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74 P. Stuckey v. P.

Georgia State Horticultural Society

(ORGANIZED 1876)

Eatonton, Ga.,
Dec. 12th. 1921.

Prof. N. I. Brittan,
Bronx Garden,
New York City.
My dear Sir:-

Mr. Warren H. Manning has made several copies of a work that was written by an American botanist and deposited in a botanical garden in Spain, where it was recovered by the late Judge Black of Indianapolis, and presented to me.

Mr. Manning was pleased with the old book in manuscript and made copies for distribution where they may find appreciation. If you really prize the book, you are more indebted to Mr. Warren H. Manning, than to me.

It is, however, true that I desired a copy placed in your library.

My Hunt ancestors have lived in the neighborhood of the Bronx and Byrum rivers since 1650 odd, first by purchase ^{of land} from the Indians and second by grant from the British Governor of New York.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. Hunt.



December 16, 1921

Mr. B. W. Hunt

Georgia State Horticultural Society

Eatonton, Georgia

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your valued letter of December 12th, and of the very interesting typewritten document you have kindly presented to the New York Botanical Garden, which we added to the library here with high appreciation of your thoughtfulness.

Your family name is well-known to me, and I am filing your letter with the book. I hope that at sometime you may visit the New York Botanical Garden.

Yours very truly

Director-in-Chief

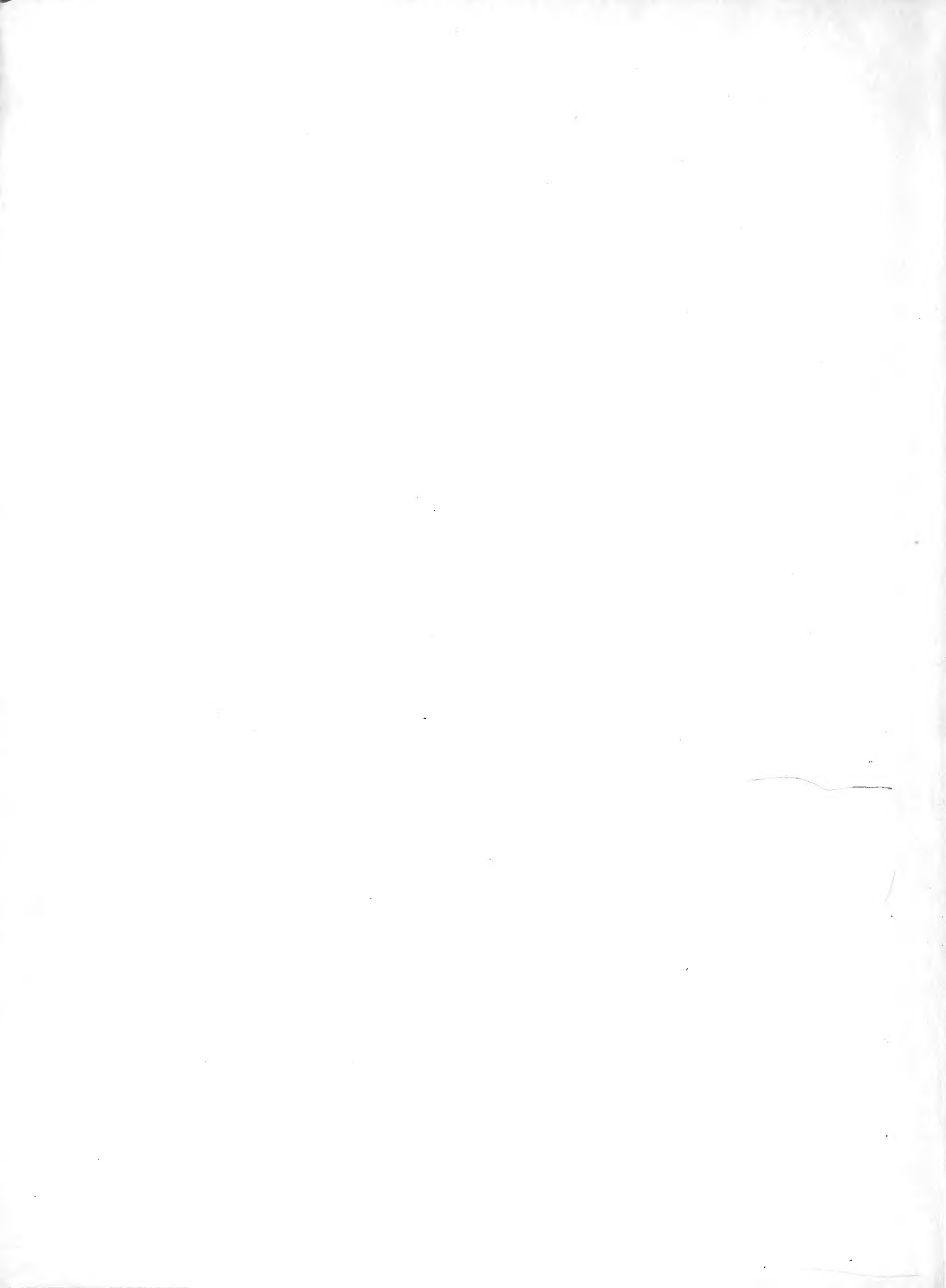




(Part ofearing on from front cover).

This manuscript, found in this cover, was presented by Don Jose Maria Lopez - Lopez, Plaza Alfaro, 7 (Casa Larrillo), Sevilla, Spain, in January 1899, to James N. Black, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and by him presented, April, 1912, to Benjamin S. Hunt, Esq., of Stanton, Linnas County, Georgia, widely and justly distinguished for his knowledge and skill as a practical botanist.

LIBRARY
GEORGE W. H. HARRIS
GOVERNMENT
WASHINGTON



William Latham

For Gifts and Rewards for the Use of the Officers,
Physicians and Patients of His Majesty's

Naval Service at Madras

intending to introduce a Botanical Correspondence with
the principal Botanists of the United States

of N. America,

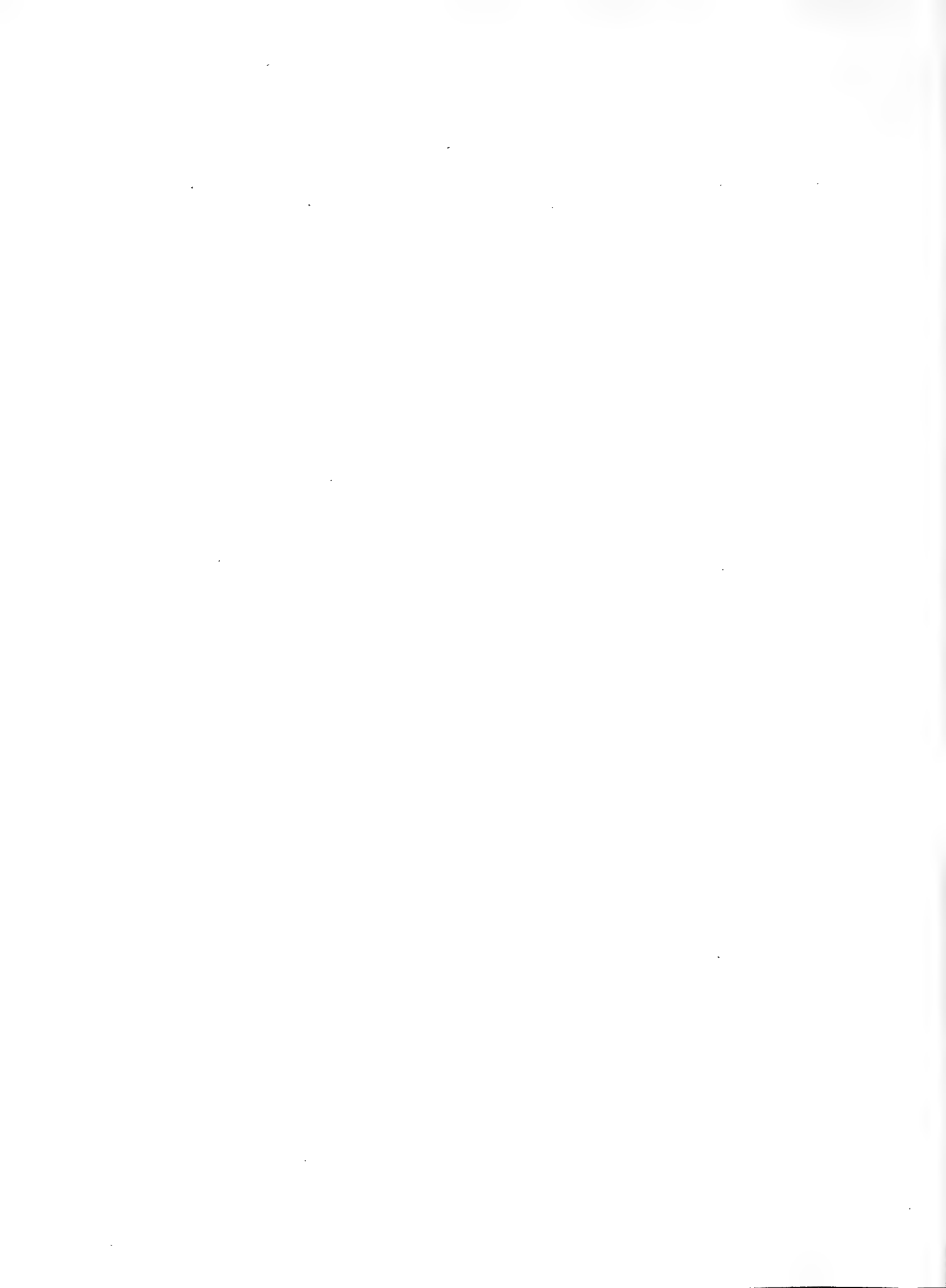
theroby exchanging good offices for the benefit of
the said States in particular the numerous productions
of several American States which appear to hav.

Kindly submitted to their reflection by
William Latham a Traveller from the said United States
now residing in

Madras. 10th June 1786.

Original from the Library of the Admiralty

QK
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T37
1121





8

... a similar disposition. The conveniency of this situation to the Sea port of Norfolk, and its advantages of interior communication would render it a most eligible spot for making a collection; and I am positive an inclination of the proprietor would not be wanting to give every possible aid.

Upon the same River about one hundred miles further up the Country Thomas Randolph Esquire of Virginia who was educated in Scotland and is married to a daughter of Mr. Jefferson (the late Minister in France) it said to have paid much attention to this Study; and his situation is very favorable to it.

In Lincoln County in Virginia Doct. James Greenway (a Correspondent of Linnaeus's) has very considerable collection of preserved plants, according to the Linnaean Method; and as his Country residence is very favorable I dare say his Garden's contain many things worth notice.

9.

In North Carolina where the Field of Botany is very Copious particularly in the Family of Ipecacuanas and other medical plants; the varieties of Sensitives; abundant species of the Saurus, Asplenium, and ever Greens of Various kinds, I think it would be easy to call the attention of unpretending Philosophers to the subject: - I do not recollect any collection in this way either public or private, or any Gentleman whose turn has lead him to this Study. I will not however neglect to notice one on the borders of South Carolina upon the River Pee Dee General Henry William Harrington a Gentleman of liberal Education, a great Farmer, and possessed of an Estate and inclination which wants nothing but a request to render every Service which those parts afford towards an accumulation to be wished for by every Friend of Science & Humanity.

10

At Charleston in South Carolina I believe the Gardens of a Mr. Watson in the Suburbs of the City contain most productions of that Climate, at least they are said to be the best in either, for collection of native productions intended for exportation.

In Georgia there appears to be so great a similitude to the productions of Florida that it perhaps may not be an object to trouble the People of that Country.

In the more Mountainous parts of the Country I should suppose the English establishments in North Carolina would be the best Centre for collections; and I am persuaded that the attention of that Society would be cheerfully employ'd, particularly of franklin Esq. being their Merchant who is a great Philanthropist and has considerable influence in all their Towns.



11. In most parts of all the Southern States where Men of affluent Fortune reside on their own Farms in rural Retirement and ease, a sufficient number are not wanting thro' every part of the Country who possess constant leisure and leisure, knowledge for the general cultivation of this science if the pursuit was once set in motion either by example, or application to them; and I am persuaded that the dignity and high standing of His M. C. Majesty's Botanic Society of Madrid could give a tone the undertaking of very considerable consequence to the world, and to the necessary intercourse of the two Countries, if they should think proper to make this short sketch the basis of a printed Circular Letter to the respective Gentlemen herein named, and many others in the United States for whose favorable reception thereof I dare venture to pledge myself as an acquaintance in habits of intimacy with most of them.
- 12.

In the Letter of the Mississippi extending into Several States I will take the liberty of mentioning my Friends

The Hon. George Turner One of the Judges of the United States. Territory do. West of Ohio

Robert Alexander Esquire of Woodford County Kentucky

Hon. James White Esq. a Member of Congress from Nashville Cumberland Territory W. West of Ohio

Arthur Campbell Esq. Washington County upon Holston of the Tennessee Virginia

13. Who are all of them Men of Learning and Industry; who would meet the aid of most persons in their respective Countries as well on account of their own standing as a general disposition to give a knowledge of their productions to the World; and who can frequently find opportunities of transmitting to the World the result of their respective endeavours.

In my own part it remains but to add that in every thing that in I have been able to do for the purpose; which together with a small appendix containing a few farther intimations that may lead to experiments & new researches is all I have at present the power of contributing.

14. I recollect nevertheless at this instant that there may be a propriety in suggesting that Naturalists sent from hence by His M. C. Majesty thro' the principal Rivers of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina would I doubt not meet every hospitable attention & aid in the Eastern Country in collecting & transporting thro' the Atlantic Sea to the productions which they might be able to procure; and as all these routes lead them into the eastern Country



... in a short distance from the ... they would ...

16. ... in the ... attention, or ...

In the ... Kentucky; & it is not ...

18. In the more immediate ... thoughts & devastations of time ...

17. ... of singular honors & hospitality.

I have the honor to be Yr. Excellency's

Wm. H. ...

Madrid, June 10th, 1766.

W. Watkins.





Botanic names

Common names

Where they grow

Quantity

Fraxino alata
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 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata
 Fraxino alata

Common Bush
 Kentucky Bush
 Ash
 Ash
 Wild Chestnut
 Ash
 Ash

Albataca N. Georgia
 all Virginia 40
 Ohio River 67
 all America 67
 N. Carolina
 Mountains of Va.
 all America 64
 Virginia 64
 Miller & L.

Ex.

Fraxino alata
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 Fraxino alata

Common Bush
 Kentucky Bush
 Ash
 Ash
 Wild Chestnut
 Ash
 Ash

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 all Virginia 40
 Ohio River 67
 all America 67
 N. Carolina
 Mountains of Va.
 all America 64
 Virginia 64
 Miller & L.

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Albataca N. Georgia
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 Ohio River 67
 all America 67
 N. Carolina
 Mountains of Va.
 all America 64
 Virginia 64
 Miller & L.

<i>Alex. trifolium</i>	Belly	Red clay lands America	..... 11	58
<i>Aloe Virginica</i>			..... 11	66
<i>Asplenium Virginicum</i>	Red Cedar		..... 11	57
<i>Asplenium virens</i>	Greeneye		..... 11	58
<i>Aster Aleutica</i>			..... 11	24
<i>Aster borealis</i>			..... 11	133

B.

<i>Betula</i>				10
<i>Betula occidentalis</i>				65
<i>Betula latifolia</i>				

C4.

<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				101
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				62
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				19
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				62
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				65
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				62

C5.

<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				64
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				65
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				65
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				62
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				64
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				66
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				66
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				66
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				67
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				189
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				189
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				189
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				65
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>				67



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Botanic name Common name Where they grow Remarks

Sida Koroffii " elliptica	Apple Willow	Virginia	diff. 6A 1b.....
Spirae trifoliata	Ind. Thyme	" etc.	..... 1b.....
Saponaria villosa	Soapwort	"	..... 1b.....
Sambucus nigra	Black Elder	"	..... 1b.....
Solanum tuberosum	Wormwood	"	..... 1b.....
2. Tillandsia usneoides " linearis " usneoides	Tree Moss Wormwood	W. Carolina, Va. Carolina North the Ches. Virginia Virginia Caroline etc.	..... 1b..... 6B 1b..... 6B 1b..... 6B 1b..... 6B 1b..... 6B 1b..... 6B
3. Urtica dioica " dioica	Stinging Nettle	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
4. Verbena officinalis	Verbena	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
Valeriana officinalis	Valerian	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
Vitis (var. rotundifolia)	Grape	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
Vaccinium uliginosum	Blueberry	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
2. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
3. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
4. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
5. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
6. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
7. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
8. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
9. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
10. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
11. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
12. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
13. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
14. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
15. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
16. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
17. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
18. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
19. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67
20. Galium aparine	Wormwood	Virginia	..... 1b..... 67

52

The two annexed sketches of Verbena vulgarly called Verbein are I suppose the kind which Mr. Butler mentions in the Columbian Magazine for May 1787 as being used very successfully in some disorders which prevailed in the American Army.

I have in some other places also met with a recommendation of vervein for some complaint, but I do not exactly recollect where or what; but as I observe from the species that is recommended, that Gentleman must have made a mistake and stepped into the same error which I once did myself, it may be wise to note my experiences on this head.

53

In October 1782 I was shipwrecked on the Jersey Coast and landed on a desert island about five miles from the main land. The bleakness of our situation added to the violence of the catarrh gave us a severe ague as I ever experienced, although I have had that complaint several times both in Europe and in America.

On my reaching the Main Land in a Canoe, I landed at the house of one Leeland on Cape May in a Violent Fever; The man who was a plain farmer made but little of my disorder, and told me it was too late to administer a remedy that night, but if I could breakfast with him the next morning and stay till my fit came on, he would undertake to cure me immediately.

53

The severity of the Fever induced me to inquire more about the person whose simple appearance bespoke no very extensive medical knowledge; However, being satisfied with his Character, and advised that he had cured many cases of long standing I was determined to risk his experiment although he was unable to account for any certain operation or describe the qualities of his medicine. Observing that he only stepped out of his house for one single root, and seeing where he threw the tops of the plant, I prepared to examine it and found it to be the (Verbena) Vervein &c on the Annexed Sketch.

As I was notwithstanding my determination, somewhat averse to taking his usual dose, Dr. Leeland gave me but one Tea Cup full of the decoction of this root about the strength and appearance of made de Coffee, but as the cold fit came on; and cover'd me up in a warm bed telling me that "if this did not operate, as he was doubtful I had not taken it strong enough for my case, I might repeat it next day at the same appearance of the cold fit, and it would certainly cure me effectually."

This first dose threw me into a gentle slumber and profuse sweat which continued until some hours after Night came on; My fever abated but I felt much weakened.

54

The next day I made a third or decoction from the same root and took a Tea Cup & a half full covering myself as before



in need on the approach of the Fit: In a short time, it puked me severely, purged me, and created me gently which completed the cure agreeable to Dr. Lulliam's predictions.

I had a relapse some time in the (soon approaching) winter: I then took a pint & a half (English Measure) of the decoction aforesaid which cured me at one dose with a milder operation. On my return Southwardly to the place from whence I had sailed, and thence to Carolina, an overseer of Col. Davis near Halifax being in a very low state of Health, with the Ague and without any medical assistance, I determined to relieve him with this remedy; but unfortunately for the Patient I mistook the blue blossomed species for the white, having stumbled upon it in a state nearly resembling the other, and not knowing that there were more than one of this Family. I attributed the difference which I perceived either to the soil or climate or perhaps to both.

On administering the decoction as aforesaid I removed the Ague, but increased the Fever violently, and the operation appeared to be very different from my former experience, I attributed this change either to a weakness of the case, or effect of the Weather, thinking that so many degrees Southing might produce such an effect as to destroy the properties of the medicine; and the next Day I repeated the dose stronger which threw the Patient into a delirium accompanied with an excessive Fever, that was likely to prove his end. - I do not exactly recollect how he got over it, but I believe he was relieved by Bleeding.

36

In the meantime I had recourse to every comparative investigation I could devise among the different Appearances of the Vervein to discover if there were not more kinds than one. I found several of the blue blossomed differing widely in the shape of their Color and Formation of their plants, though they all seemed to be of the same species.

At last I discovered a very luxuriant growth of the white blossomed kind in a rich spot of black earth which was more than six English feet in height; and on approaching near to it I very easily perceived my mistake of the kinds 1 & 2 in the marked List; - that the white blossomed Vervein was the kind used by Dr. Lulliam; and that notwithstanding the blue blossoms, which frequently assume the appearance of the other, it was very easy to detect the imposition; for although they are in many things alike, it seems very clear to me that the white kind always vegetates regularly, tho' in its leaves 2 & 3 and two at right angles, (or nearly so) has a square stem, somewhat hairy like the Suttle, and a leaf resembling Bals, while the blue accepts stiff irregular stunted shapes, is of a clearer green, and hard another surface.

37

I have since this frequently used the white, both for myself and for others on many occasions and have never failed to cure the worst Agues with it alone.

The white blossomed Vervein (Verbena) is to be found



in any part of America the red ones are prevalent - It grows in the woods, in the fields, in yards, gardens, woods, and so forth, a great deal more in places richly manured where it is generally of the most luxuriant growth and best quality. - The blue kind grows nearly in the same places but much of it on sandy roadsides near the Sea Shore;

They differ thus. The white No. 1 has a Square Stem. Its leaf retains the appearance of Sain and the American Nettie alternately, the one has eight angles. The root such resembling some roots, with small fibres in abundance has a very bitter taste and of an inferior quality. It generally grows with one or two or more stems projecting from the base that from which it always rises perpendicular without branching until it comes to the top all which consists of an uncertain number of green slender stems from one to perhaps twenty with a small white blossom upon each from the lower part to the extremity, its leaf somewhat thin and downy like the Nettie; the stem is of a reddish cast particularly near the roots.

The Blue Blossomed kind No. 2 is very irregular in its vegetation throughout, except in its quadrangular stem, and its taste which are nearly the same of the other kind, but the stem branches often and goes forth fascial in various places; the root is also stalked and hard, more like wood, or the roots of Arceuthobium; its leaf is thicker, of a deeper Green inclining to Blue and the veins thereof sometimes tinged with red or purple. It spreads amongst the grass and is generally of a bushy growth seldom exceeding two feet in height: It is however, sometimes, such like the white and its tunnels might deceive, but the stem and leaves will always discover it. Both are among the earliest vegetations and have young reddish buds all the winter ready to shoot.-----H.P.



errors discovered on Experiments on Veronica,
Veronica by William Natham (1782-3-4)



No 3
 A full sized leaf of No 1
 moderate Growth

on the back of illustration is:

Veronica. Linn. Gen. Plant 30.
 Veronice Linn. Gen. Plant 30. Veronice Linn. Gen. Plant 30.
 Syst; Nat:
 Veronica. Sleepless Joy.
 Columbian Magazine; May 1787



Experiment in Watering Plants

By William Graham

Some Years ago I was led from observations on the common methods of watering on a hot season, by overflowing or the use of a watering pot, to consider the principles of operation upon plants in a vegetated state.

I observed that when this method was used about sundown it had generally a good effect, but not always; but if used in the midday heat or morning, it generally caused the Earth to parch; or perhaps in some instances in standing water, scalded the Juices and checked the progress of vegetation until annihilation of the Vital substance was effected.

I believe from my remarks on the cultivation of Maize or Indian Corn (Maize) that in all seasons a continual working of the ground is a more certain mode of insuring the crop than any ill-timed mode of watering.

40 However, I was satisfied there might be some mode of watering better than any which I had yet seen to supply the place of rain thro a dry season. I viewed the plants in vegetation with an anatomical eye, and supposed that the perfect state of those parts of them which were the essence of solid and fluid substances; hence it supposed, or imagined either of the components requisite, must tend to injure that original parity in which the subject was first created.

41 Now the Author of Universal existence had limited in some the laws of nature of action to vegetative progression as certainly as to motion conduct, and made the system in this case dependent upon the earth for its immediate sustenance through its various stages. The difficulty was when the Earth itself was deprived of its nutritious humidity by an extraordinary drought in hot weather, how the soil was so to be remedied as to have the fluid parts, connected to the successive periods of vegetation, without subjecting the Earth to be parched or the plant to be scalded with standing water.

To affect this I have recourse to an experiment as in the enclosed water page 38. - I selected a watering pot or cistern (water) of a certain capacity, proportioned to the size of the plant and having angled out two sets of pipes, one was considerably more flourishing than the other in nearly the same soil and convenient to each other, I made my experiment on the one which was in a scorching season, then - I elevated a pot of water above the plant so as to extend the Court in principle, covering it to prevent exhalation through the vehemence of the Sun; having first dipped my Cotton sponges in the water until it was sufficiently wet, I tied a small stone to one end of it, which I dropped into

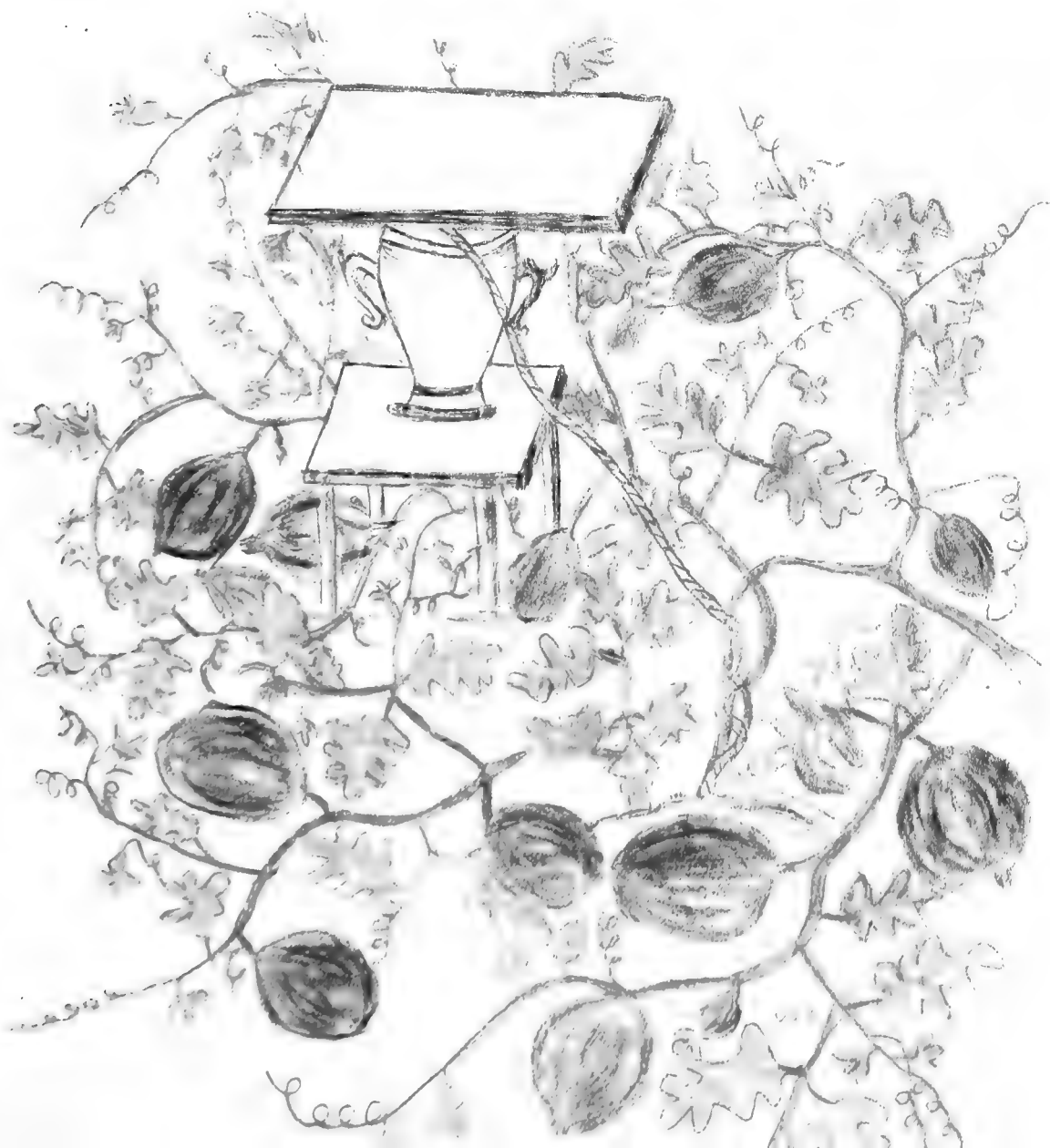


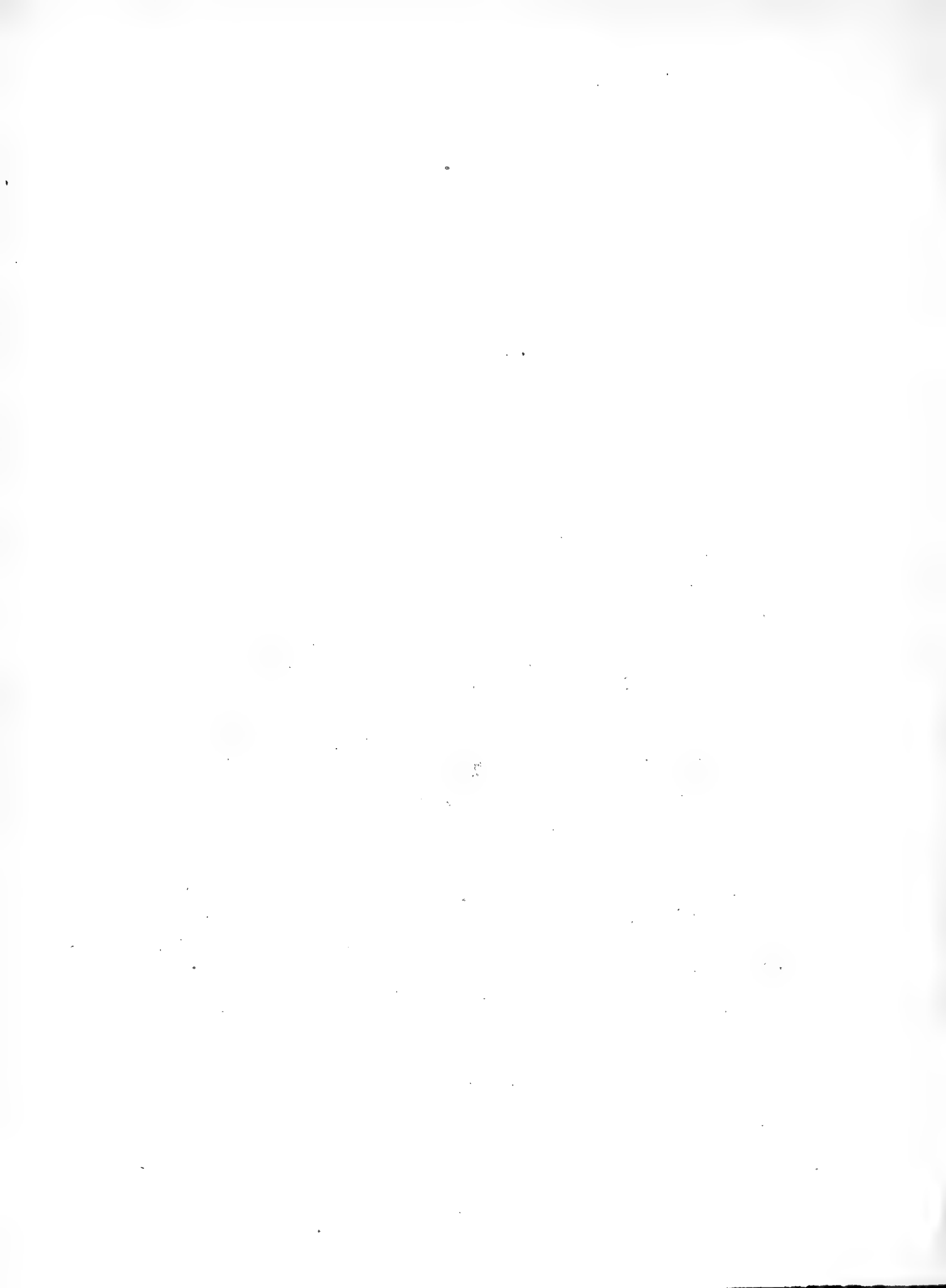
the pot of water passing the other and gently around the
rest of the ring till the work is completed the soil is
and covering it up again as before.

42.

In a short time the earth became moist a few inches
above the level in which it was first sown. The soil of
the top of the mountain was very dry and the plants
died. It is now moist with water from the top of the mountain
and the plants are growing. The soil of the mountain is very
fertile and the plants are growing. I have yesterday tried
this experiment with success and think the plan capable of ex-
tension by having troughs to catch the water and supply it to
a garden.

Experiments on Vegetation
by the help of a Suction or Vacuum System
made in Virginia and North Carolina.





In all the Western Counties of the United States this Tree, the Sugar Birch or Sugar Tree as it is usually called abounds greatly; and the Country people with the common Kitchen Stenils pots and Kettles of the Family generally make enough to answer their domestic purposes.

I believe the greatest quantity that has been manufactured into Sugar has been collected from the neighborhood of the Lakes of Canada, and the more Northern and Eastern Countries; and I have seen in the Lands of Jonathan Williams Esq. (a New York State) a quantity of Sugar Birch in Sugar from the American Sugar People equal to that of any English Sugar Manufactory; and which W. Williams who is well versed in that profession assures me could be afforded for one penny per pound more (in the present state of the market) than Sugar could be bought for.

In the territory south of this which borders upon his Most Catholic Majesty's Colonies, the inhabitants make more Sugar (in this way) in the year 1798 than the whole population of them; and I saw in that country the following spring, I collected this information from a certified estimate of Dr. Richard Gordon, a merchant of that Country and I have known 20 years as a man to be depended on.

I made further inquiries of a Farmer in that country whose daughters make annually more than his Family has occasion for; and as this may throw some light on the subject which may not only be useful to the Botanic Science, but also to actual production from the immense property of this kind which is H. M. Majesty's Colonies of Louisiana must content, I will therefore give you a list of the Kettles, of the quantity of Sugar they afford as they appeared in April 1798

Q. -----What is the greatest quantity of Sugar made in your Family in any one Year?

A. -----My Children make in one Year one thousand pounds of Sugar.

Q. -----What Kettles were used by them?

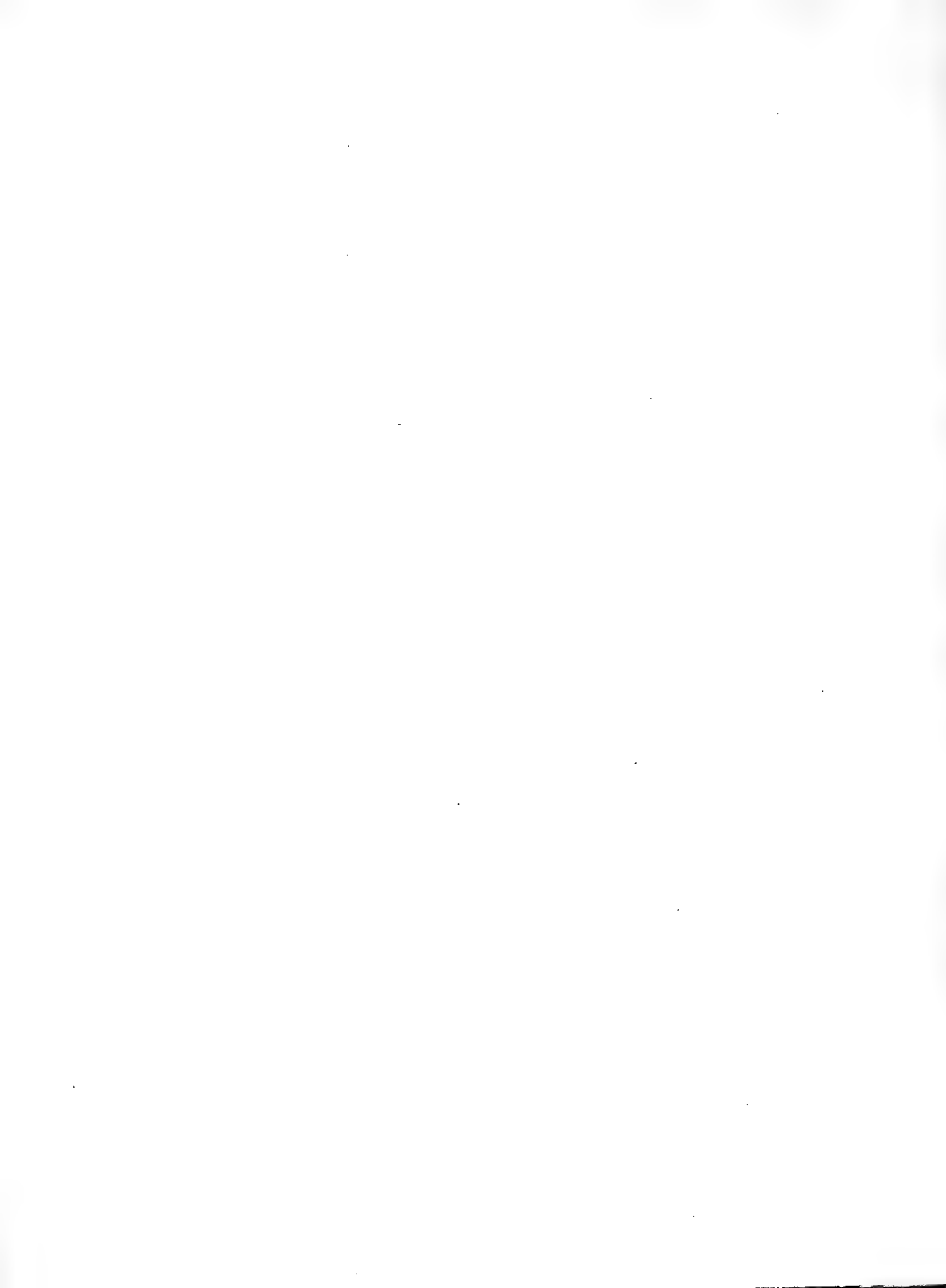
A. -----2 of 16 Gallons each. 1 of 30 Gallons, and 1 Iron Pot of 10 Gallons.

Q. -----What Number of Trees were tapped?

A. -----Between 80 and 90 Trees.

Q. -----What quantity will a Tree Yield in a good Day?

A. -----It will run out a good deal more than a half pint of Sugar in a day in distilling Liquore.



Q. -- What Months are best for making Sugar? --

A. -- February; sometimes the seasons will vary from the time that begins in the commencement of winter, until the following spring, and the longer a tree is tapped, the longer will be the winter.

Q. --- How many Acre hundred and forty acres of land (being one Mile square) what quantity of Trees do you think there are?

47 A. --- The greatest part of the whole growth are sugar Trees; the remainder might be fully employed, but this exertion would destroy the Trees.

Q. --- what method of tapping do You prefer?

A. --- In winter, in the same way serpentine Trees are tapped.

Q. --- Would not it be better to bore an larger hole in the Tree, which I perceive some People do?

A. --- No, - because the Tree will become watery, rotted and soured from the hole, and it is always necessary when this happens to cut and pare the Tree until You come at fresh Wood.

Q. -- Have you tried the Common Maple?

A. -- Yes; - It will make a Sugar but this is faint tasted and indifferent. The white Walnut Tree has a similar property; my Daughters (for experiment sake) have made Sugar from this Tree, but it always retains a bitter taste.

Q. -- Have you observed the leading distinctions between the S. Tree and the Common Maple?

A. -- Only that the Sugar Tree has a rough Bark, and the Maple a smooth one with some little difference in the Leaf.

Q. -- what quantity of Water will make a pound of Sugar?

A. -- I never exactly noticed; - a bushel will make a pound at any time. I have made 50 lbs. in one day.

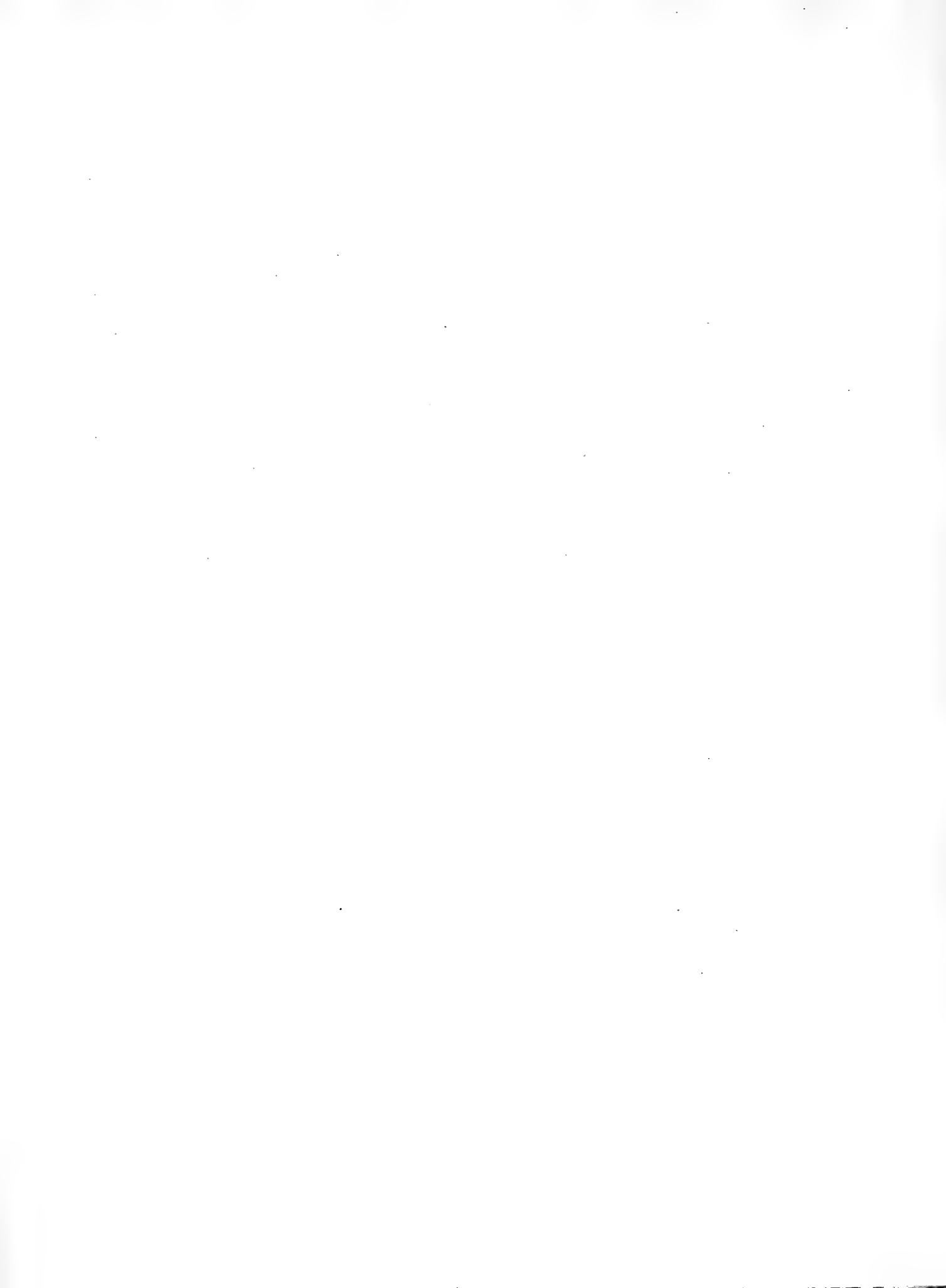
48 Q. -- At what time does the tree loose its saccharine Properties?

A. -- As soon in the Spring as the Sap* rises in the tree.

*Note. This circumstance shows clearly that the Sugar distillation process and the distinct distillation which succeed each other alternately with the respective seasons. Where; If other Trees possess this quality or whether it is peculiarly confined to the saccharine distinction?

Q. -- Is this effect sudden?

A. -- No. -- It gradually until the Juice will only make a kind of wax which cannot be granulated into Sugar but when the



Fluid is in this state, if frost returns, it will regain its
sweetening property.

50

Q. -- Does the fluid degenerate progressively from this property
until a total evaporation takes place through the action of
boiling.

A. -- Not while it runs at all; It will in the worst stages of
the disease be relieved at an immediate use, and may
out this relieved as the effect of turning it in a short
time, which is not the case with the melasses that is
drained from the sugar.

Q. -- What effect has clarifying or settling the water after it is
boiled the first time?

A. -- Does the water is boiled until its sweetness is perceptible
to the taste, Clarifying leaves a sediment of black mud as
fine as flour.

Q. -- Is the sugar free of quick growth?

A. -- The tree grows fast but I cannot ascertain their age of matur-
ity.

P.S. I have remarked that this sugar is more harmless than that of
the cane; for any quantity may be eaten by a child or other person
without producing sickness, which the other kind does in a violent
degree.

51

MINNESOTA BOTANICAL.
Bartram's Travels - Page 380

52

This shrub is to be found in the Country of the Okmulgee
River in Georgia. It grows in clumps or Stumps near or on the
banks of the river and across. It is a small woody shrub from a root
spreading itself greatly on all sides by suckers or offsets. The
stems rise vertically or slightly arching, and each
other end are covered with several bark or limbs, the last of which
is a thin skin, in which are very thin, and a certain age of
the stem or shoot, cracks through to the next bark and is peeled
off by the wind, discovering the under smooth dark reddish brown
bark, which also cracks and peels off the next year in like manner
as the former; thus every year forming a new bark. The stems divide
regularly or oppositely, though the branches are crooked or wreathed
about horizontally, and these again divide, forming others which
terminate in little hairy pedicels of flowers; but these
flowers are of two kinds: the first grows on the stem which compose
the pedicels and consist of a multitude of very small flowers
terminated with one or more very long sensitive hairs, or black
hairs, attached on long slender stiff pedicels; these flowers are
composed of four or five oval petals or segments, of a dark rose crimson



colour at first, but as they become older, acquire a deeper red or purplish hue, and leafly are of a brown or ferruginous color; there have no perfect parts of generation of either sex, but discover in their center two, three or four papilla or rudiments; these neutral flowers with the whole panicle are truly permanent, remaining on the plant for years until they dry and decay.

53

The leaves which clothe the stems are very large pinnatifid or palmated and serrated or toothed, very much resembling the leaves of some of our oaks. They sit opposite, supported by slender petioles and are of a fine full green colour.

From Bartram.

(An illustration of *laevifolia* showing leaf and flower from Bartram is pasted in).

54

Bartram's Travels Page 18.

(The illustration from this page of Bartram's Travels is pasted in.)

This Plant is found in a Country between the Rivers Alabama and St. Mille in the state of Georgia; It is very dwarf, the stems seldom extending from the earth more than one foot or eighteen inches (English Measure) and are weak and almost decumbent. The leaves are long extremely narrow, almost linear. However, some as they are they retain the figure con on to the species, that is lanceolate, broadest at the upper end, and attenuating down to the petiole which is very short; Their leaves stand alternately, nearly erect, bearing two series or rings on the articulated stems. The flowers both in size and color resemble those of the catnip, in the single from the axilla of the leaves and incurved pedunculi bending downwards. I never saw the fruit.

Bartram.

55.

Bartram Page 19 & 169 Travels thro Georgia, Florida, etc. (The illustration showing foliage, flower, fruit, and seed is pasted in).

Andropa inornata, floribus grandioribus, paniculatis; this grows three, four, or five feet high, the leaves somewhat cuneiform or broad lanceolate, attenuating down to the petiole, of a pale or light green color, covered with a pubescence or short fine down; The flowers very large, perfectly white and sweet scented, they are sessile to stalk, but are not pedicels or spines; the fruit of the size of a corn cob, and is cylindrical,

the skin or exterior surface somewhat rimose or scabrose, containing a yellow pulp of the consistence of a hard custard and very delicious wholesome food.

- 56 On page 56 is an illustration of *Androsace Pulverulenta* pasted in with the following note:
Bartram's Travels Page 474. This Plant is also called *Androsace Aleica*; but hath no farther description annexed to it.
- 57 On page 57 is an illustration of *Ixia Coccinea* pasted in with the following note:
Bartram's Travels Page 163, called also Cereulean Ixia or an ash cast; but no farther description.



CATALOGUE OF THIS ADDL. 10 June 1796, Made

William Adams introductory and recommendatory address to His Majesty of Prussia as Lt. Gen. Protector of His Majesty's Botanic Gardens etc. etc. etc. 1 to 17

Appendix

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This typewritten copy prepared in the office of
Warren H. Manning, North Billerica, Mass.,
has not been very carefully compared with the ori-
ginal handwritten manuscript for correction.



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Tatham, William/A few hints and remarks



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