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Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
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Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
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The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

An 17

(17) III

Jew etc.

copy of documents of NP?
Es Jew pp 110-12

Botanical Institute for Botanical Documentat

PRINTED MATTER



Documents about Nehemiah

Mrs A. Ashby Jew, Chesham Street

52, Huntington Road,

Cambridge.

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205



Dear foot 1
14 58
about grew etc
(Huntingdon)

Mrs. Edwards letter

Mrs. A. Arber M.A.
52 Huntingdon Road,
CAMBRIDGE.

Letters etc about
N. Chermack + Mary Green
+ Mrs. Edwards letter
(The handwriting is very good - see N. 5)

R. M. Brooks
Pomology Division
University of California
Davis, California



Letter for Rev W Broadbent
Academy of the Suffolk County, Va old meeting
House on crest in 1717. Henry Sampson
dated in 1700

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Professor Agnes Arber
52 Huntington Road
Cambridge, England



V.L.
 Letters for Rev. T. R. Hume-Haycock (incl. copy of
 my journal - caption) + James accounts of distribution
 Christ Church Newgate St.

+ Rev W. Broadbent
 (separate envelopes)

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Dr Agnes Arber

52 Huntington Rd

Cambridge

rather documents done
 few

Orders should be addressed to:—

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Amia My

"For as the World, taken together, is Nature's Shop;
so the Principles of Things are her Tools, and her Materials.
Wherefore, as it speaks the goodness of a Shop; so the
Perfection of the Universe, that it is furnished with many
Tools wherewith, and many Materials whereupon to work.
And consequently, that Philosophy beareth best its own
name; which doth not strain all to two or three Principles,
like two or three Bells in a Steeple, making a pitiful
Chime: but tryeth to rise up to Nature's own Number, and
so to ring all the Changes in the World."

5 Nehemiah Grew,

The Anatomy of Plants 1682.

p 223

TELEPHONE R27701: GERRARD.

Royal College of Physicians,
Ball Mall East, S.W.1.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"MEDICINA", PHOENIX, LONDON.

28th January, 1931.

A267

Mrs. Agnes Arber,
52, Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge.

Madam,

I regret that we have no photograph at all of Sir Thomas Millington's portrait by Kneller. We have, however, an engraving by Woolnoth after Kneller, which is a replica of our picture. This engraving is one of the plates to Thornton's Sexual System of Linnaeus. The Harveian Librarian is pleased to grant you permission to have this engraving photographed at your own cost. If you wish to have this done will you kindly communicate directly with the College Photographer,

Miss Margaret Blake,
112, Crouch Hill,
London, N.8,

who will carry the work out here.

I feel sure ~~that~~ a photograph of the engraving will be quite suitable for your purpose, as it is a good print.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Bishop
Asst. Librarian.

Dist. Nat. Hist.

Sampson, H (1629? - 1700

Nonconformist minister - doctor / medicine
In 1650 - presided by his college (Pembroke) & the archdeaconry of
Framlingham in Suffolk. vacated by the request of R. Rich
Joultie. After Joultie was replaced in 1657 he
continued for some time & preached privately in Framlingham &
founded an independent congregation when state exists (was unitarian)

Jew P. Nat. Hist.

Mr Lang Colewen's ms notes:

"The culpa communis of Jews & his contemporaries was
to assume as to measure of long tract is redemptive &
Semitic Imaginability.
How a Jew or Jew status daughter."

Cherub Jew, Cambridge

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Mulholland. Baileger on in Den Nat. Hist.
Lent's Antiquary in Vol. Life - 7000 at 4
Chart. ⁱⁱ 1243. I have lost the
up. ~~the~~ speaks favorably of Mulholland's inaugural
lecture * April 1676 in the Secular Proficiency,
[I guess he may have held down stonery in
I do not suppose any record exists. B.A. May 21 1671]

* I figure to be impressive, but surely not "well
commended".

X. R.C. 33. 21 (4 iflu
Wing)

The worthy doctor J. J. Jewell's Account of his
Excellent Brother-in-law.

Howe, J (1812)

3

p 391

He speaks of his father as "the very reverend Doctor & Medical
Jewell, Coventry."
writes enthusiastically, his language.

As a work of T. Parker when he edits, he speaks of as
(in text)

"a golden book, with golden epistles, his own prefixed &
it is better than many a green deal of weight in a lute room."

Jewell's account. 1 *tenness*
(see above)

Minute W (1878)

34

from inscribed by name to Album Studiorum
of Leyden 6th July 1671 by then 30 years of age.

"1671. Jul. 6. Nchemius Jun Varovicensis Anglus
30 M. Cand."

Perkins Hall. BA 1661. His not known when
when he took his degree, but it may have been Leyden
when he studied.

Made FRS. 30 Nov 1671

At suggestion of J. Wilkins, Jun appointed in 1672
to newly created office of "Custodian of Society of the
Astronomy of Plans."

to go on
He was given 50 lb of sulphur & magnesie for
to prepare notes.

He gives to ^{Phyllogie} also volume of "The Idea of the
History of Plans, together with treatment of the
Plans presented upon Road" 1673 as well as to class.
I think this number a mistake.

From HESTER LYNCH PIOZZI (MRS. THRALE). By James L. Clifford. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS,
LONDON: HUMPHREY MILFORD.

As Mrs. Piozzi approached her eightieth birthday, and by this she meant the day on which, according to our reckoning, she would be seventy-nine years old, she became more and more determined to make the celebration one of the most spectacular of her entire life. Six months ahead invitations were dispatched to 'all parts of the world', and throughout the year 1819 the coming party was uppermost in her mind. To conserve strength, and build up new vigour, she spent the summer first at Clifton and then at Weston-super-Mare.

On January 27, 1820, the great day arrived. A company of over six hundred persons gathered at the Assembly Rooms for a concert, ball, and supper. After her health was drunk to a round of cheers, Mrs. Piozzi opened the ball with Sir John Salusbury, and danced 'with astonishing elasticity' until early in the morning. Yet the next day her callers found her 'mirthful and witty as usual', and she delightedly wrote in her diary, 'Lysons called, surprised to see me up—and at Breakfast at 10 o'clock'.

Hemby, A (1852)

Earlier
Program
Century
of the
present

5

mid nineteenth century Phil. Trans paper on Victoria region,
contains hand-drawn by poor, present material, but showing
by late additions - illustration & description in green

The same ~~comparative~~ tendency to make comparisons in
animal structures esp. p 280 "the outer casing of the stem
consists of a thick layer of very spongy substance, composed
wholly of fine cellular tissue, forming the boundaries of
intercommunicating canals, very near usually in form &
arrangement the canals & cellular tissue occur between
muscles, etc. in tubular animals."

p 281

~~He~~ ^{He} refers to wood as fibres of vascular bundles
He describes bundles as found exclusively of vessels &
large size secondary cellular tissue, + ^{tracheids} tracheids in these bundles

p 282

then says "no analogue to wood or liber"

Proportion is less informative than many of Green's

P. Munder A (1868) deducts his work &
"to the man - Munder to Ryd house, London."

6

Schleiden gave a ^{wrong} account, the fact that
Malpighi's submission of his *Anatomie Plantarum* to
Ryd house by him is apparent than Malpighi had already
sent this work to R.S. in 1670, ^{that few was secret?}
Account on the book. Schleiden. *Grundrissen der wiss. Bot.*

3 Aufl. 1844. T. I p 215

p6. malpighi
in a letter for better Oldenburg ^{malpighi} pulled in Malpighi's work,
we find for first letter than Malpighi sent his five works on
Anat. Munder to for Oldenburg & Oldenburg on Nov 1, 1671

A letter for Oldenburg & Malpighi makes it clear that
Nehemiah Grew's work "on Anatomy Veg. began

ready to print in printed form simultaneously to
Malpighi's manuscript.

Grew's work was sent to Malpighi in England,
in translation in Latin as he could not read English.

p7. The order of prints of Grew's work had been May 1, 1671
also definitely says in his autobiography

p7 Malpighi
he sent his MS to R.S. in 1671

PS
Grew's work was pulled in dated manuscripts, but
Malpighi's "1675" & 1678 & the whole work in 1686
& the posthumous work in 1697 [look up this of his autobiography]

Look up Biech's History of R.S.
The date of Malpighi's work can be determined from his correspondence
with Oldenburg.

Anatomia plantarum idea reach London Dec 1671
Anatomia plantarum Pass Prima Aug 1674 (May 1 sending)

These two were printed together by R.S. in 1675
Anatomia Plantarum Pass secunda 1675

P. Mender cont + p12
 p. 5.
 See of Mender frs pulled :-
 1672 Anony Veg Bras } before Malpighi
 - Roots } Par I (un int
 1672-3 - Stems } before Malpighi's I Dec read
 London.
 1673-4 Leaves } before Malpighi's Par II
 1676 Plaves } reached Lunder
 Nov. 9 1677 (= no seed)

7

p12
 Curvica notes ~~in~~ in his Histoire des Secures Naturelles,
 treat frs in a preface & his work mentions that he
 began work on anatomy plants in 1669, before
 Malpighi's died; on anatomy from Malpighi's work occupied
 in animals.

p12
 Malpighi's account of elementa / seed came into
 hands of R. Socy long after he had revised frs's work
 in the same subject

p11
 frs does not mention Malpighi's Par secunda (publ 1679)
 in the preface to the 1682 work

A.A. Apr-17.40.
 The date of P. Mender's work is that he makes no attempt to
 compare frs & Malpighi's actual work in either Dec had frs
 work ~~infrum-acta~~ infrum-acta on the date of appearance rendered possible, did
 - far occur. He content himself in recording the date as
 which to various dates frs's work were read before R. S., & (as some
 cases) added or printed; & these dates are when a year past &
 Malpighi's work reached the R.S. But this is not enough, since
 as of frs small work being published before any of Malpighi's
 work read to R.S., date is 2-3? months were
 passed that he might have seen Malpighi's idea of treasure Plantarum.
 frs's 1682 work was published the to date of Malpighi's work
 was available. The 2: 3 books was to would I dec

(P. Menden)

Since he had not used his 1st book, & since we can scarcely
regard ~~as~~ ^{as} an adoption of Malpighi's title — (he used
this also in his ~~2nd~~ 1682 edit. Malpighi had no
figure, so the illustrations in figures 1st 3 late books are
necessarily unaffected by Malpighi.

Most of 1682 illustrations in the earlier books, see if they
show any trace, improvement due to Malpighi's influence.]

uses the word parenchyma "repeatedly."

Gleson p 4

Has many heads is "Subjectum ejus sensu
minus laxo"

40

9

Pt.

Potest subjectum Anatomiae sumi laxa
admodum (angustiore tamen, minusque
impropria, ~~quam~~ ^{quam} prius) significatione; nempe
ut sit corpus omne, quod conformationem
aliquam, sive variam ~~partem~~ partium
compositionem obtinet. Duo sensu res
artificiales Anatomiae notioni substanti
possunt; nimirum automata, quarum partes
et ab invicem sejungi, et denique inter se
componi queunt. Plantae quoque in hunc
sensum veniunt; varia enim partium textura,
et differentia ⁱⁿ constant. ex procul dubio in illis

(inferiores licet ordinis) rebus, ex eminentis
operam impendere, quam in transcribendis (ut
saepe fit) aliorum laboribus; inutiliter
aetatem transigere. Quippe hoc pacto, ignavarium
apum more, aliena duntaxat alvearia
expilamus, nihilque bono publico adjicimus.

ex accurate earundem dissectione, utiles valde
observationes nobis exurgerent; praestaretque

Glisson, F. Anatomie Hepatis. London. 1654.

p. 4

Plantae quoque in hunc censum veniunt; variâ enim partium texturâ, et differentiis constant: et proculdubio ex accurata earundem dissectione, utiles valdè observationes nobis exsurgerent; praestaretque in illis (inferioris licèt ordinis) rebus examinandis operam impendete, quam in transcribendis (ut saepe fit) aliorum laboribus, inutiliter aetatem transigere.

Plants also come under this heading [of possible subjects for anatomical study], for they agree [with animals] in the varying structure and diversity of their parts; and doubtless from accurate dissection of them, extremely useful observations ~~will~~ ^{could} accrue to us; and it would be better to devote one's energies to the examination of these matters ^{things of less} - though uselessly, they may be of a lower order - than to pass one's life, as often happens, in transcribing the labours of others.

vetted by DSR
Nov 23.40.
alter things "Gibberts"
3 lines found as they
stand after DSR and
seen v. A.A.

Haller, A von (1771)

Vd I p 56x

Dents dens. Days: 1676 Nov 5

"~~Vu ingenios~~^{bit} analysis, his vel.

"Vu ingenios et accurate instrumentis ~~et~~ vicium
adjuvantibus usus, in anatomic plantarum novam
sibi viam paravit, et exemplum haec sui laboris
Compendium dedit.

21st Dec 1674
p 486 Paris, the Comp. Acad, Tours

11

"As there hath been a very happy concurrence of these
two Eminentely learned persons, Syon Malpighi, and
our present Anatomist, Dr. Grew, both Fellows of the R. Society,
in making & establishing their ingenious & accurate
Beginnings concerning the Anatomy of Plants, & thereby
giving a new County of Philosophy."

Letter for Grew & Malpighi ~~dated~~ Jun Bot 1682
Ips'tor spirits, I myself as one "who have
benefited from them [Malpighi's works] &
am very proud to be so "benefited" by
the works of Malpighi of "the great and our work
is pleased you to return my work"
I must now be for leave of spirit & thank for
Malpighi's work.
I must now be for leave of spirit & thank for
Malpighi's work.

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be consulted
"Proceed, my learned Sir, in the things you
have so excellently begun, strive to bind us + present
men with my own honorable memory.
Your most affectionate
Richard Grew

London, 5th March, 1672.

the letter must be.
copy

[^{said de} Poir J E Smut] - Rees's Cyclopaedia

"the first & most universal vegetable anatomy & physiology of the country"

He was by way of Parthenon, his father being taken to Limerick, & on to change of 6th kind form of religion, to a restoration of Church (11), he was sent to study in some foreign university.

Lesson de Hépate Chap I. "to anatomy of plants is hitherto as an unexplored, but very promising, line of study for practical discovery."

see Haller's Bubl. Bot.

"scarcely any thing relative to vegetable anatomy is left untouched."

Winn & Chambliss's Journal of Botany.

Meyer E. - Jensen C (1867)
 Albertus Magnus in Thomas & spino

lib IV Cap III § 114 pp 265-6

Inveniuntur autem duo genera spinarum in
 plantis: Sunt enim spinae, quae ex profundo plantae
 educuntur; ... Sunt etiam quaedam spinae, quarum
 bases non profundatur in corpus plantae sed flat
 super corticem, quasi extrinsecus adhaerens
 plantae; (Sicut rosae or an example of latter)

[my own copy]
The Anatomy of Vegetables Begun. With a General Account
of Vegetation Famed to us.
London, Printed for Spence Hickman, Printer to the
R. Court, at Pose in S. Pauls Church-yard, 1672

Ordered to be printed at a meeting, the Council of the
R. Court. Nov. 9. 1671 Royal Court

The first page of the title page: "To the Royal Honourable
& Most Excellent the President & Members of the Royal Court,
The Following Discourse I do most Humily Present By John
Antwoine Nechemiah friend.

The dedication follows To the Royal Reverend John Lord Bishop of
Chester.

Speaks of both of Nature ^{Magnum dat} "by which in part God
reads the World his own Definition."

He will neither appraise his own work nor let others
appraise it — but perhaps of the 300 years coming to
come has come when his inventions may be derogated.
"how far I have gone, I neither judge my self,
nor leave it to any one else to do it; because no man knows
how far we have yet to go, or an capsule of four. Nor is
there any thing super stares & stint the growth of
knowledge more, than such Determinations, rather is
speak a conceit than only."

He generally associate Jeris name erecting with
the beginnings of microscopic anatomy, but is not to be remembered
It is when not
presently microscopic

to see this was not his ^{primary interest in} idea in the first place. He writes: - (1870) 15
 Only in some places, chiefly in the Third Chapter, is his book
 in the help of glasses; therein, after we had finished the whole
 Compendium, some Observations made by two Ingenious & learned
 Person Mr. Hook, - Vally Member of the Royal Society, my
 most Honoured Friend, & by his communication to me were
 super-added: to which some other do Microscopical, &
 my own, which his gave me the occasion to make.

He says to see the work & study the subject as far as
 to "begin, & so proceed till they end gain, in the
 seed." Now, though he says he urges them "then
 they confine not their Enquiries to one loose (to) ear; but
 make them in several Seasons, wherein the Parts of a
 Vegetate may be seen in their several Etates." His further
 argument is "that they neglect not the Comparison Anatomy;
 for some things are better seen in one estate, so in one
 Vegetate than another." Comparison anatomy of myriads.

Confuse
 the
 history
 must
 study

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~~The contents~~ ^{or analysis}
 Each chapter has a table of contents
 Quoted for Cl. Gleanings in the Anatomy, to have
 procedubus = without doubt
 Refery ~~to~~ anatomical treatment of plants -
 "procedubus ex accurate earundem dissectione,
 ut articulo valde Observaciones nobis exurgunt.
 ut in dubio fun accurate dissectione & tractatione, & ceteris
 useful Observaciones would arise."

see handling DSR
 noted by p. 9B

Chapter I (1672) begins:-

Being a speck of Vegetables; & as far as I suspect & consequent Reason may conduce to enquire into the usefull Constitutions and Uses of their several Parts; I chuse the method which may be most advantageu^s in what we have to say ~~here~~ hereon: And ^{then} the method of Nature her self, in her continued Series of Vegetations, proceeding from the Seed sown, & the formation of the Root, Trunk, Branch, Leaf, Flower, Fruit & last of all, of the Seed also sown again; all of which we shall see to come under particular specks of.

The Essential Constitutions of the said Parts are in all Vegetables the same; thus for Dissection, some are more convenient; & a seed) shall chiefly intenc. And finally of all, for the seed we chuse to great favour - Beans."

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A definite ~~idea~~ ^{idea} of the structure of Beans in a dynamic idea of trace in the ^{structure} of Beans in a dynamic scheme for the seed & the seed gain Course of life history.

p 6 He gives detailed account of Bean when he designs to his coat & former (micropyle) as the point of radicle, which he designs to be attached near (p 4)

p 7 He gives to name radicle ^{to the point} under to ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point}

p 8 He gives to name ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point}

p 9 He gives to name ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point}

Radicle ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point}

mi. does piece - ...

formed, ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point} ^{the point}

Trunk.

p 10 He design'd to epideris "cuticle"; covering the bean embryo, for the seed coat. "This Cuticle is not only spread upon the convex & Levies (i.e. the lower face, & chylid), but also upon their Flats (i.e. the upper face) & also upon the Radicle & Plumbe, & so on the whole Bean.

pg 1672 cont
 note the ~~parts~~ ^{parts} of the colylides of "the Green-Sandwich-Bear"
 — "two extraordinary small Plumae" ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~into~~ ^{into} ~~them~~ ^{them} these
 lateral buds differ (to bud) to main shoot "in nothing save
 their size" — so these regions to essential identity share the
main is lateral.

p11
 From 5 articles within 5 articles he ~~calls~~ ^{suggests} the word parenchyma
 "the Part throughout which the inner Body ... is disseminated;
 of whose reason I call it the Parenchyma."

Bartholinus gives this as ~~meaning~~ ^{derivation} :- (Παρεγχύμα,)
 from "besside", used by Greeks, — since his time — as "furthermore"
 p110 The Parenchyma of the leaf, which belongs to Veins, & as "furthermore"
 p12 of the needle, fills all up the vein, "hath some similitude to the
 Petiole, while Sappy."

p12 The Parenchyma of the Bean, is bits essential substance,
 as the same in Radicle, Plumae & Plumae

p13
 He describes where it is not, in ^{an unfulfilled language,} another Body, of
 cell + vascular system of the bean as "another Body, of
 an essentially different substance, embosom'd [in the
 Parenchyma]: Such may be found, not only in Radicle &
Plumae, but also in the lobes themselves, & is in the
 whole Bean.

This inner Body appears most plain & conspicuous
 in cutting the Radicle alternate, & so proceeds by
 degrees towards the Plumae, though both end is unmett
 in a large & straight Trunk.

The idea of v. system ^{not} & stem as a continuous
 state, the idea of ^{examine} structure by
 means of serial transverse sections.

In the Lobes, being as there in so very small preparation, 'tis difficultly seen, especially toward their Veins; & w^{ch} water sharp Knife you smoothly cut the Lobes of the Bean above, divides small Spectes, of a different Colour from that of the Parenchyma, standing therein all along in a Line, may be observ'd; And Spectes are the Terminations of the Branches of the inner Body.

For the inner Body, as it is existent in every Organical part of the Bean; so is it, with respect to each part, more regularly distributed. In a good part of the Radicle 'tis one entire Trunk; toward the Basis thereof, 'tis divided into three main Branches; the middlemost runs directly into the Plumbe; the other two on either side after a little space, pass into the Lobes; where the said Branches dividing themselves into other smaller; & these into more, & smaller again, are terminated toward the Veins of each Lobe; in such manner the said inner Body being distributed, as beens in each Lobe, a true & perfect Root

[Mucosa] & true root of Vascular system the Cylinders to stand at first place, but when one comes to the end of the funicle of the vas - or cylinder & does supply for the Cylinders from them into the plumbe, just as the funicle of root in flower parts & does ~~supply~~ ^{supply} for soil pass it on to the shoot)

pp 15-16 The "Second Root" cannot be "excarnated" (dissolved in body) as can the vessels, an animal, but by delicately prying off "very thin Shives" for the

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see next page

surface of the cotyledon, some of its veins will be revealed in some good dissection & entrenchment: (1672) 19

p 17
He recommends the found seed as an example in which the whole Seminal Root, not only its Main Branches, but also the Sub-divisions & Invasculations of the lesser ones, are without any dissection, upon the separation of the Lobes, in their concave parts immediately apparent.

p 18 - 19
Seminal root - I must stress the idea that the vascular system of the cotyledon is a "seminal root" comparable with the "Plum-Root" & says that the parenchyma is related to the Seminal Root as the muscle is to the Plum-Root. This is a fair comparison but he should logically have included leaves in cotyledons, since the vascular system of a young leaf will be compared with that of a young root. Modern gestalt morphology is a young seed & this part is near to the physiology

p 21 The idea about the ferment- is based upon physiology analogies in fermentation. with process, the ferment in seeds may now be understood. He thinks that seed coats serve as barriers or fermentary liquor, & that they do filter - modify to enter liquid: the foramen interest has very much to be compared with the bony hole of a barrel.

Apt to receive has "short nose Root", it is now time for the Plume to seize out of its Claysters, ferment too: In order to receive its new feed for the Root & will laudable - sufficient aliment.

p27

He points out that some cotyledons of great
in size during germination, but some, as corn, not
underground. Here there are not two lobes, but one
entire "Milk Body" p28.

He goes to "describer leaves" of epigeal cotyledons
& points out that they are "the very lobes of the Seed, divided,
expanded, & thus advanced."

He gives a series of observations & shows that this is so -
to us it may seem a glimpse of the process, but the laborious
proofs needed in the ~~text~~ seventeenth century.

p30-31

He concludes that it is the relatively narrow, short
lobes, & seed develop into the dissimilar leaves which
are very broad & long. "The Quercus" he says
"answers it self: For dissimilar leaves, of two very reasons
are so thin, because so very broad & long; as we see many
things, how round they are extended in length & breadth, so must
they lose in depth, a few more than thin; such is the
befalls the new effoliated lobes. ... and for the same manner
wherein the Seedling Root is branched in them, the amplified
cannot be in thickness, but in length & breadth. for at depth in v.s.

Here he recognizes the problem of relative growth & also
the way - what, then the vascular system is laid down,
it sets a limit to the possibilities of further form development.

pp 36-7

He says that in descent the part of radicle as a much one
in those, the main root as the part of the foot, in those, the
old man. into - Continues for seed & mature dynamis
plant, as for embryo and mature animal parts
(see over)

He forms an ^{p37} ~~am~~ ^{am}, funicular, ^{to} "that" ^{is} ^{expressed} ^{the} ^{cuticle} ^{of} ^{the} ^{seed} ^{1672/21}
which is ~~spread~~ ^{spread} over the Lobes of the Seed, the "developed"
fun ^{to} ^{enclose} ^{the} ^{Radicle} ^{becomes} ^{to} ^{form} ^{the} ^{'developed}
root.

The parenchyma of the seed becomes the
"Embryal Body" of the root.

^{p38}
This view of cellular structure is not of course complete, & he
compares the cortex to "a most expander four-walled
Sponge."
Filices ^{to} Hemianthus ^{mon} ^{to} ^{Sparg.} Hortense

^{p39}
The cortex is bulky ~~is~~ ^{is} ^{regarded} ^{as} ^{the} ^{prime} ^{Part} ^{of} ^{the}
e.g. in "Cyperus" Asparagus etc, it is "therefore taken
for the prime Part; such, though, as to medicinal use it is;
for, as to the private use of the Plant, not so."

Distinct ^{between} ^{the} ^{plants} [&] ^{the} ^{man's}

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~~He~~ ^{He} ^{regards} ^{the} ^{Embryal} ^{Body} ^{of} ^{the} ^{root} ^{is} ^{regarded}
as formed from ^{the} ^{united} ^{Seminal} ^{Robts} ^{of} ^{both} ^{the} ^{lobes}
Recognized ^{to} development ^{of} ^{the} ^{vascular} ^{system} ^{of} ^{the}
seedly ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{material} ^{plants}.

^{p40}
He notes & classifies (texture) the regions of the vascular system in root as
compared with the cortex, he requires the existence of what we
now call ^{to} ^{versed} ^{the} ["] ^{per} ["] ^{for} ["] ^{with} ["] ^{pores} ["]. These
he says can be recognized
afterward the young Root of a Tree, shield up again to
light. ^{This} ^{is} ^{probably} ^{the} ^{first} ^{mention} ^{of} ^a ^{transverse}
section ^{made} ^{by} ^{transverse} ^{section} ^{of} ^{the} ^{root} ^{made} ⁱⁿ ¹⁶⁹⁹
^{by} ^{Werner} ^{(see} ^{Werner} ¹⁶⁹⁹⁾ ^{(see} ^{Werner} ¹⁶⁹⁹⁾ ^{(see} ^{Werner} ¹⁶⁹⁹⁾

^{p41}
He describes the state of root ^{as} ["] ^{woolly} ^{like} ["]. slender Wyer
a "Nerve" ^{to} ^{the} ^{parenchyma}.

(pp 42-3) McDulley Rays

From dissecting a Root, we find that the Cortical Body doth not only enclose the Lignous, but is also wedg'd, & many pieces inserted into it; when the said inserted pieces make not a mere Indenture, but transmit & shut themselves quite through as far as the Pith; such in a term Slits cut through the Root, as so many lines drawn for the Circumference toward the Center, thus to connect.

See Eames. Mac Daniels p 235. not to explain 1 with his layer & more abundant rays than that of steers.

Silva Lantana p 490 The medullary rays ... & cut for the meshes between the lignous bundles, which run in a circular course around the core. (The 2 speak of steers) p 517

The main mass of the Tunip is formed of the chiefly parenchymatous wood, but the central portion is not more than 1-2 mm thick

pp 44-5. Descri. Med rays "being enarch'd, the Lignous Body, between length & breadth, is thus disposed into Braces or Osculations. Between these several shottings of the Lignous Body thus osculated, the Cortical shottings, & can be also osculated severally Base of Brace, that (then) call the Insertions so fram'd to effect.

These Osculations of the Lignous Body, & so the interception of the Insertions of the Cortical, are not to be observed by the traverse cut of the Root, but by taking off the Barque, in the Cortical Body.

newest for tangential sections

The gross picture of Tunip shewing the interlaryng xylem separated by the newest for tangential sections. T.S. when to tangential section better the rays. Fig d. the description

Plate I fig 12 of to Anatomy Roots 1673
"A slice of the thick level Root of
Iris tuberosa" (i.e. to the same) when he
shows the cortex central cylinder & scattered
concentric bundles each with thin central "pith" as he
calls it, as seen with the naked eye.

"the appearance...; the Corked Wood being shepp'd off, is a c
 piece of close-wrought Network, filled up with the Invasions
 of the Corked Body."

1672 10 23

P49

Tuneps Turnep

"By reason of the wide circumference...; so the finer
 Concoction & Assimilation of its Sap; turnep which is
 more del Trunks is c dry & harsh Pith, here proves c
 tender & pleasant meat."

[He calls them we call parenchyma wood, pith]
 but this is a c smother wood of the for a ;
 In the Roots of very many Plants, as Tuneps, Carrots, &
 Etc. the Lignous Body, bends its main utinar Ring, hath
 Dues of its osculated Fibres dispersed throughout the Body
 of the Pith Remond's account - this kind

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T.S. bundle!
 Ius germania
 rhizome (4+ar)
 bundles are
 incomplete concentric
 xylem surround
 phloem happens
 on one side

Fibres in the Roots of these
 Concave, each of them in their
 convexity c very small Pith; the right
 in transverse, laid in c wonder of c
 within glasses be obtain'd.
 concentric bundles in Trunk!

De Bay p 33, speaks of present / I is germania
 in phloem inward in the rhizome / I is germania
 The bundles are in fact incomplete, c amphixylic (xylem
 surround phloem on one side) but sections radially
 bundle Sept 21.40. Examined to cut surface when dry in fluid double

grows under phytolys. Desuly to vegetate, c seedly
 (p 52) (The Sap) being body'd in the Corked Body
 moderately loose of c circular form; the upper will be a
 some fermentation. The Sap fermenting, c separate Part
 will follow; some thereof will be imparted to the
 Circumference of the Corked Body, because the Corked
 becomes a Skin; as we see - to young, to Coast of

top? Caput
 in few Septembers in Caps, thick as like in the dist.
 can be seen in few Septembers in Caps, thick as like in the dist.
 It is a rough skin seen in water (baking) then to thicken as like in the dist.

Cheeses, of the Skin over does Liquors, & the
 like. Thereupon the Sap passy into the Cerebral Body,
 through this, is through a Membrana Hippocratica, is still
 more finely filtered. With these Saps, the Cerebral Body being
 deleted as far as its Tone, without a Solution of Continuity
 will bear; & the supply of the Sap still renew'd; & the
 porous part, is most apt, ready, recedes, with its
 due Texture, from the said Cerebral Body to the Lignous.
 which Lignous Body likewise super-induces its own
 proper Textures into the said Sap; 'tis now to its highest
 prepared in wrough-up, & becomes (as they speak of the
 of an Animal) the Vegetative Part or Cambium; the matter
 part thereof is a last Coagulated in & assembled to the
 like substance with the said Lignous Body. The remainder,
 though not yet united to it, yet Texture'd therein,
 thus reflects, & is, by the continued appulse of the
Sap, is in part carried off into the Cerebral Body back again,
 the Sap at thereof a new Texture into Aliments.
 to be as cheese before the Cerebral Body was only related
 in its Part; - so deleted; 'tis now increas'd in real
 quantity a number of parts, - so is truly renew'd.
 p 52 cf. Sap prepared in the Cerebral Body &
 the Arteries; (not part prepared) & Lignous is
 nervous Liquor.

[I think the comparison of a phlogized account of
 growth, based upon ~~no~~ ^{an} adequate basis, chemistry
 physics, & also the part done by chemistry
 see animal analogies in plant process.
 It seems possible however that he really had.

plumage of the nature of cerebral activity]
 p 61 He considers & analyzing all substance of the
 "Circulation of the Sap" which he gives detail &
 part of ~~the~~ ^{the} phlogized account. cf p 10 to 8 to
 p 64 ~~the~~ ^{the} Arteria magna & the
 cerebral body of the Vera cere

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pp 67-8

Even to Lignus Body of tree, "one hard, firm & 12
solid piece is "in all one & to same Body; stem
not found regularly in the Trunk, but in the Seal;
being not only else in the prolongation of the Dimer Body
distributed to Liber and Phloem thereof

Clear concept than the vascular tissue!
Whole plant is a development of stem & seeds!

pp 69-70

The part of the Lignus Body "very seldom seen ~~and~~ one
~~into another~~, but keep, like so many several
Vessels, all day distinct by cutting & so falling
any one of them as far as you please, for foot a
half yard, a more by the way: may be draw'd,
[? there is actual length of vessels]

Analysis of vascular Bundles

each Fibre being [of Lignus Body in the Trunk
of Plants] being parted by 30, 50, 100, or hundred
of Pores. Orbits, which is the true nature, then, that
each Fibre, the fibres seem other bare eye sh be one,
yet is indeed a great number of fibres together; every pore
being not merely a space between the several parts of
the wood, but the concave of a Fibre: so that if it be
cut, show all the parts of a Vegetation, either Plant or Tree,
which is properly call'd the woody part; with all the
supplies, the air's nothing else but Cluster of unimpaired - mix
extraordinary small Vessels or complex Fibres.

p73

Describes a transverse section of a tree trunk
as "being viscidly compound of two distinct Substances" (13)
from 6 or several Rays; & then to 1 insertion, running
cross; showing that in some resemblance in a Plain, when the
Lines } set back + of the Meridian do in a fold.

p74

The medullary rays can be recognized in board and
of branches, laths etc. by their greater smoothness.

p75

He then there was a kind of pits inside vessels, but I take
to be some an bubbles not tyloses. (see also p70)

p77

(Med rays) By a better Microscope I have ascertained,
I can all observe the Rays of the Pores; not the Pores
themselves, saving here & there one; therefore I have
not described them. Comments - of Deschamps
how he could definitely see

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p78

He says Hooker's account of the "Pores" of
deciduous, so that the Pore is "an heap of Bubbles"; &
he himself describes them to be a cluster of parenchyma
of radii, plasmids & chylodes.

Structural difference bet. wood & stem

1780-81

For whereas in the Root the Lignous Body being in proportion
in the Cuticle, in that, & all being close certain is
Center "like" is leaves & Body of young trunk &
Plasma "is" compartment of great partlet, & does more
solid, & having divers of Branches stand more
dread towards "Circumference".

p79

He then the cuticle is milder than the pits layer than is to
not. in the wood but pits may be discern-

The mechanical principle is
for anatomy. of Schwendener

p 84
" as to Lignus Body " to smaller part of the Post
stand Center in my tissue concern + see thin
flexibility to any oblique matter; [how to stem] the
Lignus Body stand wide, as they become to strength
of Trunks, + more advantages with perpendicular growth.
We see to some degree in Bones + Feathers; the strongest
Bones, as tissue at legs are hollow. How should we suppose
to some Bone with abundant tissue = Solid Body; " ground in
true form less strength, than it's delimit to
circumferential portion "

Redirection of difficulties in understanding to ascend to
" anatomical of later tissues of Plant flexible + living tissues."

20pp.

These Pores, although they are free + open way
ascend Sap; you can see Pores + Vessels
should be able to circulate + advance the Sap with
speed, strength + plenty; + other height, as is necessary,
cannot possibly be supposed. It follows then, that herein
we mean from the Pith = young seeds "

recognize also of cellulose in ascend sap

p 87 Thus [the Pores, the Lignus Body], in tissue they
are small, + so their sides almost contiguous, to
Sap as far as pressed into them will easily run up;
as between the two halves of a stick firm stick, + then kind
somewhat loosed together, may also any Lignus be moved to
do.

He understands run in reciprocal action
between the living cells + vessels; the
~~from cell + primary cell~~

p118
The ~~tree~~ Trunk - Roots ... the vegetative. descen-
dence" an share in all adventitious roots. He points out that
"the place" their eruption is sometimes all by the Trunk;
as in Mim, etc. Sometimes as in its setaceous points, as in the
Bramble."

The words of hau ^{short} han to ty chen is trunk to
earth is mentioned by Theophrastus III XVIII 4 p
271 of Artha Hars Trans. Loeb edit Vol I 1916

Besides descending trunk roots he mentions those which
shoot forth as lvs the trunk. He recognizes the importance
of this distinction in the matter of ferupin & regards such
roots "as to their Nature" as "middle things" between
a Root & a Trunk" e.g. the Trunk-Roots of Ivy

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p119 ¹⁰¹ Platanus tendons, he considers of "Claspers"
of the vine. He points out that "Arborescent" as "Claspers"
noted in propagula stem part"; he considers them
the compound of root & trunk, as they may ascend as
well as descend.

p112
For Ulm branches, we see the Claspers of Ulm branches;
For the Trunk & Branches being large fragile, the Branches
of the Winds will injure and noise them to & fro, & the
damage both to themselves & then under fruits causing
not by these ligaments begin to form protection or
Settlement Some said & 3- Dimension in his
descriptions.

p107. Describes how by elaboration of the developing into
the trunk. "The ferment being judged, & so displaying
its several several parts, as then = Prospective or
Telescope is drawn out, this becomes a Branch."

p 109
Points out the substantial identity between leaf to branch. 16
"For the shape of leaf is of the angulation of the
Branch; ... The Fibres & Nerves dispersed thro' the leaf,
are of the Remanence of the Branch's Wood, a lignous Body.
The Parenchyma of the leaf ... nothing else in the continuation, the

Circled Body.
p 110 The buds of leaf ~~the~~ base present an not a straight line
"but always in either an Angular or Circular position,
& usually making either a Triangle, or a Semi-Circle, or
Circle of Arch - the usual number of these Nerves a
Fibres is 3, 5, or 7.

p 112 Form of leaf dependant on vascular skeleton
The describe vascular bundles as "the immediate vessels
Cause of the shape of the leaf: For if the network
of the vessels shall be in proportion greater, the
Leaf is long, as in Endive, Cycery, & others: If all
of a more equal size, it spreads rounder, as in Ivy, Doves
- foot, Colts foot, &c. And altho' a Dork-leaf be very
long, these Fibres not wide standing, as they stand higher in the
Middle, are disposed into a Circle all of an equal size; per-
happ'n a peculiar fibre, standing to center between the
rest, & running towards the length of the leaf, may be
observed.*

[See T.S. of petal, Ivy, Dork, Endive, chiny, & see
of the buds, & of transverse & perpendicular bundle in Dork]

p 113 He distributes the flatness of the leaf to the fact that
the bundles "never make an entire Circle or Ring"
Dissimulate chorax / leaf
He very desirably have conducted near the characte of radical
bundles to depend upon a complete vascular

membranous
large
the bundle
to center
of larger segments
bundle

"petiole **Radial artery + petiole lens** 1672 30
 which is a **decaying** one was re-made a modern
 form by Cosimo de Cardillo in 17th century. **He** ^{never} **found** 17
 them if the ~~cont~~ fibres found an entire circle, the **Lignus**
Rosae would "shoot forth on every side, as a dot in the
Root or Trunk", but in ordinary leaves the "Fibres being not
 figur'd out an entire Ring, but as the open; on the head
 therefore where open, they cannot shoot any thing directly
 for transverse, because there they have nothing to shoot."
Leaf from - veins, the leaf is - parallel short

p114
 He notes that the bundles - to petiole than they reach the lamina
 are connected into ^{from} a network - or, in his own words, they are "unsculpted
 in the leaf, in very many **Sub-Insects**". And he shows
 transverse the relationship; "a study of these Fibres are
 character of the margin"; "a study of these Fibres are
 unsculpted near, as an unsculpted directly to edge! the
 leaf, is - even or scalloped. The leaf becomes ^{comp} in the
 disease, this new-like vein, in regard to the
 he does not express in the way, in regard to the
 and call leaf segments as branched. In his own words,
 "These three Insects are not made, there we have no leaves,
 but as a comp of Ranunculus, as Fernand. Here he gets
 near resembling to leaf as a partial short, short short
 character; they comp in the leaf, Fernand with strong
 tendency & radialness.
Vegetation [cf Trill contingents

p115
 He forms the vegetation's a part of ontogeny: "The Fernand's
 & Fauldings of Lemna's have one Date, or are the
 contemporary works) Nature; each leaf Many is distinct
 Hope - purpose parallel together. He begins by
 directly & plan-lap in down to leaves, pear

- from an arrow, the Pubescence of Rose, Chamberlain
 etc. p 117. The folds, and broad leaves as
 Josephson - Mollus he calls "Multipectens", with
 "each leaf gather'd up in five, seven, or more
 Folds, in a same manner as our feathered
 Fans. He designs the Back Part" of Doct's
Purses for the Back Part of Veils. He uses 5
 word labels of blephes for four, veils the
 venetian "Ice-Rawl"
Bud scales

p 118
 Designs bud scales as to "Leafy Pannicle" a
Surfeyle" additional to the "paper leaves"
 In Hazel he speaks of Interfeyle - publy stipule.
 He notes the peculiar stipule Veil to it self
 open is publy with stipules.
 each leaf
 Veil to it self

p 124. Thorns.

Thorns are of two kind, Lignous & Cartil. of the
 first are such as those of the Hawthorn, & are constituted
 of all to same substance Part thereof the former is self,
 & include preparation: And also a thin Infamy are seen
 in the resemblance of divers minute leaves. In affinity
 with these are the Yvines & Thorny Pichels upon the
Veges - Tops of divers leaves, as of Barbery, Hills,
Thistle, Tunge, & Hes; all of thin & thick on the
 filamentous extremities of Lignous Body the end in
 the skin
Cartil Thorns are such as those of the Barbery

Bark, very not, unless - more exhardening small
 part in propagated for Lynous Body, but almost
 only for Cork + Skin, a few Bark

[~~Later~~ Albata major in the]
 III 13

Purson (end)

How Dyrnibel however my Assentus my seem to
 be, you do not offer the unreasonable Tyranny of
 striding the upon the Faith of any. He too speaks
 Reason, may be rather satisfied, in being understood,
 than believed.

Myth in
 like Sir Thomas Burne

I have confused
 the occurrence of long
 has been successive sets of
 branches (2 or 3 or
 more) in
 muller, not very
 like -
 stays from

p 126

Fans hairs

He describes simple hairs; hairs branched like
 now as "muller" "central" or "lateral"
 "wherever any Hair rising in one row enters Basis
 both way above the surface, the leaf, is then
 departed, Star-like, into several, four, five or six points,
 all standing in right Angles with the said perpendicular Basis.

p 127

Hairs - 6 form of Down for pubes of the young bird
 "as though they seem to be parted into Coar of Furze, a Ok
 kept warm, like young & dainty Chickens, in Wool.

p 128

F-Lovers

- The Flower
- The Embellishment
- The Filiation
- The Attire

Each sept he calls an Empaler - notes that it consists of the Skin
 the Central + Lynous Bodies; Each Empaler (where there are

Antiquary of foetida calyx

divers) being another little leaf; as - those of a ²⁰ Junca-Flower, as oft as they happen are very common*, is well seen. (p 130) As likewise in the Pumice, with the green flower, commonly so call'd, though by a mistake; for that which seems to be the flower, is only the more flourishing Empediment, the Flower it self being white.

He includes bark (e.g. those of Antichoke, as well as sugar, - his Empediment. * P 137 The Inflorescence of Junca Flower " have as far as to know handsome leaves, continuing also after the flower is fallen, green + verdant + green white; along with the fruit be de- pined & sell

p 132 He puts the Arbutus } "the Learned Dr Brown" in Empediment (improved)

Antiquary of foetida crilla

The foetida also, is of the same substantial nature as the green leaf; to Merchant Pulp, takes shreds, being, as they, when cut into foetida of skin, the costed - hines Bodies.

pp 133-4. Aeshook of flowers

p 135 He knows the enclosure of Crosses flower is its crust cake, & the double character, better.

"For having no Empediment, & starting up early in the month, even before its green leaves, & to a year or two being of the Spring; lead it shall thus be put to harvest, it is soon dwate'd up - double Blanket, or with a pair of sheets upon a Bark.

p 136 The parts of the Crilla show an "Contiguous other Attires", as, shall now say, are adjacent the antlers, upon have a velocity on downy surface

Epyris perygin

He evidently understood the difference between epyrines & perygins flowers. "Apples, Peas, & several other fruits, hang below a under the flower; but Cherries, Myrtles, & Doves trees, contain it."

p 140

Stamens

The Althea I find to be of two kinds, Seminie & Floric: That which I call Seminie, is made up of two general parts, Chives & Semets, one upon each Chive. ... the Concave of each Semet is ... fill'd up with a number of minute Particles in form of a Powder. At the "Cleft" of each Semet disburth a Powder; "Which as they start out, & stand between the two lips of each Cleft, have most resemblance to the common Sculpture of a Pomegranate cut in seeds lying out on the Clefts" is Rind.

p 142

The powder in the assistance of an indifferent glass" are seen to be "nothing else but a Congeries of so many perfect Globes or Globules found in capitate, less perfect these of yellow substance very elegant; the distinct Powders thereof, to the naked eye, are white or Snow; but each Globule, through a glass, transparent as Crystal; but is not so fallacious for the glass, but when we see in all transparent Bodies that soever, by a Powder or small Particles together Composite The Flower altho' ^{Composite} florlets call'd thus "is the Epitome of a flower" p 143 He means by florlets the cordons of the veins call'd the flower

He is puzzled by its altive. He enquires too it may be
 for ornament ^{to some extent} of "distinction". Beyond
 ornament ^{it is not} the Semes (curves) would be even more
 beautiful if they did not break open, so beaut would account of
 to an extent. The "distinction" may be, ^{if it} ^{is} we use
 glasses but "in a person view, there is all in view, make,
 the semes are of no great ^{help}. He has never seen
 any a semes my severe look of (and) for distinct & clear
 around "than they may be with them in plain for another,
 + a their flyer - a progress select them try like best.
 p147. He says slow "just" finisht feed on flowers.
 p147 "as to great matter, some there a other course
 on to all; ~~and~~ ^{for} a green number, to ex text
 folk, he hate it red up their peculiar process in the
 flowers;

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* The early idea was ^{to say} ^{of the} ^{various} ^{plans} ^{were}
 given them in order to enable man & distinguish useful from
 herbs.

from enquires that all this is insufficient as an explant -
 to altive, curved "lastly, how may be the primary
 private use of the altive (for even the above said, to the
 green, it is ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{second}) I now determine not."

Apple vascular system

p. 151
 The apple vascular system.
 The Branching is nothing else but the Ramifications, the signas
 Body throughout all the parts, the Parenchyma; the greater Branches
 likewise by the Intercellular of the less (as in the leaf)
 united together. The main Branches are usually fifteen; (or are
 spread & distributed through the Parenchyma; the stem fine... are
 remote for one ^{running} ^{by} ^{the} ^{center} ^{of} ^{the} ^{stalk}... So
 time to coast of the stems are fast red. i.e. few had this

p 167. Gooseberry

Describes to Gooseberry - hairy - double parenchyma
 He points out to the inner parenchyma = (i.e. the soft tissue
 surrounding seed) though it would seem like only a thickened
 Juice [is] ... = true Parenchyma p 167. something like tissue for
 orange or lemon, etc is Pores! all filled up with liquid.
 He describes the four kinds destined for the perianth members & 5 for
 stamens, to two present buds, for then he says ~~the~~ a trace is
 given if it can seed.

Abnormalities

He has to idea ~~trans~~ in to angiosperms & buds in determining the
 form of the fruit - He points out that "whereas in the dry despoiled &
 profliferated otherwise, trans as is said, instead of forming a tissue within
 bounds, they would run out into all at hand, & even into
 another leaf tree or leafy growth."

He compares to plant four seed seed "As the
 Original, so the Ultimate end = Perfection of Vegetation is the
seed

p 171. Mentions to mucidogenious coats, & number of
 seeds + forms are trans there are a number of examples besides
 to well known Pyllium p 172. "The pith of Clay-seed
 into the eye, may have been kept in use for the Mucilage."

p 173. He notes the great substance of an aperture
 than to seed coats e.g. of Fraxinus, bears, & then the
 "Radicle ... stands not die; that, upon Vegetation, it
 may have a free & ready passage into the mouth."

p 183

Def: to "seed embryo" for a saps within to inner seed coat, as
 soon as seed had, sap is discharged, thin feathers to few, &
 for a legum, turns it into "a body containing very body
Parenchymatous. By fermentation the Parenchyma is

raised (as we see Bread in Baking) into a Conyrisso
Fixed Bulbles
Oct 16. 1640 in sects of burdock stem, mutual collected Oct
to check Juss's drawing.

Fig 15. When "shewett" a small piece of the
Trunk of Burdock "supress firsty, to the
just size to creep to the naked eye" (seen)
"The appearance of it" through a Microscope. This is
the only microscope illustration to book. Three well-
defined bulbes are shown, a leaf trace (probably the
medium bulbe) - a leaf - two bulbes further in. He calls
to outer bulbe "the out most shorty of the Lyneus Body"
"The out most shorty of the Lyneus Body"
"The out most shorty of the Lyneus Body"
distributed into the leaves - This is correct to bulbe
looks like the medium bulbe of leaf. The two bulbes further
in ~~two~~ may be shown, not content - external fibres
Cops, may well be the bulbes of the lateral branches
which do in fact occur within on either side of the leaf
trace. He calls them "The inner Shorty" or Fibres
distributed to the Branches. The fibres caps the
were not solid masses, for he writes "The Blank Spectra
are their Pores, such, through a Microscope
are fairly visible in their all." The parenchyma
is shown as definitely cellular in structure.
He does not clearly delineate the fibres, but to point
from the relation of fibres to the cap, bulbe has been
well seized.

Juss's drawing of figure
of anatomy of burdock
stem, the only piece
microscopical anatomy to book.

Dun-Nor Berg.

Glisson, Francis M D (1597-1677)

b. Rampisham, Dorsetshire Camus Coll (1617)

Incorporat M A in Oxon, & lat M D Camb 1639

Regis Prof, Physice Camb. 1636 [Hunt Inst (1639) 1129]

M / four fellows, Reg Soc.

In Tractatus de Rachitide * will always remain one

of Glisson, & Erythrae medicus.

In Fibris Medis, & Oliveris = long eded Glisson's copula.

1672. Tractatus de Materia Substantiae

energetica.

His Tractatus de ventriculo (1677) is dedicated in touchy language to Harvey & is dedicated in touchy language to Boyle & Colledge, Phys & Lond.

N. M.

(Norman Moore)

* B.M. Catolyn. ^{edit} ^{rest} in vobis,

W. Douglas Albany 1864

Decides to be capillaries not to side cause of the
ascend & sep.

"Mr. Sep does not only ascend between Banks & Tree, & in the
prick of the Cords between to severall coats of Wood, but
also through every Body of Wood."

[This seems to be very little in this)

Malpighi 1675 v. Michaux, M. (1901)
Malpighi's *Idea anatomica plantarum* p. 1-25

1 August 3-25; translation
p. 1, Latin translation which Michaux has been used
has differed from Michaux (see his p. 4) *How Malpighi was led to plant anatomy*
"In the enthusiasm of youth I took to anatomy, & although
was uneasy about certain parts ^{perhaps}, I sought, however, to
investigate in the ^{highest} perfection. For since these matters
are worked in deep obscurity, they call for compression into
single cases. From this point, view, the idea, the ^{underlying} &
visceral structure made an equal one. Since this, however, has
its own difficulties, most turned my mind to the ^{underlying} & plant,
in order, of the ^{long} study, to plant would ^{return} in my course,
to the ^{study} of ^{vegetation} ^{the} ^{medium} of ^{Nature} ^{Vegetation}
to open the way ^{on} ^{my} ^{earlier} ^{studies}. For ^{perhaps} this
could not suffice, since ^{taking} ^{her} ^{work}, ^{minerals}, & the ^{decompos}
could have ^{the} ^{double} ^{use} ^{of} ^{her} ^{power}. ^{But} ^{the} ^{underlying} ^{seems}
as ^{all} ^{measures}, & is ^{allegedly} ^{by} ^{my} ^{power}. ^{In} ^{the} ^{study}
devote ^{very} ^{care} ^{to} ^{the} ^{contemplation} ^{of} ^{Nature}, ^I ^{have} ^{found} ^{my}
mind ^{to} ^{be} ^{occupied} ^{with} ^{the} ^{kingdom} ^{of} ^{the} ^{plants}. ^{These}
are ^{the} ^{studies} ^{to} ^{which} ^{the} ^{young} ^{man} ^{has} ^{passed} ^I ^{have}
applied ^{my} ^{mind} ^{to} ^{the} ^{study} ^{of} ^{the} ^{plants} ^{as}
they ^{labour} ^{full} ^{of} ^{mystery}, ^{yet} ^{with} ^{feel} ^{that} ^{has} ^{been} ^{described}
city = my ^{anatomical}. *Cell structure.* ^{the skin}

ps. Rays in the stem of trees, run the cortex.
(cuticle) & formed utricles (utricula), or horizontally placed
sacs. (an odici = inner bark or
pr (Latin) liber
mind of tree.
Baker p. 2 (Latin) 2 ty = Cypress = peculiar kind of
Cactiferales veas. *lat in vessels*

See next paper for 2nd set of
figures, also p. 12.

Etenim, fervente aetatis calore, Anatomica aggressus, licet circa peculiaria fuerim sollicitus, in perfectioribus tamen haec rimari sum ausus. Verum, cum haec propriis involuta tenebris obscura jaceant, simplicium analogis ~~no~~ egent; unde Insectorum indago illico arrisit; quae cum et ipsa suas habeat difficultates, ad Plantarum perquisitionem animum postremo adjeci, ut diu hoc lustrato mundo, gressu retroacto, Vegetantis Naturae gradu, ad prima studia iter mihi aperirem. Sed nec forte hoc ipsum sufficet, cum simplicior Mineralium Elementorumque mundus praere debeat. At ⁱⁿ ~~omnino~~ ^{cr} immensum excrescit opus, et meis viribus omnino impar. Ut severiores ~~nam~~ curas, Naturae contemplatione temperem, historice hunc Viventium infimiorum ordinem ~~ordinem~~ aggredi est animus. Haec sunt ea studia, quibus animum elapsis annis detinui, et cum gravissima sint, plenaque ambagibus, ^{ides} ~~et~~ ^{et} crudas hasce delineationes eorum, ...

2 (uniqua)
 ~~conven~~
 ~~conven~~

infimiorum
 ~~is~~
 ~~conven~~

55, STATEMAN STREET,
 CAMBRIDGE.
 25/11/40

I want to know
 I in the same notes: a little difficult,
 his list in. By hand, is not to count

IN PORTU is two words
 IN PORTU
 "they sleep in harbor"

I suppose the legatus is the same
 Malpighi's name? (of course the legatus
 is the 1st Royal news of England, but
 that was involved - legatus in health
 = 'king')

I'm afraid I have only got legatus
 & talis is correct
 I think the
 should be

"Paraphrase"
 "Paraphrase"
 "Paraphrase"
 "Paraphrase"

AQ 68

in this more quiet & healthful and more quiet hours, they call...

Malpighi

Idea Anatomae Plantarum

p. 1

* I think this must be the name of grade

In the enthusiasm of youth, I took to anatomy, and although I was uneasy about certain points, I sought, however, to investigate it in the higher animals [in perfectioribus]. But since these matters are ^{in their own special difficulties & are exceedingly more} involved ~~in deep obscurity~~, they call for a comparison with simpler cases. From this point of view, the idea of the examination of insects at once made an appeal to me. Since ~~this, however,~~ ^{also} has its own difficulties, I next turned my mind to the investigation of plants, in order, after long study of the plant world, - returning in my course by the ~~way~~ ^{of} ~~Natura Vegetans~~ - to open the way again to my earlier studies. But perchance ~~this~~ ^{even will} ~~would~~ ^{not} suffice, since the simpler world of minerals and of the elements ~~would have~~ ^{ought} to be dealt with first. But then the undertaking grows out of all measure, and is altogether beyond my powers. Nevertheless, in order to ^{alleviate} ~~alleviate~~ ^{weightier} ~~weightier~~ cares by the contemplation of Nature, I have turned my mind ^{resolved to approach it} ~~to the~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{relatively} ~~the~~ ^{lowest} ~~kingdom~~ ^{order of creatures} of the ~~lowest~~ ^{lowest} creatures. These are the studies to which I have applied my mind in the years which have passed, and since these studies are very laborious and full of mysteries, you will find them here described in rough outline only.

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I have resolved to approach ^{with} ~~with~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{lower} ~~lower~~ ^{order of} ~~order of~~ ^{creatures} ~~creatures~~~~

you must not forget ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{history} ~~history ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{subject} ~~subject~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{infirmities} ~~infirmities~~~~~~~~~~

(You to open)

[Malpighi had had - philosophical training of some years before he turned to medicine, & I think his approval & obtained anatomy was a very good result. But it is like Darwin, of course, in his literal adherence to the medical doctrine of analogy. A. A.]

? of bestial comparison (of evolution!) - guess 'infirmities' (quintessential - 'infirmities' - a corruption)

33 think 'condensed' is
but: it is best to have a short list
of some of the whole of the things
intended.

I think rather "the condensed cholla stems
preexist in the cortex in a telescoped form
enveloped by micro ... etc."

Malpighi

Idea ~~Agg~~omnes Plantarum

P. 4^{to} 4. * ~~summed that~~ } these pre-exist in the cortex in a telescoped form
~~passed this~~ } ~~fibrous envelopes~~ ^(per compendium)

I have often wondered whether ~~the fibrous envelope~~ by means of which
the cylinder of wood is increased year by year, ~~pre-exists in the~~
~~cortex in a telescoped form [per compendium]~~, just as happens in
many parts of butterflies, which are latent in caterpillar and chrysalis.

Saepe dubitavi, in Cortice fibrosa involucra, quibus ligni
cylindrus quolibet anno augetur, per compendium praeexistere,
velut accidit pluribus papilionum partibus, ^{quae} in Erica et Aurelia
latitant.

Does quae
= quae?

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Yes: Erica - ac (or Aurelia) etc)

D.S.R. ego Latun is bad.

parts of butterflies, which are latent in caterpillar
- Chrysalis

[flew may have been truly about the
then he made his "caterpillar & fly" comparison about
vessels]

He compares the development and structure of the bones &
teeth of animals.

The argument for analogy is drawn from (see below)

p. 4. Later He describes the parts of ^{elder etc} causality; "globuli"
in "membranosae utriculi" Cells ^{essentially}

p. 4-5. He quotes Malpighi's matter to put ^{the same nature}
to cortex, - whether it is something different; he points
out that for a position for it suggests resembles the heart
in brain panned.

p. 10. Translates. speaks of ^{in part} buds as a mode of which the
stem is ^{in part} transmitted.

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In before the note the Verflechtung of buds as a mode of which the
p. 6. Lat. gemmae igitur sunt velut infans custoditus,
qui tandem adulescit in ramum Bud

p. 6. Lat. Bud "Earum structura talis est; cum enim
compendium sit plantulae non enim explicitae, trunco
constat lynes, hinc que unfolds
p. 12. Lat. In vena 8 buds - semper enim
enter the leaf base p. 7 later in ve disparati fasciculi sub semicirculo
of nerve of leaf vein 8 trans of stem
vessels. Rebels leaf vein 8 annual analogy

p. 13. Lat. fic rete ex multa anastomosi, ut in sanguinis
vases acidit

108
Cerasorum, uarumque caro reticularis ~~partes~~ ...
 fibrosos flexus, à pibus pendunt ut uiculi
 The flesh of cherries, grapes cutters - fibrous flexus for die the
 utides hairy.

The conveys to cells from "chymus" pericy, rays
 + leaves in form of "intestinis caecis" (appendix) } the tranlet in
 p 15-60, says
 Malpighi men
 from mean the
 appendix

p 17. tras. recogniss cotyledes - leaves

Latin p 10
 [nam primò in colligamentis] minima plantula
 expansis binis foliis, velut alis, funco exili cypensis,
 emergit
 ? the wings?

The tiny plantlet emerges as two leaves expanded, thin like
 wings

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p 10
 He starts to peaten (forms) some cotyledes of the proem ~~caudex~~
 the tiny develop

p 10 (p 17 tras) of oas - then
 Recogniss the scutellum "haec gravi carni haeret,
 quae loco folii convoluti extat
 a thick fleshy body which ~~is~~ takes the place of
 the folded leaves.

An account of Galls p 18 tras. He says he's doubtful
 whether to send out but around an ferentid in the galls
 & trees, observed he has made nyctea galls, now like
 are as the phases here to eggs a larvae an dependent,
 structure an ovum for present) around out for the
 plant.

Latin p 10 Admodum enim incertum ^{habentis} hactenus

^{anagallis}
 published thing me under *Meliphi* "Idea"
evulgata me reddunt, quibus *Arum* et *Arbutus*
 et *Arbutus* in foliis, *veluti uteris*, signi docemur; cum
 [In the tubercles accepted no leaves are very unequal,
 usually subis annis are gemmæ ^{subis} ~~subis~~ ^{subis} ~~subis~~
 in foliis ~~in uteris~~]

& *nisi* *servat* *omnem* *seriem* *quam* *inferius* *reversio*,
 (as I shall return below) *quæ* *habetur* *in* *the*
conjectura *the* *foliis* *subis* *the* *an* *the* *rest* *of* *the*
conjectura *the* *ansam* *pro* *beat*, *foliis* *et* *similia*
videtur *esse* *ejecti* *illius* *ori*
egg *laid* *there*, *or* *of* *the* *lawn*, *which* *arise* *for* *a* *parent*
around *in* *no* *way* *from* *plant*.

Gemmæ ^{impediment} ^{idea} ^{the} ^{root} ^{system}

Digitized by ^{Herbarium} ^{Institute} ^{for} ^{Botanical} ^{Documentation}

Latin **Roots** (problem)
 The roots are ^{the stem} ^{which} ^{divided} ^{and} ^{branches}
 & finally separate ^{and} ^{has}; ^{so} ^{that} ^{the} ^{tree} ^{are} ^{very}
 else than delicate separate tubes ... ^{where} ^{an} ^{gradually}
 collected ^{and} ^{trunks}, ^{which} ^{further} ^{an} ^{unit} ^{than} ^{layers} ^{are},
 finally all ^{into} ^{one}, ^{so} ^{that} ^{ultimately} ^{collected} ^{into},
 a cylinder ^{they} ^{form} ^{the} ^{trunk}, ^{but} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{opposite}
 extremely, separate, ^{the} ^{tubes} ^{again} ^{occurring}, ⁱⁿ
 part on branches, & gradually subdivided ⁱⁿ ^{bundles}
 from layer to smaller, ultimately ^{entire} ^{into} ^{leaves}
 happening, a last ^{reaches} ^{at} ^{end}

Latin
 He describes ^{the} ^{ultimate} ^{woolly} ^{tree} ^a ^{consistency}
 one or two tracheæ ^{surrounded} ^{by} ^a ^{plexus} ^{of} ^{woody}
 tubes ⁱⁿ ^{such} ^a ^{way} ^{that} ^{the} ^{space} ^{between} ^{them}
 an acute angle "Exhema ^{igitur} ^{radices} ⁱⁿ
 arboribus ^{una} ^{vel} ^{altera} ^{trachea} ^{constant}, ^{circa}
 quam ^{hædunt} ^{frutulosi} ^{lynei} ^{plexus} ^{reticulati}

Malpighi "Idea"
 ita producti, ut intercaplae areae anguli
 anteriores sint. [Mirbus p 160 ~~show~~
 intercaplae areae anguli
 an grup = c st an - like fashion of, but do not feel
 sure about this (A)]

p 12
 indicates "intima"
 "Lamina radicum ob insigni radiceis
 cylindricae eruptione."

The body an - for inside of the ~~root~~ lesser roots for the
 distinct cylinder, the root ~~will be indicated~~
 He seems shows ~~under~~ the endogenous axis, the root

Malpighi's "Idea" is essentially a scheme of
~~the intended of~~
~~the intended of~~
~~the intended of~~
 investigate

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p 15
 The "Idea" concludes
 this then, where my intellect has worked out, in
 weak body of the ~~conception~~, the soul,
 "This then show my mind, in a sick body,
 purposes for its place"
 Haec igitur, quae mens, aegro Corpore,
 in sui solatium meditatur

Malpighi's health

Miribus p 154 *Life of Malpighi*
at Miribus

48

Malpighi born March 10. 1628 at Creval cuore
near Bologna. Studied Philosophy under Francisco
Natalis 1645-9. On Natalis suggestion he took up
medicine & took his doctor's degree 1653. He
held professorships at Bologna & Pisa. 1662-6
he was Professor of medicine at Messina. He then
returned to Bologna, but being opposed by the
Pope Innocent XII, he went to Rome, where he died
in 1694. He became an FRS in 1669.
Jöcher's Allgemeines Gelehrtenlexicon, says
he was often ill.

p 155

In the folio edition of 1686, a text plate is Anatomy
and repeated almost unchanged.

p 157

Miribus has already translated the I. Dec. in full.
He translates I. Dec. as Uebersicht = survey // I. Dec.
but the botanical facts Malpighi is
announces to a scheme for.

1675
Metaphysi Anatomie Plantarum Late p
Deducta Ry. Soc. Conclum, deducit 8 49

adumbratam Vegetantis Orbis imaginem
humilem et herbes; ubique sata erit Promontoria
et sinus indicare, ut novis expeditionibus tam
vastum Herbarum Arboremque regnum distinctius
Cognitura sub Verba Cadat detine. Valet

I ^{thought} ~~thought~~ ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{show} ~~show~~ ^{you} ~~you~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{family} ~~the~~ ^{timber} ~~the~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{ward} ~~ward, Vegetation;
work to ease of me & indicate promontories & bay, or trees
by means of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{east} ~~east ^{kingdom} ~~kingdom~~, herbs trees, ~~may~~
more distinctly know, ^{may} ~~may~~ fall under you sway, ^{Habit} ~~Habit~~;
Farewell.~~~~

It is given geographical design!

Praefatio

The human eye is pointed to his intricate evidence
to ^{desert} ~~desert~~ ^{children} ~~children, as we may call them, of that great
to ^{desert} ~~desert~~ ^{children} ~~children~~~~

Martin;

"humana Scandi prurigo"

[He they studies to desert or do another] ^{desert} ~~desert~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{humor} ~~humor
the ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{knowledge} ~~knowledge~~~~

of to include you, animal - man, very desert to
metamorphose from (boson) ^{earth} ~~earth~~ ^{prevents} ~~prevents~~ water a all a
their various border, ⁱⁿ ~~in ^{desert} ~~desert ^{man} ~~man~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{wisdom} ~~wisdom
in huminum ^{sapientiae} ~~sapientiae~~ libidinem jugulatae.~~~~~~

As a remainder of very is left, that pretty well
up perpetually into the legs when javier gets. He
conclude this class under to various species plants
which thus ^{life} ~~life~~ ^{mangled} ~~mangled ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{earth} ~~earth, or two
they come or return as is sons, born at same time ^{rest} ~~rest~~ ^{the} ~~the
He does not this systematic classification in uncl
sanioribus ^{difficultly} ~~difficultly~~ ^{classification} ~~classification ^{hopeful} ~~hopeful~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ^{uncl} ~~uncl
annos - detemperata odore distinguere ⁱⁿ ~~in~~~~~~~~~~~~

Anatomia . 1675
 Whence it seems ~~to be~~ ^{the more rational} ~~mind~~, ^{hey others,} impossible 50
 to destroy all plans - in determinate acts.
 Difficult classification

* unless we may rather say, that the earth itself is
 a huge abdomen in whose workshops the digestion, food,
 & the precipitation of excrements takes place.

Yes by the language of my judgment - to address
 of my mind ^{my health}

(Butter) firm paper
 However these things may be, do not disdain;
 inasmuch as it is prepared by a man who
 is not accustomed to botanical studies, distracted &
 other business ^{my health}

Speaks, himself ^{quae tandem nulla}
 amanuensium ^{monstrorum} concurrente
 opera, solus studia haec atque amicum spe
 largens, non ut tibi latum doctrinae campum
 apereret, sed ut valetudinarie vitae tae
 contemplationes huius lenocinis demulceret.

who finally with no help in the work of amanuenses or
 assistants, he carried on his study close within the
 pore of friends, not in order to open a broad field
 of doctrine, but in order to trace a broad field
 of ~~study~~ ^{pleasure} of this contemplative life.

Scio insuper, me in tam minus in dagine rebus
 usurpasse instrumenta, et conum delinquentia
 incomptis exarare. Si perfectura acutioraque
 vobis ad manus fuissent, et in delinendo majore peritia
 valuissent, jucundius et distinctius quae
 minori cum labore tibi pararem.

See page 7 paper

modern redent-
his limitat'o

I have, moreover, than I have used such instruments in the
investigation, and minute objects, - than the drawing, the figures
has been carried out rather readily. If more perfect & sharper glasses
had been available some, & if I had been armed in general
experience in drawing, I should in less labour have prepared
of these a work more delightful & more adorned.

=> I am not able to read the 1675 & 1678 parts but
say through the plates 7 & 8 1675 in the legends - made an
by microbes. These are figures which strike me :- Multiple cell
plate I 1. surface view, Epidermis, Mucosa
2. Pith cells, Epidermal cells, cuticle, stomata.

Fig 5 ~~to~~ Tangent view? Canalis setae
Populus sp. etc

Does not take time he reduces to complex of the
cell walls does not simply the angle into a
a diagrammatic form of modern balance.

Plate II
Fig 6 C-H = a tangential section probly
Populus sp. - shewy to medull
Fig 7 D repeat to medullary rays - a
buds interlocking w/ buds - Populus
like Oray, wool, woven material. These
are rather unfortunate

Fig 6 I-KL, a cambium in radial, tangential
oblique transverse section in Populus.
Plate III Quercus Robur L. E-I. cambium.
Tangential, radial - transverse section - cambium.

Plate IV Fig 17 Secum young wood can be
oblongated. - section / Echovium Endivia L
Fig 16 Pteris aquilina L petiole shewy
stiles - myriophyllous & petiole.

after
Fig 3 & 4
Fig 5
Fig 6
Fig 7
Fig 8
Fig 9
Fig 10
Fig 11
Fig 12
Fig 13
Fig 14
Fig 15
Fig 16
Fig 17
Fig 18
Fig 19
Fig 20
Fig 21
Fig 22
Fig 23
Fig 24
Fig 25
Fig 26
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Fig 86
Fig 87
Fig 88
Fig 89
Fig 90
Fig 91
Fig 92
Fig 93
Fig 94
Fig 95
Fig 96
Fig 97
Fig 98
Fig 99
Fig 100

Plat V. Fig 19, k-N.

Vitis vinifera L. Spiral hatched in the spiral artery, - c layer annular vessel.

Plat VI [Lantern slide]

22. T.S. Juncus robustus L. T.S. | wood shy lyles
in the vessel

23. Cortanea Vesca Jacq. R.L.S | wood, in
lyles, in vessel

25. Abies pectinata. Pitted hatched
Malpighi letters

The technique of Lettering Juncus was in infancy. Malpighi
uses it in a very confusing way. For instance:
the Plate VI to 25, in the sub of Juncus shy
make up to 25, he uses different letters. E.g. the pits which
are tangent to the artery are F, in the artery radial
artery in the artery in the artery in the artery
artery in the artery in the artery in the artery

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Plate 7 to 27. Pipula sp. Transverse
section, c hant, shy c layer thin of pines etc
Cambium (p. 13) he describes this as "utriculorum

minimorum zona ... quae lignum q' lendum ambic
in: he does not in this case at least interpret
as Cambium. Development stem

Plate 8 a series of T.S. of twigs of Lantana
Vesca Jacq. 3 to 7 years
[He has very shy feebly dev. development]

Plate 8. 3 D. The nodal artery | See see = completing
macerated preparation.

Plate 9 to 15. Bud of Platanus occidentalis enclad
in swollen base of leaf. clad described on p. 25

Melpyri 1675 (Lent-stud)

53/12

Fig 52. ~~Leaf~~³, Drain, 1 develop leaf in Ulmus Leaf Dent
They fold leaf when the ribby is more
prominent - can in the side leaf, & the relatively large
stipules then at stage expressed are larger than the
lamina. In a few two stages expressed the petiole
has not yet developd.

Fig 54. Amygdales Persica L. protrudes f woolly fibers les
A few series of leaves for to act - bud scale etc.

foliage leaf they gradual enlarge & stomata then is
at first - more plain, & begins to diff. & petiole
Plat XII. more bud scale leaves auricular
Plat XIII 63 leaf det. in pleuroptera may
myself to be sealed to nature of pleuroptera may
part leaf axillary leaf in Brassica
part leaf axillary leaf in Brassica

06 Dad leaf axillary leaf in Brassica
part leaf axillary leaf in Brassica

Plat XIV Leaf axillary leaf in Brassica
part leaf axillary leaf in Brassica
part leaf axillary leaf in Brassica

Plat XVII Fig 92. Ficus carica L. var.
common of leaf & axis. Shows Melpyri's name &
tably: complex pattern. var. var.

Plat XIX Fig 103, var. var.
var. var.

Plat XXIII Fig 120. var. var.
var. var.

Plat XXVII (Lent-stud) var. var.
var. var.

var. var.
var. var.

Plate XXXI Fig 104

And represented, spades of Arum italicum
He calls the stalk by "flos" but as he distinguishes to
♀ flowers as "flosculi" he evidently had some
understanding, the thing is an inflorescence.

p 49. He describes the stamen or cavity of petiole
+ capsule. He uses the word stamen
in Plate XXXVIII^{above} he makes an attempt at
figuring & describing the embryology of the plant, but it is not
so successful any of his attempts to see in it exactly result to
embryology, animals

Correspondence

Appendix ... De Ova Incubata. London 1675

Letter p. 13 1671 November letter to Oldenby
Malpighi all hearts

Corpus acritudinebus perpetuo
p. 12 letter from Oldenby Malpighi Dec 1671

part of Jew's work. Malpighi Jew in 1671

Hoc interim celare te nolim, Vir Trastantissime,
his meanwhile I shall not wish to conceal from you, reverent Sir,
Quendam à societate Regia Virum medicum
notratem, idem illud Arguementum tractandum
has undulationes à venis, quae sunt arguementum, non
even on the very hour (I shall will surprise you very much)
surprise, quoniam (I shall will surprise you very much)
fuit mirabilis) quae scriptum tamen à me preferatur,
libellum quem Anglice jam editum laudate
his late books in English already published was
exhibuit & the excellent Society
exhibuit in quo Plantarum Anatomiam
tum ab ipso accessit Semine
in which the anatomy of plants is better (devised) for to seed itself,

p 18
Letter from Malpighi of Alenby date Sep-17 1674. ¹⁶ 57
in which he says he has seen off the Anatomy Plantarum etc
figures, that he would like see grass on Roots, - asks how
they may be seen there. This relates to Malpighi 1675 volume
was done then he had only seen grass 1672 vol
grass 1672 vol - to Roots vol with can be had
Roots volume

of seen Malpighi's "I dei." #
Malpighi's letter seems simply to be the copy of Roots saw of
Alenby; refer to in O's letter of March 16. 1674 but failed
reach to Malpighi, indeed Malpighi mentions a letter
5 Feb 1675 to "Doctissimi Jacobi Ephemeri
ejusdemq; librum Damiano Boronico traditum adhae
desidero" or a letter Feb. Aug 20. 1674 he
explains that he has not received the book since Boronico
has stayed in Malpighi

p 20
Alenby writes of Feb. 1675 to say how pleased he is
to view Malpighi's manuscript after a separation of 5 months
(was in fact 6 months since he had left Malpighi's hands)
p 15

Shower J R 1712

friend wife

Death-hamers

58

p12 "When is Summus Casore, he was not find edk, but
long his Masters' Will, in his former Place - Business, which he
ventured to Sate committed to his Care.
p13

"It was a Mercy to the Deceased, that of the 20 many Years in
well employ'd, he did not see the loss of his Eminent Usefulness.
He descended death a no Decay of his Natural, under broken
to increase his Spiritual Endowment. It was his Honour & Happiness
to be Serviceable to the last Moments of life; No big argument
in these Infirmitis of Old Age did he undergo, his time
only the Shadow left of what she' say was. (Cathar - Molybi's poor health)

[Shower was his influencer p.13)
p14
Dr. Obadiah Jew was releas'd by Bartholomew - Aze, in
the Year 1662. Bartholomew - Aze, in
Jews Barths lines of - laudatory account of
p16 "Two Things were united, Jew some think as
the Method of study were united, Jew some think as
some Venerable of study study study study
we great study study study study study
study study study study study study

p17
M.S. "die not study study study study study study
Hans to study study study study study study
said, study study study study study study
answer for, study study study study study study
"he followed the study study study study study study
to find study study study study study study
Proficiency, in study study study study study study
p18
the study study study study study study
of study study study study study study
for. study study study study study study
His study study study study study study
has been very study study study study study study

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Grew (1678) Experiments in Consent of the Lectate) 57

Preface

The Experiments may seem too numerous to be of one
make. But no less a number would have answered the
design of an Unwear'd Scurvy; which, though less
pleasing, proves the more instructive in the end: not being like
anything, into a single Hook; but like Casting a Net against
a whole; with assurance of drawing up something*. Besides
the advantage of comparing many together; which being thus
joyned, do oftentimes, like figures, signify ten times
more, than standing alone, they would have done.

* This
is his
method.

Here far the Corollaries all day subjoyned
have made this good, is left to the Reader to judge. And also,
to add to them, is many more, as he pleaseth; for I make my
own design to be Pressure. Those I have set down,
if compared with, pressure, appear copie; natural;
which is all I shall say for them. But to come to
the air future within a Blambeau; that being
prepared & things of 20 glimmering a sheet, would not serve to
blaze, but as long as to an

of Burne

Chaff deals in chemid airtus in sin par aris
e.g p 13 "The Root of Pyrethrum in Ag.
fats, makes a Bullian & huff, in a short time."
[experimentum tan f. affewerence]

Sharon 512 (1712)
Just MS as they said "There was but one Veg"
Heaven of the learned & unknown.

60
60

Spots of Jew as one of "us Dissenters"
from Melij

Henry Layson (1629: -1708)

Son of Helen Vicas the maid O. Jew = 1657
Layson educated at - Astruc's grammar school under
Keffler. BA Pembroke 1650. Fellow. MA 1653
Studied medicine Padua & Leyden. MD 1668 Leyden
returned to nonconformist.

Wife in another
Layson in another

Wife Layson & daughter in Helen's house
died 1636. Had 2 sons of Helen, Henry & Walter. See
Helen's Files, Pembroke. Walter is a clergyman.

Ref to Book on Layson by J. T. Godfrey. [Godfrey seems to have
gone in of private printed works, & no copy, & lost in
Layson in V.L. or old Brit Mus catalogues]

Sachs, J. (1862)

61

Sachs in his ~~essay~~ ^{memoir} ~~concerning~~ the date seedly (*Phoenix*
dactylifera) ~~to~~ ^{the} species, Miquel's ~~description~~ is "sehr
klaren Beschreibung" of the fruit of the seed, text
not agreeing in account of actual facts of the endosperm.
The Miquel's status can be further criticised
more than 200 years later, a copy in nineteenth
century work is of the an individual, ^{of this} ~~of this~~
quality.

Jan 1673 (Part) Idea
to call to book "An Idea of a Phylloged Hestry" '62
man has been suggested by Malpighis' "Idea Anatomies
Plantarum" sent to the R.S. in 1671 no

Dedicated to the Pope Honourable William Low Viscount
Brouncker. in London, And the rest sent to the
Royal Society.

The Epistle Dedicatory (A 4)

Without, I look upon Nature as a Treasure so infinitely
full, that as all men together cannot exhaust it; so no man,
how many find an incomprehensibility therein, if he be resolved
to try. microscopio telescope + the chrysolite lens the eye no longer useful
the center to center illumination.

"my own desires of being somewhat instrumental to the
improvement of Medicine & other Whilom Knowledge:
of peradventure, as in increase herein, as may become
profitable avise"

The Preface

In his Anat. of Veg. Begun "I had examined the Parts
chiefly by the bare eye; some few Observations excepted,
which were made by the Microscope. And this I did, to the
entire - I may make profit both of my self & others,
how far it is possible to with the eye, with the help of
Glasses; purposing afterward to make the utmost use of
these also."

Immediately after the Publication of these, & because
for the deceased Malpighius (to whom man ingeniously
& accurately indebted to what is much beloved) was presented to the
Royal Society you the same subject, December 7. 1671. and Dated
at Bononia November 1. 1671. My house Duffrage I was glad
to see the truth of my Observations all along confirmed; &
his own little differing for mine, the heart every where
made use of the Microscope. As for the Air- vessels (which
he calls the Fistulae Periales) ... the manner of their Spind

Jan 1673 (was) ~~Idea~~
Conformities (not observable but by microscope) I have
learned from him, his notes given a very elegant Description
of them... I could heartily wish He would have published
this Discourse, but that He is usually too busy to be
furnished with figures; if your reason I might find some
the account of it.

The generation of Experiments being the true Disease,
then on they introduce an hundred more, but the cause
would never have been traced of.

An Idea of a Physiological History Prepared
~~Imperfect~~ ^{of botanical knowledge than today.}

p. 2. Also plants in general he says that might be said
even today "The Descriptions... of many are yet to be perfected;
as do their Dignities [figures, terms], especially in their Roots;
And their proper roots & affluents much ^{undetermined}
^{gives problems with ours.}

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p. 3 He points out the importance of being
to know ~~the~~ ^{the} Nature of Vegetation is an ~~learn~~
^{knowable}, whereas we gain no understanding
from fact, knowable, whereas we gain no understanding
the amount that comes into category of ~~them~~ ^{it} is
wishes to hope human knowledge began, if we do so "we
shall hardly but into such an endeavor then we are not
wast to carry beyond the Idea that we have of our Vats.
A long aim

p. 3 I den be was I den is ^{the} ~~them~~ ^{of} Knowledge
He goes on: And how far however the kind of Knowledge
may be attainable, as being so far also worthy are attainable.
will be granted. In beholding the many & elegant varieties beneath
a tree or fader is adorned, his words he say, that it was needly
pleasant ~~themselves~~ ^{to see} - not more delightful to see the
eye & discern ^{than} all's very fine; than ~~varieties~~ ^{varieties}
of ^{varieties} ~~flowers~~ ^{flowers} - ~~from them~~ ^{from them}.

p. 4 etc. He gives a very good summary of the
problems he wants to tackle, in the way of questions, so
we can only push out a point here there. Most of the

June 1673 "Idea"

465

p 12
 Considers to "Orders & Degrees of Offspring" of plants &
 delimits close relation is "kindred" & remote relation
 "Analogy". He recognizes to understand ~~flower~~ ^{seed}
 Consider both leaves & reproductive organs in ^{extinct} ~~relations~~ ^{relationships}
 as to Leguminosae as an example: "all Pulse are not
 only of kin in their several degrees some another; but likewise
 the common Clowers themselves, as by comparing
 not only their leaves, but Flowers, seeds, & Pods together
 may be evident. For the several parts of the flowers of Pulse
 are so many more Flowers, containing so many seeds of small
 seeds, all in shape agreeable to the Flowers, seeds, & seeds of Pulse.

~~He says how true he was to word "flower" both of the head &
 in the present use of the word "flower" - & also of the undivided flowers. This does
 not indicate a confusion, though as his part, but merely a
 difference of usage (Commonly) Clower as single flower
 p 13-14. He found 5 sorts of related chemistry, & thinks to be
 related medicinal properties (i.e. a related chemistry)~~

It is perhaps to idea, relationships comes from the more
 vividly "to Leguminosae than elsewhere: I consider as a child should
 think) to Leguminosae than this ^{species} ~~species~~ for flower could be compared
 in so many plants that was the main part different to look at -

Endosperm & small embryo in the Ranunculosa p 15
 Peary "those seed so called, is only the Next herein
 to true & real seed is lodged, no bigger than a little
 Piss head
 few hard. dear idea, the process, seed fee taught.
 "Myths" - he says cannot work upon nothing, no more
 than hands; he that will build an house, must provide
 Materials. And on the contrary, the Materials will never

Jan 16, 3 "I draw
 but I have no purpose, more mechanical drawing, but
 become an hour, unless by certain Rules he gives them all
 together. So it is not simply the knowledge of may things, but
 a multifarious capulation, them in the mind, then becomes
 proficite of further knowledge." *They have no cells or dices. he did not make the number of dissects; he made the number of things: he did not make the number of things, but the number of things.*

p. 17 *to draw the elaborate natural*
 description of Vegetables, we see so few - diff. in them
 to most of their animal figures, but also their inward structure
 is so elegant, in all so various, it must needs lead us thus
 to think, That these inward varieties were after a no
 end; as if they were, we must suppose to draw. To imagine the
 fun, were exceeding vain; as if Nature, the Handmaid of
 Divine Wisdom should use her fine Needle & Thread;
 stitch up as many several Pieces, as so different, of a so
 formless & waste. But if for some end, the artist may be
 looks upon, as some other besides." He excludes the notion that
 such structure; for man's enjoyment only by commandment
 "although men do every where use frequent pleasure in the
 animal elegance of Plants; yet to inward ones, such an
 generality of precise variety as the outward, we see but used
 us for the beheld. These are omitted by them. This kind has
 & the condition that the structure has to do with plants and
 life "to be" to Corn might grow so, as flowers so, better
 a no man had a mind, because, a ability to understand
 that." *Three dimensional work. drawing.*

p. 20 When we come to the artist process, dissects, few
 seemed oblique, perpendicular & transverse sections. In
 practice, however, he seldom used regular, perpendicular
 lines as a model better plan. He could trace "it will be
 convenient sometimes to have, tea, a other course

June 1673 "Idea" 6

67

divide into a section. Register in the book, & will be necessary to sign the Manuscript, to examine all the parts, & every way, in the use, that is to be done, but immediate & microscopic I expect to compare; since it is certain that some things may be demonstrated by reason of the eye conjunct, within the glass, that cannot be discerned by it. It is remarkable that he should thus have required to hunt in a microscope.

p 20

Mucilage & Dork

Notes of "Mucilages which ... are found by over ... the fine Spring-leaves of all kinds & Dorks, between the leaves & the Veil where they are involved."

p 27

Second column Dandelion

yellow flower, 2 tall shrubs & Spring-plant. And ... to water-plant ... white flower.

p 28

More than notice in these days than plants were primary ingredients as medicinal was later & odours. He speaks of the similitude between smells, Divers Vegetables, as Belvoir-Baume or lemon, the green leaves of meadow-sweet & the green Pills of Walnut. (? can't hear this) When there was no delicate ways of chemical analysis for distinguishing organic compounds, all the inquiries could do was to disassemble as much as possible by the slow effort of these compounds upon the human senses. Juno describes (p 29) that "a Root of Scord is better in the first, & Dork in the second, & Dry-Rose in the third, & Dandelion in the fourth, & Gentian in the fifth [degree]."

p 34

"Some apples smell their taste of scoaping, Pears by rowling, especially that called the Rowling Pear."

June 1873 "I Dec"

687

p 35
the green leaves of ~~Baccharis~~ ^{Baccharis} being duly infused in plain water, without any other body added, tincture is with a pure & deep red, near that of Claret-Wine, as I have often tried.

p 35
"the smell of Viper-flowers, from a man-excellent fragrance, may be ... be reduced to an Idem & abominable stink, like that of the Black Mud of Juttler, as I have tried more than once."
(cf. "Lilia than ferre smell far worse than weeds.") A.A.

Debris in celebrity an smells starts into
the atmosphere chlorophyll lasts an aroma
combustion of bitte, as high as the source
subacid, etc of the possible
combustion. of the possible
The O.E.D. gives no help as to the ressemblance

p 38
Waldensian
"Warden" pear
(rotundescens A.A.)
"the Waldensian Pears,
which I have seen
at Walden."
Call = Warden.
in O.E.D.

[Look up Warden pear & rolling pear]

p 45
He was felt by his very round an organismal to very
of the plain body, as smelly like the body felt not
p 45 the faculty a power of Body
in any of its principles apart, but is resultance from them all,
or from their being in such peculiar set & manner united &
combined together. ... so the several parts of a Clock, although
they are & must be all preexistent to it, & is their
form by which they are what they are themselves; yet is it the

setting together of such kind of parts, & in such a kind
 of way only, then makes them a Clothe. And since we
 see that the mixture of two Bodies of two different qualities,
 as of two colours, will produce a third colour differing
 from them both, as Blue & red do a murrey; why should not
 two or more bodies of different natures also, be so combined
 together; as to produce a third nature? ... I'll give
 him one instance; Vicia, grease, & an Alcalizate
 Salt may be easily so ordered as to be inverted with
 new qualities, nature & powers; the Salt & ole is extreme
 fatty pungent taste; the Yellow is smell; & very before
 unresolvable in water; & mingle to unite; neither Yellow,
 Salt, nor Water alone will fetter an a Spirit of grease, but
 all united ~~can do it~~ [by doing body to each other
 into one body, then we call Spirit] can do it.

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pa 7

The Metacids of Vegetables are four in general,
 sal Earth, Water, Air & Sun, all which ~~is~~ ^{are}
 contained so universally in Vegetation, & to what soever
 is contained in a Vegetable, ~~one of these~~ ^{one of these} ~~is~~ ^{is}
 [The author] sees an advanced idea (AA) ^{Vicia colour culture suggests}

pa 9

"Water drinkers will tell you" that different
 waters differ in taste & smell, & even if such differences should
 be accounted rather phrasie than sense, & printed differences
 of Cocks, Landrasses, brewers etc cannot be denied
 in the way. He suggests that experiments should be tried in giving
 plants - vicia by land, some vicia, sea water, milk, wine
 oil, milk & ^{then} those in the aridities, various salts. By
 & vicia, & salt before, & then evapourate & sweeten again of the
 & vicia, & it may be discerned if any of it has been by plants,

He suggests by offering the air in different heights (Jan 1077 & Dec) 9
by "setting a plain or steel either exceedingly low, or as the better, or 70
deep well; or exceedingly high, as at the top of a steep."

He would like to test ^{the method} of simulating fermentation & from what
this might be done "by exposing some soil to the Air, which is
assuredly free from any seed, & so as no seed can light upon it, &
to observe whether the Air holds power of producing a Vegetable
therein, or not."

p 52

For when we obtain of Nature, we must not do it by command, &
but by courtesy of her."

p 52

the way is long, dark; and as I travelled sometimes
among mountains, by going the top of one, and so far
from their Jambines end, then they are come to
see another lies before them; so the way of Nature is so
impervious, & so many say, the way of Nature is so
hard for soever we go, yet the secret of one difficulty
is come still to give us the prospect of another. We may
therefore believe an attainment will be impossible if we
have done all; ~~but because we~~ but because we cannot
obtain to all, ~~but~~ therefore we should endeavor after nothing, &
an infernal wish looks so much away from the present
sense of men, than it requires to be answered. To conclude,
Although his route should be effectual, yet a design may be
do us no harm: For although a man shall never be able to
his class by study or travel, yet ~~shall~~ he shall come near
near them, than another than these are Apples.

new of conclusion
his Progress article

June 1673

The Comparative Anatomy Roots presented.

Bulbs

7110

p 55. He describes them as bulbs roots, but he understands them rather clear - viz of two he does not express himself in modern terms, & he continues "Where note, that all bulbs roots are as were Hemispherical, or Root & Trunk both together; for the strings are an absolute Root; the Bulb actually containing those parts, which spring up, make the Leaves a Body; viz is where, a firm Bulb underneath."

Any ^{other} ⁱⁿ ^{important} ^{medium} ^{to} ^{care} ^{with} ^{are}
you ^{may} ^{consider} ^{the} ^{roots} - from ^{you} ^{find} ^{did}
show their position - to soil, & he ^{has} ^{evidently} ^{understood} ^{the}
essential character of Carbazole roots. He mentions two "descend"
these ^{two} ^{bulbs} ^{roots} "bulbs" ^{then} ^{bulb} "descend";
& points out that this is different from "young downwards";
these ^{are} ⁱⁿ ^{young} ^{downward} "to head", the Root is immovable;
but in descending to the bulb Root to the locum mutabile, running deeper
into the earth, the bulb Root descends to the surface of the
time of time with the Earth. He discusses the bulbs ^{to} ^{descend} ^{with} ^{the} ^{soil}
bulbs of the roots that it is not of bulbs that descend into the
soil, but that the happens to close of Arum, Pumice, & gradely
Iris etc. * He speaks of "Trunks" of these plants, which ^{trunks}
continually descend below the surface of the ground, they are
therein. He considers two "buds in nature, place, office, they are
"changed into true Roots." He deals with the cause of
the descent has "to Shry - Roots which these buds of Trunks
frequently give forth. Some descend themselves directly into the
ground, like so many Rapum, by the trunk of them descend by roots
p 67. * to probably ... the four greatest number Pumice Roots p 59 (60)

found him a surprising clear understanding of the nature of
external coats of the roots. "Every Root", he says "has necessary"
two kinds of skins: the one continuous with the part; & hath
the origin for them which make the part of the part; the
Seed or self in the middle (continuity), & epidermis. The other
perennate, succeeding in the warm of the former

June 1673 Roots

7211

as the Root gets; + is separated from the Bark." Here few undecays, if somewhat confusedly, the extension of the pericycle early layers when so common occur in the root, outside than the tissues exfoliate. He recognizes them to shells of these tissues leaves the vessels close to the root surface) - p 63 "the Root being cut transverse, if near the cut-end you may gently press the side of the Root with the end of your nail, the sap will to creep up arise sometimes from the skin; in the same manner, as for any other part of the Root when the like vessels are pointed. This is ready way to exudation, liquid for vessels than be traced follows for his careful explanation that "although the sap may otherwise be expressed from the parts other parts than sometimes there are none, these vessels, yet not without a solution of their contents; the skin here does not follow, as appears from the experiment, the sap, together with the intermission of the pressure, the said vessels then dilating themselves by a motion of restitution; & so sucking up the sap again."

"the very vessels themselves, in many Roots, coming under an apparen-view, & standing in the uterine surface of the Root all round about, as - trace of Leguminous, Scorzenera, Columbo, & Scorzenera, others." fruit known is not certain merely to accipi - (testimony of signs, but present & considered to matter experimentally p 65.

p 65. Description of the root-cut. He says that the microscope reveals them - the "pores" are all in the manner, spherick, & the pores nothing else but an infinite mass of little Cells or fixed Bubbles. The sides of

Jan 1673 (1005)

none, to con an insidly pervious from one into another, but ⁷³
 each is bounded within itself: to show the Parenchyma, the
 Barks & much the same thing, as to Conformation, then the
 fetus Beer & Eggs & as a fluid, or a piece of fine
 1066 Maucher [white head] as a fixed body. The sides also of
 these Barks are as transparent as these; White ... they
 are the Receptacles of Liquor; but is ever, & clumped
 colour.

[It seems some how the body had a clear color, the ^{cellular}
 as a unit, that his comparison with fetus a head does
 not ~~mean~~ indicate any misunderstanding, but may be
 safe about any artefact of anything that could provide
 an analogy of what he saw — not an identity
 (No the body was following; see p 93. note on next page.)

He had a clear idea, the vessels in two tubules; he describes, that
 is not unaccounted. No de-torsion; but only than called out
 together; as to several tubules, the tube-worm do: sleeve-bill;
 He concludes that they are cylindrical, & distinctly
 continued throughout the length of the Root, as the several
 files in a Tendon or Nerve.
 p 86. He puts "the learned Malpighius" as
 spirit forward.

1074
 Grew is very anxious to convince Malpighius to reader by an about the rays
 of himself: for a certain, they describe to vains legged - sum,
 bodans, mulls, etc, due to spiders, he concludes "see to Root"
 themselves. "see to Root" ^{the reader's independence}
 p 89

1091
 He recognises & parenchyma as a unit. Van de Weyer (p 400) calls to primary
 "the Pith appears to be also of the
 same substantial nature with the Parenchyma, they are all one
 with the diametrical Piths [medullary rays], ... they are all one
 body differing only in shape - place." He points

June 1673 (wob)
not that the "Contexture" is the same as seen under
a microscope is the same in all three "made up of bubbles;
much the learned M: Hooke first showed me of the Plate
in the Trunk of Elder.

~~Hooke first was rather wrong in his description
of the fibres had been content to leave his description of plates as
spherical cells or bubbles, he would have been more nearly right
than in his further description, arising when the cell walls are
formed, to read that run from one cell to next.~~
Measure of Capillaries - analysis. From ret-
of the organ - Capillaries in texture - in needham's.

1955
The capillaries & vessels or ways to the hypostome fibres to
the wood of Coccoate; but that may be the fibres threaded as
single or wrapped round about each vessel, & ... being knotted them
into me (tubular) threaded; these threads gain
into me (tubular) much after the manner of the Needham's
cells (Bark Strich), or ... in parts of Balsa.

1996

The analysis in animals is also done in his mind. Hooke
set up himself "for all the Parenchyma part of a Root
are Fibres" to see the whole structure "to take like, be
cause it is probable, that all the parenchyma
parts of all the Viscera. [He is very] fibres here is a peculiar sense, a very
[The general case for organ to Argemone for
analysis may come in here (H)]
He goes further & concludes "to take body of the Root
consists of Vessels & Fibres (the fibres being in) fibres
perhaps some threads made of cell walls"

* He tells that these fibres are probably threads tubular, like
minute vessels, he says that matter too is "can as
be determined by "a greater perfection" Manipulated glass"

June 16/3 Ross

1975

The Veget. , Ross "y but he means "the physiology"
He definitely relates his botany & his whole philosophy
of life. He considers that "No man that denie the
God can [philosophize] truly", since with a -

"First Cause" all things would be "contingent",
no Physical Possibility ^{grounded upon} constancy &

constant of things could have any foundation.
He has a perfectly definite scheme, & would find you to
idea of ~~the~~ = First Cause. He ~~denies~~ We are not, he says
"to think that there is any contradiction, from Philosophy, leads
to the doctrine of Nature, Min Religion & the sacred Scriptures bear
us the doctrine of God: no more than to say, than to Balance of

the whole is moved by the Wheel, is denying the Wheel
the rest are moved by Spring, or the Spring, & all
the other parts are caused move together to make the
to God may be truly to Cause of this effect, although
thousand other Cause should be supposed intervene; if all
Nature is as one great Engine made by & held in
his hand. And as it is to Parts-makers are than the
Hand moves regularly for hour & hour, although he perceives his

finger solid to it: so it is to demonstration of Divine Wisdom,
than the Parts of Nature are so harmoniously connected in
each together as conspire to all kind of natural motions &
effects within the extraordinary - immediate influence
of the Autos of it.

When grass transits the laws of growth his idea are
necessarily my idea of man, in any chance to recess he
of grass much in the form of grass -
gives for to change cyllind form, verses -

God's idea is causal impulse

the laws of growth his idea are

example. Hays (p 117) treat the
 "Succiferous Vessels from their Sal Alkali part
 in length; & by their dimension chiefly to Salt-veins
 shoot.... the Salt is as a wire to Mount about
 them to their main positive Principles gathering themselves,
 they all coarsen & fashion to it. ... And as by
 saline Principles to Vessels an lay, so by the Salts
 they are every where round or perpet Extruded; &
 Curved to one another they could be flex- or ... angular,
 as all saline shoots of themselves are, as those of
 Alum, ... Sea Salt, Nitre, &c."

He is here on several lines in search of the same physical explanation of
 the form of elements than make up the tissues, but he
 has not got the necessary knowledge for to go upon.

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He did not mean to reject from function - he
 wanted to get at the causes of forces - as follows
 attempt in downward function latent wood
 p 116 - 6 Although shrink the root into the soil,
 S. Deamb. & Aerial Vessels shrink with the root into the soil,
 inserted in Paralysed tiles & Succiferous Vessels - in other
 wood xylem, aroused in pulver paralysed - "shown by
 wherever essential parts in the main Body of the plant
Root, is also in every Branch or Strig Roots

p 115 (Carbottels into)
 Tulips, Lily etc descend into the soil because they are
 plucked down by their Strig-Roots.
 p 132 He could not of course understand the nature
 semi-permeable membranes had some notions conceived of water
 He talks us true "the fluid of each Organical Part being
 made chiefly by Filtration through the cell, such, the
Principles in its own admitted into the cell to be re-
as an open tract."

Gen (wots 1673)

"The ~~the~~ Odors ^{p135} may or call to Spores & Plants, and lodged - their essential Oil. H 77

to End of explanation of Plate I he gives an apology for the sketches, & how they are made like sketches. Inadequate sketches

"Myself many of the figures come up as short material, yet some, the full amount of the elegance & preciseness possible in the Roots themselves, if cut & observed in a due manner."

In the first plate he gives sections, & a great many wots as seen by the naked eye.

Tab II B 1. T.S. Asparagus wot. This should be checked by "A view of one of the perpendicular or ^{section} Stony-Roots of Asparagus cut transversely."

He notes that the skin should have been bounded by Live fun to root - 10 Bark to thickness, about the length of an Inch. (i.e. written down by artist cells. Is there anything like this - the root = AA)

Malpighi 1687
Praefatio (This is presumably 'epim' | the 1679 preface) 1. 78
as far as

Superioribus annis ^{year} vegetantium agere, quae nullo
in formis ^{in penitus} ^{small parcels} lustrare tentavi
temeritati meae primum fieri, lustrare tentavi
Difficult ^{to hand with in Town} ^{This must refer to this letter with}
^{in the published 1675} ^{in the manuscript due to the} ^{the preface 1675}
inque intra urbanam domum non successit diversas
vegetantes alere plantas, eo quia loci angustia ventilationem
aerem non admittit, utique potius contabescunt plantas,
quam lactae luxurent; fors autem diu commorari
non licuit, tum de domesticae curas, tum de molestam
maximae medicinae

In his tamen haec hec curae ut per plures successu
they wanted away instead of plures, say to last 7
space ran. He speaks of domestic care & the
irksome practice of medicine

I conso pariter mea operam expressi, lece munus
ope adhaerent representent objectum. ^{the figure} ^{I have expressed with my hand, et facta}
^{repsum-objeto enlarged with the help of the microscope}

non tamen omnes eadem partes signati in
expriment, quales in rebus extant cum in immensam
^{microsc} ^{in rebus} ^{extant cum in immensam}
ferè excresceret cyuscuque rei minime delineatio;
^{My do not however express all the parts, tem signati in}
^{as} ^{selectio modo} ^{drawing with other things} ^{philosophi complectens.}
sed servata aequali et andoga Naturae methodo,
eas tantum delineavi partes, quae Lectorem
erudire valent.

He has followed the method analog of Nature
I have ^{described} the parts as far as necessary for the
enlightenment of the reader

On my way then he is expressed with the difficulty of microscope
drawing & explains that He goes on to say "hinc Cosmographie"

Malpighi (1687) Praefatio

stress on the importance of this

locos insignes solum designant, neglectis, vel
ad the map makes it show the ^{important} places,
solum silentio praeteritis, regulis dominantis, et
arboribus;

+ neglect a or learn poses was in silence undervalued lute
houses & trees:

ita pariter ex toto à Natura expressis, aliquot tantum
his in his mones for so many things displayed by nature

ex his, quibus affluent ^{abundantly} comparantur plantae,
adumbrare potui; et inde facultati intelligentiae
gratia quolibet vasorum specios, et ipsorum
mutuus nexus pateant.

Eandem etiam de causam figuras auctiores
reddidi;

For the same reason I have made the figure layer
situm quoque, ducibus paribus, interdum mutavi
the analogues dis, to part by separate, I have occasionally
changed.

In letter of ~~Malpighi~~ printed in the edit.
Jacobus Sponius, Malpighi address him as
"Hydruntini Anatomico accuratissimo"
This must be something more than mere "accuracy"

use account

1687 vol. Figure is from II (1675). Check up as
Malpighi's descriptio of the 1675 vol.

T de I Cucurbita. Peps L. seedling. The "fig" is clear
shown. ^{seedling} Phoradendron nigricans L. Post-nucleus
T de II ^{seedling} Vicia Faba L. ^{seedling} Vicia Faba L. Pison sativum L

IV Tutium seedling
It is very good in developmental stages eg. to VI ger
Miliam seedling of 2, 3, 5, 7, 14 & 21 days. Then goes on
figure falls. Fig XXVI. Vellum peltatum
Mistake

Malpighi 1687 (rev. ed. 1
(1679 part))

80

Fig XXXI, 121 Vag. stult. (yuan) Rhizon 7

Anato. Donax L.

Plat XXXVII Fig 155 desc'd) Mibicus es

Monoc. bulb. 7 Hyacinth non-scapul. bulb. real.
good represent. 5 elongated type; ~~bulb~~ bulb. like pseudo-
the typical mature bulb. Malpighi himself p 62 calls
the form due to Mibicus "quasi monstruosum" p 62

Mibicus p 155 says "In die Editione
der Opera omnia von 1686 sind der Text und die
Tafeln der Anatomie fast unverändert übernommen
worden, die Tafeln sind hier ebenso schön wie dort
ausgeführt." [I have used the 1679 part II 1^o
Anatomy] (as only ~~from~~ earlier)

Malpighi 1697
 The first specimen of 3 leopards by ureters: flow
 of 5 lobes, while two more deep little lobes are plain
 in other dove by R White, is present in another
 vessel before perthems work, so to little lobes ^{the greater}
 removed, the 3 leopard deepy bands a rough hair
 stone bear the inscrip "Importe dormiant"
 2 in feet than steep.
 in habitus the steep.

1687 volume has first specimen part of Malpighi
 the he died 29 November 1694,
 aged 67 "I. Kip sculp."
 [My own purchase of
 allegis pelt. opposita, ^{Malpighi}
 " " ^{Malpighi}
 open part. half of
 book...]

Malpighi 1697 begins with an autograph part
 Malpighi says two in 1645: - (the hours 1718) Life
 absolute grammaticae studis Philosophiae operam
 navare coepi sub Excellentissimo Dominico
 Francisco Natali ... sub cujus directione Peripateticae
 Philosophiae per plures annos incubui, saepius
 etiam publice disputando.

in 1645
 my grammatical studies completed = I began writing
 to prosecute the labor of philosophy under Francisco
 Natalis ^{of the same name} for several years I
 worked as the peripatetic philo-
 sophy. ^{obitus} Patre, matre, et Avia
 Anno 1648. ^{obitus} Patre, matre, et Avia
 in 1649 ^{obitus} Patre, matre, et Avia
 (no few days suffering by fate) ^{obitus} Patre, matre, et Avia
 studia mihi ^{obitus} Patre, matre, et Avia
 of my studies or pursue ^{obitus} Patre, matre, et Avia

* Miobus calls him Natalis

Malpighi (with humors) ¹⁶⁹⁷
 Doctoris Natalis Praeceptoris medicus ^{Wife} 82
 studis ^{of Natalis} innumeris coepi.

he began medicine
 Anno 1653... Eodem pante anno doctorali
 laurea Medicinae, et Philosophiae insignitus fui.
 he been doctor of medicine philosophy.

Part adeptam ^{interese}
~~studia~~ ^{of the forams organized} prosequeris
 mensuris ^{of the obtain} th degree, I pursued anatomical
 studis, ^{work} carefully ^{on my} medical praeia
 et medicinae praeia excolebam

2 1656 he began professor at Bologna, who
 Professor of Theoretic Medicine at Pisa.
 He remained 3 years in Pisa, but of health reasons
 returned Bologna

Completis triennio us salubritatem aeris
 metueris reditum in Patriam decrevit, later
 humanissime tanti Principis clementia, et
 munificente ^{et cum} invitaret

The folly cont-nent of his life by Mibius p 15-4
 1662-6. Professor of ^{Medicine at} ~~Prague~~ ^{Prague} ~~Prague~~
 Bologna 1666-1691

The made body physician of Pope Innocent XI
 & went to Rome, where he died in 1694
 The R.S. refers to him in 1669 as Professor
 of Medicine at ^{Prague}

Malpighi (posthumus)

p 57 of the posthumus was given the diploma "Regiae Societatis diploma" (which he describes as) Praeses, Concilium, et Sodales Regiae Societatis Londini ad Scientiam Naturalem promovendam institutae, omnibus et singulis ad quos praesentes pervenerint, salutem.

Malpighi P.S. diploma 83

Cum Virtute, et Medice, atque Anatomice peritia: Clarissimus Dominus Marcellus Malpighius, Philosophus et Medicus Bononiensis, inque Milanensi Academiae Medicinae Professor Pumaricus*, singulari affectum praedictae SOCIETATIS institutum et studia affectum humanissimis, doctissimisque suis literis ad ipsam datus, uberime fuerit testatus, suisque meritis

et rebus solidam impiumis Philo~~so~~ Philosophiam procehere, et augere pro vobis satagat, dictae SOCIETATIS laudatum Marlii 1669. in Solemni confesse, consperantibus omnium suffragiis, in sodalium suorum Album co-optavit, inque hujus rei fidem ~~non~~ monumentum hoc publicum extare, et sigillo suo munitur voluit. Datum Londini Anno Aerae Christianae, 17 DCLXIX. Regni Caroli II. Augustissimi, Magnae Britaniae, Franciae, et Hispaniae Regis, dictae SOCIETATIS fundatoris, et Patroni, vicissimo primo. Broucher Praes.

* Nihilis colis hui "Aerster" Professori cui Messino is in dies vult apparere meo fuit _____

Malpigh 1697 p 63
 Consocius imperantibus, Plantarum Anatomia 85
 de Fellos, quae uideri colligitur & innotuit, plantae
 prae licuit, congestae, quae ejus Regiae
 Societatis summo munificentiae typis
 elegantissimis totius Orbi literario communitate
 est. ⁱⁿ ^{to} ^{to}
 Anus y to juu manifestum, tam docet, in to
 non elegant type is communitate to the
 format ^{opposita, P.S.}
 hunc ~~lucum~~ world. ^{manifestum}
 literate

"Eminentissimus Ramus in suo absolutissimo
 Plantarum specie firmare non sic designat
 hunc non ^{discreta}
 apparet

Describes members of Citrus
 genus - uses to express "ligneus cylindricus"
 "woody cylinder" of them world not be called ^{as less}
 vascular cylinder

pp 63 etc a few del du to development seeds,
 followed for day to day. Commented in his controversy
 was J.B. Triumphettes & Malpighi figure to
 develop of Ricinus communis fully in Plate IX (20)

He seems to call it "Cataplicia major"
 20 figures 1. ^{ripe} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} a part of ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}
 2. Plate V. ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}
 groups from ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}
 tendril. ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}
 humida, eridentia ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}

vigebat
 racemis adhuc tenellis; ... ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}
 in ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}
 (=) ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk} ^{trunk}

Malpighi (1657).
 1268 cont.
 The flowers of the grass gradually shrivelled up
 deciduous, or aune sensum antabescant, or 86
 Capredus C in tandem ex uae racimo
 Cendril spiram contatus succedebat.
 [~~from~~ Partia transformul - 2
 groups were Cendril.]
 figured. The not very good figure
 3 plates (VII, VIII, IX) were large number 7
 figures of the ~~development~~ date seed & to
 development of the seedly.

Maipfeghi R. 450 p. 6. 32
Bios Unouelle.

T. 26 Paris

G. Crevatcuore near Nalagne
R-D-N

Mar 10. 1628

49
187

Supp^o Hippocrates in les theses de la degree de medecine
fait a Paris par un Arabe medecin au nom venant.

2^e par un y Borelli au Pise, th^e metempsychose
made lui redre the inscription & permutat. *

4^e par un Messina.

Collected Rome in 1651

* This is a find del
des Borelli letters of his
in 5^e par un Messina
in 7^e par un Messina

Cherby, the for Maipfeghi
The autography in 1657 vol p 1
tags: -

Exarata itaq; anatomica studia, medendique proxi
a Doctissimo Marciano institute juxta Hippocritis
doctrinam de ratione vestis exaratae, reliquorum
fere Professorum, qui Arabum, Barbarorumq;
methodum exadebant, curata exarata, unde
non paucas passus sum contumelias.

anatomical studies by the cultivated, & the practice
of medicine instituted by some learned Marcianus
accordy the doctrine of Hippocrates concy to
proceder, to mode, life, thus cultivat, exat
to ~~exarata~~ censum & dnu all to ~~pro~~
profess, the cultivated & method of Arabs & barbaris,
cham I supped no find ofness

Schleiden (1849)

p 30

88

Manus Malpighi sent to R.S. / Lunde
his friend was Anatom Plantarum = 1770
publ. was ~ 1675-1678
Nehmen und sein es secret ist kept
at home Malpighi work was published. He...
man und... Malpighi.

Schleiden (1845) p 20

Malpighi "Er sandte im Jahre 1670
der Royal Society ein grosses Werk Anatomie
Plantarum ein und dieses wurde 1675 u 78
in zwei Foliobänden... herausgegeben.
... (sein) Abgesehen davon, dass auf ihm,
dem Malpighi's Schrift als Secretair
der Gesellschaft lange vor ihm
Bekanntmachung benutzen, dass er den
Verdacht hatten bleiben wird, als
Malpighi bei weitem mehr verdankt, als
er zugestehet, und dass er die Herausgabe
und Anerkennung von Malpighi's
Werkern möglichst verhindern, steht er
auch in dem Wesentlichen Malpighi
weir nach.

These notes are not in paper order volumes.

Book. Vol I. Preface (There found no mention in the vol. of correspondence between George Berkeley)

He says that his history is compiled from "the original journals, registers, letters & council-books both a supplement to bishop Sprats' History, & a continuation of it"

p 1.

From the year 1645, "several worthy persons residing in London, who were ingenious and retired, & the most & permanent philosophy, agreed to meet weekly on a certain day to discourse upon such subjects." On 1st there was Dr. Francis Glisson. # Mr Theodore Haak, a native of Protestant in Germany, ... first gave occasion to, & reports there meeting.

"The business was to precede by affairs, state & technology, & consider various philosophical questions. subject, & to write a relation to them, as physics, anatomy, geometry, astronomy, navigation, statics, magnetism, chronology, mechanics, & natural experiments, with the like) then studies, as their callings at home & abroad."

This assembly near the town mentioned under the title of the Inverness a Philosophical College of Mr Boyle in some letters his written in 1646 & 1647.

p 3

"They continued their custom of meeting once, if not twice, a week & (some times) taking were matters of the public Inhabitations, that year 1651, & the place, this meeting was made a quarter for soldiers."

p 4

In Kenneth Dugby, Glisson Oldenbury was member who the idea of a more formal association came up here in 1660. In the year it was decided that no person should be admitted into to society, without security, except such as were of a above, the degree of baron. The stated number, three was abt 55

July Vd I
When ^{p 88} to survey was incorporated under the title, the Page 90
Docum, # D. John Wilkes & Mr. Poley were the
four secretaries

p 218
Apr 15. 1663
Mr. Hoike showed two manuscript schemes, one
representing the pores of cork, cut both transverse &
perpendicular. the other a Ketting stone, appearing to
be composed of clubs, the other hollow ones, early hairy,
three ways sticking some another, so making up one
inside from stone.

He was desired to examine the barks of other trees, &
sent down all two he should observe about these & the like

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potatoes p 207 (both) p 216 p 215 p 243
1663/3 1663 1663

Apr 22. 1663. p 215 two manuscript
Mr. Hoike began in bluish mudd upon c

observed, ... the other of
mortality piece of leather.

p 236 Poley & Wilkes sworn as secretaries
May 13. 1663 after the second charta was granted.

Nov 11. 1663 p 331

Sir Robert Moray member of new use of
made) thermometers, vis. & know by their help
the degrees of heat - in c main body in fowlers, etc.
... The physicians present conceived, that there could be
both certainly in it.

Poley gave made secret - 1663. Nov 30
- 1664. Nov 30
~~p 498~~
p 498

April 10. 1672 M III p 42

(Council meeting)
The bishop of Chester proposed to give to be created
to the Society for the anatomy of plants for year, upon
subscriptions, amounting to fifty pounds, to be made by
such members as should be willing to contribute thereto.
The Council approved, the proposal, & desired, that it should
be signified to the body, to present at their next meeting, in
order to actual subscriptions (sic)

p 101
November 6. 1673
When Earl Munkel had beheld "my Nephew" - "generous"
don't you, that the Royal Society shall meet at his house
at the Jesu College, the "as was desired" When delectable
his lordships were so deeply resented by the Council, that they
unanimously desired the marriage of the Society, in their
name, of the Earl Munkel
heart thanks.
(Change | means of words)

p 460 Feb. 1670/1 VMS

Dr. W. Hohe said, that he had observed, that there were several sap-pipes in trees; some, that went for the middle of the bark, shaped like late desks or boxes; others were like pipes going for the top of the bottom of the tree; these were exceedingly small, but seen but by microscope, and he therefore called microscopic pipes.

p 469 (same date)

"It being observed, that very many things were begun with S. Soreus, but very few of them prosecuted, the Oldenbary offered to buy a collection of such particulars, which he was desired to do with speed.

[Oldenbary continuing with letters to Compendium: Ely & in S. Soreus & lead to letters sent to Soreus]

p 295 Jan 4. 1668

Mr. Hohe's report, that there was water in quays, that there were any valves in plants, that he considered it very necessary of conveying the juice of trees up or down of sometimes 200, 300, or more feet; which he saw not but it was possible for performed within valves & well as motion.

Vd III Dec 8 1673

Dr. Few showed two figures, two microscopic dissections, that he had made, one of a trunk, an ash tree, the other of a barbers, explaining both wherein their structure agreed, wherein they differed.

Mar 12 p 130 1673/4

Dr. Few produced two more microscopic dissections, one of a piece of a trunk of a Walnut-tree, the other of one of the trunks of a hazel-tree. The structure of plants speaks differs, plants

p 162 cc Ray

Buch. V. II

ps. Dec 14. 1671

"It was ordered, ~~that~~... Signor Malpighi's manuscript on the anatomy of plants should be read; the president don't sit in the chair at four of the clock at the farther.

Dec 21. 1671 (The occasion where Mr. Isaac Newton was proposed as a candidate of fellowship)

"Then was read part of Signor Malpighi's manuscript dissertation on the anatomy of plants & was ordered, that the papers should be delivered first to Sr. Gooddard then to Mr. Hooke for their perusal; the former of whom accordingly took them into his.

ps. May 25 1671

"Then was made a manuscript Dissertation, the petition of an elder & of them of a youth, to have such petition as nothing but a Congeries of letters, but a bladder, seen or several from it to have no Commencement in the case of the plant. It being queried, how the petitioner was to be dealt with, whether there can be any merit as possible further inquiry, whether there can be any merit as possible in them, than have yet been discovered, though such any nomination may pass."

(no room; occasion to. send specimen seen above but used by the Society as a body)

10984 # (ms. p. 498)

Dec 7. 1671 - There were presents by Spencer Hecksman for Sr. Four copies of his Anatomy of Vegetables begun; the general account of vegetation found therein, printed at London 1671 is 12. one for the Society, one for the president, & two for the two Secretaries.

VII III (p 58-59) Oct 30. 1672

94

D. frew very called upon, for an account of the
 Ascorvitis, which he had made a vegetable, produced good
 number of such Ascorvitis, made upon the roots, several
 plants, of which he exhibited the figures, both to the objects
 appeared to the naked eye, & by the microscope. He was
 desired to bring in a description of all these in unity, & to register.
 He was exhorted likewise to finish two or three plants, in
 all their parts, after the exact manner, & to print
 early, before they were arranged by changes.

p 72.

Jan'y 15. 1672/3 The second part of D. frew's
 design concerning vegetables was read, & the second
 the tract, the society of his care & improving the
 part, natural philosophy, was again encouraged
 & pursued.

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The society considered whether, as to the
 prosecution of the anatomy of plants was very suitable
 to his design, & that D. frew was very fit to be farther
 employed therein, & that Mr. Collins should be desired
 to attend the several subscribers for a continuance
 thereof, & for the society recommended to the continuance
 thereof.

May 21. 1673

Letter read for Malpighi's & Halesby "de ar
 Bologna, 10th May, 1673, signifying the continuance
 of his Ascorvitis & ceteris (the anatomy) plants."

May 20. 1673

pp 90. Letter for Mr. Lister, York,
 21st May, 1673 best may subject, cut a slice
 "the anatomy between the veins in plants & the news
 = annals."

annals

V. A. III p 49.
May 8. 1672

The above message shows, we go to
London then - 1672 when, who was called Dr
Prest in Nov 1671, say how the Dec 1671 message.
? Did he know the of 1671 message.

95

"D. J. J. the new curator for the society of
plants, very present, was desired to produce some drawings
on this subject at the next meeting; which he promised to
do. In order to which a was desired, to Mr. Hooke
should deliver them the Society's message.

p 50. May 22. 1672

D. J. J. showed the Society, in a microscope the
conformation of the parts in vegetables, viz. that the whole
parts is nothing but a reticulate mesh, or a wonderful
complication of exceedingly small fibres; of which he
gave in a layer account a writing, which was desired to be
registered. (from the Report V. A. IV p 188. It is pulled
in his Study) Plans, 6. 2. C. 5)

He was desired to present the subject, in order to find out the
use of the parts, & consider the variety & difference of the
parts in several plants ----- etc.

Jan 12. 1672

D. J. J. showed the Society in a microscope the
structure of a special form, described & signed
Kralpyhi to be in all vegetables; & by this he gave the
description a writing, which was read, & desired to be
registered.

Jan 26. 1672

D. J. J. showed again in the microscope the
figure of the parts of a common shuttle, & of the structure,
a special fibres, & a bundle; & (both) which he had
made a draught.

July 30. 1672 p 56

D. J. J. showed the insertion of fibres running for the
parts and the bark; the description of which he was
desired to give a writing.

June 4. 1673

p 91

Dr. Jew showed to compare two manuscript
Asewats upon a piece of fir, - another on oak-wood.

June 11. 1673

Dr. Jew showed three manuscript Asewats;
the first, upon a piece of white oak-wood (transversely cut ...
the second, upon a piece of wood, cut likewise transversely;
... the third, upon a piece of fir-tree, cut length-wise ...

Dr. Jew was desired give an account of these
Asewats a while, as to prosecute them.

p 116 Dec 18. 1673

Dr. Jew showed two figures of two manuscript
Asewats which he had made; one / the trunk
of an ash tree, the other of a Beech, & playing
both shown their structure (which were by diffed.)

p 124 Feb. 5. 1673 3/4

Dr. Jew showed some
manuscript Asewats made upon a piece of the
trunk of a holly, upon a piece of fir-tree, both by
curious represented.

p 130 Feb 26. 1673 3/4

Dr. Jew presented two more manuscript Asewats,
showing the texture of a piece of trunk of a
+ of one of the trunks of a hazel-tree.

p 132 April 2 1673 3/4

Dr. Jew showed his manuscript Asewats on the trunks
of apples, pears, & plum-trees; & promised shew in an
account of these his former Asewats.

Feb 25. 1674/5

Book. Hort R.S.

12152

D. few read his discourse concerning the structure of the
corked, lignous + medullar part of trees, as employed
in several trees, representing the same by figures.

97

Dutch Vol 11
 p. 220. Jun 17. 1675
 Mar - c breath inlitter, Marcellii Malpighii
 Philosophiae - medicæ & huculatae Regie, Anatomie Plantarum:
 -- be printed by the Mantua.

D. J. Freij made a discourse concerning the trunk &
 plants. ... D. Freij had the trunk of a violet given
 him of the discourse, & was desired to see it. In vegetable,
 & published it.

[It is printed in London, 1676, in Soc. Acad. to
 little The Compendious Anatomy of Trunks of Plants, etc.)
 p. 224 (same day) was written more particular
 Mr. Harke added, that it was written in some
 way, that the trunk were involved, & some
 analogs to them, in vegetables.
 D. Freij said that he had hunted several
 such things as vessels - to sap-vessels of plants.

velos

July 1. 1675 p. 227
 (letter read)
 4. From Syner Malpighii & M. Oldenburgh,
 dated at Bologna, 17. June, 1675, acquainting
 Freij with his endeavours of new & delicate
 structure of falks, trees, etc.

Oct. 21. 1675 (p. 228)
 D. Freij wrote The Compendious Anatomy, Trees
 was intended to be printed.

p. 221. Oct. 26. 1676
 D. Freij made a discourse on the anatomy of some
 wots of vegetables & of their leaves, exhibit in the same
 time very curious figures of them he had thus discussed.
 The tract was very well pleased with his
 performance, & declared the discourse & schemes
 very well worth publishing.
 [particulars. They are printed in his Anatomy of Plants
 6. 4 p. 145 a-seq. etc.]

Dec. 14. 1676 p 328

Dr Juss read his lecture concerning the essential & maine parts of vegetables, where he asserted, that there is no generation of bodies unorganical but that it is in the power of air, by mixing & unmixing, to make a imitate.

p 330. May 3. 1677

Dr Juss read. Democritus concerning his secretis & experiments on the colour of plants. (This discourse is printed in his works) Philos. later 5 p 265

Vol III p 153

At the Academy's Decan an meeting Nov 30. 1677, the anniversary election of secretaries, Juss was elected & Council - also he & Horke were made secretaries.

(Nov 30. 1676 p 326) Her husband & Aldenby were elect secretaries

Nov 1678. In same secretaries section

Nov 1678. Dr Juss } secretaries
Mr. Horke }

∴ Juss was secretary of Nov 1677 & Nov 1678.

Vol III p 351. Nov 8. 1677

Dr Juss produced a piece of palmets or cabbage-tree of Barbadoes, consisting of green-branches, cylindrical roots unwoolly on outside, but loose fine canals. He was desired to examine & see how information may be learned from it, & nature of vegetables.

Jan 20. 1674/5 to 179

Mr Oldenby produced Signer Malpighi's philosophical present concerning the anatomy of plants - both a manuscript discourse & very elegant figures sent & him for Venice by sea.

Signer Malpighi's letter to Mr. Oldenby, dated at Bologna 20 Augr 1674, accompanying the present, was read.

It was advised, that a letter of commendation to the author should be drawn up; & to Council be desired to consider of a way of having it well printed.

to 220 print the Treatise book.

to 321 on 26 1676

Dr. Jeun made a discourse on the anatomy of some roots of vegetables, & their leaves, exhibiting therein some time of curious figures, which he had ~~sent~~ them discoursed of.

The Society was very well pleased in his performance, & declared to discourse of the schemes well worth publishing.

(A note being that they are printed in his Anatomy Plants 6. 4 p. 145 a seq)

Nov 9. 1676

Dr. Jeun read a discourse concerning flowers! accompanying in many elegant & curious schemes in present of the particulars discoursed of. He had the applause of Society, who declared the discourse & figures very well worth publishing. (note ~~to~~ printed in his Anatomy Plants 6. 4 p. 163)

P.S. approved of Jeun's work

1674

Vd III 353 Death - Order of Alderly
must note notes for this

Acc & P. Menden, given a license; Dec 26. 1676
Flowers 1676. Nov 5
Transacted 1677

Acc to H. Holler had given debts names as 8 yrs
in 1676. Nov 9.

that all this is Burd.

had to give Phil Trans - it is not a Burd. sh. Prop.

353

Henry Alderly "who sometimes wrote himself
Jubbendol, was a native of Bremen in Lower Saxony
(Wood, Fortis Oxon. Vol II Col. 114), was for several years
agent of the republic in England with the King's permission,
the protector, Oliver Cromwell. Went to Oxford 1656 where
he was elected to Honorary Alderly, Bremensis;
nobilitate Saxo; was a tutor in mathematics & geometry
in one of the schools of travel. Secy R. S. from
1662 to his death. He began to publish the Philosophical
Transactions 6 March 1664/5 & continued them to 1677.

p308

It may have been his own speculation if he is desired to have
"disappointment in the profit of the sale of the Philosophical
Transactions", & the poor sale being due to plague & the
fire of London. He was ^{impressed} in the Tower in 1666
of "dangerous designs & practices" (It does not
specify their nature). p 355 "The shairness of his
circumstances obliged him to lay before Mr. Bayle, a
letter December 17. following, [i.e. 1667]. the smallness of
the consideration, when he had of the many services which
he performed to the Society, his correspondents foreign &
domestic being no less than twenty at that time, & his income
arising from the Philosophical Transactions, which was never

Blondin's life (cont'd)

more than fifty pounds a year, was fully 5 times as much.
A grant, or salary of £40 a year were subsequently
allowed him by the Council.

"his correspondences in various parts of the world
were of the utmost importance. The method which
he used, to answer the great number of letters, which
he received every week on a variety of subjects, was
to make one letter answer another; - never to
read a letter before had pen, ink, & paper ready to
answer it - immediate; so that the multitude of them
never cloyed him, or lay upon his hand.

He must have adapted this method wth success!

[This is partial from D. Lortie's Journal (Paris pp 75-8)
see tray p. 109

Dead Sept. 1677

Pure Pursues first father & his son.

Digitized by Herbar Institute for Botanical Documentation

Francis Glisson

BA 1620
M.A. Oxford.
Jurist & Laws Coll. 1627
fellow, his colleg. 1627
Regius Professor of Physic Cambridge 1634
Checked in diary Civil War; spent remaining
London.

Fellow Ryl house March 6, 1660/1.
Treatise de Naturali Hist. hibernicae energeticae 1672
was not his last work; see: his Tractatus
de ventriculo 1677.

Dead 1677

Dec 6, 1677

= p 357

5th few read some parts of a discourse about he had
composed concerning flowers; & showed the
delineation of things taken notice of by him of that
purpose.

Vd III p 415

2 canons referent to Jews - Secretary RS
in 1678 he seems to be already in some / former see p 109

correspondence
p 420. By 25.1678

Dr. Jew read several Latin letters, since he had prepared
of answers & correspondents. Malpighi, about the
... the second & Signor Discorsi in vegetables.

... A letter from Mons. Leibniz, dated at Hanover,
was read; - Dr. Jew was asked to prepare an
answer to you the next meeting. Dr. Jew

p 354. On Spinoza's correspondence, 341, 342
see Boyle's "W. etc." Vd V p 338, 341, 342
(look up)

p 444. Dec 5. 1678

Mr. Hooke presented to the Society a discourse, since he
had lately received from the president, writing by Signor Malpighi
concerning the anatomy of plants, being facto a
proseution of that excellent work of his former
printed. He gave a summary, the various
heads & adds "Each of these subjects was illustrated
by a great number of schemes & delineations man-
curiously drawn in distinction of black & red for
better explanation. After the reading of the discourse,
Mr. Hooke then author's great respect of the Society,
it was ordered, that a letter of thanks should be sent
by Mr. Hooke to him; that Mr. Hooke should also
take care, that the discourse be forthwith printed with all
possible correctness; that a good number of the printed
copies be transmitted to the author."

p 450 December 26. 1678.

"It was ordered that the Treasurer give to Dr. Jew ten
pounds as a gratuity for his service to the Society as secretary"

see
honour

Bush. Vol III p 162

Dec 17. 1674

M. Ray. A discourse on the seeds, plants
p 164 [&] ^{to} ^{the} ^{most} ^{dear} ^{for} ^{July}.

The greater number of plants, that come, 1 seed, spring
four or five, the earth in the leaves, which being of the same pair
of different figures for to succeed leaves, are by our gardeners
not unproprietly called the seed-leaves.

These seed-leaves are of the same pair either a hundred
even in these plants, those after-leaves are more finely a
minute of dissection, as in the umbelliferous kind. For the same pair
I say, for some few they are indented; as in radish we see
underneath, in Indian-cress was two. In garden-cress each seed leaf
is divided into three segments.

The seed-leaves are of the same pair, ^{as in} ^{some} ^{few} ^{as} ^{for} ^{example}, ^{the}
those after-leaves are much or nearly ^{as} ^{the} ^{seed} ^{-leaves} ^{also} ^{are}
Roman nettle, I believe all the nettles,
rough. p 163

Though in some plants, the seed is made by the root or wire,
or two propagate themselves by off-sets, it be true, but some have
observed, that they seldom bring their seed spontaneously, as if the
water, when upon those ways of propagation, did reflect them by the
seed; such plants are colocasia, horse-radish, persimmon,
Jerusalem-artichoke; though, I say, the held tree in some, yet
is as far from ground wide; their being many plants, the abundance
propagate themselves by the root or wire, eyes, plants, the seed too
or four ways, many strawberries, etc. But as the seed is made
pass of the seed to water, these plants, to which some other ways; else
do abundantly spread a multitude, and being little seed spontaneously,
nature might seem to want a means of the conservation &
such species.
Among the seeds of herbs I have observed, that the
greater of all are such as come of annual

^{in Revy}
~~But~~ But v. III p 163 cont

Plants, sult, beans, peas, lupines, maize, or Turkey-wheat, 105
etc. 2 trees kind (of pulse & grass) the annual (but some ones
less plants) have greater seed than the perennial; as for instance the
Common pease than the sweet-pease, but always, the annual
in these kinds, if the plants be of equal bigness, than the seed. The annual
are larger than the seed, the perennial
This is worth noting, that all these seeds, trees are used by
man for food, as seeds of annual plants, viz. Wheat, rye,
yell, maize, rice, barley, oats, millet, panic, sorghum; + of pulse,
beans, pease, lupines, kidney-beans, vetches, lentils; the ...
~~recess~~

p 162
The disbur of seed of farnical "in turn the yong plant sticks
to the end of the seed, such grows (the seed vessel or
mole) - plant - in from down) - bud, together with its
seed, in inoculation.
[This "scutcheon" is just like the "scutcheon" A.A.]

The pulp of these seeds serves for the nourishment of the yong
plant when tender, not into standing, & that is clear, as the yong
the childrens nourishment of a while after it is excluded, not into standing
It can feed itself by the roots. This may be evidently
demonstrated so be in corn newly sown; for if you plant it up a
few inches, & it shall find the pulp of the grain ~~at~~ almost
entire; but if you plant it up four day to day, or
by older sowing, you shall find it with less loss of the pulp, among till at last
there be nothing left, but to empty husks sticking (the better) the
plant.

These cereals, of cereals & vetches (rice, etc.) .. is true, & that great
while since, followed is a general descent; viz. that the seed or
leaves in many plants did contain a great deal of the yong plant, & cereals
part of nourishment for a while yet tender. You may find in the
many plants is holdeth not; for the far greater number of seed
contain nothing of nourishment for the yong plant, more than the
pulp of the lobes; such as maize, wheat, probably date,
supply nourishment of the radicle, while it is

Brick (or Ray) con?

What facts comes & draw for the ground for itself, &
reciprocally' for them too.

106

He deals (p. 167) two bulbous plants know no
food of the young plant - not only itself. — "it is more probable, too
than was nothing else in the seed but the young plant: for,
had there been any thing in the seed of nourishment for the
young plant, more probably, than the trunk being the
vessel containing such nourishment, should remain fastened
& the bottom of the plant, and be broken up in the leaf. The water
spring, I intend (for utility) by ocular inspection to determine
this, — not to go upon probabilities.

Buen Vd IV 1776

107

Febry 23 1679/80

D. J. gave me a proposal of his design & proceeding, & solicited of
encouragement of his undertaking of printing a catalogue of the
natural curiosities of the Society; he was encouraged & by
his proposals on the Thursday following of subscriptions.

Febry 2 1680/81 p 60

The books presents ~~to the Socy~~ by Syner Malpighi being read
either sketched a board, several, then were recommended to
several of the members present & peruse & give an account of to the
Society; according Sir John Haskyns took Practica Minérale

of Gale Redeus's poems; Sir Christopher Wren Bartoli
del ~~ferro~~ memo, = Ragguaglio del Escherardi + Mr.
Polan Redi del Schiab (Hors on p 60.)

Janry 25 1681/2 p 121

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society
D. J. gave me several lectures before said Society,
of the anatomy of plants, some whereof had been
already printed in divers times, & some are not printed,
together with some sketches of their colours, taste, & salts; & also
of solution of salts, of aromatics of the City of London, & the
moisture; all of them with the first Liberty & approbation of
said Society, with the careful advice,
that he be desired to cause them to be printed together -
one volume; & in regard to the great number of figures belonging
to them, to take upon himself a more particular care of the
impression.

Apr 20 1687 p 533

Sir John Haskyns gave his opinion, that the leaves of trees serve to
unlike the air, & may some serve to be said on the lungs of trees

1687. July 27' 17548 VI. IX

158

In John Haskyns communicated the following
receit of one Simon Pauli for: varnish &
to ~~eat~~ preserve dried plants; infusion of sweet pine
the seed of wormwood; then dissolve therein as much
gum elemi as will take; & with this varnish
cover the plants.

Leitner (1699) p 78-9

109

Rafery Royal house "And ours is certainly one, the best
Registers to be seen was transported, & preserved over
number of scattered Observations in Natural History, which he
would see hazen the loss, besides the Account of Learning
in Printed Books.

I heard Mr. Oldenburgh say, who began this Noble
Register, that he held Correspondence with 70 odd Persons
in all parts of the World, & those he were into others: ?
asked him, what method he used to answer so great variety
of subjects, - and a quantity of letters as he must receive
weekly if he knew he never failed, because I had the
Honour of his Correspondence for 10 or 12 years. He told me
he made one letter answer another, that he always
fresh, he never read a letter before he had Pen, Ink & Paper
ready to answer it forthwith, so that the multitude of his Letters
they'd turn not, or even lay upon his hands.

p 79

The Academie des sciences had to ~~advocate~~
"the great advantage & increase than in the pursuit of
Natural Philosophy, that if any of our Members shall give
desire to Expressing of Books, - by giving the Charges of
great regard of such Books, to President ~~and~~ is saying is,
the money; for we're reimbursed by the King. As it was done
in J. Turfort's Elements de Botanique, the Cost of the Book
cost the King 12000 Livres. As to the Cost intended, & now giving
for another Book of new Plans found in his Voyages in Portugal
& Spain, will cost 100 L. Sterling.

copy 1 copies by Mr. Edwin Thayer Jew
(made by A.A. Nov 25. 40)

has copy of
list to Jew correspond
along with 3 pages.

Jew pedigree for D. N. B
? " Clutterbuck's Heats

Mr Jew notes two true pedigrees
seen in the handwriting of Mr. Potts

110

Francis Jew of m. =
Athenone Warwick Sept 3
1550

Elizabeth Denison
sister to John Denison DD
d. 1629

Jonathan Jew d. age
1646
1626-1711
Jonathan Jew (Fur- Post: Min:
a - Bayard Lane
p. Albans
= Mary d. 1719
1719
a daughter = - Chephend

Obadiah Jew DD
1607-85

Nehemiah Jew
1641-1712

son daughter

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Anne = Antony Freeman
1719
Mary Freeman Chephend
(? a mistake for Mary Chephend
Freeman)
A.A.
(built a vault at St. Albans
Cathedral 1768)

For Joseph C
Jew, U.S.
I have only a
few papers of
his (know of his
the name of the
see a copy of T.C.S.
in Jew box in
envelope in
Mr. Jew's letters.

Ancestors of Edwin Thayer Jew

Nehemiah Jew d. 1712

Joel Tamm Jew
(seal engraver to George III)

* Charles Jew = Judith Lewis
m. 1838

Charles John James Julius

* This Charles Jew emigrated to Australia
+ 3 other children entering unrecorded for
always said that the family here descended through
his wife
Edwin Thayer Jew
Liddenson Charles was born in
was subsequently named. Miss Julia Jew
"Grandfather Jew" for Nehemiah.
took them to her.
(This Mr. Edwin
Thayer Jew's note)

Copy of copies of various documents sent me by
Mr Edmund Shays Jew (N.E. Jew) Nov 21. 1940
Agnes Abner

141

Copy of Inscription on Monument in Church Church Newgate 8.

In dear memory
lies here
Marie

see copy of
to
insert p. 113

Daugh^r of Rich^d Huetsen Merchant + frisedde his wife + one
of his heirs.
Most-beloved wife of Nehemiah Jew. Doct^r of ~~the~~ medicine
For sooth a woman man charming with beauty of her person,
of her intellect + her character. Religion polished the jewel
of her nature brighten forth. Until 25 days having from day to day
increased, she mounted up to heaven on the 27th day of
April A. D. 1685 in the 27th year of her age.

Copy of Burial for Register of Ch. Ch. Newgate 8th E.C., 1685
April 13. Mary Jew in ye wall ye 13th of Apr. the
succeeding burial in ye Ch. of the Jewen Five of London.
(From buried in the

Digitized by Hapt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Copy of Pedigree

Copy of Entries Record of Parish Church of Manicotta,
Commenced April 1576 18th year of 2. Elizabeth II

There are all entries of baptisms + date for April 1576 8

Oct-26 1715 entry in the book of John Jew.
This includes the daughter of Nathaniel + Ellen
Jew baptised May 7 1638 + Nehemiah Jew.
Sept-26. 1641. Here there is a note to say the "Jewen's"
later away. In this copy there are no more entries relating
to Nehemiah Jew.

Copy of copy by "E.S." (? Mr. Elizabeth Jew) of date
 from c 32 page letter from Mrs Potts to E.S. Also check add 5 112
 for letter Mr. Potts & James

Descend Mr. Potts

Robert Jew

John Jew born Leicester 1711, an only son
 "John Jew gentleman" of Essex Row, Cambridge
 m. Elizabeth Fosdy. Dec 1789
 Very recent burial date 1768
 John Jew b. Leicester 1756
 m. 1777 Mary Altman (d 1834)
 a brass founder, Vt. at America

James
 William
 Great
 15.7.1882

* I believe to be
 James William Jew was
 to James Jew who was
 Edwin Chape Jew's
 uncle A.A.

Edwards or
 Mrs W. W. Jew
 or apply near W. W. Jew

John Jew merchant of Boston
 b. Birmingham 1780. Went to Boston 1821
 America in his parents. Died Boston
 m. 1. Anne Greene (Boston) had child
 2. Maryon Sarah Page

Sarah Page Jew
 m. Mr. Robert Barnicle Potts

William John Potts
 (who made the notes)

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

the children of John Jew & Mary Altman

Rev Henry Jew
 b. Birmingham 1781
 d. Philadelphia 1862
 Unitarian baptist
 married first time

Mary Jew
 m. Benjamin Greene
 both in Ann Greene
 no name John Jew
 (Mr Benjamin & Anne
 Jew who married Mary &
 John Jew were neighbors
 niece of Lord Lyndhurst)

Mary
 still living somewhere 77 77 1891
 a philanthropist, espousing
 anti-slavery work.
 John Jew's daughter
 - poem other

daughter of Mary Jew &
 Benjamin Greene married
 Wendell Phillips of Boston
 a free state, was died
 1883 age 73.

Mr. Potts believes that this family for whom he is descended may be the
 same stock as Obadiah Jew & his descendants. [This would not be surprising in Worcester.
 & Atherton are incorporated near Leicester. A.A.]

In cœmeterio
 hic prope jacet
 MARIA
 Rich: Muetoni Mercat: ac grisellae
 Filia et Haeredum altera
 Nehemiæ . Grew Medicinæ Doctoris ~
 vxor desideratissima.
 Quippe Mulier, Corporis, Ingenij, Morumq;
 venustate pulcherrima.
 Gemmam, quam Natura genuit,
 Expolivit Religio:
 donec, Radijs indies auctis, in Stellarum
 Consortium assumeretur.
 Nemp 9 Apr. die, A.D. 1685
 Aetatis suae 27

Translat. by 113
 D.S. Robertson
 in the grave and
 near here lies
 Maria
 daughter of
 Richard Mueton & Grisell
 the man below wife of
 Nehemiah Grew Doctor
 of Medicine
 a woman distinguished by
 beauty of person, moral
 character.
 The gentleman Mueton had
 credit religion polished into
 a rapacious every
 day it was taken up with the
 company of the state.
 A full 1685
 aged 27 years 7
 age.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

From a copy sent to April 27, 1841 of the Rev. T. R. Home-Haycock
 of the inscription on a tablet in Chest Church, Grewgate, which survived the
 fire when the Church was burnt down by enemy action on the night of Sunday
 Dec 25, 1540. See to Rev T. R. Home-Haycock's letter.

Con. of J. Rey

Letter of July 6. 1672

"Do you now among us at Arundel House,
making now them very good Ascorbic upon plants;
& have them of the cup, among dwarf parables,
the disease mentioned by Malpighi & his (Disease
Vegetable) than you have seen.

We have been desirous & endeavor whether
we can discover any such thing as a parasite
which is plants, than growing; & for this purpose
we have been directed to choose some, the bigger sort,
wherein there might be than being such, is like
to be more discernible.

London July 6. 1672
(Letter partly & wholly by)

Correspondence of John Rey. Ed. by E. Lankester
London 1848
M.C. 73, 8

Not used in the four accounts.

17 IV. 94.

Known use, word "idea"

→ Comparison in Jew's remarks about agreement.

of Malpighi's friend in nature and

Theophanis of Jew's separate documents, appended to Linnæus' first copy

I have not mentioned anywhere that in Annales Vegetabilis Boerhaave was present at Poyl's house - Prince on December 7, 1671. Boerhaave is always spelled as

1672. Poyl copy has 1672 on title page. I do not know if any copies exist from 1671. (Probably the copy present in the P.S. was an advance copy) Find any of the P.S. has a copy as 1671 on title page. If so it must be the one from Jew.

Dobell's account of my remarks about

Leewardsboeck. Letter appended to copy 7

first paper in Linnæus' P.S.

(The not used Autograph copy) Malpighi's letter in same issue

(Malpighi's inserted a page of notes ahead.)

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

The Documents about Nehemiah Jew's, Chestnut-Street, in a separate envelope in the envelope are also new since the account

He moves continuity of 5
 paper structure & functional structure,
 is understood by his account of leaves
 III 33
 1672 p 135
 beyond
 belongs chapter

Synonym (green)
 requires to see case of "Luteola"
 (Pesch) & open to see - & date
 head IV 29
 Deming paper
 1682 p 187
 number, seed - paper
 + G.D. 159
 IV 30 pp

Datum in cell structure on time
 p 15

(2) fibrillar structure pp 15, 16

fundamental tissue p 17

III 70 important gen.

4 years measurement & color data

64

NOT
 used
 in 4
 papers

This was mentioned
in my verbal account
Camb. Bot Club Nov 1941

Davy, Sir Humphry (1844)
Elements of Agricultural Chemistry. ed by J.
Sheer. Glasgow 1844.

Hh. 22.25.
Text figs 8, 9, 10 (horizontal sections, stems) & July 11,
a one leaf cut with spread brachies pulled out, are
copied for Green's Anatomy Plant. The same figures
occur in an earlier table, or plate, in 1st ed:
1814. Hh. 22.24.
(? with 3 figs, 1 section, 2 dis.)
i.e. even in 2nd ed., 1844, the vascular anatomy stems
is illustrated by four figures copied for Green's work &
1682

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Singer mentions this in A Short History of Botany. 1941
but my refer to the edit. which he calls 1814, 1815, 1816
pp 330-338

1814, 1815, 1816
the word
really mean
what he
he makes in

Singer attributed the term Comparative Anatomy to Green 1675
Green used to explain Comparative Anatomy
in his 1673 book. An Idea of a Philosophical
History... was contained in the Analy of Veget.
Particularly pursuing upon Probs. 700
Part II of the book's head - The Comparative
Analy of Probs.
of 1672 Preface. He argues
that readers who wish to examine these Probs
"Now they neglect not the Comparative
Anatomy"

In my "Anatomy"
article I took
it back to 1673
(but believe I
did not mention
to 1672 ref.)

Green also included in his account in the
Comparative Anatomy Thomas's first
look up to O.E.D. which says if Green
really was the first.

Linnaeus, C. (1763). . .

Philosophia Botanica. ed. 2

Linnæus (1763) Phil Bot.
(2^d ed. The Carolus V. G.)

Plantae quæ Genere conveniunt, etiam,
virtute conveniunt; quæ Ordine Naturali continentur,
etiam virtute propius accedunt; quæque Classe
Naturali congruunt, etiam viribus quodammodo
congruunt.

Linnæus should be
quoted at the bottom of
the page by Linnæus account

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Gen's atomology my have come f
Cudworth (17) IV 137

not used in the 4 accounts
Correspondence of John Ray. ed by G. Lambert.
London Ray Society 1848 [M.C. 73.8]

Letter from Dr. Jannet Robinson to John Ray. Geneva
April 18, 1684 S.R., pp 141-3

p 142
June 11 left Bononia, I had a lamentable spectacle
of Malpighi's house all in flames, occasioned by the
negligence of his old wife. All his pictures, furniture,
books, & manuscripts were burnt. I saw him in the
very heart of the calamity, & methought I never beheld so
much Christian patience & philosophy in any man before; for he
comforted his wife, & considered nothing but the loss of his
papers, such an unexampled loss as the loss of the Great Library,
or Bartolin's Bibliotheca, at Copenhagen.

E. W. J. Neave. The Epsom Springs.

Isis Vol 34. 1843. pp 210-211

on the merits of the
Epsom waters.

Brom R. Prodronus Fluae Nuae
Hollandiae. Vd I. Lndm 1810 [MD. 38.10]

“ Venationem seu ^{pvi} Aestivationem Floris, a
frew^o philosophico primùm accurate
Absevatam.”

Grew on retention of leaf. shown -
p 9 of type cone
Chryseol. type Bk

E. WEIL, BOOKSELLER,

28 LITCHFIELD WAY, LONDON, N.W.11.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISSECTION OF MALPIGHI'S BODY.

12 BAGLIVI, G. THE PRACTICE OF PHYSICK. London, 1704. 8vo. 8 ll. + 464 pp.
With one plate. Calf. £6.

Near the end (p. 461) of this first English edition of Baglivi's works is an account of Malpighi's death at Rome in 1694. Baglivi attended him in his last illness and the detailed description of it is one of the earliest accounts of apoplexy, ascribing it to cerebral hemorrhage. (See *Major*, *Classic Descript. of Diseases*, p. 512 R.) Of importance for the History of Medicine because Baglivi made at once a dissection of Malpighi's body.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Petty, T.J. (1840) Marcellus
Malpighi; M.D. F.R.S. Vd II
No. 13 (E6.15.13)

Reprinted perhaps by Taber which
he presented to R.S.
Original done at R.S. for anatomy & plants

Gen. Malpighi

ms. (14) 97

Measurements compared study of internal parts
of plants - animal anatomy.

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They must be Erigeron and Plants 1.1.4

pp ~~7-8~~ 7-8 (Hort)

The erigeron and plant, to find it generally,
may often be found in the external part
of the plant, the plant generally, or else of
the internal part: the latter method
corresponds to the study of animals by
dissection.

[I mean said in the London Journal to the glass is
negative to the same lines in de Hepate was the first
since the first days, fresh botany.]

12 Bute regist

Slime Down

Hehemel's juv baptismal
entry.

Enlarged for plate # 6 by Vicar
the Rev. S. S. Hall Dec 1940

Alto
Biology