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society. Special Series, vol. 1. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Times Publishing Co., Printers.

Biographical footnote on pp. 83-84 largely quoted from W. C. Reichel, above. Page 113 contains a long passage from Henry Steinhauer, a principal of the Young Ladies Seminary, which refers to "between twelve and fourteen hundred specimens of dried plants, besides near a hundred packets of seed," sent to him by Sister Gambold. Perhaps the greatest credit to Mrs. Gambold's botanical abilities is the praise of the Abbé Corrêa da Serra: "Judge of my surprise, in the midst of the wilderness, to find a botanic garden, not indeed like that at Paris, or yours at Kew; but a botanic garden, containing many exotic and medicinal plants, the professor, Mrs. Gambold, describing them by their Linnean names" [p. 114].

Alexander Garden

b. Birse, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1730; d. London, 1791.

Handwriting: Kelly, cited in Part II.

Herbarium: Linnean Society of London.

Eponymy: *Gardenia* J. Ellis (Rubiaceae); *Gardenia* J. Colden (*incertae sedis*, possibly Hypericaceae); *Gardeniola* Chamisso (Rubiaceae); *Gardeniopsis* Miquel (Rubiaceae).

Gifford 1975, IA	Bell 1955, IC
Goode 1886, IA	Barnhart 1917, IIA
Kastner 1977, IA	Crowley 1976, IIA
Stearns 1970, IA	Ewan 1969, IIA
Waring 1964, IA	Hooker 1825, IIA
Dict. National Biography, IB	Kelly 1914, IIA
Drake 1876, IB	Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Duychinck 1856, IB	Wilbert 1908, IIA
Elliott 1979, IB	Barnhart 1965, IIB
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB	Desmond 1994, IIB
Johnson 1957, IB	Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Kelly & Burage 1928, IB	Darlington 1849, John Bartram, 390-400
National Cyclopaedia 23, IB	Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Sterling 1997, IB	Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB	
Who Was Who in America, IB	

Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. 1969. *Dr. Alexander Garden of Charles Town*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

The most thorough single account of Garden, written in the Berkeleys' characteristic concise, lucid style. This biography is kind to Garden, who was known for a superior air and sharp tongue.

Brasch, F. E. 1931. The Royal Society of London and its influence upon scientific thought in the American colonies. *Scientific Monthly* 33: 337-355, 448-469.

This study is broader than its title indicates, providing short biographical sketches of prominent scientists and a brief introduction to the history of scientific societies in general. See especially pp. 448-450 for Garden.

Denny, Margaret. 1948. Naming the *Gardenia*. *Scientific Monthly* 67: 17-21.

Tells the story of the various attempts to name a plant after Alexander Garden, illustrating the role of the *virtuosi* in eighteenth century science and science's role in their personal and social lives.

Denny, Margaret. 1948. Linnaeus and his disciple in Carolina: Alexander Garden. *Isis* 38: 161-174.

Study of the correspondence between Garden and Linnaeus.

- Garden, Alexander. 1771. An account of the Indian Pink. *Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary* 3: 145-153.
Primarily concerned with the medicinal virtues of the Indian Pink, *Spigelia marilandica*, which he says acts as a gentle purgative and vermifuge. Provides a description and illustration.
- Jenkins, Pierre Gautier. 1928. Alexander Garden, M.D., F.R.S. (1728-1791); colonial physician and naturalist. *Annals of Medical History* 10: 149-158.
An account based largely on the Linnean correspondence (see Smith, below). Minimizes Garden's contempt for his fellow Americans and makes some unfounded assertions regarding his role in the intellectual life of Charleston (he would most likely have said that there was none).
- Kitchin, Thurman Delna. 1938. American doctors in other fields: Alexander Garden (1728-1791). *Southern Medicine and Surgery* 100: 621. Reprinted in his *Doctors in Other Fields*. Charlotte, North Carolina: Journal of Southern Medicine & Surgery, 1938-1939.
Very brief biographical sketch without references.
- Ramsay, David. 1858. *History of South Carolina, from its first settlement in 1670 to the year 1808*. Newberry, South Carolina: W.J. Duffie.
Garden is discussed in the chapter "Biographical sketches of literary men and other distinguished characters in South Carolina." The sketch frequently refers to Garden's illness, described as "consumptive diathesis." See also p. 63 in the "Medical History" chapter, which mentions Garden's work with the pink root.
- Smith, James Edward, ed. 1821. *A selection of the correspondence of Linnaeus, and other naturalists, from the original manuscripts*. 2 vols. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown.
Roughly half of the first volume consists of materials relating to Garden. A biographical memoir is given on pp. 282-283; letters from Garden to Linnaeus occupy pp. 284-342; and correspondence between Garden and John Ellis pp. 342-605. A foldout facsimile of excerpts from two Garden autographs is located opposite p. 82. These letters are noteworthy for the worshipful terms used toward Linnaeus and the generally derogatory attitude toward other American naturalists, especially Catesby. Two of these letters, to Ellis, January 1761 and to Linnaeus, June 1763, are transcribed in Taylor, 1998, cited in Part I.

Francis Walker Gilmer

- b. Pen Park, Albemarle County, Virginia, 1800; d. Albemarle County, 1826.
Portrait: Davis, 1946, below.
Handwriting: Davis, 1946, below.
Papers: University of Virginia Library, Richmond; Library of Virginia, Richmond; Virginia Historical Society, Richmond; Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
 Johnson 1957, IB
 National Cyclopaedia 19, IB
 Who Was Who in America, IB

Bruce, Philip Alexander. 1920. *History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919: The lengthened shadow of one man*. 5 vols. New York: Macmillan.

See v. 1, pp. 342-376. Good biography of Gilmer, although rather judgemental by modern standards, frequently referring to his “infirmity of will” and inability to focus his energies on a particular goal. Makes brief note of his botanical travels in the Dismal Swamp and the Charleston area with Corrêa and also refers to a “vague plan” for a botanical school in the Alleghanies. (Corrêa’s response: “What in the deuce put you in the mood of a rural establishment in the mountains, with herb hunting, and lectures, and do nothing?”)

Davis, Richard Beale. 1934. Francis Walker Gilmer: prodigy and prophet. *Southwestern Bulletin. History Number*, n.s., 21(3): 1-14.

Contains nothing on botany, but gives some details of Gilmer’s early education under William Wirt and many political quotes from Gilmer.

Davis, Richard Beale. 1938. Forgotten scientists in old Virginia. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 46: 97-111.

Much biographical information on Gilmer and on his relations with Jefferson and Correa da Serra. Reproduces a letter from Gilmer to his brother in which the writer attempts a formal Latin description of a plant. Addresses the question of why Gilmer did not publish, proposing that academic research was not viewed as desirable in early America. Gilmer comments that “a merely literary or scientific man, is an insulated being, without living conversation, & almost without sympathy in American society.”

Davis, Richard Beale. 1939. *Francis Walker Gilmer: Life and learning in Jefferson’s Virginia*. Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Press.

Treats Gilmer as a case study of intellectual life in early-nineteenth-century America. More concerned with Gilmer’s literary and legal accomplishments than with botany, but discusses his travels with Corrêa da Serra on pp. 89-92. See also pp. 324-327 for his translation of a Rousseau passage pertaining to botany. Portrait on frontispiece.

Davis, Richard Beale. 1942. An early Virginia scientist’s botanical observation in the South. *Virginia Journal of Science* 3: 132-139.

Annotated transcription of botanical information from Gilmer’s notebook (1815-1820), located in the manuscript collection at Duke University. Lists plants which Gilmer encountered in his southern travels of 1815 and 1819.

Davis, Richard Beale. 1943. Forgotten scientists in Georgia and South Carolina. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 27: 271-284.

Recounts travels of Corrêa da Serra and Gilmer in Georgia and South Carolina in 1815. Features a note from Jefferson introducing the pair to Governor Milledge of Georgia: "At home in every science, botany is their favorite. As every plant of any singularity stays them, their progress will be slow, and this letter will reach you by mail long before they will reach your residence." The same note refers to Gilmer as the "best educated young man of our state."

Davis, Richard Beale, ed. 1946. *Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson and Francis Walker Gilmer, 1814-1826*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press.

The only botanical reference in the correspondence is a letter from Gilmer to Jefferson dated 18th August, 1817: "I inclose for Mrs. Randolph a few seeds of the plant which has been dedicated to you, under the name Jeffersonia. It is not very beautiful but is curious, and its name will I am sure recommend it to her piety. It grows in deep, shady bottoms like the May apple (*podophyllum peltatum*). The seeds came from Harpers Ferry, where all the regions of nature have conspired to do you honor." Provides a portrait of Gilmer opposite p. 30 and facsimiles of letters from both correspondents (pp. 56, 118). Biography of Gilmer pp. 12-21.

Trent, William P. 1889. *English culture in Virginia. A study of the Gilmer letters, and an account of the English professors obtained by Jefferson for the University of Virginia*. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, series 7, nos. 5-6. Baltimore, Maryland: N. Murray, Publication Agent, Johns Hopkins University.

Material on Gilmer on pp. 27-47. Rambling account with many interesting asides. Transcription of a letter from Corrêa to Gilmer written on the former's intended departure for Brazil (he actually returned to his native Portugal).

[Wirt, William]. 1828. Biographical notice. In Gilmer, *Sketches, essays, and translations*, pp. iii-xi, Baltimore, Maryland: Fielding Lucas, Jun., 1828.

Most likely written by one of Gilmer's early medical instructors, this sketch focuses on the breadth of Gilmer's learning and the tragedy of his early death. "It was curious," the author comments, "to hear a boy of seventeen years of age, speaking with fluency and even manly eloquence, and quoting such names as Boerhaave, Van Helmont, Van Sweiten, together with Descartes, Gassendi, Newton, Locke, and descanting on the system of Linnaeus with the familiarity of a veteran professor."

Thomas Glover

Goode 1886, IA

Glover, Thomas. 1676. An account of Virginia, its scituation, temperature, productions, inhabitants and their manner of planting and ordering tobacco &c. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 11(126): 623-636. Reprinted 1904 as single volume, sold by B. H. Blackwell.

A general description of the natural history and agricultural practices of Virginia. The author lists forest trees, cultivated fruit trees, and also wild herbs. "There grow wild in the Woods, Plantane of all sorts, Yellow-Dock, Bur-dock, Solomon's-seal, Egrimony, Centory, Scabious, Groundsel, Dwarf-Elder, Yarrow, Purslan, and white Madien-hair the best that ever I saw. Upon the sides of the Hills, Asarum; and on the Bay-side, Soldanella or Sea-Scurvygraâ in great plenty."

James Greenway

b. England, c.1703; d. Dinnwiddie County, Virginia, 1794.

Brendel 1879, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB
Barton 1793

Castiglioni 1790, 116 & 379 (Pace edition)
Graustein 1967, Nuttall

Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1943. What is *Angelica triquinata*? *Rhodora* 45: 298-303. "Memorandum regarding James Greenway," pp. 301-303. Quotes from the German translation of Castiglioni's *Viaggio* regarding Greenway. Also discusses the sources of a bibliographic rumor regarding "some forty volumes that deal with plants of Virginia and North Carolina," by Greenway and his alleged extensive correspondence with Jefferson.

Greenway, James. 1793. An account of the beneficial effects of the Cassia Chamaecrista, in recruiting worn-out lands, and in enriching such as are naturally poor: together with a botanical description of the plant. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 3: 226-230.

Describes the practice in "Maryland, and on the Eastern-Shore of Virginia," of sowing the "Eastern-Shore Bean" with oats to enrich the soil. Attributes this effect to "the quick mouldering of the leaves and stalks of the bean plant." Detailed descriptions of the plant in Latin and English.

Greenway, James. 1793. An account of a poisonous plant, growing spontaneously in the southern part of Virginia. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 3: 234-239. Latin and English descriptions of *Cicuta venenosa* (Apiaceae), with notes on the poisoning of a young boy and comments on the hemlock of the ancient Greeks.

Morrison, Alfred J. 1914. William Pitt Hunt and Thomas Pitt Hunt. *William and Mary Quarterly Historical Magazine* 22: 193.

“Mr. [Thomas P.] Hunt at one time owned Dr. Greenway’s copy (very much annotated by Dr. G.), of Gronovius’s *Flora Virginica*. This book he presented to the Library of Congress. Mr. Greenway (General Winfield Scott’s grandfather) was a botanist of note, and this text and notes should be completely edited.”

Southall, S. O. 1926. Greenways of Dinwiddie Co. *Tyler’s Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine* 8: 65-66.

Quotes from Castiglioni regarding his visit with Greenway and notes that Dr. Greenway “settled on some 780 acres of land in the Eastern part of Dinwiddie and near the Sussex line. He married Miss Dixon and had issue.”

Richard Wyly Habersham

b. Savannah, Georgia, 1786; d. Clarksville, Georgia, 1842.

Appleton’s Cyclopaedia, IB
Who Was Who in America, IB

Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott

See also Elliott’s *Sketch*, v.1, under *Andropogon melanocarpus*, “collected by R. Habersham, Esq. in the pine barrens between Fort Barrington on the Alatomaha and Jefferson on the Satilla, Georgia.”

Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989. Bicentennial edition. The Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to October 21, 1788 and the Congress of the United States from the First through the One Hundredth Congresses, March 4, 1789, to January 3, 1989, inclusive. Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1989.
Brief listing of vital dates, education, and political appointments.

Thomas Harriot (often Hariot)

b. Oxford, 1560; d. London, 1621.

Portrait: Simpson and Simpson, below.

Handwriting: Shirley, below.

Papers: British Museum (Natural History); Pentworth House, Sussex.

Goode 1886, IA
 Stearns 1970, IA
 Dict. National Biography, IB
 Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
 Gillispie 1970, IB
 National Cyclopaedia 7, IB

Sterling 1997, IB
 Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Ewan 1969, IIA
 Desmond 1994, IIB
 Lewis 1957, Banister
 Brown 1943, Jefferson

Harriot, Thomas. 1588. *A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia: Of the commodities there found and to be raysed, as well marchantable, as others for victuall, building and other necessarie uses for those that are and shal be the planters there; and of the nature and manners of the naturall inhabitants: Discouered by the English colony there seated by Sir Richard Greinurle Knight in the year 1585. Which remained under the gouernment of Rafe Lane Esquier, one of her Maiesties Equieres, during the space of twelve monthes: As the speciall charge and direction of the Honourable Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, Lord Warden of the stanneries; who therein hath been faouered and authorised by her Maiestie and her letters patents. Directed to the aduenturers, faouurers, and welwillers of the action, for the inhabiting and planting there: By Thomas Harriot; servant to the abouenamed Sir Walter, a member of the Colony, and there employed in discouering.* London.

Largely a vehicle of propaganda, attempting to convince readers of the economic potential of Virginia (actually North Carolina), and to counteract the rumors of those who "by reason of their badde natures, haue maliciously not only spoken ill of their Gouvernours; but for their sakes slaundered the countrie it selfe." Discusses many plants of potential economic significance, especially trees. These are referred to only by their indigenous names and are therefore hard to identify. A second edition was published in 1590 as the first part of Theodore De Bry's *America*, accompanied by John White's drawings of Indians. Both editions have been reprinted many times, the first edition in *The Bibliographer* 1, 1902 and more recently by the History Book Club, 1951. The De Bry edition has been reprinted by J. Sabin & Sons, 1871; the Holbein Society, 1888; and Dover, 1972. The original "quarto Harriot" is very rare: a census of known copies is given by Randolph G. Adams in his introduction to the History Book Club edition.

Shirley, John William, ed. 1981. *A source book for the study of Thomas Harriot.* New York: Arno Press.

Collection of biographical sources on Harriot, arranged chronologically from 1898 to 1979. Editor's introduction discusses the wide diversity of opinion about Harriot throughout history.

Shirley, John William. 1983. *Thomas Harriot, a biography.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.

A good first stop in the voluminous literature about Harriot. Contains a vast bibliography, covering manuscripts and Harriot holographs as well as secondary manuscript references to Harriot and facsimiles of many documents.

Simpson, Marcus B. and Sallie W. Simpson. 1981. Thomas Hariot's *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, 1588*: an additional source for Dr. John Brickell's *Natural History of North-Carolina, 1737*. *North Carolina Historical Review* 58: 155-162.

Adds Harriot to the list of Brickell's uncited sources for his Natural History. Presents parallel passages from the two works. "As the list of known contributors grows even longer, it seems likely that Brickell wrote most if not all of the Natural History while sitting in a library in London or Dublin rather than while living in North Carolina." Reproduces a portrait of Harriot.

Nicholas Herbemont

Herbarium: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB
Elliott 1821, Elliott
Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott

See also Elliott's *Sketch*, v.2, Preface, which thanks "Mr. N. Herbemont of Columbia, South Carolina, for many specimens of rare plants, collected around Columbia and in the upper districts of Carolina."

James Jackson

b. Georgia, 1787; d. 1857.

Portrait: Hull, below.

Herbarium: Charleston Museum, South Carolina.

Goode 1886, IA
Lanjouw & Stafleu, IIA
Pennell 1935, IIA
Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB

Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Elliott 1821, Elliott
Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Graustein 1967, Nuttall

See also Elliott's *Sketch*, v.2, Preface, for mention of "Mr. James Jackson of Louisville, Georgia, from whom he [Elliott] has received many new and many rare plants, and whose notes have always rendered his specimens more valuable."

Coulter, Ellis Merton. 1928. *College life in the old South*. New York: Macmillan.

See pp. 86-88 and 140 for some University gossip regarding Jackson.

Harper, Roland M. 1903. Phytogeographical explorations in the coastal plain of Georgia in 1903. *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 32: 141-171.

See entry for *Pentstemon [sic] dissectus* Ell., where Harper reports the rediscovery of this species after it had been "lost to science for seventy years or so."

Footnote, p. 166: "This James Jackson, afterward a professor in the University of Georgia from 1798 to 1801, at which time Louisville [the site given by Jackson for *P. dissectus*] was the capital of the state."

Harper, Roland M. 1906. A phytogeographical sketch of the Altamaha Grit region of the coastal plain of Georgia. *Annals of the New York Academy of Science* 17: 1-414.
Brief mention of James Jackson as the discoverer of *Penstemon dissectus*.

Hull, Augustus Longstreet. 1894. *A historical sketch of the University of Georgia*. Atlanta, Georgia: Foote & Davies.
Portrait of Jackson opposite p. 59.

Thomas Jefferson

b. Shadwell, Virginia, 1743; d. Monticello, Virginia, 1826.

Handwriting: Betts, below, opposite p. 2.

Papers: College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia; Library of Congress.

Eponymy: *Jeffersonia* Barton (Berberidaceae), *Jeffersonia* Brickell (Loganiaceae). See Barton, 1793; also Price and Rogers-Price, 1996, cited under John Brickell (1748-1809).

Kastner 1977, IA

Stearns 1970, IA

Drake 1876, IB

Duychinck 1856, IB

Elliott 1979, IB

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Gillispie 1970, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

National Cyclopaedia 3, IB

Sterling 1997, IB

Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB

Who Was Who in America, IB

Bell 1955, IC

Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA

Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA

Wilbert 1908, IIA

Desmond 1994, IIB

Darlington 1849, John Bartram

Graustein 1967, Nuttall

See also letter to William Bartram in Darlington's *Memorials* (cited under John Bartram) p. 477; also references cited under Francis Walker Gilmer, Jefferson's protege and the son of his personal physician. For Jefferson's administrative role in the Freeman and Custis Red River expedition, see Flores, 1984, cited under Peter Custis; also Chinard, 1957, cited under Works dealing with both Michaux.

Betts, Edwin Morris, ed. 1944. *Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book 1766-1824, with relevant extracts from his other writings*. *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society* 22.

Abundantly annotated transcript of one of Jefferson's notebooks. "This *Garden Book* contains the most varied entries of all of Jefferson's memorandum books. The book that began as a diary of the garden became a written repository for numerous interests of Jefferson." The plant-related sections are largely horticultural, but Appendix V reproduces the plant section of Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia, and Appendix VII lists botanical, agricultural, and horticultural works in Jefferson's library.

Browne, Charles A. 1943. Thomas Jefferson and the scientific trends of his time. *Chronica Botanica* 8(3): 361-424.

Of special interest here are the sections on Jefferson's library and on his *Notes on the State of Virginia*. Reproduces a manuscript chart showing the organization of the scientific books in Jefferson's library. Pages 379-382 discuss Jefferson's involvement in botany and plant physiology.

Ewan, Joseph. 1976. How many botany books did Thomas Jefferson own? *Bulletin of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, June 1976. 8pp., unnumbered.

A discussion of Jefferson's botanical library prepared in consultation with Millicent Sowerby, a noted Jefferson bibliographer. Gives brief sketches of botanists who sent presentation copies to Jefferson, including Barton, F. A. Michaux, and Shecut.

Jefferson, Thomas. 1787. *Notes on the State of Virginia*. London: John Stockdale. Reprinted, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955, edited and with introduction by William Peden.

Contains Jefferson's list of useful plants: "A complete catalogue of the trees, plants, fruits &c. is probably not desired. I will sketch out those which would principally attract notice, as being 1. Medicinal, 2. Esculent, 3. Ornamental, or 4. Useful for fabrication; adding the Linnaean to the popular names, as the latter might not convey precise information to a foreigner. I shall confine myself too to native plants." Includes Jefferson's Latin description of the pecan (see True, below).

Martin, Edwin Thomas. 1952. *Thomas Jefferson, scientist*. New York: Collier Books. Small, popular work dealing with Jefferson's scientific views and interests. See especially pp. 45-47 for botany.

True, Rodney H. 1916. *Thomas Jefferson in relation to botany*. Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Press of the New Era Printing Co.

Address of the past president of the Washington Botanical Society. Reproduces botanical notes and descriptions by Jefferson.

True, Rodney H. 1936. Thomas Jefferson's garden book. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 76: 939-945.

Summarizes the contents of the garden book found "some years ago" in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This work is now available in print; see Betts, above.

Matthias Kinn

(sometimes "Mathias Kin")

d. 1825.

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Barnhart 1926, IIA
Core 1970, IIA
Curtis 1883, IIA
Harshberger 1899, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Mears 1978, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB

Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Landreth 1858, Lyon
Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall
Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz

See also Nuttall, 1834, cited under Samuel Boykin, wherein Nuttall mentions that his new genus *Boykinia* was “discovered by the late arduous and eccentric Prussian collector, Mr. Kinn.”

Samuel Gottlieb Kramsch

b. Rudolstadt, Silesia, Poland, 1756; d. Salem, North Carolina, 1824.

Powell 1979, IB
Mears 1978, IIA
Wilbert 1908, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB

Darlington 1849, John Bartram
Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz

See also letters to Humphry Marshall in Darlington's *Memorials* (cited under John Bartram), pp. 571-575; also entries under Lewis David von Schweinitz, where mention is sometimes made of Kramsch as an early teacher of Schweinitz.

Griffin, Frances. 1979. *Less time for meddling: A history of Salem Academy and College, 1772-1866*. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: John F. Blair.

Discusses Kramsch's involvement with the Salem Academy, a girls' school established by the Moravians in North Carolina. Chapter 3, “Nursery for Tender Plants,” details the circumstances of Kramsch's assignment to the school. Chapter 5, “The Kramsch Affair,” recounts the scandal following a discovery that Kramsch “in his associations with the sisters and the children of the Girl's Boarding School had behaved in a most improper and objectionable

Wilbert, Martin Inventius. 1908. Some early botanical and herb gardens. *American Journal of Pharmacy* 80: 412-427.

Discusses many early gardens, including those of Bartram, Marshall, and Michaux, but the article's main interest lies in its discussion of a garden founded by Kramsch in 1759 at a Moravian boys' school. Describes Kramsch as “an ardent and ever active botanist [who] is known to have had correspondence with botanists at home as well as abroad.”

John Lawson

d. North Carolina, 1711.

Handwriting: Dandy, 1958, cited in Part II.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History).

Goode 1886, IA
Kastner 1977, IA
Stearns 1970, IA
Duychinck 1856, IB
Elliott 1979, IB
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
Johnson 1957, IB
Powell 1979, IB
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
Who Was Who in America, IB

Dandy 1958, IIA
Gee 1918, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB
Bragg 1910, IIC
Allen 1951, Catesby
Wilson 1911, Catesby

See also brief mention of Lawson in Catesby's letter to Linnaeus printed in Smith 1821, cited under Alexander Garden.

Haywood, Marshall De Lancey. 1907. John Lawson. *The North Carolina Booklet* 6: 227-237.

A colorful account of Lawson's travels and his capture and execution by Indians. Provides some bibliographic information on various editions of Lawson's *New Voyage* and on its relationship to Brickell's *Natural History*.

Kirkham, Edwin Bruce. 1967. The first English editions of John Lawson's *Voyage to Carolina*: A bibliographical study. *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* 61: 258-265.

Examines differences between various "editions" of Lawson, finding that many of these are in fact reprints differing only in the title page.

Lawson, John. 1709. *A new voyage to Carolina; containing the exact description and natural history of that country: Together with the present state thereof. And a journey of a thousand miles, travel'd thro' several nations of Indians. Giving a particular account of their customs, manners, &c.*

A New Collection of Voyages and Travels,

London: J. Knapton, 1708. Reprinted many times under various titles in both English and German. Especially useful is *A new voyage to Carolina*, edited and with an introduction by Hugh Talmage Lefler, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967.

Lawson's account of North Carolina plants is devoid of Latin names, making identification difficult. Most botanical observations are in the chapter on "The Natural History of Carolina," (pp. 96-120 in the Lefler edition). Lefler adds an introduction with a listing of the many editions of the work with facsimiles of title pages. Letters from Lawson to James Petiver are transcribed in an appendix.

Lindgren, W. H., III. 1972. Agricultural propaganda in Lawson's *A New Voyage to Carolina*. *North Carolina Historical Review* 49: 333-344.

Attempts to assess the veracity of the yield figures for crops given in Lawson's book by comparison with contemporary agricultural sources. Finds that the figures are probably inflated.

Zirkle, Conway. 1958. The first recognized plant hybrid? *Journal of Heredity* 49: 137-138.

Discusses a passage from Lawson which may be the first reference to a hybrid plant (an oak which Lawson calls "Bastard Spanish").

Major John Eatton Leconte
(sometimes “LeConte” or “LeCompte”)

b. near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 1784; d. Philadelphia, 1860.

Portrait: Rehn, LeConte ed. Adick, below.

Handwriting: Leconte, 1917, *e.g.* second *Gratiola* plate.

Papers: Watercolors at University of Notre-Dame, Indiana and American Philosophical Society.

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia; Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneva; Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris; New York Botanical Garden;.

Eponymy: *Lecontia* Torrey et Cooper (Berberidaceae), *Lecontia* Richard ex A.P. de Candolle (Rubiaceae).

Drake 1876, IB

Elliott 1979, IB

National Cyclopaedia 11, IB

Appleton’s Cyclopaedia, IB

Brendel 1879, IB

Harshberger 1899, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Pennell 1935, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Scudder 1819, Abbot (II, 655-6)

Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Graustein 1967, Nuttall

Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall

Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz

Shear & Stevens 1921, Schweinitz

Barnhart, John Hendley. 1917. John Eatton LeConte. *American Midland Naturalist* 5: 135-138.

Begins with a brief genealogy of the Lecontes in America. Lists Major Leconte’s botanical publications, mostly in *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences* and the *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York*.

Graham, Mary. 1887-1889. Reminiscences of Major John E. LeConte. *Pittonia* 1: 303-311.

A substantial biographical sketch based on the writer’s personal reminiscences of the Leconte household. Mentions the influence of the Leconte brothers on John Torrey, the Major’s large number of domestic cats, and his “discussion group” for natural history, which included Washington Irving. Recounts his annual visits to the grave of his wife in Norfolk, Virginia and his late conversion to Catholicism. Quotes abundantly from Sharswood (see below) with the justification that this was even then a “somewhat rare document.”

Gray, Asa. 1883. Some North American botanists: IV. John Eaton LeConte. *Botanical Gazette* 8: 197-199.

This brief sketch is colored by Gray’s friendship with Leconte and gives the reader a good feel for the latter’s personality. Gray also discusses eponymy and devotes the final paragraph to Louis Leconte, John Eatton’s brother and “a keen botanist and excellent observer.”

LeConte, John Eatton. 1820. Monographie des espèces du genre *Paspalum*, existantes dans les États-Unis d’Amerique. *Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d’Histoire Naturelle et des Arts* 91: 283-286.

Lists eighteen species of *Paspalum* (Poaceae), mostly from Georgia and the Carolinas, with Latin descriptions.

LeConte, John Eatton. 1824. Observations on the North American species of the genus *Utricularia*. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 1: 72-79.

Enumerated eleven species of the genus *Utricularia* (Lentibulariaceae) with English descriptions and comments. Oddly, there is no mention of this plant's insectivory.

LeConte, John Eatton. 1824. Observations on the North American species of the genus *Gratiola*. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 1: 103-108.

The philosophical introduction to this monograph eloquently describes the labors of the systematic botanist and expresses frustration with those less careful members of the profession: "I take up the small genus *Gratiola*, almost at random, and find extreme difficulty in clearing it of confusion. Modern errors are heaped upon ancient, and our latest writers instead of throwing aside as useless the indeterminate species of former botanists, seem to delight in preserving them in the enumeration of what they please to term known plants. The half of our botanical books consists of synonyms . . . and he who collects the most of this rubbish, concludes that he has laboured most in the cause of science." Lists seven species of *Gratiola* (Scrophulariaceae) with English descriptions and comments.

LeConte, John Eatton. 1824. Observations on the North American species of the genus *Ruellia*. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 1: 140-142.

Describes four species of *Ruellia* (Acanthaceae), one of them new. Once again, LeConte aims some darts at taxonomic "splitters." Regarding *R. oblongifolia*, he says: "This species very little resembles the others. It might be separated from *Ruellia*, and constitute a distinct genus with more propriety than is perceptible in the many separations that have latterly been made in several other genera. The only wonder is how it has escaped our new genera manufacturers."

LeConte, John Eatton. 1826. Observations on the North American species of the genus *Viola*. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 2: 135-153.

Lists twenty-seven species of violets with descriptions and comments in Latin. "Fifteen years of close attention to these plants, have not enabled me to say that I have extricated them from the confusion into which they have been thrown, nor prepared me to overcome the obstacles by which such an undertaking is surrounded." Credits Schweinitz with previous work on *Viola*.

LeConte, John Eatton. 1828. On the North American plants of the genus *Tillandsia*: with descriptions of three new species. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 2: 129-132.

Comments on the climate of East Florida and the unusual plants encountered there. Enumerates five species of *Tillandsia* (Bromeliaceae), three of them new. Latin descriptions with comments in English. "I have preferred giving these descriptions in Latin: the English language, already sufficiently harsh and inharmonious, can ill bear the introduction of words half English and half Latin (*verba privigna*); they only render it more barbarous."

- LeConte, John Eatton. 1830. Observations on the United States species of the genus *Pancreatium*. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 3: 142-147.
Discusses four species of *Pancreatium* (Amaryllidaceae), noting that Elliott lists only two. Mostly based on Southern collections. Notes the probable identity of *P. coronarium* to the *P. fluitans* of Bartram's *Travels*.
- LeConte, John Eatton. 1917. *Observations on the genera Viola, Utricularia, and Gratiola: A reprint from the Annals of the Lyceum of New York (1824-1826), to which are appended photographs of the hitherto unpublished plates of the author, destined to illustrate these works.* [Additional title page in Latin]. Ed. J. A. Nieuwland. Notre Dame: Indiana University Press.
Consists of reprints of LeConte's papers on *Viola*, *Utricularia*, *Gratiola*, and (although not mentioned in the title), *Ruellia*. The plates depict 25 violets, 10 *Utricularia*, and 7 *Gratiola*. Most of these have some handwriting on them, but usually very small and faint.
- LeConte, John Eatton. 1978. *LeConte's report on East Florida*. Ed. R. Adicks. Gainesville, Florida: University Presses of Florida.
Portrait on frontispiece. Reprint of LeConte's "Observations on the Soil and Climate of East Florida" with a substantial editorial introduction that provides biographical data, a discussion of the conditions of LeConte's Florida expedition, and comments on the general sketchiness and inaccuracy of the report.
- Rehn, James A. G. 1954. The John Eatton Leconte Collection of paintings of insects, arachnids, and myriapods. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 98: 442-448.
Some biographical information, but primarily concerned with the description of eight volumes of insect watercolors at the American Philosophical Society.
- Sharwood, William. 1862. John Eatton Le Conte. A necrology. In his *Miscellaneous Writings*, Vol. I. Philadelphia: H. O. Houghton.
A biographical memoir, emphasizing the diversity of Leconte's accomplishments and his breadth of knowledge. A supplement, apparently written somewhat later than the body of the article, lists thirty-nine papers by Leconte, the majority of them zoological.

Louis Leconte

(sometimes "Lewis"; sometimes "LeConte" or "LeCompte")

b. near Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 1782; d. Liberty County, Georgia, 1838
Herbarium: New York Botanical Garden

National Cyclopaedia 11, IB
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
Harshberger 1899, IB
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Pennell 1935, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Shear & Stevens 1921, Schweinitz

See also references under Major John Eatton Leconte, above, especially Gray, 1883.

Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz

b. 1689; d. 1775.

Goode 1886, IA
Johnson 1957, IB

Sterling 1997, IB
Chinard 1957, Both Michaux

See also Flores, 1984, cited under Peter Custis, for the role of Le Page du Pratz's *Histoire* in inspiring the Freeman-Custis Red River expedition.

Le Page du Pratz, Antoine Simon. 1758. *Histoire de la Louisiane. Contenant la découverte de ce vaste pays, sa description géographique: un voyage dans les terres, l'histoire naturelle, les moeurs, coûtumes, et religion des naturels avec leur Origines; deux voyages dans le nord du nouveau Mexique* 3 vol. Paris. English translation by Joseph G. Tregle, Jr., Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1975. This work also served as a basis for the anonymously compiled *An Account of Louisiana, exhibiting a compendious sketch of its political and natural history and topography, with a copious appendix containing several important documents*. New Bern, North Carolina: Franklin & Garrow, 1804.

A general work on the area of Louisiana, motivated by the writer's concern that France lacked sufficient knowledge of her foreign possessions. Book III is concerned with natural history, discussing both agricultural and wild plants. Notable for the ecological concerns of the writer: "The cypresses were formerly very common in Louisiana; but they have wasted them so imprudently, that they are now somewhat rare." Botanical descriptions are quite perceptive, with a focus on useful plants. Various forest trees (for timber) and *Myrica cerifera* (wax myrtle) are discussed at length.

Joseph Lord

d. 1748.

Handwriting: Dandy, 1958, IIA.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History).

Goode 1886, IA
Stearns 1970, IA
Dandy 1958, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Desmond 1994, IIB
Smith 1986, Williams

Webber, Mabel Louise. 1920. Early letters from South Carolina upon natural history. *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* 21: 3-9.

Transcripts of two letters from Lord (recipient unclear, probably Sloane or Petiver) and one from Hannah English Williams. Some biographical data on Lord.

John Lyon

b. Gillogie, Forfarshire, England, c. 1765; d. Asheville, North Carolina, 1814.

Papers: American Philosophical Society.

Herbarium: Main herbarium lost (or never existed—see Ewan’s introduction to Elliott’s *Sketch*). Some specimens at British Museum (Natural History), City of Liverpool Museum, and Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, but it is unclear if these were collected in the Appalachians or grown in Lyon’s nursery.

Eponymy: *Lyonia* Nuttall (Ericaceae); *Lyonia* Rafinesque (Polygonaceae); *Lyonia* S. Elliott (Asclepiadaceae)

Powell 1979, IB
 Barnhart 1926, IIA
 Brendel 1879, IIA
 Curtis 1883, IIA
 Harshberger 1899, IIA
 Hooker 1825, IIA
 Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
 Mears 1978, IIA
 Pennell 1935, IIA
 Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
 Wilbert 1908, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Desmond 1994, IIB
 Darlington 1843, Baldwin
 Price 1996, Brickell (1748-1809)
 Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
 Graustein 1967, Nuttall
 Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall
 Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh

Ewan, Joseph and Nesta Ewan. 1963. John Lyon, nurseryman and plant hunter, and his journal, 1799-1814. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s., 53: 1-69.

Annotated text of Lyon’s journal with detailed maps, index of persons associated with Lyon (particularly his seed customers), and a reproduction of a seed catalog of 1812.

Harper, Francis. 1964. The grave of John Lyon. *North Carolina Wildflower Preservation Society Newsletter*, October, 1964.

Announces the discovery of Lyon’s grave in Riverside Cemetery, Asheville, North Carolina. Photograph of tombstone.

L[andreth, David, Jr.]. 1858. Review of *The Plant Hunters; or, adventures among the Himalaya Mountains*, by Capt. Mayne Reid. *The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Taste*, n.s., 13: 254-257.

In the course of a less-than-glowing review of Capt. Reid’s book, Landreth gives a brief review of the great “plant hunters” of America, many of whom were personally known to the author or his family. Lyon stored plants in the author’s father’s greenhouse and “at one period acted as an amateur tutor to the writer of this sketch.” “Mr. Editor [Robert Pearsall Smith],” Landreth writes, “you well remember the *Magnolias*, *Halesias*, *Stuartias*, *Virgilians*, *Gordonias*, *Pinckneyeas*, and other then rare native trees and shrubs, which decorated the old place—they were mainly the contributions of Mr. Lyon.”

Loudon, John Claudius. 1844. *Arboretum et fruticetum Britannicum; or, the trees and shrubs of Britain, native and foreign, hardy and half-hardy, pictorially and botanically delineated, and scientifically and popularly described; with their propagation, culture, management, and uses in the arts, in useful and ornamental plantations, and in landscape-gardening; preceded by a historical and geographical outline of the trees and shrubs of temperate climates throughout the world.* 2d ed. 8 vols. London: printed for the author; and sold by Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

See v. 1, pp. 122-123. Discusses a shipment of living plants which Lyon brought to England in 1806. "This, it is believed, was by far the greatest collection of American trees and shrubs ever brought to England at one time, by one individual."

James McBride

b. Williamsburg County, South Carolina, 1784; d. Charleston, South Carolina, 1817.

Papers: Library of Congress

Eponymy: *Macbridea* Elliott ex Nuttall (Labiatae); *Macbridea* Rafinesque (Asclepiadaceae).

Waring 1964, IA
 Kelly & Borage 1928, IB
 National Cyclopaedia 11, IB
 Barnhart 1917, IIA
 Kelly 1914, IIA
 Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA

Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
 Darlington 1843, Baldwin
 Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
 Graustein 1967, Nuttall

See also entry for *Macbridea* in Elliott 1821 and long dedicatory note in the preface to volume 2.

Macbride, James. 1818. On the power of *Sarracenia adunca* to entrap insects. *Transactions of the Linnean Society* 12: 48-52.

Observations on the trapping of flies by *Sarracenia adunca* (now *S. minor*) and on the nature of its leaves and their excretions. Reprinted in Taylor, 1998, cited in Part I.

Macbride, James 1818. Some account of the *Lycoperdon solidum* of the Flora Virginica, the *Lycoperdon cervinum* of Walter. *Transactions of the Linnean Society* 12: 368-371.

Brief paper regarding a common Southern subterranean fungus, called Tuckahoe by the Indians.

André Michaux

b. Satory, France 1746; d. Madagascar, 1802.

Portrait: Not known, although portraits of F. A. Michaux are sometimes incorrectly labeled in the literature.

Handwriting: Savage and Savage, cited under "Works Dealing with Both Michaux," pp. 66-67.

Papers: Academy of Natural Science; American Philosophical Society.

Herbarium: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Eponymy: *Michauxia* L'Heritier ex W. Aiton (Campanulaceae); *Michauxia* Salisbury (Theaceae).

Kastner 1977, IA	Humphrey 1961, IIA
Drake 1876, IB	Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA
Elliott 1979, IB	Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB	Pennell 1935, IIA
Gillispie 1970, IB	Pennell 1950, IIA
Hoefler 1936, IB	Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Johnson 1957, IB	Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
Powell 1979, IB	Short 1841, IIA
Sterling 1997, IB	Totten 1956, IIA
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB	Wilbert 1908, IIA
Who Was Who in America, IB	Barnhart 1965, IIB
Bell 1955, IC	Bragg 1910, IIC
Anon. 1821, IIA	Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Barnhart 1909, IIA	Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Barnhart 1917, IIA	Spaulding 1904, Baldwin
Barnhart 1926, IIA	Darlington 1849, John Bartram
Brendel 1879, IIA	Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Curtis 1883, IIA	Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
Ewan 1969, IIA	Raffeneau-Delile 1806
Hooker 1825, IIA	Shear & Stevens 1921, Schweinitz

Akerly, Samuel. 1823. Eulogy on the elder Michaux: Pronounced at the celebration of the birth-day of Linnaeus, at Prince's Garden, Flushing. *Minerva* 2(10): 77-78.

Eulogy of "Andrew" Michaux, with special reference to his work on oaks. Critical of his attempts to use the French natural system of classification rather than the traditional Linnean system.

Anon. 1803. [Review of] *Histoire des chênes de l'Amerique*. *Medical Repository* 6(1): 64-70.

Translates a portion of the introduction to the work in question and reproduces Michaux's chart of species and varieties. Laments the dominance of Europeans over Americans in the study of American natural science: "And while our native citizens are ignorant or incurious of the leafy tenants of their forests, the more enterprising and industrious sojourners from foreign countries discover, describe and arrange them, and teach us how to understand them."

Beidleman, R. G. 1968. André Michaux: plant hunter in the wilderness. *Horticulture* 46 (May): 36-38, 49.

Translates a letter from Michaux describing the results of his shipwreck and his attempts to salvage his specimens.

Coker, William Chambers. 1911. The garden of André Michaux. *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society* 27: 65-73.

Describes a visit by Coker to Michaux's garden at Ten Mile Station near Charleston. Provides a photo of a huge *Magnolia grandiflora* likely to have been planted by Michaux.

Naturelle 15: 191-227. Translated as Memoires of the Life and Botanical Travels of Andre Michaux in *Annals of Botany* (König & Sims) 1: 321-355.

One of the earliest and most complete writings on André Michaux. Presents his life in a continuous narrative, with much information on his Asian, as well as his American travels.

Duval, Marguerite. 1977. *La Planète des fleurs*. Paris. Translated to English as *The King's Garden* by Annette Tomarken and Claudine Cowen with an introduction by Henry Savage, Jr. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1982.

Chapter 11, pp. 126-140, is devoted to Michaux, emphasizing his role in horticulture and his relations with Thouin and the Royal Gardens at Paris. Some notes on the Charleston garden. Erroneously attributes a picture of sassafras to Michaux's *Histoire des Chênes*.

Gray, Asa. 1842. Notes on a botanical excursion to the mountains of North Carolina, etc.; with some remarks on the botany of the higher Alleghany Mountains (in a letter to Sir W. J. Hooker, by Asa Gray, M.D.). *Hooker's London Journal of Botany* 1: 1-13.

Gray introduces his account of his own journeys in the Alleghanies by discussing the travels of his predecessors. This brief and very informative essay discusses William Bartram, Fraser, Lyon, Pursh, Nuttall, McBride, and F. A. Michaux, but the lion's share is devoted to a detailed account of André Michaux's explorations in the Southeast.

Gray, Asa. 1882. Flora of North America. *Botanical Gazette* 7: 139-143.

Discusses the North American floras of André Michaux and Frederick Pursh, especially the role of Louis Claude Richard in the writing of Michaux's flora.

Jenkins, Charles F. 1991. Asa Gray and his quest for *Shortia galacifolia*. *Arnoldia* 51(4): 4-11.

Transcribes sections from Michaux's journal regarding the discovery of *Shortia* in the "hautes montagnes de Caroline," and the story of Gray's later search for it.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste de. 1792. Notice de quelques plantes rares ou nouvelles observées dans l'Amérique Septentrionale, par M. A. Michaux; adressée à la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris par l'auteur; et rédigée, avec des observations.

Naturelle rédigée par MM. Lamarck, Bruguère, Olivier, Haüy et Pelletier 1: 409-419.

Reprinted by Alfred Rehder, 1923, as "Michaux's earliest notes on American Plants." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 4: 1-7.

This is a simple list made by Michaux of American plants, many of them Southern. Rehder's reprinting omits Lamarck's comments on the lists, but Rehder provides notes on the nomenclature of many of the plants.

- Lord, Clifton F., Jr. and Martha Jane.K. Zachert. 1962. *The botanical garden of André Michaux near Charleston, 1786-1802*.
 “Presented to the Section on Historical Pharmacy, American Pharmaceutical Association Convention, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 27, 1962.” Observations regarding the “French Garden” which Michaux maintained at Charleston and its role as a home-base for his explorations of the Southeast and Bahamas. Comments on Michaux’s and Barton’s writings on native American medicinal plants.
- Michaux, André. 1801. *Histoire des chênes de l’Amérique, ou Descriptions et figures de toutes les espèces et variétés de chênes de l’Amérique Septentrionale, considérées sous les rapports de la botanique, de leur culture et de leur usage*. Paris: l’Imprimerie de Crapelet.
 Describes 20 species of oaks in both French and Latin, listing synonyms. Illustrated with stunning drawings by Redouté.
- Michaux, André. 1803. *Flora Boreali-Americana, sistens caracteres plantarum quas in America septentrionali collegit et detexit Andreas Michaux*. Paris: Lavrault. 2 vols. Reprinted, New York: Hafner Press, 1974 as Volume 3 of *Classica Botanica Americana*, edited and with an introduction by Joseph Ewan.
 Arranged according to the Linnean system, despite Michaux being a student of Jussieu, the developer of the “natural system.” Entries are entirely in Latin, with brief descriptions and very general locality data (e.g. “in Canada”). Beautifully illustrated by Redouté. Ewan contributes to the Hafner reprint a translation of F. A. Michaux’s preface to the *Flora*, a discussion Michaux’s collections and the collections of others to which he refers, a gazetteer of the Latinized place-names used in the *Flora*, and a chronology of Michaux’s life.
- Michaux, André. 1809. *Quercus, or, oaks: From the French of Michaux, Histoire des Chênes De L’Amérique*. Translated and annotated by Walter Wade. Dublin, Ireland: Graisberry and Campbell, Printers to the Right Hon. The Dublin Society.
 English translation of Michaux’s *Histoire des Chênes*, annotated with notes based on the writings of F. A. Michaux, Catesby, and others. No illustrations.
- Michaux, André. 1889. Portions of the journal of André Michaux. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 26: 1-145. Reprinted in English as André Michaux’s *Travels into Kentucky, 1793-96*, in *Early Western Travels 1748-1846*, Vol. 3, edited and translated by R. G. Thwaites. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1904.
 The APS publication features a biographical essay by C. S. Sargent (in English), with the journal in the original French.
- Morton, Conrad V. 1967. The fern herbarium of André Michaux. *American Fern Journal* 57: 166-182.
 Brief biographical sketch followed by a study of the vascular cryptogams in the Michaux herbarium in Paris. Discusses forty-one ferns and fourteen fern allies from the *Flora Boreali-Americana* and six additional plants in the herbarium, but not described in the *Flora*.

- Muller, Wilfried. 1958. André Michaux und die seltene Blume des Blue Ridge. *Orion, Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Natur und Technik* 13(9): 725-728.
Brief article on Michaux's American travels with illustrations of some associated plants (e.g. *Kalmia*, *Liriodendron*, *Shortia*).
- Rembert, David H., Jr. 1979. The Carolina plants of André Michaux. *Castanea* 44: 65-73.
Short history of André Michaux with lists of Carolina genera and species which he authored. Also lists eponyms for both Michaux.
- Sargent, Charles Sprague. 1886. Some remarks upon the journey of André Michaux to the high mountains of Carolina, in December 1788, in a letter addressed to professor Asa Gray. *American Journal of Science* 32: 466-473.
Discusses the identity of a *Magnolia* species for which Michaux was searching on this trip. Also notes regarding *Epigea repens* and the rare *Shortia galacifolia*.
- Sargent, Charles Sprague. 1915. Washington and Michaux. *Rhodora* 17: 49-50.
Entries from George Washington's diary regarding a visit of Michaux to Mt. Vernon on June 19, 1786 and the planting of some trees which Michaux sent as a gift.
- Sayre, Geneva. 1975. Michaux, André (1746-1802). In her Cryptogamic exsiccatae—an annotated bibliography of exsiccatae of algae, lichens, hepaticae, and musci. V. Unpublished exsiccatae, 369. *Memoires of the New York Botanical Garden* 19(3): 277-423.
Notes on Michaux's collections of cryptogams at the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. Also comments on Richard's herbarium, which contains more cryptogamic types from the *Flora Boreali-Americana* than does Michaux's.
- Seaborn, Margaret Mills, ed. 1976. *André Michaux's journeys in Oconee County, South Carolina, in 1787 and 1788*. Walhalla, South Carolina: Oconee County Library.
Thoroughly documented and annotated translation of portions of Michaux's journal with notes on the present-day condition of sites. Photographs of sites and plants, including *Shortia galacifolia* in flower. Reprinted in part in Taylor, 1998, cited in Part I.
- Uttal, Leonard J. 1984. Type localities of the *Flora Boreali-Americana* of André Michaux. *Rhodora* 86: 1-66.
Index of plant species aimed at correcting erroneous locality data in the *Flora*. Each entry gives volume and page number; key number for the IDC microfiche of Michaux's collections in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; locality data as given in the *Flora* and the true locality as given on the type specimen. Adds twenty-one sites to Ewan's list in his introduction to the Hafner reprint of the *Flora*.
- Williams, Charlie. 1997. Carolina 1796, "... d'un nouveau Magnolia." *Magnolia* 32(2): 15-31.
Detailed account of André Michaux's discovery of *Magnolia macrophylla*, with abundant information on probable localities. Unfortunately published without the author's extensive bibliography.

MacPhail, Ian. 1983. Some North American ghosts of the nineteenth century: Barton's *Prodromus Florae Pennsylvanicae* and Michaux's *North American Sylva* 1840. In *From Linnaeus to Darwin: Commentaries on the history of biology and geology: Papers from the fifth Easter meeting of the Society for the History of Natural History, 28-31 March, 1983, 'Natural History in the early Nineteenth Century.'* Ed. Wheeler, A. and J. H. Price. London: Society for the History of Natural History.

This paper discusses two bibliographic "ghosts," *i.e.* works that exist only as citations in the works of others. MacPhail traces the rumor of an 1840 edition of Michaux's *Sylva* back to an error in a book review by Asa Gray.

Michaux, François André. 1810-1813. *Histoire des arbres forestiers de l'Amérique Septentrionale, considéré principalement sous les rapports de leur usage dans les arts et de leur introduction dans le commerce, ainsi que d'après les avantages qu'ils peuvent offrir aux gouvernemens en Europe et aux personnes qui veulent former de grandes plantations*. 24 parts, usually bound in 3 vols. Paris: L. Haussmann et D'Hautel.

Describes the trees of North America, illustrated by color-printed plates based on paintings by Redouté. Some parts of this work were bound and sold separately with titles like *Histoire des Noyers de l'Amérique Septentrionale*. Some of these “offprints” are listed in MacPhail, 1981.

Michaux, François André. 1857. *North American sylva; or, a description of the forest trees of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. Considered particularly with respect to their use in the arts and their introduction into commerce. To which is added a description of the most useful of the European forest trees. Illustrated by 156 colored engravings*. 5 vols. Philadelphia: Rice & Hart.

Three volumes by Michaux and two added later by Nuttall. This work began in 1817 as a translation of the elder Michaux's *Histoire des Chênes*, later incorporating (in English) the entire contents of *Histoire des Arbes*. Over the next few decades and many editions, it grew into a magnum opus of American botany, incorporating the work of three great naturalists. For details of this bibliographically complex work, see MacPhail, 1981, cited under “Works

Michaux, François André. 1804. *Voyage à l'ouest des monts Alléghanys, dans les états de l'Ohio, du Kentucky et du Tennessee, et retour a Charleston par les hautes-Carolines; Contenant des détails sur l'état actuel de l'agriculture et les productions naturelles de ces contrées, ainsi que des renseignemens sur les rapports commerciaux qui existent entre ces Etats et ceux situés à l'est des montagnes et la Basse-Louisiane; Entrepris pendant l'an x-1802, sous les auspices de Son Excellence M. Chaptal, Ministre de l'Intérieur. Avec une carte très-soignée des états du centre, de l'ouest et du sud des États-unis*. Paris: l'Imprimerie de Crapelet. Three different English translations appeared in London in 1805 from the presses of Mawman, Phillips, and Crosby. See MacPhail, 1981 for details. Crosby translation reprinted in facsimile in *Early Western Travels 1748-1846*, vol. 3, edited and translated by R. G. Thwaites. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1904.

A wonderful book of travel-writing. The southeast is dealt with primarily in the later chapters of the book (XXVIII-XXXII), although the first chapter recounts his visit to his father's garden outside of Charleston. Many observations on the flora and ecology of the areas visited, especially regarding the woody plants. Of the early translations examined, the Mawman appears to be the most complete, while the Crosby translation is rather clumsy and careless with respect to plant names.

Schramm, Jacob Richard. 1957. Influence—past and present—of François André Michaux on forestry and research in America. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 101: 336-343.

Cites examples of Michaux's thoughts on the early mass-deforestation of America.

Works Dealing With Both Michaux

- Camus, Aimée. 1957. Contribution Française a l'étude des graminées de l'Amérique du Nord au XVIIIe siècle et dans la première moitié du XIXe siècle. In *Les Botanistes Française en Amérique du Nord avant 1850*, 107-121. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.
Features a "list of grasses of Canada and the temperate United States collected, studied and described by the French from 1700 to 1850" with biographical notes on the collectors. Lists grasses named after each botanist at the specific and varietal levels.
- Chinard, Gilbert. 1957. André and François André Michaux and their predecessors: An essay on early botanical exchanges between America and France. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 101: 344-361.
Provides information on a number of minor French explorers such as Charlevoix and Le Page du Pratz. Considers the role of men such as Jefferson and Franklin in the trans-atlantic plant trade and lists some plants (including poison ivy) which were made available through European nursery catalogs.
- Hunt, Kenneth W. 1947. Charleston woody flora. *American Midland Naturalist* 37: 670-756.
Introductory matter to this flora provides a brief botanical history of Charleston, with special references to the Michaux. Discusses the plants still occurring at the Michaux garden site as well as efforts to establish a memorial.
- MacPhail, Ian. 1981. *André and François André Michaux*. Lisle, Illinois: The Morton Arboretum.
Annotated descriptive bibliography of all monographic works by the Michaux printed before 1900.
- Savage, Henry, Jr. and Elizabeth J. Savage. 1986. *André and François André Michaux*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia.
Comprehensive narrative account of both botanists. Extensive bibliography with notes on the manuscript sources used. Many illustrations, including photographs of plants in the Charleston garden and of Redouté's plates from the *Histoire des Chênes*, *Flora Boreali-Americana*, and *North American Sylva*.
- Schramm, Jacob Richard. 1956. Memorial to F. A. Michaux at the Morris Arboretum, University of Pennsylvania. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 100: 145-149.
Written for the centenary of Michaux's death. General account of the work of both Michaux and a discussion of the bequest left to the Society by F.A. Michaux. Also describes plans for a proposed "Michaux Quercetum" in the Morris Arboretum.
- True, Rodney H. 1937. François André Michaux, the botanist and explorer. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 78: 313-327.
Despite title, this paper contains substantial information on the elder Michaux as well. Also discusses the Michaux fund of the APS and the Michaux Memorial Grove in Fairmont Park.

John Mitchell

b. Whitechapel Parish, Lancaster County, Virginia, 1711; d. London, 1768.

Handwriting: Smith's *Correspondence of Linnaeus*, cited in Part II.

Papers: British Museum (Natural History); Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew; Royal Society of London.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History); Linnean Society of London; Oxford University; Conservatoire et Jardine botaniques, Geneva.

Eponymy: *Mitchella* L. (Rubiaceae).

Goode 1886, IA

Kastner 1977, IA

Stearns 1970, IA

Dict. National Biography, IB

Drake 1876, IB

Elliott 1979, IB

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

Sterling 1997, IB

Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB

Who Was Who in America, IB

Bell 1955, IC

Brendel 1879, IIA

Clokier 1964, IIA

Crowley 1976, IIA

Ewan 1969, IIA

Kelly 1914, IIA

Lamson-Scribner 1893, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Pennell 1935, IIA

Rogers & Saunders, 1984, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Desmond 1994, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Darlington 1849, John Bartram, 363-367

Brasch 1931, Garden, 460-461.

See also Smith 1821, cited under Alexander Garden, pp. 442-451, for four letters from Mitchell to Linnaeus.

Berkeley, Edmund. 1972. Dr. John Mitchell: the first Virginia-born scientist; a lecture given in Klein Theater on October 26, 1971. *E. Lee Trinkle Library, Mary Washington College, Occasional Papers* no. 5.

A brief biographical sketch from a speech made on the opening of an exhibition of items from Mitchell's library.

Berkeley, Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. 1974. *Dr. John Mitchell: The man who made the map of North America*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

The most current and complete source on Mitchell. Confirms both his birth in Virginia and his education in Edinburgh under the botanist Charles Alston. See pp. 47-53 for Mitchell's work on Virginian pines. Notes that Catesby intentionally avoided pines in his *Natural History* because he expected Mitchell to publish on them. Translates many passages from Mitchell's *Dissertatio*.

Carrier, Lyman. 1921. Dr. John Mitchell, naturalist, cartographer, and historian. *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 2: 199-219.

Discusses Mitchell's map and gives brief accounts of some of his chemical and electrical studies. Lists the plant names proposed by Mitchell in 1914 and traces their subsequent changes (some are still in use). Argues in favor of Mitchell's authorship of *A New and Complete History of the British Empire in America, The Contest in America*, and *American Husbandry*.

- Dorman, John Frederick and James F. Lewis. 1968. Doctor John Mitchell, F.R.S., native Virginian. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 76: 437-440.
A careful study, well-supported by primary documents, arguing for Mitchell's birth in Virginia in 1711. Questions the frequent assertion that Mitchell was educated at Edinburgh or Leyden.
- Hornberger, Theodore. 1946. The scientific ideas of John Mitchell. *Huntington Library Quarterly* 10: 277-296.
Mitchell presented as "a case study in the intellectual connections among the colonies and between the colonies and Europe."
- Jones, Gordon W. 1968. The library of Doctor John Mitchell of Urbanna. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 76: 441-443.
A presumptive list of books which Mitchell must have owned based on his use of specific page references in the papers written while he was in Virginia. Lists twenty-nine books, nine of them specifically botanical.
- Mitchell, John. 1748. *Dissertatio brevis de principiis botanicorum et zoologicorum deque novo stabiliendo naturae rerum congruo cum appendice aliquot generum plantarum recens conditorum et in Virginia observatorum*. Nurnimbergae: Wolfgangi Schwarzkopffii.
The earliest American theoretical work on taxonomy. Discusses the use of experimental cross-breeding in the definition of genera. An appendix lists thirty genera of Virginia plants with descriptions and synonyms. See Berkeley and Berkeley, above, for translations of some key passages.
- Thatcher, Herbert. 1931-33. Dr. John Mitchell, M.D., F.R.S., of Virginia. *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 39: 126-135, 206-220; 40: 48-62, 97-110, 268-279, 335-346; 41: 59-70, 144-156.
An extremely thorough treatment of Mitchell, both from a botanical and a biographical viewpoint. Paints a vivid picture of the scientific world in which Mitchell worked.

Thomas Nuttall

- b. Settle, Yorkshire, England 1786; d. Nutgrove near Wigan, England, 1859.
Portrait: Pennell, 1936—three portraits showing Nuttall at different ages.
Papers: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; Gray Herbarium, Harvard.
Handwriting: Nuttall, 1818, Hafner reprint and Nuttall ed. Graustein, 1951.
Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History); Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
Eponymy: *Nuttallia* Rafinesque syn. *Nuttallae* Rafinesque, *Nuttallia* Torrey (all Loasaceae), *Nuttallia* Barton (Malvaceae), *Nuttallia* K. P. J. Sprengel (Leguminosae), *Nuttallia* Torrey et A. Gray ex W. J. Hooker et Arnott (Rosaceae).

- Kastner 1977, IA
 Dict. National Biography, IB
 Drake 1876, IB
 Duychinck 1856, IB
 Elliott 1979, IB
 Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
 Gillispie 1970, IB
 Johnson 1957, IB
 National Cyclopaedia 8, IB
 Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Who Was Who in America, IB
 Bell 1955, IC
 Anon. 1821, IIA
 Barnhart 1909, IIA
 Brendel 1879, IIA
 Clokie 1964, IIA
 Ewan 1969, IIA
 Harshberger 1899, IIA
 Hooker 1825, IIA
- Humphrey 1961, IIA
 Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
 Pennell 1935, IIA
 Pennell 1950, IIA
 Rafinesque 1836, IIA
 Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
 Short 1841, IIA
 Wilbert 1908, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Desmond 1994, IIB
 Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
 Darlington 1843, Baldwin
 Carson 1869, Barton
 Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
 Landreth, 1858, Lyon
 Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh
 Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz
 Shear & Stevens 1921, Schweinitz

See also Ewan in *Bartonia* 54: 32, cited under Peter Custis, for notes on Nuttall as a student of Barton; William Baldwin 1819 on some grasses which Nuttall apparently "stole" from him; Reveal, 1968 and Britten, 1899, both cited under John Fraser, for information regarding the 1813 nursery catalog presumably written by Nuttall; and Nuttall's autobiographical note in vol. 4 of F. *North American Sylva*.

Anon. 1860. Biographical sketch of the late Thomas Nuttall. *Gardener's Monthly* 2: 21-23. Mostly concerned with western travels, but discusses Nuttall's first acquaintance with Barton. Portrait on frontispiece "drawn on stone expressly for the

Beidleman, R. G. 1960. "Some biographical sidelights on Thomas Nuttall, 1786-1859." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 104: 86-100.

A miscellany of biographical information on Nuttall, with notes on his travels in England, his career at Harvard, and a letter of 1821 showing evidence of depression. Features photographs of a life mask of Nuttall at Harvard's Gray Herbarium and of Nuttall's grave at Christ Church, Eccleston. Ends with translations of obituary notices from the *Société Botanique de France* and the German botanical journal *Flora*.

[Durand, Elias]. 1860. Biographical notice of the late Thomas Nuttall. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 7: 297-315.

Some biographical information on Nuttall's early life, including the story of how he met Barton when he mistook a common *Smilax* for a *Passiflora*. Emphasis on western travels.

Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1942. Some early botanists of the American Philosophical Society. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 86: 63-71.

Discusses a number of early American botanists; see pp. 65-67 for Nuttall. Drawn primarily from Durand's account (see above), and the questionable remembrances of Mrs. Asa Gray.

- Graustein, Jeannette E. 1952. Audubon and Nuttall. *Scientific Monthly* 74: 84-90.
Notes on the interactions between these two great naturalists, whose meetings seem to have escaped the notice of the biographers of both. Primarily ornithological in focus. Quotes a passage from Richard Henry Dean's *Two Years Before the Mast* describing Nuttall as he disembarked at San Diego during his western travels.
- Graustein, Jeannette E. 1954. Nuttall in 1815. *Rhodora* 56: 253-257.
Briefly summarizes what is known about Nuttall's eastern travels, noting that these are less well documented than his western journeys. Transcribes letter to A. B. Lambert in which Nuttall recounts his pre-1818 southern travels. Nuttall mentions meeting both "Dr. Baldwin" and Thomas Wray.
- Graustein, Jeannette E. 1956. Nuttall's quarrel with Pursh. *Rhodora* 58: 20-22.
Explains that the source of Nuttall's resentment of Pursh was an incident in which Pursh published a description of the new genus *Bartonia* based on collections and notes which Nuttall had shown him in confidence. This was especially galling to Nuttall as his agreement with Barton prevented him from publishing any other species from his early travels.
- *Graustein, Jeannette E. 1967. *Thomas Nuttall, naturalist: Explorations in America 1808-1841*.
Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
The most comprehensive single source on Nuttall and one of the best on early nineteenth-century American botany in general. Highly readable, with abundant notes. Unfortunately, there is no unified bibliography. See especially Chap. 7, "Southern Expeditions," for Nuttall's travels in the South and Chap. 3, sect. 3, "North American Botany in 1808," for notices of Nuttall's contemporaries and the general state of the field. The plates following p. 210 include an engraved portrait and a photograph of one of his specimens. See map pp. 46-47, which traces Nuttall's travels prior to 1818.
- Greene, Edward L. 1890. Reprint of Fraser's Catalogue. *Pittonia* 2: 114-119.
Reproduces the catalog of 1813 from a copy in the Library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on which Nuttall had made slight corrections. Notes that this may be Nuttall's earliest publication, although it is without his name. Many names are encountered here for the first time, but as most are without descriptions, they had no nomenclatural priority and for the most part bear the names that Pursh gave them in his flora.
- McKelvey, Susan Delano. 1955. *Botanical exploration of the trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850*.
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts: The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.
See Chapter VI, pp. 139-149 for biographical information on Nuttall, also notes on his *Genera* and its reception.
- Naudin, Charles. 1861. Notice biographique sur Thomas Nuttall. *Flore des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe*. 14(2d ser., vol. 4): 52-55.
Identical in content to the anonymous article in *Gardener's Monthly*. Poor copy, reversed, of the portrait.

[Nuttall, Thomas]. 1813. *A catalogue of new and interesting plants, collected in Upper Louisiana, and principally on the River Missouri, North America, for sale at Messrs. Fraser's Nursery for Curious American Plants, Sloane Square, King's Road, Chelesea, London.* London: J. Williams, printer. As the name suggests, this catalog is largely of western North American plants, but some Southern species are included, e.g. *Pinckneya pubens*, *Rhododendron catawbiense*, various *Magnolias*, and four unnamed species of *Sarracenia*.

*Nuttall, Thomas. 1818. *Genera of North American plants, and a catalogue of the species, to the year 1817.* 2 vols. Philadelphia: printed for the author by D. Heartt. Reprinted in facsimile, New York: Hafner Publishing Company, 1971, as Vol. 7 of *Classica Botanica Americana*, edited and with an introduction by Joseph Ewan.

Notable not only for its breadth, but for its complete lack of Latin descriptions. Nuttall wrote entirely in English and used the Linnean system (by then already becoming outmoded in Europe) in the interest of making his work useful to Americans. In the Hafner edition, Ewan, as always, provides a fascinating introduction, commenting on the importance of Nuttall's *Genera*, the current locations of Nuttall's collections, and listing other collectors whose specimens Nuttall used in his work. Ewan also provides a gazetteer of Nuttall's place-names and a chronology of Nuttall's life through 1818. Facsimile of a page from the manuscript opposite the original title page.

Nuttall, Thomas. 1951. Nuttall's travels into the Old Northwest. An unpublished 1810 diary. Ed. J. E. Graustein. *Chronica Botanica* 14: 1-88.

The editor's introduction features a facsimile of a page from the diary and some biographical notes on Nuttall. Graustein credits Durand and the article in *Gardener's Monthly* as the sources of many of the common errors regarding Nuttall's life. Appendix III lists the plants seen by Nuttall during the travels described in the diary.

Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1936. Travels and scientific collections of Thomas Nuttall. *Bartonia* 18: 1-51.

The most extensive source on Nuttall prior to Graustein. For travels in the South, see especially pp. 20-25. Some noteworthy documents appended, including the terms of agreement between Nuttall and Barton regarding the former's travels, directions for Nuttall written by Barton, and excerpts from a Barton manuscript entitled "Miscellaneous facts concerning the first discovery of the genus of *Bartonia* accompanied with a drawing of one of the species." Pennell's account of the relations between Nuttall and Barton is more sympathetic to Barton than that of Graustein.

Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1937. An English obituary account of Thomas Nuttall. *Bartonia* 19: 50-53.

Quotes extensively from an article entitled "Thomas Nuttall, the Naturalist," written by Nuttall's nephew, T. J. Booth, which appeared in *The Settle Chronicle and North Ribblesdale Advertiser*. The article was discovered in the files at Kew Gardens by Dr. Jepson and contains unique information on Nuttall's youth in England.

Rafinesque, Constantine Samuel. 1819. [Review of Nuttall's *Genera*]. *American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review* 4: 184-196.

Trenchant review by a contemporary botanist. While acknowledging the *Genera* as "superior in many respects to any other [flora] yet published on either side of the Atlantic Ocean," Rafinesque criticizes Nuttall for not using the natural system of classification, for ignoring the *Flora Ludoviciana* of Robin and Rafinesque, and, ironically, for creating too many new names (a botanical vice for which Rafinesque himself was notorious). Features many pages of commentary on the nomenclature of individual genera and species.

Sims, John. 1812. *Bartonia decapetala*. *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, or Flower-Garden Displayed* 36: plate 1487.

The scene of the crime described in Graustein, 1956, above. Notes that "living plants have been brought to this country by Mr. Thomas Nuttall," but also states that, "for the above generic and specific characters, and indeed the whole communication, we are indebted to Mr. Frederick Pursh, author of a new Flora of North-American plants, now in the press."

Smith, C. Earle Jr. and John W. Thieret. 1959. Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859): An evaluation and bibliography. *Leaflets of Western Botany* 9: 33-42.

Provides some biographical data to supplement Pennell's 1936 account and comments on Nuttall's place in North American botany as a whole. Chronological bibliography of Nuttall's published works.

Youmans, William Jay. 1896. Thomas Nuttall. 1786-1859. In his *Pioneers of Science in America*, 205-214. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

Brief sketch based primarily on Durand, above.

Augustus Gottlieb Oemler

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Charleston Museum.

Portrait: Simpson 1984, cited under John Abbot.

Eponymy: *Oemleria* H. G. L. Reichenbach (Rosaceae).

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Mears 1978, IIA

Rogers & Saunders, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Simpson 1984, Abbot

See generally the references cited under John Abbot, with whom Oemler was closely associated.

Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott

Graustein 1967, Nuttall

Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall

Ambroise-Marie-François-Joseph Palisot de Beauvois

b. Arras, France 1752; d. Paris, 1820.

Portrait: Merrill, below.

Papers: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneve.

Herbarium: Most American specimens lost. Some at Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneva; Gray Herbarium, Harvard; Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
 Eponymy: *Belvisia* Desvaux (Barringtoniaceae); *Palisota* H. G. L. Reichenbach ex Endlicher (Commelinaceae).

Kastner 1977, IA
 Duychinck 1856, IB
 Hoefler 1936, IB
 Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Brendel 1879, IIA
 Ewan 1969, IIA
 Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
 Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Hunt Institute 1972, IIB
 Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
 Darlington 1843, Baldwin
 Ewan in Michaux 1974, A. Michaux,
 xviii
 Camus 1957, Both Michaux

Merrill, Elmer Drew. 1936. Palisot de Beauvois as an overlooked American botanist. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 76: 899-909. Reprinted without the portrait or bibliography in Merrilliana, *Chronica Botanica* 10: 280-286.

Outlines the unfortunate botanical career of an important botanical explorer. "The obscurity of his name in the botanical literature . . . is due to the tragic loss of his Haitian and most of his United States collections." Reproduces a portrait from a print at the Gray Herbarium and provides bibliographic information on Beauvois's rare *Flore d'Oware et Benin*, as well as a bibliography of Beauvois's works.

Niles, Cornelia D. and Agnes Chase. 1925. A bibliographic study of Beauvois' *Agrostographie*. *Contributions from the United States National Herbarium* 24: i-xix, 135-214. Abridged translation and analysis of Beauvois' *Essai d'une Nouvelle Agrostographie* (1812). Chase remarks that this is "a very important work, its importance being due principally to its innumerable errors, less so because of its scientific value." Biographical sketch on pp. 210-214 with notes on Beauvois' bizarre theories of reproduction in cryptogamic plants.

Palisot de Beauvois, Ambroise-Marie-François-Joseph. 1793. First memoir of observations on the plants denominated cryptogamick. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 3: 202-213.

Argues that the rule *omne vivum ex ovo* extends to all living things, even the cryptogams, whose mode of reproduction was unknown and assumed by many to be spontaneous. This paper is concerned specifically with demonstrating the existence of sexual organs in mosses. Palisot de Beauvois's interpretations of the moss capsule are rather far from the mark (he interprets the spores as pollen and claims to observe seeds inside the base of the capsule), but the paper does contain some novel observations on the movements of the peristome and its possible role in dispersion.

Palisot de Beauvois, Ambroise-Marie-François-Joseph. 1795. Memoir on the subject of a new plant, growing in Pennsylvania, particularly in the vicinity of Philadelphia, by Mr. Beauvois. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 4: 173-177.

Description of the common aquatic weed *Heterandra* (Pontederiaceae). This was previously described as *Bartonia* by Smith, but Beauvois rejects this name on the general principle that names of persons should not be applied to plants. Classes the new plant with *Pontederia* in Jusseau's natural system and gives a table of distinguishing characteristics of the two genera.

Palisot de Beauvois, Ambroise-Marie-François-Joseph. 1801. Extrait d'un voyage chez les Creecks et chez le Chérokées. Lu à l'Institut National dans la séance publique du 15 messidor. *Décade Philosophique, Littéraire et Politique*. (20 messidor): 94-103.

Discusses numerous plants used medicinally by the Creek and Cherokee, especially those used for venereal diseases such as "cette plante tant vantée . . . connue sous le nom vulgaire de *cardinale à fleurs bleues*, et que Linneus, d'après ses vertus supposée, appelle: *lobelia siphilitica*." Also discusses use of hickory, walnut, and *Liriodendron* for venereal disease. For fevers, the Indians use "une forte décoction d'une espèce de *solidago* à odeur de fenouil." Lists snakebite cures, including *Polygala senega*, *Prenanthes alba*, and various *Lactuca* species. Discusses ginseng, but notes that this is only used recreationally by the Indians: "mâcher la racine par pure fantaisie."

Palisot de Beauvois, Ambroise-Marie-François-Joseph. 1818. Description d'un aggrégation de pierres observée dans la Caroline du Nord, États-Unis d'Amérique, et connue dans *mur naturel* (natural wall). *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de l'Institut de France* 3: 109-120.

Recounts Palisot de Beauvois's stay with a M. William Sharp in Salisbury, North Carolina and his visit to an unusual geologic site in that area. Also describes the coastal plains around Wilmington with notes on Venus's flytrap, or

Thiébaud de Berneaud, Arsenne. 1821. *Éloge historique de A. M. F. J. Palisot de Beauvois: Discours qui a remporté le prix de la Société pour l'encouragement des sciences, des lettres et des arts*

Excellent summary of Palisot de Beauvois's travels and works. Bulk of the material pertaining to his American travels on pp. 34-50. An even-handed treatment, not giving preference to any particular geographic region or branch of science, but rather emphasizing Beauvois's extreme diversity of talents and experience. Gives notice (within text) of all of Beauvois's published writings.

Frederick Traugott Pursh
(Originally "Friedrich Traugott Pursch")

b. Grossenhain, Saxony, Germany, 1774; d. Montreal, Canada, 1820.
Papers: Hunt Institute.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History); Oxford; Manchester Museum; Botanical Museum and Herbarium, Copenhagen.

Eponymy: *Purschia* Post et O. Kuntze syn. *Purshia* A. P. de Candolle ex Poiret (Rosaceae);
Purshia K. P. J. Sprengel (Boraginaceae).

Kastner 1977, IA	Mears 1978, IIA
Drake 1876, IB	Pennell 1935, IIA
Elliott 1979, IB	Pennell 1950, IIA
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB	Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Johnson 1957, IB	Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA
Sterling 1997, IB	Short 1841, IIA
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB	Wilbert 1908, IIA
Who Was Who in America, IB	Barnhart 1965, IIB
Anon. 1821, IIA	Desmond 1994, IIB
Barnhart 1909, IIA	Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Barnhart 1926, IIA	Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Brendel 1879, IIA	Pennell 1925, Barton
Clokie 1964, IIA	Rafinesque 1818, Elliott
Curtis 1883, IIA	Gray 1882, A. Michaux
Harshberger 1899, IIA	Curtis 1812, Nuttall
Hooker 1825, IIA	Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Humphrey 1961, IIA	Shear & Stevens 1921, Schweinitz
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA	

Anon. 1827. Biographische Notizen. *Flora* 10: 192.

A half-page biographical sketch of Pursh which seems to be the source of the idea that he was born in Siberia.

Anon. 1868. Botanical news. *Journal of Botany* 6: 256.

Brief note on the discovery of Pursh's diary by Mr. Thomas P. James, secretary of the American Philosophical Society.

Barnhart, John Hendley. 1904. The date of Pursh's *Flora*. *Torreyia* 4: 132-136.

Uses bibliographic and citation data to show that Pursh's *Flora* was issued near the beginning of 1814.

Ewan, Joseph. 1979. Frederick Pursh's *Prospectus of an Expedition to New Mexico and California* (1814?). *Huntia* 3: 83-86.

Discusses Pursh's prospectus for a westward expedition with Nuttall. Reproduces the manuscript (housed at the British Museum) in full.

Ewan, Joseph. 1952. Frederick Pursh, 1774-1820, and his botanical associates. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 96: 599-628.

Contains much information on Pursh's herbarium as well as a detailed biography and reproductions of some of Pursh's maps.

Penhallow, D. P. 1897. A review of Canadian botany from 1800 to 1895. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 2d ser., 3(4): 3-14.

Discusses efforts by the Botanical Society of Montreal and the Natural History Society of Montreal to move Pursh's remains from an obscure grave to the Mount Royal Cemetery and to provide a monument. This was accomplished in 1878.

Pursch, Carl August. 1827. Nekrolog von Friedrich Pursh. *Flora* 10: 491-496.
A notice written by Pursh's brother, Carl August Pursch to correct the common

*Pursh, Frederick. 1814. *Flora Americae Septentrionalis, or, a systematic arrangement and description of the plants of North America: Containing, besides what have been described by preceeding authors, many new and rare species, collected during twelve years travels and residence in that country.* 2 vols. London: White, Cochrane & Co. Reprinted in facsimile, Vaduz: J. Cramer, 1979 as Volume 104 of *Historiae Naturalis Classica*, edited and with an introduction by Joseph Ewan.

Preface discusses visits with Humphry Marshall and William Bartram, with some notes on Clayton's herbarium. Descriptions are in Latin with some notes in English. Ewan's introduction features notes on the flora's publication, biographical sketches of collectors of specimens in Pursh's collections, a gazetteer of place-names in the flora, a chronology of Pursh's life, and a detailed catalog of new species proposed in the flora.

Pursh, Frederick. 1869. *Journal of a botanical excursion in the northeastern parts of the states of Pennsylvania and New York during the year 1807.* Ed. P. T. James. Philadelphia: Brickloe & Marot. Reprinted, Port Washington, New York: Ira J. Friedman Inc., 1969. Ed. Rev. W. M. Beauchamp.

While obviously not relevant to southeastern botany, this source is valuable to the biographer interested in Pursh's personality. The Friedman edition retains Pursh's quirky language and spelling and Rev. Beauchamp provides notes on the *Journal* and on the planned 1912 Flora of Onondaga County, to which this volume was intended as a prelude.

Stearn, William T. 1943. The date of publication of Pursh's *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*. *Rhodora* 45: 415-416.

Examines the dating of Pursh's flora relative to contemporaneous taxonomic works. Concludes that the flora became available between December 1813 and February 1814.

Alire Raffeneau-Delile

b. Versailles, France 1778; d. Montpellier, France, 1850.

Portrait: Motte, 1957, below.

Handwriting: Burdet, 1974, below.

Papers: Institut de Botanique, Montpellier. Includes the copy of Michaux's *Flora* discussed in Motte, 1957, below.

Herbarium: Conservatoire et Jardin Botanique, Geneve, Switzerland; Muséum National

Eponymy: *Delilia* Sprengel (Compositae); *Raffenaldia* Godron (Cruciferae); *Lilaea* Humboldt et Bonpland (Najadaceae).

- Gillispie 1970, IB
 Hofer 1936, IB
 Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Barnhart 1926, IIA
 Brendel 1879, IIA
 Curtis 1883, IIA
 Ewan 1969, IIA
- Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
 Duval 1977, A. Michaux, 149
 Shear & Stevens 1921, Schweinitz
- Anon. 1850. [Obituary of Delile]. *Flora* 33: 704.
 "Am 5. Juli starb zu Montpellier, über 70 Jahre alt, Alire Raffeneau Delile, Professor der Botanik an der Universität zu Montpellier, Director des dortigen botanischen Gartens, Ritter der Ehrenlegion und Mitglied vieler gelehrten Gesellschaften." Refers to Delile's Egyptian works, but not to his American studies.
- Anon. 1850. [Obituary of Delile]. *Botanische Zeitung* 8: 759.
 A more complete entry than that appearing in *Flora*. In addition to his Egyptian travels, this note refers to his "Reise nach Nordamerika gemacht wo er sich drei Jahre aufheilt und bis nach Nord-Carolina sammelte." Also mentions the naming of *Lilaea* for Delile.
- Burdet, Hervé M. 1974. *Catulae ad botanicorum graphicem. IV. Candollea* 29: 207-240.
 "Fourth instalment of a card-index for autographic identification of past botanists." Samples of Delile's handwriting on pp. 233-234.
- Joly, N. 1859. Éloge historique d'Alyre Raffeneau Delile, professeur de botanique a la faculté de médecine de Montpellier, membre de l'Institut d'Égypte, correspondant de *Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences, Inscriptions et Belles-lettres de Toulouse* 5th ser. 3: 63-93.
 The definitive source on Delile. His stay in America is discussed on pp. 68-70, and a chronological list of his works is given on pp. 93-98.
- Motte, Jean. 1957. Matériaux inédits, préparés par Delile pour une flore de l'Amérique du Nord. In *Les Botanistes Français en Amérique du Nord avant 1850*, 51-82. Paris: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.
 Part I gives a detailed overview of the admittedly scant information on Delile, including his stay in Wilmington, North Carolina and his dealings with Benjamin Smith Barton and David Hosack in Philadelphia. Part II describes Delile's careful annotations in his copy of Michaux's *Flora Boreali-americana*, which he apparently made with a mind toward publishing a corrected edition. The remainder of the article, from p.68, is a calendar of Delile-related documents and manuscripts, with transcriptions and some photographs of documents. Unfortunately, none of the letters from Delile are photographed, so there is no handwriting sample.
- Raffeneau-Delile, Alire. 1806. Extrait d'une lettre de M. Delile, membre de l'Institut *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* 8: 476-477.
 Describes the gardens of Dr. Hosack in New York, mentioning that he cultivates many Southern plants: "Le cyprès de Caroline (*cupressus disticha* L.), le gordonia lasianthus, les magnolia, les chênes, les moyers, etc., y sont multipliés en proportion de leur utilité." Also comments on the work of both Michaux.

Philip Georg Friedrich von Reck

b. c.1711.

Handwriting: plates in Hvidt, 1980, below.

Papers: Royal Library of Copenhagen.

Strobel 1953, Bolzius.

Hvidt, Kristian, ed. 1980. *Von Reck's voyage: Drawings and journal of Philip Georg Friedrich von Reck*. Savannah, Georgia: Beehive Press.

Editor's introduction gives historical background for the coming of the Salzburgers to Georgia and the founding of the Ebenezer colony near Savannah, as well as basic information on the life of von Reck. The second section of the book presents the journal of von Reck's second voyage to Georgia, while the third section contains beautiful reproductions of von Reck's drawings with their captions transcribed in German and English and notes on the probable identities of the species figured. These drawings were numbered as "figures" by von Reck, and the editors here aim to "create the book which von Reck intended to publish but never did." See the Notes at the end for valuable bibliographic information on both published and unpublished sources.

Reck, Philip Georg Frederick von and Johann Martin Bolzius. 1734. *An extract of the journals of Mr. Commissary Von Reck, who conducted the first transport of Saltzburgers to Georgia: and of the Reverend Mr. Bolzius, one of their ministers. Giving an account of their voyage to and happy settlement in that Province*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Reprinted in Peter Force's *Tracts and Other Papers* 4(5). Gloucester, Massachusetts: Peter Smith, 1963.

Von Reck's journal describes a garden in Savannah "for making Experiments, for the Improving of Botany and Agriculture," as well as brief mention of elements of the flora around Ebenezer, including "Myrtle Trees, out of which they extract, by boiling the Berries, a green Wax, very proper to make Candles with," (*Myrica cerifera*) and an "Abundance of China Roots," (*Panax ginseng?*). Bolzius's journal begins on p. 17 and is concerned mostly with a meeting with Mr. Oglethorp and with observations about the Indians.

Urlspurger, Samuel. 1735. *Ausführliche Nachricht von den saltzburgischen Emigranten, die sich in America niedergelassen haben. Worin, Nebst einem Historischen Sorbericht von dem ersten und andern Transport derfelben, Die Reise-Diaria Des Königlichen Groß-Britannischen Commissarii und der benden Salzburger Prediger wie auch eine Beschreibung von Georgien imgleichen verschiedene hierzu gehörige Briefe enthalten.* Vol. 2, 1733-1734. Halle, Germany: Verlegung des Wäysenhauses. Translated to English as *A detailed report on the Salzburger emigrants* . . . by George Fenwick Jones, Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1968.

The most convenient collection of some often-reprinted documents pertaining to von Reck and Bolzius. These include The Travel Diary of the Two Pastors Messrs. Boltzius and Gronau; The Travel Diary of Pastor Boltzius from Ebenezer to Charleston and Back; The Travel Diary of Commissioner von Reck, when he went from Ebenezer in Georgia to the Northern Regions of America and from there back again to England, Holland, and Germany; and von Reck's Short Report on Georgia and the Indians there. Unfortunately, there is little of interest here to the botanist, as these writings focus primarily on community business.

Claude César Robin

Drake 1876, IB
 Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
 Brendel 1879, IIA
 Pennell 1935, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA
 Barnhart 1965, IIB
 Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Fournier, Paul. 1932. *Voyages et découvertes scientifiques des missionnaires naturalistes Français a travers le monde pendant cinq siècles XV^e à XX^e siècles.* Encyclopédie Biologique X. Paris: Paul Lechevalier & fils.

Overview of the scientific accomplishments of French missionaries in the New World. Very little on North America, but does mention Robin: "Le voyageur Claude C. Robin qui, de 1802 à 1806, parcourut la Louisiane, l'ouest de la Floride, la Martinique et Saint-Domingue, rapporta des plantes recueillies dans la Louisiane méridionale, particulièrement aux environs de la Nouvelle-Orléans et dans le district des Attakapas, et publia en 1807, à la suite de son curieux de voyage, une petite flore louisianaise."

Monaghan, Frank. 1933. *French travellers in the United States, 1765-1932.* New York: New York Public Library.

The entry on Robin, p. 81, discusses the frequent confusion between C. C. Robin and an Abbé Robin who also explored in North America and wrote *Nouveau Voyage dans l'Amérique Septentrionale en l'année 1781.*

Robin, Claude César. 1807. *Voyages dans l'intérieur de la Louisiane, de la Floride occidentale, et dans les isles de la Martinique et de Saint-Domingue pendant les années 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805 et 1806. Contenant de nouvelles observations sur l'histoire naturelle, la géographie, les mœurs, l'agriculture, le commerce, l'industrie et les maladies de ces contrées, particulièrement sur la fièvre jaune, et les moyens de les prévenir. En outre, contenant de qui s'est passé de plus intéressant, relativement à l'établissement des Anglo-Américains à la Louisiane.* 3 vols. Paris: Chez F. Buisson.

The first volume covers Robin's travels in the West Indies while the second volume and the first part of the third are concerned with Louisiana and West Florida. Robin comments on the great diversity of oaks in America and addresses the problem of the rapid deforestation already decimating parts of the South. Robin provides colorful, if not especially scientific, descriptions of many southern plants, such as *Sarracenia* species, water-lilies, magnolias, and a plant which he names "Josephine," apparently a shrubby, white-flowered legume. His "Flore Louisianaise" begins on p.313. It consists of descriptions of plants, in French, arranged according to the "natural system" of Jussieu.

Florula Ludoviciana; or, a flora of the state of Louisiana, translated, revised, and improved, from the French of C. C. Robin by C. S. Rafinesque. New York: Wiley. Reprinted, New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1967 as vol. 5 of *Classica Botanica Americana*, edited and with an introduction by Joseph Ewan.

A "revision" of the second half of volume 3 of Robin's *Travels* by a writer who never actually visited Louisiana. Bears almost no relation to the original work. In the preamble, Rafinesque scolds Pursh for neglecting Robin's plants, and Robin for not having provided them with proper names. Rafinesque intends through this "revision" to bring Robin's work to the English-speaking public and to correct its lack of Latin nomenclature. "The result of this labour consists in the enumeration of more than 400 species, whereof 196 are new, and in the introduction of 30 new genera besides several . . . which had not yet been introduced in the North-American Flora." Ewan's introduction provides background information on Rafinesque (but little, unfortunately, on Robin) and a listing of new plant names in the *Florula*.

Bernard Romans

b. Holland, c. 1720; d. 1784?

Portrait: unknown (see Diamont, p. 8)

Handwriting: Phillips, below; also Diamont, p. [122].

Papers: American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; British Historical Manuscripts

Commission; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; Linnean Society of London; New York Historical Society; Public Records Office of London.

Herbarium: lost in shipwreck (see Diamont, p. 24).

Dict. National Biography, IB
Drake 1876, IB
Duychinck 1856, IB
Elliott 1979, IB
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB
Johnson 1957, IB

National Cyclopaedia 7, IB
Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB
Who Was Who in America, IB
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB
Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

See also Servies and Servies, *Bibliography of Florida*, cited in Part IC, especially entries 512 and 522, for bibliographic information on the often-reprinted works of Romans.

Diamant, Lincoln. 1985. *Bernard Romans: Forgotten patriot of the American Revolution: Military engineer and cartographer of West Point and the Hudson Valley*. Harrison, New York: Harbor Hill Books.

A wonderfully readable account of Romans' life and works, providing abundant factual information and insights into the personality (kindly summarized by the author as "difficult") of this colorful botanist and cartographer. While it emphasizes his political and cartographic activities, botany is given fair time, although it is poorly indexed. Pages 19-25 are especially rich in botanical information, with notes on Romans' correspondence with John Ellis (in which he suggests that Ellis assist in funding a botanical garden in Pensacola) and an excerpt from a letter of Alexander Garden to Ellis in which he gives his personal (uncomplementary) evaluation of Romans. A letter from Peter Chester, Governor of West Florida, mentions "Mr. Romans' draughts of flowers, etc. and a specimen of the jalup which he has lately discovered within the province." The jalup (or jalap), *Mirabilis jalapa* L. (Nyctaginaceae), was used as a purgative, and Romans petitioned for a royal monopoly on its export. Bibliographical notes on pp.149-154 are extremely useful.

Phillips, Philip Lee. 1924. *Notes on the life and works of Bernard Romans*. Deland, Florida: The Florida State Historical Society. Reprinted in facsimile, Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1975, with introduction and index by John D. Ware.

A biographical note (pp. 45-51) provides basic information as well as a photograph of a document written by Romans (a note of debt for two hogsheads of rum). Detailed descriptions of the "two whole sheet maps" which were intended to accompany the *Concise Natural History* are provided on pp. 18-23. Reproductions of these maps were also intended to accompany the release of this work, but were missing from the copy here examined. Text of Romans' "An attempt towards a short description of West Florida," (from his 1772 map) included as an appendix. Ware's substantial introduction to the reprint features a biography of Phillips, with notes on his manuscript and changes made for the published version. A biography of Romans occupies pp. xl-lxxxvi of the introduction. For Romans' botanical activities, see especially pp. liv-lix.

Romans, Bernard. 1775. *A concise natural history of East and West Florida; containing an account of the natural produce of all the southern part of British America, in the three kingdoms of nature, particularly the animal and vegetable. Likewise, the artificial produce now raised, or possible to be raised, and manufactured there, with some commercial and political observations in that part of the world; and a chorographical account of the same. To which is added, by way of appendix, plain and easy directions to navigators over the bank of Bahama, the coast of the two Floridas, the north of Cuba, and the dangerous Gulph Passage. Noting also, the hitherto unknown watering places in that part of America, intended principally for the use of such vessels as may be so unfortunate as to be distressed by weather in that difficult part of the world. By Captain Bernard Romans. Illustrated with twelve copper plates, and two whole sheet maps. Vol. 1. [all published]. New York. Reprinted, New Orleans: Pelican Publishing Co., 1961 and Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1962.*

Contains lists of plants organized by habitat type. Uses pre-Linnean polynomial plant names with parallel English translations (see pp. 15-33). Includes copper plates (only ten of the twelve promised in the extended title), of which only one (*Avena aquatica Sylvestris*) is botanical. This work is meant as a supplement to a huge map of the Floridas, described in Phillips (above) from the Library of Congress. The map measured 12' x 7'; Romans referred to it as "an ornamental Piece of Furniture," and is now very rare, if not unique. Paul Revere was the engraver of the maps. The bulk of the work is devoted to customs of Native Americans, especially the Chactaws. The introduction to the University of Florida edition, written by Rembert W. Patrick, provides biographical information, drawn mostly from Phillips, above, and some notes on Romans' views on politics and agriculture.

Johann David Schöpf

b. Wunsiedel, Bavaria; d. Ansbach, 1800.

Herbarium: Botanische Staatssammlung, München; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Eponymy: *Schoepfianthus* H.G.A. Engler ex E. De Wildeman (Olacaceae), *Schoepfiopsis* Miers (Olacaceae), possibly also *Schoepfia* Schreber (Olacaceae).

Goode 1886, IA

Elliott 1979, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

Who Was Who in America, IB

Barnhart 1917, IIA

Brendel 1879, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Wilbert 1908, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Hoffmann, Fred. 1898. Fragmentary notes from the reports of two early naturalists on North America. *Pharmaceutical Review* 16: 260-265, 296-302.

This article gives brief accounts of the travels of both Schöpf and Peter Kalm. The Schöpf section is drawn from the *Travels*, with page number references to that work.

Morrison, Alfred James. 1910. Dr. Johann David Schoepf. *German American Annals*, n.s., 8: 255-264.

Thorough biographical sketch with a general summary and criticism of Schöpf's *Travels*. No doubt of more value prior to Morrison's publication of a complete English translation (see below).

Müller-Jahncke, Wolf-Dieter. *Johann David Schoepf (1752-1800); a German physician as a botanist in North-America*. Marburg/Lahn, Germany.

Overview of Schöpf's career, emphasising his medical writings, including his *Materia medica*.

Peters, Hermann. 1895. Johann David Schöpf—Ein deutscher Naturforscher des vorigen Jahrhunderts in Nordamerika. *Pharmaceutische Rundschau* 13: 151-156.

A more complete treatment than Hoffmann's article, but entirely in German.

Ratzel, Friedrich. 1891. Schöpf, Johann David. In *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 32: 350-352. Leipzig, Germany: Duncker & Humblot, 1875-1912.

Concise but fairly detailed account of Schöpf's life and travels.

Materia medica Americana. Erlangen: Joh. Jac. Palmii.

Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Lloyd Library of Botany, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica*, no. 6; Reproduction Series no. 3, 1903.

Plants are arranged according to the Linnean sexual system, with information on geographic range and medicinal qualities as well as a brief Latin description. Kremers' introduction to the Lloyd Library reprint provides biographical information on Schöpf with comments on his significance to botany. The *Materia Medica Americana* is asserted to be "the rarest of American works bearing on the subject of our medicinal plants." The copy at the Lloyd Library may be the only one extant.

Schöpf, Johann David. 1788. *Reise durch einige der mittlern und südlichen Vereinigten nordamerikanischen Staaten nach Ost-Florida und den Bahama-Inseln unternommen in den Jahren 1783 und 1784*. Erlangen: Johann Jacob Palm. English translation by A. J. Morrison published as *Travels in the Confederation (1783-1784)*, Philadelphia, 1911. Extracts from the Morrison translation printed in *Bulletin of the Lloyd Library* 16 (Botany Series 2): 1-38 and in Taylor, 1998, cited in Part I. Reprinted in full, New York: Bergman, 1968.

Fascinating account of the author's North American travels. The second of the two volumes contains his observations on the Southern states, with observations on the flora, generally providing Latin names.

Standley, Paul C. 1919. A neglected *Solidago* name. *Rhodora* 21: 69-70.

Provides a brief biography of Schöpf and notes on his *Travels* in the context of that publication's effect on the nomenclature of a species of goldenrod.

Toepffer, Adolph. 1924. Johann David Schöpf: A pioneer of American botanical exploration. *Torrey* 24: 57-58.

Brief biographical sketch which also lists some of Schöpf's collecting locales.

Williams, George Huntington. 1894. Johann David Schoepf and his contributions to North American geology. *Bulletin of the Geological Society of America* 5: 591-593.
 Good biographical sketch with a discussion of Schöpf's works, especially those pertaining to geology.

Lewis David von Schweinitz
 (sometimes "de Schweinitz")

b. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1780; d. Bethlehem, 1834.

Portrait: Johnson or Shear & Stevens, 1921, below.

Handwriting: Shear, 1949, below.

Papers: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; New York Botanical Garden; University of Michigan; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia and many others (see Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*).

Eponymy: *Schweinizia* Walpers orth. var. of *Schweinitzia* S. Elliott ex T. Nuttall (Pyrolaceae), *Schweinitzia* Greville (Fungi, Hymenogastrales), *Schweinitzia* Masee (Fungi, Helotiales), *Schweinitziella* Spegazzini (Fungi, Dothidiaceae).

Drake 1876, IB

Elliott 1979, IB

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

National Cyclopaedia 8, IB

Sterling 1997, IB

Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB

Barnhart 1909, IIA

Brendel 1879, IIA

Clokie 1964, IIA

Ewan 1969, IIA

Harshberger 1899, IIA

Hooker 1825, IIA

Humphrey 1961, IIA

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA

Mears 1978, IIA

Pennell 1935, IIA

Pennell 1950, IIA

Rafinesque 1836, IIA

Wilbert 1908, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIA

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott

Leconte 1826

Graustein 1967, Nuttall

Anon. 1834. Obituary.—“Died at Bethlehem, Pa., (the place of his birth) early in February last, the Rev. Lewis D. De Schweinitz . . .” *American Journal of Science and Arts* 26: 218.
 Brief obituary notice with a partial listing of works.

Anon. 1886. A sketch of the life and scientific work of Lewis David von Schweinitz. *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society* 3: 9-26.

Discusses Schweinitz's great-grandfather, Count Zinzendorf, who was founder of the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Brothers. Thorough biography with tabular listing of published works “arranged by Mr. Johnson,” and some information on manuscripts, including a three-volume *Synopsis Fungorum Americanum qui Ludovicus David de Schweinitz innotuere, secundum systema Fries* then in the possession of one of Schweinitz's sons.

- Arthur, Joseph Charles. 1883. The interpretation of Schweinitzian and other early descriptions. *American Naturalist* 17: 77-78.
Examines some apparent discrepancies between Schweinitz's written descriptions and his actual specimens in light of the poor quality of Schweinitz's microscope.
- Arthur, Joseph Charles. and Guy Richard Bisby. 1918. An annotated translation of the part of Schweinitz's two papers giving the rusts of North America. *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of America* 57: 173-292.
Descriptions of North American rusts translated from Schweinitz's *Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae Superioris* and *Synopsis Fungorum Americae Boreali*, and annotated with comments based on study of Schweinitz's herbarium. Discusses the state of fungal taxonomy prior to Schweinitz and speculates about the books he may have owned and the conditions under which he worked.
- *Barnhart, John Hendley. 1934. Botanical correspondents of Schweinitz. *Bartonia* 16: 19-36.
Brief biographical sketches of both European and American botanists who corresponded with Schweinitz.
- Benedict, Don M. 1934. Lewis David von Schweinitz, the mycologist. *Bartonia* 16: 12-14.
Very brief article with some observations on Schweinitz's first published work, *Conspectus Fungorum in Lusatiae Superioris agro Niskiensi Crescentium*, and a review of Arthur and Bisby's observations on the Schweinitz fungal herbarium.
- Benedict, Don M. 1934. Schweinitz's botanical library. *Bartonia* 16: 14-19.
This paper goes a long way toward answering the questions about Schweinitz's library raised by Arthur and Bisby, above. Details the history of Schweinitz's library, listing ninety-one books and their locations if known.
- Berkeley, Miles Joseph and Moses Ashley Curtis. 1856. A commentary on the *Synopsis Fungorum in America Boreali Media Degentium*, by L. D. de Schweinitz. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 2d ser., 3: 205-224.
Analysis of specimens from Schweinitz's collections in the Sir William Hooker Herbarium at Kew and in the personal collections of John Torrey.
- Bynum, Flora Ann L. 1975. Lewis David von Schweinitz: Father of American mycology. In *The three forks of Muddy Creek*, ed. F. Griffin, vol. 2. Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
General account of Schweinitz's life and works. Seems to be largely drawn from the 1934 articles in *Bartonia*. Black and white reproductions of plates from *Conspectus Fungorum Lusatiae*, drawn and engraved by Schweinitz.
- Fries, Adelaide Lisetta. 1947. Reverend Lewis David de Schweinitz, (editorial sketch). In her *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina* 7: 3569-3572.
General sketch, with some account of the Schweinitz materials at the Salem Moravian Archive.

Johnson, Walter Rogers. 1835. *A memoir of the late Lewis David von Schweinitz, P.D., with a sketch of his scientific labors*. Philadelphia: W. P. Gibbons.

Excellent biography and the source for most subsequent accounts. Rather florid in style: "He seems to have been, in truth, a very child of Flora, and with the vernal breath of that divinity to have inhaled all the benign influences with the beauty, simplicity and grandeur of *Nature's truth* are every where fitted to inspire." Many comments on Schweinitz's personality: "Humour, wit, anecdote and repartee were always at his command," but, "unlike most persons of German descent . . . he was entirely insensible to the charms of music." Appendix with a listing of Schweinitz's publications and a table listing the numbers of genera and species, new and previously described, for each paper.

Kellerman, W. A. 1886. Sketch of De Schweinitz. *Journal of Mycology* 2: 31-34.
Based almost entirely on Johnson's 1835 paper.

Lehman, E. A. 1904. Sketch of Rev. Lewis David de Schweinitz. *The Wachovia Moravian* 13 (142): 4-6.

"Read before the Annual Meeting of the Wachovia Historical Society, Oct. 27, 1904." Comments on the great age of Schweinitz's family, "which easily runs back to 1300." A nostalgic, regional account with little scientific detail.

McVaugh, Rogers; Michael R. McVaugh; and Mary Ayers. 1996. *Chapel Hill and Elisha Mitchell the botanist*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The Botanical Garden Foundation.

See "Mitchell and Schweinitz," pp. 6-9. Discusses the importance of Schweinitz as a botanical mentor to Mitchell and reproduces excerpts from their correspondence and entries from Mitchell's field notes which refer to Schweinitz.

Morgan, Andrew Price. 1884. Some North American botanists. IX. Lewis David de Schweinitz. *Botanical Gazette* 9: 17-19.

Very cursory account of Schweinitz's life with some inaccuracies.

Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1931. Gift of Schweinitz record books. *Bartonia* 13: 50-52.

Recounts the donation of some Schweinitz manuscripts to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Mr. Eugene A. Rau of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.. The papers include a list of correspondents, an undated "list of American fungi in my collection," a *Flora Nazarethana* by Kramsch, and a *Flora Saemitana* covering Stokes, Surry, Guilford, Rockingham, and Rowan Counties, North Carolina, by Schweinitz.

Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1934. The botanist Schweinitz and his herbarium. *Bartonia* 16: 1-8.

Largely drawn from Johnson, but notes that the "partial flora of Nazareth and its vicinity," which Johnson attributes to Schweinitz, is probably by Kramsch.

Pennell, Francis Whittier. 1937. More unpublished works of Schweinitz. *Bartonia* 19: 49.

Account of the discovery of Schweinitz's herbarium catalog and the manuscript *Synopsis Plantarum Americanum* at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Rogers, Donald P. 1944. On the dates of publication of Schweinitz's *Synopses*. *Mycologia* 36: 526-531.

Uses bibliographic and historical arguments to establish a date of the latter half of 1822 for the publication date of *Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae Superioris*. Also cautions against the frequently misquoted date of 1834 for *Synopsis Fungorum Americae Boreali*.

Rogers, Donald P. 1977. L. D. de Schweinitz and early American mycology. *Mycologia* 69: 223-245.

One of the most substantial recent sources on Schweinitz. Mentions Samuel Kramsch as a teacher of Schweinitz. A manuscript *Flora Nazarethana* (referring to Nazareth, Pennsylvania) by Kramsch was found in Schweinitz's papers. Rogers quotes church records regarding botanical trips taken with both Kramsch and Elisha Mitchell in North Carolina. The paper ends with some important bibliographic observations about Schweinitz's mycological works.

Sayre, Geneva. 1975. Schweinitz, Lewis David von (1780-1834). "de Schweinitz." In her *Cryptogamic exsiccatae—an annotated bibliography of exsiccatae of algae, lichens, hepaticae, and musci*. V. Unpublished exsiccatae. *Memoires of the New York Botanical Garden* 19(3): 277-423.

Notes on Schweinitz's cryptogamic collections, including a volume of southeastern hepaticae annotated by W. S. Sullivant and housed in the Farlow Herbarium at Harvard.

Schallert, P. O. 1934. Schweinitz' collecting-ground in North Carolina. *Bartonia* 16: 8-12.

Provides current data on the localities where Schweinitz collected in the area of Salem. Also lists botanists who have collected in that area after Schweinitz.

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1821. *Specimen florum Americae Septentrionalis cryptogamicarum sistens: Muscos hepaticos huc usque in Am. Sept. observatos*. Raleigh, North Carolina: printed by J. Gales.

English preface by the author notes the lack of work in cryptogamic botany done in the United States and solicits specimens for his collection. This preface also lists books which he consulted during the preparation of the present work, giving clues to the composition of his library. Seven genera of liverworts are listed with their "essential characters" on p.6 and the body of the work lists 76 species, 37 of them new to science. Latin descriptions with English notes and discussion.

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1822. Attempt of a monography of the Linnean genus *Viola*, comprising all the species hitherto observed in North-America. *American Journal of Science* 5: 48-81.

A noble attempt to elucidate a difficult genus. Notes the variability of species, especially *V. palmata*, and credits John Leconte with introducing him to *V. striata*. Ends with a synoptic table of thirty species with brief Latin descriptions.

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1822. Synopsis fungorum Carolinae superioris, secundum observationes Ludovici Davidis de Schweinitz. *Schriften der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Leipzig* 1: 20-132. Reprinted, Vaduz, Germany: J. Cramer, 1976 as *Bibliotheca Mycologica* Bd. 49, edited by D. F. Schwaegrichen.

Listing of genera and species of fungi found in North Carolina with brief notes on frequency and habitat. Latin throughout, with two plates of illustrations.

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1823. On two remarkable hepatic mosses found in North Carolina. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 2: 361-370.

Descriptions of *Sphaerocarpus terrestris* and *Targonia* (nov. gen. *Carpobolus*) *orbicularis*. Latin descriptions with extensive discussion in English. Features engravings by the author.

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1824. An analytical table to facilitate the determination of the hitherto observed North American species of the genus *Carex*. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 1: 62-71.

Essentially a dichotomous key to the American species of *Carex* (Cyperaceae).

“The object of the annexed table is to enable botanists to ascertain readily if any American species of *Carex*, which they wish to determine, has been described or not.”

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1825. A monograph of the North American species of *Carex*.

Ed. John Torrey. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 1: 283-373.

Describes 113 species of *Carex* and recounts the history of American treatments of *Carex* through Nuttall.

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1825. Description of a number of new American species of Sphaeriae. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 5: 3-17.

“Supplementary to my *Synopsis of Carolinian Fungi*.” Describes twenty new species.

Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1832. Remarks on the plants of Europe which here become naturalized in a more or less degree, in the United States. *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York* 3: 148-155.

A listing of introduced species classed by the degree of their introduction (“generally naturalized,” “partially spread,” and “introduced only in the vicinity in which they are or were cultivated”). In many cases he gives his own observations on the plant’s spread. Regarding *Lamium amplexicaule*, for instance, he notes that “in Carolina I traced its spread onward for more than fifty miles in ten years.” An important early contribution to plant geography.

- Schweinitz, Lewis David de. 1832. Synopsis Fungorum in America Boreali media degentium. Secundum observationes Ludovici Davidis de Schweinitz. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, n.s., 4: 141-318. Reprinted, Codicote, Hertsfordshire: Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd. & Hafner Publishing Co., 1962. Gives original date as "1834."
Schweinitz's final publication and magnum opus. Lists 3098 species of fungi, of which Schweinitz himself had discovered 1203. This latter group is listed on pp. 309-318: "*Index et specierum a me primum in America detectarum.*" The work is primarily a list of fungi, although sometimes limited geographical data is given.
- Shear, Cornelius Lott. 1902. Lewis David von Schweinitz. A biographical sketch. *Plant World* 5: 45-47.
Brief biography with list of published works. One of the rather few sources that mentions Kramsch in relation to Schweinitz's early botanical interests, which were "increased and developed under the direction of Mr. Kramtch [*sic*]."
- Shear, Cornelius Lott. 1949. Schweinitz-Fries letters. *Mycologia* 41: 456-461.
Transcribes a letter from Schweinitz to Elias Fries and Fries' reply. These are transcribed in the original languages (German and Latin, respectively) and in English translation. Photographs show the opening and closing of both letters.
- Shear, Cornelius Lott. and Neil E. Stevens. 1917. Studies of the Schweinitz collections of fungi. *Mycologia* 9: 191-204, 333-344.
A good summary of the early biographical sources. Two photographs of Schweinitz's microscope on leaves following p. 204. Information on some Schweinitz manuscripts, including a flora of Salem, North Carolina, dated 1821 and an index to his herbarium of 1822.
- *Shear, Cornelius Lott. and Neil E. Stevens. 1921. The correspondence of Schweinitz and Torrey. *Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club* 16: 119-300.
Transcribes all known letters (seventy-one) between Schweinitz and Torrey, dating from 1819-1833 and touching on many botanical matters (especially sedges and cryptogams) and on many prominent contemporary botanists. The editors have provided a bibliography of works cited in the letters and biographical notices of persons mentioned.
- Stuckey, Ronald L. 1979. Type specimens of flowering plants from eastern North America in the herbarium of Lewis David von Schweinitz. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 131: 9-51.
"An annotated catalog of 185 specimens that represent possible types of phanerogams described from eastern North America by Schweinitz or his contemporaries." Many of these types represent southern plants, including several *Viola* and *Carex* species. Biographical sketch and overview of career on pp.10-13. Footnotes on p.10 address the spelling of Schweinitz's name ("de" versus "von") and the place of his burial, with a transcription of the epitaph. Photographs of two sheets of *Viola* specimens collected and mounted by Schweinitz.

[Youmans, William Jay]. 1894. Sketch of L.D. von Schweinitz. *Popular Science Monthly* 44: 833-840. Reprinted in his *Pioneers of Science in America*, 167-176. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1896.

Thorough treatment of Schweinitz's ancestry, life, and works, with notes on Schweinitz's sons and on his personality and health.

John Linnaeus Edwards Whitridge Shcut

b. Beaufort, South Carolina, 1770; d. Charleston, South Carolina, 1836.

Portrait: Waring, below, p. 239.

Eponymy: *Shcutia* Nieuwland (Fungi, Spaeropsidales).

Gifford 1975, IA

Elliott 1979, IB

Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Johnson 1957, IB

Kelly & Burage 1928, IB

Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB

Who Was Who in America, IB

Barnhart 1917, IB

Gee 1918, IIA

Barnhart 1965, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Darlington 1843, Baldwin

See also Ewan 1976, cited under Thomas Jefferson, for notes on the reception of Shcut's *Flora*, including Jefferson's own opinions. Ewan also comments on a possible falling out between Elliott and Shcut, based on the former's failure to reference the *Flora* in his *Sketch*.

Gordan, John D. 1964. Doctors as men of letters: English and American writers of medical background. An exhibition in the Berg Collection. *New York Public Library Bulletin* 68: 574-601.

Lists authors in the Berg Collection of works by writers who had received medical training. See p.582 for the entry on Shcut, whose novel *Ish-noo-ju-lut-sche: or The Eagle of the Mohawks*, is in the Collection. Erroneously states that Shcut came to America as a child.

Nieuwland, J. A. 1916. Critical notes on new and old genera of plants.—VIII. *American Midland Naturalist* 4: 379-386.

Proposes the name *Shcutia* as a replacement for *Libertiella* Speg. & Roum, "in honor of John Shcut a botanist who wrote a flora of the Carolinas."

Shcut, John Linnaeus Edwards Whitridge. 1806. *Flora Carolinaeensis, or a historical, medical, and economical display of the vegetable kingdom; according to the Linnaean, or sexual system of botany*. Vol. 1. [all published]. Charleston, South Carolina: John Hoff, printer.

The major unusual feature of this flora is the amount of space devoted to explanatory material. Fourteen introductory chapters contain descriptions of the Linnean classes and orders, topically arranged glossaries of terms, a classification of plants by medicinal use, and even a poem "A View of the American Forest in Autumn," by the author, who was known for his literary as well as his scientific skills. (The poem and a portion of the introduction are reprinted in Taylor, 1998, cited in Part I.) The remainder of the work presents a dictionary-style alphabetical list of plants, with common names and their Linnean classification. Features plates which illustrate the floral characteristics of the Linnean classes and the various types of leaves.

Shcut, John Linnaeus Edwards Whitridge. 1819. *Medical and philosophical essays*. Charleston, South Carolina: Miller.

Mostly devoted to yellow fever and its possible relationship to “the electric fluid.” The first essay, “Topographical, historical and other sketches of the City of Charleston, from its first settlement to the present period,” contains background information about the development of Charleston and some information on the city’s early gardeners. An extract from this work is printed in Taylor, 1998, cited in Part I.

Waring, Joseph Ioor. 1964. John Lewis [sic] Edward [sic] Whitridge Shcut. In his *A History of medicine in South Carolina, 1670-1825*, 303-310. Columbia: South Carolina Medical Association.

One of the most extensive sources on Shcut, quoting from many of his unpublished letters and his *Medical and Philosophical Essays*, but, strangely, not citing the article by Willis, below. Discusses not only Shcut’s medical and botanical activities, but also his literary and theological writings.

Willis, E. 1906. John Linnaeus Edwards Whitridge Shcut. *Bulletin of the Charleston Museum* 2(4): 27-32.

Provides basic biographical information, but is largely concerned with Shcut’s role in the history of the Charleston Museum (via the Antiquarian Society of Charleston, later the Literary & Philosophical Society of South Carolina, which he founded; see also Stephen Elliott). Reproduces a long passage from Shcut’s *Medical and Philosophical Essays* on the state of the Society and its natural history collections.

William Strachey

b. 1572; d. 1621.

Stearns 1970, IA
Dict. National Biography, IB
Drake 1879, IB
Duychinck 1856, IB
Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB

Johnson 1957, IB
National Cyclopaedia 8, IB
Appleton’s Cyclopaedia, IB
Who Was Who in America, IB

Culliford, S. G. 1965. *William Strachey, 1572-1621*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia.

Examines the connections between Strachey and some of the literary personages of his age, including Shakespear and John Donne. Notes that Strachey’s *Historie* is essentially a compilation, largely drawn from Acosta and Willes. No discussion of Strachey as a scientific observer.

Strachey, William. 1849. *The historie of travaile into Virginia Britannia: Expressing the cosmographie and comodities of the country, together with the manners and customes of the people. Gathered and observed as well by those who went first thither as collected by William Strachey.* Ed. R. H. Major. London: British Museum.

Chapter X presents a general description of the economic resources of the New World, similar in many ways to Harriot's *Briefe and True Report*. Editorial footnotes provide Latin plant names when it is possible to determine what plant is being described. The remaining chapters are devoted primarily to the Indians.

John Tradescant, the Younger

b. Meopham, Kent, England, 1608.; d. Lambeth, 1662.

Portrait: Allan and Leith-Ross, below.

Herbarium: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford University.

Eponymy: *Tradescanta* Cothenius orth. var. of *Tradescantia* L. (Commelinaceae), *Tradescantella* J. K. Small (Commelinaceae).

Goode 1886, IA
Stearns 1970, IA
Dict. National Biography, IB
Gillispie 1970, IB
Crowley 1976, IIA

Ewan 1969, IIA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 194, IIB
Stafleu & Cowan, IIC

Allan, Mea. 1964. *The Tradescants, their plants, gardens and museum, 1570-1662.* London: Michael Joseph.

The first and arguably the best scholarly treatment of the Tradescants. Slight emphasis on John Tradescant the Elder; material pertaining to John the Younger is concentrated on pp.163-199. *Musaeum Tradescantianum* is reproduced as Appendix II. Portrait by Emanuel de Critz opposite p. 128.

Grierson, Mary. 1988. *An English florilegium: Flowers, trees, shrubs, fruits, herbs: The Tradescant legacy.* Introduction by William T. Stearn and notes on the plates by Christopher Brickell. New York: Abbeville Press.

This beautiful book is a pictorial tribute to the plants introduced into English gardens by the Tradescants. While its interest is primarily artistic and horticultural, Stearn's introduction provides some historical information on John Tradescant *fil.* See also the notes accompanying the plates for such American plants as *Liriodendron tulipifera* and *Robinia pseudo-acacia*.

Leith-Ross, Prudence. 1984. *The John Tradescants; gardeners to the rose and lily queen*. London: Peter Owen.

This work provides portraits of both Tradescants and a genealogy. Discussion of the younger John Tradescant begins in Chapter 9, "A Burial and a Marriage." Chapter 18, "The Tradescants' Plant Introductions" includes many plants from Virginia. Appendix I, "List of Plants Received by John Tradescant 1629-1633" and Appendix II, "Plantarum in Horto Iohannes Tradescanti nascentium Catalogus," both list American plants with their modern scientific names. Appendix III consists of a facsimile reprint of *Musaeum Tradescantianum*, also with modern names added.

MacGregor, Arthur. 1983. The Tradescants: Gardeners and botanists. In his *Tradescant's rarities: essays on the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum, 1683, with a catalogue of the surviving early collections*, 3-16. Oxford: Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press.

Discussion of John Tradescant the younger begins on p. 11. Lists North American plants from the Tradescants' 1656 catalog as well as some other European introductions credited to the Tradescants. Describes the Tradescant memorial at St. Mary at Lambeth.

Tradescant, John. 1656. *Musaeum Tradescantianum, or a collection of rarities preserved at South-Lambeth neer London*. London: John Grismond.

A catalog of the Tradescant's natural history collections. Section XV, "Catalogus Plantarum in Horto Johannis Tradescanti [sic], nascentium," lists the plants cultivated in their garden. Reproduced in both Allan and MacGregor, above.

Welch, Martin. 1978. *The Tradescants and the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum*. Oxford: Ashmolean Museum & Museum of the History of Science.

Mostly concerns the founding of the Museum, with brief mention of John Jr.'s trips to Virginia.

Thomas Walter

b. Hampshire, c. 1740; d. St. Johns, South Carolina, 1789.

Portrait: Rembert, below.

Handwriting: Ewan, below.

Papers: British Museum (Natural History); Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History); Charleston Museum.

Eponyms: *Walteriana* Fraser (Cyrillaceae).

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Goode 1886, IA | Hooker 1825, IIA |
| Stearns 1970, IA | Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA |
| Drake 1876, IA | Pennell 1935, IIA |
| Duychinck 1856, IB | Rogers & Saunders 1984, IIA |
| Elliott 1979, IB | Totten 1956, IIA |
| Garraty & Carnes 1999, IB | Barnhart 1965, IIB |
| Johnson 1957, IB | Desmond 1994, IIB |
| Sterling 1997, IB | Bragg 1910, IIC |
| Appleton's Cyclopaedia, IB | Stafleu & Cowan, IIC |
| Who Was Who in America, IB | Darlington 1843, Baldwin |
| Anon. 1821, IIA | Darlington 1849, John Bartram |
| Barnhart 1909, IIA | Rafinesque 1818, Elliott |
| Barnhart 1917, IIA | Fraser 1789 |
| Brendel 1879, IIA | Graustein 1967, Nuttall |
| Gee 1918, IIA | Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh |

Brainerd, Ezra. 1907. A visit to the grave of Thomas Walter. *Bulletin of the Charleston Museum* 3: 33-37.

Describes the condition of Walter's grave site and supplies the inscription from the stone.

Britten, James. 1921. Thomas Walter (1740?-88) and his grass. *Journal of Botany* 59: 69-74. Brief history of Walter's herbarium with notes on Walter's friendship with John Fraser.

Coker, William Chambers. 1910. A visit to the grave of Thomas Walter. *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Society* 26:31-42.

Vivid description of a visit to Walter's old home and grave-site. Gives a transcription of the grave marker and floristic comments about the site.

Ewan, Joseph. 1979. Addenda on Thomas Walter (c. 1740-1789). *Taxon* 28: 345-346.

Brief report and photocopy of a letter written by Walter, being the only known sample of his handwriting.

Fernald, Merritt Lyndon and Bernice G. Schubert. 1948. Studies of American types in British herbaria, Part IV. Some species of Thomas Walter. *Rhodora* 50: 190-208, 217-229.

A history of Walter's herbarium folio and how it came to reside at the British Museum. Discusses confusion regarding labels and some apparently missing specimens.

Hitchcock, Albert Spear. 1905. The identification of Walter's grasses. *Sixteenth Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 31-56.

A thorough analysis of the grasses in Walter's *Flora* and his herbarium. Lists thirty grasses with discussion "considering the specimens in his herbarium, the descriptions, which are often meager, and tradition as shown by the disposition made of his species by Michaux, Pursh, and Elliott."

- Maxon, William Ralph. 1936. Thomas Walter, botanist. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 95(8).
 Short article written to clear up some misconceptions about Walter, such as past errors regarding the number of his marriages and his date of death. Good bibliography on Walter, "believed to be nearly complete."
- Rembert, David Hopkins. 1980. *Thomas Walter, Carolina botanist*. South Carolina Museum Commission. Museum Bulletin No.5. Columbia: Department of Biology, University of South Carolina.
 Detailed information on Walter's grave and those who have visited it. Also an English translation of the preface to *Flora Caroliniana*. Provides a portrait of Walter, a photograph and map of the gravesite, as well as photos of some Walter type specimens. Lists plants first described by Walter and those that have been named for him.
- Rembert, David Hopkins. 1986. Index to Walter's *Flora Caroliniana* (1788). *Huntia* 6: 129-140.
 An alphabetical index to the genera and species of Walter's *Flora*. The introductory matter discusses Fraser's relations with Walter and the history of
- Small, John Kunkel. 1935. Thomas Walter's botanical garden. *Journal of the New York Botanic Garden* 36: 166-167.
 Brief note on the locale of Walter's botanical garden, reporting plants observed and remarking on the condition of Walter's grave. Doubly interesting because of Small's own close association with the Southeastern flora.
- Thomas, John Peyre. 1946. *Thomas Walter, botanist*. Columbia: Historical Commission of South Carolina.
 Short, informative biography with notes on those who have published accounts of visits to Walter's grave.
- Walter, Thomas. 1788. *Flora Caroliniana : Secundum systema vegetabilium perillustris Linnaei digesta; characteres essentielles naturalesve et differentias veras exhibens; cum emendationibus numerosis; descriptionum antea evulgatarum; adumbrationes stirpium plus mille continens; necnon, generibus novis non paucis, speciebus plurimis novisq. ornata*. London: J. Fraser. Reprinted in facsimile, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Murray Printing Company for the Arnold Arboretum, 1946.
 First American regional flora using the binomial system of nomenclature. Published by Fraser without Walter's knowledge. See Taylor, 1998, cited in Part I, for an English translation of the preface.
- Ward, Daniel B. 1962. The first record of the Fraser Fir. *Castanea* 27: 78-79.
 Suggests that the poorly-described *Pinus Cedrus* Walter may represent the first description of *Abies fraseri*. Walter may have written this description based on specimens collected by Fraser.

Ward, Daniel B. 1962. The genus *Anonymos* and its nomenclatural survivors. *Rhodora* 64: 87-92.

Discusses the thorny nomenclatural problem created by Walter's habit of describing species for which there was no appropriate genus as members of the provisional genus *Anonymos*, rather than supplying them with a full binomial. The epithets thus published were declared illegitimate by the VIIth International Botanical Congress. Twenty-four such epithets are listed and tentatively identified.

Wilbur, Robert L. 1962. The identity of Walter's species of *Anonymos*. *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society* 78: 125-132.

A second, apparently simultaneous, paper on the same subject as the preceding one. Lists, by Linnean class and order, the proper names and synonyms of some of the species treated by Walter under *Anonymos*.

Charles Whitlaw

b. East Lothian, Scotland, 1776; d. 1829.
Herbarium: National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.

Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Mears 1978, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Wilbert 1908, IIA
Desmond 1994, IIB
Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Landreth 1858, Lyon
Graustein 1967, Nuttall, 92-93
Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall
Ewan in Pursh 1979, Pursh

Whitlaw, Charles. 1829. *Whitlaw's new medical discoveries, with a defense of the Linnaean doctrine, and a translation of his Vegetable Materia Medica, which now first appears in an English dress*. 2 vols. London: the author.

A treatise written to espouse the use of vegetable medicines over such poisonous "minerals" as mercury. Includes some autobiographical information, much of which seems very doubtful.

Hannah English Williams

d. Charleston, South Carolina, 1722.

Stearns 1970, IA
Webber 1920, Lord

Smith, Beatrice Scheer. 1986. Hannah English Williams: America's first woman natural history collector. *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 87: 83-92.

This article reviews the correspondence between Williams and James Petiver, the London apothecary to whom she sent her finds. Transcribes in full the only extant letter written by Williams, in which she states that she is sending more snakes, scorpions, and insects, but can send no plants due to the shortage of paper.

Thomas Jarram (or Jefferson) Wray

b. Williamsburg, Virginia, 1781; d. Augusta, Georgia, 1851

Herbarium: Academy of Natural Sciences; Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew

Portrait: Rogers et al., cited below.

Waring 1964, IA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Rafinesque 1836, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Darlington 1843, Baldwin

Ewan in Elliott 1971, Elliott
Graustein 1954, Nuttall
Graustein 1967, Nuttall
Ewan in Nuttall 1971, Nuttall
Barnhart 1934, Schweinitz

See also Nuttall 1834, cited under Samuel Boykin, where Nuttall describes *Coreopsis Wrayi*. "I have dedicated this species thus slightly to commemorate the eminent services rendered by my friend Doctor T. J. Wray, of Augusta, to the cause of botanical science and floriculture" (p. 76).

Hooker, William Jackson. 1831. *Trillium discolor*. Green-flowered Trillium. *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* n.s. 5: 3096-3098.

The species is described from a specimen sent in "a box of rare plants, packed in *Sphagnum*, from Augusta, in Georgia, communicated by our valued correspondent, Dr. Wray, of Augusta, the intimate friend of the late Stephen Elliott, Esq."

Rogers, George A., Beverly H. Frierson, Carolyn J. Winberry, and Cynthia Aulbach-Smith. 1987. Dr. Thomas Jarram Wray (1781-1851): Pioneer botanist of Augusta, Georgia. *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 71(1): 73-94.

Well-documented biographical sketch of Wray which draws abundantly from unpublished journals in the possession of Wray's descendents. Mentions associations with the Lecontes, Elliott, and Baldwin, as well as listing many other friends and correspondents.

William Young, Jr.
(sometimes "Yong")

b. Hesse, Germany, 1742; d. Gunpowder Creek, Pennsylvania, 1785.

Papers: British Museum (Natural History).

Herbarium: British Museum (Natural History).

Eponymy: A *Yuongsonia* is mentioned in Marshall's *Arbustrum Americanum*, and Young himself mentions a *Yongsonia*, which he attributes to Linnaeus. Neither of these names appears in *Index Kewensis*, the *Gray Herbarium Index*, or *Index Nominum Genericorum*. These names apparently refer to *Dionaea muscipula* (see Britten, below).

Stearns 1970, IA
Lanjouw & Stafleu 1954, IIA
Barnhart 1965, IIB
Desmond 1994, IIB

Stafleu & Cowan, IIC
Darlington 1843, Baldwin
Darlington 1849, John Bartram

Britten, James. 1894. Bibliographic notes VII. –William Young and his work. *Journal of Botany* 32: 332-337.

Describes two manuscript volumes in the British Museum: one volume of color drawings of plants and a second volume of specimens numbered to correspond to the first. The title of the former: *A natural history of plants containing the production of North and South Carolina of upwards of three-hundred different species which have been carefully collected. Drawn and coloured from life in the year 1767.* “The impression derived from the above material is that of an uneducated vain self-asserting man; and the few printed records we have of Young confirm this estimate of his character.”

Harshberger, John William. 1917. William Young, Jr. of Philadelphia, Queen’s Botanist. *Torreya* 17: 91-99.

Incorporates findings of the Rhoads book with novel research by Harshberger to give a fairly complete biographical sketch of this little-known botanist.

Tucker, Ethelyn Maria. 1930. Young. “Botaniste de Pensylvanie.” *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 11: 59-60.

Announces the acquisition by the Arnold Arboretum Library of an “almost unique copy” of Young’s work, in fact the copy which Samuel N. Rhodes (see below) discovered in Scotland. Notes a reference in Marshall’s *Arbustrum Americanum* to Young’s work.

Young, William Jr. 1783. *Catalogue d’arbres, arbustes et plantes herbacées d’Amerique. Par M. Yong botaniste de Pensylvanie. Ce catalogue est divisé en deux parties; la premiere contient les Plantes que M. Yong peut fournir aux Européens, soit en graines, soit en plantes. En seconde contient celles qu’on ne pourra se procurer, qu’en les demandant dans d’autres Provinces la V^e. Hérissant, Imprimeur de Cabinet du Roi, Maison & Bâtiments de Sa Majesté.*

An extremely rare work which was generally overlooked until its rediscovery in 1916 by Samuel N. Rhodes.

Young, William Jr. 1916. *Botanica neglecta: William Young Jr. (of Philadelphia) “botaniste de Pensylvanie” and his long-forgotten book, being a facsimile reprint of his Arbustes et Plantes Herbacees d’Amerique published in Paris in 1783 with prefatory account of the author and critical notes by the editor Samuel N. Rhodes.* Philadelphia: the editor.

The editor, who discovered this text bound in with a copy of Marshall’s *Arbustrum Americanum*, believed this to be “the earliest published book, written by an American Botanist and devoted exclusively to American botany, horticulture, and floriculture” (from the editor’s preface), as it preceded Marshall by two years. As it turns out, Young (or Yong) was German, spoiling this claim. Not a true flora, but a list of American plants with their basic horticultural characteristics, often just size and soil preferences.