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About the Institute

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.

always outnumbered the available jobs. They also appear to have been essentially honest and dedicated people. They did best, Holmes observes, in decentralized agencies that gave wide discretionary powers to federal administrators on the state level. Yet, Georgia New Deal officials do not appear particularly innovative. Close to half of the WPA funds spent in Georgia went to highway construction, and about two-thirds of the Georgia women on the relief roles worked in sewing rooms.

Holmes concludes that the most important accomplishment of the New Deal in Georgia was that it undermined provincialism and isolation; unfortunately, his administrative study of New Deal agencies does not satisfactorily explain how this result was achieved.

NUMAN V. BARTLEY
University of Georgia

Catalogue of the Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands. By Mark Catesby. Revised by George Edwards, 1771. New Introduction by George Frick; Notes by Joseph Ewan. (Savannah: The Beehive Press, 1974. 220 black and white Illustrations of all plates; Portfolio of 50 color plates. Catalogue, \$50.00; Portfolio, \$575.00.)

Mark Catesby was a pre-Linnaean naturalist and artist who preserved for his time and posterity a descriptive and illustrated record of the natural life of southeastern North America in the early 1700s. "No other mainland area had so complete a natural history before the American Revolution as did South Carolina and eighteenth-century Georgia and certainly none was so elegant," according to George Frick in his introduction to the recently reproduced *Natural History of the Carolinas, Florida and the Bahamas*. This prodigious undertaking by The Beehive Press consists of a portfolio of fifty selected color plates and a companion catalogue containing black-and-white reproductions of all 220 water color illustrations from the original volumes. The text, presented in English and French in parallel columns, is an exact facsimile of the original, printed on paper of quality and texture similar and perhaps identical to that first used. The map, copied by Catesby from Henry Popple's "Map of the British Empire in America," 1733, lines front and back covers.

A survey of Catesby's works quickly verifies Joseph Ewan's observation in his notes which accompany the catalogue that "... botany was Catesby's first affection. . . ." Linnaeus cites Catesby ninety-five times in his *Species Plantarum* which was published twenty-one years after the first volume of *The Natural History* appeared and a decade

after the second volume. Twenty-two of Catesby's plants support modern designation.

In his depiction of birds Catesby broke with the conventional fashion of stilted profile poses and illustrated them in action with botanical backgrounds, usually ecologically accurate, a century before Audubon employed the same technique. He has since been described as the founder of America ornithology.

Fish, reptiles, and amphibians are included in Catesby's second volume but appear to contribute in only a limited degree to the scientific and artistic value of the publication. In defense of Catesby, one must remember the problems encountered in a new land, his lack of formal training in art or science, the absence of predecessors for direction, and the maddening logistics of transporting artists' paints and papers through wilderness while also collecting seeds and specimens for patrons back home. Far worse for us had he left no record, whether accurate or stylized, as some of the species he described and painted have since become extinct.

Catesby's two volumes of 100 plates each and the appendix of twenty more which appeared two years before his death were prepared by him and all of the watercolor washes were applied by him or personally supervised except for three which he acquired from the botanist Ehret. Subsequent to his death second and third editions were published by George Edwards, the second in 1754, the third in 1771 with an added Linnaean Index of the animals and plants. The Beehive Press has reproduced the third edition.

The biographical information researched by Frick and the historical commentary by Ewan added to the original Catesby text enhance the catalogue. In addition, this reviewer finds all fifty color plates exceedingly attractive but does not feel qualified to comment on the fidelity of color reproduction since he has not seen the actual volumes which were copied. However, it is readily apparent that the color plates in the DeRenne third edition, University of Georgia Library, are generally brighter and show more attention to shading and contrasting of colors. One cannot help wondering why the DeRenne volumes were not utilized. Nonetheless, The Beehive Press has scored a singular achievement in offering the public the pleasure and use of this monumental work which otherwise, because of its aging paper and perishable paints, would remain relegated to archives.

WILBUR H. DUNCAN
University of Georgia

Time Table of Term Topics for 1976

- January 20 Aims of the course: purpose of research; nature of the scientific method; growth of an idea
 22 Effective scientific writing: "Journalese" and examples of effective writing, some help books and manuals of style, etc.
 27 Outlines for a paper; order of presenting facts in taxonomic subjects; setting up a model description
 29 Manuscript make-up; examples of papers from raw data to reprint--parts of the paper and relation to outline
- February 3 Nature and function of bibliography; citation of references; kinds of bibliographies; uses of documentation; footnotes; italics; quotations; nomenclature of organisms; author's suggestions on typescript, etc.
 5 Methods of gathering raw data; cards, half-sheets, etc.
 10 Use of the library; card catalogs; Library of Congress ("LC") cards; classification of books; helps in use of libraries--departments of a library, etc.
 12 Interlibrary loans, photostats, microfilms, microfiches, Xerox copying, etc.
 17 Role of private library; notes on book buying
 19 Engraving and illustrations; half-tones and line drawings, costs and functions
 26 Photography; Photomicrographs (or date to be arranged)
- March 4 Preparation of the manuscript: typing, format, tables and charts, maps, etc
 9 Routing of the paper:
 submitting ms to the Editor; rules of editorial committees
 role of the Reviewer
 author's response to editorial committee
 galley and page proofs; proof reading and reading back to copy
 procedures in book manuscripts
 lithotyping of course syllabus and related topics
 11 What constitutes "publication"? Role of the photooffset and multilith titles
 16 Biological Abstracts; preparation of abstract
 18 Meet in Howard Tilton Mem. Library lounge adjacent to Circulation Desk.
 Bring clipboard for note taking.
 Reference guides to biological literature
 Bibliographic tools of a general scope
 23 Periodicals of general biology
 Guides to general biological periodicals
 25 Zoological periodicals of primarily invertebrate scope
 30 Zoological periodicals of primarily vertebrate scope
- April 1 Periodicals of physiology of a general scope. Open book final exam issued.
 6 Botanical periodicals of a general scope
 8 Botanical periodicals of special subjects
 13 Meet Dinwiddie 208
 Biological institutions: special fields of interest in universities here and abroad
 Notes on grants-in-aid, etc.
 20 Museums and laboratories: opportunities for research, as visiting worker
 22 Botanic gardens, zoological parks
 27 Surveys of marine laboratories, field stations, and the like
 29 Questions and answers
- May 6 Open book Final Examination due

Tulane University
New Orleans, La. 70118
Friday the 13th Feb 76

Dear George,

Do you recognize these images? Please provide a date for the archives on the duplicate xerox and return same and accept our thanks. We must have the documentation befitting the subject.

I shall be in Boston-Cambridge Feb 22-25 for the AAAS meet on germ plasm conservation for crop plants. I'll have a chance to get over to Harvard yard and a look at a few items. Anything for George?

I hope to meet Samuel Morrill the bookseller that I have bought books from all these years and have never met. Has a shop at 25 Kingston Street in Boston. Last summer when Nesta and I were in Cambridge we had no chance to snoop in Fangloss Bookshop or the German language shop nearby and perhaps that too may be invaded.

Kathleen and Dick, Leslie and Scott arrived at midnight nonstop Athens --New York! they will be here a few days then off to Norfolk Va on next assignment. They have lived in Bahrain for two years and thereby had a chance to see a good deal of the O.W. all the way to Taj Mahal and Amman and Edinburgh and Berlin. We had a nice get together last spring in London you remember when we went over for the Soc Bibliog Natural History meet. They are all well, the F²s elongating and Leslie learned enough Arabic to help her parents in Cairo the other day with instructions to the taxi-driver and market venders.
Must call a finis here with very best

Greetings
Joe

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

20 January 1976

Dear George:

How often I wish we lived closer but then we are both busy and with all the demands of just shopping and sleeping and sweeping and sorting out all the jillion little things to do -- when would we see each other?

However, I shall be going to MBG shortly and I just thought mayhap you would be alert to alert me for one or another reason. Leonard Thien has just returned from MBG and tells me Peter is anxious to talk of many things, something more than cabbages and less than kings, I imagine. He asked Leonard directly, as Peter does, how many books in my library? how many taxonomic titles? and so he is gathering info. But, really, I am loath to think at our ages and what we can and cannot do with the years left to us, that it would be wise to move to St Louis. I think if possible we should work like hell to get the most comfortable convenient productive place to carry on, somewhere hereabouts. Just now there is not much action, locally, and with just 18 months to settle it. I am appointed for next college year 1976-1977, to June 77, so this batch of courses will be my last for Tulane. This spring term I am just beginning Research methods in biology, with the agenda as scheduled on the sheet herewith. We meet TuTh ~~11~~ 6:30-7:50 pm, in a sort of demonstration session. *How-to course. Next Fall it is 2 courses: intro plant syst and plant geog and then the last course, next spring 77 likely for advanced plant syst. I must husband my time to work on the bookscripts.

Nesta has pretty well finished the roster for Rocky Mt Nats, ed.2. it is about 33% enlarged over the 1950 edition. Tolerably complete to year 1932. Still have to keep to the year 1932 to hold the line. We are thinking of checking out with Univ Calif Press.

The National Gallery of Art program last month was really very satisfying. I have sent you a catalogue, which was reviewed by the historian Elliott in the last issue of NWR Review of Books. Good review. I had a chance to help with galley on the catalogue. I know you always enjoy juicy catalogues.

We are both well and ticking along. Dorothy and family came down for Xmas and we had a good two weeks visit. Kathleen and her fam come next month, they are coming back from Bahrain and will live next back again at Norfolk, Va. Marg and her Sonya are in Prov R.I. and things are up and down there on jobscore but she is very philosophic and this will be a child to watch; seems to very alert and well adjusted.

With all the best,

* / 15 students enrolled.

Selected References of Books and Papers

about

Plant Explorers and Exploration

Compiled by George H. M. Lawrence

This list of references is compiled to provide basic literature about the work of plant explorers and their introductions. Some older works, generally available only in larger public and university libraries, are included because they are classics in the subject area. In some instances, accounts of general expeditions contain sections or chapters by botanists who were members of the expedition. To facilitate location of accounts by or about particular botanical or horticultural collectors, an alphabetic list of their names appears at the end of the bibliography, together with numbers of the pertinent references.

1. Abel, Clarke - Narrative of a journey in the interior of China. ... in the years 1816 and 1817. London, Longman, Hurst, et al, 1818.
2. Adanson, Michel - Histoire naturelle du Sénégal. ... Paris, C. J. B. Bauche, 1757.
3. Anderson, A. W. - The coming of the flowers. London, Williams & Norgate Ltd., 1950. [Excellent and readable account.]
4. Balfour, F. R. S. - David Douglas [1799-1834]. Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc. (London) 67:121-128. (Apr.) 1924. [Includes map, with itineraries, of areas explored in northwestern U. S.]
5. Barrow, John - Captain Cook's voyages of discovery. Everyman's Library. London and New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc. 1948. [Excellent one-volume account, abundantly documented.]
6. Beaglehole, J. C. (Editor) - The Endeavor journal of Joseph Banks, 1768-1771. 2 vols. [Sydney], Angus Robertson, 1962.
7. Benson, Adolph B. - Peter Kalm's travels in North America. 2 vols. New York, Wilson-Erickson, Inc., 1937.
8. Bligh, William - A voyage to the South Sea ... for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, in His majesty's ship the "Bounty." London, George Nicol, 1792.

Report should be written with three objectives in mind, viz. content of the article, noting some salient facts which particularly strike you; second, the aim of the author, 'what is his purpose?'—support this by a statement of how forcefully the article convinced you; lastly, your personal estimate of the reading, effectiveness of his presentation, and any points at variance with your own. Fuse these three objectives in your reporting, writing to the point. Remember precise statements are valuable; loosely expressed generalizations, worthless. Then, too, brevity is the soul of wit. Use at least two sources and cite your references.

I

Aristotle's biology: from the Generation of Animals or Natural History of Animals select one or few paragraph(s) and analyze in depth as to the significance of the material with respect to the development of biological concepts (abiogenesis, sexuality, etc.). In reading the first work consider: when A wrote of the 'activity of male' and 'passivity of female' in living organisms to what principle observed among primitive peoples does he allude? When A wrote some animals reproduce without instrument of semen to what taxonomic groups did he refer? Is this, in fact, abiogenesis? Does this detail establish a natural group of animals? e.g. marine organisms?

II

Unicorns in science and art: What are the associations of the unicorn? in social mores? in religion? Based on what animals? rhinoceros alone? regional expressions of the unicorn tradition? characteristics: unable to be conquered? use of the horn in folk medicine. References in the Bible. Suggest beginning with Willy Ley, Lungfish, the Dodo and the Unicorn (1948) or T. H. White, Book of Beasts, transl. of 12th cent. bestiary; Art Bull. 29:169-170. 1947, etc.

III

Elizabethan attitudes in biology: Consider Charles E. Raven's quotation(1947):

"The reign of Elizabeth had promoted (though it had not achieved) a change of outlook in Britain as momentous as the change in the status of the country. The medieval tradition with its magnificent superstructure of Christian feudalism resting upon fundamental beliefs in angels and devils, elements and principles, legendary saints and fabulous beasts was being undermined as the world of ~~the~~ theological and ecclesiastical dogma, of alchemy and the bestiaries was dispossessed first by the knowledge of Biblical and Classical literature and then by the observation and study of nature Men did not set themselves deliberately to demolish the mythology of Bartholomew or the pharmacology of the *Crus Sanitatus*: they merely displaced them by more accurate knowledge of plants and animals and the treatment of disease. Little by little nonsense was recognized, fables were exploded, superstitions were unmasked, and the world-outlook built up out of these elements fell to pieces." (Can you identify the author?)

IV

Examination of herbal: Using either Pier Andrea Mattioli, *Commentarii in sex libros Dioscoridis de materia medica* (1598) or Rembert Dodoens, *Stirpium historiae pentades sex* (1616) note the appearance of plants (and animals) mentioned and illustrated, as to sources, uses, classification (generic and plant family concepts), and reliability or critical approach toward information cited. Use Agnes Arber's writings on herbals as commentary on this topic.

V

Biology of Francis Bacon: Consider the *Novum Organum* (1620) (Harvard Classics, vol. 39, p. 150 et seq. and pref. for Bacon's viewpoint on biological matters. Cf. H. E. Barnes, Historical background and setting of the philosophy of Francis Bacon (Sci. Mo. (1924) pp. 475-495). Use may also be used of his *Essays* for biologic content. B's position between scholasticism and modern inductive approach is pivotal.

VI

Vesalius: Examine C. D. O'Malley, *Andreas Vesalius of Brussels, 1514-1564* (1965) with reference to anatomical names and their sources, e.g. torcular of Herophilus, etc. A comparison may be made with Leonardo da Vinci and his anatomical drawings (extensive literature is available). Did they work with essentially same materials?

VII

Malthus and his contemporaries: Erasmus Darwin, William Smellie, and the writings on nature philosophy, Utopian concepts, early attitudes toward population dynamics, and the present-day concern with population control (Fairfield Osborn, Wm. Vogt, Karl Sax, etc.).

"Into the poem Chaucer has put the fruit of much reading. The description of the garden is from the Teseida of Boccaccio; the picture of the goddess Nature is from a writer in Medieval Latin, Alanus de Insulis. The parliament itself, where the various classes of birds humourously represent different ranks of society, is so far as we know, Chaucer's own invention." lieder, Lovett, and Root, 1928.

line 176, "The bilder oak, and eek the hardy asshe;
The piler elm, the cofre unto careyne;
The boxtree piper; holm to whippes lasshe;
The sayling firr, the cipres, deth to pleyne;
The olyve of pees, the eek the drunken vyne;
The victor palm, the laurer to devyne."

*holm**laurel de devinam*

line 330, "Ther might men the royal egle finde,
That with his sharpe look perceth the sonne;
And other egles of a lower kinde,
Of which that clerkes wel devyssen conne.
Ther was the tyraunt with his fethres donne
And greye, I mene the goshawk, that doth pyne
To briddes for his outrageous ravyne.

The gentil faucon, that with feet distreyneth
The kinges hond; the hardy sperhawk eke,
The quayles foo; the merlion that peyneth
Him-self ful ofte, the larke for to seke;
There was the douve, with her eyen seke;
The jalous swan, ayens his deth that singeth;
The oule eek, that of deth the bode bringeth;

The crane the geaunt, with his trompes sounes;
The theef, the chough; and eek the jangling pye;
The scorning jay; the ales foo, the herounes;
The false lapwing, ful of trecherye;
The stare, that the counseyr can bewrye;
The tame ruddok; and the coward kyte;
The cok, that orloge is of thorpes lyte;

The sparrow, Venus sone; the nightingale,
That clepeth forth the freshe leves newe;
The swallow, mordrer of the flyes smale
That maken hony of floures fresshe of hewe;
The wedded turtel, with her herte trewe;
The peacock, with aungels fethres brighte;
The feasaunt, scorner of the cok by nighte;

The waker goos; the cuckow ever unkinde;
The popinjay, ful of delicasye;
The drake, stroyer of his owne kinde;
The stork, stroyer of avounterye;
The hote comeraunt of glotonye;
The raven wys, the crow with vois of care;
The throstel olde; the frosty faldefare."

Growth of scientific societies in the
Southeastern United States to 1850 *

Joseph Ewan

A letter from St. Mary's on the Georgia-Florida border, dated May 27, 1817, reads in part: "when I left the University of Pennsylvania, I calculated that I had formed a league of friendship with a group of young men, which would be lasting as life. But how uncertain and unstable are all things in this little busy dirty world of ours! I have not heard from one of them since I have resided in Georgia. I suppose they think I have become a negro, or something worse. Now although I have since formed a pretty extensive correspondence among strangers, in the South, &c, the opening of a correspondence with you, has been among the most pleasing little events I have experienced for a long time." That was William Baldwin, surgeon, U.S. Navy, writing to Henry Muhlenberg in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Baldwin's letter holds the elements of the founding of scientific societies: "a league of friendship" to open correspondence, communication, "which would be as lasting as life." Where, why, when, who, and what became of such scientific societies as were founded in the South before 1850 is the subject of this introduction to what is a thinly scattered story in the history of American science.

All ten of the scientific organizations founded in the United States before 1800 were located in port cities. Of these ten port cities the only southeastern scientific organization was located in Charleston. The Charleston Museum was begun in 1773 as a child of the Charleston Literary Society, to provide a full and accurate "natural history of the province embracing the three kingdoms." "Though the English began to plant

* prepublication draft for discussions, Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci. Conference on history of early learned societies, New York Spring, June 1972

Hotel du Pont



8 May 1976

Wilmington, DE 19899

Dear George: Greetings from next stop - sat next to Carla tonight at banquet at Winterthur and she looked wonderful. We had a good pow-wow on many matters and she said she will phone you tomorrow evening from St Louis. Beautiful today in gardens, Rhododendrons,

still very exciting for their needs
as Charles van Ravenhorst says about
too much to take - you remember C.R.
when Fay Foberg, Francis Pennell, you
and I went to St Louis for A.S.P.S. in
April 1946? He was then of Mo. Hist. Soc.
He has fine library of hort. books; ~~books~~
lives on Dupont acreage; now Director of
Winterthur Museum. More later,
JOS

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

5 May 1976

Dr. Peter Raven
Missouri Botanical Garden
St Louis

Dear Peter:

Augustus M. Kelley has written to me about candidates for reprinting as per a xerox of his letter herewith. I do not know Kelley except by two letters this year in answer to his call for assistance.

You will see in his last paragraph of this letter of March 29th, he seeks my opinion on the feasibility of reprinting George Engelmann's Collected works, 1887. Two questions are before us:

- 1) should the book (or even as he says portions, plates, for example) be reprinted?
- 2) should Kelley be the one to do it?

Hindmost first, I cannot answer at the moment since I have not seen his products. This coming weekend I may have a chance to check out on his reprinting of Cobbett's Two years residence in Long Island; this may offer some evidence.

Ideally Engelmann's Works deserve to be more widely known. Copies that come to market bring \$85-200, according to condition. However, I wonder if Kelley can produce a good reprint for a price that is within the library budgets today? It is unlikely that many individuals would or could afford a copy (?).

In any event, it is clearly the right and fitting question for the MBG and I have written a note to Kelley that the matter is under consideration and that I shall comment later. It seems to me quite appropriate that you as keeper of the Engelmannians write him directly in this connection.

With best wishes,

Joseph Ewan

cc: George B. VanSchasck

AUGUSTUS M. KELLEY

Post Office Box 458

LITTLE COMPTON RHODE ISLAND 02837

29 March 1976

Professor Joseph Ewan
Department of Biology
Tulane University
New Orleans Louisiana 70118

Dear Professor Ewan,

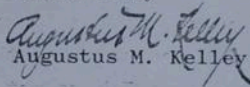
Thank you very much for your letter of 10 March 1976, and the bibliographical material that you sent to me. I have added the two items that you mentioned to my catalogue. I would have put in the Downing book on my own, but was under the impression that all his important works had been reprinted. I was surprised to find that his Treatise on Landscape Gardening was not in print, although I noted when searching around that one of the big publishers had done an edition of it in 1967. They did it rather badly I thought with a rather pointless introduction. I would have done, and will do the 1875 edition with the two supplements by Henry Winthrop Sargent, who is an important figure in his own right, especially with us dwarf conifer enthusiasts, since he gave his name to the famous Sargent's weeping hemlock. I was able to locate a copy of the M'Mahon Calendar, 1806 edition, which I would think the edition to do. Would you like to fix up your paper on M'Mahon for an introduction to the reprint? I hope that is not an offensive remark, as I have not yet had the time to look it up and it may not need fixing. Incidentally in reading through your bibliography I could envision a nice volume of your essays and reviews selected to illustrate the history of botany and plant exploration in the United States. Do you have any plans to come this way in the not too distant future? With Harry Lubrecht compelled to retire from Hafner although the last time I saw him I would have guessed his age at nearer to forty, the adventurous reprint publishing in botanical history and advanced horticulture will probably be coming from me. If you want to see what I have been doing for the last twenty years, ask your librarian to show you the catalogue of Augustus M. Kelley Publishers. I was the

leading reprint publisher in the field of economics. How I got into horticulture is another story which begins with the purchase of a dwarf Picea abies from Mayfair Nursery in upstate New York about ten years ago, after which I realized that I had been wasting my time with temporal affairs.

I am doing Cobbett's American Gardener, because I did much Cobbett in my other substantiation and feel that as a writer he is a unique phenomenon which everyone should experience. I count it one of my blessings that I am able to follow him from economics and politics to gardening. I did his Two Years Residence in Long Island and consider his denunciation of the potato one of the high points of all English literature. I have not yet had a chance to read the American Gardener: perhaps his onslaught on the potato is there too, as he was never one to waste a good rhetorical flight.

Incidentally, I would like your advice as to the value of reprinting The Botanical Works of George Engelmann 1887. I got onto him through my interest in conifers, and also he published some of the most beautiful cactus illustrations I have ever seen in one of his reports for a U. S. Government exploration. Perhaps I should just do a portfolio of the cactus pictures.

Yours truly


Augustus M. Kelley

Incidentally I took the liberty of mentioning my correspondence with you to Miss Elizabeth Hall. She says you are tops, and sends her kindest regards.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

4 Jan 1977

Dear Marion Viccars

Your fullsome and friendly letter brightened the Holidays so much. Thank you. I cannot reciprocate at this time; perhaps we may be able to swap notes here or there this year. I hope so.

My! what a wonderful grand tour you had with the Manuscript Society! Many things in Phila area that we have not seen, and we think we know it well.

Did you visit the AFS and meet Dr. Whitfield Bell? You would surely have met Willmen Spawm and Murphy Smith, former restorer, latter archivist at AFS. Edwin Wolf at the Lib Co would have been a delight, and so knowledgeable.

I hope you are working away on Caroline Hentz for a paper on her writings, her interesting husband, etc. I shall try to help as much as possible.

Nesta and I will be in the UK this summer for Intern Congress Hist of Sci, with chances to see materials in the several libraries we shall visit. Fortunately we know our way around; our seventh trip to UK.

This spring is my last teaching here at Tulane but I shall make this our headquarters unless something dramatic turns up. I cannot move 4000 books spritely any more and so come and see us,

Most cordially,

Joseph Ewan

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

22 January 1977

Dear George,

Wow! is it cold! sad to see the plants frozen to their feet. Nesta is in so Calif where it is pretty nice, visiting her mother and kinfolk. She comes back on Feb 1st.

RMNats ed 2 is nearing the final stage of checking the typescript to send off to Univ Colo Press. We shall see.

This term is my last teaching. As I told you, I think, by phone, the Univ proposes the acquisition of my books on a first refusal basis, with a \$5,000 loan as gesture of their serious interest in their purchase. I am wondering about the terms of the agreement and have written to Jake, copy herewith, and we shall see what he thinks. Nesta thinks it is hardly fair in event of my death before end of five years or whenever for settlement of estate not to know the financial nature of the library, even approx, though the price would surely be in excess of \$25,000 or total of the loan to be paid back to the University in five years. Anyway, I shall be interested to hear what you think. I'll telephone next week-end.

Leonard Thien had a good visit with Peter Raven. Peter wrote a letter to Pres Hackney of Tulane, Leonard says. Certainly a kind gesture.

Amer Rhododendron Society annual meeting will be in Vancouver, B.C., at Univ of B.C. in May, 1979, and I am invited to give one of the principal evening talks. So, D.V., we shall see you in May, 1979. The Cook celebration at Simon Fraser Univ in April, 1978, will make a Eugene stopover possible too. We look forward con mucho gusto . . . that 1974 visit was great and, so

hasta la vista,

✓
JOS

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

22 January 1977

Dear Jake,

I hope this note finds you and Josephine well, with plans for a bright year ahead. I am sure you are busy. I am writing to bring you up to date on what Tulane has in mind relative to my status here and the acquisition of my library. To summarize:

- content of my library: over 4000 volumes. I have kept a card file as titles have been added,
- subject areas: three: plant systematics; Latin America in particular and general travel literature on naturalists; scientific biography,
- insurance: maintained since May 20, 1952, with inventory and supplements as the collection increased, As of Aug. 18, 1976, for \$34,353.65 with Supplement XXII the latest. These valuations represent cost figures, some now 30-40 years ago.

The Provost suggests in his letter of December 16, 1976, that the University make a loan of \$5,000 per annum for a period of five years. This in his opinion represents a witness of the interest of the University in the acquisition of the collection.

The University thereby would be given first right of refusal on the purchase of the collection.

My question: should a statement of the extent and/or value of the collection be incorporated in any agreement we draw up?

The Provost remarked to me when I inquired if an appraisal of the books would not be in order that it was the University's view to keep the relations as free as possible, without committing my position on the value of the collection.

The history of biology as a graduate program toward a degree does not now exist at Tulane. The scientific biographies as a collection should rightfully not rest where they are not relevant to a research program--in fact the entire collection is especially valuable for a research program in tracing the history of the biological sciences. Should I or the University be justified in the division of the collection and sale as subject collections?

Since you have been mentioned to the University persons as the best qualified appraiser of the collection, I hope you will not object to giving your advice on these matters? Your assistance is most sincerely appreciated. I shall try to telephone you Thursday morning, 27th, to talk over these concerns.

With warm personal regards to you both from Nesta
and

Joseph Ewan

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

December 16, 1976

Office of the Provost

(504) 865-4191

TO: Professor Joseph Ewan
FROM: Frank T. Birtel *FTB*

This memorandum is to present in writing the tentative proposal which we discussed at our meeting today, December 16. We propose an arrangement for the next 5 years which would preserve the integrity of your library collection in Dinwiddie. The university would maintain your collection together with the Botany collection now in Dinwiddie to provide for your continuing research activity. Also we would recommend that you continue to administer the proceeds of the Koch Memorial Fund to enhance the Botany collection.

For a period of 5 years the university would agree to loan to you \$5,000 per annum to supplement your anticipated TIAA retirement benefits. We believe that this annual loan could be arranged on a basis that would not subject it to federal income tax. This would bring your annual income from both sources to the approximate equivalent of \$12,000/year.

In consideration of these annual loans the university would wish to have first right of refusal on the purchase of your collection, should you wish to dispose of it at the end of that period; and then at the time of sale of your personal collection, the university would be reimbursed for the total value of the loans to you.

There should be no difficulty in your continued use of a research carrel in the Howard Tilton Memorial Library as Emeritus Ida A. Richardson Professor of Botany. Also we will attempt to develop an arrangement whereby you would be able to continue to reside in your present university housing.

We really hope that some agreement of this sort will work towards supporting your scholarship and retaining your irreplaceable collection for the university.

FTB/bls

cc: Dean Joseph Gordon

*market value of books - specify now the method of further
Extend to death of each market value
Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation*

THEOPHRASTUS

P. O. Box 458

Little Compton, R. I. 02837

It is the aim of Theophrastus Publishers to offer both reprints of older horticultural classics and original books. The books on this list represent the publishing program for 1976. Some books are ready now as indicated, others are in press, and dates of publication are shown where possible. All will be published by the end of the year, barring unforeseen circumstances. Suggestions of additional titles are always welcome.

Some prices are estimates based on the best knowledge now available, and may have to be changed at a later date. It is my intention in all cases to favor prompt orders with a pre-publication discount.

[Augustus M. Kelley]

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? I presume
Peter Raven
knows

I have not seen his
yield—he has
Caesarian ambitions

Univ. Hawaii (Mauwa campus) Summer Session, 1984

BUSINESS

BIOPHYSICS (Bioph)

FIRST TERM

- 499 Directed Research and Reading (v) Staff
Hrs. arr.
- 799 Directed Research (v) Staff
Hrs. arr.

SECOND TERM

- 499 Directed Research and Reading (v) Staff
Hrs. arr.
- 799 Directed Research (v) Staff
Hrs. arr.

BOTANY (Bot)

FIRST TERM

- 105 Ethnobotany (3) Staff
Plants and their influence upon culture of Hawaii and Pacific; uses of cultivated and wild plants.
Daily 11:35-12:50
- 399 Botanical Problems (v) Staff
Limited to senior majors with 2.7 grade-point ratio, or 3.0 grade-point ratio in botany. May be repeated.
- 426 History of Biology (3) J. Ewan
Growth of biological concepts from primitive man to 20th century considered against world geography, social history, geopolitics and the rise of scientific societies, expeditions, and field stations. (Identical with Sci 426)
Daily 10:10-11:25
- 466 Botany of Cook's Voyages (2) J. Ewan
Botanical knowledge gained from the expeditions of James Cook to the South Pacific with special reference to the First Voyage and its significance in the development of biological concepts. (Identical with Sci 466)
Daily 7:45-8:35
- 612 Advanced Botanical Problems (v) Staff
Investigation of any botanical problem; reading and laboratory work. Pre: consent of instructor. May be repeated.
- 699 Directed Research (v) Staff
Pre: candidacy for M.S. degree; consent of instructor.
- 799 Directed Research (v) Staff
Pre: candidacy for Ph.D. degree; consent of instructor.
- 800 Thesis Research (v) Staff

SECOND TERM

- 160 Identification of Tropical Plants (2) K. Nagata
Non-technical course in identification of common plants of tropics. Not open to students who have had 461, not credited for botany major.
Daily 11:35-12:25
- 181 Plant Life of the Sea (4) S. Murray
The kinds of marine plants, the algae and seaweeds, where they grow, and the part they play in the productivity of the sea. Pre: an introductory college biology course. Seashore trips.
Daily 7:45-8:35 (1) 8:45-9:45
(2) 10:10-11:10

- 399 Botanical Problems (v) Staff
Limited to senior majors with 2.7 grade-point ratio, or 3.0 grade-point ratio in botany. May be repeated.
- 612 Advanced Botanical Problems (v) Staff
Investigation of any botanical problem; reading and laboratory work. Pre: consent of instructor. May be repeated.
- 699 Directed Research (v) Staff
Pre: candidacy for M.S. degree; consent of instructor.
- 799 Directed Research (v) Staff
Pre: candidacy for Ph.D. degree; consent of instructor.
- 800 Thesis Research (v) Staff

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Accounting (Acc)

FIRST TERM

- 201 Elementary Accounting I (3) T. Kimball, R. Baird
(2 sections)
Introduction to accounting theory and methods used to record and report financial information; analysis of methods for valuing the assets, liabilities, and ownership of an organization. Pre: sophomore standing.
Daily (1) 10:10-11:25 (Kimball) Lab MW 2:35-3:50
(2) 1:10-2:25 (Baird) TTh 2:35-3:50
- 202 Elementary Accounting II (3) W. Weed
(2 sections)
Introduction to methods for evaluating financial performance, including cost accounting, budgeting, break even analysis, ratio analysis, and sources and uses of funds. Pre: 201.
Daily (1) 10:10-11:25 Lab MW 1:10-2:25
(2) 11:35-12:50 TTh 1:10-2:25
- 307 Income Tax Problems (3) C. Spencer
Study of the concepts involved in determination of federal income tax liability and preparation of tax returns, with emphasis on tax problems of individuals, tax research, and tax planning. Pre: 202.
Daily 8:45-10:00
- 321 Financial Accounting I (3) J. Smith
Accounting process, and the application of generally accepted accounting principles to accounting for cash, receivables, inventories, plant and equipment and current liabilities. Pre: 202.
Daily 10:10-11:25
- 325 Financial Accounting III (3) J. Smith
Venture accounting, consignments, installment sales, insurance, branch accounting, consolidated statements, fiduciary accounting, statement of affairs, and foreign exchange. Pre: 323.
Daily 8:45-10:00

SECOND TERM

- 201 Elementary Accounting I (3) R. Baird
Introduction to accounting theory and methods used to record and report financial information; analysis of methods for valuing the assets, liabilities, and ownership of an organization. Pre: sophomore standing.
Daily 1:10-2:25 Lab TTh 2:35-3:50
- 202 Elementary Accounting II (3) T. Kimball
Introduction to methods for evaluating financial performance, including cost accounting, budgeting, break even analysis, ratio analysis, and sources and uses of funds. Pre: 201.
Daily 7:20-8:35 Lab MW 1:10-2:25

Judge Throws Book At Library Looter

By Rick Carroll

He appeared as a collector of rare and ancient volumes, a book lover who traveled the world selling such works as Thucydides' "History of the Grecian War" in eight volumes.

He called himself Langdon Towne St. Johns, after a character in "Northwest Passage," and was known by book dealers from San Francisco to Athens, from London to Istanbul as a literary man of means.

But yesterday, in a San Jose courtroom, James Wilson Mull, 29, admittedly nothing more than a thief, albeit with style, was sentenced to a maximum of ten years in state prison for stealing books.

The sentence was in return for a guilty plea to one count of grand theft.

Two other counts, burglary and receiving stolen property, were dismissed.

By his own admission, Mull, a graduate student in history at Stanford University, had over a three-month period, beginning in the fall of '74, stolen more than \$100,000 worth of rare volumes from his school's prize Special Collection.

It was called a "horrendous crime" by the head librarian.

Mull said he simply snipped the lock, replaced it with one of his own, then walked out with more than 198 books which he stuffed in his knapsack.

It wasn't the thrill of the theft, he later admitted, it was the joy he experienced possessing the rare volumes and thumbing through them page by page on quiet evenings at home before the fireplace.

And not until he feared detection in the spring of '75 did he sell his home in Redwood City and flee to London, the first stop on a global odyssey posing as a rare-book dealer.

He eluded agents of the FBI and Scotland Yard but was arrested by chance in Switzerland when a Zurich policeman came to ask about an unpaid hotel bill.

He was extradited to California, where he confessed to the crimes. The judge was unmoved by pleas for mercy.

"His incarceration will serve no purpose to him or society," argued his attorney, Angelo Pestarino, in vain.

"There's a time and a place when you have to pay the price for non-violent crime," said Superior Court Judge John McInerney.

"If you had taken the books and just kept them, I would have a different outlook. But you treated them as a commodity.

"Your callous disregard for the property rights of others requires punishment."

Nearly all the purloined books, including a 1929 edition of "Ulysses" by James Joyce and an 1825 edition of James Fenimore Cooper's "The Spy," have been recovered and returned to the shelves at Stanford, where new locks are now in place.

The only missing volume is a rare history of San Mateo county, which in literary circles, hardly ranks with the others.

But, authorities revealed yesterday, its location is known and efforts are under way to recover it.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

22 March 1977

Dear George:

Univ Oregon has sent me a check for Hulten; thank you for your trouble ~~on~~ my behalf. . .

Enclosures are perhaps dupls of what I have sent previously but no matter. Pass along.

Tulane has plans in hand now for renovation of the room in Dinwiddie Hall (across the hallway from present location) and now it is waiting to see if approved for funding, etc then on to it. Will be very neat--far more splendid than I have ever known in these parts. No word from the Tulane lawyers as to the terms of my residence but expect it around April Fool's Day.

Keith E. Roe wished me to remember his admiration for you when I met him last year in Beltsville, as visitor from Penn State Univ. I would like to see more of him . . .

I am programmed for Edinburgh Congress: topic-William Smellie's 'Philosophy of Natural History' 1790-1799, and its impact on American Academies. Now I must tidy up that topic. I don't suppose any Smellies around Univ Ore Lib? I have yet to ogle some eds recorded in the LC Cat.

You remember the Guiney sisters in Oxford and the little visit we had with them? I'm inclosing a letter recycled! envelope that I think very much to be admired. I am sure a note from you would delight them. Their clocks are running down.

All for this moment,

Joe

Prof. Joseph Ewan

WILLIAM SMELLIE'S PHILOSOPHY OF NATURAL HISTORY (1790-1799) AND ITS
IMPACT ON AMERICAN ACADEMIES

The Philosophy of Natural History by the Scottish printer, naturalist, and antiquary William Smellie (1740-1795) was the first biology text to be used in American academies. First published in Edinburgh in 1790 the first American edition appeared in Philadelphia the next year. Fourteen editions were published including those in Dublin and Berlin with the ninth American printing in 1863. The 22 chapters of the original work stressed the life relations of animals and man including ontogeny, feeding habits, sexual and seasonal changes,regariousness, effects of domestication, longevity, and the "progressive scale of animals." Smellie asks "why animals prey upon one another, but seldom on their own species--advantages derived from this seemingly destructive institution of Nature." The Boston physician John Ware issued eight editions of Smellie extensively adapting Smellie's text to the American scene. The influential North American Review fostered the 1824 Ware edition, finding the principal defect to be the unsatisfactory classification of animals. At Harvard lessons in natural history were recited in drill-master form from Smellie in Thomas Nuttall's, and later Asa Gray's classes. The principal competitor in American academies was William Paley whose Natural Theology stressed the design in nature as evidence of God's direct intervention in earthly affairs. Paley was struck by the care bestowed by the Creator on the most trifling part of the organism. Paley's Natural Theology published in 1802 was patterned on Smellie to which he referred relative to sensitivity and the Venus fly-trap. Smellie's mild opposition to the Sexual System of Linnaeus, earlier raised in the first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica which he edited, must have contributed to the rise of the Natural System in Britain that gained acceptance in the early Nineteenth Century.

Bernard Woodward mentions the many misfortunes that beset Smellie including his unsuccessful bid for the post of professor of natural history at the University of Edinburgh over Rev. John Walker, whose scientific qualifications were inferior to Smellie's in the opinion of Jardine and others. Did Smellie's defeat in Edinburgh provoke the publication of his Philosophy of Natural History the influence of which in American classrooms, even when diluted with alterations made by Ware, was so prominent?

Problems of Horticultural and Botanical Libraries

The first conference on botanical and horticultural libraries was held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Thursday, November 13, 1969. Sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and organized by the Society's Library Committee, the Conference was conceived as an opportunity to discuss problems of interest to libraries in the field. Forty persons attended, representing more than twenty institutions.

The first speaker was Mr. John F. Reed, Curator of the Library of the New York Botanical Garden, who addressed himself to the "Problems of Horticultural and Botanical Libraries." Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, Director of the Hunt Botanical Library of the Carnegie-Mellon University, followed with a discussion entitled "Care and Preservation of Library Materials." The afternoon session began with an analysis of a library's "Bibliographic Responsibilities to the Plant Sciences" by Gordon P. DeWolf, Jr. In "Where Do We Go From Here?" Mr. Gordon W. Dillon, Executive Secretary of the American Orchid Society, suggested several ways to continue the discussions with a series of conferences. Following a question and answer period the group, in an informal business session, accepted the invitation of the Hunt Botanical Library to hold a second conference, in Pittsburgh, on April 24-25, 1970.

*It is planned to reproduce the edited texts of the major presentations at the conference in this issue and in succeeding numbers of *Arnoldia*. — Ed.*

To preface my remarks, I would like first to define my concept of the primary roles of the major botanico-horticultural libraries. To me, they represent research-resource libraries of inestimable value which are deeply involved in collecting, preserving, and providing access to the bulk of the world's literature dealing with the various aspects of plant science — pure and applied.

Specifically, their responsibilities fall into three main categories: (1) to preserve, conserve, and protect their collections; (2) to develop, complete, and expand their collections to meet the needs of both present and future users; (3) to provide service and accessibility to this literature and knowledge about this literature to their users.

The collections held in these libraries are, in truth, national resources. It is important that we who are concerned with these libraries recognize that our responsibilities exceed the bounds of our individual institutions.

In my discussion I am forced to adopt a shotgun approach that will touch briefly upon scattered problems in these areas of responsibility before going on to what I consider to be the major problems facing our libraries today. I think I should also say at this point that these problems are not unique to botanico-horticultural libraries. Although they may be more urgent for us than for libraries in other scientific disciplines, they are very similar to the problems faced by most academic research libraries.

When one speaks of a librarian's custodial duties many people immediately conjure up an image of a stuffy, intransigent guardian who jealously watches over the library stacks, suspicious of anyone who wants to read or, worse yet, borrow a book, and who is really happy only when every book is in its proper place on the library shelves. When I speak of custodial duties I am referring to the positive and constructive activities which are part of the maintenance of collections having intrinsic archival and historical value.

One of these major responsibilities is the ever-present task of physical maintenance, preservation, and conservation of the publications and other library materials in the library collection. The ravages of time — use and the chemical deterioration of paper and binding materials — are matters of constant and increasing concern, especially in libraries that attach archival importance to their collections.

A closely related problem needing much greater recognition, attention, and action in library circles today concerns the production of modern publications at high standards of quality of materials and workmanship. Failure of librarians to concern themselves with present publication practices and to put forth the problems that poor production standards create for research libraries will compound the difficulties of preservation in the future.

Technology has developed long-life — pH neutral — papers that can be manufactured and sold at costs approximating those of lesser quality, more rapidly deteriorating papers. We must urge publishers to adopt the use of these papers in their production of periodicals and monographs. It is disturbing to see how rapidly issues of some of the outstanding scientific journals published in this country, as well as abroad, begin to discolor and become brittle. It is hard to believe that those responsible for

BOTANY

Most botanical gardens have education programs and carry out public service activities. The larger gardens also have programs for basic research, principally in systematic botany, but also in such ancillary disciplines as ecology, biochemistry, pathology, and plant breeding.

Historically, botanical gardens in America are derived from European models, the earliest of which were established in Pisa and Padua, Italy, in the mid-1500's as collections of medicinally useful plants for study by medical students—reflecting the origin of botanical science as a cornerstone of early medicine. Subsequently, botanical gardens became testing grounds and display areas for the plant treasures taken back from the early exploration of the Americas and Africa. In England, botanical gardens became centers of excellence in landscape architecture, with great collections of diverse plants exhibited not only for their intrinsic value but also as components of a larger design. Most American botanical gardens tend to be based on the English model.

Among the earliest botanical gardens in the United States were John Bartram's Garden, established near Philadelphia in 1728 and now a public park; André Michaux's Garden, established at Charleston, S.C., in 1787, now part of that city; and the Elgin Botanical Garden, established in New York in 1801 where Rockefeller Center now stands. The oldest existing American garden is the Missouri Botanical Garden, founded in St. Louis in 1859. There are approximately 150 botanical gardens in the United States, of which one-third are located in the Northeast and a lesser concentration in the Southwest. Administratively, most botanical gardens are operated by municipalities, universities, or private organizations. A large proportion have evolved as outgrowths of private estates.

Botanical gardens range in size from one acre to several hundred or even thousands of acres. Among the largest are the New York Botanical Garden (including the associated Cary Arboretum), 2,050 acres, and the Missouri Botanical Garden (including the associated arboretum and natural reserve), 1,725 acres—both strongly oriented to research and professional training, and both maintaining large herbaria, libraries, and laboratories. Longwood Gardens, at Kennett Square, Pa., with 1,200 acres, and Callaway Gardens, at Pine Mountain, Ga., with 2,500 acres, are both major display gardens.

In addition to these vast gardens there are a number of very active and significant gardens, including the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Matthaei (University of

Michigan) Botanical Garden, Chicago Botanical Garden, Fairchild Tropical Garden (Coral Gables, Fla.), Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden (Claremont, Calif.), Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, and University of California Botanic Garden (at Berkeley).

HOWARD S. IRWIN

BOTANY. The plants taken to Europe in the 16th century by René de Laudonnière's expedition to the Florida-Georgia region and by Thomas Harriot from the Roanoke area were reported in John Gerard's *Herball* (1597). These and the discoveries of John Tradescant the younger from the vicinity of Yorktown, Va., were included in John Parkinson's *Theatrum* (1640). The oldest Virginia specimens preserved today were taken by John Banister. His specimens and drawings were published separately by Robert Morison, John Ray, and Leonard Plukenet and, with Virginia specimens and descriptions sent by John Clayton to Johann Gronovius. Carl Linnaeus' associate in Leiden, were enumerated in *Flora virginica* (1739-43). This was the earliest book expressly devoted to a flora common to the Atlantic coastal plain. The descriptions and drawings of Carolina plants in Mark Catesby's *Natural History* and important collections made by Pehr Kalm, especially from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with a few specimens from Cadwalader Colden along the Hudson River and John Bartram along Delaware Bay, were the essence of Linnaeus' knowledge of the plants of the eastern United States, as incorporated in his pivotal *Species plantarum* (1753).

Bartram—a self-educated Quaker farmer, friend of Benjamin Franklin, and founding member of the American Philosophical Society—established the first botanic garden in 1728. He searched from Lake Ontario to the St. Johns River, Fla., and forwarded seeds and specimens to Linnaeus, Gronovius, Johann Dillenius, Catesby, Peter Collinson, and John Fothergill. In company with his son, William, he discovered plants endemic to the southeastern states, including the famed *Franklinia*; William Bartram's *Travels* (1791), an important source book for the naturalist today, promptly became a literary classic. Benjamin Smith Barton—physician, professor of materia medica and natural history—illustrated his *Elements of Botany* (1803), the first botany text published in the United States, largely with William Bartram's drawings. Barton planned a more comprehensive continental flora than André Michaux's and to that end em-

of exploitation of its national parks and game reserves. The ecology of these areas in many cases is now being intensively studied. Agnew's book has arrived just in time. I have heard two main criticisms of this book. One concerns the omission of synonyms, the second complaint is that the book is a bit too specialized for use by amateur botanists or local naturalists. But I feel any author would have an impossible task to draft a one-volume nontechnical flora of such a diverse area, which is geographically and botanically so complex (3000 species are dealt with). The author has attempted to help the nonspecialist in that he uses two family keys, one based on the usual criteria, such as fruit, flowers, etc., and another simplified key based on vegetative characters. Individual species descriptions are easy to read, the glossary provides a useful working vocabulary, and Tweedie's illustrations are clear and accurate. In short, the author has succeeded in a compromise to make a very technical work more appealing to school teachers, university students, professional botanists, naturalists and game wardens, and has not sacrificed quality in the attempt.

JOHN J. GAUDET, *Botany, University of Nairobi*

FLORA OF CEYLON. A Revised Handbook. Volume 1, Part 1.

Edited by B. A. Abeywickrama. University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. \$5.00. iii + 109 p.; ill. [Available from Publications Distribution Section, Smithsonian Press.] 1973.

What Jamaica meant to the botany of the New World three hundred years ago Ceylon was to the Old World: an exhibition island in seas of ignorance concerning the tropical floras of the world. Henry Trimen published "one of the most comprehensive and outstanding floras for any comparable tropical area," the *Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon* (1893-1900). A. H. G. Alston updated Trimen's *Handbook* in 1931. These achievements stood on the labors of many: the Kew gardener William Kerr died after two years in Ceylon; Alexander Moon, author of a *Catalogue of Ceylon Plants* (1824), after nine years; James Macrae, after four years; and Hooker's student with Brazilian experience, George Gardner, after five years. Today's revised *Handbook of the Flora of Ceylon* is a lasting memorial to their sacrifices.

Part One, 109 pages, accounts for nine plant families, the text written by four authors (Herbert Hüber: Apocynaceae, Periplocaceae, Asclepiadaceae; Delbert Wiens: Viscaceae, Loranthaceae; W. L. Theobald: Bignoniaceae; and W. L. Theobald and D. A. Grupe: Pedaliaceae, Gesneriaceae, and Martyniaceae). The project is sponsored by the University of Ceylon and Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya, and the Smithsonian Institution, and carried out through the determined efforts of F. R. Fosberg.

Short taxonomic papers published in the *Ceylon Journal of Science* from 1971 on have provided the background for the *Flora*. The *modus operandi* is worth noting. The contributing botanists observe and collect in the field, and then examine critical collections in herbaria, the resulting habitat notes reflecting this experience. Nomenclatural types are noted by Hüber from Hermann and Linnaean herbaria for early often-confused species. Of the 21 species of Loranthaceae in Ceylon, 14 were described by Weins from living plants. Naturalized taxa are treated as indigenous species and keyed along with them. Genera are entered in the key as often as their diverse characters require the multiple entry.

Notes on *Cerbera manghas* are important beyond Ceylon. The spread of familiar species such as *Spathodea campanulata* and *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* which have increased on the island since Trimen's day have bearing on their biology elsewhere. The economic botanist will note such items as the popularity of the wood of *Alstonia scholaris* for coffins. Recent progress since Alston's revision of the *Handbook* is reflected in the suggestion that *Oroxylum* (Bignoniaceae) may be a bat-pollinated genus, and in his separation of the Periplocaceae from the milkweed family on the basis of pollination as well as morphology.

That George Gardner collections are richly represented at Oxford should be useful—for instance, where a Gardner sheet in the Wight Herbarium at Kew may in fact prove an inferior choice as a lectotype, a potentially good specimen with full label information may be at Oxford.

The report of the imminent extinction of Ceylonese plants is sad. The endemic apocynaceous *Petchia* is one such endangered genus. Many species have not been seen by collectors in recent years, often because of widespread destruction of the vegetation in tea culture. It is noteworthy that of the 24 species of Apocynaceae six are exclusively Ceylonese in their ranges, and that ten of the fourteen native gesnerads are endemic to Ceylon. More national parks and nature preserves are needed without delay to insure survival of these distinctive species of a vanishing Eden.

The layout of the publication, paper, and type font are well executed. Altogether this *Flora* should admirably serve users, not only in Ceylon, but around the world, since many of the species are pantropic. The *Flora* complements *Flore Cambodge du Laos et du Viet-Nam*, now appearing from the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris.

JOSEPH EWAN, *Biologie, Tulane University*



ANIMAL PHYS
By Knut S
London. S

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TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 863-6226

Department of Biology

3rd September 1976

Dear George:

How are you? I have thought of phoning on a weekend but then a TV program-- there are a few excellent ones, e.g. Nova, sponsored by NSF, etc.--and you are missed for another spell. We are now into the Fall semester, with two classes for me, intro. plant systematics, and pl. geog., and my last for those subjects. Next spring I shall have a small class in advanced pl. system. and that will be the finale for instruction. I am still waiting to learn if I shall be made a research prof and if the Univ is interested in acquiring my library. Some indications that Tulane is interested. Head of Dept negotiated a raise for me this academic year (\$1600) which with the TIAA will be helpful down the years, esp if there is ~~an~~ plan to assure my holding the Chair which I now hold. We shall see what the next few months may bring since the decision will come before Jan.

Nesta has finished the roster of ed. 2 of the RMats revised and enlarged, or tidying up the oddments now. We do not know who will see fit to publish the book. Geologists represent the largest group of additions to the roster. But all groups have been expanded a good deal, about 33% over the 1950 edition.

I am working on thebiog of B S Barton as time permits. I have an enormous batch of notes, letters in xerox, etc. etc. rather overwhelming in fact. But I have outlined the book and it will be a thick brew.

Are you involved with this flurry on 'endangered species'? I have been asked to do all sorts of things, make lists, write, write more, and in my opinion there is a good deal of misplaced emphasis. I am ~~am~~ stuffing a copy of a letter herewith that sort of tells my thoughts. As I have just written to Washington office: it is more important to save Sanibel Island than to set aside a plot of love grass (*Eragrostis* you recall) endemic to that sad little island.

I wish more states would follow your state's lead on the discard tincan, aluminum container, problem. But that does not 'go' with the chaps who have containers to sell.

I have posted a chapter and t. of c. of Eric Hultén's autobiography to you. In Swedish, which I remember you can read, and I think you would want the Univ Library to order a copy for the Pac Northwest interest. Fine ill. Of course I am wondering if the Attu chapter sounds like Attu to you? David Hummel tells us from Stockholm that Hultén is struggling to complete his last great opus on phytogeography but with partial paralysis from a stroke it is against real odds.

As you know we stayed in N.O. this summer and really not too bad with the gift of a good ac unit and loan of another. Next year we shall be in Edinburgh in the summer. I made some suggestion to Univ Hawaii for 1978 summer session -- botany of Cook's voyages and hist of biol as before--but the Univ is fundless for such plans at the moment. Things may change. We would then make another sally into NZ and Tasmania, etc. after the summer session. Nice thinking anyway.

With our very best to you!!

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

6 January 1976

Mr. Roland J. Treubig - Staff Forester
 La. Forestry Commission
 Alexander State Forest
 Woodworth, LA 71485

Dear Mr. Treubig and Friends:

This will reply to yours of 25th September last and subsequent correspondence relative to the fate of rare and endangered plant species.

When considering the problem two different audiences will be approached: a small group of persons informed on matters of identity, distribution, and habitat, and the large 'John Q. Public' with varying concern over the fate of our native flora. The localized or endemic species, which will be known to the first group, with small total populations at best, must remain a problem of professional conscience. These botanists, and persons with botanical knowledge, can be helpful in trying to persuade the general public by information and example of the fragile nature of our environment. Obviously, restraint must be shown in collecting scientific specimens. Certainly this must remain an individual obligation.

For the general public the problem, we must admit, is complicated and success will rest on the public's conviction that the plants deserve protection. Drainage projects for agriculture and housing, major highway construction, and the uncontrolled removal of plants from the wild by commercial nurseries and over-zealous gardeners will deplete populations to the point of extinction. The answer, then, may be a wide program of information by all media, to explain the values of keeping our native flora. Posters for schools and public meeting places have been designed elsewhere. The results will be hardly noticeable.

In reviewing the lists of species designated as 'threatened or endangered' it occurs to me there is some confusion as to just what we are trying to save. Convolvulus arvensis, an introduced weed (labelled 'noxious' in some states), Psilotum nudum and Fatoua villosa, two garden or greenhouse interlopers, will surely take care of themselves; likewise Tribulus terrestris has been successful on all continents and need not be our concern.

What we need to protect are plants on a select list. I suggest that all the orchids (certainly Calopogon, Corallorhiza, and Cypripedium), Asarum, Gordonia, Dirca, Magnolia pyramidalis and macrophylla, Pachysandra, Panax, Thalia, Silene virginica, and Sarracenia psitticina, should be highlighted. It will be effective to focus on the few (generally shrubs and perennials of garden appeal) rather than issue a long list, most species little known and really beyond our ability to save on a public basis. An endemic species or one known as only a range extension into the state must survive by the good offices of the botanically informed. Beyond that, there is little we may legislate.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Ewan
 Professor of Biology

Ewan

An Offprint from

*First Images of
America*

THE IMPACT OF
THE NEW WORLD ON THE OLD



Edited by Fredi Chiappelli

*Co-editors: Michael J. B. Allen &
Robert L. Benson*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY • LOS ANGELES • LONDON

1976

I.

Need very reliable accountant to estimate

your income and your equity over

at least the next 10 years under

three ^{different} conditions { both alive
one alive only
both " " }

and the likely levels prices have reached
at several points (chiefly based on
inflation levels for needs, as well
as inflated values of treasury)

May I ask a few questions regarding
amounts of money

- 1) 55 (put coming up) amount + coverage for $\frac{1}{5}$
- 2) TIAA
- 3) GREF
- 4) other

I think we have not too different amounts -
but with you a potential of importance for
I don't have any children.

I take it your ⁱⁿ library is your main
 piece of wealth ^(except children) — you own no land, no
 house, no shares, no inheritances —
 it is your library which can modulate
 expenses ahead (again in any of the three
 portions) [I have a similar amount of
 capital ^{in children} — spread over several banks, Lamerie
 (house, shares, savings funds, bonds etc)
 into which I am reluctant to dig at all,
 because until we have a decent final
 illness expenses ^{system}, all of such funds may
 be needed at the end to keep me out of
 a miserable ~~temperament~~ death bed.]

Richard E. Oldenburg
 Director
 Sincerely,
 Richard E. Oldenburg

That modern art should "belong to us" is the main objective of THE
 MEANINGS OF MODERN ART.
 It should belong to us, not merely to the future.
 are known to us today. This should give us cour-
 age to have faith in the art of the 20th century.

Why is the offer of \$500,000 for only 5 years? If you agree to granting first refusal to Tulane what is going to be the situation at the end of five years? If in 1982 Tulane wants you out they might be in position to force you to sell ^{at low price} in order to pay them — how willing would you be to sell them at only 73 years of age

I doubt you can get much more out of them than they have come up with (except to be much more explicit) if Tulane were as generous ^(Hamelius) as ^{his} ^{of} ^{servant} has been (as it was) with Dodge (Hamelius) [to 'offend' him until he wanted out & then take his library] it might have offered

4

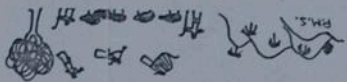
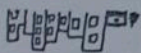
the \$5000 for every year until
you ^{might} want out, and then to take
your library without repayment
of any of the x times \$5000 you have
received — ^{where $x > 80$ or greater} and I think that would
be quite a bit moneywise. Even if you
stayed 15 years (rather unlikely) I think
she would be ahead book-wise.

Two addenda here. 1) In such a
case you should count the annual
\$5000 as capital and not spend it,
and 2) There would have to be some
formula for the balance ^{of value} left in
your library to go to Neta should
you pre-decease her. Life expectancy
tables should take care of determining
that.

I've said nothing about income tax. For one thing I can't guess what the scare might be. One simple way would be not to put a greater value on your library than its cost - then there would be no income tax - this would take you through six or seven years (£30,000). After that I think you might have to pay some income tax as money came into you from Tulane - I think your case there might be to receive such funds above £3,000 as loans on which you would realize interest by depositing in your savings account, not spending the principal - but this gets fuzzy now! and I came back to the absolute forward from Tulane that you can't expect to

Spent it except in final illness —
 or if you & Mabel have easy sale
 something from it would remain
 for your children.

\$5000 ↔ 5000 +
 J ← T J → T

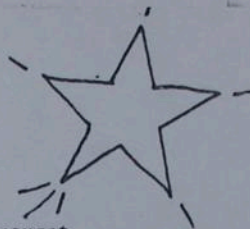


A. Spann

May your New Year be filled
with Peace and Joy
is the wish of

William and Carol Spann and
Andrew, Peter and David

December, 1976



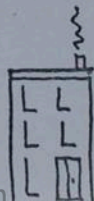
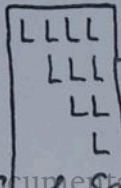
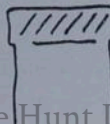
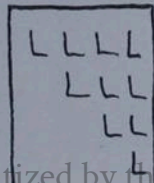
Dear Friends Everywhere:

Here it is, the end of the Bicentennial, the year we thought we wouldn't survive but we did... Whether we will survive the onslaught of "Nature" remains to be seen. This is the "Year of the Pets" at the Spawns' - the current score is one Australian finch, two young garter snakes, a tank full of guppies and another of earthworms to tempt the appetites of the snakes, a white rat named Fonz, and a black-and-white cat named Shirt-tail (because his markings look like a white shirt-tail hanging below a black jacket). There were originally two finches, but guess what... White mice are on David's Christmas list, and why not? What's another pet (or two, or three?)

We hang on in Center City Philadelphia, in our small, convenient urban location, protected from development, exploitation and decay only by constant vigilance. This year Carol is taking her turn as president of the neighborhood association, involving endless meetings and phone calls, arguments, complaints, projects. As she has done her share of criticizing in the past, it's only fair she now be on the receiving end.

Willman spends a great deal of time consulting on water-soaked books and papers, on which he is now a recognized authority. He takes great pride in his last project, the restoration of a 1733 map of North America which probably hung in Independence Hall at the time of the signing of the Declaration; it presently hangs in a magnificent exhibit titled "A Rising People," put on for the Bicen. His current project is the salvage of some fifty Charles Darwin letters, encased in blocks of plastic formed when folders of cellulose nitrate dissolved while the letters were in storage. In addition, the chemical action caused the writing to disappear except under ultraviolet light. Willman is experimenting with dissolving the cellulose and with constructing a UV camera, having discovered the writing is visible when photographed, after using the FBI's UV camera on some fragments.

The boys are 11, 9 and 7 right now, and having a good year. Andrew is in 6th grade at Friends Select School, doing well, enjoying sports for the first time, cheerful and responsible. Peter is making real progress in an ungraded school for reading-disabled kids; he is up to his grade level in math and making rapid strides in reading. (A super teacher helped, but his own determination and drive made the real difference.) David, in 2nd grade at Friends Select, still carries on his love affair with the animal world, living for the day when he can work at the Zoo. Some days Mother and Dad age faster than others, but on balance it's been a very good year. We hope the same holds true for all of you.



1975

Hocking, Book reviews

109

background of modern physiology on the undergraduate college student or serious layman. It is well presented - all that it needs is the absorptive capability of the student.

GMH

"JOHN BANISTER AND HIS NATURAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA, 1678-1692,"
by Joseph and Nesta Ewan, xxx + 487 pp., 69 figs., 1 map,
1 portr. (dust cover), University of Illinois Press,
Urbana, Ill. 61801. 1970. \$15.00.

The life of this rather obscure man is covered in the presented volume in a span of only 68 pages, running from the time of his birth in 1650 in Gloucestershire, England, to his untimely death at 42 years of age, when apparently shot by accident by another member of his exploratory party. (pp.26-93). Most of this brief account is concerned with the most productive years of his life - the scant 14 years he lived in the New World. The balance of 437 pages is devoted to the fruits of his short life - his written works, collections, correspondence, drawings, and plans. Considerable attention is also given to his contemporaries. (The manner of his death is apparently still a matter of controversy, since for example, Lemmon in his recent "Golden Age of Plant Hunters" (1968), gives a fall from a rock as the cause of the tragedy). The author has added to the intrinsic interest of the subject by the insertion of numerous charts and "exhibits" throughout the text. A great wealth of information is made available in the pages of this book. - The work is divided into two parts, the first concerned with biographical details, including Banister's coming to the New World as an Anglican minister (not really as a missionary to the Indians as sometimes claimed), the fate which befell his estate including his various labors, the various books known or supposed to have been his, etc. Part Two publishes his various works, including the "Plant Catalogue," "Insect and Arachnid Catalogue," "Mollusca, Fossils, and Stones," the "General Natural History," and his account "Of the Natives", with a bibliography, indexes to the various plants and animals as well as the general index. The latter is defective in places, for instance the account "Of the Natives" (pp. 372-401) could not be located through the index, either under Banister or the title; likewise the "Natural History" (pp. 345-372) and the "Plant Catalogue" and other catalogues are lost as far as the index goes. They should certainly have been shown. The translation could have been improved (simplified) by using the equivalent of "ye," which of course is "the" and which was intended. The legend of Fig. 1 is inadequate, since this is a composite figure of 6 plants, only one of which is *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (fern). (This is not indexed in the Index of plants and animals.) The religious beliefs of this minister make for interesting reading. He apparently was a liberal, a follower of Socino (in his Oxford student days) who

at times refers to the "pious frauds" (ritual) of some churches of his time. A noteworthy biography! (Minor Errata: Page 34, line 8: the date should have been 1677 not 1697. P. 64, line 16: Dauphiné is correct).

GMH

sida. Lyell hade laborerat med drivande isberg i sin teori, och därför kunde Agassiz' påståenden att glaciärerna tidigare haft större utbredning passas in där. Däremot gick det inte att koppla samman idén om en hel isrid med den stränga form av uniformism som Lyell föredrog. Situationen var alltså den att Buckland, den gamle diluvialisten, omedelbart anamade de nya nya teorin, trots att den rimligen motsade diluvialismen, medan den moderne rationalisten Lyell strädde emot. Som synes finns det många obesvarade frågor i detta stora problemkomplex.

Det är tråkigt att behöva säga det, men på en biografi av detta pretentiösa format måste man ställa större krav. Det är tråkigt därför att man förstär vilken möda som ligger bakom denna

blådder bok är tydligt även om man inte riktigt lyckats med reproduceringen av de många illustrationerna och med typografin. Kraven kan ställas höga. Av den serie den ingår i förstår man att den särskilt riktar sig till samlare, men mängden nämnda årtvåradå titlar blir något av självändamål utan djupare sammanhang. De ändå så intressanta bilderna, denna litteraturans mest lustfyllda sida, är ganska löst påhängda och den som väntar sig information om bokproduktion, bibliofila noter o. dyl. blir besviken. Här till kommer det godtyckliga i att börja 1600. Nog publicerade man vetenskap i England före detta år, då Gilbert gav ut sin berömda *De Magnete*. Ännu en konstighet redan angiven i titeln: vad som tagits med är i princip bara den engelskspråkiga litteraturen, alltså inte vad engelsmän producerat på latin men däremot översatt litteratur av t. ex. svenskar som Linné, Bergman och Berzelius. *De Magnete* omnämns nästan först att den inte översattes förrän år 1900 och Newtons *Principia* hör inte hemma i sammanhanget, däremot *Opticks*. Ändå syftar boken alls inte till att diskutera vetenskapens popularisering, jo ett kapitel handlar verkligen om »diffusion».

Dock är boken givande. Knight har accepterat någon förlagsredaktörs riktlinjer och avgränsningar, rabblar titlar och namn, men har också passat på att skriva en personlig och spännande översikt av engelsk vetenskapshistoria. I ett tiotal kapitel förhåller han sig anmärkningsvärt fritt till etablerad ämnes- och epokindelning, de har blivit förhållandevis fyliga föreläsningar hållna på rätt kvalificerad nivå. Natural science har tolkats så att utöver livsvetenskaperna även physics tagits med liksom teknologi (järnväglitteratur t. ex.), däremot inte medicin (som kanske ska ägnas en egen volym i serien?). Att Knight egentligen är kemihistoriker märks utan att det menligt påverkar proportionerna. Slutresultatet blir alltså gott och en bok att alls inte avfärda – trots en viss schizofreni i utförandet.

Gunnar Brøberg

Joseph and Nesta Ewan, *John Banister and his Natural History of Virginia 1678-1692*. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press 1970. XXX+485 s., ill. Pris 15 dollar inb.

År 1692, mitt ute i den amerikanska vildmarken, hände sig det beklagliga att prästmannen John Banister från Jamestown, Virginia, vä-

daskört till döds av någon i den lilla naturvetenskapliga expedition han ledde. Men det var så det började, Banister blev både naturalhistoriens förste martyr och dess pionjär i Nordamerika – med rimliga krav på sådana epitet. Han har nu ägnats en kärleksfull biografi av makarna Ewan, en präktig volym producerad med all den omsorg man kan begära; i ett på annat ställe här anmält arbete av Stearns ges han också en utförlig presentation.

Så mycket är nu inte känt om Banister. Född i England och fostrad vid Oxford, där väsentliga kontakter knöts, kom han alltså till den Virginianska kolonin, beskärdes där fjorton år bl. a. som ivrig samlare av detta ännu orörda och okända lands naturalier. Dessa kommunicerade han breveläts till de lärda vännerna i England. Själv hann han aldrig publicera något men i utdrag förekommer hans fynd och sammanställningar i andras verk. Man får något av hur tidens lärda förbindelser fungerade. Namn som William Sherard, Robert Morrison, Martin Lister, James Peirer och särskilt John Ray skymtar. Ur arkiven har paret Ewan letat fram hans kvarvarande manuskript och per dem här rikligt kommenterade i bokens andra och omfångsrikare avdelning. Merparten här upptas av kataloger över växt- och insektsbeståndet och har väl främst intresse för en trängre krets specialister, men här finns också en General natural history med en sorts forskningsprogram, vidare en värdefull skildring *Of the natives*, som visar Banister som etnograf. Och att han var duktigt tecknare, nästan en nödvändighet för en naturalhistoriker på hans tid, framgår av ett sjuttiofem producerade bilder. Man får det mesta om Banister utan inkränkning, omvänt och sett ur kritisk vinkel är nog detaljrikdomen ibland onödig. Författarnas styrka ligger också utan tvekan i de ingående detaljundersökningarna, inte i de stora linjerna, i botaniken mer än i historien. Men i sitt slag är detta ett imponerande arbete.

Gunnar Brøberg

H. Lewis McKinney, *Wallace and natural selection*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press 1972. XIX+193 s., ill. Pris 12.50 doll. inb.

Syftet med detta arbete är att mer än som skett i den stora litteraturen kering Darwin accentuera betydelsen av den insats som Alfred Russel Wallace gjorde i evolutionismens historia. Det sker genom att för. visar dels att Wallaces utvecklingsidéer sådana de presenterades i den

bekanta uppsats han 1858 sände till Darwin, inte byggde på något tillfälligt hugskott, att Wallaces idéer i denna och andra tidigare uppsatser har haft (eller åtminstone kan ha haft) större betydelse för Darwin själv än i tidigare varit på det klara med.

I själva verket hyste Wallace evolutionsska idéer redan 1845, då han läste Chambers *Vestiges of creation*. Detta ledde honom, när för. med goda skäl, till att begrundad av organismers geografiska utbredning och för sina stora forsknings- och insamlingsresor först till Amazonfloden, sedan till den indiska övärlden. Sina utvecklingsankar från de han första gången för offentligheten i uppsatsen »On the law which has regulated the introduction of new species», som han 1844 införde i *The Annals and magazine of natural history*. Han gav redan här antydningar om grundsyn som i allt väsentligt liknade Darwins och i bakgrunden skymtar också i hans Lyell som en viktig inspirationskälla trots den kände geologen ännu vände sig mot de idéer om descendens. Vad som emellertid ännu fattades Wallace var ett grepp om själva den mekanism som drev fram utvecklingen. Idén om att förklaringen låg i det naturliga urvalet till följd av kampen för tillvaron har först under en malariatack omedelbart innan han skrev den så betydande uppsatsen »On the tendency of varieties to depart definitely from the original type», som han 1858 sände till Darwin och som vällade mycket uppståndelse och ledde till de berömda framträdandet i Linnaean Society, då Darwin förtas gången offentliggjorde sin egen teori, samtidigt som han presenterade Wallaces uppsats. Som den senare själv berättar var det när han erinrade sig Malthus' bok om befolkningsspåran som han fick uppslaget till idén om det naturliga urvalet, alldeles som fallet en gång varit med Darwin. McKinney visar att Malthus' bok inte dök upp av något tillfällighet i Wallaces medvetande. I själva verket hade han ett stort intresse för de vita folken och deras kultur och uppträdande liksom även för deras utvecklingshistoria. Som Wallaces anteckningar visar var han just vid tiden för författandet av uppsatsen ivrigt verksam med att göra anteckningar av antropologisk karaktär till följd av sina försäktakttagelser.

Är särskilt intresse är vad för. anför för väntes att Wallace kan ha haft ett direkt inflytt på Darwins tänkande och publiceringsplaner före 1859. Inflyttandet skulle göra sig gällande

LYCHNOS

LÄRDOMSHISTORISKA
SAMFUNDETS ÅRSBOK

ANNUAL OF THE SWEDISH
HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY
ANNUAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ SUÉ-
DOISE D'HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES
JAHREBUCH DER SCHWEDISCHEN
GEBELLSCHAFT
FÜR GESCHICHTE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN

1973/74

EXTRAIT

REPRINT

SONDERABDRUCK

David M. Knight, *Natural science books in England 1600-1900*. London: B. T. Batsford 1972. X+262 s., ill. Pris 6.50 pund inb.

Syftet med den här boken förefaller delvis oklart. Dvs. att förlaget avsett en trevlig

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

5th Nov 1977

Dear George,

We were so glad you telephoned last weekend. Now we hope your trip was not too wearisome and that in spite of the sad health of your sister you will find some pleasure in being with her.

Gordon Muppy, Director of the SS, telephoned me the other day and it is firm that I am to be teaching from June 19-Aug 11th. Thank you for activating the matter for I now know what to plan. In fact I have begun a basket of memos to myself for the summer classes.

I think you mentioned a neighbor who would have a vacancy for the summer? That would be ideal and our thanks to you for thinking of this.

Ed Thatcher wrote saying that he and Carl Johannessen hope I would be willing to give a talk in course of our trip to Vancouver, B.C. for the Cook conference. I have suggested the one I gave at the Univ Hawaii in 1974 on Cook's voyages, illus. with slides.

Peter Raven wrote a rowing bid for publishing second edition of Rocky Mountain Naturalists. The ms is now with Gail Bell, Senior Editor, Brigham Young Univ Press, Provo, Utah, ~~Utah~~ 84602. If you feel moved, I'm sure a note would be noticed. The second edition is increased for the roster coverage by 33% and the minor persons mentioned represent the important contribution of the book, for what is left out of the usual biog dictionary will be noted in RMNats ed 2. The first ed of 2000 copies is noticed in the literature and Hafner's proposal to reprint the first ed is witness of its merit.

Take care and we look forward to seeing you in Eugene next April.

Remember Meeta ^{and} Joe to you
Sister fondly

Cheerio#

Joe

You might drop a card with your Michigan address and dates for same.