

Bibliographical Note

Two volumes, Fox's *Dr. Fothergill* and Brett-James' *Life of Collinson*, have been published in recent years that have attempted to do justice to the faithful public service of Collinson in England and the American colonies. Dr. Richard Hingston Fox devotes a full chapter to a discussion of Collinson and Bartram in his *Dr. Fothergill and his Friends*, Macmillan & Co., 1915. In it will be found a list of seeds which Bartram sent to the subscribers, who had been recommended by Collinson. Fox has an excellent bibliographical note at the end of the chapter.

Mr. Norman G. Brett-James made an exhaustive study of Collinson in his work, *The Life of Peter Collinson*; published for the author by Edgar G. Dunstan & Co., and sold at the Friends' Bookshop, Endsleigh Gardens, N. W. 1; 292 pages. There is no date, but there is evidence that it was printed in 1925. In the ten years succeeding Dr. Fox's book, Mr. Brett-James gathered new data. The chief value of Dr. Fox's book is that we see Collinson in the midst of Dr. Fothergill, Dr. John Lettsom, and other brilliant scientists of the period, men not only eminent in some special field, but of worthy character, devoted to the best public interest of their country. For any reader it will serve as a palliative to the memoirs of corrupt politicians and court favorites of the Georges; he will perceive that in the widespread and intense intellectual ferment of the eighteenth century, there were individuals like Collinson, a merchant, Fothergill, a physician, and thousands of others, who, each successful in his special endeavor, attempted to keep the general life and thought in balance. Mr. Brett-James has gleaned more successfully than any other writer from what had been printed about Collinson, and from a perusal of a good many manuscripts that touch in any way upon his life. Little could be found about his early life and education, and almost nothing about his business, except as it appears, now and then, mingled with his gardening correspondence. He corrects three errors that are in the sketch in the *Dictionary of National Biography*: Peter Collinson was not born in Westmorland, but in London; he did not marry Mary Bushell, but Mary Russell, a daughter of a wealthy and well-known Quaker who lived at Ridgeway House, Mill Hill, and to which property Mary succeeded; and although Collinson was not by any means the type of Quaker of the seventeenth century, before the period of quietism developed, he did not surrender his faith; this was indicated by his burial

in a Friends' cemetery in London. The book is not a biography in the sense of a chronological study of the events of his life. The arrangement is far from the best; the notes are run in with parentheses as part of the text, and the index, sadly incomplete, is useless for identifying botanical names. There is an account of the two of Collinson's commonplace books which survive, now in the library of the Linnean Society of London; these contain in addition to notes, rough drafts of letters to friends, and some original letters received from friends. It would be helpful to know if there are in the commonplace books any of the original letters from Bartram, in order to compare them with the rough drafts in *Darlington*. In 1834, the grandson, Charles Streynsham Collinson died, and his library was sold. In the sale catalogue, the books are described as "rare books in natural history collected by Peter Collinson; many of them being presentation copies, enriched with marginal notes, and illustrated with original drawings." *Brett-James* gives only forty-nine titles as illustrative of the whole library. The sale was at Ipswich. There is a copy of the catalogue in the British Museum. This catalogue should be reprinted in full. Appendix A to *Brett-James* is a list of Collinson's contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine*; appendix B is a list of his contributions to the Royal Society; appendix C, already mentioned, of great value to the historian of botanical studies, is the *Hortus Collinsonianus*, "a complete list of all the species known to have been introduced for the first time by Collinson." The author closes with a record of his authorities, most unfortunately, lacking full and identifiable titles, and a review of all the known Collinson manuscripts that he could find; all of which information will be useful to the future student. Since *Brett-James*, there have been printed in the Colden correspondence all the letters of Collinson to Cadwalader Colden and Colden's replies; a rich field for botanical history. *Brett-James* did not know of the Custis letters in the American Antiquarian Society and now printed in this contribution, nor of all the letters to Franklin in the American Philosophical Society library. There is a review of *Brett-James* in the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, volume 23, nos. 1-2, 1926, pages 42-4. This review, taken in part from a review in *The Friend*, London, February 26, 1926, is generally favorable; but is not critical. Various inaccuracies relating to the Quakers are noted. There is another review of the same work by Dr. Francis W. Pennell of Philadelphia, in the *Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Association*, volume 16, no. 2, 1927, pages 89-91. This is a friendly summary of the main points of Peter

Collinson's life. The reviewer notices that the notes have not been properly placed. The last quarter of the review refers to the *Hortus Collinsonianus* (Appendix C) which "is of such scientific interest that one must regret it has not received more careful botanical editing; especially on page 249 in the account of the white cedar; again on pages 258-9, in the discussion of mountain magnolia." Pennell also calls attention to errors in the list of plants introduced by Bartram to Europe in Fox's *Dr. John Fothergill and his Friends*. *Brett-James* does not include in his list of Royal Society contributions, the titles of the letters sent to Collinson, and presented by him to the Society for publication, e.g., the letter of Richard Lewis of Annapolis, of October 27, 1732, printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* no. 429, pages 111-21; also the letters of James Logan to Collinson of November 20, 1735, and October 31, 1737, printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, nos. 440, 441, 444. The student must use *Brett-James* with extreme caution, throughout. On pages 185-6, the author prints the well-known letter of Benjamin Franklin after the father's death to Michael Collinson the son, mentioning the unselfish effort of the father for many years to aid the Library Company of Philadelphia. This brief letter has been compared with the text as printed in Smyth's *Writings of Franklin*, volume 5, pages 185, 186, and the following errors appear: "Library committee" for "Library Company"; omission of the date 1730; "direction" for "directors." Attention must be called to the following work by Brett-James, more carefully prepared and edited than his life of Collinson, and giving more information about Collinson's estate of Mill Hill: *Mill Hill*; London and Glasgow, Blackie and Son, 1938, 166 pages. "This is an attempt to set down the distinctive characteristics and to try and capture something of the background and atmosphere which make Mill Hill different from other schools." Chapter 2, "The setting," is an historical sketch of the village of Mill Hill and the neighborhood, where Collinson lived at old Ridgeway House from 1749 to his death in 1768; of special interest is the plate "Aerial view of Mill Hill," and the map of Mill Hill, showing the historic places in the village.

BARTRAM AND COLLINSON

No exhaustive account of the life of John Bartram has been published. One of the series entitled *Pennsylvania Lives*, by Ernest Earnest, *John and William Bartram, Botanists and Explorers; 1699-1777; 1739-1823*;

University of Pennsylvania Press, 1940, 187 pages, is useful; it is a readable account for the general reader, having little documentation; the author has used the well-known sources; a bibliographical note at the end; there is a chapter on Collinson and Bartram. There is a review of this book by T. K. B. in the *Bulletin of the Friends Historical Society*, vol. 31, no. 1, 1942, pp. 41, 42, in which attention is called to the influence of William Bartram on Coleridge, Wordsworth and others.

The latest contribution on John Bartram is the *Diary of a Journey Through the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, from July 1, 1765 to April 10, 1766* [by] *John Bartram*. Annotated by Francis Harper, Research Associate of the John Bartram Association, Philadelphia. Printed as volume 33, part 1, of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, December, 1942, 122 pages, 22 plates. An exhaustive production, the result of the examination of all the literature on the subject, and of field work beginning in 1933, covering scientific and topographical exploration of the route travelled by Bartram. A choice example of the way a travel journal should be edited, so that every type of reader may be benefited; the text reproduced with exactness, and at the end a section "Geographical, historical and other comments" elaborately and faithfully prepared, and all of this followed by an "Annotated Index," a "Bibliography," and then a "General Index." Those who have had to use *Darlington's Memorials* and similar source volumes of scientific memoirs and travel without indexes will know how to value such an edition of early American travel, with every item of interest so thoroughly and minutely displayed for the user. The editor most appropriately says that "a full and adequate biography of John Bartram has long been a desideratum." With such attainments as displayed in this volume, is not Dr. Harper the one who should undertake such a biography? Dr. Harper has also edited with the same high standard *The Travells in Georgia and Florida, 1773-74, by William Bartram* and issued as Part 2 of volume 33 of the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, in 1943.

An Account of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the First Botanic Garden in the American Colonies by John Bartram; Celebration Held in Philadelphia June Fifth and Sixth, Nineteen Hundred Thirty-one. Published by the Philadelphia Botanical Club, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Issued December 31, 1931, as Supplement to number 12 of *Bartonia*. There are included papers relating to Bartram by Dr. R. H. True, Dr. Witmer Stone, Dr. J. H. Barnhart, Mr. S. N. Baxter, Mrs. E. M. Cheston. The "Bibliography" by Dr.

Barnhart is comprehensive, including full titles of the communications of Bartram to Collinson, who submitted them to the Royal Society. This with additional bibliographical notes gathered since 1931 by Dr. Francis Harper, and published in his recent studies on John and William Bartram provide the student of the Bartrams with a faithful survey of Bartram literature.

In John W. Harshberger's *Botanists of Philadelphia*, 1899, there is a good summary of Bartram's life and achievements, and the best account of his house, garden and grounds and of its ownership to date of publication that the editor has seen, well illustrated with views of the house and garden. The present editor has an extended reference to *William Darlington's Memorials of Bartram [Collinson] and Marshall*, 1849, in the biographical sketch of Collinson, *supra*. The contribution "Dr. William Darlington, physician and botanist," by William T. Sharpless, who edited the *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*, in *Bartonia*, no. 14, 1932, adds much to the available printed information about Darlington; see also Harshberger, *Botanists of Philadelphia*, pages 134 to 143, with portrait of Darlington.

The following entry is from the *Catalogue of Books, Manuscripts, Maps, and Drawings in the British Museum, Natural History*. London, 1903: "Collinson, Peter. An Account of the Introduction of American Seeds into Great Britain" [autograph manuscript, quarto 1766] not identified with any of the manuscript items mentioned by *Brett-James*, unless it is no. 9, page 282: "A list of Seeds contained in each Box sent by Bartram, written in Collinson's own Handwriting," which is in the library of the Herbarium of the British Museum, Natural History.

In his letter to Bartram of December 6, 1763, referring to his two proposals for a peace with the Indians which had been printed in the October *Gentleman's Magazine*, Collinson says "the first paragraph is shamefully printed,—by omissions made unintelligible." *Darlington*, pp. 257, 259.

"The Correspondence of John Bartram with John Clayton, William Byrd II, Dr. John Mitchell, John Custis, and Isham Randolph," taken from Darlington's *Memorials* was printed in the *William and Mary College Quarterly, second series*, vol. 6, pp. 303-21.

Michael Kraus, "Scientific Relations Between Europe and America in the Eighteenth Century" (*Scientific Monthly*, vol. 55, pp. 259-72, Sept., 1942). With many references to Collinson and Bartram.

Letters of John Bartram to Michael Collinson in full, December 17, 1777, and November 11, 1772; and a letter from John Bartram to Peter Collinson, May 20, 1768, not printed by *Darlington*, are in the transcripts in the Library of Congress, from Additional Manuscripts 28727, folios 118-23, from volume lettered, *Letters to Peter Collinson, 1725-1790*, volume 2, British Museum.

"A List of Seeds of Forest Trees and Flowering Shrubs gathered in Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, and New York, by John and William Bartram and sent over last year to their Correspondents being the largest Collection that has ever been imported into this Kingdom." A two-column list of one hundred species (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 24, 1754, p. 65). There is another list of seeds lately imported: "98 species to be had of N. Powell & Co., near Fetter Lane, London" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 25, 1755, p. 82). It is not stated that these seeds were from Bartram.

There is correspondence of Collinson and Bartram in All Souls Library, Oxford. Mentioned in *Journal of Friends Historical Society*, vol. 6, no. 2, April, 1909, p. 62.

"Of the plants constituting the flora of the eastern United States and Canada, perhaps eight thousand of them, barely a half dozen were in cultivation in England before the year 1600. In the next fifty years the number had increased to about fifty, and before the end of the century to about a hundred and fifty. From 1701 to 1734, when Bartram sent his first known shipment, the number had doubled, reaching about 300. From 1736 to the time when the Revolutionary War interrupted the traffic, the number had again more than doubled. This period covered all of John Bartram's active work, and about three hundred and twenty plants were introduced into England from this country during these forty years. Collinson is credited in English records with the introduction of forty; most, but not all, of these doubtless came from Bartram. A far greater number, nearly two hundred, are credited to Philip Miller, at that time the most famous of British horticulturists, who rarely if ever named the original collector of his new introductions from North America. . . . It is but natural to suppose, therefore, that a large proportion of the plants credited to Miller as introducer consisted of collections by Bartram, and if this is true he was probably responsible for the first appearance in the gardens of England of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred of our plants." J. H. Barnhart: *Bartonia*, special issue,

supplement to No. 12, 1931, pp. 27, 28. See also Dillwyn's *Hortus Collinsonianus* in this "Bibliographical Note" for statement of Collinson's introductions.

WILLIAM BYRD AND COLLINSON

Maude H. Woodfin, "William Byrd and the Royal Society," in the *Virginia Magazine of History*, vol. 40, pp. 23-34, 111-23. This is a thorough contribution on the subject, bringing together in one compact article everything that we know of Byrd's relation to the Royal Society. Dr. Woodfin's long and persistent investigation of the life of William Byrd II and her achievement as editor of the *Secret Diary, 1739-1741* have made her especially well-qualified for such a study, which will always be essential for any writer on the influence of British scientists upon the development of natural science in the colonies in the eighteenth century. The reader will find valuable notes on the humming bird, the opossum, and the rattlesnake, subjects of perennial interest among British scientists, and about which Collinson, Custis and Bartram wrote.

COLDEN AND COLLINSON

The following title is important as an item in the beginning of the development of interest in the United States in Colden, Collinson and other botanists: *Selections from the Scientific Correspondence of Cadwalader Colden with Gronovius, Linnaeus, Collinson and Other Naturalists*. Published in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, vol. 44, January, 1843, pp. 85-133. In regard to the *Selections*, it is noted in the preface to the *Colden Papers, New York Historical Society*, vol. 1, 1917, p. ix, that they were taken from the collection of Colden papers in the Historical Society. All of those printed in the *American Journal of Science* are in the six-volume *Collection of Colden Papers* published by the New York Historical Society. In these published volumes there are fifty-five letters from Collinson to Colden, and from Collinson to other correspondents: Benjamin Franklin, one; James Alexander, one; John Colden, one; Earl of Holderness, one; David Colden, one; to Collinson from the following correspondents there are letters, from Cadwalader Colden, twenty-three; Dr. J. Bevis, two; George Graham, one; John Colden, four; Earl of Holderness, one; Jeffrey Amherst, one; on pages 254, 255 and 256 of volume 1 of the *Colden Papers*, the editor prints two news letters, dated London, April 2, 1728, and April 9, 1728, with the caption "From Peter

Collinson?" Both of these letters are devoted entirely to news, and are unsigned and not addressed. If they can be proved to be by Collinson, they would indicate that he may have started correspondence with public men abroad as a news agent, either in connection with his business, or as a friendly gesture toward future gardening letters.

DILLENIUS AND COLLINSON

"His [Dillenius'] drawings, manuscripts, books and mosses were purchased from his executor, Dr. Seidel, by his successor Dr. Humphrey Sibthorp and added to the Sherardian Museum, where they now are." *DNB* under Dillenius. Correspondence of Clayton, Bartram, Collinson, Gronovius, Colden and others might be found in this collection.

DILLWYN'S *Hortus Collinsonianus*

Lewis Weston Dillwyn, *Hortus Collinsonianus*. An account of the plants cultivated by the late Peter Collinson, Esq., F. R. S., arranged alphabetically according to their modern names, from the catalogue of his garden and of other manuscripts. Not published. Swansea, printed by W. C. Murray and D. Rees, 1843, vii, 64 pages. There is a copy of this in the Library of Congress, and in the Library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; Library of Arnold Arboretum; William and Mary College Library. From page iv of Dillwyn; "At Collinson's decease, in 1768, the catalogue which had by himself been bound up with the seventh folio edition of *Miller's Dictionary*, fell to the possession of his son-in-law John Cater, of Beckenham, in Kent, Esq., and there it remained nearly if not quite unknown till 1809, when my late friend Mr. Lambert, gave the short account, of its contents which appears in volume 10 of the *Linnean Societies' Transactions*. It was not, I believe, till about twenty five years afterwards that Mr. Lambert succeeded in obtaining possession of it, together with Mr. Collinson's copies of the sixth and eighth editions of *Miller*, which are also studded with marginal notes and loose memoranda in Mr. Collinson's handwriting and by the sale of his [Lambert's] library, after Mr. Lambert's decease, the three copies became mine." "Mr. Aiton, and his eminent assistants, when the second edition of the *Hortus Kewensis* was published, appear to have been wholly unacquainted with the catalogue [of Collinson] and, [therefore], from other sources of information, have assigned to Mr. Collinson, the first introduction or earliest cultivation of fifty two species, viz:—"

"In the catalogue [as drawn up by Collinson], with few exceptions, no mention is made of the year in which the plants were cultivated"; some before 1752 which is the date when he drew up the catalogue, and then the additions between that time and 1768, the time of his death. Attached to the catalogue were seventeen folio pages, full of desultory memoranda relating to the foreign plants which he imported . . . and then there are many other detached memoranda of other better defined plants. Mr. Dillwyn adds one hundred and nineteen to the fifty-two species first introduced by Collinson, or earliest recorded cultivation in England. *Brett-James* does not always give the dates of introduction into England of the plants listed in the Appendix to his volume, taken from Dillwyn's *Hortus Collinsonianus*. Dillwyn approximates dates, if not certain. *Brett-James* sometimes gives information discovered since Dillwyn published. Proofreading in the list in the Appendix of *Brett-James*' volume was very careless, dates are confused, and some Latin terms misspelled. Dillwyn, page 9, notices omissions in the list of contributions by Collinson in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, printed by Lettsom, and copied by *Brett-James*.

ELIOT AND COLLINSON

Harry James Carman and Rexford G. Tugwell edited *Essays upon Field Husbandry in New England and Other Papers, 1748-1762*, by Jared Eliot. *Columbia University Studies in History of American Agriculture*, No. 1, 1934. This volume includes letters of Collinson to Eliot; pp. 210-19. The index has some references to John Clayton. A review of the work is printed in the *American Historical Review*, vol. 40, 1935, p. 789.

FOTHERGILL AND COLLINSON

John Fothergill (1712-1780), *Some Account of the late Peter Collinson . . . In a Letter to a Friend*. London, printed in 1770. 18 pages. The substance of this account was printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 40, 1770, pp. 177-80. This was also printed in full with a portrait in Sir John Elliott's edition of the *Complete Collection of the Medical and Philosophical Works of John Fothergill*, 1st ed., 1781, and 2d ed., 1782, pp. 607-32; it is there stated that Fothergill's original sketch was "considerably altered by a near relation of the deceased." In John Coakley Lettsom's *Memoirs of John Fothergill*, 4th ed., London, 1786,

there is also a brief memoir of Collinson. In the *London Magazine*, vol. 45, 1776, pp. 2-6, is Fothergill's account, with a portrait, changed and condensed.

Memoirs of John Fothergill, M.D. . . . By John Coakley Lettsom. The fourth edition. London, printed for C. Dilly, 1786 [286] pages. Lettsom prints the "List of Peter Collinson's Communications" to *Philosophical Transactions*, pp. 271, 272, and a "List of Peter Collinson's Communications" to *Gentleman's Magazine*, pp. 273, 274. *Brett-James* uses this list, explains the data briefly, but makes errors in dates, etc., and it is not in such good bibliographic form as Lettsom's "List of Collinson's Communications" to *Philosophical Transactions* and does not include all that Lettsom has. The reprint by Lettsom of Fothergill's *Account of Collinson* is not a good condensation. A very well-executed portrait accompanies this memoir, pp. 261-80.

FRANKLIN AND COLLINSON

In the *Calendar of the Papers of Benjamin Franklin in the Library of the American Philosophical Society*, edited by L. Minis Hays, 5 volumes, Philadelphia, 1908, there are listed twenty-four letters from Collinson to Franklin, one letter to Joseph Breintnall, and one to Capel Hanbury; there is also one letter from Franklin to Collinson.

Benjamin Franklin's Experiments; a new Edition of Franklin's Experiments and Observations on Electricity, edited with a critical and historical introduction by I. Bernard Cohen. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1941; 453 pages. The book is a landmark in Franklin literature. Nowhere else may be found such an exhaustive portrayal of the relation of Collinson and Franklin. The editor refers to correspondence not used before. The circumstances leading up to the publication of *Experiments and Observations in Electricity . . . in Letters to Mr. P. Collinson*, beginning in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, and of the later and more complete forms, have been scrupulously examined, with a consequent clearing up of the confusion that has existed about the different editions. No student of Collinson, of Franklin, or of scientific thought in the colonies, can do without this volume.

MISS GOODWIN'S SKETCH

Miss Mary Francis Goodwin is the author of a sketch: "Three Eighteenth Century Gardens: Bartram, Collinson, Custis," in the *Virginia*

Quarterly Review, vol. 10, 1934, pp. 218-33; this is largely devoted to quotations from letters of Peter Collinson to John Bartram, and from Bartram to Collinson, from Collinson to Cary, to Perry, and to Custis. An agreeably written sketch, based on *Darlington*.

KALM AND COLLINSON

Collinson gave a letter introducing Peter Kalm to Benjamin Franklin. This is printed on page 17 of Adolph B. Benson's *America of 1750; Peter Kalm's Travels in North America. English Version of 1770, from Original Swedish and edited by Adolph B. Benson with a Translation of new Material from Kalm's Diary Notes*; New York, Wilson Erickson, Inc., 1937; 2 volumes. What a pity that an acute observer of nature and man like Kalm did not spend several months in Virginia. We would have received from him a thoughtful and accurate description of the natural history, topography and social life of Virginia. Kalm's *Account of his Visit to England on his Way to America in 1748*, translated by Joseph Lucas was published in London in 1892, by Macmillan & Co.; on pages 66, 67, 87 are references to Collinson's garden at Peckham.

LAMBERT'S *Notes of Collinson*

"Notes Relating to Botany Collected from the Manuscripts of the late Peter Collinson, Esq. F. R. S." and communicated by Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S., V. P. L. S. Read April 18, 1809, in *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*, vol. 10, pp. 270-82. "Being lately on a visit to John Cator, Esq. of Beckenham Place, and looking one day over his library amongst a collection of books left him by his uncle who married the daughter of the celebrated Peter Collinson, I discovered several which had formerly belonged to that eminent naturalist. One of them was his own copy of *Miller's Gardeners and Botanists Dictionary*, the last edition published by the author, with the following note at the bottom of the page: 'The gift of my friend the author to P. Collinson, F. R. S.' This book contains a great many of his manuscript notes relating to the plants cultivated in those days, both in his own gardens and in those of the most celebrated of his contemporaries; with a complete catalogue of the plants he had cultivated in his garden at Mill Hill, and a list of all those which he had himself introduced into this country from Russia, Siberia, America, and other parts of the world; also some original letters from Dillenius, Miller, Bartram, and

others; and a short account of his own life, which appears not to have been known to his biographers. Mr. Cator having obligingly permitted me to take a copy of the whole, I now submit to the Linnean Society those parts which I think most worthy of their notice." A. B. L. Note in the foregoing the reference to "original letters." Also that Lambert submitted not the whole but "those parts." The abridgement on p. 55 in Loudon's *Arboretum*, vol. 1, is only in part in Collinson's own words, about a page and a half quoted from Lambert, and this in abstract form.

LETTERS TO COLLINSON FROM SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS

Letter from Joseph Bonsall, 4-4th month, 1743, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, vol. 42, 1918, p. 220; letter from C. Hanbury Williams, July 16, 1758, in A. A. Locke, *Hanbury Family*, p. 221; letter from Christopher Witt, July 1, 1734, in *Royal Society Guard Books, Letter-Books*, manuscript no. W3157, and transcript in Library of Congress; letter from Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, December 22, 1754, about Braddock's expedition, in *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, vol. 11, pp. 361, 362; two letters from George Seidel about the estate of Dillenius, in G. C. Druce, *The Dillenian Herbarium . . .* edited by S. H. Vines, Oxford, 1907, pp. xxxv and xxxvi. There is a letter to Collinson by Henry M. Goldsborough, June 5, 1768, printed in John Bozman Kerr's *Genealogical Notes of Chamberlaine Family*, published in Baltimore, 1880, 99 pages, which the editor has not seen.

LINNAEUS AND COLLINSON

In Sir James Edward Smith's *Selections of the Correspondence of Linnaeus and Other Naturalists from the Original Manuscripts*, London, 1821, 2 volumes, there are thirty-six letters of Collinson to Linnaeus, one to Hon. I. H. Klein, secretary of the city of Dantzic, and two letters of the Earl of Bute to Collinson. These volumes have so much of early American botany that attention is called to eleven letters of Dr. Alexander Garden of Charleston, South Carolina to Linnaeus, one letter of Catesby to Linnaeus, four letters of John Mitchell of Urbanna, Virginia, to Linnaeus, and the long correspondence, 1755-1774 of Garden and John Ellis. In the preface, vol. 1, p. viii, the editor says "of all the collections, a great proportion remains behind, much of it not less valuable or entertaining than what is here given. . . In the selection now offered to the English reader, the editor has given a preference to the letters of

British naturalists, and to subjects connected with England." There is a hitherto unpublished letter of Linnaeus to Collinson, December 1, 1764 translated by Dr. Ribe, in the *Journal of Botany, British and Foreign*, volume 66, pages 295-7. There is a collection of letters to Linnaeus from Collinson, 1739-1767, in manuscript, quarto, in the British Museum, Additional Manuscripts, ff. 140-2. This title is from a *Catalogue of the Works of Linnaeus . . . in Libraries of the British Museum*. Second edition, London 1933, page 153; not identifiable in *Brett-James*. These may be the same as the thirty-six letters printed by Smith.

LOGAN AND COLLINSON

William Henry Dillingham wrote a *Tribute to the Memory of Peter Collinson with some Notice of Dr. Darlington's Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall*. Reprinted from *Biblical Repository and Princeton Review*, July 1, 1851; Philadelphia, William H. Mitchell, 1851, 37 pages. The author says on page 37 that the letter-book of James Logan, containing copies of many letters to Peter Collinson, is still extant, and a large file of the original letters of [Collinson] is preserved among the archives of the Logan family. In a letter to Thomas Story, dated Philadelphia 8 November 1740, James Logan refers to "my constant correspondent P. Collinson," printed in the *Correspondence of James Logan and Thomas Story*, edited by Norman Penny. Philadelphia, Friends' Historical Association [1927], page 78. The Logan papers are now in the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

MITCHELL AND COLLINSON

On March 11, 1741, Dr. John Mitchell sent Peter Collinson *Nova Genera Plantarum Virginiensum*, to which was prefixed a Latin dedication to Collinson. This was printed in Nuremberg, 1748, 1769. A translation of this dedication is in Herbert Thatcher's "Dr. Mitchell, M.D., F.R.S." *Virginia Magazine of History*, vol. 40, pp. 101-3. See also Note 143.

READ AND COLLINSON

Carl Raymond Woodward, *Ploughs and Politicks. Charles Read of New Jersey and his Notes on Agriculture, 1715-1774*. New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1941. 468 pages. Has several references to Collinson, who was acquainted with the Reads.

SLOANE AND COLLINSON

"The letters of Peter Collinson to Sir Hans Sloane are not found in our collection. We have, however, Collinson items from the British Museum Add. MSS. and from the Royal Society, as follows: Letter of John Bartram to Peter Collinson, May 20, 1768 (Add. MSS. 28727, fol. 118); and a memorial of Peter Collinson to the Duke of Newcastle, Feb. 25, 1757, giving 'Some thoughts on the French scheme, and the importance of the country on the River Ohio to Great Britain' (Add. MSS. 33029, fols. 378-381). From the Royal Society, a letter of Richard Lewis to Peter Collinson, dated Annapolis, Md., Oct. 27, 1732." St. George L. Sioussat, Chief, Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, April 23, 1946. The letter of Bartram to Collinson, mentioned by Dr. Sioussat, is not in *Darlington*.

EARLY BOTANY AND EARLY GARDENS IN VIRGINIA

For the study of early botany and early gardens in Virginia the editor is submitting a few scattered notes, gleaned as he progressed in editing the letters of Collinson and Custis; many others might be included, but the object of this contribution has been not to enter too much into the seventeenth century. There was scarcely a publication about Virginia in the early period that did not have mention of its natural resources, and frequently including its native plants; the most helpful tools in a detailed study of publications in the colonial period about Virginia are the *Trial Bibliography of Colonial Virginia*, by William Clayton Torrence, published in the *Reports of the Virginia State Library* for the years 1908 and 1909; Dr. Wyndham B. Blanton's *History of Medicine in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*, and his history of *Medicine in Virginia in the Eighteenth Century*; the "Select Bibliography of Virginia Flora" in Erlanson's *Flora of the Peninsula of Virginia*, pp. 178-82; and the *Virginia Historical Index* by the present editor under the caption *Plants* and the see-also references thereunder; also the footnotes in P. A. Bruce's *Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*. In the course of this investigation, the editor has observed that little attention has been paid to Henry Compton (1632-1713), Bishop of London, 1675 to 1713 (with an intermission for a time under James II), who was an enthusiastic experimenter in horticulture, and an ardent advocate of botanical study; he was the patron of John Banister whom he sent to Virginia as a minister and botanist; and he was the close friend of James

Blair, the first president of William and Mary College. Compton's powerful social and political influence in the court of William and Mary, whose claim to the throne he had supported most heartily, was a prime factor in securing the charter of William and Mary College in 1693; and it was Compton who became the first Chancellor of the College, that is, its adviser, patron and supporter in England. It was no mean distinction therefore that Blair and the College had such a friend, a man not solely ecclesiastical in his attitudes, but of scientific bent, witnessed by his botanic garden at Fulham, and his encouragement of botanical study.

Agnes Arber, *Herbals; Their Origin and Evolution; a Chapter in the History of Botany, 1470-1670*. . . New edition rewritten and enlarged. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1938. Useful to the student of early Virginia botany for Appendix I: "A chronological List of the principal Herbals and related botanical Works published between 1470 and 1670"; and for Appendix II: "An alphabetical List of the historical and critical Works consulted in the preparation of this Book."

Robert Beverley, *The History and Present State of Virginia*. . . London . . . R. Parker, 1705. Another edition, London, 1722; a reprint of this edition, J. W. Randolph, Richmond, 1855. Four issues in French between 1707 and 1718. A recent edition of the 1705, edited by L. B. Wright, and published by the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Va., 1947. Important is Book 2, Chapter 4, "Of the Wild Fruits of the Country."

Wyndham B. Blanton, *Medicine in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century*. William Byrd Press, 1930. The student of early botany in Virginia will find much of interest in this volume and Dr. Blanton's succeeding volume *Medicine in Virginia in the Eighteenth Century*. Banister's *Catalogue of Virginia Plants* is reproduced in the former in three plates from Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, and the text printed on pages 309-18.

William Byrd, "Letters of William Byrd II, and Sir Hans Sloane relative to plants and minerals of Virginia, 20 April 1706 to 10 April 1741" (*William and Mary Quarterly, second series*, vol. 1, pp. 186-200). William Byrd mentions sending seeds to the Bishop of London [Henry Compton] in his diary, October 14, 1710.

William Byrd, *Natural History of Virginia or the Newly Discovered Eden*, edited and translated from a German version by Richmond Croom Beatty and William J. Mallow, Richmond, Virginia, Dietz Press, 1940. Valuable for its information about plants, especially the

fruits and vegetables with which Byrd had had experience in managing his plantation. Unfortunately lacks an index.

Robert W. T. Gunther, *Early British Botanists and their Gardens Based on Unpublished Writings of Goodyer, Tradescant, and Others*. Oxford, printed by Frederick Hall for the author at the University Press, 1922. Volume I, 417 pages. On page 57 the author refers to a copy of Gerard's *Herbal*, now in the library of the Botanic Garden at Oxford, originally belonging to Dorathie Redmayne (1565-1645), whom he believes to be identical with the mother of John Rolfe of Heacham, and ancestress of those who are descendants of Pocahontas. Her second husband was Robert Redmayne, Chancellor of Norwich. She was buried at the feet of her two husbands in Heacham Church. He quotes from Rolfe family records, by R. W. T. Gunther and A. Gunther, p. 11. "Tradescant's son [John, Jr.] introduced the American cypress from Virginia," p. 328. "Tradescant's Virginia cypresse '*Cupressus Virginiana Tradescanti*' in the 1656 catalogue does not appear in 1634. It is *taxodium distichum*. John Parkinson reported English seedlings in 1640." List of nuts, fruits, and seeds, desiderata to have from Virginia, New England, etc., pp. 369, 370, followed on p. 370 by a "List of seeds imported from Virginia, 1636; Virginia seeds recd from Mr. Morrice 18 March 1636;" the author has a note on Morrice, believing him to be a friend of Parkinson. "George Gibbes' garden lists, undated and 1634. George Gibbes had a garden at Bath which was visited by Thomas Johnson and the Socii Itinerantes on their tour in the west of England in 1634. . . Parkinson has interesting note on Gibbes in his note on a Virginian aster. . . 'We have had scarce time enough to observe it throuwly since we got it from Virginia by the means of Master George Gibbes Chirurgion of Bathe, who brought in his returne from thence, a number of seeds and plants he gathered there himselfe and flowered fully only with Mr. Tradescant,' John Parkinson, *Theatrum*, p. 133," pp. 346, 347.

Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on Virginia*. Written in 1781 and 1782. Many editions. See the answer to Query 6, "A notice of the mines and other subterranean riches; its trees, plants, fruits, etc." In the "Catalogue of trees, fruits, plants," the author says he confines himself to native plants. He adds the Linnaean to the popular names in the list.

Thomas Jefferson, *Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book, 1766-1824, with Relevant Extracts from his Other Writings*. Annotated by Edwin Morris Betts, Assistant Professor of Biology, Miller School of Biology, Uni-

versity of Virginia. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1944. 704 pages. Faithfully and thoroughly edited. A standard reference book on Jefferson and gardening in his period. Includes "Books and Pamphlets on Agriculture, Gardening, and Botany in the Library of Thomas Jefferson," pp. 655-62; also "Bibliography of Original Sources and Books used in Preparation of the Work," pp. 663-6. The excellent index is valuable for comparison of the plants in Jefferson's garden with those mentioned by Collinson and Custis. Beginning in 1778, the *Garden Book* shows that Jefferson was purchasing seeds and plants from the gardener at Green Spring five miles from Williamsburg, the well-known home of the early governor Sir William Berkeley, of the three Ludwells and of William Lee; after 1780, there is no record of an acquisition from Green Spring. The *Garden Book* shows that Jefferson had no dealings with gardeners at Kingsmill, Carter's Grove, Rippon Hall, or Queen's Creek, the large plantations in the Williamsburg neighborhood.

Thomas Johnson, *Mercurius botanicus* . . . London, 1634. An account of a group of apothecaries who made a trip from London including Bath. On July 17, 1634, they visited the garden of George Gibbs [or Gibbes], surgeon of Bath, where they observed one hundred and twenty plants with list. Gibbs had visited Virginia and brought plants and seeds.

H. W. Kew and H. E. Powell, *Thomas Johnson, Botanist and Royalist*. London, New York, 1932. See pp. 80, 81.

John Lawson, *A New Voyage to Carolina; Containing the Exact Description and Natural History of that Country*. . . London, 1709. Same, London, 1714. Same, London, 1718. See the edition reprinted by Garrett & Massie, Richmond, Va., 1937, for the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America, edited by Francis L. Harriss. Lawson's remarks on vegetables, fruits, trees, and crops of North Carolina should be compared with Beverley, Byrd and others.

Alice G. B. Lockwood, *Gardens of Colony and State; Gardens and Gardeners of the American Colonies and of the Republic before 1840*. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons for the Garden Club of America, 1934. 2 volumes. Folio. Elegantly and elaborately designed and executed in typography and contents, not superseded in its comprehensiveness by any later publication. The editor has succeeded in coordinating the many fragmentary, incidental references to colonial gardens with the few detailed accounts that survive. The section devoted to Virginia extends from page 34 to page 109 of volume 2, interspersed with many illustrations, some full page, reproduced from modern photographs and

early prints. She has taken each of thirty-eight estates and presented all the information she could collect from every source. This is the only attempt to construct in one contribution a survey of all that is known on the subject. In the general introduction there is a discussion of the English gardening books that were widely used in the colonies, including, of course, Virginia. The Bibliography which lists the books consulted in the section on Virginia is on pages 428 and 429, shows a wide range of reading, and covers the field of published works thoroughly. Since the notes and references in the section on Virginia indicate the sources which Mrs. Lockwood has used, the student of early gardens is referred to her volume, thus eliminating the necessity of repeating the titles of all her sources here. The colonial garden having been planned with relation to its environment, the volumes recently published discussing the early houses of Virginia will always be helpful; of these the volume by Thomas T. Waterman and John A. Barrows: *Domestic Colonial Architecture of Colonial Virginia*, 1932, and Mr. Waterman's *Mansions of Virginia*, 1946, should be mentioned.

J. C. Loudon, "The trees and shrubs introduced into England in the seventeenth century, according to *Hortus Kewensis* were as follows:" (J. C. Loudon, *Arboretum et fruticetum Britannicum*, vol. 1, pp. 49-52). Includes those introduced by Parkinson, the Tradescants, Wilmot, Evelyn, Chelsea Garden, Bishop Compton, Hon. C. Howard, Duchess of Beaufort, Lord Clarendon.

Max Meisel, *A Bibliography of American Natural History, the Pioneer Century, 1769-1865*. Brooklyn, N. Y., Premier Publishing Co., 1924-1929. 3 vols.

Samuel L. Mitchill, "A Discourse Dec. 6, 1813 . . . embracing a concise and comprehensive Account of the Writings which illustrate the botanical History of North and South America." *New York Historical Society Collections*, vol. 2, 1814, pp. 149-215.

John Parkinson, *Paradisi in Sole. Paradisus terrestris*. London, 1629. Parkinson had read John Smith's writings, and refers to plants from Virginia. This edition has been faithfully and elegantly reprinted by Methuen & Co., London, 1904.

John Parkinson, *Theatrum Botanicum; The Theater of Plants Or an Herball of Large Extent*. . . London, printed by Tho. Cotes, 1640.

A copy of the above was found in the Burlington [N. J.] County Lyceum of History and Natural Science with the inscription "ex Bibilys

J. B. Banister in Virginia 1688" (*William and Mary Quarterly, first series*, vol. 13, p. 289).

Edward Randolph. The following letter of Edward Randolph, Surveyor General of Customs, who was at Jamestown in 1692 and 1693 shows the effort of the English officials to collect American seeds: "Virginia Jan. 3. 1692/93 I send you a paper of seedes of what I found standing in the woods as I returned from New England to this place. There are black Haws of Virginia: some cotton seedes from N. Carolina. and some sena, which the Indians bruise and putting the Juice in warm water to make them vomitt. I have ordered some black walnutts to be sent by the bark by which I send this. Mr. London [Bishop Compton] will try experiments to make them grow. Mr. Banister the chiefe florist being dead here is no man understands the nature of names of the many hundreds growing here different from those in England. . .

Ed Randolph

To Mr. Blathwayt. *Publications Prince Socy. Edward Randolph*, vol. 7, pp. 425, 426.

John Randolph (1727-1784), *A Treatise on Gardening. By a Citizen of Virginia, John Randolph, Jr., 1727-1784*. Reprinted from *The American Gardener of John Gardiner and David Hepburn*. Third edition, 1826. Edited by M. F. Warner. Reprinted by Appeals Press for the William Parks Club, Richmond, 1924 (William Parks Club Publications. Edited by E. G. Swem, No. 2). The "Introduction" by Miss Marjorie F. Warner brings out the few published mentions of kitchen gardening in colonial Virginia. John Randolph, the author, was a son of Sir John Randolph and was Attorney General of Virginia. He was a loyalist in the time of the Revolution and left Virginia for England, where he died in 1784. John Custis' pleasure garden and Randolph's kitchen garden were both south of Francis Street in Williamsburg, and separated by a third of a mile.

Charles Earle Raven, *John Ray Naturalist. His Life and Works*. By Charles E. Raven, Master of Christ's College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1942.

Eleanor Sinclair Rohde, *The Old English Gardening Books*. . . London, Martin Hopkinson & Co., Ltd., 1924, 144 pages. Bibliography confined to the gardening manuals of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, pp. 115-39.

W. M. Smallwood, *Natural History and the American Mind*. Columbia studies in American Culture, edited at Columbia University, New York. Columbia University Press, 1941. An extensive bibliography of manuscripts and printed works, pp. 356-424.

John Tradescant (1608-1662), known as the younger, *Museum Tradescantianum; or a Collection of Rarities, Preserved at South Lambeth, near London*. . . Printed by J. Grismond, 1656. 10, 179 pages. Reprinted at Oxford, 1925, but pages 74 to 178 omitted. According to Brown's *Genesis of U. S.*, p. 1032, John Tradescant, Jr., was in Virginia in 1637, observing the resources of Virginia and collecting plants.

Edith Tunis Sale, *Historic Gardens of Virginia*. Compiled by the James River Garden Club, edited by Edith Tunis Sale, Richmond, Va., 1930. 376 pages. Largely confined to description of the gardens as they are today. In each instance where there is surviving evidence of the original garden, mention is made of it.

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