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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.

Mailed a parcel of miscellanea today for your odd moments thinking no doubt you have the MBG brochure, "without documentation":

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

16 August 1973

Dear George:

Nesta was involved about the house so I made a sally into the library for ordu. Howorth, History of the Mongols, mentions Ordu Khan evidently as a place name (3: 344) and Ordu Kazan (3:538-539) but I did not find any clue as to use of word as ordu, decapitalized. Robert Kennaway Douglas, Language and literature of China, 1874, is here, but the life of Jenghis Khan, 1877, is not. The former book though interesting is no help for ordu. I glanced at several titles in the ref section of the library but nothing to report. (U Colo Library is curious for some things: separate author and subject catalogues, which I do not think is viable, and odd arrangement of ref books with those used often in a front section and those less often apart from them, with difference in my viewpoint as to what is a good tool to check).

We had a very busy week with the Congress. About 1300 here incl many from overseas tho Russians did not show, nor Argentinians, in short, the meetings were I would say better than most. Reason: biologists (bot and zool together) interested in evolution and biology of pollination, etc. met and listened to each other. Dick Pohl gave a witty a-d--speech on grasses that should have been taped. Heywood also did a neat a-d-speech but Stebbins hardly shone but he did make a bid for "building bridges" between the blocks that have come to pass dividing the awareness.

Hugh was phanerogamic, bursting into bloom in many axillary positions, with LDD and environmental concerns for the men who man the microscopes. He was applauded at the plenary closing session.

We leave tomorrow for N.O. What a vita brevis.

Vale,

Joe

guest book here has the
sig of John Torrey, his
d. and a friend of his d.
who travelled to Colo in
1872 and stayed at this
Peck House. We had a nice
supper there on Aug. 4th.

THE PECK HOUSE

THE ORIGINAL STAGE COACH HOUSE

EMPIRE, COLORADO

Established 1872

J EWAN
870 12th St.
Boulder, Colo.
80302



Dr. George B. Van Schick
1964 Harris Street
Eugene Oregon 97405

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

280 NEWTON STREET • BROOKLINE STATION • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02146 • 522-2400

COLLOQUIUM ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF SOCIETIES FOR PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE
IN THE UNITED STATES

June 1973

List of Papers

I. General Approaches and Relationships

1. John Greene, University of Connecticut -- Science, Learning and Utility: Patterns of Organization in the Early American Republic
2. A. Hunter Dupree, Brown University -- The National Pattern of Early American Scientific Societies
- ✓ 3. Nathan Reingold, Smithsonian Institution -- Definitions and Speculations: The Professionalization of Science in America in the Nineteenth Century
4. Marcus McCorison, American Antiquarian Society -- The Relationship Between Early Humanistic Organizations and Learned Scientific Societies in the United States
- ✓ 5. James Cassedy, National Library of Medicine -- Medicine and the Learned Society
6. Margaret Rossiter, Harvard University -- The Organization of Agricultural Improvement in the United States, 1785-1865

II. Regional Societies

1. George Frick, University of Delaware -- The Royal Society in America
2. Whitfield Bell, American Philosophical Society -- The Early History of the American Philosophical Society
3. Bruce Sinclair, University of Toronto -- The Franklin Institute and Early American Science
- ✓ 4. Patsy Gerstner, Howard Dittrick Museum of Historical Medicine -- The Academy of Natural Sciences
5. Walter Muir Whitehill -- Early Scientific Organizations in Boston and New England

- ✓ 6. Brooke Hindle, New York University -- The Underside of the Learned Society in New York, 1754-1854: Shadows Cast by the London Society of Arts
- ✓ 7. James Hobbins, Smithsonian Institution -- The Albany Institute
- 8. Joseph Ewan, Tulane University -- Learned Societies and Charleston and the South
- 9. Henry Shapiro, University of Cincinnati -- Learned Societies in the Mid-West

III. Organizations on the National Level

- 1. I Bernard Cohen, Harvard University -- America's First Attempt to Establish a National Scientific Society: The United States Military and Philosophical Society
- 2. Sally Kohlstedt, Simmons College -- Congress of Savants: Lingering Hope of the American Association for the Advancement of Science
- ✓ 3. Peter Bowler, University of Penang, Malaysia -- The Early Development of Scientific Societies in Canada



#361

At CAPE NEWAGEN, Maine, in the Boothbay Harbor Region, visitors by land or by sea will marvel at the security and the beauty of this landlocked harbor and find gracious hospitality at the Newagen Inn.

Aerial photo by A. D. Phillips

Copyright © 1973 by A. D. Phillips

19 June 1973

Newagen Inn,
Maine

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Dear George:

You see I'm here at part **POST CARD**
of a symposium that has been quite good
fun. Each contributor has circulated his
remarks and we discuss each others over a
span of five days (w/ some intermissions, as
working on Squirrel Island and seeing Limnaea,
Cypripedium, etc.) My first visit to Maine.
Best from Joe

Y12737





Post Card

Dr. George B. Van Steenis
1964 Harris Street
EUGENE,
Oregon 97405

Very good collection here!
COLUMBIAN CENTER - OHIO
Good collection of the public display, open to the public, the year around.
at Hemecik's at Ft. Wayne
George:
Pleased to have your letter
at HBL (and also was WTS)
Have some puts. for you to
mail when we reach Boulder
about 13th Good meeting at
HBL and enjoying trip to
West. Hemecik's & Meade (who
is here in transit) will & Peggy
Joe

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U.S. POSTAGE 4c

**TRAVELODGE**

LAWRENCE

801 IOWA STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044 (913) 842-5100

Monday eve.
11 June 1973
en route to Boulder
via St Louis

Dear George: Neta & I paid MBG a visit
this AM and found Peter Raven on his perch
and looking very natively plumaged in blue.
He chatted of many things - particularly what
is in store for me at Helme - answer: Hard
to say but probably will stay w/ any firm
encouragement from Administration.

Carla was very cheery and of course
tried to help w/ our errands. Ironically we
had poor luck in finding items in library
that were in catalogue. Library is certainly fresh
and there is space in general stacks but the
RBR is already overcrowded and folios are too
closely stacked on rollers that do not roll.
Use table in RBR is too small and more
ornamental than useful.

Hugh Cutler took us on a quick tour of
Lab and work areas. Compacters are spiffy
and do seem like a good idea. About 12 doc-
torate candidates now at MBG. Hugh seems to
have changed not a whit - still so cautious
about publishing and exercising himself -

For Reservations at any Travelodge World Wide Call 800-255-3050 (Toll Free)

In Kansas call 1-800-332-4350

We had a short tour about gardens and
then Climitron, which is just about a
monotone now w/ good old Kew palm
house accent. Smells nice, though, so much
as I remember Colombian forests. Plants
seem to be doing well and some, e.g.
Clerodendron speciosissimum from Java a
"glory bower" for certain. Victorias have
not been set out yet which seems very late
to get good blooms this season. Rose
garden is very nice. One of really lovely
sights is the linden beside old Administra-
tion Bldg in full flush of unblushing
bloom! Parking lot of yours now paved
and full of cars. Entrance & exit to Town
Grove Ave. for staff. One of nice effects
is reflection of garden lawns & trees in the
glass windows of new staff building - no
see in "glass tinted".

Tomorrow we see RBR here at KK
esp the Catesby collection where we hope
Alexandra Mason will be Keeper.

Best to you
Jok

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

15 May 1973

Department of Biology

Dear George: I may have sent a copy of this Harvard opusculum but I think not since I believe I had only two copies. DeWolf's cry.

We drive away on 29th for Hunt Bot Lib, where WTS will disqu coast, FAS will not--too tired from transatlantic flights of fancy these past months says Frans. Frans will appear at Boulder in August for the symp there. From Pittsburgh we drive to Ft Wayne to see Nemeceks where Nesta will pause while I go to Chicago to see George Edward's personal copy of Catesby then fly to Philadelphia to arrange for 1976 horticultural book exhibit, then back to Ft Wayne for Nesta and on by Mustang to Boulder via MBG--hope to see Peter, Carla, Hugh, --arr. in Boulder c. June 13th. On 17th I fly to Bar Harbor for Amer Acad Arts Sci conference on history of sci societies--I disqu coast on se. orgs--then back to Boulder, D.V., to settle down for the next two months. We shall work on RAMNats, ed. 2 (Nesta) and Beni Smith Barton, keystone naturalist of Jefferson's America (how does that sound?) address= 870 12th St. Boulder, 80302. At moment trying against calendar to finish intro to Michaux, Flora, reprint. And the index of modern names for Catesby, Natural History, reprint to be publ by Beehive Press. Plus a few odds and evens. UCFress, Berkeley, is publ my Wm Lobb that I did in 1966 for GHML's Huntia. Printing costs have hit uncomaly superscriptal prices.

Mi chux,
I must
de Flora

Jo



HAZELGLADE

Frank and Hazel Gudridge

PHONE ISLE OR 6-8751 WAHKON, MINN.

Mille Lacs Lake For a Perfect Vacation

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

27 January 1973

Dear George:

If you have not discovered Cornelia Christenson, Kinsey, a biography (Indiana Univ Press, 1971), you will surely find it fascinating. In particular K's close friendship for Andy and the several quotes from Andy's letters and such. If you do not find the book locally just let me know and I shall send my copy so happily on loan for your delectation.

Francis Harper died on his 86th birthday. You may wish to tip in this obit in your copy of his Naturalist's edition of Bartram's Travels.

The second death to report is Huntia. Gil Daniels is giving me mounting death pains for the HBL. He says the cost of printing the vols 3 and 4 (AFTER THEY REACHED GALLEY!) is prohibitive. This decided, mind you, at Cambridge, England, where the Editorial Comm met to deliberate its fate! As Leonard Thien says, the cost of jitneying the comm to that seat of wisdom would about defray the costs if not the nerves of the onlookers such as sober folks. Imagine the bitterness of Phyllis Edwards, who sent in her paper in 1965 so promptly, as we all did, and how blind can he be that international opinion means so little?

I thought you would like to have a copy of the citation read last June at Williamsburg. I shall send a copy to Hugh for I am sure he would be interested.

Nesta returns Tues morn after four weeks in Calif and Ariz visiting sibs, mostly while K went to Hongkong to meet Dick on his r&r.

Cheers! and N.B. the days are lengthening,

Jos

XII^e CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL
D'HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES

Paris 1968

ACTES

EXTRAIT

LIBRAIRIE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

ALBERT BLANCHARD

9, rue de Médicis, Paris (6^e)

pathetic viewpoint and have developed a warm and appealing story that provides deep insight into the workings of a scientist. It should have wide appeal to biologists, especially those interested in the history of biology.

PAUL B. KANNOWSKI
INSTITUTE FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA 58201

THE MAGNIFICENT SWEDE

Linnaeus "brought about the greatest change in the whole of botany," said Haller, "and he achieved his ends by making almost a fresh start to the subject." Goethe was considerably influenced by the *Philosophia botanica*. "I have recently been re-reading Linnaeus," he wrote, and "was amazed by this extraordinary man. I have learned an enormous amount from him and not only in botany. With the exception of Shakespeare and Spinoza, I do not know anyone among those no longer living [here he was taking pains to except Humboldt] who has so strongly influenced me." William Watson called the *Species plantarum* "the masterpiece of the most complete naturalist the world has seen." Small wonder, then, that the literature on Linnaeus is voluminous.

Now we have an excellent biography of this "extraordinary man." From the enticing illustrations (many skillfully placed along the margins), portraits, maps, and samples of Linnaeus's doodling from his Lapland journey, the reader is lead easily into the narrative. No effort was spared to bring fresh frolic to an old tale. The author visited the Swedish haunts of Linnaeus at Uppsala and Hammarby, and Mr. G. H. Robertson's skills as the photographer who recorded these habitats two hundred years after the "Great Swede" moved through them deserve the highest praise. Not only is the "complete naturalist" portrayed through his seventy-one years in these twenty-four chapters but his family, friends, detractors, patrons, hosts and, notably, his students and collaborators, are deftly introduced to the reader. And the accompanying portraits, some published here for the first time, vivify with anecdote. After the life of Linnaeus is told "and though thou hadst small Latin and less Greek" Stearn's interpretative appendix on the elements of Linnaean classification, nomenclature, and method, is a boon.

One of the 'might-have-beens' is Linnaeus' offer of Albrecht von Haller's position at Göttingen. The Swiss poet, philologist, anatomist, bibliographer, botanist, zoologist, physiologist, and administrator first corresponded with Linnaeus in 1735. Three years later Haller con-

sidered leaving Göttingen and invited Linnaeus to succeed him. Blunt tells us the letter was entrusted to a German priest who dallied a little extraordinarily on his way to Stockholm, taking nine months to deliver the message. Since these months of 1738 had been difficult ones for Linnaeus he "might well have accepted the position."

One of the ironies of commemorative names given to plants is that diminutive weeds may honor botanists of prominence. Linnaeus named the "little Spanish weed with almost invisible flowers" for Pehr Löfving, "his dearest and best pupil." He did as much for William Sherard. Who can be cynical about the naturalist's dog, Pompe, who went regularly with his master to Hammarby parish church, or, in his absence, would go and sit quietly in his pew? Pompe agreed with Linnaeus that the parson was long-winded, and, just as was his master's practice, when Pompe went to church alone he would "make a solitary, pointed exit" after an hour.

How close the world came to missing the epochal *Species plantarum*! Three years before its publication, Linnaeus wrote "when I was beginning my *Philosophia botanica*, I had such a sharp attack of gout that I doubted whether I should survive it." His pupil Löfving came to the rescue by taking dictation and so enabling Linnaeus to finish the book.

The decisive role of the patron in science is underscored with George Clifford's generosity in fostering the publication of botanical and, indirectly, ichthyological works, during the critical early years of Linnaeus' career. "The sciences are pursued in vain / Unless the Patron favours the cause." And what ever became of those 138 plates prepared by Princess Caroline Luise of Hesse-Darmstadt, Margravine of Baden, designed to illustrate an edition of *Species plantarum*, and alluded to at the time of her death in 1783?

Linnaeus mentioned Dr. Thomas Shaw of Oxford, of whose book, *Travels in Barbary and the Levant*, a critic wrote, "Fly, fly to secure it!" As much for Blunt's *Complete Naturalist*.

JOSEPH EWAN

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
TULANE UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

³ Blunt, Wilfrid. 1971. *The Complete Naturalist. A Life of Linnaeus*. (Appendix by William T. Stearn) Viking Press, N.Y. 256 pp., 32 color plates, 169 black and white illus. \$14.95.

SYSTEMS ECOLOGY

Not all ecologists agree with Pielou's (1969) statement (*Preface to An Introduction to Mathematical Ecology*, Wiley Interscience) to the effect that ecology is a mathematical subject. But none can deny the growing prominence of mathematics in the literature and philosophy of modern ecology.

Students of ecology are confronted with more intensive formal training in mathematics and its applications. Experienced research ecologists are faced with some mental retooling if they are to keep in step with the ideas of their younger colleagues. And we also find that a certain number of computer scientists are looking toward the

Ecology 53(1) 199, 1972

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

12 February 1973

Dear George:

Thanks and such good fun, yours of 31 Jan. with which we are in such interdigitating accord. First, I think you should send the documents to Hunt relative to the honorary degree without forwarding a set to us. Let history prevail and hang the walls of Clio's temple as they will as we press on while 'tis day.

I think you should write up the alarming rise in prices of good books and decline in quality of their production. Send a letter to Science. I do not see issues as a subscriber anymore since I said no when they increased the subscription rate and added more ads which decrease the pleasure of reading the journal. Nonetheless the circulation of Science is very wide and this message would reach more desks and coffee clutches. I may have sent my review of Blunt aforetime but here is a xerox for such use as may occur to you.

Nesta and I plan on attending the Linn symp in Hunt's penthouse next June. We would have been in Colo by mid May (with Tulane closing early in May under new schedule) but I cannot miss seeing the v.i.p. density at the Hunt. So we shall see Dorothy and Stephen in Ft Wayne (his new job) en route westerly.

Two inches of snow on ground (and plants with outstretched limbs) last Friday was quite a sight. Not for this city! and only glad it ~~was~~ did not linger long enough to kill the g.p. of the subtropicals.

Enough for moment, with
good wishes, from both of us,

Joe

the plant department
Tulane University (New Orleans, Louisiana)
**DR. EWAN GIVEN
CHAIR OF BOTANY**

Professor Will Succeed
Tulane Retiree

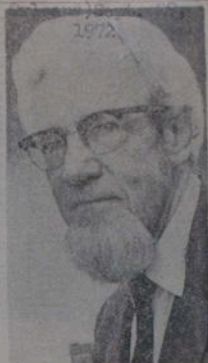
Dr. Joseph A. Ewan, professor of biology at Tulane University, has been appointed the Ida A. Richardson professor of botany at Tulane, Dr. Herbert E. Longenecker, university president, announced.

Dr. Ewan succeeds Dr. Thomas T. Earle, who retired June 30 after 34 years of service to the university.

The Ida A. Richardson Chair of Botany was established at Tulane through a gift from Mrs. Richardson who was noted for her devotion to gardening and landscaping. She was the wife of the late Dr. Tobias G. Richardson, a member of the original Tulane Board of Administrators and a benefactor to the university.

Appointment to the professorship is based on outstanding accomplishments in the field of botany, Dr. Longenecker said.

A specialist in plant geography and the history of biology, Dr. Ewan has been a member of the Tulane faculty since 1947.



DR. JOSEPH A. EWAN

John Howell 43 (1972) SF

With 6 color plates and 87 monochrome plates. A little worn but a sound copy.

Illustrates some of the major forces in the Dance active in the 1920's, including Isadora Duncan, Pavlova etc., by photographs of typical positions within each school.
Niles & Leslie I, 193-4.

51. GILL, Eric. Art Nonsense and Other Essays. 8vo, buckram, gilt top. London: 1929. \$75

Edition de Luxe, limited to 100 copies signed by Gill. Back slightly faded. A very good unopened copy.
Gill 18.

52. GILL, Eric. A Specimen of Three Book Types designed by Eric Gill. Joanna Italic, Perpetua. 12mo, original cloth. High Wycombe: Hague and Gill, 1934. \$45

Privately Printed, and never offered for sale. Some slight spotting on early leaves.

This book shows the potential of the three faces in various settings.
Gill 30.

53. GILL, Eric. Typography. An Essay on Typography . . . 12mo, red buckram, dust-jacket. London: 1931. \$85

First Edition, printed by Hague and Gill and signed by both. A fine copy.

Of great importance in the canon of modern typography. Gill's influence on modern book production is immeasurable and this essay presents the core of his thinking.
Gill 21.

54. GILL, E. R. Bibliography of Eric Gill. A Record of all Eric Gill's writings and illustrations . . . With a foreword by Walter Shewring. 8vo, original cloth, dust jacket. London: 1953. \$30

Ruderal Vegetation along Some California Roadsides. Robert E. Frenkel. 163 pp. illus. University of California Publications in Geography, Volume 20. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1970. \$7.50.

This handsomely produced study constitutes one of the most thorough examinations of weed communities that has yet been undertaken. Analyzing roadside sites in northern and central California, Frenkel has produced a number of general observations of interest. Annual species were almost always prominent at the road shoulder and decreased with distance from the pavement margin except where herbicides were sprayed and resistant perennials become locally dominant. On "pull-offs" where traffic treading was a major factor, certain perennials also became important. With increased distance from the pavement, climatic factors became increasingly important and the weed communities more closely resembled those of the adjacent native vegetation, including more native species. The subdivision of roadside communities into habitats, and the way in which these communities are selected from the alien flora in terms of their dispersal mechanisms and many other parameters, are discussed in some detail.

PETER H. RAVEN
Stanford University
Stanford, California

The Vascular Plants of San Luis Obispo County, California. Robert F. Hoover. 352 pp. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1970. \$10.00.

San Luis Obispo County, with an area of 3,334 square miles, occupies a critical position in the floristically complex state of California. Here, more than in any other region in the state, the floras of northern and southern California meet and intermingle, and hence the plants of this area are of considerable interest. The present volume contains keys and notes on the habitats and local distributions of 1,287 native species and 296 introduced species of vascular plants; it is written in the same format as J. T. Howell's *Marin Flora*, also published by the University of California.

There are 26 pages of introductory material briefly describing the county, its botanical history, and the relationships of the plants found in the region. The taxonomic treatment by the late Dr. Hoover is highly individualistic. His critical notes on a number of groups will be of some interest.

PETER H. RAVEN
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Proceedings of the Conference on Tropical and Subtropical Fruits. Edited by D. G. Coursey. 307 pp. illus. Ministry of Overseas Development, Tropical Products Institute, 56/62, Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C. 1, 1970. £2, 2s (United Kingdom and overseas surface mail); £3, 7s, 6d (second class airmail).

Of very broad interest to economic botanists will be this report of a conference held at the London School of Pharmacy, September 15-19, 1969. Forty papers by a roster of experts from many countries cover a wide spectrum of topics from botanical and agronomical to economic aspects of tropical and subtropical fruits. Well-known fruits (mango, avocado, citrus, date, banana, etc.) and minor little-known ones (chironja, tree-tomato, custard-apple, passion fruit, loquat, kumquat, mangosteen, etc.) are considered. The discussions following each of the nine sessions into which the papers are divided are especially enlightening. This book is recommended for libraries of economic botany departments and schools of agronomy and agriculture interested in the tropics and subtropics.

R.E.S.

John Banister and his Natural History of Virginia 1678-1692. Joseph and Nesta Ewan. 485 pp. illus. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1970. \$15.00.

If it is possible, Joseph and Nesta Ewan have surpassed themselves in scholarly research as John Banister amply testifies. This is not a casual biographic sketch to be en-

1964 Harris St.

Engene - Cr. 97405

Jan. 31, 1973

Dear Joe, Many thanks again for such a full package,
every piece stimulating a reply. I am indeed grateful
for the copy of the citation - such a neat statement
so well phrased and satisfying. As you may know I
have the complete file (in copy) of all the papers leading
up to the degree, and am happy to place this
with them. I shall now send a set to Thurnt for
its files. Should you like a set - I'm not sure
it's cricket, but who's to know except you & Norton?

I blurt to say that I have not yet purchased my
copy of Harper's Backham, but I'm grateful for the photo.
I have reminded myself once more of how glad I am the
earth hasn't the size of Saturn - exactly how many
I can crowd with even the worst wheels on a
planet with 121 times the surface water upon I
can't imagine - even here our cup has long since
run over. But how few have up, or at least hold
them upright. My experiences here with the students
these last six months have convinced me that
one of their most vital lacks is knowledge - they
know much more than we do or do about the
scenery & the passing scene & electrical gadgets,
but they are woefully ignorant of basic knowledge
about the importance of the atmosphere.

I'm not quite sure why you sent the advertisement
for Arm + Hammer. Tending to be an advertisement you
perhaps wanted to put somebody on the back for
their genuinely helpful information or have not
to pollute (or did you want me to see the typography
which is rather above average) Still, it's an ad (the
new OED supplement dates this from 1841. W M Thackeray
in ^{Britannia} ~~Britannica~~, May 20th, : I'll have my books properly
revised; or else I'll withdraw my ad.) and I am so
convinced that all commercial ads are injurious
that I am repelled even by what sounds (and may
be) ^{like} innocent comment. This ad may partly in-
crease 1973's dividend, which, of course (for me!)
is their real product. More insidious, though,
is yet another 'reminder' by the establishment
that a few little changes in the use of chemicals (and
other technology) will rescue the environment we
have so long since lost.

I am much interested to see your review of Lesson
which I must now look at. First the language. You
quote from p 20 a sentence of 35 words of which
only 16 are monosyllabic, not a single one of which
I call substantive - they are articles, prepositions,
conjunctions, etc. or parts of the verb 'to be'. The

sentences from p. 152 counts 26 of which half are monosyll., all but one of the same category as before. I have been reading Chambers' Vortigen lately and have been impressed by his use of monosyllabic words. Two sentences (Freudmann: 1) 28 words of which only 8 polysyll., and of these only 4 with more than 2 syllables; 2) 38 words, only 14 polysyll. mostly of 3 syllables. No quantitative words in the sentences you quote - one must reserve scientific words, but it is hard to reserve such a sentence as the one on p. 20.

Next as to boners, or near-boners. Who read this book who could be expected to catch what you caught - probably no one, of course; rather the editor, a girl more or less fresh from a B.A. in English. I recently met on a plane a young thing who claimed to be the editor of the World Book annual on science. I asked her what preparation she had had. 'Oh,' she said, 'I concentrated in English in college and ran round a little French'. She went on to say: 'I was hired as a secretary, but the job of editor was shortly vacated and I was given it'.

Your review comes timely as I receive from Leitzner a copy of the translation of Goethe's *Linnæus*, which I read for them in German, then

years ago. I have now had time to make a detailed examination of it, but a rough calculation indicates a loss of considerable text, almost all the very extensive notes, nearly half of the illustrations — these remaining ⁽¹⁶⁾ rank at the lowest level of reproduction I could recall seeing — the ~~text~~ ^{preface} is the same as originally in German, except it has been tampered with to imply that this preface was originally written for the English edition — all with no hint anywhere that this is not a faithful translation of the original, and no hint of ~~what~~ ^{what} the translator may have seen for this previous piece of some 175 pages only for £9.95. Blunt has 50% more text (not counting ~~plain~~ long appendix), 32 full-page color plates, 170 black & white with interesting legends, all placed afterwards to the text (Lentzen has put the 16 back upros on 8 pages gathered in middle of book). The original German was produced for 24 M = £6.00, Blunt for £8.75, and Lentzen's Goerke for £9.95! There ought to be some place to report this. Inflation is working one time — not only do prices go up but quality & quantity go down. The matter to Newton is distressing, and I am inclined not to believe the statement as made. The new OED Supplement

5

as you know, with many faces on each page. It is
marvelously printed & bound and comes for \$~~10~~
£15. It must be much undervalued, of course - but so is
Humboldt, and why not?

But let us rejoice that things exist as long as they
will be a few years from now. There has been quite
an awakening in many spots (people & places) but
the spots seldom become patches and the virus
of stupidity & greed is not ~~not~~ eradicated by
enlightenment in those few who are becoming in-
numerate - for the rest there are no anti-bodies and
the virus will spread - and that's all there is
to it - Thomas spreads is a mistake and will
destroy itself long before its magnificent
potential is realized.

How jolly! Sorry. Yes, the days are getting
longer, and the thing will be a sprout for me
to see all there is to be seen. Thank you ^{for} ~~me~~
here to share.

Acrony
Jen

PS I have certainly looked up the history.

PS 2. Please give my warm greetings to
Thiem - a very nice fellow

mistake" but argues against those "who use the Galileo affair to argue against the doctrinal authority of the Pope and to infer that the Church was, and is, a sworn enemy of modern science and human progress." Father Langford attempts to place the problem within the complex context of seventeenth-century scientific, theological, and philosophical debates and concludes that to "ask the abandonment of philosophical, exegetical and human tradition in such a short time, was . . . asking too much. Yet that was precisely what Galileo asked—or demanded. He would settle for nothing less."

ROBERT H. KARGON

Department of the History of Science
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

James L. Larson. *Reason and Experience. The Representation of Natural Order in the Work of Carl von Linné.* vii + 171 pp., 6 pls., 5 figs., index. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. \$7.50.

For Linnaeus or any other eighteenth-century naturalist the key problem, the pivotal word, was order. "Perhaps the most important single question to be asked," says James L. Larson, "is how have practical disposition and natural affinities been reconciled in theory and in practice" for the system of nature, the elements of order, and the way that order is represented. The need for relating specimens to information brought "the need for easy identification," which in turn necessitated an emphasis on visible parts, which signified an underlying "complex structure of constant characters."

For five chapters Larson studies this problem from the standpoint of the philosopher and logician. A student of comparative literature, especially Scandinavian, Larson introduces the book by separating the philosophers' view of the Linnaean system from that of the scientist. Both have "been guilty of the same error of principle, for they have assumed repeatedly that the considerations which govern Linné's work are wholly speculative or wholly empirical." "For too long," he adds, "the role of a single set of considerations in Linné's systematic work" has been stressed.

Linnaeus had what might fairly be called a

"magnificent obsession" with organization. His *Genera morborum* (1763), a classification of diseases, not mentioned by Larson, included 11 classes, 37 orders, and 325 species! He was first a naturalist and only incidentally a philosopher, though he was religious. He believed in the Adamic fixity of species.

Regardless of where Larson's critique may be shelved, it will be botanists (and a few straying zoologists) who will read his arguments, unless, indeed, they may be deterred by such sentences as, "The so-called spontaneous groupings of herbalists are perhaps better understood as attempts to subject the indications afforded by common appellation to the articulation of a larger systematic relationship in which they might be determined unequivocally" (p. 20).

Chapter 1 opens with the sixteenth-century botanists seeking order in the plant kingdom. Commentaries of Meyer (1856) and Julius von Sachs (1890) are profitably mentioned. Gaspard Bauhin is justly recognized; indeed, Linnaeus tells us that of all the works spread before him when he was composing his *Species plantarum*, he most relied on Bauhin's *Pinax*. Morison and Ray gave substance to natural orders as in a cryptogram; Linnaeus relied on them extensively in characterizing species, as he did on Tournefort for genera, the Frenchman likening a genus to a bouquet of species.

The biologist will believe it unfortunate that the phrase "organs of fertilization" (pp. 53 and 146) is associated with the external organs of calyx and corolla when "organs of pollination" was intended. The reader may need help to distinguish Larson from Linnaeus in such phrases as "the calyx or termination of the outer rind of the plant" (p. 77), since "rind" is an unfamiliar term today in this use. In listing the six parts of the flower, "calyx, petal, stamen, apex, pistil, and fruit" (p. 51), "apex" calls for an explanation. *Aura seminalis* and the pollen are said in the Linnaean sense to be contained in the anther, without a hint as to the significance of *aura seminalis* in the controversy that raged between the spermists and the ovists. Linnaeus wrote of the "seed of a moss" (p. 78) a hundred years before Hofmeister clarified alternation of generations in the seedless bryophytes. When the meaning of species among the herbalists is noticed it is ill-advised to introduce the word "type," since it carries a precise meaning in systematic botany. The

The Victorian Fern Craze



I have not seen this yet but ordered.
David Allen is the chap interested in *Torres* of natural history
— herbaria, vasculums, towels, etc. & their history.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

30 November 1972

Department of Biology

Dear George:

Delighted, you may guess, to hear from you. Just about to telephone to check up but we have been making calls to the girls as so we hesitate a trifle esp this time of Nixonomics.

Thanks so much for sending the Boas essay; truly charming and I read it straightaway when your letter came to hand. I should browse in New Colophon.

Nesta and I are happy that you have found so much to engage your time and talents out there, and with improved health of course.

Yes, Harry Lubrecht is still with S&H and may be addressed (at home): 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. I think Harry is less involved directly with S-H than with Hafner Publishing, the manufacturing unit or branch that does some original stuff and not just handling items for societies and like. But I feel sure he will pass along your pregnant comments.

The thing that surprises me about this reprint binge is the soliciting opinions from persons, incl myself, for some items but blurring on with others that to me were suspect. Pricing is complicated evidently by several factors but I have the impression from Harry that little monies goes to the original holder of the copyright when the item is reprinted. Permission, per se, is turn of the screw.

Our *Metasequoia* cones, full sized, have no fertile seeds. Johnny Baldwin of Wm and Mary may have some fertile cones to plant.

I'll watch for Sledd and Ebbitt, 1962. I'll surely look for Harriot, in the Dover line.

Ray Desmond is leaving New Library for the Deputy Keeper at India Office Library. This is the largest library in the world devoted to indology. Takes new post about first of year. He sent a fascinating short article in *COUNTRY LIFE*, Nov. 1972, p. 1212, on "Darwin's Desk Discovered" that is a great detective story. You might check up on it at the Univ Library. Not his but fun.

We plan on Colorado for summer of 73, working on B S Barton biog and going down to Boulder for the ISEB symposia. Frans Stafleu is coming over, etc. etc. I am not on program. I have plenty to do without that. I have been invited to historical symposium at Univ Newcastle, New South Wales, in summer of 1974, and tho not firm will likely go thru. I see from today's mail the next Bot Congress is being set up in Leningrad in 1975 and I think we shall plan to that. Keeps one from getting in a rut. Now that the Koch fund for botany books has been set up, bringing in c. \$5000 a year, and my decisions holding the wheel on that, I feel a little less anxious to leave here as I might have. Plenty of time to decide. Now have more room for the herbarium and operations and G.B.P. some funds to get the plants mounted at last. So, we shall see . . .

Two cheers anyway, with our best to you,

Jos



ART BUCHWALD REPORTS

GOP Campaign Loot Won't Be Refunded

WASHINGTON — Although the Republicans collected more than \$40 million for the presidential campaign, they spent only \$49.50, mostly for radio broadcasts by President Nixon. I had assumed that the unspent money would be returned to the contributors, but I was wrong. Zachary Evans III told me the Republicans needed every dime they could get.

"WHAT FOR?" I asked. "The election is over."

"We need it for a defense fund for all the people being accused of wrongdoing during the campaign."

"But I thought the Justice Department was going to defend anyone in the Republican party indicted for a crime."

"That's where you're wrong," Evans said. "The Justice Department can defend only those people who are in the administration. The rest of the Republican employees will have to hire their own lawyers."

"But that's unfair," I protested. "The Justice Department should defend anyone who helped the President get re-elected."

"UNFORTUNATELY, the

law says otherwise. In some cases the Justice Department might even have to prosecute Republicans for wrongdoing."

"That's impossible. How can Atty. Gen. Kleindienst prosecute the people responsible for his holding his job?"

"It won't be easy," Evans admitted, "but sometimes even an attorney general has to rise above politics."

"Surely you're not going to need \$40 million to defend the Republican Party employees?"

"We're not certain of that. For one thing, we're not sure how much the other side is going to dig up. We want our people to have the best counsel that money can buy. The people who were involved in these activities were doing it for the good of the party, and they deserve our gratitude and our support."

"I would think you would write them off for being so stupid and inept."

"WE THOUGHT about that," Evans admitted, "but if we don't defend them, they could become embittered and implicate other people who have not been mentioned so far. The purpose of the defense fund is to keep this thing from snowballing into

the White House."

"I can see that," I said. "Yet I can't believe the people who contributed all that money for the President's campaign thought they were giving it to a defense fund for Republican workers who got into trouble."

"Our contributors do not ask how we spend their money. They know that whether we spend it on bugging or bumper stickers, we have their best interests at heart."

"Did you know when you first started the campaign that you would need such a large defense fund for your workers?"

"It was in the budget from the beginning. We had the choice of running a dull, uninspired campaign or a hard-hitting, devil-take-all race. We told our sabotage people at the time that no matter what they did we'd have a lawyer standing behind each one of them. That's the difference between the Republicans and the Democrats: When our people get caught we don't disown them. Besides, if we didn't back them this time, we wouldn't be able to get anyone to volunteer for our Secret Fund operations in 1976."

1977, 1-24 (Los Angeles Times)

To the Rescue of Rare Plants

New York Times
Sept. 3/72

By NELSON COON

SOMEWHAT involved as I am with the museums of the Dukes County Historical Society on Martha's Vineyard, I have come to know of the strong attachment people have to things old, rare and beautiful. Which brings me to wonder, who is going to become the curator (or curators) of the old-fashioned quality plants in the United States or other countries? For the fact of the matter is that the increasing demands for quickly effective "landscape plants" and the corresponding growth of big nurseries to supply them, lessens the opportunities for the interested gardener to secure unusual plants for special spots, or to fill in collections of one or another species.

A condition such as this is not entirely due to the drive for immediately salable trees and shrubs. Part of it stems from the fact that some of the great productive nurseries in the country have been taken over by industrial conglomerates.

Such great complexes as

General Foods, I.T.T., Green Giant, Purex, Weyerhaeuser, Stratford Co., Pillsbury, General Cigar, and others, have taken on a successful and well known seed or plant company. While it is true that each of these companies may be reputable, their profit policies can hardly add up to encouraging the growing of small quantities of rare plants for which little sale could be found. In such organizations there is little place to supply specialized plants of rare beauty or for historical or unusual interest. Just as scores of birds and animals are becoming extinct so, too, in such circumstances will choice members of the plant world disappear.

It thus comes down to the question of who are to be the conservationists of good garden plants. In the same way that the National Audubon Society (and many other groups) are looking out for the future of birds and beasts. What can the keen and concerned American gardener do in this situation?

Response to an article along this line in a recent

bulletin issued by the American Horticultural Society (the "umbrella tree" of gardeners in all North America) brought an amazing number of replies from concerned gardeners. One lady who said she tried at a dozen good nurseries to buy what should have been a fairly common shrub, *Viburnum fragrans*, said she feels that the national society should make strong efforts to get nurseries to stock choice plants. Another comment from a landscape architect suggested that the effort to keep and supply rare plants should be in the hands of arboreta and botanical gardens.

Big bodies move slowly. My suggestion is that keen individual gardeners should become their own "antiquers" and do so through intensifying their knowledge and interest in one or another plants' and keep stocks of such plants for distribution to other interested persons. All this might be helped through American registry of rare sorts of plants, handled through a computer set-up such as the American Horti-

cultural Society now has available. And such an aid would be most helpfully supplemented by doing the sort of thing that a correspondent in Louisiana says she does when she notes that she has "such a profusion of many plants that I constantly share them with others and swap. The more I give away, the more they multiply."

If good gardeners are really interested in helping to perpetuate not only rare items but also wanting to encourage those few small nurseries who try to grow something other than "meat and potatoes" of the nursery trade, they might plant shop with the little enthusiastic nurseryman; if the plant can't be found, inquire for sources from plant societies; educate themselves through garden publications as to what really are the plants of choicer qualities and worth preserving; if wrong or bad plants are acquired report to the Better Business Bureau and help to expose the fellows who sell plants which are common and fraudulently sell them as "rare".

Dear Joe:
This remarkable
book is new testament
in the same context as the
two papers present for which
I thank you much. All the best,
Ray

952

REVIEWS

Ecology, Vol. 52, No. 5

AMAZONIA

Contemporary anthropology is inevitably becoming ecologically oriented. No amount of detailed comparative data on material culture and social relations can lead to a full understanding of cultural evolution or even of the current functioning of a community, without relating these features to the environmental setting with its resources and constraints. The training of most anthropologists has been more or less lacking in some of the fields necessary for ecological understanding. This superb little book,¹ however, shows that its author is an outstanding exception to this generalization.

The book contains an excellent concise statement of the facts and principles of the ecology of humid tropical lowlands, brief but very adequate systematic descriptions of a number of widely separated Amazonian cultures, and a skillful integration of these two bodies of knowledge. The result is a demonstration that cultures, at least relatively simple and primitive ones, are as surely subject to and molded by natural selection and environmental characteristics as are species of plants and animals. An important ancillary result of this integration is the realization that, in this process of cultural evolution, the population characterized by a particular culture and occupying a particular habitat is likely to become stabilized at the maximum size that the accessible habitat can support in a healthy condition, at least with the materials available in the area.

The author very effectively shows how the many features that characterize a culture, even ones usually regarded as evil or deleterious from our viewpoint, such as warfare, infanticide, slavery, and sorcery are actually functional adaptations and regulatory mechanisms that enable these cultures to maintain their equilibria within impoverished or strongly fluctuating environments. The position seems to be strongly supported that a cultural trait is developed because the situation requires it and is present only as it is, or at least has been, required.

The complexes of environmental factors and constraints for each of the cultures described are very ingeniously portrayed and elucidated by circular diagrams showing seasonality and food availability and utilization through the year. Comparative tables of the cultural traits of the different societies are also provided, as well as a series of well-chosen photographs.

The treatment of the sample of Amazonian cultures suggests very strongly, that in pre-European times, the river basin was being used to an optimal degree by a population regulated by the environment through cultural mechanisms at an optimal level. No evidence of long-term or irreversible environmental degradation appears in the data furnished. Of course, since the complex

cultures with large populations existing along the varzeas or flood plains at the time of European penetration were completely wiped out before ethnologists had an opportunity to see them, inferences are possible only from poor accounts by contemporary travelers and missionaries, supplemented by more recent archeological work. These seem, however, very convincing.

A chapter on *Amazonia in the Modern World* describes the complete failure of the continuing modern efforts to colonize the Amazon. Attempts to exploit the resources of this magnificent region have done nothing except deplete resources and degrade a delicately balanced ecosystem. The cultures that evolved there, perfectly adapted to an environment that both Europeans and their Brazilian descendants did not understand, could not survive contact with an aggressive culture evolved in an altogether different ecosystem. Those cultures within easy reach, along the rivers, have vanished completely. Those more remote are disappearing before our eyes. The tropical rain forest itself is melting away under the stepped-up attack of modern means of penetration. But the large-scale colonization being encouraged there, Dr. Meggers points out, is being carried on in complete disregard of available scientific data and recommendations. She agrees with opinions published by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia that if the present population build-up continues, "a disaster of enormous proportions" is imminent.

It is abundantly clear that Amazonia is utterly unfit for traditional agriculture, founded on temperate zone ecology. The possibilities, rapidly being lost forever, of applying modern knowledge and ecological understanding to the development of entirely new approaches to sustained utilization of indigenous resources, are emphasized. The idea of the Amazon Basin feeding the world is shown to be a complete myth.

The last chapter, on the *Evolutionary Significance of Adaptation*, is an essay showing the universality of evolutionary principles and their application far beyond traditional biological fields.

This book would have been regarded as a superb piece of work by an established ecologist, geographer or evolutionist. Coming from an anthropologist, it must be regarded as a giant step toward a new anthropology, a truly integrative discipline that will be as different from the present ethnology as modern evolutionary biology is from the classical works of Cuvier.

AMAZONIA will inevitably be a basic text for the field of tropical ecology, when that field is recognized as a subject for study in its own right. It must be read to be appreciated.

F. R. FOSBERG

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20560

¹ Meggers, Betty J. 1971. *Amazonia Man and Culture in a Counterfeit Paradise*. Aldine-Atherton, Chicago & New York. 182 pp. \$7.50 (cloth); \$2.95 (paper).

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

Asmundsson, Doris R., editor. 1971. *Doom of a dream*. Chandler Publishing Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. xv + 319 pp. \$3.75.

Bakker, Elna. 1971. *An island called California: an ecological introduction to its natural communities*. Uni-

versity of California Press, Berkeley. xv + 357 pp. \$10.

Barry, R. G., & R. J. Chorley. 1970. *Atmosphere, weather, and climate*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York. xv + 320 pp.



CHARTERED 1693

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA 23185

April 14, 1972

TO: The College Community

I am happy to announce that at the Commencement Exercises of the College of William and Mary on Sunday, June 4, at 3 p.m., honorary degrees will be awarded by the Rector of the Board of Visitors to the following distinguished individuals:

The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt Dalton: Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, from Radford, Virginia; William and Mary, A.B., '24, LL.B., '26: Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Ralph Waldo Ellison: Author and teacher, currently Albert Schweitzer Professor in the Humanities at New York University, member of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation: Doctor of Letters.

Professor Joseph Andorfer Ewan: Professor of Botany, Tulane University, researcher and author of the history of botany, currently conducting research at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, Pa.: Doctor of Science.

Mr. William Brooks George: Chairman of the Board of the House of Edgeworth, Richmond, Virginia; William and Mary, A.B. '32; former Rector of the Board of Visitors of the College: Doctor of Humane Letters.

The Honorable Abner Linwood Holton, Jr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia: Doctor of Laws.

Mr. William Graves Perry: Architect, Senior partner of Perry, Dean and Stewart in Boston, Massachusetts; who provided broad architectural and research guidance to the early restoration of Colonial Williamsburg: Doctor of Fine Arts.

I am especially pleased to inform you that Dr. Ellison will deliver the Commencement address to the graduating students and guests of the College on this occasion.

Also, during the Commencement exercises the Marshall-Wythe Medallion of the Law School will be awarded to Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of the Supreme Court of the United States, to whom the College awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1965.

I believe that the College is indeed privileged that these eminent Americans have accepted our invitation to honor them at the 1972 Commencement. In so doing, they bring honor to the College.

Thomas A. Graves, Jr., President

Philadelphia, Pa.
Sunday 30th April 1972

Dear George:

Overleaf announces something which I have intimations (from last Fall when it was indistinctly suggested by T T Earle) you were involved with. In any event, I am of course very pleased and we look forward to a weekend in Williamsburg that will be memorable. We would be more pleased to have you there but know that two edges may not necessarily be in proximation: Atlantic-Pacific shores.

By now you have arrived in your new home in the West. We look forward to seeing you in your Oregon home one of these years.

This past week Fred Meyer and Jean came to Phils to talk at Barnes Arboretum. They were pleased to learn you are settling in Oregon. Both their usual friendly selves.

Friday evening we had supper with Willman Spawn and his wife Carol who have moved by edict of the city in highway construction. They had a cosy home on Summer St (which they owned) and had to sell with sad court delays in settlement of the sums lost in confiscation. Willman has come back very well indeed, very busy with Quaker work, putting on a paper conference here next month (Intern. Inst. for conservation of historic and artistic works, American Group). After 22 years at the APS he plays a very important role there, you may imagine. With three sons filling the house, his life is full.

Week in about Harvard was very rewarding. Seminar with the history of science grad students, Ernst Mayr, I. Cohen, Dirk Struik, and Mendelsohn (editor of Jour Hist Biol) began the sessions; AA lecture at Jamaica Plain; noon talk at Biol Lab on Harvard campus--all went off well. Tryons send their best regards.

Next Sunday we shall be in Scotland, D.V., and Sunday following, then to Sweden, where we shall have a very full week. Whitsuntide falls during our stay in Sweden and this crowds the schedule by many ~~hubs~~ institutions being closed for three days. Dr. Hummel has made very careful arrangements to make our stay fruitful.

Be sure to send along your address and home phone . . .

Pardon what is a hurried letter, George, but you will understand,

Most cordially,

Joe

ECOLOGY

Vol. 52

LATE SUMMER 1971

No. 5

THE PLIGHT OF TAXONOMY

A recent National Science Foundation report on the condition of the principal systematic collections in the United States¹ is an emergency call that ecologists had better heed. Its authors state, soberly and in my opinion with complete justification, that "The long-term under-support now threatening the very existence of this most precious, precarious, irreplaceable resource, if not relieved will inexorably lead to its deterioration, precisely at the time when humanity clamors for solutions for which systematic collections are essential. Help—substantial help, sustained help—is needed desperately and now."

The discipline of systematics is in an equally distressing condition. Taxonomists have been all but excluded from many of the best biology departments in this country, often to be replaced—if at all—by biometricians who occupy themselves more with the philosophy and methodology than with the substance of taxonomy. In the fashion rankings of academic biology, substantive taxonomy long ago settled to the bottom. This must not be permitted to continue. Ecologists, now beginning to savor a windfall of popularity and growing financial support, should recognize their dependence on substantive taxonomy and special responsibility to it. Most of the central problems of ecology can be solved only by reference to details of organic diversity. Even the most cursory ecosystem analyses have to be based on sound taxonomy. And after the first broad measurements of energy flow and geochemical cycling have yielded

their important but limited information, what remains of intellectual challenge stems chiefly from details in the biology of particular species. The food nets, the fluctuation of population numbers and biomasses, the diel and seasonal rhythms, the rates and patterns of dispersal, the colonization of empty habitats, microevolution, physiological adaptation, and most other basic topics of ecology, require a deep understanding of the biology of individual taxa. Progress depends not just on the correct identification of species but also on the mastery of larger taxonomic groups of the kind best achieved through deliberate specialization by taxonomists and taxonomically trained ecologists.

There are two clearcut ways in which taxonomy should be strengthened. The first is to give more academic appointments to taxonomists who have mastered the substance, and not just the biometric methodology, of systematics, biologists who are experts on reasonably large groups of organisms on a continental or global basis. They must be allowed to take their place among the theoretical and experimental ecologists now so much in favor in biology departments. The second step is to grant larger amounts of support to the institutions housing the principal systematic collections in this country, as called for by the Steere Committee report. It is to be hoped that ecologists, in their newly acquired influence, will accept that such aid to their intellectual kindred, the taxonomists, is both part of their larger responsibility to science and in their own immediate self interest.

E. O. WILSON
Biological Laboratories
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

¹The systematic collections of the United States: an essential resource. Part I. The great collections: their nature, importance, condition, and future. A report to the National Science Foundation by the Conference of Directors of Systematic Collections; W. C. Steere, Chairman. Published by The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10458. xi + 33 pp.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

5 Feb 1972

Dear George:

We are betwixt California and Philadelphia, leaving on Monday, 7th. Has been rather hectic trying to get all the errands accounted for. We had a very good trip to Calif and saw many old friends. Girls are all well and K is now settled in Alameda waiting for Dick to come home from the sea.

Galley proof of the Morton volume has been corrected--not many errors--and I am glad you made the additions on Sargent and caught the W J Hooker reference about GEngelmann. In my Short History I mention the Hooker association with Shaw, the first with W J and then in 1888 it is J D who wrote to Shaw about Asa Gray, so the association was half-right but wrong as it stood in the essay.

We shall let you know our Phila address in due course. I'm sure these next months will be very very busy for you!

Here are some more Banister reviews; there will be others . . .

Nesta joins in very best!

Tor

Professor Joseph Ewan of the Botany Department at Tulane University will present a talk to members of the Founders Garden Club of Dallas and the Southern Methodist University, Department of Biology, entitled:

JIMSON WEED, MAYPOPO, AND

THE TREE OF PEACE

Date: October 20, 1971

Time: 2:00-3:00 p.m.

Place: Room 124 Fondren Science Building

You are cordially invited to attend. Parking will be available 1:00-4:00 p.m. in Lot D in front of Fondren Science Building, corner of Airline and Daniels Streets.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-7711

Department of Biology

2 September 1971

Dear George:

We arrived home Sat afternoon, 28th, 695 miles driving from Horman. Dorothy and Stephen arrived back to find everything a-ok with their little girl and we all agreed it had been a great trip.

Now I'm writing about another trip: SMU has invited me to come and talk on Wed Oct 20th and Royal Bot Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, on Sat. 23rd. Between Dallas and Hamilton sits Chicago and not far away one of the most congenial persons I've ever met. I'm naturally wondering if he will be in residence in that interval and what may be the opportunity of paying a visit and, likely, the last at your Lisle lodgings? I shall of course be flying back directly to N.O. from Hamilton (i.e. Toronto) on Sunday 24th. I think it wise to arrive early Sat. 23rd in Toronto, assuming they may be an early plane from Chicago. Perhaps it may be best to leave Friday sometime for Toronto. I should like to see the botany setup there and John Grear, formerly here at LSU, MO, is now there and will likely host me about Toronto. In short, this is a very "feeling" letter to think out loud (on paper) of your plan and thoughts. . . .

Hope you have found a satisfying spot in vales of Oregon,

In haste, but most
cordially,

Joe

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Thrascow
22 August 1971

Department of Biology

Dear George:

Your Santa Rosa letter postmarked Aug. 4 stamped at Moscow on 13th and we picked it up on 20th - glad to hear from you and since you make things have worsened in general ways we take it from lazy reports here.

Congress has been going 5 days now and everyone is wearying in some way, boredom, walking, sitting or combinations of them. Of course we have met some very interesting people and Neta talked to Reti without knowing about your knowing him. I heard him at a busy session but no chance to speak to him.

Tonight at supper here at Hotel Ukraina we met Dibner and his wife of Comm. and that was a pleasant surprise. He knew the Bartram (and I have a feeling he may have been on panel for selection of 50 best books of 1968). They were here in Moscow in 1929 (in connection of some engineering project) and she said people were open and very friendly. Then she was back alone in 1937 and Russians were frightened (and in Fall the "Iron Curtain" fell). She says general well being of people, well dressed, etc., is most noticeable in the time between 1937 and 1971.

Tony Hammond and wife are here. He says KIL is a good place to be and he expects to stay - I asked him if KIL had to compulsory retirement or he quickly

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NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

ment on to say he was pleased they do not and he hopes to stay!

I met Mendelssohn (Harvard), Editor, Ann. Hist. Biology who told me journal has 2200 subscribers and solvent for expenses.

Met Moulthouf (Smithsonian), Editor, Isis, who asks for contributions on botany. He seems to think (as I do) that Smithsonian under present Secretary is overextended.

Peter Whitehead, Dir. Fishes, BM(NH) is here. I met him in London this summer again. He was an important figure at James Cook celebration at Royal Society in 1969 when Neta & I were there. PW is very keen on collecting, voyages, books & museums, and we have had some interesting talks. One of best results of this stay. He is active in Soc. Fishog. Nat. Hist.

Sometimes we shall detail impressions of our stay but there is no doubt we have learned a good deal about modus vivendi in our 31 days. There's beauty - a far plerous grandeur sort of impression, against the warm beauty of England. There's efficiency - transp. is good & people move effectively but exhausts are heavy and no evident effort to check them on automobile. There's an air of good living esp in younger generation on streets.

Better department stores attract very occidental clientele.

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We went to Herbarium at University (Congress meetings are held here) and saw Georg Forster's plants from Cook's 2nd voyage. Met Russian botanist who has written on them and he gave me a 1960 paper of his. When I said I would be pleased to see 1961 paper of his (expecting there would be copies about herbarium) he said no copy to be seen and he knew not if copy at University. Hard to believe! No N. Amer. *Delphiniums* in Herb. — again incredible. No one seems to know where old correspondence of botanists may be found but several Russian promise they will watch!

At Leningrad I made some good notes toward that essay on Hist. of botanic gardens for MA 50th. WTS is coming over for AA next June and Hunt Rimcan occasion. He will speak on both occasions.

Weather has been very good, some rains but clearing soon after and brilliant clear night. Walking is the most tiresome thing in that we have so much yet to get to Transp. or to make connections. But I have limbed up conspicuously from this enforced pedestrian Grand tour of Russia. Metajorn's one in Cheers!

Didn't know Mother
so
sweet



COLORADO
HAIRSTREAK

from Amer. Airline
Flight 400 City
CHICAGO - SINGAPORE - AUSTRALIA - HONGKONG
To
China

SUGAR



Letter - 10 Sept. 1971
A letter from you yesterday and to-day. Reach
Chicago O'Hare - Oct. 2
(second) TWA 771 265
p.m. Leave for Grand
Rapids 4/55 p.m. Reach
Q.R. 6/01 p.m. Mrs. Tunis
will meet me as last
year. Her telephone
number is 616 area
669 1525. But! don't
come east in time for
this unless you can do
it easily. And don't come
to airport if it is HOT.

544 CÉZANNE - La Montagne Sainte-Victoire. 1904-1906
Mount Sainte-Victoire
Kunsthhaus, Zürich

Love - Eva.

Fernand Hazou, Adress, Paris - Reproduction interdite S.P.A. P. 11 Mo - Brabant France
Distributed in USA by Artex Prints Inc. Westport, Conn. 06880



Airt Mail

Dr. George B. VenzSchaect
7260 Bennett Valley
Road
Santa Rosa
California 95404
U. S. A.





Dear George! We are now back at Moscow after a nice
 stay in Leningrad for 18 days (altogether 3 weeks in USSR yesterday)  today went to Moscow
 University and saw Jerry Foster's specimen from Cork's
 2nd voyage has have not been looked at and surely
 hold important ex types etc of his spp. We looked
 over drawings made by GF at Leningrad but the two
 series do not hold very well. However, will write up
 for Pae. Sci. for someone else to probe. We are now on
 14th floor of Ukraina hotel w/ good view over Moscow. This
 Kentish house we visited w/ Ray Desmond -
 most interesting. England was lots of fun
 and prices higher & more traffic -

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent
 The South Front
 Home of Viscount De L'Isle, V.C.
 Mediaeval House dates from 1340
 L6/SP. 1341



This is outside of Hermitage which is the shoreplace of
 Leningrad. In one case two fat tomes labelled on
 spine Hortus Siles-Vivum so I suppose garden grown pls.
 from old garden on Neva River of 1800-1815. We
 met several most genial persons in Leningrad and though
 did not find what we were looking for did see some
 most interesting mss & colls. at Archives, & Bot. Inst.
 and bot. books in library. Many interesting sights about town
 Went to Lee Anthony & Cleopatra tablet and circus
 near on hydrofoil, and several msses (incl. Hist. Religion
 & Atheism) With all the best from Nestor and
 Moscow 16 Aug. 1971

Зимний дворец, 1754-1762 гг. Арх. В. Настрелли.

Фото И. Наровлянского

ЛНХ 1971 г.

Joz

Moscow address:

Tulane

Tom. no. 04517

TULANE UNIVERSITY

Moscow

USSR

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Norman, Okla.

Department of Biology

11 July 1971

Dear George: We are here gathering
forces for flight tomorrow. Dorothy &
Stephen's cherub is very hale, very
promising, and all the visitors seem
not to disturb her infant equilibrium.
We, as you, cannot help but wonder what
a world she will live in in 2030?

Everything in order for continental
tour - visas waiting for our arrival in
London and very good response from
correspondents all along way.

I've written Tom Mac Phil I shall
be happy to write essay on history bot.
gardens for MACatalogue.

We hope your Western holiday is
very refreshing & incidentally, Phil
Mum's son, a geologist, is at UOR,
Eugene, we believe on faculty.

Good wishes!

JOS

p. t. o.

I owe you 66¢ for postage
on parcel of books you sent -
out of stamps here but will
reimburse you in September.

Thanks, again, Toe

6.X.70

Dear Folks, Nesta and Joe, Dr. and Mrs. Ewan:

You have done a magnificent job. You have brought John Banister home to Virginia alive!

Your Chronology is a fascinating introduction to the volume.

At first glance the very comprehensiveness of your book seems a little forbidding. It is so packed with information, and detail, that makes one think "that when I can find the time, I shall read it through."

But when you browse through that Chronology, you know that you are going to read that book here and now!

What bright people you both are endowed with the imagination and inspiration (not one but many) that led you to initiate and to accomplish this most interesting natural history of Virginia.

and the life of John Banister.

Aside from his name which you are now making so well known, one encounters many names with which he has become familiar whether he studied to be, and now may be, a practicing botanist, zoologist, geologist, historian, or genealogist; even a Virginia politician would find interest in the Byrd library!

Putting that Chronology at the forefront of your volume was a grand idea, as was also the "Time Chart", and the map of the State and the Banister territory with the modern names in parens.

And when then I come upon the "Pre-Linnean Roots in North America", I feel like cheering and do so mentally, if not vocally!

How very wonderful that you

both thought of these things, and actually did them in such an interesting way. Yes, I am cheering, for you, and his inspired account of John Banister's life and his "Natural History of Virginia."

I cannot begin to thank you for his heart-warming gift.

Fare you well, always, and his magnum opus of yours, too!

Sincerely
Walden S.

P.S. The front cover-paper one can paste inside, but the picture of you two should have been a plate or a pasted-in photograph facing the "Note on the authors." You are deserving of a better reproduction and one that will be a permanent part of the book, and not just part of the paper cover. Can you persuade

The photographer to bill me a
 copy, so that I can paste it
 into MY book which you have so
^{generously}
~~kindly~~ given me.

As for his book you should
 be a professor of botany at the
 University of Virginia, with your
 wife, an associate one. Would
 that I could bring it about.

With the best of good wishes

W.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

January 14, 1971

Dear George:

I'm going to airport to pick up Nesta, D. V., for though the info says it will arrive the fog is thickening and I would not be surprised that she may be laid over somewhere. Nesta has been with Dorothy and Stephen at Norman, before and after the arrival of Alexandra Lee, on Jan 3rd. Both are doing nicely and Dord sounds very cheery over the phone.

There is no question with every passing year the stack of calls on time and judgment mounts. I have less time for the conversational manner -- just too many musts to be answered. In any event I have a bulging folder of things for you and they shall not all fit into this letter so more will follow, I hope, shortly. (Funny I never write 'shortly' without remembering dear Frans Verdoorn who employed that adverb freely and almost amusingly, so tolerant did we become!)

Which leads off, the Verdoorn Festschrift teste Stauffeu has appeared and copy in the mails. Ms went by air in November 1965.

Next, the box in the holly tree (see your letter of Dec. 18, 1968) bears on two items in Cat. 138, "Books from early German presses," E. F. Goldschmidt & Co. Ltd. London, for which Xerox pp. herewith. Johann Bebel, printer of Basel, evidently affected these devices, item 46, with "Palma Beb." and item 64, Archimedes Opera, Basel, Johann Herwagen, March 1544 (I have included just the ill. for 64 as continued on following page). Your comment that the word "Palma" refers to being crowned with excellence, etc. is surely correct.

Next, I took over the variant of Don's General System to Library as a gift from you. Memo herewith.

Next, two reviews of Banister: one from the Tulane Hullabaloo, written by the son of ~~former~~ former plant ecologist here Willis Egler (you met Dorothy E. in Hawaii in 1967). Other sent by Carla from the St Louis Globe-Democrat by Leonard Hall, who had not seen the book.

Next, a four-page letter from Waldo Schmitt, to whom we sent a copy of Banister.

Rest of varia must wait for next dispatch.

Did you know Johannes Preskauer? He was at Berkeley for 21 years. He swallowed cyanide on Dec. 20th. I always intended to get acquainted because I was told he was a great antiquarian, fond of books, etc. but never got around to it when in Berkeley. He was a member of Hist Bot section of Bot Soc Amer but I do not remember his being at the luncheon when Stauffeu spoke.

Carla wrote and asked if I would look over her ms. I am writing that I shall be glad to help.

We surely will enjoy the NYBookReview in due course. No copy yet but the gift card arrived. No rush but just to say the MBG Rep and L. White have not arrived. Look forward to seeing you sometime. Hope you feeling much better!

With all the best,

Jos

TYLER WHITTLE. *The Plant Hunters*. xii + 281 pages. Illustrated. Chilton Book Company, Philadelphia. 1970. Price: \$8.95 (cloth).

The "plant hunter" E. H. "Chinese" Wilson began stalking in 1927. By 1954 the British booksellers Wheldon and Wesley listed books on plant hunting separately and have been doing so ever since. Different hunters have told of: Plant hunting in China, . . . on the Edge of the World, . . . in Tibet, . . . in the Andes, and so on. Lately we have been tracking the hunters with three sportswriters, from three different blinds: Kenneth Lemmon, Alice Coats, and Tyler Whittle.

Whittle's story book is reminiscent of what a friend described with a certain affection as "old Peattie likker." Here and there are "unlikely stories," but then the author's attempt is that of an "armchair plant hunter to share his own pleasure in the chase." Whittle cossets words along with his plants. "Sulfure seeds and seeds as bright as jasper stones," "such flesh-creeping hothouse plants [as *Nepenthes*] delighted the Victorians," "Though he had his quiverful of fourteen children Philibert's father was rich enough to set them all up." Several of the illustrations are uncommon and interesting and the book is attractively designed.

"Readable, enjoyable, intriguing excursion for the general reader," is true as the jacket promises, but that it is also "one of the rarest of all books—it is for the expert for it is a history written by an authority" is far from the truth. There are indications that Whittle has read a deal of commentary, such as Bretschneider's scholarly work which he justly admires. The "expert" would be stopped on page five where the naming and introduction of the Dahlia are mentioned. It was not tubers but seed that was first sent to Cavanilles, born in Valencia, who though first an ecclesiastic became professor of botany at Madrid, so that "sent over to a French priest who was the chief gardener at the Escorial" is inaccurate. The "French" character was Thierry de Menonville who visited Mexico to investigate cochineal, and in 1787 mentioned the flower later to be named Dahlia. "He named it after a leading botanist, Dr. Dahl" is misleading for Andreas Dahl was a botanical demonstrator and minor author. He died in 1789 at thirty-eight, and no doubt was commemorated by Cavanilles for his association as a student of the great Linnaeus.

Linnaeus did not call John Bartram the "greatest living botanist in the world" but the greatest natural botanist. Francis Masson did not freeze to death in the icy winter of 1805, contrary to Whittle; but Masson, who had been in an "indifferent state of health" for some months, was authorized by Joseph Banks to return to England and, according to William Sheppard, died at the house of Mr. John Gray, merchant, at Côte St. Catherine. Whittle's "William Barton" (p. 110) never existed; mismatched are two persons: Benjamin Smith Barton, who was destined to describe the plants from the Lewis and Clark Expedition but who never completed the task; and William Bartram, who was proposed by Jefferson to accompany the Expedition but who declined. Whittle confused the Lewis and Clark and the Long's Expedition. Bartram was eighty years old when Long's Expedition set out. Coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*) appears as "cornflower" (p. 30) and *Chamaelea triccocos*, as "*Chamalaca trioccos*" (p. 38), de Candolle as "Dr. Candolle" (p. 258), etc. Robert Morison was not "run over and killed by a coach" but received a "bruise on his breast by the pole of a coach" according to his contemporary, Anthony à Wood. John Banister did not even set out for Brazil; there is a specimen of *Banisteria* from Barbados in the Oxford University Herbarium which may be his. Pulteney's misreading of John Ray's oft-quoted report on Banister's "falling from a cliff" is repeated by Whittle; he was accidentally shot.

If you enjoy reading about pitcher plants "which seemed to slot in with the contemporary cult of decadence and esotery" then Whittle will amuse and (more or less unreliably) inform. Kenneth Lemmon will take you on the voyage of the *Iphigenia* with George Don, not a twice-told tale, though in his *Golden Age of Plant Hunters* he keeps pretty much to his own health. But when you seek information, Alice Coats' *Plant Hunters* will more probably answer your query, and entertainingly if not floridly.—JOSEPH EWAN, Department of Biology, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

10 June 1971

Hayward Cirkor
President, Dover Publishing, Inc.
180 Varick Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

Dear Mr. Cirkor:

I have too long delayed writing a note of appreciation for your contribution to good reading and sound scholarship in this country. Of course I refer to your reprint program which has been such a satisfaction to me. I have tried to interest the student in not just reading books of lasting values but of owning them, possessing them, which says even more. And not a disposable pollutant that the reader will use up and toss aside but a book of keeping worth that he will use out, out and out the years. That you reprint your titles with a good paper and a sound viable binding is something I mention to the students. To say Keep up the good work sounds outworn but the philosophy of enduring values will always be important.

Very sincerely,

Joseph Ewan
Prof. of Biology

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

8 June 1971

Mr. Guido Pressler
Guido Pressler Verlag
Postfach 850
Wiesbaden

Dear Mr. Pressler:

In the course of writing you of my acceptance to contribute to the Festschrift for Herr Dr. Claus Nissen I remarked that I would write later of my topic for the essay. My title will be

"Annals of ~~the~~ most wonderful plant in the world" (Darwin) through two centuries"

This history of the discovery and portraiture of the Venus Fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*) will be illustrated with three or four illustrations that tell of chapters in its popularity. I believe that this topic is appropriate for a Nissen celebration volume, reflecting his interest in history, biography, and natural history illustration.

Apropos of your suggestion that a potential contributor be mentioned, I should like to recommend Dr. George B. Van Schaack, Merton Arberetum, Lisle, Illinois, 60532. Dr. Van Schaack has long been interested in the writings of Matthioli and their subsequent reprintings. I hope that he will consent to contributing an essay on that topic.

Very sincerely,

Joseph Ewan
Prof. of Biology

cc: Dr. Van Schaack



GUIDO PRESSLER VERLAG

WIESBADEN · POSTFACH 850 · FERNRUF 52 06 08

Herrn
Professor Joseph Ewan
Dept. of Botany
Tulane University
New Orleans, La.

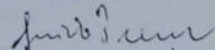
Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Ewan,

Herr Dr. Claus Nissen wird am 2.9.1971 70 Jahre alt. Wir tragen uns mit dem Gedanken, aus diesem Anlass eine Festschrift herauszugeben (Redaktion: Dr. Elisabeth Geck, Gutenberg-Museum, Mainz). Seinen naturwissenschaftlichen Neigungen entsprechend, wäre es natürlich schön, wenn diese Publikation neben Beiträgen aus der allgemeinen Buchkunde auch solche aus dem Gebiet der naturwissenschaftlichen Illustration, der Geschichte der Medizin, der Botanik oder Zoologie enthalten könnte.

Ich bitte Sie, mir mitzuteilen, ob Sie die Möglichkeit haben, für diese geplante Veröffentlichung einen Beitrag zu schreiben. Der Termin zur Ablieferung des Manuskriptes sollte den 1. März 1972 nicht überschreiten, damit sich die Fertigstellung des Buches nicht allzu lange hinzieht. Als Anerkennung Ihrer Arbeit erhalten Sie selbstverständlich 20 Sonderdrucke, wie das bei solchen Publikationen üblich ist.

Für eine baldige Beantwortung dieses Briefes wäre ich dankbar. Hinweise auf Kollegen, die ebenfalls einen Beitrag für diese Festschrift schreiben würden, nehme ich gern an.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen


(Guido Pressler)

27.4.71 pr-ri

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

10 March 1971

Dear George:

No doubt you have learned of Lloyd Shinner's death, which makes a large crack in Southern Botany and beyond, for his was a brave spirit.

Don Stone says Turner of U Texas is making a bid to get the SMU collection. The concern I have is for this concentration of colls. already large, into larger combines. Risk is great from all sorts of possible disasters. Stanford is now melding with CAS you know.

Carleton Lee's book is very attractive and should be in the MALLibrary. The Prentice-Hall folks wrote me a good letter of apology and said it was not their aim to discourage individual orders from customers.

Rudy has invited me to talk at Ohio State on April 29th which I have accepted. A colloquium on bichistory.

Cheers, for the
Oregon Trail!

Tor

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

10 March 1971

Dr. Sherwin Carlquist
Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden
Claremont

Dear Sherwin:

You have done it again! What a beautiful and significant book is your Hawaii. A Natural History. The triumph is that you have that rare skill to communicate to the intelligent layman and to synthesize for the scientist. May your Hawaii win that deserved place on all our bookshelves and open before us. We have much to learn from your overview.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ewan

Inquirendae: American/British contacts with Russia,
with particular reference to botanical exploration.

- 1) 1618. July. John Tradescant the Elder, Royal gardener to Charles I, visited Russia and returned with seeds. Joseph von Babel published (1847, 1854) on Tradescant. Any portraits or subsequent studies?
- 2) 1779. March to Oct. 1790. Peter Paul Pallas (1741-1811) wrote 17 letters to Joseph Banks, commenting on wide variety of topics. Any Banks letters preserved in USSR of this correspondence?
- 3) ca. 1781. Following John Fothergill's death "about 2000" plates "mostly on vellum" of plants grown in his greenhouses and stoves were purchased by Empress Catherine II of Russia for £ 2,300. Were there any drawings of American plants among them?
- 4) 1786. Auction of Duchess of Portland's Museum included drawings of shells. Did any reach Russia? Were any of William Bartram's drawings among them?
- 5) 1788. March 24. In letter from C.L. L'Heritier de Brutelle (1746-1800) French botanist, to Joseph Banks, mention is made of Paul Gregorovich Demidoff's Catalogue which must have been in preparation at that time. J.G. Fischer von Waldheim published Museum Demidoff (1806-07, ed. 2, 1817). Any American notes, notebooks, etc., among Demidoff's collections?
- 6) 1796, 1797, 1798. John Fraser made three different trips to Russia. Records of American plants taken to Russia would be of interest in the history of horticulture.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

20 May 1971

Dr. Marion T. Hall
The Morton Arboretum
Lisle, Illinois 60532

Dear Dr. Hall:

Back in New Orleans from the Arboretum my visit seems, like a memory, very far away and pervasively fragrant. I am very grateful to you and all your staff for a wonderful two-day visit. George knows that I was busy to the last free minute in the Library pursuing one more item. So I must apologize for not coming to say in person how pleased I was to be invited and how grateful . . . I hope the remarks on Tuesday evening may lead a few of the audience to pursue a subject that they now know is very imperfectly recorded.

My expense account is brief with the hospitality of George to lodge and breakfast me and the congenial arrangements for dining. ~~Also~~ very much appreciated . . .

Roundtrip, tourist, fare, N. O. to Chicago	\$134.00
Airport parking charges, N. O.	1.00

With the term drawing to an imminent end at Tulane I appreciate the journal entry of Professor Benjamin Smith Barton, on Saturday, June 20, 1812,

"I this day closed my course in Botany, by a lecture at the university & an excursion to Landreth's garden. This is the first time I have ever taken my class to Landreth's -- The permission to take it, I consider a valuable acquisition to my class."

Cordially yours,

Joseph Ewan
Prof. of Biology

✓ cc: George B. VanSchaack

2 Cheers! 3 Cheers! SST = ↓

Cum spiro, spero sed quamdieu?

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-7711

Department of Biology

October 22, 1970

Dear George,

This is a postscript to Nesta's letter herewith:

I mentioned unriddling the source of coffin in the tree. I have a stack of errands and this is among them. Will follow shortly.

Banister's first review has been sent me in ms. Copy herewith which I thought you may find interesting.

When I talked to you by phone I forgot to ask if you had seen the DSE of which two volumes were published in May? Did I mention that I think it would be a capital idea to issue in good octavo format at a "popular" price for more individuals to purchase? I wrote to Gillispie and he said he would raise the matter to Scribners board. Now planned for 13 vols at \$5 dollars each is going to limit sales to institutions. If there could be a "Centennial Edition" for 1976 that aims to please readers abroad as well as in the US, on a sort of benefaction basis, perhaps underwritten by a foundation that favors such philanthropy, it could resound to our national image?? (Dr. Charles C. Gillispie, Editor-in-chief, Scribner's, 597 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y., 10017). Since Amer Council of Learned Societies is the keystone it seems to me there is no conflict of commercial interests favoring the publishers, from standpoint of a gift from foundation(s).

N Y Hort Soc Library Cat arrived. Terribly thin puree. Miss Hall is no crown imperial as a bibliographer or she would have sneaked, insisted, if budgets were that limited, more succulent commentary. No note of editions differing from the one in Soci's collection, etc. etc. Not even a Fritzell to bite into for more info.

Miss Sutton's C. C. Sargent also came, and again I am disappointed. Here I find the hills foggy as Boston harbor in winter. They are original photos done for this book and should be better than this, more contrasty, and satisfying. This is Harvard U Press with a grant from the AA, so monies could hardly have been that pruned.

Then, Wallace's Richard Spruce on Andes and Amazon in Johnson reprint, with R. E. Schultes' intro arrived. Question: one map is 2-color process or whatever with RS's route in red as in the original, other maps in same volume have one color repro--is this oversight? in make-up? I know that Dick has been stirring away on RS for years, ever since he was in the Letitia for the rubber project in WWII, and I guess I expected, as we always use all parts of his name in any serious context with fullness, that his intro would be a leafier Spruce.

Well, sorry about all this, but I know you are a concerned reader. Oh yes, my copy of original 1908 Spruce, vol. 2, p. 542 has line "Printed by R. & R. Clark, Limited, Edinburgh" missing in Johnson reprint. Curious, no?

We hope you are still thinking decisively of coming to N.O. this winter!

Cordially,

TULANE UNIVERSITY

College of Arts and Sciences

NEW ORLEANS 18

70 118

Department of Botany Biology

4320 Post St., N. O., 70115-
Oct. 18, 1970

Dear George,

It has seemed to me that our dedication of Banister to you should be documented, even as Banister is so very.

We have a keen appreciation of your struggle to influence the publishing, and re-publishing world in maintaining your very high standards, taste, and appreciation of scholarly works, and your insistence on bibliographic accuracy and care in the production of such works. We value your appreciation of fine types, adequate bindings, and the care of masterly works.

Nor are we less mindful of your standards of professional honesty, e.g. in the carrying out of stated goals in the use of National Science Foundation grants, and your determined struggle to prevent diversion by certain authorities under false pretences. I have sometimes thought of you as King Canute at the seashore, but you have had slightly more success!

We hope you are enjoying the book, and are not too much bothered by the errors that would creep in. How could we not have seen the Sherard misspelling when we had read over it so many times! Two titles with words missing were not caught till page-proof

NE - to gvs.

and the publishers did not want to tear down to correct. And so on. Edmund Berkeley in Vo. Mag for October refers to several footnoted errors, but does not identify them. Except for John Clayton's birth date (the check was made before their book came out, and alas, not rechecked) we think, since he doesn't identify them, that they may be differences of opinion - will learn someday what they are.

The Short History types were perpetuated since the press went ahead before we could return page-proof - we were out of London when it arrived, & so it was delayed. We never did see the page-proof on Lawrence's article. He had forgotten his commitment to write the chapter till reminded after the deadline! Seed are the perils of publication.

Hugh Dittus sent a very nice appreciation of Bonister, and was especially pleased it was dedicated to you. Waldo Schmidt wrote just the kind of letter an author's heart is gladdened by.

Joe has 34 in his Plant Systematics course, most enthusiastic and hard working. Appreciation comes especially from those whose introduction to botany has been the new Cell Biology Freshman course. What a chore it is for him to get material in this day of dwindling vacant lots and well-mowed lawns! The class conquered the pineapple with rapture, but fortunately for our denier evidently didn't know what they were missing in the papaya on display - beloved.

I hope Eva was well, and you had a mutually satisfying and enjoyable visit. But hope you are well & not letting yourself get too tired. Come see us when you can.

Sincerely

in Va. Mag. Hist. & Biog. (Oct.) 1970

John Banister and His Natural History of Virginia, 1678-1692.

By Joseph and Nesta Ewan. Urbana: The University of Illinois Press, 1970.

NEW students of early American botanical history soon learn that wherever their research may take them, at home or abroad, they will discover evidence that Joseph and Nesta Ewan have been there before them. Fortunately, they also quickly learn that the Ewans will share their encyclopedic knowledge of the subject with a generosity far above and beyond the requirements of professional courtesy. Thus many such students have for some time been aware that the Ewans have been studying the career of John Banister (1650-1692), and have been eager to see their work in final form. They will find in it all of the wealth of interest and information which they have confidently expected.

The Reverend John Banister arrived in Virginia in 1678. He came from Oxford, where he had been both student and chaplain of Magdalen College. In addition to clerical training, he was well versed in history and natural history generally, and had a keen interest in these subjects. He was familiar with the very limited studies which had previously been made in Virginia, and he came with the intention of making a thorough and long range study of the Natural History of Virginia. He settled at the Falls of

Ad George

TULANE UNIVERSITY

College of Arts and Sciences

NEW ORLEANS 18

Department of Botany

May 18, 1968

Prof. Everett Mendelsohn
Journal of the History of Biology
Harvard University

Dear Professor Mendelsohn:

I must write without delay re a matter which may concern others: the mailing envelope (if my copy is evidence) is not equal to today's mails. I am returning it for your inspection. Fortunately the copy had not escaped but this was little short of an accident that it hadn't. I have had some notes from the purchasing officer here at Tulane, Mr. Picot, and he tells me craft (manila tone) mailing envelopes are stronger paper stock than the better looking white material.

I am interested in the symbol adopted for the Journal: is there something I have missed in the history of biology that is signified? It recalls religion (perhaps the Unity folks who have a chapel down St Charles Ave.) or a railroad trademark ("Roll with us--Coast to Coast") or astro-physics (earth, air, fire and water, within Thales' microcosm=cosmos), but hardly biology. Such regularity is so rare in living forms, radial symmetry is left way down the scala naturae, etc. etc.

This is final examinations with us, and so I have yet to taste the contents, and I say with emphasis that the format of the page is most attractive and inviting to me.

Very cordially,

Joseph Ewan
Prof. of Biology

cc: Dr. Bentley Glass

Urges Miniature Gardens Here

By DAVID CHANDLER

One of Britain's top 100 horticulturists dropped himself in to the grass of Lafayette park, bent his thick Scotch accent around the words...

"Kew Gardens — it gave me a vision. The wo-rr-ld in miniature. In a short time I walked from the steamy t-rr-opics to the temperate zone to arid pine forests."

Grey, shock-haired George Douglas Maitland is urging New Orleans to establish for itself such a plant world-in-miniature as the 300-year-old Kew Gardens outside of London.

Maitland, 76, is visiting his son here, British Consul-General Alistair Maitland. Next week he will confer with a team of national scientists, here to advise on the setting up of a botanical garden in New Orleans. The move — backed by the Botanic Garden Foundation — is in its infancy.

Site and financing plans have been held up until after next week's science conference.

MAITLAND VIEWS A botanic garden, possibly operated in cooperation with Tulane university, as a symbol of city pride.

"The pu-rr-poss is to study the utility and the beauty of plants. Thirr's such things as fire-resistant plants, insect-resistant plants and plants that save waterrr."

"Ga-rr-deniers can be helped. Fa-rr-rr-mers can be helped. 'Tis a valuable thing."

Maitland is holder of the Royal Horticultural Society's "associate of honour" awards — awards limited to 100 living persons.

His own career extends back to 1900 as a young gardener he worked to the rigid confines of Victorian landscaping on Welsh castle estates. He spent 20 years as government plant explorer and crop developer for British colonies in Africa, came



States-Item photo.

GEORGE DOUGLAS MAITLAND of Britain, right, studies azaleas in Lafayette Square with Tulane university professor **JOSEPH EWAN**.

up with a stronger coffee plant and range grass for Uganda; discovered a previously unknown fragrant grass — now known as "maitlandii melinis."

HE HAD ONE setback. The government sent him to Kenya to produce a rice which would survive in the swamps of the Tana river.

Working with 12 rice varieties imported to Kenya in the pyramidal days of Egypt, Maitland achieved little.

"Our-rrr success was limited."

Little labo-rrr from the natives," said Maitland. He went back to Central Africa, retired from governmental service in 1931.

His interest in plants is inherited.

"My father and I did much with thimm in Pi-rr-rth (Perth, Scotland) and it was his interest that guided me."

MAITLAND WAS THE last of his line to hold the arid, rocky farm in the Scotland hills. He spends his time now globe-trotting, visiting his four sons ("thi-vve chosen mo-rr-e aca-

demic pursuits than I").

His visit with the consul-general here is Maitland's first trip to the United States. He said he is vastly impressed with the vitality of New Orleans plant growth.

The first in the series of botanical garden studies will be held at 8 p. m. Monday in Tulane university's Kendal Cram room. Los Angeles botanist Dr. William S. Stewart will be speaker. The public is invited.

Tulane professor Joseph Ewan is a cohort for the series.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

Sunday, 5 May 1968

Dear George:

Yours of 29th was so welcome. Several items:

I have relayed your suggestions to Kane at Pottstown, Pa. anent the Alpine scrapbooks. carbon herewith.

I am surely writing to Lafayette about the backbone of its Southwestern La Journal and need for changes.

Now plan on arriving in St Louis eve of June 10th and pass by the MEG on Tues. morn 11th and then go on to Urbana that night, lv Urbana Th 13th and arr. Lisle eve of 13th, and depart Sunday morning for Columbus. My stint begins officially Tu morning 18th. Monday 17th will be getting acquainted with the library arrangements etc.

Will these dates be convenient with you? I thought perhaps Friday we might go into the Lopp and Sat. relax in the shades of the Arboretum?

Re NSF binding I would surely make a case for your thots on proper manner of doing the job! By all means do just that! Your pointing out that it is not that there will be other and greater Non Sense Funding in the future but that it will be done badly when 'tis done, ~~making~~ trying to undo the dolt who done it.

Hard to keep up. But this seems widespread. Harry Lubrecht is so heavily booked that he has no time to acknw when a bookscript arrives until he's back from Mexico City and such. I sent the bookscript for Baldwin's Reliquiae, quite a batch of pp, and no word but then I was so busy here that I had no time to write beyond sending gentle hints like a Xerox of my last letter to say I would wish to begin tracing the mails and the like. He wrote me on 2nd that T&G Flora and WmD's Relig. Baldy are being set! He saw Frans Stafleu in Washington "many things are brewing" etc. Frans writes me from Urbana so he must be moving in from the south. Watch for him thru the Dutch elms any time now.

Sent back the page proof -- first page proof! -- of WmBartram's album to APS-- looks very fine, really a beautiful job.

TG and smaller fishes I have only one class this term or I should be pooped if we had a deck to lie on. Nesta flies to California to visit with her mother this week and back here on 21st or so. We have accomplished a deal of work this year and all such good sport too.

Cheers and
(beers for those who like them)
but no tears,
see you in next moon,

Voe

WHO CALLED THAT PIED-BILLED GREBE A
PODILTMUS PODICEPS PODICEPS?

All I know about the bird:
It is feathered, not furred.
Ornithologists know all about the bird,
But their nomenclature is absurd.
As scientists, they are naturally pedantic,
But they are also afflicted with a compulsion to repetition that is
hysterical and frantic.
Their needle is caught in a groove, a cog is missing in their pianola,
Hence we find the black-bellied plover turning up as Squatarola squatarola.
We laymen are not so woolly-minded as they think us--
We get the point when they call a mallard Anas platyrhynchos; they need
not belabor it by proceeding to Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos.
Their bubbling bibble-babble is truly splendiferous;
Think upon the redheaded woodpecker, or Melanerpes erythrocephalus ery-
throcephalus, as well as the killdeer, or Charadrius vociferus
vociferus.
Stay me with parsnips, comfort me with sarsaparilla--
From the pine siskin they have hatched a Spinus pinus pinus and from the
eastern field sparrow a Spizella pusilla pusilla.
(And in parenthesis,
While speaking of sparrows, what meagre meal is commemorated by terming
the savanna sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis?)
Did Little Sir Echo originate the double- and triple-headed terminology
they stuff in us?
How else id the eastern harlequin duck become Histrionicus histrionicus
and the Manx shearwater turn into Puffinus puffinus puffinus?
By Allah,
I believe all ornithologists must be natives of Pago Pago, Baden Baden,
or Walla Walla.

Ogden Nash
New Yorker 44 (1): 40. February 24, 1968.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

College of Arts and Sciences

NEW ORLEANS 18

Department of Botany

3 May 1968

Mrs. Michal Kane
alter-Americanist
Stenkel Road R.R.#2
Pottstown, Pa. 19464

Dear Mrs. Kane:

Regarding the placing of the hortus siccus of Swiss wild flowers in an appreciated home I have word from Mr. Ellis that there is no present interest in that quarter; I presume he made some local inquiry on this head. Now I have some suggestions from Dr. George Van Schaeck, Bibliographer at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, 60532. Dr. Van Schaeck is a combination of the "salt of the earth" and a "mine of information," and he suggests that Oregon State University, Dr. Kenton L. Chambers, Curator of Herbarium, Corvallis, Oregon, or

University of Washington, Dr. C. Leo Hitchcock, Curator of Herbarium, Seattle, 5, Wash., or
University of British Columbia, Dr. T. M. C. Taylor, Director, Herbarium, Vancouver 8, B. C.
would be possibly interested in acquiring this material.

Catalog 42 was brim full of interest and I checked several items against the University Library. I very nearly ordered 67. DARWIN (C.) Geological observations . . . (London, 1876) for myself. If unsold please send it along because I am unfamiliar with this outcrop in a terrain of Darwin. = Freeman 88. (You know R. B. Freeman, Works of Charles Darwin (Dawsons of Pall Mall, London, 1955) 55s. I presume? It is very useful indeed).

Dr. Hubert Skimmer just walked in and had missed

153. OSBORN (H.F.) Cope: master naturalist. Princeton, 1931. asso. copy 15.00

would you kindly send Cope to him with your invoice in the usual manner? Thank you.

Thanks so much for the good news about the shallots of Shenkel Road. They will embellish our dishes next Fall. Thank you so much!

Very sincerely,

Joseph Ewan

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

2 March 1970

Dear George:

I've copied the sheets returned herewith, so we need to send them back. I am extremely grateful, and so is HTM Library, for your interest in this book. We read (and reread préparte) your letter with great interest. I know nothing of John Beard's winning the election, and, like you, heard of this only via the Xmas card. Bill Stewart wrote me today for advice on what books to buy for the newly opened Pac. Trop. BG on Kauai, the first \$10,000 worth. So I have asked him what about John, come clean. Kew is having some trouble, teste Desmond, deciding on a successor to George Taylor, and that is a problem, the prize pot in the whole global show! Pity what poor chances USA seems to have, with few exceptions: Peponce at Fairchild is a good bet, Steere is a good steer and potent at the same time, Baker at Berkeley is too socie-political to be with the plants, Fred Meyer is a success, and evidently the U Wash BG is intelligently handled (with its own difficulties as we saw from too much flappiek -- something worse than ordinary traffic -- nudging out the immobile plant bodies).

We heard about the Jacksonville (Nature Conservancy) case when we were in Fla, so shall watch itis for it could be very important for legal precedents.

Do you know Bernhard Fortier at "Allen Library" Cath U Amer? He issued a handlist of exhibit put on Feb - March, 1969, that heavily plagiarized Harry Lubrecht's catalogue of 1967 (which reprinted my little essay in books for the botanist). Harry is wondering, and so am I, why he could be so unknowing of the mores of librarianship!

All for now,
most cordially,

Joe

Mantius, Johan (b; Juan Jacobo) de Boiss.

- 1) *Enciclopedia universal ilustrada*. v. 32. p. 924

— *Botanica italiana del siglo XV, en Alejandría*,
junto a varias obras, entre ellas: *Luminaria*
magis, *thesaurus aromatariorum*; *Indichetatis*
simplificum.

- 2) *Nel in Enciclopedia italiana*.

- 3) *Nouvelle biographie générale*. 33: 231

Mantius, Jean Jacques de Boiss, botaniste italien,
né à Alexandrie, vivait au quinzième siècle. On a
de lui: *Luminaria magis*, *thesaurus aromatariorum*;
Venise, 1496, 1520, 1556 et 1561, in-fol.; Lyon 1536,
in-quarto; *Indichetatis simplicium*, dans l'
Herbarium novum de Brunfels, t. II.

[Ref.] Rotermund, *Supplément à Jöcher*.

Z 101
J 63
Suppl.

- 4) Michaud, *Biographie universelle*. ^{See 22 vol. Suppl. aux Jöcher.} No entry.

- 5) Fortsetzung u. Ergänzungen zu Christian Gottlieb
Jöchers allg. Gelehrten-Lexicon. 4te Band. Bremen
1813 (Repr. Hildesheim, Georg Olms, 1961.) p. 586

Mantius, oder de Mantius (Johann Jacob) v.

✓

Töcher III. p. 115. Sein Laminare erschien schon
1496 zu Venedig in Fol. Ferner Laminare majus. Cin-
thina ut totum radiis illuminat orbem illuminat
labebras sic medicina tuss. Lumen apothecariorum.
Thesaurus aromatariorum. Venet. 1520. Fol. Diese
Collection ist auch zu Venedig 1517, 1551, 1556. Fol.
Leon 1536. 4. Venedig 1561. Fol. und wahrscheinlich
noch öfter gedruckt worden.

Interpretatio simplicium secundum ritum
offinarum, steht in Otto Brunfels Libris
novis, tom. II. Argent. 1531. Fol. num. XI.

Super descriptiones antidotarii et practica
divi Jo. Mesue et alior. illustratum medica-
mentorum clarissima interpretatio dicta
Laminare majus. Venet. 1506. Folio.

-
- 6) Töcher, C. G. Allgemeines Jelehrten
Lexicon. Leipzig, J. F. Gleditsch, 1751.
p. 115.

Mantius, oder de Mantius (Joh. Jacobus)

mit dem Bezeichnungen de Bosis, ein Italiensches
 Medium, von Klesudew bierig, florische in
 15. Seculo, und schrieb das sogenannte Lumina
medici, welches vielfach aufgelegt, am besten
 aber von Nic. Manton ediert worden; hinter
 diese auch interpretationem seu Clinica
 secundum inter officinarum, die in Bru-
 fero herbario T. II. zu finden ist.

Liber rarissimus

Luminare maius.

**Linthius ut totum radijs illuminat orbem.
Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas.**

Lumen Apothecariorum.

Thesaurus Aromatariorum.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a library or ownership stamp, located at the bottom of the page.

Joannis Jacobi Manlij de Bosco in opus Luminaris maioris ad Bernardinum Hi-
grum ciuem Papientem probaemium foeliciter incipit.



Am pleraq; in medicorum antidotis peruerse intelligi a plurimis animad-
uerterem. tum q; graece arabiceq; scripta vocabula pessime acciperent. tuz
q; operadi artem modicq; penitus ignorarent. olim ego iuuenili aetate con-
citus breues ac succinctas annotationes conscripseram. mox q; succeden-
tibus annis coeprum a me studiis in magnis meis occupationibus deposue-
ram penitus: tacti eius semp animi fueris vt quoad fieri posset de posteris
benemerer. Tua tñ me voluntas nuprime impulit Bernardine vt munus a me an-
tea susceptu non modo nō obliterari paterer: sed z in corpus redigerē adderēq; pluri-
ma quae posterior aetas exercitiisq; quotidianum ptulere. Itaq; factum est vt q; bre-
uissimū fuerat volumen longe amplius excresecet. vtq; susceptae a me pzouinciae mo-
dus ozdoq; seruare diui. Ad sue in primis exponendū opus mihi pposui. occasionez
q; nactus nōnulla subieci a reliquis medicis cōfuse vageq; pscripta. factiq; est vt hoc
vnū opus p alijs multis sufficere videat. tam late tāq; abunde in hac antidotoz mate-
ria sumus euagati: qd citra arrogantia dem sit. sed z veritas nūq; recēda. Scio ego
incomparabile egris tactorū crimijs doctoribus illarum esse dedecus nō sūt culpa. ve-
rum ob ministroz potius insitiā. Debinc aūt vt arbitroz fore confido vt aromatarioz
quisquis nostrum hoc opus diligēter tenuerit tuto aggredi possit oēs veteres compo-
suras. Que vt recte fieret huius gratia negocij Salicuz. Balsoridē. Serapionem.
Rasim. Auicennā. Auerroyn. Conciliatozē. Sulicmum placentinuz. Sennilem. Hi-
cbolum. Franciscū Pedemontanum. Nicolaum. Adibaclem Saonarollam. Si-
monem Zannensem. aliosq; permultos exquisitissime perlegi. corūq; sententias hūc
nostro volumini inserui: quā tibi Bernardine niger dedico ac nomini tuo inscribo vt
fauozerem assertozēq; elucubrationes meae te recognoscant obseruent ac venerent. nā
cuius auxilium fauozemq; potissimuz implozauerim q; eius qui de me locupletissime
semper sit benemeritus. Vale.

Opus hoc vndecim sectionibus distinguitur. Prima electuaria continet. Secunda
conditorum formam insinuat. Tertia ipsa loca enumerat. Quarta syrnpos ac robub
complectitur. Quinta decoctiones instruit. Sexta trociscos comprehendit. Septima
de sic inscribit. Octaua pillulas componit. Nonā de suffus agit. Decima vnguenta ce-
rota emplastraq; instruit. Undecima de oleis tractatū claudit. Bistinctio autem
haec peritilis subdita est ne lectoribus tedium generetur.

*Simplicia medicamenta omnia, quae à Joñ Jacobo
Manlio, exponuntur in Hoc antidotario;
inuenies diligenter collecta in Herbarijs
ottonis Brunfelsij: f.º 167. in fine Libri
idest in eius appendice*

The reference should be p. (not fol.) 167 in

Joannis Jacobi de Mantius
Alexandrin, difficultorum herbarum
explicatis, de quibus hodie est
controversia; idque secundum ritum
et sententiam officinarum.

Luther Benn's remarks on about
125 plants of Mantius about which
there is controversy.

In another edition Herbarium 1537
the pagination of vols 1+2 is continuous
and this material begins on p. 283
ending on page 298.

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 Ad faciendū rancetos. 64.
 Ad faciendū gariofilos. 64.
 Ad faciendū confectiones bene crispas. 64.
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 Ad faciendū manūspī rosatū. 64.
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 Medicine que parum sūstinet de contritione. 65.
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¶ Sinio.

Registrum

aa ff
 ¶ Incipit libellus quarta circa ficitate. et fert costipiperis bb
 ¶ Pores igit cū ctus ad quos
 ¶ Nota q. pillule
 ¶ Conface cum cc
 in co nulla vel Illis igit dieb' macis masticis et duo sequentia dd
 sumentis seu is. Michelere
 ¶ Ad clarissimos Aromaticum ee
 somate vel cum necessarie pyciatur Diapendion dicit ex cūccaro prius

¶ Impressus venetis mandato et sumptib' heredū nobilis viri Dñi Octaviani Scotti civis Modocentensis. per Bonetū Locatellus presbyterū. Anno virginie partus saluberrimi sexto supra millesimus quingentesq. die mensis centesimū. decimoseptimo February.

Anno virginie partus saluberrimi sexto supra millesimum quingentesque die mensis centesimum decimoseptimo February

= 17th Feb. 1506





Willamette Inn, Willamette, Oregon

One of America's famous resorts, known for its beautiful setting and excellent food. The hotel is situated on a beautiful wooded walk, and is surrounded by beautiful woods. The hotel is a fine example of the art of the hotel.

1973

Dear George: Here for a
talk to garden conference
Carlton Lees of Miss Hort Soc
Russ Seibert of Longwood, etc
around and about. Very
different floral world from
June of 1971. Luxurious
arrangements to try with
behaving here. Best
wishes from Joe



Dr. George Van Schreck
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon
97405

OFFICIAL POSTAGE WILLAMETTE VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY CARD

Mantius, Johan (?; Jean Jacobi) de Bosses.

- 1) *Encyclopedie universelle illustree*. r. 32, p. 924

— *Botanica italica del siglo xv, en Alejandría*,
J autor de varias obras, entre ellas: *Lunaria*
magis, *thesaurus aromatariorum*; *Interpretatio*
simplificum.

- 2) *Neb in Encyclopedie italica*.

- 3) *Nouvelle biographie générale*. 33: 231.

Mantius, Jean Jacobi de Bosses, botaniste italien,
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de lui: *Lunaria magis*, *thesaurus aromatariorum*;
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in-quarto; *Interpretatio simplicium*, dans l'
Herbarium novum de Brunfels, t. II.

[Ref.] Rotermond, Supplément à Jöcher

L 101.
J 63
Infl.

- 4) Michaux, *Diophtis universelle*.
See ^{Le cat. pub. rec.} _{Arch. Jöcher.} No entry.

- 5) Fortsetzung u. Ergänzungen zu Christian Jochit
Jöcher selb. *Gelerten-Lexicon*. 4te Band. Bremen
1813 (Ref. Hildesheim, Georg Olms, 1961.) p. 586
Mantius, oder de Mantius (Johann Jacob) s.

Töcher III. p. 115. Sein Luminare erschien schon
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-
- 6) Töcher, C. G. Allgemeines Julehrbuch
Lexicon. Leipzig. J. F. Gleditsch, 1751,
p. 115,

Mantius, oder de Mantius (Joh. Jacobus)

mit dem Bezeichnungen de Bosis, ein italienischer
 Mediziner, von Alessandria bürtig, florirte im
 15. Seculo, und schrieb das sogenannte Lunatic
magiae, welches vielfach aufgelegt, am besten
 aber von Nic. Mubono edirt worden; hinter-
 liess auch interpretationem seu Clinica
 secundum ritum officinarum, die in Bern-
 felds herbario T. II. zu finden ist.

Joannis Jacobi de Mantius
Alexandrin, difficultorum herbarum
explanatio, de quibus hodie est
controversia; idque secundum ritum
et sententiam officinarum.

Luther Benn's remarks on about
125 plants of Mantius about which
there is controversy.

In another edition Herbarium 1537
the pagination of vols I+II is continuous
and this material begins on p. 283
ending on page 298.

Not in BM Ital books.

But probably a second (?) ed of 1496 as listed in
BM Ital books.

Mantius, Joannes Jacobus de. *Luminare*
maius. per B. Loratelluz experis O.
Scoti; in civitate Venetiarum, 1496. fol.
IB 22942.

Anno virginis postus saluberrimi
sexto supra millesimum quinquies-
que die mensis centesimum
decimoseptimo Februarii

= 17th Feb 1506

From the
celophon

Date checked
by Jan
MacPhail

Five new titles in the series REGNUM VEGETABILE

volume 71:

ESSAYS IN BIOHISTORY

P. Smit and R. H. Ch. V. Ter Laage, *Essays in biohistory and other contributions presented to Frans Verdoorn on the occasion of his 60th birthday*. 426 pp., December 1970, Regnum Vegetabile volume 71.

This Verdoorn 'Festschrift' contains a wide variety of biohistorical essays written by scholars in the fields of the history of biology as well as of systematic biology.

CONTENTS:

L'oeuvre Scientifique de Gaston Bonnier par. AD. DAVY DE VIRVILLE.

A Consideration of the old Astrological theory by H. ENGEL.

Plant Collectors in America: Backgrounds for Linnæus by J. EWAN.

The classical tradition in west european farming: from the invasions to the middle ages by G. E. FUSSELL.

Un Monument de la littérature floristique italienne: la "Flora Italica" de Ant. Bertoloni (1833-1856) par V. GIACOMINI.

Notes on some authenticated early dates when cultivated cherries were grown in England by NORAH DUNDAS GOURLIE.

Gregor Johann Mendels Charakter und Persönlichkeit: eine graphologische Analyse von E. MYRTE HEIMANS, mit einer Einleitung von J. HEIMANS.

Tributes to Auguste de Saint-Hilaire (1779-1853) by Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) by ANNA E. JENKINS.

Reflections on Johann Ludwig Choulant and his Medico-Historical Bibliographies by RODOLPHE J. CH. V. TER LAAGE.

Zur Geschichte des Basilienkrautes (Ocimum Basilicum) von H. MARZELL.

François Huber: Der Blinde Bienenforscher von ANNA MAURIZIO.

Ein unbekannter und unvollendet gebliebener Nachstich der "Planches Enlumines" von Buffon und Daubenton von C. NISSEN.

Some incidents in the Medical History of Desiderius Erasmus by C. D. O'MALLEY.

Julius Sachs (2.x. 1832-29. v. 1897): Nachtrag zu seiner Lebensbeschreibung von E. G. PRINGSHEIM.



Magnolia virginiana. From John Banister and His Natural History of Virginia 1678-1692.

John Banister and His Natural History of Virginia, 1678-1692. Joseph and Nesta Ewan. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press. 1970. 485 pages, illustrated. \$15.00.

John Banister has been one of the legendary figures of American botany. He was an English clergyman, sent to Virginia to study and collect objects of natural history for Henry Crompton Bishop of London. He arrived in America in 1678. He died after a shooting accident in May of 1692. In the interim he supplied his correspondents in England with natural history material, much of which was utilized by them without acknowledgement.

The Ewans have provided us with an eminently readable book. They tell us as much about Banister as they could find — and a very great deal about his contemporaries and correspon-

JOHN BANISTER AND HIS NATURAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA, 1678-1692.

By Joseph and Nesta Ewan, University of Illinois Press, Urbana. \$19.00. *Ecce Libellus* index of Latin names of plants and animals and general index. 1970.

For most students of early American Natural History, John Banister has been a fleeting name appearing here and there in the record, but most particularly as the person responsible for a 1680 catalogue of plants observed in Virginia in the second volume of John Ray's *Historia plantarum* (1688) and as the source of some illustrations in Leonard Plukenet's *Phytographia* (1691-1705). Now, the Ewans have by careful documentation and sprightly detective work completely resurrected this first resident, university trained, North American naturalist who sent his collections and comments to fellow British correspondents.

The accomplishments of Banister in the short 14 years (1678-1692) of his ministry in Virginia, where he was accidentally shot while botanizing, are reported in detail. By use of manuscripts and letters in Britain and the United States and collections in Britain a most complete edition of his writings, with notes on his collections, is given. As indicated in the subtitle of this book, "Being a Collection of His Known Works: A Source Book: Plant, Insect, Arachnid, Mollusc, and Rock Catalogues for the Specialist; Drawings, a Natural History and Account of the Natives for the General Reader, Naturalist, and Historian; A Review of Natural History Literature on the New World with Which He Was Familiar; of the Persons Who Influenced His Activities; and of the Significant Uses by Others of His Manuscripts and Drawings," it is much more than a collection of Banister writings. It is a source book of information about the backgrounds of Virginian and North American natural history in the seventeenth century, especially as Banister was a well-trained Oxford naturalist familiar with the literature and workers. He knew and corresponded with many British naturalists and patrons of natural history, among them: Jacob Bohart the Younger, Bishop Henry Compton, Samuel Doody, Martin Lister, George London, Robert Morison, Robert Plot, Leonard Plukenet, John Ray, Trancet Robinsson, William Sherard, and Sir Hans Sloane. In Virginia, he met the Reverend John Clayton, who made collections in Virginia, and became fast friends with William Byrd I. Banister emerges as an important historical figure whose manuscripts and collections were often used by others, particularly after his death, without credit. Thus, as there were no rules of priority for organism names, it is not surprising that in cases where Banister was the originator of type collections or figures Linnaeus' writings usually give others the credit.

When more than cataloguing, Banister's writings are literate and fascinating. Two examples follow: "Scarabeus niger pilularis. This is ye H[oly] Beetle

in ye Tab[ula] Hieroglyphica." *Tallina*, mentioned by the Learned Mr. Gregory in his Preface. Here are multitudes of them in ye summer time, rowling about their little globes of Corruption, which they mould up out of any Excrement: capable of formation: & so I suppose did those of Egypt, though Horus Apollo, to adde more reputation to the Dietie of his Father Apis, would make ye believe they only made use of that of the Oxe. Nor do they, like his, in their motion, observe one constant position of ye Heavens, but tumble them indifferently toward any Quarter" (pp. 301-302); "They [the natives] have near their towns plenty of peaches, which they preserve by drying; also Phascoli, Macocks, Cushaws, &c. & in the woods Chinquapins (which they scald to kill the worm & preserve them for bread) Chestnuts Hickeries or Wall-nuts, black & white, the kernels of which by beating in a mortar they dry into an oyl like milke, & therefore they call our milk Hickerie" (p. 376). John Ray truly wrote of Banister and his proposed Natural History of Virginia, "Surely no one so far of our botanical group who has set foot in the New World is equal to, or even second to him in his knowledge of all the pertinent scientific literature, or who has all his abilities; no one has appeared better qualified for writing such a history" (p. 94).

In addition to the very extensive footnoting, documentation, and bibliographies, the authors have provided several unique aids for the reader. A chronology covers the period from Banister's birth in 1650 until Linnaeus' *Species plantarum* of 1753. A "time chart of Banister's associations" is useful for visualizing the years of overlap among his correspondents and associates. Virginia, as Banister and his contemporaries wrote of it, is mapped to help locate places, and Banister's drawings are beautifully reproduced in 69 figures referred to in the text when appropriate. Historians of science, systematists, students of American history, and others are surely indebted to Joseph and Nesta Ewan for this splendid book so finely produced by the University of Illinois Press.

EMANUEL D. RUDELOPH, Botany, Ohio State University

Traffick in Seeds, Shells, and Skins
to European gardens and cabinets: 1578-1860
-selected bibliography of commentary-

General commentary useful for several topics:

- Archer, Mildred. 1962. Natural History Drawings in the India Office Library. London, H.M.S. Office
- Barbour, T. 1946. A Naturalist's Scrapbook. Cambridge, Harvard U Press
- Beaglehole, J.C. 1962. Endeavour Journal of Joseph Banks. Sydney, 2 vols.
- Benson, Adolph B. 1937. Peter Kalm's Travels in North America. 2 vols. reprinted by Dover, N.Y., 1966.
- Botting, Douglas. 1973. Humboldt and the Cosmos. Harper & Row, N.Y. 150
- Crosby, Alfred W. 1972. Columbian Exchange. Biological and cultural consequences of 1492. Greenwood, Westport, Conn. 950
- Darlington, Wm. 1849. Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall. Phila. reprinted, 1967, by Hafner, N.Y., with intro. and indices by J. Ewan
- Denny, Margaret. 1948 Linnaeus and his disciple in Carolina: Alexander Garden. Isis 38: 161-174.
- Ewan, J. 1968. William Bartram. Botanical and Zoological Drawings, 1756-1788. Mem. Amer. Philos. Soc. vol. 74. 180 pp. 60 pls. (20 in color).
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- Frick, G.F. and R.P. Stearns. 1961. Mark Catesby, Colonial Audubon. Urbana.
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- Hulton, Paul II. and David B. Quinn. 1964. American Drawings of John White, 1577-1590, with drawings of European and Oriental subjects. London, British Museum, and Chapel Hill, Univ. North Carolina Press.
- Jones, Tom B. 1949. South America Rediscovered. Univ. Minn. Press, Minneapolis.
- Lister, Martin. 1699. A Journey to Paris in the Year 1698. ed. with annotations, biography, etc. by R.P. Stearns, 1967. Urbana, Univ. Ill. Press.
- Penrose, B. 1952. Travel and Discovery in Renaissance, 1420-1620. Harvard. issued as paperback, 1962.
- Raven, Charles E. 1947. English Naturalists from Neckam to Ray. A Study in the making of the modern world. Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Sauer, Carl O. 1968. Northern mists. Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley
- Schurz, William L. Manila Galleon. N.Y. 1939. reprinted, Everyman paperback, D35.
- Smallwood, Wm. M. and Mabel S. C. Smallwood. 1941. Natural History and the American Mind. N.Y. Columbia Univ. Press
- Stearns, R.P. 1952. James Petiver, promoter of natural science. Proc. Amer. Antiq. Soc. 42: 143-265.

beautiful book
very interesting

very interesting

at Philadelphia, Pa.
2 December 1973

Dear Frans, {Hagler}

Nesta and I came here in mid-November to spend four weeks in the course I shall give twelve lectures for the Barnes Arboretum classes in Horticulture, Vegetation of the SE US, and botanical exploration, four each, while John M. Fogg is in the South Pacific with a touring party of garden enthusiasts. Jack Fogg has a program here for adults that runs six terms, or three years, and is terribly popular, with over 300 applicants for 30 places in the courses. Free under the terms of the Foundation. We shall be back in N. O. late in December.

Meanwhile I have a good chance to check items in the rich libraries of the area. Thursday I went to Univ Pennsylvania Rare book room and the first book to be delivered was Trew and Shret Plantae selectae with a tipped-in letter from Shret to Solander! with address, etc., inviting Solander to pay him a visit. The copy had pencil identifications of the plates in Lambert's hand and was certainly from the 1842 Lambert sale.

Here is my review of your Linnaeus and the Linnaeans. I was pleased that it was made the lead essay review in the Quart. Rev. Biol. and I hope it encourages some potential buyers.

We shall be in Honolulu next summer; I shall teach the Botany of Cook's voyage and history of biology at Univ of Hawaii. I was there in 1967 for the same two courses. After the summer session we shall go on Newcastle, Australia, for a conference in the univ. history dept there. My subject: transit of knowledge of naturalia between Australia and the New World.

Michaux Flora Hafner reprint with my intro is in press. Purch will be my final title in the series. My ms due next June 1st for Purch.

Mumholdt and his Cosmos by Douglas Botting (Harper & Row, 1973) is a stunning book, with fine color plates identified as to precise sources.

I have just discovered that Academic-Verlag-Berlin has published vols. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9 of Georg Forster's Werke. Vol one on the Voyage has several pp of commentary. I do not have your Tax Lit here and indeed you may account for it.

My account of William Lobb and the Big Tree has been published by Univ Calif Publ Bot. I shall of course send you a copy.

Nesta would want to wish you the Season's best, as I do,

Most sincerely,

Digitized by W. B. Brown for Botanical Documentation

TAXON 22(2/3): 271-274. MAY 1973

CONRAD VERNON MORTON, 1905-1972

*Joseph Ewan**

"Blessed is he who has found his work," said Carlyle, "let him ask no other blessedness".

As Weatherby of the Gray Herbarium observed, "the life of a creature

NEW BIOLOGICAL BOOKS

The aim of this department is to give the reader brief indications of the character, the content, and the value of new books in the various fields of Biology. In addition, there will occasionally appear one longer critical review of a book of special significance. Authors and publishers of biological books should bear in mind that THE QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BIOLOGY can notice in this department only such books as come to the office of the editor. All material for notice in this department should be addressed to The Editors, THE QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BIOLOGY, Division of Biological Sciences, State University of New York, Stony Brook, N. Y. 11790, U.S.A.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

LINNAEUS AND THE LINNAEANS.

By Frans A. Stafleu. *International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Utrecht*. \$11.80. 386 p. 1971.

Of books about Linnaeus there is no end, but Stafleu has deftly related "that universal naturalist, arch-systematist, excellent observer and systematic genius" to his contemporaries, what they thought of him, and what use they made of his works. That Wilfrid Blunt's excellent life of Linnaeus was published in 1971 has not diminished the value of Stafleu's book, for it is the seasoned commentary of an objective analyst, and a botanist of Holland where Linnaeus realized his "expansion and fulfillment." [See *Q.R.B.*, 47: 198-199, 1972, for review of Blunt's book.] Thoroughly familiar with the voluminous Linnaean, Stafleu shows particular facility in handling the unfamiliar archive materials and making them intelligible to a Western audience which stops short of the foreign languages. He avoids being part of "what seems almost like an orgy of studies making [Linnaeus] a national hero," yet notes the valuable writings by William T. Stearn (to paraphrase Stafleu a veritable *Linnaeus redivivus*), Uggla, Hagberg, Heller, Nordenstam, Nordström, Lindroth, and others, all published since Soultby's *Catalogue* of 1953 inventoried over 4000 titles bearing on Linnaeus.

Linnaeus added a dimension, "remembering knowledge," to eighteenth century botany. "Classification (and botany as whole) heavily stressed the element of information retrieval," to use modern jargon, for botany was "primarily a device to register and to remember, to store and retrieve," rather than "the science of obtaining insight into the history, structure, and functioning of the world of plants." Stafleu continues, "To start an information system and coding device which is still fully accepted after more than two centuries is a feat which finds no counterpart in any of the other sciences. Even the coming of the electronic age has not necessitated any fundamental change in the essentially Linnaean methods of naming taxa." It was this eighteenth century need for classifying a rapidly growing body of knowledge that gives preeminence to the pragmatist Linnaeus, a knowledge of plants, animals, and minerals, even of diseases, and *Adonides*, of the botanists themselves! Linnaeus's classification was down from Man as a summum of organization to the lowliest organism, with decreasing expertness among the non-vascular forms. All of this classification in a timeless sense of a lack of understanding of life is, indeed, the very weakness of his scheme: "System is Ariadne's clew for botany without which all is chaos." Other aphorisms: "We count as many species as there were forms created in the beginning." "Botany is based on fixed genera."

TULANE UNIVERSITY

College of Arts and Sciences

NEW ORLEANS, LA 70118

Department of Botany

10 March 1974

Dr. Peter Raven
MEG, St Louis, 63110

Dear Peter:

Hugh Iltis sent me a Xerox of his letter to you of 23rd Feb/and
I am replying very briefly to the proposition of returning the
sheets so insanely discarded by Bob Woodson. 1973

Though it differs in particulars and did not involve the potential
destruction of the collections, the instance of Elias Durand sending
the Nuttall collections to Asa Gray on the proposition that they
would 'do more good' at Harvard than to remain in the Academy's
herbarium, bears on the present matter. It is likely best to
admit that the act was done, alis iacta est, and be sure it is
recorded in the history of plant taxonomy. The herbaria of the
world fairly reek with the misdoings of its malefactors (seldom,
incidentally, from the actions of its 'keepers'!). There is the
physical laborious search for the sheets in the herbaria in question.
They could be set aside in a designated place and after the passing
of the years and some botanists, the accumulation returned to MEG.
On the other hand, and this is important in my opinion: to disperse
colls. to an extent is not unwise but rather sane in the longview
of the history of the sciences. If EDMerrill had kept all the sheets
of his P.I. trips in the series which he might have, tropical spp
varying so widely as they do, we would have lost the records he
made over years of collecting in the islands. If Gattinger's colls.
had not been somewhat dispersed his Tenn. colls. would be even less
known. Not the mention the monocots lost in the BM(NH) by bombing
in WW II but their distribution, to some extent, to USNH saved many
records (I remember the arrival of BM(NH) stuff during the Maxon-
Killip years I was in Washington). So, tho we should never wish
to see the MEG resources weakened in any way, it is worthwhile to
have vestiges of creation strewn about the face of the earth.

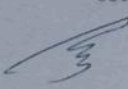
so, I suggest we admit a word ^{to} ~~of~~ our language,

woodson = n. purge of museum collections, of unbelievable extent
in some instances, on the basis of the supposed inadequacy
of label data, inscrutable script, or other dimensions
of their collection. (etym. after Robert Everard Woodson,
1904-1963, monographer of the dogbanes but bene of the
historic collections at the Missouri Botanical Garden).

Cordially,

Joseph Swan

cc: Hugh Iltis,
G.B. VanSchaack



TULANE UNIVERSITY

College of Arts and Sciences
NEW ORLEANS 18 70118

Department of Botany

dear friends and countrymen:

pardon this manner of writing but I think you will wish to know that the Nissen Festschrift has been published -- evidently late in 1973 though my copy arrived by surface mail March 1st -- by Guido Pressler, Verlag, Wiesbaden, Postfach 850. per copy DM 330.

It is beautifully printed, tastefully bound (nicely oversewn) and copiously illustrated with diverse reproductions and the like.

J. Ewan

hastily but most cordially

Thanks again, George, for your so apt and diverting a gift!

all the ads from 1967 and a few prepayments?
hard to believe the Mem will drop the Fursch from the series after letter as to due date for the ms of the Fursch introduction. It is Michaux is due out any day but the Manager will not answer my Jan. American series, the last one to be published, will come off. and it is unclear if the Fursch volume in the Classics Botanica say it!! Hainer is having a hard time after the merger with Macm Hist. -- first time the Dict. has carried the topic. 1500 words to today from Sorbier's for my article on BOTANY in the Dict. Amer. and finish off items before leaving. Editorial suggestions came quite full days and nights trying to get ready for the summer Dorothy in birth of her second child, due any day.
Gary Jennings is very lively and we have immensely enjoyed dipping into it when the break comes. Nest a has gone to Ft Wayne to assist

Dear George:

11 March 1974

JOSEPH EWAN

(United States)

WILLIAM BARTRAM'S HIDDEN ROLE IN THE BEGINNINGS OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNITED STATES

In the nearly 150 years since the death of William Bartram, the flora and fauna of the southeastern United States has been described by Michaux, Wilson, Audubon, Elliot, Holbrook, Bachman, Torrey and Gray, Sargent, John Kunkel Small, and others, and in several instances illustrated. This bookshelf is long and weighted by the largest natural history tomes ever published.

What is the place of the quiet Quaker botanist, William Bartram, in this history? In 1791 his *Travels through North & South Carolina, Georgia, East & West Florida*, a single octavo of 522 pages, was published. Scientifically this book lacks a consistent plan and usually fails to provide clear unmistakable binomials and descriptions for its plants and animals. Neither did Bartram include technical names and descriptions for most of the specimens he sent to John Fothergill, Peter Collinson, Robert Barclay, or others in England. He provided only provisional names and general descriptions for most of his novelties which then were formally described by other authors at later dates. Yet the book was a stimulus for naturalists and its influence may be traced in all the pioneer natural history titles of the first fifty years of the Republic.

William inherited his enthusiasm for natural history from his father, John Bartram, whose botanic garden on the Schuylkill River (within present Philadelphia) was the first in the United States, but he did not inherit his father's trowel. Though he was urged to take up a commercial livelihood, he had no talent for business. Here it was fortunate that his father's patron in England, Peter Collinson, decided to support him in his artistic propensities. Collinson, a woolen draper, and later John Fothergill, a physician, shared a Quaker faith, a lively devotion to gardens, and to the support of William Bartram, who lived with his older brother in the stone house built by their father with his own hands in 1730.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

31 March 1969

Dear George:

Yours of 24th was so welcome. Thanks esp for the notes on Daniel Kalk who as you judged was wholly unknown to me. One more sad story . . .

The Fletcher Story of the R.H.S. is here and a mighty handsome volume it is. 5 guineas. Oxford Univ. Press.

Certainly understand your reluctance to risk warm July weather for a trip to Columbus. We are of course so happy to know the cool to cold Chicago weather is no deterrent. We shall be seeing you in about 8 weeks! amazing how this year has sped along. . .

George Lawrence introduced me to this deacidification process last summer and I have meant to write you about it. Write for the literature if it is new to you for it was most effective as Hunt has used it for those brittle papers. I have been too busy with other matters to give it close attention here with my own books so far.

Harry Lubrecht wants me to write an introduction for facsimile of Catesby Natural History in full color if I think it a good idea. I do. Remains to be seen what Hafner can do in this line or how much CARE they will take to insure a fine repro. Trouble with Catesby is to get a good first edition copy for purpose. May be able to check on this in England. BIGNESS in publishing I agree can be ominous for quality and that ease of artisanship which doth so essentially accompany fine books. Working with a publisher is more important than working for one.

Cordially,

Jos

MR LOUDON'S ENGLAND

*The Life and Work of John Claudius Loudon, and
his influence on architecture and furniture design*

by

JOHN GLOAG

F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Hon. F.S.I.A.

ORIEL PRESS

[1970]

Ded. to J. Ewan

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

4 January 1974

Greetings to George:

We are wondering if you plan to be at your habitat around May 18-20th? We are sorting out the dates for the summer sortees--Hawaii, N.Z. and Australia. We are thinking of making trip by Amtrak from N.O. to Los Angeles and then perhaps Greyhound to north, stopping to see you and then flying to Honolulu from Portland. Tulane commencement is 13th and we would depart at once.

Reprint of the Möbius band article furnished by the author in sequel to my letter to her.

Nesta joins me in our very best for 1974,

Cordially,



Joseph Ewan

insights lead him to "a synthesis of some traditional concepts of God with the new concepts of cosmic ecosystem."

These essays suggest that intelligent persons are trying to transcend in a rational manner the intellectual "bonds" they grew up with, not to destroy them (for they can value evolution-tested beliefs and understand that change may produce areas of misfit in them) but in order to find a better paradigm for our complex humanistic-scientific culture. This book makes a good companion to A. Tiselius and S. Nilsson, eds., *The Place of Value in a World of Facts*, reviewed in this journal, 60:522 (1972).—Harold G. Cassidy, Hanover College

✓ **John Banister and His Natural History of Virginia: 1678-1692.** Joseph Ewan and Nesta Ewan. 485 pp. University of Illinois Press, 1970. \$15.

Most modern-day scientists still view the history of science on our continent primarily in terms of kite-fliers and bird-painters, with perhaps a casual centennial recognition of a river-running geologist. Certainly no biologist mentions the name of John Banister of Virginia in the same breath with Linnaeus, or probably in any breath at all. Yet the great John Ray said of Banister, following his death in 1692, that "surely no one so far of our botanical group who has set foot in the New World is equal to, or even second to him."

Nearly three centuries after his diversified contributions to American natural history, John Banister (Senior) has finally received overdue recognition in the Ewans' comprehensive publication. In actuality, the title is narrowly misleading, because this book focuses on the status of biological science in Europe and America around the end of the 17th century, as well as on Banister.

The early chapters represent a roster of the period's scientists, their contributions, and their associations, as background for the activities and relationships of Banister, America's first "resident naturalist." The chronology essentially covers a century, from 1650, when Banister was born in Gloucestershire, to the publication of Linnaeus's *Species Plantarum*, which contained reference to more than 127 of Banister's Virginia plants and to at least 64 of his drawings reproduced in Plukenet's *Phytographia*.

Anyone who has done historical research will appreciate the fun the Ewans must have had in tracking down and putting together all the pieces that make up this first part of the book—the biography and the overview of scientific thought in an early North American context. Those interested in historical detail will have

the same degree of fun in the reading it. Banister is often obscured by the emphasis on his contemporaries, both American and European, and even his death comes almost as an incidental aside: "Actually he [Jacob Colson] shot John Banister, who was examining plants along the Roanoke river side."

The second—and longer—part of the volume includes, as heralded on a fly-leaf: "a Collection of His Known Works: A Source Book: Plant; Insect; Arachnid; Mollusc; and Rock Catalogues for the Specialist; Drawings, a Natural History, and Account of the Natives for the General Reader, Naturalist, and Historian." Latin lists and Old English recitals usually make for tedious reading, but the Ewans' running annotations throughout this section pique the attention, putting Banister's contributions into both contemporary and modern perspective.

Despite this inclusive, illustrated consideration, John Banister may never even achieve the fame of his Virginia mentor, the first William Byrd. But this voluminous book should serve to remind both scientist and historian that there was early scientific endeavor in the American colonies, and that John Banister played a role worthy of salute.—Richard G. Beidleman, Biology, Colorado College

The Collected Works of Leo Szilard: Scientific Papers. Bernard T. Feld and Gertrud Weiss Szilard, eds. 737 pp. M.I.T. Press, 1972. \$17.50.

Leo Szilard, one of a distinguished group of Europeans who enriched American science in the "intellectual migration" of the 1930s, is best known for his contributions to nuclear physics, the Manhattan Project, and nuclear politics. He had the idea of a nuclear chain reaction in the early '30s, pursued it with vigor in his investigations, and became a successful advocate of its applicability to uranium fission, performing several of the crucial experiments. He did early calculations on the uranium-graphite pile and applied for a patent on it, which was later granted jointly to him and Fermi. In a political role, he instigated—along with Wigner and Teller—the famous Einstein letter to Roosevelt, and he promoted the wartime suspension of scientific publication in this field. At the end of the war and afterward, he campaigned tirelessly against nuclear warfare and founded, two years before his death in 1964, a political organization devoted to this aim—now known as the Council for a Livable World.

The contributions of Szilard the scientist extended beyond the nuclear physics for which he is best known. He began, in classical thermodynamics, with his work on an early version of Maxwell's demon and the Second Law

for modern information theory, and he ended up in biology, participating in developments leading to the DNA breakthrough and tackling many basic problems in genetics, neuropsychology, population control, and the nature of the aging process. The richness of his career is such that people in many fields will be grateful for this volume of his collected scientific papers, compiled and edited by his widow and a close professional associate. It is the first of a projected series, to be followed by publication of Szilard's many contributions to public affairs.

The editors of this volume are to be congratulated for their thoroughness and for the presentation of so diverse a group of writings in such a coherent and readable form. There are five parts: a short biographical section, followed by published papers in physics, correspondence and papers relating to the Manhattan Project, published papers in biology, and finally patents, patent applications, and disclosures. Introductory essays written by former close associates in the various specialties are included, and Jacques Monod, who worked with Szilard during his years as a biologist, has written a foreword. A substantial number of papers and reports are published here for the first time, notably the Manhattan Project papers and various patent applications. Among the latter, probably the most intriguing and surprising are two that anticipated Wideroe and Lawrence on the key ideas for the linear accelerator and the cyclotron. Especially noteworthy for the general reader are a public lecture (part 3) summarizing developments in nuclear physics from Becquerel to World War II, and a memorandum (part 4) proposing a broad program of research in fundamental biology and public health.

Szilard was a scientist-engineer of unusual fertility, ingenuity, and imaginative vision—an "idea man" who moved from one field to another with amazing boldness and startling success in discerning new and fundamental ideas well in advance of their final realization. In spite of its wide diversification, his work exhibits coherence by virtue of certain guiding ideas, such as the "chain reaction" concept which directed much of his work in the 1930s. Monod and other commentators note that a basic theme which motivated and shaped his concerns was a fascination with intelligence as such. It is evident in his early thermodynamics paper on the "intervention of intelligent beings," and he returned to it explicitly in his final paper, "On Memory and Recall," which proposes a relatively concrete model for the action of neuron networks in the brain.

This volume is a monumental achievement, a comprehensive and, except perhaps for a few omissions, a complete record of his

packed with a wealth of information on soil fungi, should be an invaluable reference for those whose interests are in the fungi, in soil microbiology, or in ecology.

DEAN T. KLEIN, *Biology, St. Michael's College*

WATER DEFICITS AND PLANT GROWTH. *Volume III: Plant Responses and Control of Water Balance.*

Edited by T. T. Kozlowski, Academic Press, New York and London, \$19.50, xiv + 368 p.; ill.; author and subject indexes, 1972.

CONTENTS: Shrinking and swelling of plant tissues, T. T. Kozlowski; Soil moisture and seed germination, D. Hillel; Water deficits and reproductive growth, Merrill R. Kaufmann; Protoplasmic resistance to water deficits, Johnson Parker; Water deficits and enzymatic activity, Glenn W. Todd; Water deficits and nutrient availability, Frank G. Viets, Jr.; Water deficits and nitrogen metabolism, Aubrey W. Naylor; Water deficits and hormone relations, Avinoam Livne and Yeash Vaadia; Physiological basis and practical problems of reducing transpiration, Alexandra Poljakoff-Mayber and J. Gale; Soil water conservation, D. Hillel and E. Rawitz.

The purpose of this volume is to treat topics omitted from the first two volumes of this treatise, or to update those that were inadequately covered there. The contributions differ markedly in incisiveness—e.g., Chapters 1 and 4 mainly catalog observations with little interpretation and evaluation, while Chapters 2 and 9 are cogent, critical reviews. Coverage of the extensive evidence documenting the importance of K^+ fluxes in movements of stomata and in the shrinking and swelling of pulvinule cells is noticeably lacking in Chapter 1. Incipient wilting is introduced in Chapters 1 and 7 with no explanation of the inadequacy of the concept. Overall, this reference book is highly readable and informative, and presents an overview of the types, causes, and significance of plant responses to water deficits.

G. H. HEICHEL, *The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven*

MODE OF ACTION OF HERBICIDES

By Floyd M. Ashton and Alden S. Crafts. Wiley-Interscience, (a division of John Wiley & Sons), New York, London, Sydney, and Toronto. \$24.95. viii + 504 p.; ill.; author and subject indexes. 1973.

In the past two decades, chemical weed control has revolutionized American agriculture. The acreage of U.S. farmland treated with weed killers doubled between 1959 and 1965 and has increased about 16 per year since then. About 150 assorted chemicals, worth about \$3 billion annually, are now used; this figure exceeds the annual value of either insecticides or fungicides. Obviously, herbicides are here to stay and we need to understand them better.

This book describes the effective compounds, what

they do, how they enter the plant and move about, and how they are metabolized. In the rare cases where molecular mode of action is well understood, the authors discuss it, but most such information is restricted to a single chapter. Most of the information, although systematically presented, is empirical. The book is thus useful as a reference, but hardly as a textbook; it is slow and difficult reading and does not invite browsing.

Herbicides, like other pesticides, can produce unfortunate side effects and the authors, in their enthusiasm for their subject, gloss over these difficulties. Table A3 discusses toxicology only in terms of LD₅₀; it is as if the authors were unaware that chemicals may also be carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic. In fact, in their preface, they deplore the continuing restrictions on the use of 2,4,5-T, frequently contaminated by the potent teratogen, dioxin. The future of herbicides, so essential to a hungry world, would have been better served if this problem had been faced more squarely. Despite this limitation, the book is recommended as the best currently available.

ARTHUR W. GALSTON, *Biology, Yale University*

WILDFLOWERS OF LOUISIANA AND ADJOINING STATES

By Clair A. Brown. *Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge*. \$10.00. xl + 247 p.; ill.; index. 1972.

After a botanist has flourished over the years we anticipate the harvest. Clair A. Brown began publishing on the Louisiana flora in 1929, authored 17 botanical studies by 1950, the chief being *Louisiana Trees and Shrubs* (State Forestry Commission, 1945). *Wildflowers of Louisiana* will surely remain his memorial long after his enjoyable emeritus years. To flip through its pages at the bookshop is to admire and, advisedly, to buy. Louisiana has nothing today which does so much for the flower watcher and general biologist intent on knowing what plant is before him. Illustrations of 430 species in color will help those who help themselves, who already know in general the affinities of the flower in hand, since the arrangement is systematic and the genera within each family are mostly alphabetical from catails to composites. Many of the pages are not filled with text so that room is left for notes. Before the signatures loosen, the manual will have answered many questions. Inevitably the quality of the illustrations will vary in such a collection; some of the colors will not look familiar to experienced observers but this is not altogether the fault of the author. Thirty pages of introduction cover classification, nomenclature, identification, vegetation regions, floristic comment, and conservation.

Recognition of an unknown rests on terse verbless diagnosis, supplemented by commentary. Range statements are provided for Louisiana and adjacent states without any intimation of extralimital ranges

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

3 May 1974

Dear George:

How about our coming on Sat May 18th and leaving Mon morn 20th? We can come on AIR WEST from SF leaving 18th, 9:30am and arr. Eugene 10:45am leaving Eugene, 20th, 8:15 am to make connections in SF for Honolulu.

This will give us a little visit and we both are happy that this has worked out -- providing it does not conflict with your plans.

This illus from Lery of gathering cashews at once reminded me of the lassies picking olives in Aldrovandi, see opp. p. 47 in Morton, Hortus Botanicus, 1972. I wonder why we said the tree not identified? Looks like olive to me?

Lorraine Larison sent reprint of her Möbius Band article. I may not have sent you one.

We leave on Commencement, Monday 13th, and so

cheers,
cheers,

Joe

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation is a unique research facility for studies in the history of the plant sciences. It is housed in the penthouse of Carnegie-Mellon University's Hunt Library, which was dedicated on October 10, 1961 as the gift of the late Mr. and Mrs. Roy A. Hunt. They and their four sons wanted Mrs. Hunt's specialized botanical library to remain in Pittsburgh. The University's proposal that the collection occupy the new building's penthouse floor thus brought the Institute into being. It was here that Mrs. Hunt's comprehensive library on the plant sciences was housed in the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library. By 1971, however, the Library's activities had grown in so many directions that the name was changed to its present one: The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation.



For Carla

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AG 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

12 January 1974

Dr. Peter H. Raven
Missouri Botanical Garden
St Louis

Dear Peter:

In 1728 (some sources put it as much as two years later) John Bartram began a garden of native plants on the Schuylkill and the house he built and the relictual garden is open today. It has been almost abandoned but never quite and as a matter of fact with the spirit of '76 upon us there is some interest in giving it a rebirth in the manner of the Bartrams. In my survey of botanic gardens and their dates of establishment (and () for those that have passed into history) published in Hortus Botanicus (Morton Arboretum and Newberry Library, 1972, 118-119) the MSG is next in sequence for gardens that have survived over the years. Premise for inclusion was its public or private character but in this regard it is not easy to be sure. William Hamilton's garden called "Woodlands" near Philadelphia (house still stands) was likely as public as others listed but did not get mentioned.

Nesta and I shall be in New Zealand in July. I am teaching again at Univ Hawaii -- Botany of Cook's voyages and history of biology -- before NZ. Do you know anyone in NZ interested in the history of biology that I should meet? I would be pleased to have their names.

I enjoyed your paper in Valentine's Tax, Phytogeog and Evol. (1972) on genus Epilobium. With every passing decade our knowledge of genera is becoming more reliable for purposes of tracing the history of floras and such studies as yours are important.

Tulane has not yet determined what course it will take. I shall be here until July 1, 1975, by age, and I imagine after that. I am at the moment 51% inclined to stay if circumstances are favorable. Your interest in my destiny is sincerely acknowledged.

Cordially,

Joe

Joseph Evan
Ida A. Richardson
Prof. of Botany

We shall be going on to Australia after NZ for conference there on history of relations between Austr and Amer -- if you have a thought on potential biohistorian in Austr that info will also be most welcome.

George, here is the promised copy of Joe's letter. It is not very good, our machine is running out of ink. What a pleasant surprise your call was! Be sure to send me a copy of your new book. By the way, do you still get the Morton Arboretum Quarterly? There is an article by IanPhail about the library there and you are mentioned. Take care of yourself, love

Carla

The Expeditions of John Charles Frémont

THREE VOLUMES AND MAP FOLIO

edited by Donald Jackson and Mary Lee Spence

"Cities have risen on the ashes of his lonely campfires," wrote Jessie Benton Frémont after the death of her husband. She was speaking of a man whose exploits, commendable and otherwise, had made him one of the best known figures of the last century.

John Charles Frémont (1813-1890) explored the American West at a time when thousands of migrants were hungry for information, and thus became — with the possible exception of Lewis and Clark — the most acclaimed traveler of the nineteenth century in the lands beyond the Missouri River.

Frémont's expeditions across the plains and Rockies added much to the nation's growing body of knowledge about the West. They also involved him in politics and high finance, where he was far from successful. He was the first presidential candidate of the new Republican Party in 1856, losing the race to Buchanan. He made a fortune by developing gold mines in California, only to see it slip away in dubious financial schemes after the Civil War. He played a major role in the conquest of California, then was court-martialed for his early failure to recognize Stephan Watts Kearny as governor. His brief career as a major general in the Civil War was a near disaster.

The present series of handsomely illustrated volumes will deal with the aspect of Frémont's career which was most significant for his times — his five exploratory journeys across the West.





HORTICULTURAL HALL

CARLTON B. LEES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

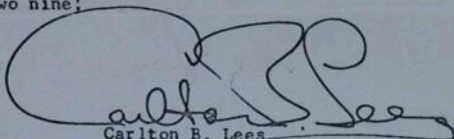
300 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 02115

ODE TO JOE

or

Calendarium botanicum erratum

There is a botanist bold called Ewan
Whose History of B.'s a new one.
From yucca and Ilex and Cornut's Canadensium
to lupine and Hunt's Botanico-P.-Huntianum -
A real good stunt
In back and front.
But lo!, his crime: M.H.S. time.
Joe, do please fix
Eighteen three six.
Our birth was in two nine!



Carlton B. Lees
May 19, 1970

cc: Dr. George H. M. Lawrence
Emanuel D. Rudolph
Miss Dorothy S. Manks
Muriel C. Crossman

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

26 July 1970

Dear George:

Summer simmers on but not without some scores. I'm just finishing the notes on Frémont's botanical refs which will appear from Urbana--see brochure. Don Jackson is a very genial person and the Ewans find him highly gratifying as an editor. He is new at work on GWash's papers and I shall later on be involved in the early plant records of GW -- not vast but more than has been recognized. He did not, of course, compete with TJ.

Tittles of tantalus come about the Banister; latest is that the cover is to have a B drawing as medallion --how this will be done I don't know. If embossed and laid down it would be pleasant but if epiphytically stuck it will be a misstuck.

GNJones d. on June 25th after evidently decline. How fortunate he did not linger on incapacitated.

Ida Langman goes to Madrid on behalf of Hunt BLib in Sept to carry on the analysis of Eur libraries. I am pleased that she has won this position for it will be rewarding all around. To be there six months.

Rancho Santa Ana B G is looking for a librarian but I certainly don't have anyone to suggest. I did recommend Ida but this appointment is much the best for her.

The cache of B. S. Barton papers belonging to the Livingstons of New York has been acquired by the APS. I have not of course seen them--they arrived about a month ago--but should represent one of the richest unworked mines of bot history in this country.

I hope you can find time to write your two senators to say you do not hope to see SST put over our heads! HR has approved the funds (by slender margin) and we could step the fiasco in the Senate, where it has yet to come to vote. If I've mentioned this afertime do get your friends to write.

"Two cheers for democracy!"

Tos

Les's Plea
or
It's better to be seven years older

Keep the schoolgirl complexion!
Seek the fountain of youth!
That's the unmistakable direction
Of man's ageless quest forsooth.

But when it comes to societies hoary,
Proud of their lineage, you'll see
The reverse is the curious story
Don't drop a year, two or three!

Herb's to Mass Hort Society
Planted a century and forty-one years
Blooming and blooming in hardy sobriety
Cheers! I agree most fervently, cheers!

It's fortunate for publishing, you'll confess
Is the revised edition, complete with corrections
So to add those seven lost years, not one less
Is the Editor's avowed intention.

Joe Evan

summer solstice, 1970

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

Memorandum on Three Books

Three bibliographies of lasting value are:

- 1) Hales, Nellie B. *The Cole Library of Early Medicine and Zoology.*
Catalogue of books and pamphlets Part I. 1472
to 1800.
Alden Press for Univ of Reading, 1969.
- 2) Lada-Mecarski, Valerian. *Bibliography of books on Alaska*
published before 1868.
Yale University Press, 1969.
- 3) Nissen, Claus. *Die Zoologische Buchillustration. Ihre Bibliographie*
und Geschichte.
Anton Hiersemann, Stuttgart.
8th Lieferung was published in 1969,
which completes Band 1.
Band 2 to follow.

It is fascinating to see how these three bibliographies complement each other.

J. Ewan
15 May 1970

325

R

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

Department of Biology

67-6868 D

CHK
5 May 1970

3.25

Supt. of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of

ADROSKO, Rita J. NATURAL DYES IN THE
UNITED STATES.

(U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 281, 1968)

3.25

for which I am sending my personal
check in the amount indicated.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ewan
Joseph Ewan
Prof. of Biology

George:

You may easily miss this one.
Historical notes, unhappily not
very deep digging but provocative,
and a good deal of popular interest
for layman.

Joe

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana
June, 1971

John Banister and His Natural History of Virginia 1678-1692. By Joseph and Nesta Ewan. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1970. xxx + 485 pp. Map, chart, illustrations, notes, bibliography, and indexes. \$15.00.)

With this volume Joseph and Nesta Ewan have added another chapter to the fascinating story of the exploration of the natural history of the New World and the development of American science. With their usual thoroughness, they have given us not only a detailed account of the life of the clergyman-botanist John Banister but also annotated texts of his manuscript writings on natural history; biographical sketches of his English contemporaries; bibliographies of the works owned, used, or cited by Banister and of the authors who made use of his drawings, specimens, and descriptions; lists of the species described or mentioned; reproductions of his drawings, and chronologies and charts designed to aid the reader in placing Banister and his writings in the context of eighteenth-century science. The result is a work of scholarship that gives a vivid picture of pre-Linnaean and post-Linnaean natural history in England and, at the same time, demonstrates the hitherto unsuspected importance of Banister's contribution to the systematic study of the natural history of America. Scholars have long been aware of Banister's contribution to John Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, but the Ewans have shown by their laborious researches in European archives that Ray as well as Martin Lister, Leonard Plukenet, William Sherard, Johann Gronovius, and Carl Linnaeus drew on the specimens, drawings, and descriptions sent to England by Banister. Banister's contribution, the Ewans conclude, "far outshone those of the men sent after him . . . and . . . no one with his exceptional background, talent, and enthusiasm could be found to replace him until Mark Catesby more than a quarter century later recorded the natural history of 'Carolina and Florida.'"

Historians of early Virginia will be interested in the Ewans' conclusion that substantial parts of Robert Beverley's *History and Present State of Virginia* and not a few passages of John Oldmixon's *British Empire in America* are derived from Banister's unpublished "Some Queries After Matter Towards the Composure of a Natural History of Virginia" and "Of the Natives Their Habit, Customs & Manner of Living." The publication of these manuscripts is an important service to American historians.

John Banister could scarcely have wished for better biographers than the Ewans. Like him, they have unbounded enthusiasm for the natural history of the New World, especially its botany. Like him, they are well trained for their task. Like him, they have pursued their subject with unrelenting care and vigor. Their book is worthy of its hero.

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

JOHN C. GREENE

CALIFORNIA MONTHLY

Vol. 81, No. 7

May 1971

Joseph Ewan '34 and his wife Nesta, in JOHN BANISTER AND HIS NATURAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA, 1678-1692, have edited and annotated the works of the first university-trained naturalist to send specimens of plants, insects, spiders and molluscs from the American colonies to leading naturalists in England. Sample quote about a humming bird specimen three centuries ago: "I dry'd one & intended to have sent it in his feathers, but the cockaroaches prevented me & made it a sceleton." University of Illinois Press, \$15.00 — I. A. Osthoff '52

TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

AC 504 865-6226

Department of Biology

13 Sept 1974

Dear George:

Good to hear from you, dated 1st Sept, and esp glad to know you are evidently feeling better after that curious bout which was anything but pleasant and then the hospital bout after that! Anyway your handwriting is back to its old casual idiom, fun to scry. No trouble reading pencil.

Nesta wonders if the young barbarians about town suffer, too, from hair balls in the stomach? She notices stiff bits of my beard about the house but so far none identified as invaders in the digestive tract.

Re dating of Senate and House documents: I cannot recall a study of the 1848 problems, which Lyman Benson asked about, but Ivan Johnston tackled the Fac RR reports in his paper (Jour. Arnold Arbor. 24:237-242. 1943) where similar problems betw House and Senate documents obtain. Benson may ~~find~~ this paper helpful.

Yes, the report on 50 best books of the year is mighty disencouraging.

Files of jobs await us and so forgive me for this short if sincere letter and do not hasten with the parcel(s) of Ewaniana but I am sending some postage which will defray in part -- would send more but the stamp box is not too full at moment.

We did enjoy Fiji and would like to go back and drive around the islands for two weeks or more, because we were there such a short spell. Islanders are interesting and genial, Hindus and their countrymen are going to present a problem of enormous dimensions one of these years, population-(un)wise, and no resident botanist in the islands now--how sad. Head of biology at Univ South Pacific is an entomologist and others not skilled in collecting or use of keys and the will is not there to tackle the forest of species clothing those beautiful mountains.

Cheers, cheers,

Jos



VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. George B. Van Achsach
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405 USA

J. Ewan, 1314 Audubon St.,
New Orleans 70118
USA

Canberra, A.C.T.

16 August 1944

Dear George:

We have just come from Aust. National Library and found some good things in Manuscripts toward our American interests among Banks papers. For one thing we found Warren Dawson's Banks Letters very useful ref. when reading the mass and found the fair copy of one Foster letter to differ from original in National Library here, not too surprising except Pallas mentioned in fair copy in Brit. Mus. but absent from original by name.

I have posted a brochure separately describing the Library - one of those very modern buildings of mere merchandising about as bookish, indistinguishable from modern bank lobby! Met Mr. Graham Powell who helped us find Banks material, etc. Opposite pol. personality-wise, from Larry Powell but good bookman.

This week has been usual congress happenings: long walks to meetings, small inconveniences shown about our lives, changes in programs, wonderful new acquaintances

- wonder how many more I need to finish out my life? I don't think many! -
renewal of some old time friendships (e.g. Eichler met in 1954 in BM(NH) who was in Seattle in 1969 and Boulder 1973, Dick Beidleman of Colorado College, student of mine at Boulder who has stayed in history of sciences tho a zoologist, etc, etc).

We are lodged in John XXIII College, a dorm on Univ. campus w/ marks of the Church but not too propagandistic. We have all meals here and w/ chance to talk w/ birdmen from afar. University campus is new but undisturbed. There are nice Accians in bloom, fragrant! And birds (parrots, etc.) about and tame to a degree we don't see in US.

We saw Beards in Perth and gave them your greetings. They are building one shore of river (Swan River that comes to Indian Ocean at Perth) They drove us thru Kings Park and about Perth telling us of their exploits (now pretty much drawn to close margin as public parks concerned) and nice meet w/ John, Pamela and Georgina,

2/ daughter living at home. She is working in
student travel business at Univ. West
Australia - a really lovely campus in ~~modern~~
fashion of Spanish, which in this part of
architect. goes well. John & Pam went
next day to Africa & England. We stayed
on until Monday eve. when we took train
across Nullarbor Plain to Port Pirie and
Adelaide. Fascinating train w/ good berths,
shower (!) and private "facilities" and
good meals w/ genial waiters. Nice trip!
Saw emus, kangaroos, parrots in wild, and
changing veg. (folded provided by us, for
veg. fans !). We found transp. strike had
set in when we reached Adelaide so our
plan had to be changed - no chance to see
Adelaide Bot. Gard. etc. and had to escape
by air for Sydney next am. to be sure we
did not miss the Congress convening that
weekend coming up. So we had a day in
Sydney (and going back tomorrow for
several days' stay before our last lap
in Newcastle). Sydney = beautiful city
for sure w/ plantings down into heart of
city and Opera House really fine.

Few words re Canberra (pronounced as if
"Canbra"): reminds one of Wash DC in its
planned city aspect w/ no commercial (main-
streaming) activity, wide streets, many trees
and monumental style bldgs, generally high
prices consequent w/ embassy traffic, and
many show pieces (war memorial, etc). Cool
to cold, w/ low evening temp. from 2000'
etc., and not subtropical palms etc you
see in Sydney. Travelodge opened here and
other witnesses of Amer. capital investments.
Prices high (!) all over Aust and we get
66¢ on US dollar so it is costing us a
dime to sleep and eat and move about.

Tonight as I write here in John XXIII
College room I hear Amer. music from a
student room mingling w/ frog choruses
from lake nearby. Utterly different (sort of
mixed) city compared w/ Melbourne or
Sydney. Br. food here (if entire app. only)
is very good, well bottled.

We hope you are feeling much better,
George, and send our warm personal
best wishes, w/ great memories of our
visit !!
For

Lychnos 1973/74

transl. by Drs. Hummel and Bohlen, Stockholm, rec'd March 26, 1976

Joseph and Nenta Ewan: John Bannister and his Natural History of Virginia 1678 - 1692. Urbana, Ill. University of Illinois Press 1970.

In 1692 the regrettable thing happened in the middle of the American wilderness, that the Reverend John Bannister from Jamestown, Virginia was accidentally shot dead by someone in the small scientific expedition of which he was the leader. But it was that way it started. Bannister became the first martyr of Natural History and its pioneer in North America - with reasonable stress on epithets of that kind. A loving biography has now been devoted to him by the Ewan couple, a magnificent volume, produced with all possible care. In a work by Stearns, here reviewed in another place, he is also extensively presented.

So very much, however, is ^{not} known about Bannister. Born in England, fostered at Oxford, where important contacts were made, he then came to the Colony of Virginia, where he was granted fourteen years, inter alia as an eager collector of naturals from this still untouched and unknown country. These he communicated by letter to his learned friends in England. He never got time to publish anything himself, but his discoveries and conclusions are referred to in works by others. One gets a glimpse of how the connections between the scientists functioned at that time. Names as William Sherard, Robert Morrison, Martin Lister, James Petiver and especially John Ray are dimly seen. From the archives, the Ewans have extracted his posthumous manuscripts and they present them here, richly commented, in the second, more comprehensive part of their book. Most of this part is occupied by catalogues of collected plants and insects and must above all be of interest to a narrower circle of specialists, but there is also a General Natural History with a kind of research program, further a valuable description, Of the Natives, which shows Bannister as ethnographer. And that he was a skilled artist, almost a necessity for a naturalist of that time, is obvious from some seventy reproductions of pictures. One gets the most of Bannister without restrictions, on the other hand and seen from a critical point of view, the abundance of details sometimes seems unnecessary. The force of the authors undoubtedly lies in the detailed research work; not in the great views, on the botanical, more than on the historical side. But in its kind, their book is an imposing work.

Gunnar Broberg

BOOKS

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1976

UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS PRESS

JOHN BANISTER AND HIS NATURAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA, 1678-1692

by
Joseph and Nesta Ewan.
485 pp.
70 plates of Banister drawings
University of Illinois Press,
Urbana, IL
\$15.00

Gardeners interested in botany, in colonial history, in nomenclature, will find this book absorbing. The wide-ranging correspondence of John Banister and the dispersal of his papers and specimens created a tangle which the authors have undertaken to unravel by dedicated research. Not much is known about the life of John Banister; to quote from one chapter: "Of the early life of John Banister little record remains, or of his fourteen-year struggle in Virginia to build himself 'an estate' which would make possible the devotion of the major part of his time and energies toward a 'Natural History' of that colony. Before his accidental death at the age of forty-two he had collected, described, and sent specimens of approximately 340 species of plants, 100 'Insecta', twenty 'Mollusca', and some fossils and rocks to colleagues in England. He had sketched more than eighty species of plants, a few insects, a number of shells, and he had composed part of his Natural History and part of his account 'Of The Natives'." Part I of the book covers these activities. Part II is comprised of Banister's catalogs and the authors' explanations of their approach to the study. The Ewans have documented Banister's place in the growth of knowledge of the natural history of the Atlantic seaboard.

I.S.

LOW MAINTENANCE GARDENING

The Editors of Sunset Books
and Sunset Magazine
Lane Books
Menlo Park, California
1974-96 pages-\$2.45

This large paperback has something to offer every lazy gardener. An extensive series of garden designs plus discussions of gardening techniques and plant material are all intended to maximize the time in the hammock and minimize the time behind the lawn mower. While Sunset Gardening Books are mainly thought of for California, this book is intended for all parts of the United States. Garden plans are given for such diverse locations as Pasadena, Portland, Houston, Chicago, Atlanta, and Orlando. Lots of ideas and well worth the price.

Gilbert S. Daniels

NOTHING GROWS FOR YOU? A BROWN THUMB GUIDE TO HOUSE PLANTS

by
Frances Tenenbaum
Charles Scribner's Sons
New York, New York
1974-118 pages-\$6.95

This little book can be considered a good source of basic indoctrination for the new house plant grower. Sound advice is offered on growing conditions and plant materials. Of particular value are those chapters which discuss what to look for in a potential house plant and some of the pitfalls which may be encountered in purchasing plants both from a nursery or plant boutique and, in particular, from mail order sources. This book is a worthwhile primer for the beginning or casual house plant grower.

Gilbert S. Daniels

WILDFLOWERS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

By
Wilbur H. Duncan and Leonard E. Foote
University of Georgia Press
Athens, Georgia
1975-296 pages-\$12.00

This guide is actually useful for an area covering almost the entire eastern half of the United States. In combination with the brief descriptive text, the 485 excellent color photographs provide means of identification for more than 1,000 species of herbaceous annual and perennial plants. A very brief and simple key guides the reader to the appropriate section of the book, where further identification can be made directly from the photographs. A brief descriptive glossary, part of which is illustrated, further simplifies the use of the book by the non-botanist. Although it's 6 x 9" format makes the work just a little large for use as a pocket guide, it would certainly be worth carrying in the knapsack for any wildflower enthusiast.

Gilbert S. Daniels

THE COMPLETE BOOK OF HERBS

by
Sanecki, Kay N.
Macmillan
November 14, 1974
247 pp - drawing by Edward Russell
\$9.95

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people are aware that in the 15th century Korea may well have had the most advanced astronomical observatories in the world.

It is well known that printing with movable cast-metal type was initiated and perfected in Korea in about the 15th century. This accomplishment was brought about by the order of the powerful monarch rather than by private business. According to the author, this is not an isolated incidence; almost all major discoveries and inventions are reported as having been supported and protected by the central government. However, this could be debated since historical events were documented by aristocrats who were supported by the royal courts.

The book's five chapters cover astronomy, meteorology, physics, chemistry, and geography. The bibliography extends to 1910 and, while not exhaustive, includes those works most relevant to the subjects. All the original terminologies are given in Chinese characters and romanized with proper translation. The book is one of the best on the subject available in English.—Shoon K. Kim, *Chemistry, Temple University*

Disease in a Minor Chord. Edward A. Steinhilber. 488 pp. Ohio State University Press, 1975. \$20.

If they discover the book (the title is a handicap), graduate students entering the last stages in their academic metamorphoses, or entomologists stridulating their latter-day songs, will browse widely among its six chapters. Steinhilber "arrived" with his *Principles of Insect Pathology* (1949) and established at the University of California, Berkeley, a program of training and research that grew over the 19th-century concern with the diseases of the silkworm and the honey bee. Sauntering through this "semihistorical and semi-biographical account," the reader will meet people and listen to the philosophy of a scientist who confides and cajoles. Why you had better be careful what you publish, since once in print, your words are "more permanent than marriage." As a career, science is like fishing: if you can make a living out of it, it's a fine thing, for then it's making a living out of a pleasure.

Some of Steinhilber's heroes are Harry S. Smith and Robert Usinger in California, Jost M. Franz in Germany, Roland Thaxter at Harvard, Paul Buchner the symbiotologist, and Kenneth M. Hughes, the "arctic Thoreau." Steinhilber tells how Hughes concocted a slide of insect fragments and polystyrene latex only to have the expert on granulosis diagnose the joke as genuine. The author's frankness is refreshing but his yarns spin out to lengths too great. Robert Usinger's autobiography, edited by

his widow and published in 1972, is more direct. To see how the same story may be told diffusely or deftly, read the trip to Bangkok in Steinhilber (p. 351) and in Usinger (p. 189).

Steinhilber pays tribute to the systematists (p. 119) who work to serve others "in a field that [has] attracted few and has benefited many." Here is the author's parting shaft: "my advice is to ignore [book reviewers]. Profit from constructive criticisms, but biting, nasty, cruel, and condescending reviews are, as frequently as not, written either by people having these same qualities of personality or by those who themselves have never written a book."—Joseph Ewan, *Biology, Tulane University*

The Plant Hunters. B. J. Healey. 214 pp. Scribner's, 1975. \$8.95.

"The Plant Hunters" is an overused title. In 1858 Captain Mayne Reid used it for an adventure story about a brave young Bavarian plant collector, Karl Linden (!). More recently, we have had Kenneth Lemmon's *The Golden Age of Plant Hunters* (1968) and Alice M. Coats's *The Quest for Plants: A History of the Horticultural Explorers* (1969) which appeared in this country as *The Plant Hunters*. In 1970, Tyler Whittle used the same title for his history of botanical exploration. I do not know why B. J. Healey has decided to add to the list. This latest and shortest popular history of plant hunters shares the biases of the earlier ones. They all effectively begin with the late Renaissance, show an understandable preference for European—especially British—and American explorers (the more eccentric and intrepid the better), and generally emphasize the horticultural rather than the botanical or economic interest of the newly discovered plants.

Healey describes his book as a "frankly gossipy and discursive account designed for that unsung and dispraised season of the gardener's year when you can afford to let the garden look after itself for a few months, the winter." It will entertain and perhaps instruct his intended reader, "the armchair gardener." The anecdotes are lively (Lemmon, Coats, and Whittle also tell the best of these), the style breezy, the notes on the cultivation of some of the curiosities tantalizing. But it will be of no use to the botanist and will be infuriating to the historian. The footnotes on raising exotic flowers outnumber citations to primary sources. The book lacks a bibliography and a listing of its scanty, dull illustrations. There are no place names in the general index and no common names in the plant name index—hardly a kindness to the armchair gardener. It will serve to while away a winter's evening, but for a reasonably trustworthy

history of plant exploration, I would turn to Coats and Whittle. And for excitement, I would go back to the first-hand accounts of the plant hunters themselves or to Mayne Reid's classic cliff-hanger.—Karen Meier Reeds, *Socio-Medical Sciences, Boston University School of Medicine*

The Philosophy of Sir Karl Popper. 2 vols. Paul A. Schilpp, ed. 1323 pp. Open Court, 1974. \$30.

Scientists subject their theories to the test of experiment and weed out the false ones. Philosophical theories cannot be directly refuted, yet they too can be undermined (or improved) through hard-hitting criticism. Perhaps the finest forum for philosophical criticism is the Library of Living Philosophers, edited by Paul Schilpp. In this latest Schilpp volume it is Sir Karl Popper's philosophy of science which is under scrutiny.

The two-part work opens with a charming 180-page intellectual autobiography which describes Popper's childhood in Vienna, his running battles with the Vienna Circle, Wittgenstein and Oxford philosophy, and his teaching experiences, first in New Zealand and finally at the London School of Economics. Popper is at his best when recounting incidents which directly affected his philosophical development. For example, we learn that in 1919 when he was seventeen, he first consciously contrasted the open, critical attitude of Einstein, who declared before the Eddington eclipse expedition that if there were no red shift he would consider the theory of relativity untenable, with the dogmatic, apologetic attitude of Viennese Marxists who tended to explain away the failures of their theory. The latter matter came to a head when some young socialist workers were shot during a violent demonstration—all in aid of trying to "intensify the class struggle." If Newton's theory, which had enjoyed such incredible predictive success, had proved fallible, how could one act on—even get killed because of—a theory which had always been protected in an ad hoc manner from any stringent criticism? Many of Popper's mature philosophical views, such as his theory of the demarcation between science and pseudoscience, his doctrine of piecemeal social engineering, and his theory of the open society can be seen as growing out of this early experience.

The rest of the work is devoted to 35 critical essays by philosophers, logicians and scientists, followed by Popper's replies. The topics range all the way from an application of Popper's situational logic to art history to a criticism of Popper's use of the propensity inter-

How Many Botany Books Did Thomas Jefferson Own?

by Joseph Ewan



Five botany books that Jefferson owned shown here in matching copies. Humboldt's classic on plant geography in the foreground. Michaux's folio on American oaks and Tournefort's *Institutiones*,

opened at title pages. Persoon's *Enchiridium* in two volumes, topped by Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary*, eighth edition.

RETURN TO

Mrs. Egan
2365 Hoonahakulua
Honolulu, Hawaii
96822



Dr. George B. Van Schaack
1964 Harris Street
Eugene, Oregon 97405

2365 Hoomaha Way
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Kamameha Day, Hune 11,74

Dear George:

Wanted to add my word about how much we enjoyed our visit with you, and how we enjoyed your comfortable home. Havent seen anything here as nice as your market. But then we havent gotten away from Ala moana, and just little grocery stores. There are no end of odd foods, and interesting looking restaurants, but Joe is not the least interested. We have enjoyed Passion-flower-guava juice which comes in half gallons near the dairy products; and on tasting some on a hike I have made coconut milk pudding which we both enjoy.

Honolulu downtown is anywhere, but then I guess it is better to have high-rises and condominiums than to have people building higher and higher on the slope I understand there is a Land Use bill, but that it is too often gotten around. You will not believe how the island has increased in people, houses, buildings, cars and dogs. We were taken to Waheawa Botanic Garden near Wheeler airbase by a student in Joe's class. Several others went along. It was an enjoyable trip through the garden, but the traffic home was like Washington, D. C. at 5pm before Circle and new bridge: crawling bumper to bumper for miles. Dogs: new one behind us mourns for parent and being tied up. First night was awful, now just in spasms, but it sometimes starts up others. Everyone affraid of theft.

Why linger on such gloomy topics: just a bit of disappointment. We are going up to Lyon Garden on Thursday which is straight up Oahu, the street in front of the house in front of us. St. John's, sold to member of Amer. Lit. Dept., very nice helpful people; she Japanese.

I drove Joe over to campus this morning, and stayed ready Cook's acct. of his third voyage. Then walked home, leaving him to practice with the VW on nearly deserted campus with lots of parking lots. It is new, and with a feature we did not expect. It wont start

the motor, that is, if the steering wheel is in a locked position. Turn the wheel slightly, and the key turns on ignition. Also the headlights will not go on until the motor is on. We were stymied the other eve. when I was merely testing to see I had the light switch so we gave up, and next day I read the book of directions. Simple. It is a nice little car not so noisy as Kathleen's of several years ago, and is new and slightly stiff. The handbreak took a bit of catching on to. But I hope not to drive on the busy freeway, for though the speed limit is 50 and 55 I feel everyone is doing 70.

Every day or so another person joins Joe's Botany of Cook's Voyages, auditors that hear about it. In general classes at the Univ. are smaller this year because they started before the highschools, and most mainland colleges were out. Teachers who usually attend, couldnt, and so history of biology is smaller than last time, and the Univ. enrollment is only 70%.

I miss your visit, and D. Egger's, and the Gillettes and friends at Lyon's bot. gard. are not here now. Most of all I miss the Harrises through whom we did so much, courtesy of the navy.

Janet Bell, Joe's good friend from the library has just returned from the Big Island, but is having allergy tests. We hope soon she will be better. I had a nice hike up a neighboring canyon with two residents, the student who took us to the mid-island bot. gard. (mother of 4, and Sierra Club long timer), and the boy from near Hilo, has a nursery. We went up to get *Piper mephisticum* which he wants to develop for narcotic properties. Steep and muddy, but quite wild, and on water reserve.

uJoe probably told you of our very pleasant 4 day on Kawai as guests of Pac. tropical garden and the Bill Stewarts. We were supplied a little Datsun, and housed at Pump Six, down the valley through a sugar cane field, and walking distance to the beach. We went different directions each day around the island, up to overlook of Grand Canyon (which really is, just split in half down the middle, and with some added green from living plants). Joe's lecture at 7:45 a.m.

Not a bad idea, when you readh 82, to let a woman take over your kitchen and refrig. to spruce it up. we are really enjoying St. Johns model yet comfortable of a Neta

P.S. Theophile at garage & small opl. exp.
among Schinus molle with

Plumaria, eucalyptus, mango, papaya, lime
& not far off Sandbar tree, etc. etc. with a
color scene view of clouds coming over the
mts, & quite obvious of the rising sun on
University Ave. We just had coconut - pineapple
pie & ice-cream & coffee & relaxing & enjoying the
clouds.

Vivant

He's a Rare Fellow

By JANET WALLFISCH

Professor Joseph Ewan, who holds the Ida A. Richardson Chair of Botany in the Biology Department of Tulane University, was informed, at the end of last year, that he had been elected a fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

This prestigious society, which includes only 50 fellows from outside Great Britain, was founded in 1788 and has been the medium for original announcements of momentous discoveries and hypotheses in biology, such as Darwin's theory on the origin of species. Its aim is the cultivation of the science of natural history in all its branches.

Professor Ewan, who is considered one of the nation's leading botanical historians, now one of the 50 foreign members of the Linnean Society, is on the brink of retiring from his role of professor, and devoting complete attention to the role of author and contributor to the field of the history of science.

He said, though, that his lifestyle won't change very much, as he has been researching and writing for many years. But, his 40 years in the class-

room will be at an end. Reminiscing about his student contacts and experience, he said, "College teaching is a particular pleasure — the interplay with students is very rewarding. A very large percentage are eager to have your ideas and tuck them away. They listen well and sometimes even think."

This learned gentleman received his own bachelor of arts degree from the University of California and his doctor of science from the College of William and Mary. He began his bibliographical and historical studies in 1933 as research assistant to Willis Linn Jepson, who was then preparing his "Flora of California." After four years with Jepson, he taught at the University of Colorado.

Then, away from the academic life for a few years, he spent some time in Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela with the Foreign Economic Administration (In fact, a working title for an upcoming after-retirement bio-bibliography will be, he said, "Andes and Amazon"). He also worked at the Smithsonian Institution and the Division of Plant Exploration. In 1947 he returned to academic life at Tulane.

His library in Dinwiddie Hall is valu-

able, he said, "because it has a focus." He remarked that there is a great difference between just collecting books and collecting them with an objective or focus; that is, collecting those in relevance to each other. He pointed out that some of his biographies of naturalists are very rare.

His own publications number 278. Among them are "Synopsis of North American Species of Delphinium," (1945), "Rocky Mountain Naturalists," "William Bartram: Botanical and Zoological Drawing," and in 1970 he published with his wife, Nesta, "John Banister and his Natural History of Virginia."

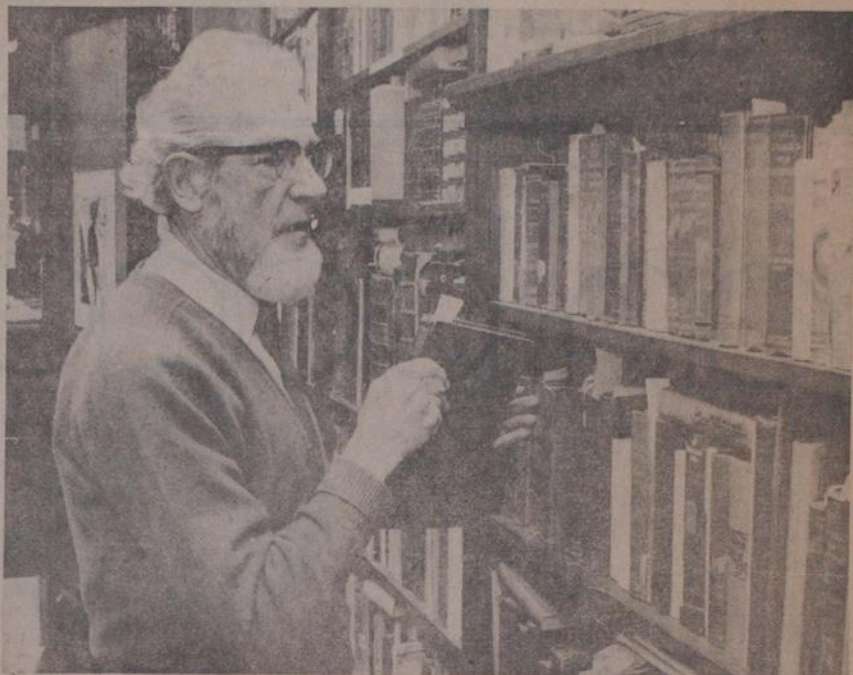
Many shorter pieces also bear his name. One, in particular, was titled, "How Many Botany Books Did Thomas Jefferson Own?" and, here, he highlights this little known side of Jefferson's many interests.

Professor, lecturer, panelist, author — this scholarly man takes a look at the recent explosion of interest in house plants, and says that is part of a new awareness. "The concept has been around a long time, but the awareness of the co-existence of man and animal and plants, and the intimate relationship in life cycles — the survival not

only of man but of the environment — is what is new. The recent rash of thefts is one of the resultant misfortunes."

This summer the professor and his wife will travel to Edinburgh to attend the International Congress of the History of Science that meets at five year intervals. The last meeting was in Moscow, which he attended. This will be the professor's seventh visit to the United Kingdom and while there, with his "search book" in hand, he will look at archives and libraries and "go to the sources and see if something has not been overlooked. New perspectives on the history of science come from slow re-reading and searching of letters, field books and smelling out fresh historical spoor."

Another of his "in the works" publications is "Naturalists of the Old South," a companion book to the Rocky Mountain one. He said, "I like to have several different topics going at the same time. It's pleasant relaxation for me to change subject matter, and also when things have time to seep in or marinate, they sometimes change flavor. A great deal of poor writing has been written too fast."



— Staff Photo

Professor Joseph Ewan

see page 4

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