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THE
SLOANE HERBARIUM



*Yr. most obed. & most humble
servt. Hans Sloane.*

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

THE
SLOANE HERBARIUM

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE *HORTI SICCI*
COMPOSING IT; WITH BIOGRAPHICAL
ACCOUNTS OF THE PRINCIPAL
CONTRIBUTORS

*BASED ON RECORDS COMPILED BY
THE LATE JAMES BRITTEN*

*WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
SPENCER SAVAGE*

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LONDON

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

ISSUED: 7th April 1958

PRINTED BY
BALDING & MANSELL
LONDON AND WISBECH

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PREFACE

THE CLASSIC HERBARIUM accumulated by Sir Hans Sloane and now preserved in the Department of Botany at the British Museum (Natural History) is probably the most extensive single series of botanical collections made in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries; yet the great importance of its contents in the study of botanical history and taxonomy has not been generally appreciated. This, no doubt, is largely due to the lack of any publication giving a full account of the collections contained in the Sloane Herbarium. Sloane himself appears to have possessed a catalogue of his collections which cannot now be traced, and in addition he made a partial index to the plants in his herbarium in the form of marginal annotations written in his own copy of Ray's *Historia Plantarum*; but for many years the main commentary on the collections and collectors represented in the Sloane Herbarium has been a set of paper slips on which the late Mr James Britten (who was for thirty-eight years an Assistant in the Department of Botany) recorded the results of his researches into its history. Other members of the staff — notably the late Dr William Carruthers, F.R.S., who was Keeper of Botany from 1871 until 1895 — contributed to the manuscript history, and some of the resulting information was embodied in *The History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*, vol. 1, published in 1904. Although Britten's account was unfinished at his death in 1924, it has remained an indispensable source of reference, frequently consulted by botanists examining the Sloane Herbarium and others interested in the history of botany.

On the commemoration in 1953 of the bicentenary of Sloane's death and the acquisition of his collections by the nation, and as the result of a happy inspiration by my predecessor, Dr George Taylor, the Trustees of the British Museum decided that Britten's work, though incomplete, should be prepared for publication and so made available to botanists everywhere. The first requirement to this end was a careful revision and arrangement of the existing manuscripts, and by a fortunate circumstance Mr Spencer Savage, lately Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Linnean Society of London, was available to undertake this work in which his exceptional knowledge of the history of botany, particularly in the period when Sloane and Linnaeus were contemporaries, and his familiarity with the handwritings of botanists of the time, were invaluable. In addition to this part of the work, Mr Savage selected the Facsimiles of Handwritings and wrote the informative Introduction which follows this Preface.

Revision of Britten's manuscript, however, made it apparent that, despite the immensity of his historical research, his account of the Sloane Herbarium was in other ways less complete than had been supposed, and that a page-by-page examination of the 265 volumes would be required before publication could be proceeded with. This time-consuming task fell to my own lot. It has involved research outside as well as inside the British Museums at South Kensington and Bloomsbury, and has resulted in very many additions and modifications to the original text, quite apart from the necessary modernization of botanical and other names mentioned therein. Thus, although the original wording has been retained as far as possible, the final responsibility for the statements made must be mine.

This book is not a catalogue of the specimens in the Sloane Herbarium but a guide to its contents with historical information about the contributors. In fact the contents vary greatly in importance, some of the volumes being of minor interest whereas others contain classic collections like that of

Sloane himself from Jamaica. Apart from historical considerations, the chief value of the Sloane Herbarium to working botanists lies in the type-specimens it contains, especially of Linnaean species; for though Linnaeus himself did not describe any actual specimens in the Herbarium he based many species on published figures and descriptions of plants preserved in it. Much research remains to be done before a complete list of types in the Sloane Herbarium can be drawn up: for the present it must suffice to indicate that they are chiefly to be found in the collections of Sloane (Jamaica), Catesby (Carolina and Bahamas), Kaempfer (Japan), Petiver and Plukenet, accounts of which are given in Part 2 of this book.

It is hoped that this publication will stimulate interest in the material preserved in the Sloane Herbarium, and lead to further critical examination by botanists who are now made more aware of its contents.

J. E. DANDY,
Keeper of Botany.

British Museum (Natural History),
1st January 1958.

INTRODUCTION

BY SPENCER SAVAGE

JAMES BRITTEN, F.L.S., the originator of this work, was born in Chelsea on 3rd May 1846, and died suddenly in London on 8th October 1924. He joined the British Museum staff in 1871, and retired in 1909. The historical side of botany attracted him early, and in 1878–1886 he published, jointly with Robert Holland, *A Dictionary of English Plant-Names*, which has ever since been the standard work on that subject. In addition to his editorship of *The Journal of Botany* from 1880 to 1924, he was responsible, with Professor G. S. Boulger, for the useful *Biographical Index of British and Irish Botanists*, published 1893–1908, a second edition of which was issued by Dr A. B. Rendle in 1931 (which, however, omitted many of the entries referring to the minor botanists of Sloane's period). He was the author of numerous papers, many of purely botanical interest—for he was a good botanist. In 1900–1905 he edited for the British Museum the hitherto unpublished *Illustrations of Australian Plants collected in 1770 during Captain Cook's Voyage round the World*. For his services to the Roman Catholic Church, to which he had been a convert, he was made a K.C.S.G.

Although there is clear evidence of the existence of a Catalogue of the various collections contained in the Sloane Herbarium, that Catalogue (in Sir Hans Sloane's handwriting), missing when James Britten wrote, still remains untraced. In the month of September 1757, four years after the founding of the British Museum, Dr Matthew Maty,¹ the Librarian, wrote an inscription in most *Horti Sicci* of the Herbarium, taking his titles from Sir Hans Sloane's MS. Catalogue. He cited the page-numbers of the Catalogue, and it can be deduced from those given that the Catalogue was not a separate list, but that Sir Hans Sloane used up the blank pages in some other Catalogue (or even entered the *Horti Sicci* in their chronological sequence in some Catalogue). In the absence of this MS. Catalogue, it has been necessary to rely upon Maty's transcriptions of most of the titles. Later in life Sloane wrote the titles in some of the volumes when they were bound. Maty was a careful transcriber, and by following his entries we probably still have the titles which Sloane gave to the volumes. Maty wrote his transcriptions in red ink (in a few instances, in red pencil or black ink), and used black ink or pencil when he added words not in the MS. Catalogue.

In 1756 Maty was Keeper of Printed Books; at which time James Empson was Keeper of the 'Natural History Department', which included all the Antiquities, Coins and Medals. On Empson's death in 1765, Maty was transferred from the Keepership of the Department of Books to the Department of Natural History, his Assistant Keeper being the celebrated Daniel Solander (Edwards, *Lives of the Founders*, 491).

¹ He was born at or near Utrecht in 1718. Educated at Leyden University, he took his degrees of M.A. and Dr of Philosophy in 1740. Coming to England in 1741, he practised as a physician. His predilections were, however, literary, and he published 18 vols of the *Journal Britannique*, edited in London but printed at The Hague. He became a Secretary of the Royal Society, and took his part in editing the *Philosophical Transactions*. (See Edwards, *Lives of the Founders of the British Museum*, 322, 342–344; 1870.)

The form of the present work has been largely determined by the materials left by Carruthers and Britten. By combining and where necessary correcting and augmenting these materials it is hoped that the present volume will be of use to those who have to consult the Herbarium and in making its contents more widely known. No clear account of the Herbarium would be possible by printing only Britten's biographical accounts. However, by prefacing these with an Annotated List of the *Horti Sicci* composing the Herbarium (which has again been taken from the title-pages of the volumes) it has been possible to give a clearer picture not only of the whole Herbarium but of the part played in it by the individual contributors. The annotations following the titles are necessary because many of the titles seem to have been made in a rather casual manner and in many instances fail to give a true account of the contents. The synopses are intended only as sign-posts: the names of contributors can be looked up in the biographical accounts (**Part 2**). It is not claimed that the synopses are complete, for the labelling is sometimes deficient or unintelligible, and the handwritings are not always identifiable.

Most of the *Horti Sicci* have their serial number written on the title-page by Sir Hans Sloane; there are a few exceptions, when they were written by Maty, Amman or some amanuensis. (It is evident that Sir Hans Sloane could refer with ease to his Catalogue, and found it necessary only to write the H.S. number on a title-page.)

Today the Sloane Herbarium comprises 337 numbered *Horti Sicci*: **Horti Sicci 67, 71, 103, 201 and 262** are not present, and **Horti Sicci 78*, 83*, 84*, 85*, 86*, 288*, 309* and 332*** are extra numbers. The difference between these categories brings the total number of *Horti Sicci* to 337. (The *Horti Sicci* not present may not be actually missing, because some of them may have been combined with others even during Sir Hans Sloane's time. There is one instance where it is obvious that two *Horti Sicci* have been combined (see **Part 1: H.S. 293**).

The Sloane Herbarium is a remarkable survival from the past and, apart from the many valuable herbaria it includes, will long remain as a mine for the historian of botany and horticulture in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Not only does it contain valuable botanical type-specimens, but it shows clearly just how the botanists of those centuries dealt with their dried plants.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the vast accumulation of dried plants constituting the Sloane Herbarium was an achievement possible only for a man of means. In many ways Sir Hans Sloane stands in relation to his period as the counterpart of Sir Joseph Banks in the later period. Both were wealthy men of wide interests; neither was a systematist—rather they merit the title of patron and connoisseur; both were Presidents of the Royal Society, and had a great influence on the botanists of their times.

Sir Hans Sloane began to study botany in the period when the herbal was in process of being superseded, although botany was still closely tied to medicine. Gropings towards a rational form of plant classification had begun, even if men still cited Gerard *emaculatus* and Parkinson as the authorities for their plant names; already several attempts at taxonomy had been published, by Morison, Ray and others. The extension of trade with different parts of the world brought about an influx of unknown species of plants, many of which could only be known to Western botanists by being raised from seed in botanic gardens. This horticultural side is very strongly represented in the Sloane Herbarium. The particular aim of the seventeenth-century botanist seems to have been to obtain new plants somewhat in the same way as the ardent stamp-collector obtains new issues of postage stamps. No serious attempt was usually made to determine taxonomically the plants obtained—it sufficed that he had the rarest plants. For this reason it is evident that usually no great care was taken to retain the names of the collectors, the habitats, and other information. In this respect, however, Petiver was an exception, for he did attempt to keep some track of where his specimens came from; but he was an example of the enthusiast who lacked order and tidiness: the picture of the state of his collections when they reached Sir Hans Sloane is not edifying (see **Part 2: PETIVER**).

Many other factors no doubt led to the ambiguities and confusions found in many volumes of the Herbarium. It was often the custom to send dried specimens home loose between quires of paper.

When received, these loose plants would be compared with other specimens still loose, with the result that sometimes the specimens became mixed. Again, the general method adopted in the book herbal was an alphabetical sequence for easy reference. This, however, entailed planning a volume carefully, and, because it was the custom to place more than one specimen on each page, a good deal of delay ensued before the plants were finally pasted down. This may explain why plants of certain collections appear partly in one volume and partly in another. It is obvious also that, for an alphabetical sequence, pasting down could not be started before every specimen had been named. In a letter from Ray to Sloane dated 13th September 1699 (*Ray Corr.* 367), the former apologizes for having got certain collections somewhat mixed up during the time he was naming them. Instructions to the binder appear in notes still retained in certain volumes. This casual trusting to a binder to mount specimens correctly is no doubt responsible for some of the anomalies to be found in the Herbarium.

Whilst it is certain that Sloane and the other botanists of his time knew a good deal about the taxonomy of plants as set out by Morison, Ray and others, not many were equal to the strain of placing their herbaria in taxonomic order. Only a very small proportion of the collections in the Sloane Herbarium are arranged systematically. When Linnaeus came to England in 1736 with a letter of introduction to Sir Hans Sloane from Boerhaave, he was shown the Sloane Herbarium, and praised some of its contents highly. (It is noteworthy that in the same year Sir Hans Sloane made a great effort to bring order into some of Petiver's collections that perhaps had been laid aside years before as hopeless.) There was, however, one aspect of the Sloane Herbarium that failed to meet with Linnaeus's approval. In November or December 1736 he wrote to his old friend and patron, Professor Olaus Celsius the elder: 'Sloane's great collection is in complete disorder.' That he was thinking of the Sloane Herbarium when he wrote thus is evident from his continuing the letter with a list of the plants he had managed to obtain for Clifford. One wonders whether the Sloane Herbarium was in his mind when he wrote the following passage in the preface to *Classes Plantarum*, published in 1738:

A foreign and unknown plant is brought before two botanists, of which one [is] an empiric, ignorant of systems, but the other a systematist. The empiric tries to divine the family from the appearance, he recalls every memory—which of this kind of plant he has seen before. Day and night he turns over his herbaria, he reads over all his books, especially those with plates, ignorant in what place amongst so many thousands of plants or in which author it may be found.¹

By 1736 Sir Hans Sloane had brought together the main bulk of the Herbarium as it is today: Courten's collections had come to him in 1702; he had purchased Merrett's collection in 1696, and Plukenet's in 1710; the Duchess of Beaufort's collection reached him after her death in 1714, Petiver's in 1718 and Buddle's in 1715; Kiggelaer's collection was purchased in 1722. (The later acquisitions included Boerhaave's collection which came to him in 1738; Uvedale's herbarium was acquired after the death of that botanist's widow in 1740; and there were sundry smaller collections.) One wonders what might have happened had Sir Hans Sloane been a younger man and had seen fit to have invited his visitor, Linnaeus, to rearrange the Herbarium. (At a later date, Linnaeus's pupil Solander worked to a limited extent on the Sloane Herbarium, and found many new species.) However, it is perhaps as well that this did not take place, because in the Sloane Herbarium we have today, preserved like an insect in a piece of amber, a wonderful picture of how seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century botanists kept their plants. Here the advantages and the manifold disadvantages of the book *hortus siccus* are plainly evident.

The accumulation of collections of dried plants soon drove Sir Hans Sloane to adopt some

¹ 'Offeratur planta peregrina et incognita duobus Botanicis, quorum alter Empiricus systematum ignarus, alter vero Systematicus. Empiricus ille a facie divinare tentat familiam, omnem memoriam revocat, utrum ejusmodi plantam antea viderit, Herbaria sua pervolvit, omnes libros praesertim icones nocte dieque revolvit, nescius ubinam inter tot millia plantarum, vel in quo Auctore hanc reperturus sit . . .' (Linnaeus, *Classes Plantarum*, Lectori s. Author).

means of finding the plant he wished to consult. This resolved itself into using a large-paper copy of Ray's *Historia Plantarum* as a partial index to the Herbarium. This 'referring' specimens to Ray was begun by Sir Hans Sloane himself, but when Dr Johann Amman¹ became his curator the bulk of this work fell upon the latter. Amman, who must have been a very good botanist, did an immense amount of work on the Sloane Herbarium. So far as can be traced, he was in Sir Hans Sloane's employ from 1730 (perhaps even 1729, for Houstoun's letter mentioning Amman as in Sir Hans Sloane's employ is dated 1730) until 1736, when he left England for Russia to take up a professorship of botany at St Petersburg.²

It is noticeable that after 1736 the amount of this 'referring' to Ray got less. James Empson³, who followed Amman as curator, does not appear to have been a very brilliant botanist. I find only one volume in which he has attempted to 'refer' the specimens to Ray (**H.S. 318**). The last curator, *de facto*, was the surgeon John Hawkins (*fl.* 1739–1795), who lived at Sir Hans Sloane's house during the latter's last years. He collected many specimens which had not been included in the volumes of the Herbarium, and did a certain amount of the work of referring them to Ray's *Historia*. This 'collection' by Hawkins is a good piece of work, and contains specimens labelled in handwritings not found elsewhere in the Sloane Herbarium (see **Part 2: HAWKINS**). From the fact that the sheets in Hawkins's collection are usually limited to one species, it would seem not improbable that in his last years Sloane may have begun an herbarium with separate sheets in folders.

In the special copy of Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, which forms only a partial index to the Sloane Herbarium, species not found in Ray were written in the margins. This index was considered so valuable by Sir Joseph Banks that he had a copy of the annotations made by Sigismund Bacstrom, a Swede in his employ.

There is evidence in the Sloane Herbarium of the lack of a sound method of classifying plants and plant specimens. The number of botanists capable of dealing with plant taxonomy was limited, and those who could have done the necessary work for Sir Hans Sloane were otherwise employed. Ray was perhaps the best systematist in England, and most of our botanists followed his method so far as they were able. Dillenius at Oxford seems to have had only a limited influence on the contributors to the Sloane Herbarium. The English botanists of Sir Hans Sloane's time seem to have kept in fairly close touch with the Continental botanists; and it is surprising how many plants from the French botanists Tournefort, Vaillant and others there are in the Herbarium. Among those devoted to British botany, the outstanding figure as a taxonomist is Adam Buddle. Among the botanists of Sir Hans Sloane's time the Rev. Adam Buddle stands out for his sincere interest in the taxonomy of British plants. His single-minded devotion to British botany, which led him not only to compile a wonderful herbarium arranged in systematic order, but to complete a manuscript ready for publication, did not meet with its due reward. He had hoped to publish his 'Methodus' (in which he had been disinterested enough to adopt part of Tournefort's system), but the approach of his death compelled him to leave it to be dealt with by his friends. When Buddle died in 1715, Ray had been dead ten years. Nevertheless, it was decided not to publish Buddle's 'Methodus'. Nine years later, his new material was included by Dillenius in the third edition of Ray's *Synopsis*.

If a comparison is made between the Sloane Herbarium and the Linnaean Herbarium, the difference can at once be seen. Compared with Linnaeus's orderly accumulation of specimens, the Sloane Herbarium is, as Linnaeus recorded when in England in 1736, 'in complete disorder'. Never-

1 Born at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, in 1707, he died in 1741, aged only thirty-four.

2 Whether he was still in London when Linnaeus visited Sir Hans Sloane is not known. Linnaeus apparently wrote first to Amman, but his address in St Petersburg may have been given to him when in London.

3 James Empson, who later became the first Keeper of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, 'had been the valued servant and friend of Sir Hans Sloane . . . He had served him as Keeper of the Museum at Chelsea for many years' (Edwards, *Lives of the Founders*, 322). In the title of the 1767 edition of Petiver's *Opera* it is stated: 'The Additions Corrected by the late Mr James Empson'.

theless, much of the material it contains is priceless—for example, the Chinese specimens from Cuninghame, the Japanese specimens of Kaempfer, the Philippine specimens from Kamel, the Indian plants from Samuel Browne and Edward Bulkley, and many specimens from the American Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope and other countries.

The older botany is also well represented in Sir Hans Sloane's collections. There are several volumes whose origin is problematical, but which perhaps belong to the first half of the seventeenth century. There is one volume, which seems to have escaped Britten's attention, **H.S. 251**, which undoubtedly belongs to the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. It bears on the title-page an inscription by a Peter Gerard, who has also written the original inscriptions on the sheets.

The handwritings in so miscellaneous a collection as the Sloane Herbarium make it necessary to have at hand many examples of handwritings for comparison. It is unfortunate that the division of the Sloane Collections between the Bloomsbury and South Kensington Museums has resulted in the MSS. relating to the Herbarium—Sloane's correspondence, etc.—remaining at Bloomsbury. This unhappy separation is largely responsible for no-one's producing an adequately full historical study of the Sloane Herbarium. Whilst the highest praise must be accorded to James Britten for his prolonged studies, it is obvious that much more is needed before a complete history can be achieved. For one thing, only an intensive study of the Sloane MSS. can settle the question of the provenance of certain specimens.

It has been necessary to correct some of Britten's attributions of the handwritings on labels; and advisable to include here a series of reproductions of examples of the handwritings of the principal contributors, as a help to future investigators. (It is as well to state that some examples of handwritings are not immediately obvious, as writers tend to write smaller on labels than in a letter—nevertheless, it will be found that the basic forms remain the same.) The reproductions used here are of the same size as the originals.

Wrong attributions of handwritings are to be found even among inscriptions on the old labels—for example, Petiver at times confused the handwritings of Micheli and Tozzi. A more serious confusion was made by Britten when he attributed the early handwriting of Richard Richardson to Philip Miller. The series of Richardson's specimens in **H.S. 79, 80, 240**, and scattered through **H.S. 1–7, 60 and 82, 325, 331, 332**, sent to Sir Hans Sloane when Philip Miller was still a schoolboy, are obviously in Richardson's early handwriting when he was staying in Leyden with Hermann.¹ (The reason for the change in slope of Richardson's handwriting is problematical. It may have been due to developing astigmatism, or even to a gouty hand.) How far this erroneous attribution may have misled botanists consulting the Sloane Herbarium cannot be said; for although Philip Miller spent some time in Holland it was not until between 1723 and 1730.

In dealing with these old herbarium specimens the correct attribution of handwritings is of great importance. During any particular period there are always to be found writers whose handwritings are very alike (those of Ray and Dale, for example), and it requires a considerable amount of careful scrutiny to see just how one handwriting differs from another. For this reason it has not been possible to draw up full synopses of the contents of Hawkins's collection (**H.S. 325 to 332**). In this collection are many labels which have escaped being rewritten before incorporation in the volumes; and whilst many of the handwritings are readily identifiable, many are not.

The contributors to the Sloane Herbarium include those who, as collectors or as owners of collections, are responsible directly or indirectly for the specimens. They include men like Courten and Petiver who accumulated large collections; the botanists, like Plukenet, Buddle, Doody and Miller; the gardeners, like the Duchess of Beaufort; the surgeons on ships and those stationed in foreign parts, such as William Sherard, Samuel Browne, Edward Bulkley, James Cuninghame and others. There are also the many contributors of small collections.

¹ The specimens were collected before or early in 1689 (see **Part 2: RICHARDSON**). Philip Miller was born in 1691.

During Sir Hans Sloane's time the conditions under which plants were collected abroad are scarcely comparable to those of modern times. Long periods elapsed between the collection of specimens, often at great hazard, and their arrival in England. Ships were often wrecked; corsairs and privateers still preyed upon shipping. Many of the collectors themselves became martyrs through their enthusiasm for discovering new plants: Banister fell to death whilst collecting, John Lawson suffered a terrible death at the hands of North American Indians, James Cuninghame was for a time a prisoner, wounded and in chains; and John James was a slave in Barbary for nearly twenty years.

There is but little doubt that much good collecting was due to James Petiver, whose enthusiasm for new material caused him to explore every avenue of supply. He made it his business to get and keep in touch with ships' surgeons and others going to foreign parts. His avidity for new plants recalls that of Linnaeus.

The enthusiastic amateur botanist is well represented by Gedeon Bonnivert, who during his active service in the English Army (he became a Lieutenant, risen from the ranks) used his spare time in collecting plants.

The horticultural side of the Sloane Herbarium is well in evidence. The fine collections made by the Duchess of Beaufort and others witness how great a part horticulture played in the work of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century botanists. Amongst items of special horticultural interest a few deserve mention here. In H.S. 64 is a record of tulip-growing from 1658 to 1666, with some of the actual vellum name-labels which had been attached to the living plants. In H.S. 99, f. 195, is a new variety of *Chrysanthemum*; in H.S. 94, f. 130, is a specimen of *Gardenia jasminoides* Ellis collected by Cuninghame; in Uvedale's herbarium are the first Sweet-pea plants grown in England; and in Boerhaave's and Uvedale's collections are specimens of *Crocus* referred to in Maw's *Monograph*. In H.S. 310, f. 176, is 'a New Lupine at Chelsey fl. carneo'; the label in Uvedale's handwriting.

The economic side of botany also appears in the Sloane Herbarium; and many labels have details of the plant uses. In H.S. 8, f. 93, and H.S. 176, f. 74, are specimens of Arabian Coffee.

I have found only one instance when in later times a part of a specimen has been transferred from the Sloane Herbarium. In H.S. 163, f. 44, is a note, dated 7th February 1855, by J. J. Bennett that part of a specimen has been removed to the Banksian Herbarium.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the word 'gathered' in the titles of the *Horti Sicci* of the Sloane Herbarium must be interpreted in a broad sense: sometimes 'obtained' is really meant.

SLOANE AND HIS HERBARIUM

BY THE LATE JAMES BRITTEN

IT IS STRANGE that no adequate biography of Sir Hans Sloane should have been published¹, seeing that he, more than any other, may be regarded as the founder of the British Museum. Sir James Edward Smith², indeed, says that 'the nation is entirely obliged to' him for the establishment of the Museum; but Edwards³ denies his claim 'to be regarded, individually or very specially, as the Founder'. But the claim, on Edwards's own showing, may certainly be maintained. He regards William Courten as the founder; but Courten's collections had been bequeathed to Sloane and at the time of Sloane's death had for fifty years been incorporated with his Museum. It was therefore, as Edwards admits, Sloane's Will and Testament which 'gave an opportunity for the foundation', and it does not seem unreasonable to regard Sloane as—to quote Smith's phrase—'immortalized as the principal founder of the British Museum'.

Abundant material for such a biography is afforded by his own correspondence (Sl. MSS. 4036–4069)—Ray's letters to him are printed in *The Correspondence of John Ray* (Ray Society, 1848)—by the introduction to the two volumes of his *Natural History* of Jamaica, and by scattered references in contemporary publications; but the account of his life in *D.N.B.* **52**, 379–380 (1897), is very inadequate, and does not even refer to the interesting sketch—in some respects the best that has appeared—contributed by Smith to Rees's *Cyclopaedia* in 1816.

It is not, however, proposed on the present occasion to attempt any appreciation of Sloane's work in general, other than that part of it which relates to his botanical pursuits. He was born at Killyleagh, Co. Down, on 16th April 1660, but nothing seems known of his early life until his arrival in London in his eighteenth year. At the age of nineteen he took up the study of medicine and made the acquaintance of Tancred Robinson, who introduced him to Ray. How early Sloane began to collect plants cannot be ascertained⁴, but by his twenty-first year he had formed a herbarium and had contemplated publishing. This we learn from a letter written to him by Ray on 8th June 1681⁵, in which Ray expresses regret that he had not leisure and opportunity when in London 'curiously to view your rare collection of plants', and urges him to 'persist in your resolution of making your discoveries and observations public'. The volume of plants collected near London 'about the year 1682' (H.S. 9) probably, in its first state, belonged to Sloane's original herbarium, as it existed

1 This has now been remedied by the publication (1953) of the biography by Dr G. R. (now Sir Gavin) de Beer, entitled *Sir Hans Sloane and the British Museum* (published for the Trustees of the British Museum by the Oxford University Press).

2 *Rees's Cyclop.* **33**, sub v. Sloane.

3 *Lives of the Founders*, 9.

4 This and what follows with regard to the relations between Sloane and Ray are epitomized from *Ray Corr.*, in which their letters in the Sloane MSS. are printed.

5 Dr C. E. Raven, *John Ray Naturalist*, 209 (1942), has now pointed out that, from internal evidence, this letter should almost certainly be dated 1691; and that the correspondence between Sloane and Ray did not begin until 1684.

prior to 1683, in which year he went to Paris in company with Tancred Robinson, and with him attended the botanical lectures of Tournefort. He then proceeded to Montpellier, and later took his medical degree at the town of Orange. He collected plants (probably those in **H.S. 10**) and afterwards travelled through Languedoc for this purpose, returning to London in 1684 and placing his specimens at Ray's disposal. The relations between the two, as the correspondence shows, became very intimate and remained so until Ray's death in 1705. Ray consulted Sloane as to his various ailments and frequently acknowledges with profuse gratitude 'a rich present' of sugar—in those days a somewhat valuable commodity.

During Sloane's residence in London before his voyage to Jamaica he sent Ray plants collected on various 'simpling journeys' to Sheppey and Gravesend, undertaken in company with Doody and Watts, the curator of the Chelsea Garden. Sloane's interest in British botany was evidently considerable; Ray (20th October 1696; *Ray Corr.* 307) thanks him for 'many useful observations concerning our domestic plants' which he regrets were not received in time for insertion in the second edition of the *Synopsis*.

On Sloane's return from Jamaica in 1689, his correspondence with Ray was immediately renewed; and he began to collect about London (**H.S. 11**). His plants and observations were freely sent to Ray for comparison, and the latter gratefully acknowledges the help which he received—'the collections I may make out of your work will be the best part of my Supplement'—and pays a high tribute (*Ray Corr.* 287–288) to Sloane's industry. A perusal of the correspondence tends to show that Sloane possessed a greater knowledge of botany than might be assumed from Smith's qualified estimate; Ray (l.c.) at any rate expresses a high opinion of him as having 'done botanists great service, by illustrating and clearing up many obscurities in authors, and contracting and reducing to one many plants distracted into many species by the unskilfulness of some, and misapprehension of others, even the best writers, who, having not seen the plants themselves . . . often multiply species beyond what there are in nature; or else, for fear of unnecessary multiplication, contract two or three into one'. The reference is here to Plukenet, with whom Sloane was constantly in antagonism on botanical matters. In these disputes, Sloane usually had the support of Ray, whose opinion of Plukenet and of his work was unfavourable (see **Part 2: PLUKENET**). His high appreciation of the *Natural History* is given in letters printed on pp. 340, 341 of *Ray Corr.*, which also contains (pp. 465–468) a 'Preface' to, or short account of, the *Catalogus*, drawn up at Sloane's request.

Sloane's voyage to Jamaica, in company with the Governor, the Duke of Albemarle, was undertaken towards the end of 1687, and the important collections which he brought back from that island on his return in 1689 form the foundation of his Herbarium as he ultimately arranged it, and established his botanical reputation. From this time his botanical work was centred in the production of his *Catalogus Plantarum quae in Insula Jamaica Sponte proveniunt . . .* (1696)—the foundation of our knowledge of the botany of that island, characterized by Linnaeus as 'Digna Flora', with the remark 'Utinam plures prodirent peregrini orbis' (*Bibl. Bot.* ed. alt. 140)—and of the *Natural History* of Jamaica (1707, 1725); and in the incorporation of various collections, obtained by purchase or gift, in his Herbarium. This Herbarium formed part of his Museum and was purchased at his death by the Nation with the rest of its contents. With these it remained until 1835, when it was transferred to the Department of Botany, then styled the Banksian Department, which had been established for the reception of the herbarium of Sir Joseph Banks in 1827.

The Herbarium Sloaneum, known and quoted as Herb. Sloan. or H.S.—though these initials are used here for each of the 337 individual *Horti Sicci* in the Herbarium—is contained in 265 volumes mostly in large folio, varying greatly in thickness and sometimes irregularly paged. The making up of the volumes was undertaken by various hands, which accounts for certain irregularities and misplacements of folios, only the more important of which are noticed in these pages. Some memoranda in connexion with Samuel Browne's books of Indian plants show that these, and doubtless other volumes of Sloane's and Petiver's collections, were 'pasted and sticht' by Henry Hunt at

Gresham College. The specimens are mostly pasted on the right-hand pages, and there is usually more than one on each page. The first page of each H.S. usually contains information of a general nature as to its contents, either in Sloane's hand or in that of Matthew Maty, the first Keeper of Printed Books (1753), afterwards Principal Librarian, at the British Museum, who (in most cases) has written in red ink the date at which the H.S. was received¹, with his initials and date, e.g. 'M.M. 17¹⁰/₉57', and a reference to 'Catalogue', followed by the number of the page at which the H.S. was entered. The title, when not in Sloane's hand, is evidently transcribed from this Catalogue, and the wording of Maty's entry shows that the original must have been in Sloane's writing — e.g. **H.S. 9**: 'Plants gathered in the fields and gardens about London about the year 1682 for my own (*Sir Hans Sloane's*) and Mr Courten's collections': here the words italicized are in black ink, the title being, as usual with Maty's transcriptions, in red. Other entries relate to the contents of the volumes, and could not have been supplied by Maty, who had no acquaintance with plants, as is shown by the occasional misplacement of titles — e.g. in **H.S. 83**. Unfortunately this Catalogue (which must have been of considerable extent² as there are references to pages up to 3,502, and probably included the whole Sloane collection) cannot now be traced.

The principal collections included in the Sloane Herbarium, in addition to those made by Sloane himself, are the following; for information concerning them reference must be made to the Annotated List in **Part 1**, and to the accounts given under the names of the contributors in **Part 2**.

Bartram, **H.S. 332***, **334**.

Duchess of Beaufort (Badminton Garden, etc.), **H.S. 66, 131–142, 235**.

Boerhaave, **H.S. 319–322**.

Buddle (British plants, etc.), **H.S. 114–130**.

Catesby, **H.S. 212, 232**.

Courten, **H.S. 9, 16, 55–59, 60 and 82, 61**.

Kaempfer, **H.S. 211, 213**.

Kiggelaer, **H.S. 214–227**.

Philip Miller (Chelsea Garden, etc.), **H.S. 228–230, 244, 294–296, 317, 323, 324**.

Petiver, **H.S. 147–204, 247–250, 252–260, 263–287, 288*–290, 325–332**.

Plukenet, **H.S. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87–105**.

Uvedale, **H.S. 302–315, 333**.

Plants from these collectors are found also in other *Horti Sicci*, but the above-named are those of which they form the chief contents. Merrett's collections (**H.S. 14, 15, 19, 29, 30, 33, 34**) were probably acquired by Sloane by purchase: **H.S. 29** is specified in the title as having been bought from Merrett's son.

Besides his herbarium, Sloane had a large collection of 'Vegetables and Vegetable Substances', extending to 12,523 numbers, of which the original register, now bound in four volumes, arranged in the order of their acquisition, is in the Department of Botany, as well as the specimens, preserved in little boxes, to which it relates. In this are incorporated the collections of seeds and fruits of Petiver and Plukenet, and also those of Nehemiah Grew, which were bought by Sloane. Like the Herbarium, in connexion with which some of them are mentioned, the collection represents a large number of contributors and extends from 1701 to the end of Sloane's life — the date of the last item is 1749. Some of the specimens were purchased for sums entered in the margin. The objects are not confined to vegetables and some rank rather as curiosities than as scientific objects — e.g. '32. A piece of the coffin of Humphry Duke of Gloucester'; '36. A flint found in the middle of an oak at Deptford, the oak being of 20 inches diameter. I bought it of Mr Conyer's executrix for 5 sh. and gave it Mr Courten', with whose collections it doubtless returned to Sloane. Some of the notes are of interest —

1 This should be 'registered', the dates entered by Maty being those on which, as Librarian, he received them as part of the Sloane Collections.

2 This supposition can no longer be held good. See Introduction (p. 9).

e.g. that (not numbered) facing n. 448: 'Bread nuts from Brasile. This year 1713 I had some given me [by one] who had them from Milford haven where they were in plenty and eat by a ships crew coming from Brasile in scarcity of other food for bread. they eat like a walnutt and were putt on board for fear of want.' Another example may be transcribed: '5037. Havila de Panama of which they eat in the Southseas to preserve themselves from poyson. Tis bitter. Capt. Dampier who gave it me told me that he had eat it as a preservative agt poyson in the Indies taking a bitt every morning. No ships they took wherein was not some of these.' This is mentioned in *Nat. Hist. Jam.* 2, 372, as having been 'taken on Board of a Spanish Ship'. Other notes deal with the native uses of plants and with the forms of species cultivated either for use or ornament; thus Nos 5044–5053 are on various Chinese beans, with native names, notes as to serving, etc.; 5061–5066 are on Cockscomb forms of *Celosia argentea* L. Many of these seeds were sent by Sloane, with translations of the French notes, to the Duchess of Beaufort, who raised plants from them in her gardens, specimens of which are in her collection. Thus of one of the Cockscombs, 'Kiquan, cretes de cocq' (No 5064), on which Sloane notes 'Amaranthes grandes de couleur rouge et pourpre, On les seme a l'equinoxe du printemps', a leaf from a specimen, raised in 1714, is in the Duchess's herbarium (H.S. 131, f. 18); other species, similarly raised, are on ff. 17–19. Some of the Chinese seeds were brought 'by Mr Douglass who gave them to Mr Annesley from whom I had them' (No 5038). The fruits and seeds of the collection are placed together in a series of drawers in the Department of Botany.

Among the most interesting objects in this collection were the seeds of the North American *Nelumbo lutea* (Willd.) Pers. (No 8517), which were germinated by Robert Brown in 1848, having been sent to Sloane about 1727. This is a remarkable instance of seeds' having germinated at a considerable period since they were collected. Other specimens of *Nelumbo* which, like the preceding, were in the Department of Botany, were germinated by Brown between 1843 and 1855; these may have represented the same No or possibly No 8110, acquired by Sloane from Petiver, and hence collected before 1718, the date of Petiver's death. No 8517 is no longer represented in the collection, but specimens of No 8110 still remain.

The importance of the Herbarium was fully recognized by Sloane's contemporaries. Thus Linnaeus, speaking of his Museum, adds: 'Glorior me in tanto museo vidisse Herbaria Sloanei, Plukenetii, Petiveri, Camellii, aliorumque celeberrimorum quondam Botanicorum' (*Hort. Cliff.* 210). Ray writes of him as 'Botanices apprimè gnarus, qui et multas rariores plantas à se collectas, et curiosè observatas quas mihi non antea videre contigerat, suásque de iis Observationes benevole communicavit, et plurima etiam rariorum semina impertivit, quo stirpes inde enatas observare et describere possem' (*Ray Hist.* 1, Praef.); and later (op. cit. 3, Praef.) thanks Sloane for having placed at his disposal the MS. descriptions of his Jamaica plants and the collections of Vernon and Krieg. The number of specimens has recently been estimated as being in the neighbourhood of 120,000. Many are indicated in the margins of a copy of Ray's *Historia Plantarum* in the Department of Botany, which thus forms an index to the collections, so far as the specimens have been 'referred to Ray'; the references to the Herbarium begun by Sloane were carried on by subsequent annotators, who also added in MS. the names of other plants discovered and added to the collection after the completion of the printed book. In a second copy of the *Historia* the references are copied by Sigismund Bacstrom, who was employed by Banks in connexion with his collections.

In recent years the careful study of early types has led to the more frequent consultation of the Sloane Herbarium, as it is only by such consultation that the plants figured and described not only in his own *Natural History* of Jamaica but in Plukenet's and Petiver's works can be determined. Many of these figures and descriptions were quoted by Linnaeus in establishing his species, which were not infrequently based upon them. It has been thought that some account of those early travellers by whose industry Sloane was able to bring together his vast collection, and an indication of the localities visited by them, would form an interesting introduction to the study of the plants. It is felt, however, that the result of any attempt to identify the species throughout the Herbarium

would not compensate for the expenditure of time and labour which such an attempt would involve. Many of the volumes are devoted to collections of garden plants which are of little or no botanical interest; in others a few noteworthy specimens are scattered among many which have no special claim to consideration. On the other hand, some of the more interesting collections could only be adequately named by those who have made a special study of the flora to which they belong: the very interesting early collections of Chinese plants made by James Cuninghame may be cited as an example of these. The aim of the present work is therefore to show what the Sloane Herbarium contains and to indicate the more interesting features of the collections of which it is composed. The biographical information as to the contributors to the Herbarium is mainly such as relates to their collections; incidentally, however, other details are given with regard to those of whom very little is known, as well as unpublished or not easily accessible information regarding the more prominent collectors, for whom reference is made to the more important printed sources of information. Much of this is derived from the Sloane Correspondence in the British Museum, which, if more exhaustively examined than has been possible for the purposes of this volume, would probably throw further light on some of the persons mentioned: it is thought, however, that the most important particulars have been incorporated in this book. The *Index to the Sloane Manuscripts in the British Museum* by Dr E. J. L. Scott (British Museum, 1904) is an invaluable and on the whole accurate guide, although, as was almost inevitable, occasionally requiring correction in details; in it the Correspondence is included.

LIST OF SOME OF THE ABBREVIATIONS
USED IN THIS WORK
AND IN THE SLOANE HERBARIUM

- Addit. MS. A MS. in the large section of the British Museum Collection known as the Additional MSS.
- Alm.* L. Plukenet, *Almagestum Botanicum*. (1696.)
- Amalth.* L. Plukenet, *Amalthium Botanicum*. (1705.)
- Collectanea.* J. Petiver, *Petiveriana . . . seu Naturae Collectanea*. (1716–1717.)
- Corr. Linn.* J. E. Smith, *A Selection of the Correspondence of Linnaeus, and other Naturalists*. 2 vols. (1821.)
- Dill. Herb.* G. Claridge Druce, *The Dillenian Herbaria*. Edited by S. H. Vines. (1907.)
- D.N.B.* *Dictionary of National Biography*. (1885–.)
- Fl. Middlesex.* H. Trimen and W. T. T. Dyer, *Flora of Middlesex*. (1869.)
- Gaz.* J. Petiver, *Gazophylacii Naturae et Artis . . .* 2 vols. (1702–.)
- Gen. View.* R. Pulteney, *A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus*. (1781.) Ed. 2, by W. G. Maton. (1805.)
- H.S.** *Hortus Siccus*.
- Herb. Brit.* J. Petiver, *Herbarij Britannici . . .* (1713–1715.)
- Herb. Sloane.* The Sloane Herbarium.
- Hist. Nost.* J. Scheuchzer, *Agrostographia sive Graminum, Juncorum . . . Historia*. (1719.)
- m.* (manu). In the handwriting of.
- Mant.* L. Plukenet, *Almagesti Botanici Mantissa*. (1700.)
- Mem. Bartram.* W. Darlington, *Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall*. (1849.)
- Merr. Pin.* C. Merrett, *Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum*. (1666.)
- Mus. Pet.* J. Petiver, *Musei Petiveriani . . .* (1695–1703.)
- Nat. Hist. Jam.* See *Sloane Jam.*
- Nich. Illustr.* J. Nichols, *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*. 8 vols. (1817–1858.)
- P.B.P.** P. Hermann, *Paradisi Batavi Prodromus*. (1689.)
- Phil. Trans.* *Philosophical Transactions* [of the Royal Society].
- Phytogr.* L. Plukenet, *Phytographia*. (1691–1692.)
- Pluk. Alm.* See *Alm.*
- Pluk. Mant.* See *Mant.*
- Pluk. Phyt.* See *Phytogr.*
- Ray Corr.* E. Lankester, *The Correspondence of John Ray*. (1848.)
- Ray Corr. 2.* R. W. T. Gunther, *Further Correspondence of John Ray*. (1928.)
- Ray Hist.* John Ray, *Historia Plantarum*. 3 vols. (1686–1704.)
- Ray Syn.* John Ray, *Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*. (1690.) Ed. 2. (1696.) Ed. 3. (1724.)
- Rees's Cyclop.* Abraham Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*. 39 vols. (1802–1820.)
- R.H.** *Ray Hist.* See above.
- R.H.S.** *Ray Hist., Supplementum* [=vol. 3].
- R.H.S.D.** *Ray Hist., Supplementum, Dendrologia*.
- Rich. Corr.* *Extracts from the literary and scientific Correspondence of Richard Richardson . . .* (1835.)
- R.S.** See **R.H.S.**
- scr(ipt). ignot. An unknown writer.
- S.H.S.** Sir Hans Sloane.
- Sketches.* R. Pulteney, *Historical and biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England*. 2 vols. (1790.)
- Sl. Index.* E. J. L. Scott, *Index to the Sloane Manuscripts in the British Museum*. (1904.)
- Sloane Jam.* Hans Sloane, *A Voyage To the Islands Madera, Barbados . . . and Jamaica, with the Natural History of the last of those Islands*. 2 vols. (1707, 1725.)
- Sl. MS(S).** Sloane Manuscript(s).
- V.D.M.** Verbi Dei Minister.

LIST OF PLATES



- SIR HANS SLOANE, BART *frontispiece*
*From a medallion executed in 1744 by the Swiss
medallist Jaques Antoine Dassier (1715–1759)
while occupying the post of Assistant-Engraver
at the Royal Mint*
1. TYPE-SPECIMEN OF *SLOANEA*
EMARGINATA L. *facing p. 112*
2. TYPE-SPECIMEN OF *SACCOLOMA*
SLOANEI (Jenm.) C. Chr. *facing p. 205*

Il n'est pas inutile de constater que les expressions de *Hortus hiemalis*, *Hortus siccus* par lesquels on désigna au XVII^e siècle ce que nous appelons aujourd'hui un herbier, apparaissent pour la première fois dans un ouvrage publié en 1606 à Padoue par Adrien Spigel sous le titre de "*Isagoge in rem herbariam*". Voici ce que dit cet auteur: "Comme toutes les plantes sont mortes en hiver, il ne reste alors d'autre ressource que de botaniser dans les jardins d'hiver (*horti hiemales*), c'est-à-dire dans les livres composés d'un assemblage de plantes sèches collées sur des feuilles de papier." L'expression de *hortus hiemalis* fut peu employée et ne tarda pas à être remplacée par celle de *hortus siccus*, et quelquefois par celle d'*Herbarium*, dont Tournefort, en 1700, a donné la définition suivante: "*Herbarium sive hortum siccum appellant collectionem plantarum exsiccatarum quae in codicibus vel capsis asservantur, ut quavis anni tempestate inspicere possint.*" *Institutiones rei herbariae* I, 671. [SAINT-LAGER, *Histoire des Herbiers*, 19 (Paris, 1885).]

PART 1
AN ANNOTATED LIST
OF THE *HORTI SICCI*
COMPOSING
THE SLOANE HERBARIUM

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE *HORTI SICCI*
COMPOSING THE SLOANE HERBARIUM

[The titles are those written in the volumes by Dr M. Maty in 1757, when he transcribed them from the missing Catalogue, unless otherwise stated. Maty's own additions to the titles, and some corrections and expansions, are placed in square brackets.]

H.S. 1 to 8. [*No title-pages. On covers: Plants gathered by Sir Hans Sloane in Jamaica, etc.*] [168, 125, 129, 128, 113, 110, 115, 151 ff.]

Scattered through H.S. 1-7 are plants from HOUSTOUN (Jamaica), HARLOW (Jamaica and Madeira, sent by W. SHERARD) and RICHARDSON (Holland), these last forming part of the set in H.S. 79, etc. At the beginning of H.S. 8 is a rough list in Sloane's hand of HANDISYD's plants which are contained in the volume; a few others are in H.S. 1. Specimens from REED (Barbados) are in H.S. 3, f. 129; 5, f. 76; 8, ff. 129, 138, 138 v. There are also odd specimens from HAMILTON (Barbados), H.S. 3, f. 48 v.; MILLAR (Cartagena), H.S. 5, f. 48a v.; and CLIVE (Arabia), H.S. 8, f. 93. Solander has determined specimens throughout H.S. 1 and 2. (See Part 2: SLOANE.)

H.S. 9 and 18. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 9. Plants gathered in the fields and gardens about London about the year 1682 for my own [(Sir Hans Sloane's)] and Mr Courten's collections. Several plants want to be named, and several leaves empty. [125 ff.] (See Part 2: SLOANE.)

H.S. 18. A book of plants gathered in Germany with Taber[nae]montan[us's] names not enter'd in Mr Ray — to be cut out, and added to H.S. 9 which is now done. [20 ff.] (See Part 2: SLOANE.)

H.S. 10. Plants rare gathered by me H.S. in the fields and gardens about Montpeliers, Paris, and in several parts of France, about the year 1683. N.B. Many not named, chiefly for want of leisure. [109 ff.] (See Part 2: SLOANE.) [Sir Hans Sloane's collection.]

H.S. 11. Plants, Mosses, etc. gathered about London, 1689, etc.— Some rare plants from the East Indies, SAM. BROWN etc. from Mr PETIVER; most omitted to be named. [128 ff.] [Sir Hans Sloane's collection.]

On ff. 18-22 are seven North American plants from COTTON MATHER. Specimens from BULKLEY are on ff. 14, 15, 30, 32, 34, 67, 70; and one from CUNINGHAME on f. 10 *bis*. (See Part 2: SLOANE.)

H.S. 12. Plants gathered at Dr UVEDALE's, Hampton Court, by me H.S. etc. The first and last part omitted to be named for want of time. [154 ff.] [Sir Hans Sloane's collection.]

Specimens from Uvedale's garden and Hampton Court Garden cannot be distinguished. The unnamed plants are on ff. 1-26 (apart from four labels) and 132-154. (See Part 2: SLOANE.)

H.S. 13. Plants gathered at Paris by MOSES CHARAS, sold to me by his son. Ferns, grasses, given me by Dr SHERARD. Plants given Mr COURTEN by Dr TOURNEFORT. [134 ff.]

[*Contents:*] CHARAS, ff. 1–95. W. SHERARD, ff. 96–110. TOURNEFORT, ff. 111–134.

H.S. 14. Plants gathered in the fields and gardens in England, and received from beyond Sea, and the No[rth] of England by Dr MERRET not named nor refer'd to in Mr Ray's History. [211 ff.]

[Merrett's collection.]

Few are named. Three specimens with DODSWORTH's labels are on ff. 25, 44, 187.

H.S. 15. Plants gathered, and communicated to him [(Dr MERRET)] by Mr BALAAM. Many very fine from the North parts of America; Many not named nor refer'd to. [156 ff.]

[Merrett's collection.]

Balam's plants are not distinguishable. There are two labels by DODSWORTH, with English localities, on f. 42.

H.S. 16. Plants given me [(S.H.S.)] by MR COURTEN and Dr PRESTON. Some gathered at Cadiz by Mr JONES. Carolina plants found in Mr Courten's collections and others. The first named and refer'd to; Mr Jones's not named nor refer'd to. Many fine Specimens not refer'd to very well preserved. [115 ff.]

[*Sir Hans Sloane's headings in this volume:*]

Plants gathered in France by Dr PRESTON and given to Mr Courten^{*} by him, f. 1.

Plants gathered at Cadiz by Mr [JEZREEL] JONES and sent me from thence by him, f. 17.

Plants brought from France and given me by Dr PRESTON, f. 51.

West India plants from Carolina found in Mr COURTEN's collections, f. 72. (On f. 82 is a specimen from TOURNEFORT.

On f. 99 is a label by Courten: 'Plants found near C'sauton [Carshalton] in Surrey'; this applies to the specimens on ff. 99–115.)

H.S. 17. Plants gathered at Cyprus, Rhodes, Coos, etc. by Mr KEILL in the Levant by Dr STUART. *Plantae ex Hispania*. Plants from Dr SHERARD, Dr PRESTON, from Mr BON[IVERT] from Flanders. Duplicate plants from Montpellier. Large collection of very fine plants from the Cape of good hope. [78 ff.]

[*Contents:*] Chusan (CUNINGHAME) from PETIVER, ff. 1, 2. KEILL and STUART, ff. 1, 9–11. Spain (TOURNEFORT), ff. 3–8. W. SHERARD, ff. 12–21. PRESTON, ff. 21–43. BONNIVERT, ff. 44, 45. Duplicates from Montpellier, ff. 46–51, some labelled by COURTEN; two from TOURNEFORT on ff. 47, 48. Cape of Good Hope, ff. 52–78.

H.S. 18. [*Bound with H.S. 9, q.v.*]

H.S. 19. A book chiefly of Water and submarine plants gathered and named by Dr MERRET; some of them refer'd to Mr Ray. [*and in error:*] Plants gathered in the Crocodile Islands Chusan and China by Mr Cunningham [see H.S. 20]. [145 ff.]

[Merrett's collection.]

H.S. 20. Plants gathered in the Crocodile Islands, Chusan, and China by Mr CUNINGHAM. Fine Exotic plants gathered by Dr MA[SS]Y not named nor refer'd to Mr Ray. [114 ff.]

[*Contents:*] CUNINGHAME, ff. 1–107, some with his labels; on f. 25 is a specimen from Kombuis I., Java. MASSEY, ff. 108–114.

H.S. 21, 22 and 23. Plants gathered named and fastened in three books at Paris, brought from thence by Mr SCOTT. The Specimens very well preserved, and some of the[m] rare; for the most part not refer'd to Mr Ray's Herbal. Vols I, II and III. [129, 133 and 126 ff.]

The writer of the labels appears to be an unknown Frenchman. There is an index at the beginning of the third volume (H.S. 23). (See Part 2: UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.)

H.S. 24, 25 and 26. Plants gathered by Mr MORGAN or Mr RUSHOLM at the physick garden at Westminster, named and pasted in three volumes. [*in Vols II and III:*—about the year 1687. Vid. Vol. I. Vols I, II and III. [170, 164 and 141 ff.]

[*Inscription by Maty on title-page of Vol. I (H.S. 24):*] This Garden is mentioned by Lobel in his time to have been famous for the culture of rare plants, and continued a Physick Garden containing many rare plants till the year 1686 or 1687, when about the latter end the gardner began selling his rare plants, and a sort of Ale made of the roots of Meum Athamanticum. During the time of its subsisting a Physick Garden there were cultivated in it the plants brought from Tanger, when in our possession, Canada, our Northern Plantations, which plants may be seen in these three Volumes bought of Mr Rusholm the last Gardner.

Each volume has an index at the beginning.

H.S. 27. A book of dried plants, which belonged to Mr PETT, being supposed to be gathered by Mr Johnson Lawson, or DODSWORTH, containing several very scarce English plants. Some gathered by THOMAS Willison [*recte* WILLISEL]; many of which are not refer'd to Mr Ray. [240 ff.]

Dodsworth was the collector of most of the plants in this volume: labels in his handwriting up to f. 196, after which the plants are almost all unlabelled and may be of another collector. Some of the British plants are localized: ff. 76, 77, 84, 103, 106, 121, 123, 133, 137, 138, 141, 143, 144 (Willisel), 152, 170, 181 and 187.

H.S. 28. A book of dried plants gathered at Padua, by Dr PERIN about the year 1640, in which are contained many rare plants well preserved of Prosper Alpinus, Pona, Clusius, C. B[auh]in etc. some of which are refer'd to Mr Ray. [166 ff.]

H.S. 29. A book of dried plants gathered at Padua by Joh. Machionuss [*recte* MACCHION] a gardner there, which belonged to Dr MERRET, with many Specimens and notes of him; from whose Son I [(Sir Hans Sloane)] bought it. [283 pp.] [Merrett's collection.]

[*Inscription on title-page:*] Johannes Machionuss Giardinarius Antenorei Horti presentem Librum fecit. [This repeats an original inscription by Macchion which has been erased.]

Catalogues and indexes, mostly in Merrett's hand, are at the beginning and end of the volume.

H.S. 30. A book of dried plants gathered at Leyden, by the gardiner there. It belonged to Dr MERRET, but supposed originally to Dr BATES; wherein are contained a great number of plants in Alphabetical order; some few of which are refer'd to Mr Ray's History, and most mentioned by Florentius Schuyf in his Catalogue of the plants of this Garden, two of which are in my [(Sir Hans Sloane's)] Library. Many of the Specimens are well preserved, and shew their several parts distinctly. [373 ff.] [Merrett's collection.]

[*Inscription on title-page:*] There is a Catalogue of all the plants in the Garden at Leyden w[hi]ch belongs to this Herbal. Which is an Index to the Booke, (though not soe perfect as it might bee) yett as good as the Gardiner of Leyden (whoe made this Herbal) was able to furnish mee with all, when I was a young student there. [m. scr. ignot. (?Bates).]

H.S. 31. A book of plants gathered about Aleppo by one ABENDANA or JEAN BIGOT a french Apothecary there, in which are contained many plants ill preserved, but valuable on account of their Arabick names. The Collector of them has mentioned Dodoneus, Mathiolus, Dalechampius, and

Rauwolf, whose books he had. After I had bought very dear this volume, I heard there was a second volume which had been presented to Mylord Ferrars, who upon my earnest desire to see it, sent for it from his Library in the Country, and gave it me. I found it to be a duplicate, and for that reason sent it to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, where I hope it may be of some use. [157 ff.]

RAY has annotated nine of the specimens (see **Part 2: RAY**).

H.S. 32. Plants gathered at Chelsea, at the Island of Bermudas, and at Angola, by several persons; many gathered at Cochinchina, the Kingdom of Ava, Bengale, etc. sent to Mr CHARLES DUBOIS, and by him communicated to Mr PETIVER, and many plants from the East Indies, from Mr JAMES CUNNINGHAM, with his notes upon them. [192 ff.]

RAY has annotated three plants in this volume (see **Part 2: RAY**).

[*Synopsis:*]

Plants gathered at Chelsea, British and exotic (not named and only a very few referred to Ray), ff. 1–67.

Miscellaneous plants, ff. 68–99. These include specimens from BARKLAY (Leghorn), f. 68; J. BOBART, ff. 68, 69, 74; S. BROWNE, ff. 80, 92, 94, 97; CUNINGHAME, ff. 75, 86, 94; DANIEL (Chios), f. 68; DICKINSON (Bermuda), ff. 80–83; DU BOIS, ff. 84, 94; FITZ-ROBERTS, f. 75; HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 93; HORT. FULHAM, f. 73; HORT. UVEDALE, f. 72; KRIEG, ff. 78, 97, 98; LECAAN, ff. 78, 79; LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 70, 74, 75, 78, 99; OLDENLAND, ff. 77, 78; RUYSCH, f. 84; VAILLANT, ff. 71, 76.

Plants from Angola collected by MASON (1696), ff. 99–118.

Plants from the East Indies from CHARLES DU BOIS, collected by BULKLEY and DANIEL DU BOIS, with localities and often with native names but without botanical names or references, ff. 119–154. One from MARY DU BOIS is on f. 131, and one from Chusan (CUNINGHAME) on f. 125.

Ferns from Cochin China collected by CUNINGHAME, some named (by Petiver) and referred to Ray, ff. 155–171.

Grasses and sedges, unlabelled (? from Cochin China collected by CUNINGHAME), ff. 172–179.

Plants from Cochin China collected by CUNINGHAME, with his original labels, ff. 179–192.

H.S. 33 and 34. Plants gathered and put in order by Dr MERRET without any names, and very few references to Mr Ray. The Specimens are very good, with the seeds; and some of them scarce plants, especially from the Northern parts of Britain. Vols I and II. [151 and 142 ff.]

[**Merrett's collection.**]

There are a few British plants labelled and sent by DODSWORTH: **H.S. 33**, ff. 80, 81; **H.S. 34**, ff. 5–7, 90, 91 and after 107. There is an index to groups at the end of Vol. II (**H.S. 34**).

H.S. 35. Book of plants gathered at Montpellier by Dr HUNGERFORD. Ill preserved, scarce refer'd to Mr Ray, tho' containing some few specimens of African and other rare plants, taken notice of by Mr Magnol. [155 ff.]

H.S. 36. Book of dried plants bought at Padua by Dr JOHN MOORE and gathered by the Gardiner who gathered No [**H.S.**] **29** [**G. MACCHION**]*—*whereunto are added several English and garden plants by the Dr some plants very rare are referr'd to Mr Ray's *Historia Plantarum*. [214 ff.]

There are indexes of Latin and English names at the end of the volume.

H.S. 37. Book containing about 250 plants gathered in Maryland by Dr KRIEG, and plants gathered in Maryland by Mr VERNON, with notes and observations upon them by Mr RAY, Dr AMMAN, Dr Krieg, etc. Many perfect Specimens to be compared with Mr Catesby's Carolina plants. [138 ff.]

Ray has annotated 142 plants in this volume (see **Part 2: RAY**). Amman's determinations were written on the sheets during the time he was Sloane's curator. Solander also has determined many of the specimens. On f. 57 is a label in COURTEN's hand, headed 'New England plants. Dr S.'

H.S. 38 to 41. [*Bound together.*] Large Samples and curiously preserved of Plants known about the year 1660. Many of these plants are refer'd to Mr Ray's History. [*In Vols III and IV:*] To this Vol. and the following (preceding) one are added some plants of Mr PETIVER's Mus[eum, etc.] and plants from Norway. Vols I–IV. [62, 31, 78, 48 ff.] (See **Part 2: SLOANE.**)

H.S. 42, 43 and 44. [*Bound together.*] [The same.] Vols V, VI and VII. [94, 33 ('103'–'157') and 52 ff.] (See **Part 2: SLOANE.**)

H.S. 45, 46 and 47. [*Bound together.*] [The same.] Vols VIII, IX and X. [72, 70 and 70 ff.] (See **Part 2: SLOANE.**)

H.S. 48 and 49. [*Bound together.*] Plants gathered in Holland and put into the order of Dodoneus's [his] Pemptades. Many of these are Garden plants and flowers not now common. None refer'd to Mr Ray. Vols I and II. [101 and 151 ff.] (See **Part 2: UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.**)

H.S. 50 and 51. [*Bound together.*] [The same.] Vols III and IV. [103 and 81 ff.] (See **Part 2: UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.**)

H.S. 52 and 53. [*Bound together.*] [The same.] Vols V and VI. [108 and 80 ff.] (See **Part 2: UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.**)

H.S. 54. English Mosses and Grasses etc. curiously dried, and most accurately named by Mr BUDDLE. Mosses gathered by Mr VERNON. Irish Mosses and Fucusses. Mr Floyd's [*recte* LHWYD's] Mosses, Fuci and Ferns. Plants gathered by Mr [DALE (m. Carruthers)] and given me by him. Grasses gathered about Montpellier etc. by Mr COURTEN. All these plants are not taken notice of in Mr Ray's History, tho' they are referred to his history, Morison, Lobel, and others. [102 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

- ff. 1–13. BUDDLE's mosses, with hepatics, lichens and *Lycopodium clavatum* L.; named by him. A specimen from THORPE is on f. 8, and one from SLOANE on f. 11.
- ff. 15, 16. 'Mosses gathered by Mr VERNON' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), including lichens, etc. Seven specimens on f. 16 are labelled by Buddle.
- ff. 17–24. Miscellaneous specimens, including algae and zoophytes, with COURTEN's labels, e.g. 'Irish mosses and fucusses' (f. 17), 'Mr FLOYD's Mosses' (f. 19) and 'English mosses and Fucusses' (f. 22).
- ff. 26–57. BUDDLE's grasses, with rushes, sedges and *Triglochin*; named by him.
- ff. 58–64. 'Mr FLOYD's plants' (m. Courten), with catalogue in Lhwyd's hand.
- ff. 67–93. COURTEN's grasses and other plants from various localities about Montpellier. These belong to the set in H.S. 56–58. One on f. 67 is labelled 'ex Hispania', and one on f. 77 'Dr PAUL'. A specimen from PRESTON (Leith) is on f. 92.
- ff. 94–98. 'Plants gathered and given to me by Mr DALE' (m. Sir Hans Sloane); labelled by Dale.
- f. 102. Six Cape plants with PETIVER's printed tickets from *Mus. Pet.*,¹ including a specimen from MARGARETHA VAN OTTEREN.

H.S. 55. Plants gathered in Barbadoes by JAMES REED, bought by Mr COURTEN [from pag. 1 to 33]; Plants from Mr HANDASYDE's [from pag. 34 to the end or pag. 94]; Some few referred to Mr Ray's History. [94 ff.] **[Courten's collection.]**

Sir Hans Sloane's heading on f. 1 reads: 'Plants from Barbados by James Reid the quaker sent thither on King W[illia]ms account. 1692.'

Courten's label heading on f. 34 reads: 'Barbadoes Plants formerly g[iven] Mr Handyside since bought of Mr Car August 1695'.

Plants from the Straights of Magellan, September 1695, are on ff. 92–94.

H.S. 56. Plants gathered at Esperau near Montpellier given me [(S.H.S.)] by Mr CHARLETON. Plants given him by Dr D [PAUL (m. Carruthers)] [and] out of Mr MAGNOL's garden. [Dr Paul's Plants (m. Carruthers).] Plantae ex montibus Provinciae. Sprigs of trees of the King's Garden [at Montpellier. Plants out of the King's Garden at Montpellier. (m. Carruthers.)] All refer'd to Mr Ray and from his history to this book. The Specimens are very fine, perfect and well named. [247 ff.]

[Courten's collection.]

[*Sir Hans Sloane's headings in this volume:*]

Plants of Esperau, f. 1.

Plantae ex Montibus Provinciae, f. 53.

Plants given me by Dr PAUL and out of Dr MAGNOLS garden, f. 69.

Dr PAULS plants, f. 103.

Spriggs of trees out of the Kings garden at Montpellier, f. 138.

Plants out of the Kings garden at Montpellier, f. 168.

H.S. 57. Plants out of the King's Garden at Montpellier. Plants of Mr MAGNOL. Doubles as I [(S.H.S.)] believe of plants mushro[o]ms, Erucae, etc. Several large scarce plants of gardens in England. For the most part refer'd to Mr Ray. Some very good Specimens named, and some not named. [Some plants cut out.] [113 ff.]

[Courten's collection.]

On f. 18 the younger Linnaeus has written his determination: *Pancreatium maritimum*.

[*Sir Hans Sloane's headings in this volume:*]

2. plants out of the Kings garden. vid. Hort. sicc. 58, f. 1.

Dr MAGNOLS flowers, f. 23.

Plants given me by Dr MAGNOL, f. 25.

Doubles as I believe of plants, f. 55.

H.S. 58. Plants found at Lattes, Perault, (most Sea plants), bois de Gramont, la Colombiere, Castelneuf, Boutoniere, Capouladou, etc. [near Montpellier], and from the King's Garden [there]. These Specimens were gathered by Mr COURTEN upon the places, with most of their flowers and seeds, well preserved, and refer'd to Mr Ray's History. [206 ff.]

[Courten's collection.]

[*Sir Hans Sloane's headings in this volume:*]

Plants found at Lattes, f. 1.

Plants found at Perauls most part of them sea plants, f. 24.

Sarana plants, f. 42.

Plants found at the bois de Gramont and a la Colombiere, f. 55.

Salneuf, f. 76.

Plants gathered near Montpellier, f. 85.

Plants found at Castelneuf, at the bois de Gramont and Boutonet, f. 98.

Plants from Capouladou, f. 156.

Plants out of the Kings garden [Nos 73-147], f. 188.

The remainder of these plants from the King's Garden at Montpellier are in H.S. 56 and 57: Nos 148-217 in H.S. 57, ff. 1-22, and Nos 218-436 in H.S. 56, ff. 168-247. Some more plants belonging to Courten's Montpellier series are in H.S. 54, ff. 67-93.

H.S. 59. Plants gathered in China by Mr CUNNINGHAM May 1698 and some by Mr MAIDSTONE and given me by Mr CHARLETON from pag. 1 to 13. Plants gathered at the Cape of good hope May 1699 by Mr Cunningham p. 14-19. East India plants from Mr VERNON p. 20-21. East India plants from Mr DUBOIS p. 22-27. Plants from Mr PETIVER p. 28-36. East India plants from Mr Maidstone p. 37-52. [Miscellaneous plants, several from the sea shore in England p. 53-58.] Some of these were pasted upon white paper by Mr Petiver, and refer'd to his H.S. in Ray's App. Several not named, which may easily be found in some of the H.S. in [this] collection. Room for more dry'd plants. [58 ff.]

[Courten's collection.]

[*Sir Hans Sloane's headings in this volume:*]

Plants from China from Mr CUNNINGHAM and Mr MAIDSTONE, f. 1.

Plants from the Cape of good Hope gathered in May. 1699, from Mr CUNNINGHAM, f. 14.

East India plants from Mr VERNON, f. 20.

East India plants from Mr DUBOIS, f. 22.

Plants from Mr PETIVER, f. 29.

Plants from the East Indies from Mr MAIDSTONE, f. 37.

The miscellaneous plants on ff. 53-58 are from Charleton [=COURTEN] and his labels occur also on ff. 37, 38, 40, 43, 45, 48, 52, 54. A specimen from PRESTON is on f. 54.

Additional specimens from PETIVER are on f. 37; his plants include some from CUNINGHAME (ff. 29-33, 35) and S. BROWNE (ff. 35-37).

H.S. 60 and 82. [*Combined in one volume.*] Plants gathered at Darien by Mr ——— and given S.H.S. by Dr WALLACE. Plants bought of Mr BROWN, which were Dr PLUKENET'S. Plants bought of Mr DOODY, Dr Plukenet, Mr PETIVER, BONIVERT, given by Mr COURTEN. Jamaica Plants gathered and dried by S.H.S. and some from Dr SHERARD. [The three last pages are taken up with Mosses under this title] Musci ex Virginia allati 1729 à Dno CLERK V.D.M. [At the end of the Volume are pasted two letters of Mr TULLIDEPH to S.H.S. dated Antegoa Aug. 15. 1727, and April 28 1729. To the first is join'd the description of 35, and to the last that of XIV Specimens of American Plants interspersed in this Volume with the other plants.] [119 ff.] **[Courten's collection.]**

[*Synopsis:*]

Specimen from RICHARDSON, f. 8; belongs to the series in **H.S. 79**, etc.

Specimens with COURTEN'S labels, ff. 18, 23, 33, 36, 37, 39, 49, 62–65.

'Tobago' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), ff. 66, 67, with label 'The Leaves of some Sorts of Trees growing upon the Island of Tobago' on f. 66.

'Darien' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), ff. 68–71. These plants, given to Sloane by WALLACE, were presumably collected by ARCHBALD STEWART.

Antigua plants from TULLIDEPH, ff. 72, 76–78, 85–114. They agree with his lists at the end of the volume.

'Jamaica' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), f. 115.

Virginia mosses from the Rev. CLERK, ff. 116–118; title on f. 116, m. scr. ignot. They include lichens, *Tillandsia* and *Taxodium*.

H.S. 61. Plants gathered in Scotland by Dr PRESTON. Plants sent from Yorkshire by Dr RICHARDSON very well preserved, and refer'd to Mr Ray. Plants from Mr Courten's collections by Dr PLUKENET and others not referred to Mr Ray. [121 ff.]

[*Sir Hans Sloane's headings in this volume:*]

Plants gathered by Dr PLUKENET and bought of Mr Brown with some of his books, f. praec. f. 1.

Plants given by Mr DOODY, f. 30.

Plants sent me from Scotland by Dr PRESTON, f. 96.

Plants sent me from Yorkshire by Dr RICHARDSON, f. 104.

Labels by Doody are on f. 29 as well as f. 30. A plant on f. 26 is labelled 'Mr Dowdey' by Courten, whose labels are scattered between f. 26 and f. 92. At f. 75 is a piece of MS. list by Plukenet, marked by Courten 'Dr Plucknetts plants gi[ven] me the 6th 8ber [=October] 1686'. Plukenet's labels are also on ff. 24–26, 56–58, 73–76.

H.S. 62. Plants taken out of the Herb markets with their names in bundles, many of which are wanted, but may be supplied. [59 ff.]

The specimens are mostly named and arranged alphabetically in order of English names. There are many blank folios.

H.S. 63. Collection of Plants from Padua gathered by Dr LAWSON, and given me [(S.H.S.)] by Mr GREENHILL, in which are above 800 plants of the Alps and Crete not refer'd to Mr Ray's history, tho' many of them deserve to be look'd over carefully and compared with others pretended to be newly discovered. [173 ff.]

Contains 883 specimens, all numbered and nearly all named, but not localized; catalogue at the end of the volume. A few of the specimens (No 194, etc.) are butterflies.

Britten presumed that it was Dr ISAAC LAWSON who owned this volume. (See **Part 2: LAWSON, I.**)

H.S. 64 and 108. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 64. Tulips with their names not referred to Mr Ray. [30 ff.]

A MS., m. scr. ignot., precedes the specimens. (See **Part 2: UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.**)

H.S. 108. Plants gathered by Sir THOMAS BROWN of Norwich and Dr EDWARD BROWN. [117 ff.] (See **Part 2: BROWNE, E.**)

H.S. 65. A collection of dry'd herbs from Germany not taken notice of in Mr Ray's history. [94 ff.]

The collection is alphabetically arranged according to Latin names. More than half the folios are blank.

[*Note by Carruthers:*] Is this not a collection of plants made by Ray himself? See *Bistorta minor nostras* [f. 20]. See also at end after the arithmetic tables an account — B.N. ?Black Notley.

The name *Bistorta minor nostras* is Parkinson's. The account referred to above is dated 1663. The initials 'B.N.' which occur in this account (which is itself not very clear) certainly could not apply to Black Notley, as Ray's hand, even at thirty-six years of age, could not have been that shown in this collection. In the absence of any real evidence, it might be conjectured that the initials might stand for 'Botanologia nostras' (or even 'nova'), and that the collector might be Robert Turner, who published his *Botanologia* in 1664. However, it must be allotted to an unknown collector until some real evidence is found. (See **Part 2: UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.**)

H.S. 66. Plants sent me [(S.H.S.)] from Badminton from her Grace the DUTCHESS OF BEAUFORT, very well preserved and flourishing there better than in any garden of Europe I ever saw; Her Grace having what she called an Infirmary or small green house, to which she removed sickly or unthriving plants, and with proper culture by the care of an old woman under her Grace's direction brought them to greater perfection than at Hampton court or any where. Most of the plants are referred to Mr Ray. [Vol. I. Several Inscriptions are of the hand of the Dutchess as appears by a letter from her Grace to S. H. Sloane in the Collection.] [81 ff.] [Duchess of Beaufort's collection.]

RAY has annotated nineteen of the specimens (see **Part 2: RAY**).

H.S. 67. [*There is no volume with this number in the Herbarium.*]

H.S. 68. Plants given by Mr DOYLY, in all likelihood collected in the garden of Leyden or Padua, some named and others not named, amongst which some curious and well preserved. None referred to Mr Ray's History, nor from his Hist. to this Volume. Vol. I. [379 ff.]

At the end is an incomplete numbered MS. list which does not refer to the plants in the volume.

H.S. 69. A second Volume given by Mr DOILY with Latin and Dutch names, with a select few from the Amsterdam garden, not referr'd to Mr Ray. Vol. II. [200 ff.]

H.S. 70. Plants given to S.H.S. by Mr DOILY, gathered by MORGAN or RUSHOLM in Westminster garden. No references to Mr Ray's History, and tho' there is here and there some rare plants, the whole volume is not rightly named. [277 ff.]

H.S. 71. [*There is no volume with this number in the Herbarium.*]

H.S. 72. Plants gathered in England etc. by Mr VERNON, Dr RICHARDSON, Mr BONIVERT, and Sir Hans Sloane. Very good Specimens not taken notice of in Mr Ray, nor referr'd to him. [146 ff.]

The specimens on ff. 1–30, at least, are from COURTEN's collection; labels by him are on ff. 1 and 105 (see **Part 2: SLOANE**).

A specimen of white Heather from DODSWORTH (Yorkshire) is on f. 1. Plants with RICHARDSON's labels are on ff. 125–129 (one localized on f. 128). Specimens on ff. 126, 129–134 are labelled in another hand. Vernon's and Bonnivert's plants are not distinguishable.

H.S. 73. An old Hortus siccus gathered in Germany about the year 1650, with the names then used. Bad Specimens not taken notice of in Mr Ray. [140 ff.] (See **Part 2: UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.**)

H.S. 74 and 246. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 74. Plants gathered in Maryland by Mr [HUGH] JONES a Minister, Dr KRIEG, and Mr VERNON, and by them given to Mr AYRIE. Extraordinary good Specimens, well preserved, and the greatest part referred to Mr Ray. [91 ff.]

The specimens are mostly named by Solander, and some described as new in his MSS.

H.S. 246. Plants gathered in Maryland by Mr VERNON [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [35 ff.]

Many of the specimens are named by Solander.

H.S. 75. Plants gathered by Dr HERMAN at the Cape of Good hope in 1672. Very fine Samples well preserved, not named nor referred to Mr Ray's *Historia*. [66 ff.]

[*Label, m. scr. ignot., on title-page:*] *Plantae ex Cap. Bon. Sp. collect. 1672.*

Many of the plants are named by Solander, and some described in his MSS.

H.S. 76. Plants gathered in several places of the Indies, and supposed to have belonged to Dr HERMAN. Plants gathered in several places of the East Indies, China, etc. by Mr H. GOUGH, and given to S.H.S. by him. Many large Specimens imperfect; some few of them referred to Mr Ray. [106 ff.]

Specimens on ff. 1, 13, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26 and 35 are labelled; the remainder unlabelled. None is definitely localized.

H.S. 77 and 78. [*Combined in one volume.*] Plants Gathered at the Cape of Good Hope which belonged to Mr MEERSEVEEN and were bought at the Auction of his Books In Holland. Specimens extraordinary good referred to Ray, and Commeline; with Latin names to several. [84 ff.]

Some of the folios bear names in Meerseveen's hand, and Sir Hans Sloane has added a few determinations. Up to f. 61 some of the specimens are named by Solander. On ff. 73-84 are mounted thirty small sheets quite distinct from the remainder of the volume.

H.S. 78*. Herbarium vivum gathered by Dr CHRISTOPHER LOVE MORLEY being a Collection of plants from the gardens of Paris and Leyden ill named, fastened on with red sealing wax, and none of them referred to Mr Ray. [99 ff.]

At the beginning is an Index written by Morley, who has also written the names on the sheets. There are no localities.

H.S. 79. An Herbarium vivum gathered by Dr RICHARDSON in Holland out of the gardens, given to S.H.S. by Mr VERNON. All of them referred to Mr Ray. [147 ff.]

These plants were gathered by Richardson in Holland before or early in 1689 (see **Part 2: RICHARDSON**): he refers to them in a letter to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 174). They are arranged alphabetically, A-O being in this volume. Others of the same collection are in **H.S. 80** and scattered in **H.S. 1-7, 60 and 82, 240, 325, 331, 332.**

The references to Ray's *Historia* are in Sir Hans Sloane's hand.

The specimens are preceded by an alphabetical Catalogue in Richardson's hand which relates also to specimens of this set in other volumes, and at the end of which is a note written by PETIVER dated 25th September 1707.

In a letter to Petiver when he sent him this collection on 14th October 1702, Richardson says he hopes 'they will be as diverting to you now as they were to me in gathering and ordering them, you will finde severall specimens of Trees amongst them without names, as never appearing to me either in flower, or seed. Those with the names to them, I take to be as exact as any Hortus Siccus

I have seen for when dubious I had the opportunity of applying myself to the Dr who was always very willing to inform me, but you must observe that in all of them, where Par: Bat. is added; it is not Paradisus Batavus, that is to be consulted but the Prodrumus Paradisi Batavici [1689], neither of them being printed when these plants were collected but named after the Prodrumus when printed. You will find some of Dr Plucknet's and Breynius's Synonymies added to a few of them, but I never took the pains as yet to finish the rest' (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 178).

H.S. 80. Herbarium vivum collected by Dr RICHARDSON in Holland. At the latter end are several plants of Dr TOURNEFORT, Mr VAILLANT and others, named by Mr PETIVER, and referred to Mr Ray. [137 ff.]

RICHARDSON's plants, comprising O–Z of the same collection as in **H.S. 79**, are on ff. 1–110; one from DE FLINES's garden is on f. 2. Sir Hans Sloane has written in the references to Ray's *Historia*, and a list in his hand is at the end of the volume. [*Synopsis of contributors in addition to Richardson, Tournefort and Vaillant:*]

BOBART, J., f. 135.

BROWNE, S., ff. 113, 114.

BULKLEY, ff. 113, 114.

CLERK, W. (Smyrna), f. 135.

DALE, f. 134.

DANIEL (Cadiz), ff. 119, 134; (Kos) f. 127.

DU BOIS (Alicante), f. 125.

HORT, DU BOIS, f. 134.

HORT, FULHAM, f. 118 *bis*.

JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 127, 130.

KEILL (Scanderoon), f. 135.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 121, 127, 129, 131, 134–136.

MEWSE (Surat), f. 112.

NISSOLLE, ff. 122, 124, 132.

PADUA GARDEN, ff. 126, 131.

SHERARD, W., f. 125.

UGDEN (Alicante), ff. 126, 131.

H.S. 81. Plants of the Coast of Malabar, sent from Fort St George to Mr PETIVER and me **H.S.** [(probably from 1698 to 1702)] by SAM. BROWN and EDWARD BULKELEY; most of them good Specimens, and some referred to Mr Ray. [67 ff.]

Of this collection ff. 1–41 were sent by BULKLEY to Petiver in 1712. The vernacular names on the sheets are in Bulkley's handwriting. There are no Latin names. A specimen from S. BROWNE is on f. 1. Various plants including a few from China with CUNINGHAME's labels occupy ff. 42–48, 54–67. Algae, zoophytes, etc. are on ff. 49–53, a few with COURTIEN's labels; a specimen of *Chondrus crispus* (L.) Stackh. from Falmouth, 1687, is on f. 52.

H.S. 82. [*Combined with H.S. 60, q.v.*]

H.S. 83. A Collection of plants gathered by Dr PLUKENET with names wrote by himself; European Plants [*title written by error on title-page of H.S. 83**]. The plants are named alphabetically, the first beginning at P, and about the middle [(p. 123 and also 228 [*recte* 282])] beginning at A. Almost all referred to Mr Ray. [293 ff.] **[Plukenet's collection.]**

The specimens are arranged alphabetically, but the folios have been transposed, A beginning at f. 123, and f. 1 beginning with Plantago; ff. 282–284 are of plants beginning with A; from f. 285 to the end the specimens are mostly unnamed.

Facing f. 1 are two artificial flowers and the egg-purse of a skate. On f. 6 is a specimen 'ex hortulo WALKER' and on ff. 221 v., 235 v., 244 v., 250 v. are plants from MORGAN and his garden. Insects are preserved on several folios.

H.S. 83* and 84*. [*Bound together in reverse order.*]

H.S. 83*. Several plants from Tangier Virginia etc. from the garden of Mr EDWARD MORGAN in Westminster [*title written by error on title-page of H.S. 83*]. [26 ff.] **[Bonnivert's collection.]**

This is certainly a part of Bonnivert's collection in **H.S. 84*, 85*, 86***, with names written in Latin, English and French as in the last volume. Not improbably Bonnivert received these specimens during a visit to the Westminster Garden.

H.S. 84*. Plants gathered in the fields and gardens of England, most of the garden of Leyden from Dr HERMAN etc. by Mr BONIVERT. Many of them very good Specimens, and none of them referred to Mr Ray, tho' perhaps not to be found elsewhere in S.H.S. collection. [174 ff.]

[Bonnivert's collection.]

Most of the specimens are named by Bonnivert.

H.S. 85*. Plants gathered by Mr BONIVERT in Flanders, at Breda, and at the several Camps, wherein he was a Lieutenant in the English Army, amongst which are mosses, grasses, fungi, etc. many of them very good specimens, and not referred to Mr Ray. [209 ff.] [**Bonnivert's collection.**]

Most of the specimens are named by Bonnivert. Five are localized: f. 61, 'in Flandria' and 'Antwerpiâ'; f. 109, 'I had this at Gramont Camp'; f. 115, 'a Dno Sticker in Bredâ'; and f. 116, 'I had it from Mr Sticker Apothecary in Breda'.

H.S. 86*. Plants gathered by Mr BONIVERT in the fields and gardens of England, at Chelsea, etc. Some of them wrong named by him, and none of them referred to Mr Ray. [202 ff.]

[**Bonnivert's collection.**]

Most of the plants are named by Bonnivert in Latin, sometimes also with English and French names.

H.S. 84. Plants gathered from all parts and named by Dr PLUKENET, in an Alphabetical order, most of them named and referred to Mr Ray. [186 ff.] [**Plukenet's collection.**]

H.S. 85. [The same.] [209 ff.]

[**Plukenet's collection.**]

H.S. 86. [The same.] [213 ff.]

[**Plukenet's collection.**]

These three volumes form a series, and are lettered on the back 'Hortus Paginarius sive Phytoscopia Phytographica à Plukenet'. **H.S. 84** is an alphabetical series; **H.S. 85** begins another alphabet which ends in **H.S. 86** at f. 168; after which a third alphabet begins.

In **H.S. 84**, f. 89 v., and **H.S. 85**, ff. 149–163 (*Gramineae*, *Cyperaceae* and *Juncaceae*), are numerous inscriptions in BUDDLE's hand.

H.S. 87 and 88. Collection of Indian Plants by Dr PLUKENET. Some of them from Mr STONESTREET from the Indies, and other rare plants. Some referred to Mr Ray. Vols I and II. [145 and 143 ff.] [**Plukenet's collection.**]

[*Synopses:*]

H.S. 87. Vol. I.

ADAIR, f. 45.

HORT. UVEDALE, ff. 28, 33.

STONESTREET (Cape), f. 129.

H.S. 88. Vol. II.

ADAIR, ff. 84, 121.

AVISSON (Cyprus), f. 78.

HORT. FULHAM, ff. 60, 111.

HORT. UVEDALE, ff. 27, 53, 70, 114.

STONESTREET (Cape), f. 1.

H.S. 89 and 90. Indian Plants and others collected by Dr PLUKENET, many of which are figured and mentioned in several of his works and mostly referred to Mr Ray. Vols I and II. [116 and 114 ff.] [**Plukenet's collection.**]

[*Synopses of localities apart from India:*]

H.S. 89. Vol. I.

Cadiz, ff. 10, 22, 77.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 24, 32, 34, 43 (from DOODY), 45, 47, 58, 66, 76, 91, 98, 100, 103, 105, 106, 110, 115.

Carolina, ff. 37, 43.

China, ff. 2, 3, 7, 9, 17, 28, 33, 41, 42, 44, 48, 54, 60–62, 65, 111, 112, 114–116.

Florida, ff. 16, 38, 44, 64, 70.

Japan, f. 7.

Java, f. 7.

Johanna I., ff. 16, 49, 83, 114.

Maryland, ff. 45, 82, 85, 112.

St Helena, ff. 43, 48.

Virginia, f. 47 (drawing on f. 46 v.).

Specimens from HORT. UVEDALE are on ff. 5, 6, 35, 79. On f. 65 are specimens of *Reseda luteola* L. 'lately found by Mr DU Bois in Corn feilds juxta Tunbrigiam'.

H.S. 90. Vol. II.

China, ff. 5 (LIBANUS), 6 (?LIBANUS), 12, 22, 46, 94 (all from PETIVER); 40, 72.

Jamaica, ff. 3, 17, 19, 27, 33, 42, 57 v., 59, 90, 97, 111, 112.

Spain, f. 43.

Virginia, ff. 20 and 52 (BANISTER); 29 v., 30, 43, 58 v., 77 (from J. BOBART), 106.

H.S. 91. Herbarium vivum Plukenetianum, in which are Plants from Mr GEORGE LONDON gathered in the gardens of Leyden, from Mr BANISTER In Virginia, from Mr GEORGE WHEELER In his travels, and from Mr JACOB BOBART in the garden of Oxford. [194 ff.] **[Plukenet's collection.]**

In this volume AMMAN has written some determinations on the sheets; and W. SHERARD has made annotations on ff. 37, 180 and 191. It is the largest volume in the Sloane Herbarium — 2ft 3½in. × 1ft 6in. At the end of the volume is a tabular catalogue by Plukenet.

Specimens occur from the following, besides those mentioned in the title: COURTEN, ff. 49, 100, 147. DES MARETS, f. 192. EALES, f. 11. HERMANN (to London), f. 35. HORT. EDINBURGH, ff. 29, 41.

[*Synopsis of additional localities:*]

Adriatic Sea, f. 61 *bis*.

Antigua, ff. 75, 192.

Cape of Good Hope, f. 39.

Ceylon, ff. 128, 190.

Fort St George, ff. 39, 171, 175.

Hymettus, f. 69.

Jamaica, f. 95.

Java, f. 77.

Ligurian Sea, f. 61 *bis*.

Maryland, ff. 35, 63, 164.

Spain, f. 1.

Surinam, ff. 11, 12, 17, 39, 139, 190, 192.

H.S. 92. Herbarium vivum of Indian Plants [by Dr PLUKENET] in which are many from the Island S. Helena, Johanna from Mr BANISTER from Virginia and the West Indies, mostly referred to Mr Ray. [125 ff.] **[Plukenet's collection.]**

The punctuation of the title is misleading: it is the Virginia plants which are from Banister. There are drawings on ff. 67 v., 73 v., 76 v., 94 v.

[*Synopsis of additional contributors and localities:*]

ADAIR, f. 124 v.

AVISSON (Cyprus), f. 14.

BROWNE, S., f. 89.

CUNINGHAME (China), f. 89.

HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 123.

HARRISON (Jamaica), f. 18.

KRIEG (Maryland), ff. 43, 63, 83–85, 101–104.

SAMBACH, f. 93.

Cadiz, ff. 30, 41, 57, 109.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 13, 27, 31, 36, 38, 53, 59, 104, 113, 115, 124.

Carolina, ff. 14, 17, 86, 110, 117.

Florida, ff. 90, 110, 114, 120, 124 v., 125.

Jamaica, f. 21.

Maryland, ff. 54, 57, 60, 77, 78, 92, 100, 117, 118.

H.S. 93 and 94. A Collection of Plants from the [East and West Indies, gathered] by Mr CUNNINGHAM, Mr DUBOIS, Mr DAMPIER and others [with the Indian names to several, and] Dr PLUKENET'S [notes and conjectures from his Amaltheum and other works: most of the plants being referred to] Mr Ray. Vols I and II. [230 and 239 ff.] **[Plukenet's collection.]**

Most of the specimens are from China (Chusan, Crocodile Is, etc.) and India (Coromandel, Madras, etc.).

H.S. 93. Vol. I.

There is a specimen from HORT. DARBY on f. 15, and one from J. BOBART on f. 185. On ff. 133, 134 are specimens 'è Chinâ. Merchant WATTS'. [*Synopsis of localities in addition to China and India:*]

Cadiz, ff. 16, 63, 129, 183, 186, 197.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 42, 99, 116, 172, 178, 190, 205.

Ceylon, f. 25.

Florida, ff. 88, 93, 131, 202, 222.

Johanna I., ff. 115, 128, 130, 186, 187, 189, 190.

Kombuis I., Java, f. 175.

St Helena, ff. 12, 69, 164, 220.

Sicily, f. 204.

H.S. 94. Vol. II.

On f. 135 is a label: 'From the new Island in the East Indies discovered by Dampier.' A specimen from SAMBACH is on f. 175. [*Synopsis of localities in addition to China and India:*]

Cadiz, ff. 7, 54, 63.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 19, 64, 67, 72, 81, 91, 106, 128.

Carolina, f. 58.

Florida, ff. 72, 74, 100.

Johanna I., ff. 19, 26.

Maryland, f. 2.

St Helena, ff. 15, 19, 63.

Virginia, f. 132.

H.S. 95 to 98. [An Herbarium] of Dried Plants, collected by Dr Plukenet from all Parts, Amongst which are rare plants gathered in the Canaries, Madeira, etc. Alphabetically digested, figured by

Dr Plukenet and referred to his Works, by Dr SHERARD, and to Mr Ray's by Dr AMMAN, Many not being taken notice of, or referred to any Author. Vols I-IV. [205, 203, 186, 193 ff.]

[Synopses:]

H.S. 95. Vol. I. A-C.

BOBART, J., ff. 42, 120, 126, 130, 200.

BOBART, T., f. 36.

DES MARETS, f. 64.

HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 4.

HARLOW, f. 57.

HORT. BEAUMONT, f. 30.

HORT. FOSTER, f. 55.

LHWYD, f. 194.

LONDON, f. 64.

SAMBACH, ff. 31, 41.

SHERARD, W., ff. 135, 172.

Barbados, ff. 66, 70, 77, 95-97, 146, 151.

Canary Is, ff. 104, 108, 128, 162, 193, 200.

Cape of Good Hope, f. 153.

Ceylon, ff. 78, 92, 147, 172.

Fort St George, f. 98.

Madras, ff. 86, 177, 204.

Surinam, ff. 61, 63-73, 75, 78, 82, 84, 85, 87-89, 189.

H.S. 96. Vol. II. D-L.

BOBART, J., ff. 21, 90, 98, 126, 152.

DICKINSON (Bermuda), ff. 28, 29.

DODSWORTH, f. 120.

DOODY, f. 48.

HARLOW, f. 152.

HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 34, 45, 107, 118, 124.

HORT. EDINBURGH, f. 99.

LHWYD (Wales), f. 152.

PADUA GARDEN, f. 85.

PETIVER, f. 75.

SAMBACH, ff. 67, 73, 83, 170.

SHERARD, W., ff. 32, 64-66, 70, 73.

UVEDALE, f. 91.

WHELER, f. 9.

On f. 90 is a label by J. Bobart: 'Helleborine found near Stoken Church, Oxfordshire'; the plant is *Cephalanthera damasonium* (Mill.) Druce.

Barbados, ff. 77, 167, 183, 192.

Canary Is, ff. 13, 14, 53, 63, 64, 104, 138, 143, 149, 170, 187.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 41, 112, 147.

Gomera, f. 99.

Madeira, f. 189.

Madras, f. 46.

Malabar, f. 156.

Surinam, ff. 19, 175.

Virginia, ff. 41, 81, 82, 92, 138, 143.

H.S. 97. Vol. III. M-S.

BOBART, J., ff. 3, 4, 32, 73, 116, 117, 138, 144.

BONNIVERT (Ireland), ff. 74, 143.

DU BOIS, f. 163.

HERMANN, f. 39.

LHWYD, ff. 3, 4, 32.

SAMBACH, ff. 93, 117, 120, 151, 163, 165.

SHERARD, W., f. 145.

WHELER, f. 134.

Barbados, f. 182.

Canary Is, f. 78.

Madras, f. 106.

Mexico, f. 100.

Wales (Snowdon), f. 102.

Virginia, f. 129.

H.S. 98. Vol. IV. S-Z.

BANISTER, ff. 40, 71.

BOBART, J., ff. 30, 34, 100, 144, 167, 168.

DICKINSON (Bermuda), f. 46.

HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 53.

HERMANN, f. 22.

HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 61, 169.

LHWYD, f. 34.

PADUA GARDEN, ff. 3, 70, 92, 170.

SAMBACH, ff. 45, 123, 150.

SHERARD, W., ff. 22, 35, 52.

WHELER, f. 30.

Barbados, ff. 175-177.

Canary Is, ff. 95, 127, 191.

Cape of Good Hope, f. 78.

Ceylon, f. 190.

Jamaica, ff. 6, 180, 190, 191.

New England, f. 166.

H.S. 99 to 102. A collection of dried, rare, and chiefly Indian Plants many of which are not referred to Mr Ray, or to any other Author by [Dr PLUKENET]. Vols I-IV. [217, 209, 214, 218 ff.]

[Plukenet's collection.]

In this series some of the references to Ray and Plukenet are written by AMMAN, but most by W. SHERARD.

[Synopses:]

H.S. 99. Vol. I. A-C.

BOBART, J., f. 167.

BROWN, A., f. 60.

HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 168.

KRIEG (Maryland), f. 84.

PRESTON, ff. 186, 210.

RICHARDSON, f. 167.

STONESTREET (Cape), f. 161.

UVEDALE, f. 149.

On f. 195 is a label by Plukenet: 'a New Chrysanth. at Dr Uvedals 1695.'

Barbados, ff. 73, 210.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 20, 170.

Carolina, f. 188.

Coromandel, ff. 49, 51, 56, 64, 89.
 Malabar, ff. 32, 47-49, 83, 86, 105, 151.
 Maryland, f. 89.

H.S. 100. Vol. II. C-M.
 ADAMS, f. 156.
 AVISSON, ff. 142 and 184 (Cyprus); 176 (Alexandria).
 BOBART, J., ff. 2, 11, 131, 136, 173, 181.
 BROWN, A., f. 118.
 DU BOIS, f. 164.
 HORT. BEAUMONT, f. 153.
 PRESTON, ff. 7, 194.
 REYNARDSON ['Rantenson'], ff. 70, 120 *bis*.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 90 v., 120.
 STONESTREET, ff. 23, 24, 104.
 UVEDALE, f. 95.

Alexandria, ff. 91, 184.
 Canary Is, ff. 26, 27, 150, 173.
 Cape of Good Hope, f. 120.
 Carolina, f. 70.
 Cyprus, ff. 172, 184.
 Hudson Bay, f. 120 *bis*.
 Ireland, f. 120.
 Madeira, f. 149.
 New England, f. 35.
 Scanderoon, f. 91.
 Smyrna, f. 191.

H.S. 101. Vol. III. M-S.
 AVISSON, ff. 52 (Cyprus); 76 and 178 (Scanderoon); 116 (Alexandria).
 BOBART, J., ff. 45, 110.
 HORT. FOSTER, f. 30.
 HORT. REYNARDSON, f. 58.
 SHERARD, W. (Ireland), f. 38.
 STONESTREET, f. 170.
 UVEDALE, f. 204.
 Barbados, ff. 30, 110, 195.

H.S. 103. [*There is no volume with this number in the Herbarium.*]

H.S. 104. A Volume of loose Plants by Dr PLUKENET, wherein are many rare Indian and English Plants many of which are referred to Mr Ray and Dr Plukenet, and many to neither. [76 ff.]

[Plukenet's collection.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 39, 41, 44.
 BUDDLE, ff. 38, 41, 42.
 CUNINGHAME, ff. 52, 63, 71.
 DOODY, ff. 37-40, 42, 69, 76.
 HORT. UVEDALE, f. 74.
 VERNON, ff. 37, 38, 40, 41.

Cadiz, f. 63.

Cyprus, f. 143.
 Jamaica, f. 58.
 New England, f. 193.
 Scanderoon, f. 134.
 Virginia, f. 86.

H.S. 102. Vol. IV. S-Z. At the latter end [p. 147] of this Volume is a new Alphabet began [from A to M] of very rare plants, especially of Ferns and other rare things from the Island Joanna supposed from Dr ADAIR, who was there, and a great acquaintance to Dr Plukenet.

AVISSON (Cyprus), f. 85.
 BROWN, A., f. 80.
 CUNINGHAME, f. 216.
 DICKINSON (Bermuda), f. 16.
 HORT. FOSTER, f. 17.
 HORT. UVEDALE, ff. 158, 159.
 PRESTON (Cyprus), ff. 70, 98.
 SHERARD, W., f. 161.

Cadiz, ff. 171, 198, 203, 213, 214.
 Cape of Good Hope, ff. 83, 161, 172 *bis*, 173, 177, 178, 183, 184, 186, 190, 191, 199, 201, 206, 212, 217.
 Carolina, f. 158.
 China, ff. 148, 151, 172 *bis*, 189, 211, 214, 216.
 Coromandel, ff. 151, 163, 170, 182, 198, 204, 206, 217.
 Florida, ff. 153-155, 163, 166, 172, 172 *bis*.
 Guinea, f. 195.
 Johanna I., ff. 155, 156, 169, 171, 172 *bis*, 175, 182, 183, 185, 187-189, 192-195, 203, 204, 206, 217, 218.
 Maryland, ff. 160, 166.
 New England, f. 32.
 St Helena, ff. 186, 187, 189, 203, 216, 218.
 Scanderoon, f. 124.

On ff. 177 v., 178 v., 179 v., 191 v., 201 v., 202 v., 204 v., 213 v. are drawings, some with Plukenet's instructions to the engraver.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 44, 48, 66.
 Carolina, f. 44.
 China, ff. 55, 63.
 Coromandel, f. 45.
 Fort St George, f. 31.
 Madras, f. 25.
 Malabar, ff. 1, 2, 5, 6-8, 15-34.
 Maryland, f. 36.
 Pegu, f. 33.

H.S. 105. Plants gathered in the gardens and fields about London by Dr Plukenet [*sic*] under this title [Appendix Stirpium rariorum nuperrime inventarum] many of which are referred to Mr

Ray, with their names in an Index written by Dr SAM. BROWN. [96 ff.] **[Plukenet's collection.]**

[Notes by S. Browne on title-page:] Septembr 29th 86. 880 Plants contain'd in this Part: 900 ferè. In my largest Volume 1400 plants and upwards. Octobr 5th 86.

The inside of the back cover of this volume has plants pasted on it with inscriptions in S. Browne's handwriting — proof that the volume was at one time in his possession. It contains no annotations by Plukenet, whose association with it appears to be that it was once in his possession. On f. 5 v. is an inscription which gives Plukenet's name as 'Pluquenet', in the same hand in which the greater part of the inscriptions are written. (It is probable that these are in S. Browne's early hand.) Browne's later hand, and those of several other writers, are also present.

H.S. 106. Plants gathered from the Garden at Padua by JO. MACHIONUS [the same who gathered No (H.S.) 29 and 36] amongst which are many rare ones, none of them referred to Mr Ray, and most wrong named by the gardner. [78 ff.]

On f. 78 is an inscription by Macchion: 'Finis plantarum quae hoc in libro reperiuntur col[lect]ae à me Gioane Machiono Patauino.'

H.S. 107. Plants gathered beyond Sea by Dr EDWARD BROWN, many of which are rare from Creta and other places, and none of them referred to Mr Ray. [89 ff.]

Specimens on ff. 1–5 agree in form and handwriting with the specimens on ff. 92–108 of H.S. 110. As the latter are part of a collection of Westminster Garden plants, it is possible that E. Browne bought his specimens on visiting that garden.

The writing of the plant names on ff. 6–86 is not E. Browne's. This series may be named by some authority like GEORGE WHEELER.

H.S. 108. [*Bound with H.S. 64, q.v.*]

H.S. 109. Plants growing about Montpellier a few of which are referred to Mr Ray. [171 ff.]

This is the smallest volume in the Sloane Herbarium, measuring only 6½in. × 4in. There is an Index at the end.

H.S. 110. [*No title-page. On cover:*] [RUSHOLM. Westminster Plants.] [133 ff.]

H.S. 111 and 112. Herbarium vivum gathered in Holland about 1657 by Dr FR. RUYSCH in which are many fine Specimens and Varieties of flowers, very few of which are referred to Mr Ray. Vols I and II. [199 and 195 ff.]

An index to these volumes, at the end of Vol. II (H.S. 112), is in F. Ruysch's handwriting.

H.S. 113. [A Collection of dry'd plants nam'd by Mr JACOB BOBART of Oxford, gathered by Dr ROBERT PLOTT with some rare plants at the latter end gathered by Mr EDWARD LLOYD in Wales (m. Sir Hans Sloane)] the last being referred to Mr Ray, the others not. [244 ff.]

On ff. 223–233 are 'Stirpes aliq[ui]ot rariores e Cambriâ boreali. Ex dono EDWARDI LLOYD . . .'

On ff. 234–237 are 'Plantae aliq[ui]ot marinae, ex Couno [Sheppey] Insulâ in agro Cantiano'.

H.S. 114 to 126. [Herbarium Vivum] Plantarum Britannicarum [à Dno ADAMO BUDDLE confectum]. Vols I–XIII. [*Bound in four volumes, as follows:*] **[Buddle's collection.]**

H.S. 114–116. Vols I–III. [52, 36, 33 ff.]

H.S. 117–119. Vols IV–VI. [51, 44, 44 ff.]

H.S. 120–123. Vols VII–X. [37, 45, 52, 37 ff.]

H.S. 124–126. Vols XI–XIII. [51, 47, 57 ff.]

[Note transcribed by Maty on back of title-page of H.S. 114 (Vol. I):] From Hortus Siccus No 114 to 126 are several Volumes of Plants chiefly English, Scotch and Irish, gathered mostly by the Revd Mr Adam Buddle with the helps of his friends the Revd Mr STONESTREET, Dr PLUKENET, Mr BOBART, Mr LHUYDE, Mr VERNON, Mr PETIVER, Dr RICHARDSON, Mr DOODY, Mr DALE, Mr DUBOIS, and others. These volumes with some others, when he saw his death approaching, he ordered to be sent to me [S. Hans Sloane], where he apprehended they would be best preserved. After his death, I lent them at the desire of Dr SHERARD to Dr DILLENUS, who made use of them, when he published the last edition of Ray's Synopsis Plantarum Britannicarum. I likewise lent the Collection to Mr Petiver, who took from thence several of the plants he grav'd in his English Herbal. Most of these plants are referred to Mr Ray's History and Supplement. Here and there are interspersed English Insects referred to Mr Petiver's Musaeum and Gazophylacium.

H.S. 116-124 and 126 have an index at the beginning.

[*Synopses of additional contributors:*]

H.S. 114. Vol. I. Continens genera I et II viz. Fucos et Fungos.

BANISTER (Virginia), f. 47.
BOBART, J., ff. 18, 19.
DALE, f. 3.
DOODY, ff. 1, 10, 49.
GIPPS (Cornwall), f. 2.
HOUSTOUN (Jamaica), f. 39.
MILLAR, ff. 2, 22, 29.
MORE (Cornwall), f. 2.
RAND, ff. 7, 12, 27, 29, 33.
RICHARDSON, ff. 2, 50.
ROBINSON, T., ff. 48, 49.
SHERARD, W., ff. 47, 48, 51.
STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L. (Cornwall), ff. 1, 2, 12, 16, 18, 23, 30.
THORPE, ff. 6, 13, 16, 18, 24, 33.
VERNON, ff. 1, 50.

Ireland, f. 48.

Jamaica, f. 37.

There are lists of fungi at the end.

H.S. 115. Vol. II. continens Genus III. viz. Muscos.

Attached to the title-page is a letter from J. Bobart praising the collection and thanking Buddle for the loan of it. The letter is accompanied by a list of desiderata.

On the back of the title-page is a note by Sir Hans Sloane on Reindeer brought to England.

BOBART, J., ff. 2, 4, 9 v., 12, 14, 15, 17, 18 v., 22, 27, 30 v., 31, 34.
BOUCHER, ff. 5, 6.
DANDRIDGE, ff. 7, 15.
DARE, f. 36.
DOODY, ff. 1, 2, 7 v., 9, 15, 26, 27, 34; 9, 16, 19 and 23 (Canary Is); 32 (Jamaica).
DU BOIS, ff. 1, 7 (Fort St George), 10 v. (India).
JONES, J. (Africa), f. 1.
PARRY (Padua), f. 13.
PETIVER, ff. 9 (Norway), 14 (Philippines), 21 (Montserrat).
PLUKENET, f. 3.
RICHARDSON, ff. 17 v., 21, 28, 34.
SHERARD, W., ff. 6, 14; 9 (Alps); 19 and 20 (Germany); 23 (Bohemia).
SLOANE, ff. 7, 10 (Magellan), 14 (Darien).
STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L. (Cornwall), ff. 2, 18 v.
STONESTREET, f. 29.
THORPE, ff. 17, 28.
VERNON, ff. 4, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32; 5 and 11 (Maryland); 6 and 36 (France).
WINDSOR, f. 34.

Jamaica, ff. 13, 34.

Norway, f. 27 v.

Sabaudia, f. 7.

H.S. 116. Vol. III Continens [genus Quartum viz. Planta(s) Capillares seu Filices dicta(s) (m. Buddle)].

BOBART, J., ff. 23, 28, 31, 33.

DOODY, f. 7.

HORT. UVEDALE, f. 7.

MANNINGHAM, f. 7.

RICHARDSON, ff. 8, 15, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33.

SHERARD, W., f. 23.

SUTHERLAND, f. 33.

THORPE, ff. 9, 31.

H.S. 117. Vol. IV continens genus V seu herbas flore stamineo.

ANDREWS (Norfolk), f. 50.

BOBART, J., ff. 9, 41, 46, 49, 50.

DALE, ff. 30, 34.

DANDRIDGE, ff. 7, 9.

PETIVER, ff. 23, 35, 46.

RAND, ff. 16, 49.

RICHARDSON, ff. 17, 24.

STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L. (Cornwall), ff. 23, 49.

STONESTREET, f. 6.

H.S. 118. Vol. V continens genera VI, VII et VIII.

ANDREWS (Barton Mills), f. 41.

BOBART, J., ff. 17, 24.

DALE, f. 30.

MANNINGHAM, f. 18 v.

NICOLSON (Cumberland), f. 20.

PETIVER, ff. 26, 29.

RAND, f. 29.

RICHARDSON, ff. 11 v., 15 v., 32 v.

H.S. 119. [Vol. VI] continens genera IX, X, et XXI.

DALE, f. 24.

DOODY, f. 40.

LHWYD, f. 8.

PETIVER (Spain), f. 27.

RAND, ff. 19, 26.

RICHARDSON, ff. 7, 8, 24, 27, 29.

SEDGWICK, f. 23.

H.S. 120. Vol. VII continens genus XI.

BOBART, J., f. 35.

DOODY, f. 3.

PETIVER, f. 4.

RICHARDSON, f. 20.

STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L. (Cornwall), f. 37.

SUTHERLAND, f. 25.

H.S. 121. Vol. VIII continens genera XII, XIII, XIV, et XV [et XVI].

BOBART, J., ff. 3, 14, 22, 23, 27.

DALE, ff. 13, 14.

LHWYD (Ireland), f. 38.

MANNINGHAM, f. 4.

PETIVER, ff. 1, 6, 8, 22, 24, 37, 38 (Switzerland).

RAND, ff. 6, 11, 26, 36.

RICHARDSON, ff. 11, 22, 37, 38.

STONESTREET, ff. 20, 27.

THORPE, f. 2.

VERNON, ff. 3, 40 (Maryland).

H.S. 122. Vol. IX continens genera XVII, XVIII, et XIX.
 BARKER (Suffolk), f. 51.
 BOBART, J., ff. 5, 20, 42 v., 44, 45, 49.
 HORT, DARBY, f. 23.
 LHWYD, ff. 20 (Ireland), 23.
 PETIVER, ff. 1, 51 (Spain).
 PLUKENET, f. 3.
 RAND, ff. 15, 20, 35 v., 49.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 1, 4, 12, 13, 20, 26, 33, 42.
 STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L. (Cornwall), f. 23.
 STONESTREET, ff. 36, 39.
 SUTHERLAND, f. 42.

H.S. 123. Vol. X continens genus XX.
 BOBART, J., ff. 14, 20, 21, 28, 29.
 DALE ('out of Mr Rays Orchard at Black Notley'),
 f. 30.
 DOODY, f. 32.
 PETIVER, ff. 10, 20.
 RAND, f. 33.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 1, 2, 21, 33.
 SHERARD, W., f. 20.
 STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L. (Cornwall), ff. 1, 31.
 STONESTREET, ff. 12, 29, 31, 32 v.
 VERNON, f. 1.

H.S. 124. Vol. XI continens genera XXII, XXIII et XXV.
 AIRY (Northumberland), f. 7.
 BOBART, J., ff. 28, 29, 35, 46 v., 51.
 DALE, ff. 24, 25.
 DU BOIS, f. 1.

H.S. 127 to 130. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 127. [Collectio graminum exoticorum à Dno BUDDLE facta.] These grasses come from the East and West Indies, and were collected by Dr SHERARD, Mr Berkeley [*recte* BULKLEY], Mr DUBOIS, Mr VERNON and others. Some named and referred to Mr Ray, others not named nor referred, though ranged in their proper places by Mr Buddle. [53 ff.] [Buddle's collection.]

Folios 40–53 bear chiefly *Cyperaceae*, etc. Some butterflies are included in the collection.

[*Synopsis of additional contributors:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 6, 11, 33.
 DOODY, ff. 3, 8, 9, 22, 30, 32, 33, 40, 51, 53.
 HORT, UVEDALE, f. 5.
 JONES, J., f. 52.
 PETIVER, ff. 5, 9, 10, 11, 17, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 35, 37,
 38, 40–42, 44, 46, 50, 52, 53.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., f. 52.
 VAILLANT, f. 40.

Atlas Mts, f. 52.
 Bengal, ff. 11, 22, 33, 36, 44 *bis*.
 Bombay I., ff. 21, 24, 45.

LHWYD, ff. 6, 16, 17.
 PETIVER, f. 23.
 RAND, f. 19 v.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 2, 6, 13, 17, 22, 26, 27, 30, 32, 34,
 42, 43, 51.
 STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L. (Cornwall), ff. 14, 25.
 STONESTREET, f. 10.
 THORPE, f. 43.

H.S. 125. Vol. XII continens genus XXIV seu Gramina.
 In hoc volumine multa Insecta interspergantur.

BOBART, J., ff. 4, 13, 32.
 DALE, ff. 7, 20.
 NEWTON, f. 10.
 PETIVER, ff. 2, 6, 32.
 RICHARDSON, f. 10.
 SCAMPTON, f. 11.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., f. 13.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 11, 20, 29.
 THORPE, f. 28.
 VERNON, f. 28.

H.S. 126. Vol. XIII continens Arbores et Frutices Angliae.

BOBART, J., ff. 23, 29, 45.
 DALE, f. 28.
 LHWYD (Ireland), f. 41.
 PETIVER, ff. 18, 39.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 12, 23, 29.
 STONESTREET, f. 13.
 THORPE, f. 13.

Cape of Good Hope, f. 52.
 Carolina, ff. 11, 25 v., 28, 38.
 Fort St George, ff. 4–6, 8–10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21, 25–29,
 32, 35–36, 40–42, 44–46, 50, 52, 53.
 Jamaica, ff. 13, 18, 19, 21–23, 28, 34, 35.
 Karwar, f. 20.
 Malabar, ff. 19, 41.
 Maryland, ff. 2, 5, 6, 10, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 31, 35,
 41–43, 47, 52, 53.
 Pegu, ff. 40, 45, 46.
 St Helena, ff. 45, 50.
 Virginia, ff. 22 v., 26, 29, 35 v., 53.

H.S. 128. Some common Garden plants gathered by Mr BUDDLE put into a book wherein had been some Ferns fastened but afterwards taken out, not referred to Mr Ray. [47 ff.]

[Buddle's collection.]

None is named: names of ferns, etc. previously written on the sheets have no connexion with the mounted specimens.

H.S. 129. A collection of exotick Ferns by [the Revd Mr AD. BUDDLE] not referred to Mr Ray, altho' named by him. [40 ff.] [Buddle's collection.]

There are some unnamed flowering-plants on ff. 33–40.

[Synopsis of additional contributors:]

DOODY, f. 15.

DU BOIS, ff. 2, 5, 9, 19, 27.

PARRY, ff. 2, 27.

PETIVER, f. 20.

VERNON, f. 2.

Cape of Good Hope, f. 20.

Carolina, f. 24.

China, f. 19.

India, f. 2.

Jamaica, ff. 2, 21–23, 29.

Maryland, f. 2.

St Helena, f. 27.

H.S. 130. Grasses not referred to Mr Ray collected and named by the Revd Mr ADAM BUDDLE. [19 ff.] [Buddle's collection.]

Cyperaceae, *Juncaceae* and *Triglochin* are on ff. 12–18, and an unnamed fern on f. 19.

H.S. 131 to 142. [A collection] of plants, most rare and some common gathered in the fields and gardens at Badminton, Chelsea, etc. etc. dried by order of MARY DUTCHESS OF BEAUFORT all very well preserved, and many referred to Mr Ray's History and many not, especially from China and the Canary Island. Vols II–XIII. [83, 71, 77, 66, 84, 77, 77, 70, 71, 72, 53, 75 ff.]

[Duchess of Beaufort's collection.]

These volumes are numbered inside II to XIII, and outside I to XII. Vol. II (**H.S. 131**) is additionally entitled: 'in which amongst others are the Ficus [*Mesembryanthemum*], Aloes Opu[n]tia Various Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Auriculas, Mimosas, Acacias, etc.' (m. Maty). Vol. V (**H.S. 134**) contains 'mostly plants from Chelsea Ao 1714'.

H.S. 143 and 144. Plants [gathered in Spain and Portugal by] Dr JUSSIEU, Mr SALVADOR and Dr TOURNEFORT [named probably by the collectors, and mostly referred to Mr Ray]. Vols I and II. [35 and 43 ff.]

H.S. 143. Vol. I. All the labels are in JAIME SALVADOR's handwriting; no other collectors' names are given.

H.S. 144. Vol. II. On ff. 1–8 and 34–40 the labels are in JUAN SALVADOR's handwriting; ff. 9–20 have labels by J. SCHEUCHZER; and ff. 21–33 and 41–43 have labels partly in JAIME SALVADOR's handwriting and partly in the hand of an amanuensis. On f. 40 AMMAN has written a determination.

H.S. 145. Mosses and Plants gathered and named by [Mr DOODY, Dr PLUKENET, and Dr RICHARDSON] as also A collection gathered in Carolina [probably about the year 1710] by [Mr LAWSON] Author of a book on that Country. [66 ff.]

[Contents:] PLUKENET, f. 1. RICHARDSON, ff. 2–8 (bryophytes and lichens), 9 (*Cephalanthera*). British plants from DALE with his labels, ff. 13–16. DOODY, ff. 17–24, 35, 37–39. LAWSON, J., ff. 45–66.

H.S. 146. Plants gathered in Jamaica by Mr BARHAM, at Porto Bello by Dr BURNET, in the North by Dr RICHARDSON, at Vera Cruz, Campechy etc. by Dr HOUSTON, some of which are referred to Mr Ray, and some not. [46 ff.]

[Contents:] RICHARDSON, f. 9 (with two British localities). BARHAM, ff. 12a, 14c v. (label), 15a, 15k, 24, 27, 30, 41, 42, 44. HOUSTON, ff. 37 (with label), etc. On ff. 15s, 15t are plants from WYN from the East Indies which belong to a series contained in **H.S. 245**, ff. 17–60. On ff. 14a, 20 are 'Antigua plants', and on f. 14a 'Batavia plants by a Dutch Gardener'.

Burnet's plants cannot be distinguished.

H.S. 147, 148 and 149. Hortus Siccus Europaeus Dr PETIVER. Plants gathered by Dr SCHEUCHZER in Switzerland, in Italy by Dr MICHELI, Mr VAILLANT, ZWINGER. Vols I, II and III. [98, 272 and 275 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

[*Synopses of additional contributors:*]

H.S. 147. Vol. I. containing Chiefly Submarines Mosses and Grasses.

- BARKLAY (Cadiz), f. 54.
 BOBART, J., ff. 10, 31, 46, 47, 50, 58, 69, 92.
 BOBART, T., f. 38.
 BREYNE, J., ff. 30, 36, 58, 78.
 BUDDLE, ff. 35, 41.
 BUONANNI, f. 1 (gorgonian).
 CLERK, W. (Smyrna), f. 5.
 DANIEL (Scanderoon, Chios), ff. 35, 49, 72.
 DU BOIS (Alicante), ff. 49, 78.
 EVANS (Iceland), f. 4.
 FIELD, f. 9.
 FROST, ff. 35 (Andalusia), 54 (Gibraltar).
 HORT. UVEDALE, ff. 31, 36.
 JONES, J., ff. 35, 38, 50, 80 and 92 (Lisbon); 26.
 JOHNSTON (Barcelona, Tarragona), ff. 2-5, 35, 43, 46, 61, 62, 80.
 KEILL (Scanderoon, Cyprus), f. 3.
 KRIEG (Riga), f. 8.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 3, 5, 55, 63, 93.
 RAY, ff. 26, 28, 40, 66, 77, 78, 89.
 SALVADOR, ff. 2-4, 8, 13, 14, 26, 27, 31, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 45, 50, 51, 53, 65, 73, 89.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 30, 46 and 80 (Smyrna); 26, 31, 50, 51, 73 (BUDDLE MS.), 87, 93.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 25, 94.
 UGDEN (Alicante), ff. 35, 42, 53.
 WHEELER (Norway), ff. 9, 30.

- Barcelona, ff. 4, 8-11, 13, 14, 24, 35, 41, 45, 65.
 Gibraltar, ff. 1, 26.
 Montpellier, ff. 3, 93.
 Norway, ff. 12, 15, 82.
 Tarragona, f. 53.

There are lists at the end of the volume.

H.S. 148. Vol. II.

- BAKER (Gallipoli), ff. 126, 206, 235, 244, 246.
 BARKLAY (Leghorn), f. 135.
 BOBART, J., ff. 52, 54, 71, 75, 105, 133, 138, 150, 201, 238, 256, 268.
 BREYNE, J., ff. 32, 35, 48, 80, 133, 250, 253, 268, 269.
 BREYNE, J. P., f. 246.
 BUDDLE, f. 109.
 DANIEL, ff. 63 (Smyrna), 126, 135.
 EVANS (Iceland), f. 3.
 GREEN, ff. 143, 191, 221.
 HILL (Leghorn), f. 142.

H.S. 150, 151 and 152. Hortus siccus Anglicanus [methodo Rai dispositus à Dno PETIVER].
 Vols I, II and III. [204, 276 and 278 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

[*Synopses of contributors in addition to Petiver:*]

- H.S. 150.** Vol. I. continens Submarina, Muscos, Gramina, Equiseta.
 ANDREWS (Sudbury), f. 188.
 BANNERMAN, f. 20.
 BOBART, J., ff. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 70, 73, 94, 102-104, 111, 112, 115, 117, 120, 122, 129, 133, 135, 136, 141, 143, 144, 146, 148, 175, 197.

- HORT. DU BOIS, ff. 166, 181.
 HORT. UVEDALE, f. 4.
 JONES, J. (Lisbon), f. 142.
 LECAAN, f. 266.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 5, 50, 51, 71, 75, 76, 128, 140, 142, 144, 165, 258, 259, 262, 266, 268, 270.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 30-32.
 PADUA GARDEN, ff. 37, 59, 61, 66, 72, 73, 75, 107, 140, 259, 262, 263, 266, 268.
 PRESTON, ff. 76, 104, 143, 163.
 RAY, ff. 56, 60, 64, 79, 201, 253, 265.
 SALVADOR, ff. 8, 9, 13, 47, 48, 58, 78, 116, 175, 176, 212, 226, 247.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 79, 178 (Smyrna), 259, 263.
 STONESTREET, ff. 45, 148, 164, 262.
 STOSCHIUS, f. 222.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 3, 55, 163.
 TOZZI, ff. 11, 53, 64, 72, 148, 151, 190, 197, 258.
 UVEDALE, f. 76.

- Lombardy, f. 256.
 Montpellier, f. 30.
 Norway, ff. 3, 65.

There are lists at the end of the volume.

H.S. 149. Vol. III.

- BOBART, J., ff. 3, 45, 60, 61, 80, 83, 84, 87, 101, 105, 237.
 BREYNE, J., ff. 25, 91, 98, 100, 130, 230.
 BREYNE, J. P., f. 56.
 BUDDLE, f. 18.
 DANIEL, ff. 146 (Kos), 273.
 KEILL (Cyprus), f. 146.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 14, 150.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 73, 257.
 PADUA GARDEN, f. 147.
 RAY, ff. 11, 12, 22, 24, 26, 58, 59, 61, 64, 71, 73, 88-90, 122, 130, 205, 224.
 SALVADOR, ff. 73, 74, 138, 230, 236.
 SHERARD, W. (Smyrna), ff. 60, 112.
 STONESTREET, ff. 13, 33, 53, 96, 110.
 STOSCHIUS, f. 89.
 TOURNEFORT, f. 140.
 TOZZI, ff. 38, 44, 60, 82, 85, 86, 88, 92, 98, 106, 136, 159, 251.

- Montpellier, f. 257.
 Norway, f. 227.

Many folios are blank. There are lists at the end of the volume.

- BONNIVERT, f. 31.
 BREYNE, J., f. 114.
 BUDDLE, ff. 46, 48, 51, 52, 55, 59, 65, 66, 79, 105, 138, 197.
 CHARLETON, ff. 38, 39.
 DALE, ff. 26, 30, 31, 34, 87, 116, 117, 188.
 DANDRIDGE, ff. 31, 38, 79, 194.
 DANIEL (Chios), f. 171.

DARE, f. 65.
 DOODY, ff. 14, 20, 32, 47, 68, 75, 124, 144.
 DU BOIS, ff. 20, 38.
 EVANS (Iceland), ff. 30, 183.
 FITZ-ROBERTS (Kendal), ff. 118, 183. [See also
 ROBINSON, J.]
 JONES, H., f. 40.
 JONES, J., ff. 100, 114, 115, 120, 204.
 JUSTEN, f. 13.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 86, 91, 95, 120.
 LUFKIN, ff. 25, 30.
 NEWTON, f. 151.
 PADUA GARDEN, f. 93.
 PARTRIDGE, f. 44.
 REYNOLDS, f. 55.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 88, 99, 201.
 ROBINSON, J., f. 66.
 RUDBECK, ff. 142, 143.
 SCAMPTON, ff. 54, 97, 124.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 46, 105, 111–114, 117, 118,
 120, 122, 125, 126, 132, 133, 136, 137, 140, 145,
 153, 160, 162, 163, 166, 173, 175, 182, 183, 191,
 204.
 SHERARD, J., f. 196.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 12, 117, 118.
 STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L., ff. 36, 40, 42.
 STONESTREET, ff. 25, 30, 40, 42, 43, 171.
 UGDEN (Alicante), f. 106.
 VAILLANT, ff. 48, 49, 57, 60, 65, 66, 68, 70, 79, 91,
 108, 125, 132, 133, 139, 146, 196.
 VERNON, ff. 13, 37 v., 38, 39, 51, 69, 117.
 WHEELER (Norway), ff. 65, 66, 70.

Chios, f. 121.
 Lisbon, ff. 100, 114, 115, 204.
 Norway, f. 183.

H.S. 151. Vol. II.

ANTROBUS, ff. 57, 103, 168, 247.
 BOBART, J., ff. 18, 75, 108, 192.
 BONNIVERT (Ireland), f. 189.
 BUDDLE, ff. 25, 51, 70, 79, 106, 116, 117, 148, 227.
 DALE, ff. 42, 189 v., 194, 195, 197.
 DARE, f. 199.
 EALES, f. 195.
 FITZ-ROBERTS, f. 28.
 JOHNSTON (Wales), f. 211.
 KELL (Cyprus), f. 56.
 LAWSON, T., ff. 249, 268.
 LECAAN, f. 39.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 9, 39, 79, 110, 176, 196 v., 245.
 LHWYD, ff. 15, 25, 63, 100.
 LUFKIN, f. 148.
 NEWTON, f. 73.
 NICOLSON, f. 92.
 PLUKENET, ff. 44, 154.
 POOL, f. 243.
 RAND, ff. 47, 48, 110, 186, 189, 189 v.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 15, 25, 28, 59, 75, 76, 76 v., 107,
 114, 164, 189, 207–209, 225, 257.
 RUDBECK, f. 58.

SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 15, 57, 75, 244.
 SHERARD, J., ff. 36, 196.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 94, 108, 221.
 SLOANE, ff. 36, 56.
 STEPHENS [*recte* STEVENS], L., f. 183.
 STONESTREET, ff. 40, 163, 224.
 VAILLANT, ff. 16, 38, 98, 107, 108, 110, 139, 178.
 VERNON, f. 97.

Alicante, f. 180.
 Bermuda, f. 108.
 Cape of Good Hope, f. 257.
 Holland, f. 80.

Many specimens have been destroyed or damaged by
 insects. There are lists, etc. at the end of the volume.

H.S. 152. Vol. III.

ANDREWS (Sudbury), f. 123.
 ANTROBUS, ff. 71, 116, 132.
 AYREY, ff. 63, 277.
 BAKER, f. 252.
 'BARKER' [error], f. 169.
 BOBART, J., ff. 36, 248.
 BUDDLE, ff. 124, 128, 148, 163, 169, 172.
 DALE, ff. 3, 61, 163.
 EALES, ff. 61, 173.
 EVANS (Iceland), f. 214.
 FITZ-ROBERTS, ff. 27, 36, 101, 170, 171, 174, 182,
 183, 233, 255, 277.
 HAY (Newfoundland), f. 126.
 HORT. FAIRCHILD, f. 49.
 JURIN, f. 203.
 LAWSON, T., f. 105.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 124, 130, 132, 141, 145, 146.
 LHWYD (Wales), ff. 37, 67; (Ireland) 99, 102.
 NEWTON, ff. 14, 153.
 NICHOLLS, ff. 16, 22.
 POOL, ff. 126, 127, 131.
 PRESTON, f. 78.
 RAND, ff. 60, 109, 129.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 20, 21, 36, 37, 46, 63, 68, 80, 89,
 91, 101, 102, 104, 116, 117, 128, 131, 132, 135,
 152, 154, 155 v., 168, 171–173, 175, 177, 183,
 190, 214, 216, 230, 232, 234, 242, 276.
 ROUSE, f. 158 v. ('Mr Rous his Acct where the
 Tragororchis growes', and note, m. Rouse).
 SALVADOR, f. 131.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 155, 172, 204, 224, 232, 234.
 SEDGWICK (Lincoln), f. 123.
 STONESTREET, ff. 12, 68, 72, 108.
 TILDEN, f. 61.
 TOZZI, f. 242.
 VAILLANT, ff. 27, 108, 154, 211, 212, 259.
 VERNON, f. 276.
 WALLIS, f. 61.

Italy, f. 39.
 Norway, ff. 131, 232.

H.S. 153. Hortus Indicus Dni PETIVER continens plantas in Regnis Bengaliae, Peguae, et Philippinarum insularum à Patre KAMEL collectas. [261 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

H.S. 154 and 155. [*Bound together.*] Hortus siccus Africae continens [Plantas in Africa, Monte Serradi, Cap tres-puntas collectarum à Dmns BARTAR, WINGFIELD et dispositarum à] Do PETIVER. Vol. [I and] II. [101 and 292 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

[*Synopses:*]

H.S. 154: BARTAR (Cape Coast, Guinea), ff. 20, 64, 66, 82, 98.
 BROWN, W. (Angola), ff. 66, 68, 69, 71, 73, 84, 85.
 COOMBS (Calabar), f. 99.
 GLADMAN (Angola), ff. 8, 20, 21, 25, 101.
 PLANER (Montserrado), ff. 8, 13, 14, 52, 58, 60, 87.
 SKEEN (Cape Three Points, Cape Mezurado, Montserrado), ff. 8, 25, 52, 58, 64, 81, 101.
 WINGFIELD (Montserrado), ff. 6, 15, 58.
 WATT (Wida, Cape Three Points, Cape Mezurado), ff. 8, 12, 20, 25, 58, 64, 83.

There is a list of Canary Is plants at the beginning.

H.S. 155. Vol. II.

BARTAR (Guinea), ff. 97, 144, 161, 179.
 BROWN, W. (Angola), ff. 2, 3, 13, 51, 52, 55, 58–61, 66–68, 86, 87, 92, 93, 121, 122, 143, 167, 171, 172, 175, 176, 180, 202, 221.
 PLANER (Montserrado), ff. 2, 55, 66, 92, 167, 171, 175.
 SKEEN (Wida, Cape Three Points, Cape Mezurado), ff. 61, 68, 72, 126, 138, 141, 145, 163, 164, 175, 225, 231, 235.
 WATT (Wida, Cape Three Points), ff. 61, 68, 72, 126, 138, 141, 145, 164, 175, 225, 231.
 WINGFIELD (Montserrado), ff. 12, 13, 50, 52, 60, 61, 95, 96, 163, 169, 180, 203, 205, 214.

There are lists at the beginning and end.

H.S. 156. Hortus siccus Cappensis. Plants gathered at the Cape of good hope by Mr OLDENLAND sent to Mr PETIVER and disposed by him. [296 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

OLDENLAND's plants (MS. label on f. 158) are scattered through the volume along with many from CUNINGHAME, F. RUYSCHE and W. SHERARD. Many are named by Solander. RAY has named a specimen on f. 61 (see Part 2: RAY). There are lists at the end of the volume.

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

AMSTERDAM GARDEN, f. 150.
 BADMINTON GARDEN, ff. 6, 23.
 BOBART, J., ff. 11, 26, 87, 243.
 BREYNE, J. P., ff. 6, 21, 26, 57, 72, 73, 102, 108, 139.
 FOX, ff. 41, 53, 56, 73, 184, 232, 233, 253.
 HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 232.
 HORT. FULHAM, f. 286.
 HORT. TARANT, f. 184.
 HORT. UVEDALE, ff. 93, 138, 263.
 HORT. WATT, f. 92.

KEILL (Cyprus), f. 232.
 LONDON, ff. 156, 177, 273, 275.
 LEWIS, ff. 93, 100, 220, 229, 245, 246.
 OTTEREN [Oldenland's widow], f. 5.
 STARRENBURGH, ff. 1, 4, 9, 61, 66, 87, 127, 140, 159, 163, 176, 177, 182–186, 188, 192–194, 216, 231–235, 238, 240, 249, 250, 252, 254, 256, 257, 275.
 STONESTREET, ff. 31, 46, 87, 243, 244, 247.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 92, 152.
 VAILLANT, ff. 71, 93, 281.

H.S. 157, 158 and 159. Hortus siccus Americanus JACOBI PETIVER. Vols I, II and III. [103, 293 and 400 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Solander has named some of the specimens in H.S. 158 and 159.

H.S. 157. Vol. I continens Submarina, Filices, Gramina etc. collecta à Dr BARHAM etc.

There are many blank folios. [*Synopsis of additional contributors:*]

DICKINSON (Bermuda), f. 76.
 LANE (Jamaica), ff. 28, 61–69, 71, 72, 86, 88.
 STEWART, A. (Darren), ff. 8, 30, 100.
 STEWART, J. (Martinique), f. 45.
 STONEHOUSE (St Helena), f. 101.
 VAILLANT, ff. 8, 24, 56, 91.
 WALDUCK (Barbados), ff. 31, 66, 69, 70, 72, 80, 86, 88.
 WALLACE, ff. 30, 100.

H.S. 158. Vol. II continens plantas collectas à Dno MARSHALL etc.

Marshall's plants are scattered through the volume, together with numerous specimens from AYREY, BANISTER, WILLIAM BROWN, DOODY, HALSTEED, KRIEG and VAILLANT. [*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BOBART, J., f. 37.
 BOHUN, f. 13.
 COOMBS, ff. 19, 29, 55, 56, 114, 156, 185, 225.
 ELLIS, f. 13.
 FRANCKLIN, ff. 92, 263, 278, 279; list at end of volume.
 GREEN, f. 249.
 HORT. DARBY, ff. 96, 138, 159, 201.

IRVINE, f. 200.
 JONES, H., ff. 11, 12, 93, 157.
 LAWSON, J., ff. 129, 151, 214.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 200.
 LORD, ff. 5, 16–18, 213, 245.
 PARK, f. 1 (gorgonian).
 PRESTON, f. 189.
 RUYSCH, f. 198.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 161, 171.
 SLOANE (Jamaica), f. 90.
 SMART, f. 86.
 STOSCHIUS, f. 196.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 84, 227.
 VERNON, ff. 56, 219 v., 268.

H.S. 159. Vol. III continens frutices etc. collectas à Dns MARSHALL, VAILLANT, SMART etc.
 Specimens from AYREY, WILLIAM BROWN, ELLIS and JOHN LAWSON are scattered through the volume in addition to those of Marshall, Vaillant and Smart. At the beginning is a catalogue of Smart's Hudson Bay plants, and there are

lists at beginning and end. [*Synopsis of other contributors:*]
 BOBART, J., f. 49.
 CATESBY (to DALE), ff. 113, 121, 125, 142, 156, 203, 218, 242, 284.
 CLERK, W., f. 351 (eggs of Dog Whelk).
 COOMBS, ff. 48, 258–260, 264, 265, 287.
 CREGGH, ff. 253, 278.
 DARBY, f. 237.
 DICKINSON (Bermuda), ff. 3, 47.
 FRANCKLIN, ff. 183, 184.
 HALSTEED, f. 12.
 HAY, ff. 179, 212, 354, 355, 357, 360, 363, 365, 369, 370, 374, 376–384, 387, 391, 393, 394.
 JONES, H., ff. 111, 183, 184, 223, 251, 257, 258, 260, 266, 268, 276, 286.
 LORD, ff. 28, 212.
 PRESTON, f. 49.
 RUTHERFORD, f. 222.
 STEPHENS, W., ff. 137, 223, 226.
 WHITEHEAD, ff. 3, 11, 17, 22, 24.
 WOODWARD, f. 287.

H.S. 160 and 161. Hortus [siccus] Malabaricus JAC[OBI] PETIVER. Vols I and II. [291 and 304 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Both volumes contain S. BROWNE's and BULKLEY's Indian plants. Each has lists at the end.

[*Synopses of additional contributors:*]

H.S. 160. Vol. I.
 BROWN, A., f. 63.
 DOODY, ff. 134, 136, 165, 168.
 DU BOIS, f. 63.
 HERMANN, f. 269.
 HORT. UVEDALE, f. 235.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 236, 249, 262.
 MEWSE, ff. 219, 226.

PRESTON, f. 262.

H.S. 161. Vol. II.
 DU BOIS, f. 29.
 KAMEL, f. 109.
 LONDON, f. 39.
 MEWSE, ff. 91, 97.
 WYN, f. 142.

H.S. 162. Hortus siccus Jamaicae [à JAC. PETIVER dispositus]. [310 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Contains chiefly plants from BARHAM and LANE (Jamaica) and from WALDUCK (Barbados). There are lists at beginning and end.

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BLUNDELL, f. 309.
 CATESBY (to DALE), ff. 65, 74, 75, 241, 265.
 DOUGLAS (Antigua), ff. 1, 19, 64, 88, 95, 101, 214, 219, 226, 231, 240, 259, 265, 273, 279, 301.
 GRIGG (Antigua), ff. 140, 146, 151, 214, 219, 239, 265, 270, 271, 306 v.
 KIGGELAER (Surinam), ff. 13, 50, 111, 141, 211, 212, 213, 223, 241, 247.

MILLER, ff. 3, 9, 26, 52, 53, 55, 75 (Barbados), 93, 104, 125, 191, 207, 208, 211, 251, 252.
 PASMORE, ff. 1, 2, 9, 22, 37, 41, 45, 46, 54, 61, 63, 68, 70, 97, 122, 123, 129, 192, 199, 223, 253, 261, 268, 287.
 REED (Barbados), f. 146.
 RUYSCH (Curaçao), ff. 307, 309.
 SALVADOR, f. 247.
 TATE (Antigua), ff. 41, 63, 251, 261, 266.
 VAILLANT, ff. 3, 58, 88, 94, 105, 237, 263, 289, 305.

H.S. 163. Hortus siccus Asiaticus Plantarum à P. CAMELL collectarum et à J. PETIVER dispositarum. [104 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Many plants from S. BROWNE and from CUNINGHAME (Chusan and Amoy) are in this volume. There are lists at the end.

[*Note by J. J. Bennett, f. 44:*] [Portion of specimen] taken for the Banksian Herbarium, Feby 7th 1855.

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BARKLAY, f. 22.
 BROWN, A., f. 8.
 BULKLEY, ff. 23, 31, 58.
 DU BOIS, f. 30.

HALLEY [‘Capt. Haley that Famous Mathematician’], f. 48.
 KEIR, ff. 22, 43.
 PLUMIER, f. 4.
 SHERARD, W., f. 73 v.
 VAILLANT, f. 4.

H.S. 164. Herbarium siccum Orientale [Quo continentur] Plantae Creticae, Constantinopolitanae, Syriacae, Indicae, Chusan, Smyrnae, Balearicae, Armeniae, et Arabicae [à D. VAILLANT praecipue collectae et à JAC. PETIVER juxta Rayi Methodum dispositae]. [406 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Vaillant's labels are present throughout the volume. There are lists at the end.

[Synopsis of additional contributors:]

BOBART, J., ff. 9, 10, 15, 40, 41, 43, 48, 56, 58, 63, 72, 116, 209.
 CAMPBELL, J., ff. 307, 324.
 DANIEL, f. 256.
 GREEN, f. 76.
 MICHELL, ff. 2, 4, 25, 50, 68, 112, 120, 204, 213, 238, 241, 255, 256.
 NISSOLLE, f. 41.
 RAY, f. 54.
 SALVADOR, ff. 3, 302-309, 311-327.

SHERARD, W., ff. 4, 16, 28, 38, 39, 45, 47, 49, 57, 61, 70, 71, 75, 86, 115, 123, 129, 151, 156, 195, 202-204, 207, 210, 212-215, 225, 226, 232, 239, 248, 249, 251, 259, 262, 265, 268, 271, 276, 295, 296.
 STONESTREET, ff. 46, 67, 190, 206, 226.
 STOSCHIUS, ff. 1, 5, 14, 21, 31, 53, 99, 125, 163, 164, 190, 191A, 206, 208, 211, 225, 262, 264, 270, 274.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 67, 80, 81, 95, 116, 137, 140, 156, 159, 167, 190, 199, 200, 201, 207, 266A, 282, 285, 287a.
 WHEELER, ff. 178, 237.

H.S. 165. Plantae Malabaricae et ex Insulis Philippinis à P. CAMELL missae ad D. JAC. PETIVER qui eas juxta Methodum Rayanum disposuit. [408 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

The specimens are from S. BROWNE and BULKLEY as well as Kamel. With one exception (f. 125) KAMEL's specimens are on ff. 358-399; they have autograph labels. Folios 261-356 are blank. There are lists at the end of the volume.

H.S. 166. Hortus siccus Hispaniae Monspel. etc. à JAC. PETIVER juxta methodum Raianum dispositus. [411 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

This collection consists largely of Spanish plants, and some from Portugal, collected by JAIME SALVADOR and by his son JUAN SALVADOR. Their specimens are scattered throughout the volume and have autograph labels, many of which bear localities. There are a number of lists at the end of the volume.

[Synopsis of additional contributors:]

BARKLAY, f. 6.
 BOBART, J., ff. 21, 25, 39, 52, 64, 66, 69, 75, 79, 89, 95, 104, 109, 115, 134, 156, 177, 192, 193, 195, 196, 206, 232, 272, 290, 343, 404, 406, 409.
 DANIEL, ff. 63, 96, 150, 251, 333, 334, 361, 362, 364, 373, 379, 380, 392.
 DU BOIS, ff. 327, 379.
 HAY, f. 327.
 HORT. CAPELL, f. 369.
 HUGO, f. 141.
 JOHNSTON, ff. 12, 17, 20, 332.
 JONES, J., ff. 9, 19, 56, 69, 93, 97, 109, 149-151, 165, 171, 192, 194, 198, 213, 224, 229, 272, 276, 278, 298, 319, 352, 357, 362-365, 368-373, 375, 377-379, 388, 409.
 KEILL, ff. 140, 409.
 LANDON, f. 347.
 LECAAN, f. 34.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 34, 74, 134, 322, 409.
 MICHELL, ff. 101, 336.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 3, 17, 18, 21, 44, 82, 88, 92, 99, 106, 132, 141, 161, 171, 176, 178, 179, 181, 182, 185, 187, 202, 204, 209, 215, 216 v., 220, 225, 228, 230, 232, 236, 243, 283, 284, 325, 328, 329, 331, 354, 379, 405.
 PADUA GARDEN, ff. 144, 194, 196, 326, 376, 389.
 PRESTON, ff. 3, 25, 326.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., f. 287.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 21, 166, 379, 380.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 25, 27, 39, 75, 134, 246, 307, 324, 332, 377, 380, 404.
 VAILLANT, ff. 13, 18, 29, 45, 79, 82, 95, 98, 102, 103, 114, 119, 130, 131, 134, 137, 143, 144 v., 147, 170, 171, 176, 178, 187, 189, 190, 193, 197, 202, 207, 218, 222, 227, 233-235, 243-245, 253, 288, 297, 306, 316, 326, 356, 358 v., 359, 364, 372, 404.

H.S. 167. A Hortus Siccus by Mr GEORGE LONDON. It is to be observed in this collection, which follows for the most part Dr Morison's order, that the Calyces, Flowers, and seeds are more to be found in it than in any of the other Collections. In the latter part many of the plants are not referred to Mr Ray. [751 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

References to the plants in this volume occur in the indexes of Banister's 'Herbarium Siccum' (H.S. 168).

[Synopsis:]

LONDON's Hortus Siccus arranged according to Morison's system, ff. 1-87, 291-527.
 A collection of flowers, etc., ff. 89-103.
 A collection arranged alphabetically, ff. 105-289.

H.S. 168. Herbarium Siccum JO. BANISTER. This volume of Mr Banister's was probably gathered by him, before he went to the West Indies in the garden of Oxford and in the fields. It contains the plants mentioned in the Anonymous Catalogus of Oxford, and Dr Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire. [The Alphabetical order is observed, and several references to Mr Ray are wanting.] [374 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

At the beginning are several lists in Petiver's hand which have been labelled by Carruthers as follows: A partial index of the plants in Banister's Herbarium Siccum in the order of their arrangement in this volume. Ditto arranged in alphabetical order. Ditto referred to as 'B', LONDON'S Hortus Siccus (H.S. 167) referred to as 'L', and ——— referred to as 'S'. Lists of Plants in Banister's Herbarium Siccum referred to as 'B', with references in the last two sheets to London's Hortus Siccus (H.S. 167) referred to as 'L'; the arrangement is apparently according to Morison's divisions.

H.S. 169 and 170. [Bound together.] Botanicum hortense ineditum Vol. [II and] I in which are contained some fine rare plants, most whereof are referred to Mr Ray's History. [27 ('50'-'319') and 280 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

Vol. III is H.S. 171. The title of Vol. II (H.S. 169) is 'Botanicum hortense in which are some fine garden plants'.

This collection consists chiefly of garden plants collected by Petiver, especially at Chelsea but also at Hampton Court and in the gardens of FAIRCHILD, UVEDALE, C. DU BOIS, COMPTON (Fulham Palace), ATKINSON and the DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT (at Chelsea). There are lists at the beginning of both H.S. 169 and H.S. 170. Synopses are given below under H.S. 171.

H.S. 171. Botanicum hortense ineditum in which are contained many plants nursed in English gardens from several parts of the world, with their synonymous names by Mr PETIVER. [295 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

This is Vol. III of the collection in H.S. 169 and 170. Most of the specimens have printed labels. Lists at end of volume.

[Synopses of contributors other than Petiver:]

H.S. 169: BUDDLE, f. 127.

VAILLANT, ff. 64, 174.

WHEELER, f. 280 v.

H.S. 170: BOBART, J., ff. 62, 74, 84, 87, 117, 128, 136, 158, 182, 188, 192, 193, 246.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 31, 181, 182, 195, 196, 199, 199 v., 200.

PADUA GARDEN, ff. 193, 196 v., 197.

RUDBECK, ff. 276-278.

STONESTREET, ff. 60, 212, 273.

STOSCHIUS, ff. 4, 123, 124, 129, 152, 184.

TOURNEFORT, f. 183.

H.S. 171: AMSTERDAM GARDEN, f. 161.

BOBART, J., ff. 65, 156, 185.

BUDDLE, f. 231.

LAWSON, J., f. 65.

STONESTREET, ff. 97, 117, 220, 245.

STOSCHIUS, f. 261.

H.S. 172 and 173. Hortus Hyemalis of Plants gathered at Padua by Archbishop SANCROFT or Dr HENRY PAMAN who was his Physician, and lived with him at Lambeth, containing many rare old plants disposed in an alphabetical order, some of which are referred to Mr Ray by Mr PETIVER. Vols I and II. [125 and 138 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

The plants are arranged alphabetically, Vol. I containing A-I, Vol. II K-Z, and have numbers attached which refer to an index prefixed to H.S. 172, which gives a complete list of the plants in the volumes. A few butterflies are interspersed with the plants and at the end of H.S. 172. There are lists by Petiver at the beginning and end of H.S. 172 and the end of H.S. 173. A receipt to make cement to stick down plants is on folio A at the beginning of H.S. 172.

Each volume has the arms of the See of Canterbury impressed on the binding.

H.S. 174. Herbarium siccum JAC. PETIVER, in which are some plants growing in the fields and gardens about London, gathered by Mr Petiver about the year 1683 or 4, a few of which are rare, but none referred to Mr Ray. [659 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

On the last folio are three fragmentary specimens 'from Tonqueen [Tongking] by Capt. KNOX. 83'.

H.S. 175, 176 and 177. [*Bound together in the order 175, 177, 176.*]

H.S. 175 and 177. *Botanicum hortense Indicum ineditum* J. PETIVER, in which are garden plants, mostly referred to Mr Ray. Vol. [I and] II. [91 and 71 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

H.S. 175. Lists at beginning. A few specimens are from Fulham Palace Garden. Many from IRWYN are on ff. 6, 16, 23, 30, 37, 39, 41–42 v., 45, 48, 52, 53, 55–58, 62, 63, 72 (*Hort. BEAUMONT*), 74, 85. One from W. STONESTREET is on f. 2.

H.S. 177. Vol. II. Lists at beginning. Most of the specimens are from IRWYN. One from the Leyden Garden is on f. 41.

H.S. 176. *Botanicum Medicinale Indicum* [JAC. PETIVER] in which are the spices and other Medicinal Plants sent to JAC. BREYNIUS of Dantzic by Dr TEN RHYNE, CLEYER, etc. and from him to Mr Petiver who has made the references to Mr Ray. [89 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

The paging is irregular, and there are lists at the beginning.

[*Synopsis of additional contributors:*]

BROWNE, S., ff. 27, 70, 72, 73.

BULKLEY, f. 74.

BURNET, f. 65.

CHASTELEIN (to J. Breyne), f. 42.

LECAAN, f. 19 v.

RUYSCH, f. 48.

SLOANE, f. 41.

Arabia, f. 74.

Benkulen, f. 74 v.

Borneo, f. 5.

Buenos Aires, f. 8.

Virginia, f. 65.

H.S. 178 to 182. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 178. [*No title-page, but lists at beginning and end referring to this and the following H.S.*] [*Botanicum hortense* PETIVER V.] [52 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

Contains many specimens and labels from VAILLANT. There are some plants from the gardens of FAIRCHILD and REYNARDSON as well as from Chelsea and Fulham Palace Garden. On f. 51 are specimens of butterflies.

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BOBART, J., f. 9.

DALE, f. 41.

SALVADOR, f. 22.

STONESTREET, ff. 38, 40.

STOSCHIUS, ff. 1, 9 v., 13 v., 24 v., 31 v., 37 v., 38, 42 v., 44 v., 46 v.

H.S. 179. *Botanicum hortense* PETIVER VI. [88 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

The paging is irregular. There are several specimens from FAIRCHILD's garden on ff. 15, 35, 52, 81; and one from Chelsea on f. 52. Specimens from JACOB BOBART the younger are on ff. 2, 17–20, 33. On ff. 29–32, 33 v., 34 are specimens from the Leyden Garden evidently collected by Petiver during his visits of 1711 in company with BOERHAAVE.

H.S. 180. *Botanicum hortense arborum* JAC. PETIVER in which are specimens of trees in gardens about London with Mr Petiver's synonyma in his *Botanicum hortense* mostly referred to Mr Ray. [50 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

The specimens mostly have Petiver's printed labels, with references to a number of London gardens but chiefly to those at Chelsea and Fulham Palace. Specimens from Hampton Court Garden are on ff. 15, 30, 40. There are lists at the end.

H.S. 181. [*Herbes de Portugal trouvées dans La Montagne de Cintra a quatre lieues de Lisbonne* (m. DE ALMEYDA)] par Mr le Comte d'Almeйда. [46 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

The specimens are not referred to Ray, but named by Petiver. There are lists at the end.

H.S. 182. *Hortus Medicus Europae* JAC. PETIVER. [ff. 3–92; irregular numbering.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

The specimens are referred to Ray. Petiver's printed labels are attached to many. There are lists at the beginning.

A specimen of 'Solanum Brasil. or Irish Potato' is on f. 41. One from IRWYN is on f. 42, and two from Gallipoli on ff. 80, 85.

H.S. 183. Herbarium Palestinae J. PETIVER. In this collection are many plants of Rauwolf and other writers, with their Arabick names, which are not referred to Mr Ray and to [though] the specimens are bad, yet with attention they might be made very useful. [145 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

Beneath the title is an excerpt from *Mus. Pet.* 79, m. scr. ignot., referring to the donation of this volume by JAMES BRAYLSFORD. Also on the title-page are two lists: 'Plantae Palestinae Rariores' and 'Mr Sam. Daniells Scanderoon plants'.

English translations have been made of many of the names, m. scr. ignot. (?Braylsford). A few plants are named by Petiver. Many of the specimens are very good.

H.S. 184. Arbores Barbadosenses et Jamaicensis of Mr PETIVER. Very bad specimens of Barbadoes trees gathered by Mr READ with the synonymous names and references to Mr Ray. [172 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

Proofs of *Collectanea* (pp. 2–4) are inserted at the beginning, in which a list of the specimens is printed. There are also some MS. lists at the beginning and the end of the volume. The specimens are mostly referred to Ray, and named by Petiver either with printed labels or in manuscript.

[*Synopsis of contributors other than Reed:*]

BARHAM, ff. 7–10, 28, 54 v., 56, 61 v., 77, 101 v.

HAMILTON, f. 32a.

PASMORE, f. 37.

TATE (Antigua), ff. 29, 41, 73, 81, 101 v., 164.

VAILLANT, f. 64.

WALDUCK, ff. 19, 28.

H.S. 185, 186 and 187. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 185. Plants of Gibraltar, Tarragona, and Barcelona some of which are perfect and referred to Mr Ray. Many imperfect, but which with attention may be found. [62 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

Collected by WILLIAM BROWN and PELHAM JOHNSTON. At the beginning are lists including three in Johnston's hand.

H.S. 186. Balearic Plants, BOUCHER; very few of which are referred to Mr Ray but which with attention may be found out. [92 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

Petiver has named some of the specimens, and many have the month and sometimes the day noted in which they were collected. Specimens on ff. 36 and 58 are ascribed to JAMES CAMPBELL.

H.S. 187. Plantae Balearicae et Orientales. Many of which are mentioned in Dr Tournefort's *Corollaria*, others were sent by Dr SHERARD from Smyrna. Most referred to Mr Ray. [155 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

There is a long list at the end entitled 'Balearic, Candy, Sicily and Oriental Plants' in Petiver's hand. The Balearic plants were collected by GEORGE BOUCHER, JUAN SALVADOR and JAMES CAMPBELL (ff. 3, 6). A catalogue of fifty of these plants was published by Petiver (*Collectanea*, 9), labels from which are affixed to the specimens, ff. 1–19.

Eastern plants, ff. 21–155, by various collectors — many named and sent by W. SHERARD, and many from VAILLANT. One on f. 26 is named by AMMAN.

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 24 v., 27, 35, 40, 42, 71.

BUDDLE, f. 34.

DANIEL, ff. 24 v., 80.

DU BOIS, ff. 39, 80.

GREEN, ff. 28–33, 49, 50, 67, 77.

KEILL, f. 155.

STOSCHIUS, ff. 21, 31, 39, 48, 49, 53, 58, 65, 71, 73, 76,

77, 80 v., 82, 84.

TOZZI, f. 34.

WHEELER, ff. 28, 29, 58, 62.

H.S. 188 and 189. [*Bound together in reverse order.*]

H.S. 188. Herbarium Madraspat. et Malabaricum JAC. PETIVER. In which are a few plants from those places, most of which are referred to Mr Ray. [ff. 42–180; irregular numbering.]

[Petiver's collections.]

There are lists by Petiver at the beginning and end, and descriptions of some of S. BROWNE's plants face ff. 42, 78, 97. One of Browne's plants is on f. 171 v., and one from RANDAL on f. 178 v. Only a minority of the specimens are referred to Ray.

H.S. 189. *Plantae Canarienses et Palmae D. CUNNINGHAM.* Some Plants in this Vol. are referred to Mr Ray and some not, but may be found out. Amongst the rest is the *Laurotaxa* with the fruit p. 25. [38 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Separate lists of Canary and Palma plants by Petiver at the beginning. Some of the specimens on ff. 1–7 are named by AMMAN. The 'Laurotaxa' mentioned in the title is *Semele androgyna* (L.) Kunth, f. 25.

H.S. 190. *Cerealia, Submarina Equiseta et Filices Britanniae à Dno PETIVER collectae et ad Dm Ray relatae.* [100 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

At the beginning is a printed copy of Petiver's *Concordia*, from which publication the printed labels to the specimens are taken.

[Synopsis of other contributors:]

AYREY, f. 90.

BOBART, J., ff. 49, 83, 85 v.

BREYNE, J., ff. 28, 38, 42, 69.

DANIEL (Kos), f. 13.

RICHARDSON, ff. 81 v., 82, 82 v., 85 v., 90, 92 v., 94, 98 v.

VAILLANT, ff. 83 v., 87, 90 v.

H.S. 191 to 195. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 191. *Guinea Medicinal plants with their virtues sent by Mr Smith [the Rev. JOHN SMYTH, from Cape Coast] and methodised by Mr PETIVER.* See Ph. Trans. No 232. [23 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Petiver published an account of the plants in *Phil. Trans.* 19 (No 232), 677–686 (1697), slips from which are attached to the specimens. MS. list on the title-page and another on f. 5 v.

On ff. 21–23 are six labels probably written by Smyth.

H.S. 192. *Gramina Americana et Britannica à Dno VAILLANT Parisiis missa ad Dnm J. PETIVER, et ab illo collata cum sua Concordia graminum et Rayi Hist.* [45 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Many of the specimens have labels in Vaillant's handwriting, and many have Petiver's printed labels.

H.S. 193. *Antegoa Plants consisting of imperfect Specimens with their virtues by the natives.* Not above two are referred to Mr Ray. [19 ff. (ff. 26–44).] [Petiver's collections.]

The specimens were collected by TATE. Some labels are dated 'Oct. 1. 98'; one (f. 44) is dated 'Oct. 10. 98'. On f. 33 is a Curaçao specimen.

H.S. 194. *Plantae flore stamineo Raii Genus V.* A few rare plants of this tribe named by Mr PETIVER and referred to Mr Ray. [85 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Paged irregularly; many blank folios. A few specimens have Petiver's printed labels. There is a small MS. list on the title-page.

[Synopsis:]

BARKLAY (Leghorn), ff. 51, 53, 56; (Cadiz) 75, 78.

DANIEL, ff. 49 v., 50.

JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 8, 49, 49 v., 50, 53, 56, 82.

JOHNSTON (Alicante), ff. 49, 72; (Barcelona) 72, 75, 77.

LONDON (Alicante, Cartagena), f. 73.

LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 52.

SALVADOR, ff. 9, 49 v., 51, 52, 71, 72, 80, 83.

H.S. 195. *Plantae lactescentes, pappescentes, et corymbiferae, sive Rai genera VI VII et VIII à diversis partibus Europae ad Raium relatae.* [132 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

There are lists on the title-page. A few specimens with Petiver's printed labels are present. The paging is irregular, and there are many blank folios.

[Synopsis:]

BOBART, J., ff. 9, 97, 102, 127.

BROWN, A. (Cadiz), f. 59.

DANIEL, ff. 4 (Cadiz), 109 (Kos).

HAY (Alicante), f. 60.

HORT. UVEDALE, f. 12.

JOHNSTON (Barcelona), f. 58 v.
 JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 59, 61, 96–98, 107, 121; (Cadiz)
 100, 132.
 KEILL (Cyprus), f. 2 v.
 LANDON, ff. 24 (Spain), 93 (Cape).
 LECAAN, f. 92.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 91, 92, 97, 102, 104, 106, 110, 124, 132.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 3, 31, 111.

PADUA GARDEN, ff. 96, 102, 106, 107, 132.
 PRESTON, ff. 3, 9.
 SALVADOR, ff. 3, 7, 14, 28, 31, 43, 58, 59, 60, 70, 88,
 89, 109, 121.
 STONESTREET, f. 3.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 10, 14, 60, 98.
 UGDEN, ff. 90 (Alicante), 92, 110.
 VAILLANT, ff. 31, 90, 92, 127.

H.S. 196 to 199. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 196. Plantae capitatae et nudiflorae constituentes Raii genera IX et X inter quas sunt quaedam rarae à variis partibus Europae allatae et ad Rayum relatae. [85 ff.] [**Petiver's collections.**]

There are lists at the beginning and end. Many of the folios are blank.

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 6, 7, 9, 21.
 DANIEL (Chios, Aleppo), f. 26.
 DU BOIS (Alicante), f. 9.
 IRWYN, ff. 28, 31, 60, 61.
 JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 20, 28, 40.
 LANDON (Spain), f. 27.

LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 19.
 MICHELI, f. 30.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 20, 28.
 PRESTON, f. 8.
 SALVADOR, ff. 9, 10, 28, 36, 43, 68, 85.
 UGDEN (Alicante), f. 20.
 VAILLANT, ff. 20, 27.

H.S. 197. Plantae Umbelliferae, stellatae, et asperifoliae constituentes Raii genera XI XII et XIII. [Videtur error in titulo, nullam enim ex his plantis inveni quae ad duo ultima genera relata esset.] [139 ff.] [**Petiver's collections.**]

There are only *Umbelliferae* in this collection; the other genera are in H.S. 198. There are lists on the title-page. Many folios are blank.

[*Synopsis:*]

IRWYN, ff. 87, 105, 139.
 JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 13, 45, 88.
 NISSOLLE, f. 13.

SALVADOR, ff. 14, 31, 70, 122.
 VAILLANT, f. 63.

H.S. 198. Plantae Stellatae et asperifoliae constituentes Raii genera XII et XIII. [57 ff.]

[**Petiver's collections.**]

There are lists at the beginning and end. Many folios are blank.

[*Synopsis:*]

JONES, J. (Lisbon), f. 31.
 MICHELI, f. 14.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 13, 28, 31.

SALVADOR, ff. 14, 28, 31, 36, 46, 47.
 VAILLANT, ff. 10, 36, 48.

H.S. 199. Plantae Verticillatae etc. [141 ff.]

[**Petiver's collections.**]

There are lists at the beginning and end. Many folios are blank.

[*Synopsis:*]

BAKER (Gallipoli), f. 66.
 BOBART, J., ff. 27, 34, 36, 37 v., 42, 71, 135 (MS. note),
 139.
 GREEN, ff. 8, 84.
 HORT. DU BOIS, ff. 36, 68.
 HEISTER, f. 62.
 IRWYN, ff. 1, 38, 40, 57, 58, 62, 95, 108.
 MICHELI, ff. 1, 35, 62, 73, 74, 83.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 4, 23, 80.
 PRESTON, f. 67.

RAY, ff. 67, 141.
 SALVADOR, ff. 3, 12, 13, 19, 21, 24, 34, 38, 39, 41, 51,
 53, 59, 62, 64, 70, 72, 80, 88, 91, 136, 137.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 7, 69a, 79.
 STOSCHIUS, ff. 77–79, 140.
 TOURNEFORT, f. 77.
 TOZZI, ff. 1, 7.
 VAILLANT, ff. 4, 11, 14, 19, 20, 22, 38, 39, 41, 51, 62, 64,
 67, 69a, 71, 73–76, 83, 84, 87, 135, 138.

H.S. 200 to 204. [*Bound together.*]**H.S. 200.** *Plantae tetrapetalae* etc. Raii gen. XX. [113 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

There are lists on the title-page. Many of the folios are blank.

[Synopsis:]

BOBART, J., f. 37.

IRWYN, ff. 70, 88.

JONES, J. (Cadiz), f. 47.

NISSOLLE, ff. 47, 58, 71, 74.

SALVADOR, ff. 2, 15, 29, 45, 70.

VAILLANT, ff. 45, 94.

H.S. 201. [*There is no volume with this number in the Herbarium.*]

H.S. 202. [*Hortus Siccus Pharmaceuticus sive Collectio Curiosorum Plantarum Officinalium: etc.* (m. Carruthers, who has made a copy of the title from Maty, who wrote also 'M.M. 17 $\frac{1}{9}$ 57' and a reference to 'Cat. 1966' on f. 1; Maty's title is not now present).] [40 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Petiver's printed labels are affixed to the specimens.

H.S. 203. *Botanicum Anglicum, or, The English Herball . . .* [printed title from PETIVER's work so called]. [40 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Petiver's printed labels are affixed to the specimens.

H.S. 204. *Herbarium exoticarum plantarum.* [11 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

One specimen, on f. 1, is named by Petiver; the remainder are not named, localized nor annotated in any way. A worthless collection.

H.S. 205. Plants gathered in England and Holland by Mr JAMES NEWTON in which are those discovered by himself. There are some bulbous plants, ferns, equisetum, mosses, fungi, and sea plants, many of which were gathered by him in his travels in England, Scotland, and Wales. [255 ff.]

There are gaps in the pagination. At the beginning is a plant not belonging to the collection.

[Contents:] Cultivated monocotyledonous plants, mostly unnamed but some referred to Ray, ff. 1–84. Pteridophytes and charophytes, ff. 142–171 (one from PETIVER on f. 149). Bryophytes, lycophytes and lichens, ff. 176–189. *Stellaria palustris* Retz., f. 190. *Isoetes*, f. 191. Fungi, ff. 193–195. Algae, zoophytes, sponges, etc., ff. 197–241. Miscellaneous, ff. 243–255.

H.S. 206 and 207. Plants gathered by Mr JAMES NEWTON at [in] several gardens of England and Holland. Vols I and II. [318 and 328 ff.]

Some of the specimens are referred to Ray, but few are named or localized. There are many blank folios in both volumes. Specimens with ROBERT CAMPBELL's small labels are scattered through H.S. 206, e.g. on ff. 1, 2, 109, 315.

[Synopsis:]

H.S. 206. Vol. I.

COURTEN, f. 296.

HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 47, 114, 136, 270, 299, 307.

HORT. BENTINCK, f. 254.

HORT. BEVERNINGK, ff. 86, 316.

HORT. CHELSEA, f. 109.

HORT. DARBY, ff. 41, 198.

HORT. FLINES, ff. 138, 287, 291.

HORT. FULHAM, f. 225.

LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 274.

LONDON, f. 52.

THE PRINCE'S GARDEN, f. 136.

STATES GARDEN, ff. 104, 238, 243, 274, 286, 287, 289, 291, 297, 310.

On f. 55 is a specimen of *Rubus saxatilis* L. from 'under kirkby bridg [Westmorland]'.**H.S. 207.** Vol. II.

HORT. CHELSEA, f. 5.

HORT. FULHAM, ff. 5, 122.

HORT. REYNARDSON, ff. 2–4, 55, 128, 142.

A locality appears on f. 224: 'an Sisymbrij . . . species . . . the Mill in the footway from the Thames to Batersey . . .'

H.S. 208. *Plantae in priori parte, liberi Oxonii; in posteriori autem parte, Londini, des[c]erpsi; anno dom. 1679, mensibus jūlii, et augusti . . . ROBERTUS CAMPBELLUS [m. Campbell].* [97 ff.]

The above inscription, with Robert Campbell's seal, is attached to the first page, on the back of which, again with his seal, is the inscription 'Ex liberis Roberti Campbelli'. His numerous small specimens are named but not localized. They are not referred to Ray. The earlier ones are from Oxford, the later from London. The labels are mainly in Campbell's hand. Some specimens bear JAMES NEWTON's labels: these include one from his garden (f. 67) and others from DARBY's garden (f. 42), BENTINCK's garden (ff. 83, 86), VAN BEVERNINGK's garden and the States Garden at Amsterdam (f. 34).

H.S. 209. [*Leaves of Plants gum[m]ed over and none refer'd to Mr Ray. Scarce any worth preserving. (m. scr. ignot.)*] *Plants gathered by Mr JAMES NEWTON.* [ff. 86–254; irregular numbering.]

The labels are not in Newton's handwriting. On ff. 104–127, 129–137, 139–143 are specimens with F. RUYSCH's labels.

H.S. 210. [*C. Schrouter (recte SCHRÖDTER) Plantae collectae Paduae Ao 1665 (on label).*] In this Collection are many rare plants of Veslingius, Alpinus, and others, some of which are referred to Mr Ray. [140 ff.]

[*Inscription by Schrödter on title-page:*] Feci Patavii proprio studio Anno 1665. Christophorus Schrödter Dannenberg. Saxo. Ph. et Med. D.

Many specimens have been damaged or destroyed. The collection is arranged alphabetically; the names are written by Schrödter.

At the bottom of f. 125 is another inscription by Schrödter: 'Absolut. Patav. d. 19. Decembr. 1665. deo soli laus.' From this point the remaining specimens are unnamed.

H.S. 211. *Volumen Plantarum in Japonia collectarum ab ENGELBERTO KEMPFERO M.D. annis 1691 et 1692. Additae sub finem Plantae aliquot ab eodem in Persia et Insula Ceylan repertae. [?m. Kaempfer.] Vide Miniature 139 for the Icons Amoenitatum Exoticarum of Kempfer and Rays History and Sup. [m. scr. ignot.].* [111 ff.] **[Kaempfer's collection.]**

Some of the specimens are named by Solander and many also by R. Brown and more recent botanists. The Persian specimens are on ff. 107–109 and those from Ceylon on f. 110. The original plant-names are written by the same writer as of the main title — ?Kaempfer.

H.S. 212. *Volumen Plantarum, quas Carolina misit D. CATESBY [m. scr. ignot.].* [96 ff.]

[Catesby's collection.]

There is a list, m. scr. ignot., on the title-page of the volume. Many specimens are referred to Ray, and many named by Solander; good specimens, some with Catesby's labels. AMMAN has written determinations on ff. 25, 42, 53.

H.S. 213. *Plants gathered in the North of England by Dr RICHARDSON referred to Mr Ray. Plants gathered in some parts of America and the Bay of Campeachy by Mr BARHAM. Plants gathered about Hall in Saxony referred to Mr Ray. Plants gathered in the gardens of Leyden by Dr ENGELBERT KEMPFER.* [99 ff.] **[Kaempfer's collection.]**

[*Contents:*] RICHARDSON, f. 1. BARHAM, ff. 3, 4. Halle specimens, ff. 5–14. KAEMPFER, ff. 15–99.

The last item in this volume may be a travelling herbarium taken by Kaempfer on his journeys. It is headed (f. 15) 'Plantae ab Engelberto Kempfero in Belgio praecipué Horto Lugduno Batavo collectae'. The specimens are small, often only leaves, mostly unnamed but some named by Kaempfer.

H.S. 214. [*Xeranthimi gnaphalii et helychrysy C. Bonae Spei. 1701. (m. scr. ignot.)*] *Xeranthemi, Gnaphalii, Elychrisi, Asteris, etc. Species No 77 being the II Vol. of Kiggelaer's Collection, in which were wanting 7, 17, 19, 25, 31, 34, 35, 37, 43, 45, 62, 63, 66, 71.* [62 ff.]

Many specimens are referred to Ray, and nearly all named by Solander. There are (?) collectors' labels on ff. 1 and 62.

H.S. 215. [Herbae etc. e promontorio B. Spei (m. scr. ignot.).] Hundred and two plants from the Cape of good hope, being part of the Third Volume of **Kiggelaer's Collection**. In it are wanting 21, 26, 38, 94. [86 ff.]

Many specimens are referred to Ray. Most are named by Solander. There are some labels by Kiggelaer and (?) collectors.

H.S. 216. Fruticum et Plantarum ex Promontorio Bonae Spei Centum Specimina being the IV Vol. of **Kiggelaer's Collection**; in which were wanting 2, 20, 56, 62, 66, 83. [91 ff.]

Many specimens are referred to Ray. Some are named by Solander. A few bear Kiggelaer's labels, and some (?) collectors' labels are present.

H.S. 217. [Fruticetum Africanum A Domino WILHELMO ADRIANO VANDER STELL Fortalitii promontorii Bonae Spei Gubernatore fortissimo transmissum 1700 (m. scr. ignot.).] being the V Volume of **Kiggelaer's Collection** in which was wanting 17. [61 ff.]

Many specimens are referred to Ray. All except two are named by Solander, and the original labels are by Kiggelaer.

H.S. 218. Plantarum cujusvis generis Africanarum Specimina 74 being the VI Volume of **Kiggelaer's Collection** in which was wanting No 30. [74 ff.]

Many specimens are referred to Ray. Some are named by Solander. The older labels are in several hands, including Kiggelaer's.

H.S. 219. [Plantae ex India orientali receptae 1716 (m. scr. ignot.).] VII Vol. of **Kiggelaer's collection**. Most of these are from Japan, and have Japanese names. No 35 was wanting. [38 ff.]

H.S. 220. [1698. Plantae Amboinenses a JOHANNE PHILIPPO SIPMANNO, Collectae. (m. scr. ignot.)] Specimina plantarum Amboinensium à Jo. Phil. Sipmanno Ao 1698 collectarum. Plurima Specimina plantarum ex Curaçao, Aruba, etc. being the VIII and IX Vol. of **Kiggelaer's collection**. [70 ff.]

Many specimens are referred to Ray. Some have labels in various hands.

H.S. 221. CXIV Specimina Plantarum ex Surinama missarum 1690 being the X Vol. of **Kiggelaer's Collection**. [61 ff.]

Two of the specimens are referred to Ray. A few are named with old labels.

H.S. 222. Plantae indigenae ordine Alphabetico dispositae being the XI Vol. of **Kiggelaer's Collection**. The Genistae which should have been in the first Volume are likewise in this. [73 ff.]

Some specimens are named by Kiggelaer, and some referred to Ray. The 'Genistae' mentioned in the title are on ff. 59-63.

H.S. 223. Plantae indigenae [et] Plantae exoticae ex variis regionibus ordine alphabetico collectae being [the] XII Vol. of **Kiggelaer's Collection**. [77 ff.]

A few are referred to Ray. Kiggelaer has named some specimens, and an unknown writer has a label on f. 35.

H.S. 224. [Suffrutices et herbae (m. scr. ignot.).] Ordine alphabetico dispositae being the XIII Vol. of **Kiggelaer's collection.** [155 ff.]

Many specimens are named by Kiggelaer, and many referred to Ray.

H.S. 225. [Cupresso pinuli (m. scr. ignot.).] Specimina plantarum coniferarum ex promontorio bonae Spei being part of the First Volume of **Kiggelaer's Collection.** The Genistae are in No [H.S.] **222.** [Vol. XIV.] [28 ff.]

Most of the specimens are named by Solander. On ff. 2, 3, 4, 14 are (?) collectors' labels.

H.S. 226. [Genistae etc. (m. scr. ignot.).] [Frutices et suffrutices e Promontorio Bonae Spei 1701. Item Geni[s]tae. (m. amanuensis of Sir Hans Sloane.)] being part of the I and XIII vol. of **Kiggelaer's Collection.** [113 ff.]

Many are referred to Ray, and many named by Solander. Some specimens are named by Kiggelaer, and a few (ff. 5, 10, 11, 16, 22, 51, 69, 79) have (?) collectors' labels.

H.S. 227. Plantae miscellaneae praecipue ex Indiis Orientalibus, ex eadem FR. **Kiggelaer collectione.** [78 ff.]

Some are referred to Ray. Kiggelaer has named some specimens, and there are (?) collectors' labels on ff. 13 and 50.

H.S. 228. Plants gathered in Chelsea Garden by Mr MILLER with some few at the Cape of good hope by Mr BELL circa ann. 1727. [87 ff.] **[Philip Miller's collection.]**

Specimens have been referred to Ray by Sir Hans Sloane. The labels are in Miller's handwriting. Bell's plants cannot readily be distinguished.

H.S. 229. Plants gathered in Chelsea Garden by Mr MILLER etc. [and at the Cape of good Hope by Mr BELL circa Annum 1727, etc. (*fol. seq.*, m. scr. ignot.)]. In this Vol. are some English plants gathered in Wales by Mr BREWER with his and Dr DILLENIIUS observations upon them. [82 ff.]

[Philip Miller's collection.]

Up to f. 44, Sir Hans Sloane has referred most of the specimens to Ray; after that, this has been done by AMMAN.

[*Note by Carruthers*, f. 44 v.:] Collection of Fuci, Sponges etc. From Samuel Brewer collected by him in North Wales. The labels are in his own handwriting. He was assisted by Dillenius in naming them.

Chelsea plants, ff. 1-44 (continued from **H.S. 228**). Welsh specimens, algae chiefly, ff. 45-60. Leaves, etc., without labels, f. 61 to the end.

H.S. 230. Plants gathered in Chelsea garden by Mr MILLER with some few of the Cape of good hope by Mr Campbel [*recte* BELL] circa ann. 1727. [86 ff.] **[Philip Miller's collection.]**

The specimens are mostly referred to Ray by Sir Hans Sloane.

H.S. 231. [Plants gather'd by Mr DILLENIIUS (m. scr. ignot.)] in England and Wales about 1723, [Mr BREYNIUS etc.] about Dantzic, Philippine by Father CAMEL, from MICHELI or Monti[bus] sent to Mr PETIVER, Cap. CLARK. [113 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

ff. 1-7. Marine algae — no information. Perhaps from the Capt. CLARK mentioned in the title.

ff. 8-32. Philippines, KAMEL (with his labels).

- ff. 33–67. 'Plants gathered in Wales and severall parts of England by Mr DILLENIUS and Mr BREWER' (m. scr. ignot.). These clearly represent the excursion recorded by Dillenius in his letter to RICHARDSON of 8th October 1726 (see *Rich. Corr.* 252–264, and Dillenius's Diary in *Dill. Herb.* xlv–liii). There are specimens of *Koeleria vallesiana* (Honck.) Bertol. on f. 62.
- ff. 68–70. 'Plants gather'd near Hall in Germany' (m. scr. ignot.).
- ff. 71–87. Apparently a fragment of one of PETIVER's collections. On ff. 72, 77 and 78 are MICHELI specimens.
- ff. 88–. 'Plants gather'd by Mr Breynius about Dantzick' (m. scr. ignot.). The labels are mostly in J. BREYNE's hand. On f. 108 is a list in Petiver's hand headed 'Prussian and Cassubian Plants sent me from tht Celebrated Botanist Jac. Breynius of Dantzick'. The specimens on ff. 107–113 are Asiatic, including some from HERMANN (ff. 107, 110–112), CLEYER (f. 109) and MEISTER (f. 113).

H.S. 232. Plants gathered in Carolina and the Bahama Islands by Mr MARK CATESBY [m. scr. ignot.]. [139 ff.] [Catesby's collection.]

See H.S. 212, of which this forms a second volume. At the beginning is a duplicate of the list in H.S. 212. The specimens are referred to Ray, and some are named by Solander. Some have Catesby's labels.

H.S. 233. Plants gathered in the East Indies by Mr BULKELEY and in the Philippine Islands by Father CAMELLI from Mr PETIVER A great Collection of Ferns. [86 ff.]

Many of Kamel's specimens, especially towards the end of the volume, bear his autograph labels. A misplaced determination label by Solander is on f. 37.

[Synopsis of other contributors:]

BROWNE, S., ff. 1, 24, 33, 34, 38, 41, 45.
CUNINGHAME, ff. 9, 14, 20.

DOODY, ff. 1, 3, 32.
LIBANUS, f. 14.
VAILLANT, f. 38.

H.S. 234. Hort[i] Pat[avini] Coll[ectio] [m. scr. ignot.]. [112 ff.]

This is one of the collections made in the Padua Garden by MACCHION, who has named the specimens and on the folio before f. 1 has written 'Ioannes Machionus Patauinus Giardinarius Horti Antenorei p[re]sentem librum fecit' ('Hortus Antenoreus' means Paduan Garden). The name of a purchaser, perhaps the original one, is on the title-page: Johannes Packer, who paid 100 lire for the book. Also on the title-page is a note, m. scr. ignot.: 'this Book was bought in the Auction of Dr Gray's books. feb. 1729/30.'

H.S. 235. Plants gathered by her Grace the DUTCHESS OF BEAUFORT, at Badminton and given by her to S. H. Sloane, many of which are referred to Mr Ray. [50 ff.]

[Duchess of Beaufort's collection.]

RAY has annotated eight plants in this volume (see Part 2: RAY). At the beginning is a list of abbreviations used on the labels.

H.S. 236. Plants gather'd by Dr JAMES NEWTON in Holland, Great Britain and Ireland [m. scr. ignot.]. [281 ff.]

A few specimens are localized, e.g. on ff. 55, 116, 125, 149–151, 158, 177, 278.

[Synopsis:]

DOODY, f. 125.
HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 6, 12, 93, 144, 161, 195.

PLUKENET, f. 70.
STATES GARDEN, ff. 196, 197.
SUTHERLAND, f. 168.

H.S. 237, 238 and 239. [Bound together.] Plants gather'd by Dr JAMES NEWTON in Holland, great Britain and Ireland [m. scr. ignot.]. [40, 102 and 22 ff.]

In H.S. 238 a few specimens are localized, e.g. on ff. 15, 34; there are plants labelled as from DOODY (f. 19), LEYDEN GARDEN (f. 90) and the STATES GARDEN (f. 3).

H.S. 240. [*Title written by Sir Hans Sloane; folio nos and reference to Pasmore added by Maty:*] Plants gathered in the Garden at Padua [ff.] 1[–3]. Plants gathered in the Garden at Leyden by Dr RICHARDSON [ff. 2–27]. Plants gathered in the philippine Islands by F. CAMELLI [ff.] 28[–41], 124[, 125]. Plants from the W. Indies and some English [ff.] 42[–49]. Plants from the E. Indies w[ith] their Malabar names [ff. 4,] 50[, 51]. Plants from Switzerland by Dr SCHEUCHZER [ff.] 52[–57, 121a]. Plants from the Levant by Mr MILLER [ff.] 58[–62]. Plants from Virginia by Mr CLERK [ff.] 63[–100]. The Ribes [*recte* Ribâs] from Tripoly in Syria [ff.] 101[–105]. Plants from Jamaica by Mr PASSMORE 1698 [ff.] 106[–112]. Plants from the North of England by LD BURLINGTONS gardener [f.] 113. Plants from Mr VAILLANT [ff.] 117[, 118, 120]. Plants from Brasile by Dr HALLEY [ff.] 127[–149]. [149 ff.]

The Richardson specimens, with inscriptions in his hand, belong to the same series as in **H.S. 79**, etc. The Paduan plants have inscriptions in an Italian hand, not Macchion's. The Malabar plants have labels in S. BROWNE'S hand. The Swiss plants have labels in the hands of J. SCHEUCHZER and J. J. SCHEUCHZER. The Levant plants, presumably from ROBERT MILLAR, are unnamed. The Virginia plants are arranged by months of the year 1729. The Brazilian plants have a few labels in PETIVER'S hand.

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 117, 122.

BREYNE, J., f. 119.

MICHELI, ff. 120, 121, 122.

H.S. 241. Plants from the garden of Padua. Plants Eastern from Dr TOURNEFORT. Plants from the East Indies. More rare plants, as Mr CUNNINGHAM'S from Palma. [89 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BARTAR (Cadiz), f. 7.

BOBART, J., ff. 4, 7.

CUNINGHAME, ff. 10, 13 (list by PETIVER).

HORT. FULHAM, f. 40.

JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 4, 8.

KIRCKWOOD (Calabar), ff. 11, 12, 17–20.

LECAAN, f. 1.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 1 *et praec.*, 3, 4.

PADUA GARDEN, ff. 4, 68–76.

PETIVER, f. 25.

SHERARD, W., ff. 78; 79–89 ('Cambridge Plants', with MS. notes by Petiver at end of vol.).

TOURNEFORT, ff. 2, 6.

UGDEN, f. 3.

UVEDALE, f. 10.

VAILLANT, ff. 51 ('per the Duke d'Amont'), 53.

H.S. 242. Some plants gathered by Dr PLUKENET. Some plants gathered by Mr PETIVER. Alpine plants by Dr SCHEUCHZER. Carolina plants by Mr LAWSON. Guinea plants from Mr STAPHORST. Garden at the Cape and other plants by Mr CUNNINGHAM. Varieties of absynthium marinum by Dr BLAIR. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [222 ff.]

On the title-page is a list of 'Lawsons Virginia trees' in Petiver's hand.

[*Synopsis of contributors in addition to Plukenet and Petiver:*]

BARTAR (Cape Coast), f. 49.

BLAIR, ff. 102–109.

BULKLEY, ff. 55, 72, 75, 84, 88a, 92–94, 96, 99–101.

CUNINGHAME, ff. 5, 61, 62, 64, 66–68, 73, 76, 77, 80, 92, 93, 179.

GILBERT (Leghorn), f. 57.

HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, ff. 136, 144, 168.

HORT. DU BOIS, ff. 136, 145.

HORT. FULHAM, ff. 139, 143.

LAWSON, J., ff. 110–136.

SCHEUCHZER, J., ff. 24–49.

SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 24, 27–29, 30–38, 40.

STAPHORST, ff. 146, 148, 169–172, 177.

TOZZI, f. 57.

WYN, f. 144.

Batavia, ff. 178, 180–182, 184–188, 196.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 213 *et seq.*

Cape Three Points, ff. 49–53.

Crocodile Is, f. 86.

Japan, f. 183.

Malacca, ff. 58–68.

Wida, f. 54.

H.S. 243. Plants gathered in England by Mr BONEVERT. Plants gathered in England by Mr PETIVER. Plants gathered in E. India by Mr CUNNINGHAM. Plants gathered in Swisserland by Dr SCHEUCHZER. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [142 ff.]

Some of the labels are by PLUKENET, e.g. on f. 54: 'these 3 Plates for Vandergist.'

[Synopsis:]

ADAIR, f. 60.	SMART, ff. 28, 30, 31, 37.
BONNIVERT, ff. 96, 98.	STOSCHIUS, ff. 66, 76, 78.
BROWNE, S., ff. 81–89.	TIBBALD (Canton), f. 103.
BULKLEY, ff. 40, 42–48, 58.	TOZZI, ff. 66 v. (list), 75–77, 80.
DANDRIDGE, f. 98.	VAILLANT, ff. 20, 21, 24.
DOODY, ff. 25, 90.	VERNON, ff. 94, 96.
HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 132.	ZWINGER, ff. 67–73, 79, 80.
HAY, f. 28.	
HORT. BEAUFORT (Chelsea), f. 132.	Cape of Good Hope, f. 49.
HORT. FAIRCHILD, f. 126.	Carolina, ff. 61, 62.
JACKSON (Mauritius), f. 2.	China, ff. 55, 64.
JONES, H., ff. 94–96.	Etruria, ff. 78, 81.
MAXWELL, ff. 91, 92.	Gallipoli, f. 99.
SCHEUCHZER, J. J., f. 78.	Hudson Bay, ff. 26, 36.
	New York, ff. 49, 50, 52.

H.S. 244. Plants from Chelsea garden Ann. 1727–30 by Mr PHILIP MILLER [m. amanuensis of Sir Hans Sloane]. [111 ff.] **[Philip Miller's collection.]**

The specimens are named by Miller, and referred to Ray's *Historia* by AMMAN. A few of the plants have precise localities:

- f. 5. 'Pulegium . . . Gathered on Gibraltar Hill by Mr HOPKEY'.
- f. 15. 'Betonica . . . Gathered on Gibraltar Hill by Mr HENRY HOPKEY'.
- f. 29. 'Ros solis . . . Gathered on a large Bog a little beyond the Duke of Newcastles at Claremont, where this is in greater plenty there than the common sort'.
- f. 40. 'Alysson . . . From Gibraltar Hill by Sr CHARLES WAGER'.
- f. 44. 'An Lychnis . . . Gathered on Nottingham Castle by Mr BREWER'.
- f. 51. 'Ranunculus . . . found in great plenty on the side of the River Midway above Rochester bridge'.
- f. 73. 'Linaria . . . From Gibraltar Hill Sr CHARLES WAGER'.

H.S. 245. Plants from the East Indies by MR WYNNE. Plants from MR VAILLANT. Plants from MR TOURNEFORT, etc. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [127 ff.]

[Synopsis:]

BROWNE, S., f. 8 ('Plants Procur'd from China by Saml Browne'; a second label indicates that they are not from China but from Madras, 'collected in Jany 170 ^q '),	NISSOLLE, f. 102.
BULKLEY, ff. 10–16, 121.	SALVADOR, ff. 66, 68, 72, 74, 79, 102.
DANIEL (Chios), f. 64.	SCHEUCHZER, J. J., f. 64.
LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 64.	STONESTREET, f. 76.
MICHEL, ff. 70, 81.	TOURNEFORT, ff. 70, 112.
	VAILLANT, ff. 62, 74, 77, 79, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118.
	WYN, ff. 17–60.

H.S. 246. [Bound with H.S. 74, q.v.]

H.S. 247 and 248. [Bound together.]

H.S. 247. Plants gathered by Mr PETIVER from the East Indies Africa and Europe from sev[era]ll persons who had been in those Countries [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [182 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

RAY has annotated a specimen on f. 17 (see Part 2: RAY).

[Synopsis:]

BOBART, J., f. 96.	BULKLEY, ff. 6, 13, 15, 43, 72, 74.
BROWNE, S., ff. 8–10, 21, 65, 70, 74, 76, 126–135, 139, 143, 164–172 (Madras grasses), 180, 182.	CUNINGHAME (Amoy), ff. 23–29, 32; (St Helena) 124; (Balasore) 124, 126.

DANIEL, ff. 76 (Aleppo), 86 (Smyrna), 88 (Chios), 100 (Cadiz).
 JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 8, 100, 104.
 KAMEL, f. 41.
 KEILL (Scanderoon), f. 100.
 LECAAN, f. 98.
 LEWIS, f. 6.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 78–82, 100.
 NISSOLLE, f. 13.
 PADUA GARDEN, ff. 76, 104.
 PLANER (Montserrat), f. 35.
 PRESTON, f. 84.

RUYSCH, f. 6.
 STONESTREET, f. 86.
 SYMPSON (Gallipoli), f. 96.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 94, 100, 102, 118.
 UGDEN (Alicante), ff. 96, 102.
 VAILLANT, ff. 37, 39, 107, 110–118.
 WYN, ff. 120, 122, 143, 147, 150–154.

Alicante, f. 84.
 Madras, ff. 160, 174.
 Persia, f. 170.

H.S. 248. Plants gathered in severall places and sent to Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [43 ff.]
 [Petiver's collections.]

[Synopsis:]

BROWNE, S., ff. 28, 32.
 BULKLEY, f. 30.
 COOMBS (Maryland), f. 3.
 DANIEL (Chios), f. 7.

HORT. FULHAM, f. 3.
 KRIEG (Maryland), f. 24.
 LANGLEY, ff. 17, 19.
 SALVADOR, f. 13.
 TOURNEFORT, f. 20.

H.S. 249 and 250. [Bound together.]

H.S. 249. Plants from Carolina, Maryland and other Countrys to Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [91 ff.]
 [Petiver's collections.]

Solander has determined three of the plants.

[Synopsis:]

BOHUN (Carolina), f. 7.
 BROWNE, S., ff. 12, 41, 43, 46, 48, 90.
 BULKLEY, f. 46.
 JONES, H. (Maryland), f. 23.

SALVADOR, f. 68.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., f. 72.
 Cape of Good Hope, f. 90.
 Maryland, ff. 37, 60, 64, 74, 86, 88.

H.S. 250. Plants from Maderaspatan etc. [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [92 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

Some are marked as from S. BROWNE, and some are probably from BULKLEY. A specimen from WYN is on f. 19.

H.S. 251. Miscellaneous plants English and Foreign [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [147 ff.]

[Note by Carruthers:] Generally named but without localities.

This volume is undoubtedly the oldest in the Sloane Herbarium, dating not later than the early decades of the seventeenth century. An old label affixed to the title-page has the inscription 'PETRUS GERARD me jure tenet' and the writing agrees with that of the original inscriptions on the folios, which occur up to f. 96. Names in a later hand are written on slips attached to ff. 25–147.

H.S. 252, 253 and 254. [Bound together.]

H.S. 252. Plants from Chusan near the coast of China gathered by Mr JAMES CUNNINGHAM w[ith] some others from other places [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [90 ff.]
 [Petiver's collections.]

Some of the specimens have Petiver's printed labels. Cuninghame's specimens are from Amoy and the Crocodile Is as well as Chusan; many have his autograph labels.

[Synopsis of contributors in addition to Cuninghame:]

BOBART, J., ff. 31, 37, 41.
 DU BOIS (Alicante), ff. 29, 32.
 HORT. UVEDALE, f. 31.

JONES, H., f. 27.
 LECAAN, f. 40.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 29, 35.
 NISSOLLE, f. 29.

PADUA GARDEN, f. 35.
 PRESTON, f. 37.
 SALVADOR, f. 25.

UGDEN (Alicante), f. 28.

Barbados, ff. 24, 25.
 Madras, f. 5.

H.S. 253. Plants from Batavia, Pulo condore etc. from Mr JAMES CUNNINGHAM sent to Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [40 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

H.S. 254. Plants from St Helena, Joanna and severall other places from Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [102 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

[Synopsis:]

AYREY (Virginia), f. 102.
 BOBART, J., ff. 1, 10, 21, 27, 39, 41, 46.
 BROWN, A. (St Helena), f. 96.
 BROWNE, S., ff. 79, 86, 88, 94, 96.
 BULKLEY, ff. 79, 84, 94.
 DANIEL (Chios), f. 40.
 DU BOIS (Alicante), ff. 22, 44; (Johanna I.) 86, 96.
 HORT. DU BOIS, f. 47.
 JONES, J. (Lisbon), f. 48.
 KRIEG, f. 88 (fungus from Riga).
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 11, 13, 21, 29, 38, 42, 44.
 NISSOLLE, ff. 3, 13.

PADUA GARDEN, ff. 10, 21.
 PLANER (Montserrado), ff. 90, 92.
 PRESTON, f. 38.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 3, 11, 15, 36, 38, 44, 46.
 UGDEN, f. 47.
 VAILLANT, ff. 17, 19, 32, 49.
 WILLUGHBY (Italy), f. 43.

Alicante, f. 7.
 Amoy, ff. 86, 90.
 Java, f. 96.
 Kos, ff. 19, 25.

H.S. 255 and 256. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 255. Plants from Pulo Condore, Guinea, etc. sent to Mr PETIVER. [119 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

[*Inscription by Sir Hans Sloane on title-page:*] Plants from Pulo condore. Plants from Guinea etc. from Mr Petivers collection.

[Synopsis:]

BROWNE, S., ff. 40, 95, 103, 107, 109.
 BULKLEY, ff. 83, 105, 111.
 CUNINGHAME (Cochin China), ff. 54; (China) 79, 87, 89, 93, 103, 116; (Cape) 114, 117.
 GLADMAN (Angola), ff. 70, 72.
 KAMEL, f. 97.
 KEIR, f. 85.

KIRCKWOOD, ff. 64 (Cape Verde), 68 (Kabinda).
 KRIEG, f. 77.
 PLANER (Montserrado), ff. 70–77.
 WHEELER (Norway), ff. 93, 95.

Caribbean Is, ff. 60, 62.
 Cochin China, ff. 28–60.
 Pulo Condore, ff. 2–26.

H.S. 256. Plants chiefly from East Indies sent to Mr PETIVER; some referred to Mr Ray. [117 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

[Synopsis:]

BROWNE, S., ff. 23, 25, 29, 31, 47.
 BULKLEY, ff. 31, 41, 49.
 CONWAY (Persia), f. 57.
 CUNINGHAME (Cape), ff. 57, 89, 91, 95, 100; 59; (Ascension) 61.
 DANIEL, f. 51.
 DOODY, ff. 3, 5, 9–13, 25, 35, 43–47.
 FOX, f. 91.
 HORT. UVEDALE, f. 53.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 91.

OLDENLAND, ff. 87, 104, 105.
 RANDAL (Fort St George), f. 43.
 RUYSCH, ff. 71, 96, 111.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 85 (Cape), 87, 96, 105.
 STONESTREET (Ascension), f. 61.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 63, 67–71, 79, 81, 98, 100, 104, 107–111.
 Flores, f. 55.
 Pegu, f. 31.

H.S. 257 and 258. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 257. Plants chiefly from the East Indies gathered by Mr SAMUEL Buckley [*recte* BROWNE], Mr CUNNINGHAM and others [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [197 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

Some of Cuninghame's specimens are from the Cape of Good Hope.

[*Synopsis of contributors in addition to S. Browne and Cuninghame:*]

AYREY (Virginia), ff. 31–38, 42.	STARRENBURGH (Cape), ff. 163, 165, 177.
BREYNE, J. P., f. 175.	STONESTREET (Cape), f. 175.
BROWN, A., f. 79.	TOURNEFORT, f. 38.
BULKLEY, ff. 73, 100, 145.	VAILLANT, f. 143.
DICKINSON (Bermuda), ff. 56, 137.	WYN, f. 5.
DOODY, ff. 63, 72.	
DU BOIS (Alicante), f. 42.	
HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 194.	Antigua, ff. 152–159.
KEILL (Gozo), f. 42.	Borneo, f. 118.
SHERARD, W., ff. 38, 177 (Cape).	Hudson Bay, f. 54.

H.S. 258. Plants from China and the East Indies etc. from Mr CUNNINGHAM, BREYNIUS etc. [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [91 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

[*Synopsis:*]

BREYNE, J., ff. 27, 29, 33.	PRESTON, f. 18.
BROWNE, S., ff. 27, 39, 60, 62.	SALVADOR, f. 42.
BULKLEY, ff. 25, 27, 31, 34–40, 50–54, 60–71.	VAILLANT, f. 18.
CUNINGHAME, ff. 6–10.	
HORT. UVEDALE, f. 16.	Cape Three Points, f. 3.
	Pegu, f. 86.

H.S. 259 and 260. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 259. Plants chiefly from the East Indies and China [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [91 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

Solander has determined a specimen on f. 41.

[*Synopsis:*]

BARTAR (Guinea), f. 31.	CUNINGHAME, ff. 27, 39–45, 67, 85, 89.
BROWNE, S., ff. 7, 21, 29, 33, 35, 41, 61–65, 77, 81, 89.	KEIR, ff. 67, 69.
BUDDLE, f. 52.	SALVADOR, f. 48.
BULKLEY, ff. 9, 17, 25, 27, 31–37, 57, 61, 63, 69.	VAILLANT, f. 79.

H.S. 260. Plants chiefly from Carolina etc. [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [90 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

RAY has named a specimen on f. 89 (see **Part 2: RAY**). Solander has determined some of the specimens.

[*Synopsis:*]

BARTAR (Cape Coast), f. 75.	LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 71, 77.
BOBART, J., ff. 1, 7, 63.	STONESTREET (St Helena), f. 67.
BULKLEY, ff. 79, 83.	TALBOTT (Malaga), ff. 8, 10.
COOMBS (Maryland), f. 12.	TOURNEFORT, f. 89.
CUNINGHAME, ff. 8 (Amoy); 14 and 23 (Cape).	UGDEN (Alicante), ff. 1, 5.
DANIEL (Aleppo), f. 8.	VAILLANT, ff. 19, 73.
DICKINSON (Bermuda), ff. 14, 15, 89.	WHEELER (Norway), f. 7.
DOUGLAS (Antigua), ff. 45–55, 59, 61.	WYN (Vizagapatam), f. 85.
DU BOIS (Alicante), f. 7.	
HORT. UVEDALE, f. 77.	Cabo Corso, f. 77.
JONES, J., ff. 3 (Lisbon), 7.	Cape Coast, f. 67.
KRIEG (Maryland), f. 15.	Maryland, ff. 21, 23, 89.
LONDON, ff. 1, 69.	St Helena, f. 75.

H.S. 261. Plants gathered at the Cape of good Hope and sent to Monsr DES MARETS at whose auction in Holland they were bought [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [49 ff.] **[Des Marets's collection.]**

Most of the specimens have Solander's determination labels. Some have collectors' labels. AMMAN has written references to Ray.

H.S. 262. [*There is no volume with this number in the Herbarium.*]

H.S. 263 and 264. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 263. Plants from the East Indies by Mr BROWN. Plants from Emuy by Mr CUNNINGHAM. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [90 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

[*Synopsis:*]

BROWNE, S., ff. 1–5.
CUNNINGHAME, ff. 23–90.
JOHNSTON, ff. 11–15.

MEWSE, f. 1.
SALVADOR, ff. 9–15.

H.S. 264. Plants from Bermudas, Carolina, Maryland, Martinico and the East Indies from Mr **Petivers collections** [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [138 ff.]

Solander has determined some of the specimens.

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., f. 97.
BOHUN (Carolina), ff. 24, 26.
BREYNE, J., f. 130.
BROWNE, S., ff. 50, 54, 105, 107, 110, 114, 120, 128.
BULKLEY, ff. 118, 122, 124, 130, 134.
COOMBS (Maryland), ff. 83, 87.
CREAGH, f. 83.
CUNNINGHAME, f. 5.
DICKINSON (Bermuda), f. 3.
DOODY, f. 10.
JONES, H., ff. 85, 87.

KRIEG (Maryland), f. 87.
RUYSCH, ff. 16, 18, 91 (Maryland).
STEWART, J. (Martinique), f. 132.
WYN (Vizagapatam), f. 136.

Cape of Good Hope, f. 128.
China, f. 101.
Fort St George, f. 126.
Madras, ff. 50–54, 101, 105, 116, 120.
Malabar, f. 138.
Maryland, ff. 5, 18–32, 83, 93, 99, 105.

H.S. 265 and 266. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 265. Plants collected in Guinea etc. from Mr **Petivers collections** [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [89 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., f. 80.
DANIEL (Smyrna), f. 80.
FROST (Spain), f. 82.
HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 74.
KIRCKWOOD (Kabinda), f. 83.
LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 82.
MASON (Angola), f. 73.
WHITING (Canary Is), ff. 76, 87.

WINGFIELD (Montserrado), f. 78.

Cabo Corso, f. 83.
Canary Is, f. 74.
Guinea, f. 85.
Madras, f. 48.
Pegu, f. 71.

H.S. 266. Plants from the East Indies. Plants from Mr JACOB BOBART from Mr **Petivers collections**. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [90 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 66–82, 86.
BROWNE, S., ff. 1, 5, 13, 15, 22, 24.
CUNNINGHAME, f. 18.

KEIR, ff. 86–90.
WYN, ff. 3, 9.

H.S. 267 and 268. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 267. Plants from Emuy on the coast of China by Mr JAMES CUNNINGHAM. Plants from Palma Island. Id. Plants miscellaneous from sev[era]ll places collected by Mr PETIVER. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [138 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., f. 82.	LORD, f. 74.
BROWNE, S., ff. 63, 138.	PADUA GARDEN, ff. 96, 110, 114, 116.
BULKLEY, f. 59.	PRESTON, ff. 85, 110, 114.
CUNINGHAME (Amoy), ff. 1–36, 53, 124, 126; (Palma) 38–48.	SHERARD, W., ff. 82, 100.
DANIEL (Smyrna), ff. 100, 102; (Chios) 124.	TOURNEFORT, ff. 85, 94, 100, 114, 116.
DOODY, ff. 50, 136.	VAILLANT, ff. 85, 88, 94, 102, 108, 114.
DU BOIS (Alicante), ff. 88, 114.	VERNON, f. 128.
HORT. DU BOIS, f. 82.	
HORT. FULHAM, ff. 132, 136.	Carolina, ff. 120, 122.
HORT. UVEDALE, f. 82.	Madras, ff. 50, 55, 136.
LECAAN, f. 106.	Maryland, f. 130.
LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 90, 92, 96, 104, 106.	Pegu, ff. 52, 53, 57, 59.
	Virginia, ff. 126, 130.

H.S. 268. Plants from Carolina by Mr Job [*recte* JOSEPH] LORD [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [77 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

Most of the specimens have Lord's own labels. A few have been determined by Solander.

H.S. 269, 270 and 271. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 269. Plants from Chusan, the botanick garden at Oxford by Mr BOBART etc. from the Collections of Mr Petiver [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [43 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 18–24, 27–35, 39, 41.	KEIR, ff. 1–12.
CUNINGHAME (Chusan), ff. 13, 16, 18, 26.	

H.S. 270. Plants from the East Indies. Plants from the garden at Paris by Monsr VAILLANT. etc. from the Collections of Mr Petiver. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [91 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BOBART, J., ff. 47, 49, 57, 59, 83.	LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 47–51, 55, 63, 85, 87.
BROWNE, S., ff. 5, 7, 25, 29.	PADUA GARDEN, f. 75.
BULKLEY, ff. 1, 3, 23.	PRESTON, ff. 65, 71, 77.
DOODY, ff. 15, 17, 19, 25.	TOURNEFORT, f. 69.
FOX (Bengal), f. 29.	UGDEN (Alicante), f. 67.
JONES, J. (Lisbon), f. 81.	VAILLANT, ff. 39–45, 79.
KEILL (Gozo), f. 89.	

H.S. 271. Plants chiefly from the East Indies from the collections of Mr DOODY and Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [43 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

DOODY's specimens are on ff. 1–31. Specimens from S. BROWNE are on ff. 41, 43.

H.S. 272, 273 and 274. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 272. Plants from the East Indies Carolina etc. from Mr Petivers collections [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [87 ff.]

Some specimens have Petiver's printed labels attached to them (ff. 43, 45, 49–57); these appear to have come from London gardens. There are specimens from DOODY's collection on ff. 1–35, 65–87.

H.S. 273. Plants from Mr VAILLANT, the East Indies etc. from the Collections of Mr Petiver [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [38 ff.]

RAY has annotated a specimen on f. 16 (see Part 2: RAY).

[Synopsis:]

BROWNE, S., ff. 36, 38.	VAILLANT, ff. 1, 8.
BULKLEY, ff. 4, 12, 38.	VERNON, f. 10.
CUNINGHAME (Ascension), f. 10.	
DOODY, ff. 28-34.	Arcot, f. 34.
STARRENBURGH (Cape), f. 20.	Lisbon, f. 8.
TOURNEFORT, f. 18.	Maryland, f. 10.

H.S. 274. Plants from OLAUS RUDBECK OL. FIL. gathered in Lapland etc. Plants miscellaneous from the Collections of Mr Petiver. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [35 ff.]

[Synopsis:]

AYREY (Virginia), f. 30.	PADUA GARDEN, ff. 16, 17.
BARKLAY (Leghorn), f. 1.	RUDBECK, ff. 5-9.
BOBART, J., ff. 10-12, 16.	RUYSCH (Cape), f. 32.
BOHUN (Carolina), ff. 2, 3.	SHERARD, W., f. 17.
CLERK, W. (Smyrna), f. 30.	VAILLANT, f. 14.
DANDRIDGE (Dover), f. 15.	VERNON, f. 34.
DANIEL (Kos), ff. 20, 31.	
DOODY, ff. 4, 27, 34.	Madras, f. 26.
DU BOIS (Alicante), f. 34.	Malabar, f. 27.
HORT, FULHAM, f. 25.	Maryland, f. 4.
JONES, H. (Maryland), f. 33.	Norway, f. 33.
JONES, J. (Lisbon), f. 4.	Virginia, ff. 4, 34.
LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 13, 15, 19.	

H.S. 275, 276 and 277. [Bound together.]

H.S. 275. Plants miscellaneous from Dr BREYNIUS and others from Europe, the East and West Indies from the Collections of Mr Petiver [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [40 ff.]

[Synopsis:]

BOBART, J., f. 4.	PADUA GARDEN, f. 2.
BREYNE, J., f. 39.	RHYNE, f. 39.
BROWNE, S., ff. 20, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34-36.	SCHEUCHZER, J. J., f. 20.
BULKLEY, ff. 14, 20-24, 32, 33.	TOURNEFORT, ff. 8-12, 18.
DANIEL (Aleppo), f. 4.	VAILLANT, ff. 2, 6, 18.
LEYDEN GARDEN, f. 16.	WHEELER (Norway), f. 14.
NISSOLLE, f. 2.	

H.S. 276. Miscellaneous plants from Europe, the East and West Indies collected by Mr Petiver [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [44 ff.]

[Synopsis:]

BARKLAY (Cadiz), f. 31.	NISSOLLE, f. 13.
BOBART, J., ff. 17-21, 28-30.	RAY, f. 29.
BROWNE, S., ff. 1, 2, 4-6, 9, 34, 36.	SYMPSON (Gallipoli), ff. 27, 30.
BULKLEY, f. 33.	TOZZI, f. 16.
CLERK, W. (Smyrna), f. 34.	VAILLANT, f. 15.
CUNINGHAME (Cape), f. 26.	WHEELER (Norway), f. 14.
DOODY (Virginia), f. 27.	
JONES, J. (Lisbon), f. 43.	Barbados, ff. 26, 27.
LANGLEY, f. 28.	

H.S. 277. Plants chiefly from Pegu collected by Mr Petiver [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [135 ff.]

The specimens are unnamed. Plants from China, evidently collected by CUNINGHAME, are on f. 1; and one from BULKLEY on f. 17.

H.S. 278, 279 and 280. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 278. Plants sent from Pulo condore to Mr PETIVER by Mr CUNNINGHAM [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [39 ff.] **[Petiver's collections.]**

CUNINGHAME's plants are on ff. 2-20, with his autograph labels on ff. 6, 8, 12, 14.

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BULKLEY, ff. 32, 34.

KEIR, f. 24.

RUDBECK (Finland), f. 32.

RUTHERFOORD (Carolina), f. 28.

Madras, ff. 36, 38.

Malabar, f. 39.

H.S. 279. Plants chiefly from Pulo condore sent to Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [39 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

One of CUNINGHAME's labels is on f. 22.

H.S. 280. Plants chiefly from Pulo condore from Mr CUNNINGHAM [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [37 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

One of CUNINGHAME's labels is on f. 12. A specimen from S. BROWNE is on f. 18.

H.S. 281, 282 and 283. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 281. Miscellany plants collected and sent to Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [44 ff.]

[Petiver's collections.]

[*Synopsis:*]

CUNINGHAME (Pulo Condore), ff. 42, 43.

HORT, FULHAM, ff. 6, 40.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 8, 16, 18.

PADUA GARDEN, ff. 8, 10, 14.

H.S. 282. Plants chiefly from Maderaspatan and other parts of the East Indies from Mr Petivers collections [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [50 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BROWNE, S., ff. 11, 26, 31, 34, 40.

BULKLEY, ff. 7, 10, 13, 15, 16, 22, 27, 35.

DOODY, ff. 1, 11, 26.

REED (Barbados), f. 42.

UVEDALE, f. 19.

WYN, f. 7.

H.S. 283. Plants from Cochinchina Carolina etc. collected by Mr Petiver [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [95 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BULKLEY, f. 29.

CUNINGHAME, ff. 43-47, 53, 57-71, 75-79, 85-91, 95.

DU BOIS, f. 3.

KRIEG (Maryland), ff. 17, 31.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 21, 23.

RICHARDSON (Malham Cove), f. 5.

SALVADOR, ff. 35, 39, 41.

SMART (Virginia), f. 13.

UGDEN, f. 37.

VAILLANT, f. 37.

VERNON, f. 19.

Cape of Good Hope, f. 31.

Cyprus, f. 3.

Madras, f. 29.

Malabar, f. 27.

Riga, f. 39.

H.S. 284 and 285. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 284. Plants gathered in Barbados by JAMES READ. Plants gathered in Carolina by Mr LORD.
[m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [91 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

LORD's plants, with his labels, are on ff. 40–91. Specimens from WALKER (Bahamas) are on ff. 7–13, and one from DOODY's collection is on f. 34.

H.S. 285. Plants from Carolina by Mr LORD. Mosses, etc. from Dr SHERARD, Dr RICHARDSON, Mr BUDDLE etc. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [49 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BUDDLE, f. 32.

DOODY, ff. 10, 22, 38, 44, 49.

LORD, ff. 1–8.

RICHARDSON, ff. 16–20, 24, 28, 30, 40, 44, 46, 48.

Madingley Wood, near Cambridge, f. 26.

Norway, f. 30.

H.S. 286 and 287. [*Bound together.*]

H.S. 286. Plants from Mr Petivers collections amongst w[hi]ch are Mosses etc. by Mr DOODY and BUDDLE [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [42 ff.]

The mosses are on ff. 20, 22–30, with labels by BUDDLE (f. 30), DOODY (ff. 20, 22, 24) and RICHARDSON (ff. 24–28). A letter from VERNON to Doody concerning mosses sent by the former is on f. 18 v., and beneath this Carruthers has noted that the cryptogams in H.S. 285 are evidently a portion of this collection in H.S. 286.

On ff. 3, 4, 6–11, 13–20, 38–42 is the fragment of a collection which appears to be earlier in date than Petiver; but it might prove to be a very early collection by him. The early leaves of a book of plants have been twice remounted, with alteration of folio numbers.

H.S. 287. Plants chiefly from the East Indies by Mr CUNNINGHAM w[ith] some others from Maderaspatan by Mr PETIVER [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [86 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BROWNE, S., ff. 61–65.

BULKLEY, f. 71.

CUNINGHAME (Cochin China), ff. 1–11, 15–21; (China) 27–41, 80.

NISSOLLE, f. 57.

Batavia ('plants by a Dutch Gardener'), ff. 84, 86.
Madras, ff. 35, 69, 71, 75, 77.

H.S. 288. Submarine plants mosses ferns and grasses from Dr MERRETS collections. Plants from Montpellier by Mr NISSOLE. Plants from East Indies from Mr DOODY. Plants from East Indies from Mr CUNNINGHAM. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [75 ff.]

MERRETT's plants occupy ff. 1–11, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 62a, 62b, 74, 75. They include a collection by JAGO (Cornwall) on ff. 1, 2, 6–11; also many specimens arranged as decorative pages, e.g. ff. 3 (archway), 4 (human face) and 5 (date 1707).

[*Synopsis of other contributors:*]

BROWNE, S., f. 73.

CUNINGHAME, f. 72.

DOODY, ff. 20–54, 57, 58, 61, 63–71.

NISSOLLE, ff. 12–19.

H.S. 288*. [Miscellaneous Plants and Duplicates from Mr PETIVER (m. Carruthers, who has copied the Catalogue title).] [85 ff.] [Petiver's collections.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BULKLEY (Pegu), ff. 6, 72; (Fort St George) 24, 28, 51, 53, 71.

DU BOIS (Fort St George), ff. 33, 46.

POIRIER (St Helena), f. 70.

TITUS (Barbados), f. 15.

Barbados, f. 82.

Fort St George, f. 50.

Maryland, f. 69.

Surat, f. 77.

H.S. 289. Plants collected at Batavia and other places etc. from the **Collections of Mr Petiver** [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [74 ff.]

The specimens on ff. 40–74 are unnamed apart from occasional references to Ray.

[*Synopsis:*]

BROWNE, S., ff. 11, 18, 22, 29.

CUNINGHAME (Batavia, Java), ff. 1–11, 13–17, 21, 28, 29, 34–39; (Cape) 22; (China) 22, 24–27, 29–33; (Johore and Malacca) 28, 38, 39.

HERMANN, f. 22.

KEIR (Johore), f. 27.

LECAAN, f. 22.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 19, 20.

MEWSE (Surat), f. 38.

Barbados, f. 13.

Madras, f. 19.

Pegu, f. 19.

H.S. 290. Plants given me by Dr HALE who had them from the East Indies. Plants from Mr VAILLANT etc. and from Mr Petivers collections. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [74 ff.]

HALE's plants are perhaps those on ff. 48–74, which are unlabelled. RAY has annotated specimens on ff. 29, 45 (see Part 2: RAY). At the beginning of the volume is a MS. Catalogue of (Indian) Plants under their vernacular names.

[*Note by W. W. Newbould:*] Pages 2–11 seem to be British Plants.

[*Synopsis:*]

BARTAR, f. 22.

BROWNE, S., ff. 20, 24–28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 43–47.

BULKLEY, f. 29.

CUNINGHAME (China), ff. 21, 26, 29, 33, 34; (Palma) 33; (Java) 36.

DANIEL (Cadiz), f. 40.

DU BOIS, ff. 35, 40.

HERMANN, f. 35.

JONES, J. (Portugal), f. 42.

KEILL (Cyprus), f. 37.

LANDON (Spain), f. 28.

LECAAN, f. 35.

LEWIS (Cape), ff. 20, 21.

LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 39, 41.

NISSOLLE, ff. 22, 23.

RAY, f. 42.

RUYSCH, ff. 20, 25, 36, 43.

SYMPSON (Gallipoli), f. 42.

TOURNEFORT, ff. 16, 39–42.

VAILLANT, ff. 22, 23, 28, 31, 40, 42, 43.

WHEELER (Norway), f. 31.

WYN (Vizagapatam), ff. 17, 24.

Alicante, f. 40.

Antigua, f. 15.

Arcot, ff. 26, 27, 31.

Cape of Good Hope, ff. 25, 37.

Madras, ff. 26, 29, 31, 33, 36, 38, 43–45.

Maryland, ff. 17, 21, 29, 45.

Palma, f. 20.

Pegu, ff. 31, 46.

H.S. 291. Plants gathered at Surinam for Mr DES MARETS at whose auction in Holland they were bought [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [99 ff.] **[Des Marets's collection.]**

There are no labels. Most of the specimens consist of leaves only. Many are referred to Ray.

H.S. 292. Plants from Jamaica Vera Cruz and Cuba by Mr HOUSTOUN. Plants from Suisserland from Dr SCHEUCHZER. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [73 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

BUDDLE, f. 50 (annotation on f. 58).

HOUSTOUN, ff. 1–44, 61–73.

PETIVER, f. 51.

POOL, f. 46.

ROBINSON, T., f. 51.

SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 45, 46, 48–60.

SHERARD, W., f. 49.

VAILLANT, ff. 45, 57.

Bermuda, f. 52.

H.S. 293. [Plants from Buenos Ayeres and the Andes by Mr HALL. Plants from the Levant by Mr MILLAR. (m. Sir Hans Sloane.)] Fuci and Corallin's etc. by Mr BREWER. [55+82 ff.]

There appear to be two *Horti Sicci* included in this volume, as there are two separate pagings.

[Synopsis of 1st paging:]

- ff. 1–49. HALL's plants from Buenos Aires and the Andes. Unlabelled except one specimen ('Corchorus') on f. 24.
ff. 50–55. BREWER's plants, including localized algae, etc. from North Wales. A specimen named by RICHARDSON is on f. 54.

[Synopsis of 2nd paging:]

- ff. 1–3. BREWER's plants (continued), chiefly from North Wales. A specimen on f. 2 is named by Richardson. A collection of mosses is on f. 3.
ff. 4–11. Algae, unlabelled.
f. 12. Tulip tepals.
f. 13. North American plants, all labelled but without localities or collector's name.
f. 15. A specimen from S. BROWNE with a label in his hand.
ff. 18–55. Plants from Chelsea Garden from PHILIP MILLER, named by him.
ff. 67–74. 'Levant Mr Miller' (m. Sir Hans Sloane). The specimens are from ROBERT MILLAR.

H.S. 294 and 295. Plants from the Physick Garden at Chelsea by Mr P. MILLER. [97 and 88 ff.]
[Philip Miller's collection.]

Miller has named the plants in **H.S. 294**, ff. 1–84, and **H.S. 295**, ff. 1–29, 32–34, 53–88.

H.S. 296. I and V. Rare plants which Grew in Chelsea garden in the year 1734 and 1735, gathered dried and fastened by Mr PHILIP MILLER. II and VIII. Rare plants gathered in Antigua and Montserrat in the year 1734 and brought from thence by the Revd Mr CLERK. III, IIII. Contrayerva Gathered near Campeche by [Mr MILLAR] and others by Mr Millar. [VII.] Calceolus Mariae Norway by [Mr JAMES THEOBALD]. VI. Rare plants by Dr AMMAN from Siberia. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [82 ff.]
[Philip Miller's collection.]

Another version of this title has been written by an amanuensis under the heading 'The Contents of this Volume' and ending with the date '1736'.

[Synopsis:]

- I and V, ff. 1–18, 44–67; named by Miller.
II and VIII, ff. 19–39, 71–82; unnamed.
III and IIII, ff. 40–43; unnamed; 'Contrayerva', f. 42.
VI, ff. 68–70, with labels by Amman.
VII, f. 70 *bis*, with label.

H.S. 297. Plants of Montserrat by Mr CLARKE, of Carthagen, Jamaica etc. by Mr MILLAR.
[101 ff.]

The date 'Anno: 1736' appears on the title-page. Sir Hans Sloane's own title, written on f. 1, runs: '1. plants gathered in Montserrat and Antego by the Revd Mr Clerk. 2. plants gathered in Jamaica, Cartagena, puerto belo, panama and Campeche by Mr Millar.' The specimens on ff. 1–55 (presumably CLERK's) are unnamed; those on ff. 56–101 (presumably ROBERT MILLAR's) bear many names in PHILIP MILLER's hand.

H.S. 298. Plants gathered at Cartagena, porto belo, panamama [*sic*], Campeche and Jamaica by Mr MILLAR [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [95 ff.]

The above title is written on f. 1. The date 'Anno 1736' appears on the title-page. PHILIP MILLER has named many of the specimens.

H.S. 299. 1. Plants gathered by Mr JAMES HARLOW a gardiner sent to Jamaica by Sr ARTHUR RAUDON and given to me by his Grandson Sr JOHN RAUDON. 2. plants gathered by Mr MILLAR in Cartagena, Jamaica, puerto belo, Panama and Campeche by Mr Millar. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] [123 ff.]
[Rawdon's collection.]

The above title is written on f. 1. The date 'Anno: 1736' appears on the title-page. With the exception of a specimen on f. 62, determined by BLACKSTONE, the plants are unnamed.

H.S. 300. Severall plants gathered in Ireland by Sr ARTHUR RAWDON and Dr SHERARD and sent to me by Sr JOHN RAUDON his Grandson [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [103 ff.] [Rawdon's collection.]
There are no names or localities. Many cultivated plants are included.

H.S. 301. [Severall plants gathered in the Oxford Garden by Mr JACOB BOBART and sent to Sr ARTHUR RAWDON whose Grandson Sr JOHN RAUDON sent them to me (m. Sir Hans Sloane)] (1736). [50 ff.] [Rawdon's collection.]

The labels are in the early hand of Jacob Bobart the younger. The names are in Latin and English.

H.S. 302 to 315. [Collectio Plantarum siccatarum et dispositarum juxta methodum] Joh. Raii [in Historia plantarum generali et Synopsi methodica Stirpium Britannicarum à] ROBERTO UVEDALE M.D. [recte LL.D.] Enfieldiensi [et aliis]. Vols I–XIV. [91, 183, 156, 136, 156, 201, 164, 164, 181, 189, 187, 138, 93, 59, 193 ff.; H.S. 303 to 308, together with 312 and 314, have been re-folioed, with gaps caused by beginning these volumes with round numbers, to run from 1 to 1494.]

[Uvedale's collection.]

[Synopses of contributors in addition to Uvedale:]

H.S. 302. Vol. I [continens genus I et II] aut potius genera priora quatuor [sive Plantas imperfectas] nempe Submarinas, Fungos, Muscos, et Capillares iisque affines. [91 ff.]

BIDDLE, ff. 12, 20, 21, 28, 35–38, 72, 76.

COLLINSON, f. 77.

DALE, ff. 2, 3*, 5–7, 9, 12, 15*.

DU BOIS, ff. 3, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15*, 74–76, 91.

PETIVER, ff. 1, 10, 16, 39, 45, 55.

PLUKENET, f. 8.

RICHARDSON, ff. 16, 25–28, 42, 52*, 53, 59, 65, 66, 69, 75.

SHERARD, W., ff. 41, 64, 67, 71, 72.

STONESTREET, ff. 11, 70, 74–76, 78, 91.

TITUS (Barbados), ff. 80–83.

VERNON, f. 76.

Maryland, ff. 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 51, 60.

Morea, f. 39.

H.S. 303. Vol. II [continens genus III et IV] aut potius V et VI [sive] herbas flore imperfecto, stamineo, vel apetalo et herbas flore composito, natura pleno, lactescentes. [183 ff.]

BULKLEY, ff. 96 (Fort St George), 98 (Bengal).

DU BOIS, ff. 5, 6, 11, 82–85, 88, 90, 92, 93, 95–97, 100, 101, 160.

PETIVER, ff. 50, 158.

RAND, f. 94.

RICHARDSON, ff. 73, 146.

SHERARD, W., ff. 3, 20, 21, 26–29, 35, 36, 38, 40–42, 44–47, 52, 54, 56, 68, 69, 72, 76, 77, 79, 80, 121–123, 144, 149, 161, 163, 175, 176.

STONESTREET, ff. 2, 3, 11, 91, 95–97.

TITUS (Barbados), f. 81.

TOURNEFORT, f. 176.

VAILLANT, f. 135.

H.S. 304. Vol III [continens genus V et VI] aut potius VII et IX nempe Herbas flore composito, semine papposo non lactescente, flore discoide et Herbas flore ex flosculis fistularibus composito, sive Capitatas. [156 ff.=ff. 201–382.]

DOODY, f. 281.

DU BOIS, ff. 252, 280–282, 289, 335 v., 337, 361.

PETIVER, ff. 201, 313, 355.

RAND, f. 310.

RICHARDSON, f. 308.

SHERARD, W., ff. 202, 204, 205, 212, 214, 218, 223, 224, 227, 234–236, 243, 250, 251, 260, 267, 272, 275, 278, 289, 303, 309, 311, 312, 344, 369, 379.

STONESTREET, ff. 222, 239, 262, 281, 286, 302, 322.

VAILLANT, ff. 247, 248, 253.

H.S. 305. Vol. IV [continens genus VII et VIII] aut potius VIII et X nempe Herbas flore composito discoide, seminibus pappo destitutis, Corymbiferas dictas et Herbas flore perfecto, seminibus nudis solitariis, seu ad singulos flores singulis. [136 ff.=ff. 401–546.]

BOBART, J., ff. 410, 434, 435, 466.

DU BOIS, ff. 486, 522, 522 v., 524.

LHWYD, f. 531.

PETIVER, f. 469.

RICHARDSON, ff. 429, 533.

SHERARD, W., ff. 405, 416, 430, 436, 451, 453, 455, 460, 466, 471, 479, 480, 487, 512, 513, 518, 521, 525, 527, 529, 530 v., 532, 534, 537, 538, 545, 546.

STONESTREET, ff. 454, 466, 497, 519, 522, 522 v., 524, 541, 542.

VAILLANT, ff. 446, 448, 478.

H.S. 306. Vol. V [continens genus IX X et XI] aut potius XI XII et XIII nempe Herbas umbelliferas, stellatas, et asperifolias. [156 ff.=ff. 601–773.]

DU BOIS, ff. 611, 637, 696, 711.

- RICHARDSON, ff. 627, 652.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 603 v., 610, 610 v., 612, 616, 619, 622, 627, 629–631, 634–640, 642–644, 648, 651, 652, 660, 662, 672, 680, 681, 683, 684, 686, 695, 704, 705, 707 v., 708, 712, 733, 740 v., 741, 746 v., 749, 750, 762 v., 765–767.
 SLOANE (India), f. 675.
 STONESTREET, ff. 673, 689, 706.
 VAILLANT, ff. 646, 657, 671, 687, 688, 717, 748, 763, 764, 768, 773.
- H.S. 307.** Vol. VI [continens genus XII et XIII] aut potius XIV et XV nempe Suffrutices et herbas verticillatas et Herbas semine nudo polyspermas. [201 ff.=ff. 801–1025.]
 BOBART, J., f. 913.
 BROWN, A. (Karwar), f. 902.
 DU BOIS, ff. 811 v., 831, 871, 872, 892, 906, 907, 910, 913, 917, 921, 922, 951.
 RAND, ff. 811 v. (Barcelona), 946.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 806, 871, 949.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 816, 819, 820, 823–826, 830, 842, 848, 852, 872, 873, 878, 882, 888, 890, 893, 898, 899, 914, 943, 945, 960, 963, 972, 977, 999, 1003, 1007, 1008, 1010, 1011, 1022.
 STONESTREET, ff. 834, 843, 903, 904, 912, 915–917, 948, 961, 962.
 TITUS (Barbados), f. 886.
 TOURNEFORT, f. 911.
 VAILLANT, ff. 803, 807, 836, 851, 874, 920, 971.
- Fort St George, f. 902.
 India, f. 917.
 Maryland, f. 1019.
- H.S. 308.** Vol. VII [continens genus XIV XV et XVI] aut potius XVII XVIII et XIX nempe Herbas bacciferas, multisiliquas, et Herbas fructu sicco singulari, flore monopetalato. [164 ff.=ff. 1001–1189.]
 BOBART, J., f. 1139.
 DU BOIS, ff. 1039, 1058, 1096, 1099, 1112 v., 1130, 1141, 1164, 1164 v., 1169, 1176, 1177, 1179.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 1012, 1022, 1025, 1073, 1133, 1170.
 SHERARD, J., f. 1172.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 1011, 1022, 1025, 1028, 1038, 1044, 1053, 1072, 1076, 1083–1085, 1113, 1114, 1117, 1125, 1126, 1131, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1168, 1171, 1172, 1178.
 STONESTREET, ff. 1039, 1045, 1047, 1082, 1098, 1117, 1138, 1149, 1164, 1166, 1175, 1182.
 VAILLANT, ff. 1033, 1046, 1132.
- Angola, f. 1002.
 Bombay, f. 1041.
 Cape of Good Hope, f. 1053.
 Carolina, f. 1041.
 Fort St George, ff. 1041, 1045, 1048, 1049.
 India, f. 1042.
- H.S. 309.** Vol. VIII [continens genus XVII et XVIII] aut potius [—] nempe Herbas flore tetrapetalato uniformi siliquosas et Herbas vasculiferas, flore tetrapetalato, anomalas. [164 ff.]
 BOBART, J., f. 86.
 DOODY, f. 52 v.
 DU BOIS, ff. 13, 38, 40, 87, 90, 98, 103, 151.
- RICHARDSON, ff. 8, 9, 23, 61 v., 72, 80, 93.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 8, 24, 28, 43, 46 v., 57, 58–60, 61 v., 64, 65, 68, 69, 71, 75, 91, 95, 97, 106, 114, 146, 147, 154, 155, 161.
 SLOANE, f. 36.
 STONESTREET, ff. 40, 59, 67, 162.
 VAILLANT, ff. 19, 20, 97 v.
- Morea, f. 107.
- H.S. 309*.** [No title-page. On cover:] [Miscellaneous Plants.] [181 ff.]
 This volume evidently contains some spare plants of Uvedale's collection. On f. 143 is a label: 'Duplicats of Plants. namd and Pasted.'
 BOBART, J., ff. 122, 134.
 DU BOIS, ff. 124, 131, 134.
 PETIVER, ff. 1 v., 12, 15, 18, 19, 26, 63, 64, 143.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 1 v., 4, 6, 11, 23.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 1, 1 v., 4, 5, 12–15, 20, 21, 29, 35, 36, 37, 39, 42, 46, 48–49, 50, 51, 55, 56–57, 60, 90, 101, 121, 152, 176.
 STONESTREET, ff. 123, 135, 142.
 VAILLANT, ff. 87, 104, 108 v.
- H.S. 310.** Vol. IX [continens genus XIX] aut potius Herbas [—] nempe Herbas flore papilionaceo, seu leguminosas. [189 ff.]
 BOBART, J., f. 20 *ter*.
 DU BOIS, ff. 11, 15, 16, 34, 60, 64 *bis*, 65 *bis*, 79, 80, 102, 117, 138 v., 140, 141, 142, 144, 156, 163.
 RAND, ff. 3, 49, 85.
 RICHARDSON, f. 125.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 21–22, 31 *bis*, 35, 36 *bis*–38, 43, 45, 53, 58, 61, 64, 73 *bis*, 75, 77, 96, 98–100, 102 (seed from Smyrna), 110, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 125, 137, 146, 147, 150, 153, 187.
 STONESTREET, ff. 65, 73, 85, 93 *bis*, 108 *bis*, 156, 164.
 VAILLANT, f. 5 *ter*.
- Bengal, f. 60.
 Carolina, f. 158.
 Fort St George, ff. 138 v., 139.
 India, f. 7.
 Pegu, ff. 60, 145.
- H.S. 311.** Vol. X [continens genus XX] aut potius XXII nempe herbas pentapetalas vasculiferas. [187 ff.]
 BOBART, J., ff. 13, 115.
 DU BOIS, ff. 4, 55, 61 *bis*, 76, 83, 89, 96, 143, 187.
 FAIRCHILD, f. 6 *bis*.
 HERMANN, ff. 108, 156.
 PLUKENET, f. 55.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 49, 56, 74, 80, 105 *bis*.
 SHERARD, J., f. 38.
 SHERARD, W., ff. 2, 8–10, 29 *ter*, 37, 38, 48, 50, 52, 58, 61, 62, 65–69, 72, 73, 79 *bis*, 81, 85, 87, 114, 116, 128, 153, 164, 166, 177, 178, 182, 185.
 STONESTREET, ff. 4, 54 *bis*, 77, 78, 84, 101, 187.
 VAILLANT, f. 7.
- Fort St George, f. 144.

H.S. 312. Vol. XI [continens genus XXI et XXII] aut potius XXIII nempe herbas radice bulbosa praeditas et herbis bulbosis affines [138 ff.=ff. 1201–1324.]

DU BOIS, ff. 1319, 1321, 1322.

HERMANN, f. 1288.

PLUKENET, f. 1320.

RICHARDSON, ff. 1221, 1223, 1311.

SHERARD, W., ff. 1222, 1268, 1281, 1301, 1302, 1303 v.–1305, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1312, 1316–1318, 1323.

Fort St George, f. 1322.

H.S. 313. Vol. XII [continens genus XXIII et XXIV] aut potius[—] nempe Herbas graminifolias flore imperfecto culmiferas et Herbas graminifolias flore imperfecto non culmiferas. [93 ff.]

BUDDLE, ff. 19, 32, 34, 41, 42, 44 v., 65.

BULKLEY (Pegu), f. 48.

DU BOIS, ff. 47, 48, 65, 80, 88, 90.

PETIVER, ff. 26, 36, 45, 64, 65 bis, 77, 84.

RICHARDSON, ff. 22, 83.

SHERARD, W., ff. 2, 8, 15, 20, 28, 43, 78.

STONESTREET, ff. 40, 41, 46, 47.

H.S. 314. Vol. XIII [continens genus XXV] nempe Herbas anomalas et incertae sedis. [59 ff.=ff. 1451–1494.]

At the beginning is a 7-page list of 'Grasses Pasted etc.' which cannot refer to this volume; evidently it belongs to **H.S. 313**.

DU BOIS, ff. 1456, 1482, 1484, 1489, 1492.

HORT. DU BOIS, f. 1490.

SHERARD, W., ff. 1451, 1452, 1454, 1455, 1457–1459, 1461–1463, 1468, 1469, 1472, 1473, 1474 v., 1475.

STONESTREET, ff. 1453, 1470, 1490.

H.S. 315. Vol. XIV [ubi inveniuntur] Arbores, Suffrutices, etc. [193 ff.]

BADMINTON GARDEN, f. 47.

BULKLEY (Fort St George), ff. 1 bis, 17, 50, 95, 141.

DU BOIS, ff. 1 bis, 5, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 25, 27 v., 29, 40, 42, 43, 45, 48, 49 (Madras), 50, 51, 56, 60 v., 64, 65, 68 (India), 77, 81, 84, 95, 97, 98, 102, 106, 107, 109–111, 116, 123, 135, 141, 142, 153, 161, 168, 176, 179, 182, 185.

HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 77.

HORT. DARBY, f. 5.

PLUKENET, f. 27.

RAND, f. 80.

RICHARDSON, ff. 61, 169.

SHERARD, W., ff. 18, 22, 32, 38, 45, 48, 58, 83, 131, 133, 138, 139, 149–151, 155, 158, 159, 170.

STONESTREET, ff. 2, 6, 17, 31, 36, 42, 48, 49, 53, 64, 68, 70, 94, 100, 105, 117, 128, 142, 163, 164, 171, 183, 187, 192.

Fort St George, ff. 19, 65, 76, 108, 160.

India, f. 25.

H.S. 316. Gr[ana] Paradysi from Guinea by Mr WALKER. Plants of Dr HOUSTOUN. Plants of Mr BLACKSTONE. Plants of Dr SCOTT from Maryland by Dr MASSEY. Plants from Georgia by Mr OGLETHORP. Plants from Siberia by Dr AMMAN. Plants from Cartagena Panama etc. by [Dr HOUSTOUN and] Mr ROB. MILLAR. [m. Sir Hans Sloane.] Plants gathered in Chelsea Garden and given me (Sir H. Sloane) by Mr MILLER 1737 [m. Carruthers]. [106 ff.]

[Synopsis:]

ff. 1, 2. 'Grana Paradysi' (m. Sir Hans Sloane).

ff. 4–25. HOUSTOUN, with labels in his hand.

ff. 26–33. BLACKSTONE, with names in his hand.

ff. 34–39. 'Plants gathered in Maryland 1736 by Dr SCOTT given me by Dr MASSEY' (m. Sir Hans Sloane). On f. 33a is a letter from Scott to Dr Richard Middleton Massey, dated 'Sept. 29. 1736 Mary Land'.

ff. 40–48. 'Plants from Georgia given to me by Mr OGLETHORPE' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), with names in Oglethorpe's hand.

ff. 49–59. 'Plants sent me from Petersburg by Dr AMAN 1735' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), with labels in Amman's hand.

ff. 61–96. 'Plants gathered at Cartagena, Panama etc. by Dr HOUSTOUN and Mr MILLAR' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), mostly named by Philip Miller.

ff. 97–106. 'Plants gathered in Chelsea Garden and given me by Mr MILLER. 1737' (m. Sir Hans Sloane), with names in Miller's hand.

H.S. 317. Plants gather'd in Groenland by Captn CRAYCOOT and others Ao 1739. Plants from Chelsea Garden by Mr PHILIP MILLER Ao 1738, 1739. Plants from the East Indies, and some by Mr ROBT MILLAR. Plants from Dr UVEDALE's Collection. Plants from the West of England (Fuci etc.) by Mr WM PAINE. Plants given me by Mr JOHN BLACKSTONE. Varieties of the Acer majus from near Walton upon Thames by Mr JN WINTHROP. [m. amanuensis of Sir Hans Sloane.] [89 ff.]

[Synopsis:]

ff. 1–3. 'Plantae in Groenlandiâ collectae' (m. Blackstone); named by Blackstone.

ff. 7–34, 44–67. PHILIP MILLER's Chelsea plants, named by him; f. 66 is headed 'Plants w[hi]ch grew in the physick garden at Chelsea in 1738 gathered and given me by Mr Philip Miller' (m. Sir Hans Sloane).

[Philip Miller's collection.]

- f. 35. Specimen of *Glyceria maxima* (Hartm.) Holmb. 'gather'd Octr 13th 1739. By the Road side, in a sort of Pond near the Parish of Fowlmire, on the Cambridge side about nine miles from Cambridge'; named in an unknown hand.
 f. 36. Specimen 'from Borneo' (m. Sir Hans Sloane).
 ff. 37-41. Plants from UVEDALE's collection.
 ff. 68-76. PAINE's specimens, preceded by a list headed '173 $\frac{7}{8}$ Filax's and Fungus's Taken in the West of England by Wm Paine Botanist'.
 ff. 77, 78, 80. Some plants from PETIVER.
 ff. 83, 84. Leaves of *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. from WINTHROP, marked with the fungus *Rhytisma acerinum* Fr.
 ff. 85-89. Two lists of Oxfordshire and Faversham (Kent) plants in Blackstone's handwriting. (See Part 2: BLACKSTONE.)

H.S. 318. Plants and Submarines gathered at Carolina Bermudas, and the Caribbees by the Revd Mr CLERK. Plants from Groenland by Cap. CRAYCOTT. Plants gathered in gardens and finely preserved with their colours by Mrs LISLE. Plants gathered in Hudson's Bay by Mr LIDE. [82 ff.]

[*Synopsis:*]

- ff. 1-56. Rev. CLERK's plants; no labels, but some of the specimens on ff. 40-56 are named (? by James Empson, as Sir Hans Sloane's curator).
 f. 58. Specimen 'Sent by Mr PAREY from Guernsey as the leaves of the Tree of the balsam of Peru, growing in that Island'.
 f. 60. 'Gathered 4 Miles Distant from Wantage Eastward in the Vale of White horse eastward the third Sunday in August 1740 By FRANCIS HOFFMAN.'
 f. 62. A numbered collection of lichens and mosses mounted on four small sheets.
 f. 64. 'Capt. CROCOFT from Groenland' (m. Sir Hans Sloane); specimens almost entirely destroyed.
 ff. 74-77. 'By Mrs LISLE' (m. Sir Hans Sloane); specimens in folders, unlabelled.
 f. 77. 'JAC. CUNINGHAM' (m. Sir Hans Sloane); six fragments of specimens.
 ff. 78-81. 'From Hudgson Bay by Mr LIDE'; no labels.

H.S. 319 to 322. [Hortus siccus ex] HERMANNI BOERHAAVE [Collectione, à] D. Hans Sloane [comparatus]. Vols I-IV. [286, 254, 302, 240 ff.] **[Boerhaave's collection.]**

With a few exceptions the specimens are named by Boerhaave on decorative labels which often give the Belgian name of the plant and sometimes the name of its donor or the garden from which it came. Vol. I (H.S. 319) is preceded by a MS. list of determinations by W. SHERARD. Each of the other three volumes (H.S. 320-322) has a catalogue at the end in Boerhaave's hand.

[*Synopses of contributors other than Boerhaave:*]

H.S. 319. Vol. I.

COMMELIN, ff. 121, 255.
 HERMANN, f. 167.
 HORT. AMSTERDAM, ff. 180, 211, 251, 255.
 HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 161, 199, 205.
 HORT. FLINES, ff. 49, 184.

HORT. AMSTERDAM, ff. 218, 224, 226, 230.
 HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 9, 11, 98, 230.
 HORT. FAGEL, ff. 49, 149, 170.
 HORT. FLINES, ff. 67, 80, 88, 132, 187, 222.
 RUYSCH, ff. 123, 259.

H.S. 320. Vol. II.

COMMELIN, ff. 195, 245.
 HERMANN, f. 20.
 HORT. AMSTERDAM, ff. 38, 47, 49, 114, 132, 169, 203.
 HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 191, 203, 214.
 HORT. BEVERNINGK, f. 53.
 HORT. FAGEL, f. 189.
 HORT. FLINES, f. 47.
 RUYSCH, f. 171.

H.S. 322. Vol. IV.

COMMELIN, ff. 29, 104, 109, 170, 174, 209.
 HERMANN, f. 86.
 HORT. AMSTERDAM, ff. 31, 44, 58, 102, 115, 152, 154, 163, 172, 186, 207, 209.
 HORT. BEAUMONT, ff. 24, 58, 84, 113, 115, 129, 194, 207, 218.
 HORT. BEVERNINGK, ff. 84, 102, 144, 197.
 HORT. DIX, ff. 194, 196, 205.
 HORT. FAGEL, ff. 135, 140, 148, 174, 188, 192, 194, 218, 228.
 HORT. FLINES, ff. 58, 63, 74, 98, 135, 142, 152, 165, 168, 180, 188, 205, 207, 218, 226, 230.
 HORT. HEEMSKERCK, f. 121.
 RUYSCH, f. 154.

H.S. 321. Vol. III.

COMMELIN, ff. 63, 69, 207.
 HERMANN, f. 222.

H.S. 323 and 324. Rare plants which grew in Chelsea garden in 1735 given by Mr PHILIP MILLER and several gathered in the West Indies by Dr W[ILLIAM] HOUSTOUN. [66 and 56 ff.]

[Philip Miller's collection.]

All the inscriptions are written by Miller.

H.S. 325 to 332. Plants from several parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America from Mr **Petiver's and Sir Hans Sloane's Collections** put together by Mr **HAWKINS**, and mostly referred by him to Mr **Ray** and some not. Vols I–VIII. [240, 240, 138, 179, 163, 116, 155, 87 ff.]

These volumes were put together by John Hawkins, a surgeon who lived at Sir Hans Sloane's house during the latter's last years. The collection includes specimens labelled in handwritings — some of them unidentified — not found elsewhere in the Sloane Herbarium. The absence of these handwritings in other parts of the Herbarium is probably due to the common practice of the time of not retaining the original labels (this was markedly done by Plukenet, who, writing a very good hand himself, probably disliked the handwritings of some of his contemporaries). The synopses given below cover only the known contributors and are therefore incomplete.

The first two volumes are irregularly paginated: Vol. I (**H.S. 325**) is paged 1200–1400, with an Appendix of 39 folios; Vol. II (**H.S. 326**) is paged 1, 1401–1600, with an Appendix of 39 folios. **RAY** has annotated plants in **H.S. 329–331** (see **Part 2: RAY**).

[*Synopses of contributors in addition to Petiver and Sloane.*]

H.S. 325. Vol. I.

BOBART, J., ff. 1220, 1235, 1246, 1256, 1258, 1270, 1308, 1313, 1316, 1326, 1332, 1353, 1373, 1374, 1392; App. 1, 3, 5, 9, 16, 21, 26, 28, 30.
BREYNE, J. P., f. 1310.
COURTEN, f. App. 7.
DANIEL, ff. 1385, 1386; App. 33 (Smyrna).
DU BOIS, f. 1296.
HEISTER, ff. 1211, 1264, 1315, 1323; App. 18, 23.
HORT. DU BOIS, ff. 1385, 1386.
HORT. FAIRCHILD, ff. 1215, 1231, 1342, 1350.
HORT. FULHAM, f. 1328.
HORT. UVEDALE, ff. 1260, 1285, 1311, 1386; App. 6.
IRWYN, ff. 1202, 1215, 1222, 1225, 1248, 1293, 1294, 1303, 1310, 1340, 1341, 1388, 1397; App. 28, 36.
JONES, J., ff. 1203 (Lisbon), 1206, 1356; App. 27 (Lisbon).
LANGLEY, f. 1254.
LECAAN, f. App. 19.
LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 1207, 1268, 1271, 1272, 1274, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1321, 1343, 1352, 1354, 1359, 1368, 1372, 1375, 1380, 1382, 1393; App. 19, 23, 36, 37.
MICHELL, f. 1232.
NEWTON, f. 1275.
PADUA GARDEN, f. App. 22.
PRESTON, ff. 1321; App. 19.
RICHARDSON, f. 1314.
SALVADOR, ff. 1224, 1227, 1229, 1233, 1273, 1283, 1347, 1348, 1357, 1358, 1363, 1364; App. 11.
SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 1244, 1285.
SHERARD, W., ff. 1211, 1251.
STOSCHIUS, f. 1280.
TOURNEFORT, ff. 1214, 1257, 1284, 1320, 1370, 1384, 1387.
UGDEN (Alicante), f. 1244.
UVEDALE, f. 1309.
VAILLANT, ff. 1200, 1201, 1221, 1245, 1260, 1262, 1266, 1269, 1291, 1325, 1329, 1335, 1336, 1352, 1371, 1378, 1379, 1394, 1395; App. 4, 8, 20, 24, 31.
WHEELER (Norway), f. 1210.

H.S. 326. Vol. II.

BOBART, J., ff. 1405, 1411, 1418, 1423, 1455, 1458, 1459, 1497, 1502, 1514, 1538, 1546, 1554.
DANIEL (Chios), ff. 1473, 1513.
DU BOIS (Alicante), f. 1493.
FROST (Gibraltar), f. 1481.
HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, ff. 1466, 1573.

HEISTER, ff. 1513; App. 11.
HERMANN, f. App. 3.
HORT. DU BOIS, ff. 1481; App. 17.
HORT. FAIRCHILD, f. 1535.
HORT. FULHAM, ff. 1468, 1469, 1477, 1560.
HORT. UVEDALE, f. App. 19.
IRWYN, ff. 1401, 1402, 1408, 1420, 1434, 1440, 1488, 1510, 1532, 1533, 1565, 1570, 1585, 1586, 1598; App. 35.
JONES, J., ff. 1417; 1452 and 1549 (Lisbon).
LAWSON, T. (Westmorland), f. 1549.
LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 1426, 1427, 1438, 1441, 1442, 1468, 1479, 1483, 1489, 1490, 1507, 1526, 1539, 1542, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1570, 1582, 1584, 1593–1595; App. 7–10, 12, 14, 25, 27, 34.
MICHELL, ff. 1438, 1449, 1476; App. 11, 39.
NEWTON (States Garden), f. 1529.
NISSOLLE, f. App. 26.
PADUA GARDEN, ff. 1566; App. 9.
SALVADOR, ff. 1419, 1435, 1439, 1448, 1496, 1497, 1504, 1515, 1518, 1521, 1547, 1557; App. 5, 6, 29, 30, 37.
SCHEUCHZER, J., ff. App. 28, 35.
SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 1439, 1447, 1580; App. 37.
SHERARD, W., ff. 1423, 1487.
STOSCHIUS, ff. 1403, 1548.
TOURNEFORT, ff. 1406, 1409, 1462, 1489, 1491, 1545; App. 23.
Tozzi, f. 1405.
VAILLANT, ff. 1, 1404, 1407, 1415, 1416, 1422, 1427, 1433, 1443, 1445, 1446, 1449, 1465, 1470, 1494–1496, 1498, 1509, 1512, 1523, 1528, 1534, 1551, 1559, 1563, 1569, 1572, 1574, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1592, 1596, 1600; App. 32, 38.
WHEELER (Norway), f. 1530.

H.S. 327. Vol. III.

BOBART, J., ff. 9, 21, 73, 78, 86.
CUNINGHAME, f. 24.
DU BOIS, f. 91.
HEISTER, f. 48.
HORT. FAIRCHILD, f. 18.
HORT. FULHAM, ff. 24, 90.
HORT. UVEDALE, f. 7.
IRWYN, ff. 19, 20, 26, 30, 61, 71, 76, 105, 134.
JONES, J. (Lisbon), ff. 98, 126.
LONDON (Spain), f. 96.
LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 25, 37, 58, 85, 92, 94, 95, 102, 106, 111, 122.
MICHELL, ff. 43, 114.

PRESTON, f. 93.
 SALVADOR, ff. 12–17, 27–29, 32, 35, 39 *bis*–41, 46–48, 50–57, 59, 60, 76, 77, 97, 104, 113, 114, 123–125.
 SCHEUCHZER, J., ff. 79, 118.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 21, 63.
 SHERARD, W., f. 128.
 STONESTREET, ff. 62, 119.
 STOSCHIUS, ff. 38, 45, 46.
 TOURNEFORT, ff. 6, 49, 108, 109, 112, 131, 133.
 VAILLANT, ff. 4, 5, 11, 23, 27, 39, 42, 65, 72, 74, 75, 84, 87, 89, 99, 100, 115, 121, 127, 130, 132, 136, 137.

H.S. 328. Vol. IV.

AYREY (Virginia), ff. 125, 163.
 BOBART, J., ff. 3, 90.
 BROWNE, S. (Fort St George), f. 131.
 CONWAY (India), f. 123.
 DANIEL, ff. 40 (Kos, Chios), 149 (Smyrna).
 DOODY, f. 119.
 HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 16.
 HEISTER, ff. 55, 97, 98, 145, 175, 177.
 HERMANN, f. 159.
 HORT, FULHAM, f. 107.
 HORT, REYNARDSON, f. 16.
 HORT, UVEDALE, f. 25.
 IRWYN, ff. 68, 120, 132, 139, 166, 178.
 JONES, H., f. 151.
 JONES, J. (Lisbon), f. 124.
 KRIEG (Maryland), ff. 143, 171, 172.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 4, 10, 86, 156.
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 SALVADOR, ff. 49, 56, 62, 75, 91, 93–95, 103, 108, 112, 114, 115, 121, 126, 127, 129, 133, 134, 138, 147, 152, 153, 160, 167, 179.
 SCHEUCHZER, J., ff. 20, 22, 26–34, 43–48, 59, 64, 65, 77–85.
 SCHEUCHZER, J. J., ff. 50, 58, 63.
 SHERARD, W., f. 118.
 STOSCHIUS, f. 39.
 TOURNEFORT, f. 104.
 UGDEN (Alicante), f. 61.
 VAILLANT, ff. 1, 8, 9, 13, 21, 37, 41, 42, 51, 52, 76, 100, 106, 130, 137, 168, 169.

H.S. 329. Vol. V.

BOBART, J., ff. 3, 5, 7, 8, 27.
 BOHUN (Carolina), f. 101.
 BRADLEY, f. 40.
 BRODIE (Virginia), f. 97.
 BROWN, W. (Cape), f. 132.
 BUDDLE, ff. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 38, 70.
 CHARLETON, f. 79.
 COOMBS (Maryland), ff. 76, 91.
 CUNINGHAME, ff. 73, 125, 126, 130, 149, 161.
 DICKINSON (Bermuda), ff. 71, 85, 122.
 DOODY, ff. 9, 16, 59, 63 *bis*.
 DU BOIS, ff. 63 *bis*, 133, 148.
 HAMPTON COURT GARDEN, f. 88.
 HAY (Newfoundland), f. 109.
 HERMANN, f. 60.
 IRWYN, f. 121.
 JOHNSTON (Barcelona), f. 100.

JONES, H., ff. 89, 91.
 LONDON (Flores), f. 123.
 LECAAN, f. 116.
 LEYDEN GARDEN, ff. 102, 159.
 OLDENLAND, ff. 136, 139.
 PLANER (Montserrat), f. 142.
 PLUMIER, f. 75.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 2–6, 28.
 RUTHERFOORD (Carolina), f. 103.
 RUYSCH, ff. 132, 150, 152, 153.
 SALVADOR, ff. 98, 99.
 SCAMPTON, f. 36.
 STARRENBURGH, ff. 134, 144, 146, 162.
 STEWART, A. (Darien), f. 80.
 STONESTREET (Table Mt), f. 131.
 TOURNEFORT, f. 75.
 VAILLANT, ff. 8–15, 81, 95, 120.
 WALLACE (Darien), f. 80.

H.S. 330. Vol. VI.

BROWNE, S., ff. 53, 62, 92, 99–101, 115.
 BULKLEY, ff. 10, 12, 13, 17, 29, 33, 35, 89, 96, 97, 99–101, 103–105, 109, 111.
 CUNINGHAME, ff. 5, 8, 15, 30, 31, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45–50, 52, 55, 57–61, 63–71, 73–90, 93–95, 106, 108, 112, 114, 116.
 DOUGLAS (Antigua), f. 14.
 KIGGELAER, f. 6.
 PHYSICKE (Tangier), f. 20.
 PLANER (Montserrat), f. 39.
 PLUKENET, ff. 20, 111.
 STARRENBURGH, f. 1.
 STONESTREET, ff. 45, 56.
 VAILLANT, f. 28.

H.S. 331. Vol. VII.

BREYNE, J., ff. 94, 118, 125, 126.
 BROWNE, S., ff. 2, 8, 14, 18–22, 28, 51, 111, 135, 137.
 BULKLEY, ff. 2, 8, 10, 14, 17, 32, 34–36, 38, 81, 88, 89, 91, 109, 110, 122, 124.
 CUNINGHAME, ff. 3–6, 26, 27, 33, 40–42, 44–50, 52–75, 77, 79, 80, 82, 86, 87, 90, 92, 93, 95, 97, 113, 114, 116, 121, 128, 129, 133, 138–140, 142–147, 149, 151–155.
 DU BOIS, f. 136.
 HERMANN (Ceylon), ff. 118, 120, 126.
 MEISTER (Japan), f. 94.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 83–85, 98–108.
 RUYSCH, ff. 9, 13, 117, 123.
 VAILLANT, f. 25.

H.S. 332. Vol. VIII.

BREYNE, J., f. 59.
 BROWNE, S., ff. 15, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 32, 52–56, 60 *v.*–63, 65, 66, 70, 73, 75.
 BULKLEY, ff. 3, 5–8, 12–14, 16, 17, 20, 27, 30, 33, 35, 42, 51, 53, 55, 56, 60 *v.*, 62, 63, 70, 72.
 COOMBS, f. 34.
 CUNINGHAME, ff. 1, 23, 45, 49, 58, 77, 78.
 DICKINSON (Bermuda), f. 81.
 JAMES (Bermuda), f. 81.
 RHYNE, f. 59.
 RICHARDSON, ff. 37, 38.
 WYN (Vizagapatam), f. 28.

H.S. 332*. Herbs and trees gathered and dried by [———] in the East Indies w[ith] some account of the vertues of some of them [m. Sir Hans Sloane]. [81 ff.] **[Bartram's collection.]**

[*Note by Robert Brown:*] except the first 5 w[hi]ch are Indian [they are] North American Crypt[ogams] chiefly Mosses and Lichens, from John Bartram.

[*Synopsis:*]

ff. 1–5. There is one specimen on each folio, with a neatly written heading, m. scr. ignot., giving the native name and characters of the plant.

ff. 6–80. BARTRAM'S specimens with his labels.

H.S. 333. Garden Plants and Flowers gathered and named by Dr UVEDALE. [70 ff.]

[Uvedale's collection.]

This is probably a collection made by Uvedale in his youth.

H.S. 334. [*Bound in two volumes, each numbered H.S. 334½.*] Plants Gathered by Mr JOHN BARTRAM In Philadelphia, etc. In the ye[a]rs 1742, and 1743. [138 ff.] **[Bartram's collection.]**

[*Note by Carruthers, dated 9th March 1888:*] These plants were imperfectly attached to waste pages of printed matter, and have been removed and mounted in the order of the original volume.

The plants, many with Bartram's labels, are in two numbered series: 1–65 on ff. 1–46, and 1–111 on ff. 47–138. Some of the specimens, especially towards the beginning, have Solander's determination labels.

PART 2

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNTS OF CONTRIBUTORS
TOGETHER WITH SOME INFORMATION
ABOUT THEIR SPECIMENS

[NOTE:— A FEW BOTANIC GARDENS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SEQUENCE,
THE NAMES OF THE CONTRIBUTORS BEING SOMETIMES UNKNOWN.]

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNTS OF CONTRIBUTORS
TOGETHER WITH SOME INFORMATION
ABOUT THEIR SPECIMENS

ABENDANA. See BIGOT.

ADAIR (PATRICK), fl. 1674–1697; M.D., F.R.S. 1688; ‘Ornatiss. nec non Clariss. vir D. Patricius Adair Medicinae et Chirurgiae facultatibus exercitatissimus’ (*Pluk. Alm.* 45).

He sent plants from the Cape to Plukenet (*Alm.* 45, 115); seaweeds, etc. to Doody from Hampton, Gosport (he was at Portsmouth in 1691) and Chatham, at which last-named place he was surgeon to the Naval Hospital (*Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 327, 328, 332); and Indian drugs to Sloane. ‘D. Adaire, M.D. cui plurimum me debere libenter agnosco’ (Doody in *Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 330).

H.S. 102, ff. 155–218 *passim*. ‘Ferns and other rare things from the Island Joanna supposed from Dr Adair, who was there, and a great acquaintance to Dr Plukenet.’ Another specimen is to be found in **H.S. 92**, which like the preceding formed part of Plukenet’s herbarium: the title of this volume conveys the impression that Banister collected in Johanna, but this arises from an error in punctuation (see **Part 1**). In **H.S. 102**, f. 194, is the original of *Phytogr.* t. 429, fig. 2, on which Swartz (in Schrader, *Journ. Bot.* 1800, 2, 11) established his *Acrostichum alaicorne* [*Platyserium alaicorne* Desv.]: see *Journ. Bot.* 38, 123 (1900).

His letters (Sl. MSS. 4062, ff. 218–223; 4066, f. 250) to Plukenet from Bristol (1686), Swansea (1687), Belfast (1687) and London (n.d.), like those to Sloane from Portsmouth (1691) and Rochester (1697) (Sl. MS. 4036, ff. 103, 284), contain nothing of special interest: his brother at Leyden arranged an exchange of plants and of correspondence between Plukenet and Hermann, the latter of whom when in England was not able to obtain plants from Watts of Chelsea Garden except ‘by paction with the gardner’; he desiring remembrances ‘to honest Sam. Doudie, Dr Robinson and Dr Neuton’, and offering to send Plukenet Irish plants.

Further specimens from Adair will be found in **H.S. 87, 88, 243**. (See **Part 1**.)

ADAMS (JOHN), fl. 1690–1696, gardener to the Duke of Beaufort.

One of his specimens will be found in **H.S. 100**, f. 156.

AIRY (—). [Perhaps the same as AYREY (JAMES) (*q.v.*)]

H.S. 124, f. 7. Specimen from Northumberland.

ALFREY (GEORGE), fl. 1699–1700, ship’s surgeon.

‘Capt. EDMUND HALLEY was pleased to give me what Plants he collected on the Island Trinidado

in his last Expedition' (*Mus. Pet.* 80; 1700). One of these, *Polypodium trinidadense* Brade, is in **H.S. 163**, f. 48 (op. cit. n. 795); the species was described in 1936 and is found only in Trinidad I., Brazil.

The 'Plants from Brasile by Dr Halley' in **H.S. 240**, ff. 127–149, are labelled on f. 148 'Dr Alfrey Dr Hawleys Brasil plants. March 169–'. Petiver (op. cit. 43 and n. 347; 1699) speaks of these as collected by Alfrey: 'Mr George Alfrey, Surgeon to Capt. Halley in his late Expedition, was so kind to make me some Collections of Plants on the Coast of Brasil.' Alfrey collected at various places on more than one voyage, including St Helena, returning to England in 1700: see letter from Petiver in Sl. MS. 3334, f. 52.

ALMEYDA (PEDRO DE), fl. 1716, of Lisbon.

'The most Curious and Learned Don Pedro d'Almeyda, Son of the Noble Count d'Azumar' (Petiver, *Collectanea*, 1; 1716).

H.S. 181, 46 ff. 'Herbes de Portugal trouvées dans La Montagne de Cintra a quatre lieues de Lisbonne [par Mr le Comte d'Almeyda].' The title is in de Almeyda's hand, except the words in brackets; the specimens, forty-two in number, are named by Petiver.

AMMAN (JOHANN), 1707–1741, (b. Schaffhausen, Switzerland); F.R.S. 173 $\frac{9}{10}$, Professor of Botany at St Petersburg (now Leningrad).

He was employed by Sloane on the recommendation of Houstoun, who, writing to Sloane, 9th December 1730, says: 'I hear you have employed my good friend Mr Amman, which I am heartily glad of, and I hope he shall answer your expectations, and the character I gave of him' (Sl. MS. 4051, f. 142). He subsequently became Professor of Botany at St Petersburg. His letters to Sloane, fourteen in number, range from 12th June 1734 to 24th January 1741 (*Sl. Index*, 14). All save the first three (which are in Latin) are in fluent and excellent English, and contain much of interest, apart from the portions relating to plants and other natural objects — e.g. Sl. MS. 4055, ff. 155, 156 (6th August 1737) give a graphic account of the war between the Russians and the Turks. In a letter of 4th September 1735 Amman speaks of having received many new plants from 'Tobolio' (Tobolsk?) in Siberia, some of which he proposed to send to Sloane at the first opportunity. In his first letter he had spoken of doing the same with St Petersburg plants: these are to be found in **H.S. 296**, ff. 68–70, and **316**, ff. 49–59, with labels in Amman's hand. In the letter of 4th September he describes a new fern [*Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod.] and a *Betula* [*B. nana* L.], both of which, with other plants, he is sending to Sloane: these are in **H.S. 316**, ff. 52, 55. The letter of 2nd March 1736 contains a reference to Dillenius: 'It pleases me very much that Dr Dillenius's establishment at Oxford is at last settled to the satisfaction of both parties. I hope he will in a short time put their Garden in a better condition'.

In his letter of 6th September 1736 Amman thus refers to the Linnaean system of classification: 'I have rec[e]ived lately from Dr Gronovius at Leyden some systematical tables concerning natural History, composed by Dr Linnaeus. His botanical tables are in my opinion more curious than usefull, and I doubt very much if any Botanist will follow his lewd method . . . [If] the only true systematical disposition is to be taken from those parts, that are capable of producing their like, as the Doctor says, I can see no reason, why he should not proceed in the same manner with the Animals.' To Linnaeus himself, however, at the same period, Amman writes in a different strain: the tables, he says, 'evinced great genius and knowledge in the study of nature. Your new method of arranging plants, by the number and situation of the stamens and anthers, appears to me very serviceable in defining the inferior genera; but less so, with regard to the superior ones [i.e. classes or orders], than others already contrived' (Smith, *Corr. Linn.* 2, 191). Linnaeus, however, had heard that Amman had criticized the method in a humorous manner to Gronovius and Dillenius; in a subsequent letter (op. cit. 193) Amman defends his action and justifies it by pointing out the obvious objection to the Linnaean system, by which 'plants which agree in the number of their stamens and pistils, though

totally different in every other particular, are placed in the same class'. Several other letters from Amman to Linnaeus are printed in the same volume.

In the last letter of the Sloane series, dated 24th January 1741, Amman acknowledges a present of ten guineas from Sloane, and speaks despondently of his health and prospects: 'Concerning my health, of wch you desire to be acquainted, I find it from day to day to decay. I can not bear this extremely rough and inconstant climate. The misfortunes, I sufferd last year,' — this refers at least in part to the death of his wife — 'the hardships and losses, the unsettled state of the Academy make me desirous to leave this country. I omit the irregular and mournfull sort of live, we are oblidged to lead here. A magnificent poverty is not what I aim at.'

Houstoun commemorated him in the genus *Ammamia*.

ANDREWS (JOSEPH), fl. 1710–1762; F.R.S. 1727, apothecary, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

The herbarium of Joseph Andrews was presented to the Department of Botany in 1889 by Miss Hemsted, a descendant of the Rev. Joseph Hemsted (1746–1824) to whom it formerly belonged. It is a very interesting and well-preserved collection of ten fascicles, mostly of Suffolk and Essex plants labelled throughout by Andrews with tickets usually describing the place of gathering, the date often being given and occasionally a description of the plant. In fasc. 2, f. 37, is a curious form of *Lamium purpureum* L. referred to in *Journ. Bot.* **41**, 153 (1903). Andrews was a friend and neighbour of SAMUEL DALE, with whom he exchanged specimens, and whom he accompanied on botanical excursions; an interesting letter from Dale on *Orchis militaris* L. is in fasc. 4, f. 31, and there are occasionally labels in his hand — e.g. fasc. 3, ff. 18, 27; fasc. 9, f. 11. Hemsted added the Linnaean and English names and occasionally interpolated specimens; a list of the contents in his hand is prefixed to each fascicle. A fascicle of mints, named by Hemsted, but not localized, came with Andrews's herbarium.

Specimens from Andrews will be found in the following *Horti Sicci* of the Sloane Herbarium: **H.S. 117**, f. 50 (Norfolk); **118**, f. 41 (Barton Mills); **150**, f. 188 (Sudbury); **152**, f. 123 (Sudbury).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 89.

ANTROBUS (ROBERT), of Eton.

There are Cambridgeshire specimens from Antrobus in **H.S. 151**, ff. 57, 103, 168, 247; **152**, ff. 71, 116, 132.

In Petiver's *Gazophylacium* is a plate (t. 12) dedicated to 'Mr Robert Antrobus of Peter-House in Cambridge'.

ATKINSON (J—).

A specimen from 'Hort. J. Atkinson' is in **H.S. 170**, f. 104.

AVISSON (— D').

Plants sent to Plukenet by d'Avisson from Cyprus and Alexandretta (Scanderoon) are in **H.S. 88, 92, 100–102**. (See **Part 1**.)

AYREY (JAMES), fl. 1697–1706.

A London merchant who was intimately acquainted with Buddle, Petiver, Doody, Plukenet (who, *Mant.* 104, styles him 'humanissimus Vir, et rerum Naturalium Aestimator eximius') and other botanists of his time. He collected plants and other objects: Plukenet (l.c.) describes a plant which had been brought to him from the Cape 'inter alia curiosa'; he also received Maryland collections from HUGH JONES (*q.v.*), Vernon and Krieg, which form **H.S. 74**; other American specimens from him are in **H.S. 40, 152, 158, 159, 254, 257, 274, 328** (see **Part 1**).

Petiver, writing to J. P. Breyne in 1706, says: 'on New-Years day last in the Morning I had the unwelcome News of our Quaking Friend Mr Ayrey his breaking, who at the same time owed me neer 800 pounds in Money lent besides Physick, wch hath given me no small discomposure' (Sl. MS. 3335, f. 10). Ayrey, however, recovered himself and came 'into the world again' (Petiver to Cuninghame, Sl. MS. 3336, f. 16). In Sl. MS. 4062, f. 268, is a letter from Hugh Jones addressed to him jointly with Petiver and Doody. Numerous incidental references to him are scattered through the Sloane correspondence.

A specimen 'Gathered by Mr Arey abt the Peak in Darbysheire' is in **H.S. 190**, f. 90. See AIRY.

BAKER (HENRY), 1698–1774, (b. in London); F.R.S. 1740.

Specimens from him will be found in **H.S. 148** (Gallipoli), **152** (England), **199** (Gallipoli). (See **Part 1**.)

BALAM (ALEXANDER), *fl.* 1656–1675.

'Sig. Alessandro Balam Inglese, hoggidi residente nella Città di Tanger, che vn Cauallier di Londra molto pratico della professione Bottanica, hauendo peregrinato non solo in Persia, mà ancora in molte altre parti dell' Oriente, passando per il monte sudetto [Sinai], ne raccolse molte specie' (Zanoni, *Ist. Bot.* 73; 1675). In 1656 he was botanizing in Tuscany (op. cit. 181), where he was sent by the Duke (Gaston) of Orleans to collect plants and seeds for his garden: 'Restato il Signor Alessandro quasi herede della stessa curiosità, dopo la morte del Duca si portò ad habitare nella Città di Tanger, oue di presente si occupa nell' osseruazioni delle piante' (op. cit. 12). Zanoni goes on to say that Balam stayed with him (at Bologna) before going to Tangier, and that he sent him thence seeds both for the public garden and for his own. Boccone (*Ic. & Descr.* 60; 1674) speaks of Balam as 'rei herbariae valde studiosus, mihi que amicissimus'. There are various references to Balam's plants in the *Istoria*, in which 'se trouue la première mention de recherches botanique faites dans le Maroc' (Cosson, *Comp. Fl. Atlant.* 1, 7, where Balam is described as 'négociant, en relations commerciales avec Tanger').

H.S. 15, 156 ff., which formed part of MERRETT'S (*q.v.*) herbarium, contains 'Plants gathered, and communicated to him . . . by Mr Balaam'. The volume includes a very miscellaneous collection of little interest or value; with two exceptions (both British) the specimens are not localized and it is impossible to distinguish any as from Balam.

Plukenet (*Alm.* 386) mentions having received seeds of two plants 'ab insigni Botanico D. Alexandro Balaam è Tingitaniâ in Angliam reduce'; and says of another plant (op. cit. 184) 'à D. Alexandro Balaam, multis a[b]hinc annis accepimus'. Balam also sent seeds from Tangier to Morison, who refers to him as 'Generoso Anglo Botanices valde studioso' (*Pl. Umbellif.* 2) and in his *Plantarum Historia* (e.g. 3, 395) describes plants raised from these seeds; see also *Phil. Trans.* 28, 211, 213. ROBERT SPOTTSWOOD, a surgeon who lived at Tangier in 1673, wrote in that year 'A Catalogue of Plants growing within the Fortifications of Tangier', which is published in *Phil. Trans.* 19, 239–249; whence we learn that he 'gathered Plants and Seeds for Mr Balaam and Dr Morison'. It is probable that the plants from Tangier (then in British possession) cultivated in the Westminster Garden were derived from these (see **Part 1: H.S. 24**).

BANISTER (REV. JOHN), 1654–1692, (b. Twigworth, Gloucestershire); M.A. 1674; 'Missionarius Ecclesiae Anglicanae in Virginia' (Dryander, *Cat. Bibl. Banks*, 5, 147; 1800).

'John Banister . . . first made a voyage to the East Indies¹, where he remained some time; but was afterwards fixed in Virginia. In that country he industriously sought for plants, described them,

1 It will be observed that Ray (see later) speaks of the *West* Indies; and this is correct.

and himself drew the figures of the rare species: he was also celebrated for his knowledge of insects, and meditated writing the natural history of Virginia, for which, Mr Ray observes that he was every way qualified. He sent to Ray, in 1680, "A Catalogue of Plants observed by him in Virginia;" which was published in the second volume of Ray's History, p. 192[6]. The world was deprived of much of the fruit of his labours, by his untimely death. Banister increased the list of martyrs to natural history. In one of his excursions, in pursuit of his object, he fell from the rocks, and perished. His Herbarium came into the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, who thought it a considerable acquisition' (Pulteney, *Sketches*, 2, 55–56). Ray (l.c.) calls him 'eruditissimus Vir et consummatissimus Botanicus'. In the preface of the same volume, having spoken of Hermann and Rheede, Ray says: 'His adjungere liceat et tertium, non minoris in Botanicis nominis et famae, D. J. Banister, qui in India quam vocant Occidentali idem stadium decurrit, et Virginiae, ubi nunc degit, Historiam Naturalem meditatur. Nemo certè hactenus ex nostra gente Botanicæ scientiâ omnique literaturæ genere ei similis aut secundus in Novum Orbem pedem intulit, nemo omnibus requisitis ad talem Historiam conscribendam paratior accessit.' In his *Supplementum* (*Hist.* 3, Praef. iv) Ray pays a further tribute: 'D. Joannes Banister primi subsellii Botanicus, Vir magni nominis et famae, quem Historiæ hujus initio laudavimus, Virginiae ubi per plures annos sedem fixit, plantas mirâ industriâ indagavit et descripsit, rariorésque propria manu ad vivum delineavit; infelici tandem et deplorando casu, antequam Historiam Naturalem istius provinciae, quam prae manibus habuit, perfecerat, dum rupes incautiùs scanderet, rebus humanis exemptus est.' Plukenet (*Alm.* 151) under 'Filix mas vulgari similis . . . Virginiana' [*Woodwardia virginica* (L.) Sm.] writes: 'Hujus delineatio Viri longè] celeberrimi omnique laude majoris, Sagacissimi Naturæ Mystes, et (dùm viveret) Botanici (apud Virginienses nostrates) consummatissimi, D. Joan. Banisteri manu propriâ, (ad vivum) accuratissimè exarata fuit, et in Angliam transmissa; Hujus equidem incomparabilis Viri è Vivis tristissimo casu excessum, candore et ingenio pollentes, rei Herbariæ cultores quotquot sunt, mecum meritissimè condoleant.'

Banister was also a friend and correspondent of MARTIN LISTER, who (*Phil. Trans.* 17, 667–672) prints extracts from four of his letters (1668–1692). The extracts show that Banister was an 'all-round' naturalist. The Rev. John Clayton (hopelessly confused in *D.N.B.* 11, 13, with John Clayton the botanist — see *Journ. Bot.* 47, 299; 1909), who knew him in Virginia, refers to him in connexion with the backbone of a whale as 'a Gentleman pretty curious in those things' (*Phil. Trans.* 17, 942–943).

In 1679 and again in 1689 Banister sent catalogues and drawings to COMPTON (*q.v.*); the letter accompanying the latter instalment, which contains a list of the drawings then sent, is in Sl. MS. 3321, f. 1. They were forwarded through Lister, with 'a paquet of seeds' and a promise of their descriptions in a later letter; he also sent seeds to Jacob Bobart.

The drawings are included in Sl. MS. 4002, which is described as 'Papers and Draughts of the Reverend Mr Banister in Virginia sent to Dr Henry Compton Bishop of London. And Dr Lister from Mr Petivers Collection'. The drawings were with Compton's permission employed by Plukenet in his *Phytographia* (cf. t. 161, fig. 4); they are named by Plukenet, who sometimes adds directions to 'the graver'. The reproductions in most cases are but of fragments of the originals and do but little justice to the beautiful drawings in Indian ink which prove Banister to have been an accomplished draughtsman. The drawings sent in 1689 were the foundation of the 'Herbarium Virginianum', an account of such Virginia plants as Banister 'sent the Designs of' to the Bishop of London, contributed by Petiver to *Memoirs for the Curious*, 1707, 227–232. It seems that a further work of this title was to have been published, for Petiver (*Phil. Trans.* 29, 353 [*bis*]; 1716) speaks of 'Mr Banister's Herbarium Virginianum which is now in the Press'. It is clear that Banister intended to publish such a work.

H.S. 91 and **92** are stated in their titles to contain Virginia plants from Banister, and it is to be assumed that among the numerous North American plants they contain are some of his collecting. In both of these volumes his name appears on several of the labels, but not in such a way as to make it certain that the specimens were collected by him. In **H.S. 92**, f. 89, is a specimen of 'Lilium s.

Martagon pusillum . . .’ [*Medeola virginiana* L.] which is doubtless of his collecting: Banister was the first to collect the plant which, under the above name and with a good description, is included in the catalogue published by Ray. Some of his plants are in H.S. 90 and 98 (see Part 1) and probably in other of PLUKENET’S volumes: e.g. the specimen of *Aristolochia serpentaria* L. (H.S. 102, f. 153; *Phytogr.* t. 148, fig. 5; *Alm.* 50), of which the description ‘by a Person that knew it very well, and was as well able to describe it, the Learned and most Skilful Herbarist Mr John Banister’ is published by Ray in *Phil. Trans.* 20, 467–468, and (translated into Latin) in *Ray Hist.* 3, 394. Another is the specimen (H.S. 93, f. 104) of *Clematis ochroleuca* Ait., the type of *Phytogr.* t. 379, fig. 5 (*Mant.* 51), which is cited for the species in *Hort. Kew.* 2, 260, and of which Plukenet quotes Banister’s description. There is a specimen in BUDDLE’S herbarium (H.S. 114, f. 47) — ‘a D. Banister e Virginia missus’ — of *Ozonium auriconum* Grev., which is the undeveloped state of *Coprinus*.

Other Virginia specimens from Banister are in Petiver’s ‘Hortus siccus Americanus’ (H.S. 158).

H.S. 168, 374 ff. ‘Herbarium Siccum Jo. Banister. This volume of Mr Banister’s was probably gathered by him, before he went to the West Indies in the garden of Oxford and in the fields. It contains the plants mentioned in the Anonymous Catalogus of Oxford, and Dr Plott’s Natural History of Oxfordshire.’ The history of this volume cannot be traced. It contains (ff. 249 verso, 250) a description and specimen of *Monotropa hypopitys* L., the former copied from Goodyer’s MS.; it ends: ‘This I found in a hedgerowe in a ground belonging to Droxford farme, near the footpath that leadeth from Droxford to Waltham [Hants], and took this Description the 22 of August 1620.’ The late Mr R. W. T. Gunther wrote that the original of this is not among Goodyer’s MSS. at Magdalen College. The plant was first published as British by PLOT (*Nat. Hist. Oxford.* 146; 1677) who says ‘we find it mention’d in some MS. notes of the famous Mr Goodyer’ and adopts Goodyer’s name *Orobanche Verbasculi odore*: a comparison of Plot’s description with that copied in H.S. 168 leaves little doubt that the latter was before him when he drew it up. *Orchis simia* Lam. and *O. militaris* L. are associated with *Monotropa* on f. 250. Petiver, writing in 1713, refers (*Phil. Trans.* 28, 188) to this collection in connexion with an *Eryngium* (f. 133): ‘I find this plant in a Hortus Siccus, made by that curious Botanist Mr John Banister, of the Plants he collected in the Physick Garden at Oxford, before he went to Virginia.’

A long undated letter to Petiver (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 7) gives a scheme for a proposed account of his observations, including those relating to climate, topography and natural history; and continues: ‘together with a more particular Acct of the Plants of This country; viz. such as are Cultivated and manured, or Wild and spontaneous: Of both which, what are already described, I shall barely name; Unless I meet with any thing new worth observation touching its medicinal, culinary, or any other use. Such as are not well described, I shall endeavour to rectify; and to resolve the Doubtfull: Those also that are Nondescripts I shall delineate and describe’. Earlier in the letter he speaks modestly of his drawings: ‘I must acquaint you that it is so little a while since I first attained to the way of Draught that I am as yet very tedious in it, how Exact I leave to you to judge having sent you dryd patterns of most of the Plants I have delineated’. A transcript of a letter to Doody and a list of ‘Plants Delineated by Mr Banister’, both in Doody’s hand and difficult to read, precede this letter (ff. 3–6).

There exists also (Sl. MS. 4002, ff. 7–30) a ‘Catalogus Stirpium Rariorum in Virginiâ sponte nascentium’, alphabetically arranged, but not completed, which appears to be a draft of that sent to Ray in 1680 and printed in *Ray Hist.* 2, 1926–1928. The draft, however, includes cultivated plants, which are indicated by an asterisk, and in other respects does not entirely correspond with the printed version; it may perhaps be a sketch of the proposed ‘Herbarium Virginianum’.

After Banister’s death, the Government of Virginia ‘took special care of his Papers to seal them up, and transmit them to my Lord Bishop of London here, in whose Hands they are’ (Lister in *Phil. Trans.* 17, 667–668). A list of these, described as ‘diverse Physiological Collections, and writings,

made by the Reverend Mr John Banister of Virginia, lately deced', drawn up by the Government officials and dated 27th June 1692, is in Sl. MS. 3321, f. 8. Among them are the 'Catalogus Stirpium' already mentioned as in Sl. MS. 4002 and the catalogue of insects also included therein; there was also 'A large Folio, blanke; conteyning between the leaves, in an alphabetical Order, diverse seeds, Plants, Flowers etc., collected by the sd Mr Banister', and other notes which do not seem to have been preserved.

Houstoun commemorated him in the genus *Bannisteria*, adopted by Linnaeus in the form *Banisteria*.

An example of Banister's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 91.

BANNERMAN (—).

H.S. 150, f. 20 contains a label bearing this name.

BARHAM (HENRY), 1670–1726, (b. in England); F.R.S. 1717, Surgeon, R.N.

'Mr Barham . . . an ingenious Physician in Jamaica, amongst many other curious and useful Observations he sent to me by Letters and in a Manuscript, call'd Hortus Americanus, which I hope he will publish, many of which are taken Notice of at the latter end of this Volume [i.e. in the Additions from p. 361 onwards], they coming since it was finish'd' (*Sloane Jau.* 2, viii–ix; 1725). This was sent to Sloane in 1711, and ultimately printed at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1794, by Alexander Aikman, who wrote the Preface, in which the information given as to Barham really relates to his son (see *D.N.B.* 3, 186). Many extracts from Barham's MSS., relating to the medicinal properties of plants, are transcribed into Sloane's copy of his *Natural History*.

H.S. 146, 'Plants gathered in Jamaica by Mr Barham', etc., contains autograph labels by him on ff. 12a, 15a, 15k, 24, 27, 30, 41, 42, 44, and a long note is on the back of f. 14c; but, apart from those so indicated, it is not possible to determine which of the specimens are of his collection.

H.S. 157 (Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Americanus', Vol. I) is stated to contain specimens 'collecta à Dr Barham etc.': many of them are unlabelled, but Barham's name is affixed by Petiver to three of them; and his name or initials to other specimens scattered through H.S. 184 (see Part 1). Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Jamaicae' (H.S. 162) contains many of his specimens, to some of which his initials have been attached by Petiver: one such on f. 265 is noted as having been collected in 1715; for others (e.g. 'Intsia', f. 267) Petiver has transcribed Barham's original notes, published in 1794. H.S. 213, f. 4 contains the specimens of 'Campechewood' [*Haematoxylum campechianum* L.] sent from Campeche to Sloane by Barham; on the preceding folio (f. 3) are leaves of *Erythroxylum coca* Lam. with a note on their properties transcribed by Sloane from Barham's MSS.

His numerous letters to Sloane (1713–1725; *Sl. Index*, 39) are long and interesting. They are dated from Jamaica, London, and again Jamaica (St Jago de la Vega), and contain much topographical information and some notes on plants. In Sl. MS. 4045, f. 55, is an interesting account of his early life. Letters from his son (*Sl. Index*, l.c.) include reference (Sl. MS. 4048, ff. 156, 300) to his account of Jamaica (dated 1722) which was sent to Sloane with a view to publication, but which never appeared: it forms Sl. MS. 3918.

Klotzsch dedicated a genus *Barhamia* to him, but it is now sunk in *Croton*.

An example of Barham's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 90.

BARKER (ROBERT), fl. 1697, of Beccles, Suffolk. See BUDDLE.

A specimen from him is in H.S. 122, f. 51; it is *Orobanche ramosa* L. 'prope Beccles Suffolc: inter linum collect.' Another specimen in H.S. 152, f. 169, is similarly labelled but obviously by error as the plant is the North American parasite *Epifagus virginiana* (L.) Barton.

BARKLAY or **BARCKLEY** (—), *fl.* 1699, surgeon; correspondent of Petiver. See **KEIR**.

Barklay's specimens, mostly marked as from Leghorn or Cadiz, will be found in **H.S. 32, 147, 148, 163, 166, 194, 274, 276**. (See **Part 1**.)

BARTAR (EDWARD), *fl.* 1690–1700.

'Mr Edward Barter, at Cape Coast in Guinea. From this Person I lately received 3 or 4 Quires of Plants, with some Medicinal Roots, etc.' (*Mus. Pet.* 43; 1699).

His plants are chiefly in **H.S. 154**, ff. 20, 64, 66, 82, 98; **155**, ff. 97, 144, 161, 179. A few others are in **H.S. 241** (Cadiz), **242, 259, 260, 290** (see **Part 1**). He reported to Petiver on the medical properties of some of the plants (see *Phil. Trans.* **19**, 681) and was probably a surgeon. A letter dated 'Cabo Corso Towne March the 4th 1699/700', referring to a previous one dated 6th April 1699 which had accompanied the plants, is in Sl. MS. 3321, f. 32. Copies of numerous letters from Petiver to him are in Sl. MSS. 3332, 3333, chiefly occupied with directions for collecting and expressions of disappointment that so little had been sent.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 93.

BARTRAM (JOHN), 1699–1777, (b. Darby, Pennsylvania).

John Bartram, one of the pioneers of American botany, was in correspondence with various English naturalists, especially with PETER COLLINSON, to whom he sent plants and seeds and through whose influence with wealthy Englishmen Bartram was supplied with the funds which enabled him to travel in search of them. A manuscript 'Account' by Collinson in the Department of Botany shows that his sending of seeds of American trees and shrubs had become a 'settled Trade, and Business' in 1740 and continued until Collinson's death in 1768. Bartram's correspondence with Collinson occupies a large portion of the *Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall*¹, by William Darlington, published at Philadelphia in 1849. On pp. 302–306 of that work will be found Bartram's correspondence with Sloane, in which he refers to the collections mentioned below — 'a quire of paper filled with dry specimens of plants, numbered' (14th November 1742); and 'two quires of specimens, gathered in their full bloom — as many as I could, but several that I found amongst the Indians, could not be found with their proper characteristics . . . I have also wrapped up, in separate papers, several of our North American Mosses' (16th November 1743). In an undated letter to Catesby (*Mem. Bartram*, 321) Bartram says 'Before Doctor Dillenius gave me a hint of it, I took no particular notice of Mosses, but looked upon them as a cow looks at a pair of new barn doors; yet now he is pleased to say, I have made a good progress in that branch of Botany, which really is a very curious part of vegetation'. His correspondence with Dillenius (1738–1743) is on pp. 308–312 of the *Memorials*; in one of his letters he refers to the 'Old Man's Beard Moss' (*Tillandsia usneoides* (L.) L.), of which a specimen from him will be found in **H.S. 332***, f. 9.

H.S. 332*, ff. 6–80. Cryptogams and *Tillandsia usneoides* collected 1742–1743; unnamed but with tickets in Bartram's hand giving habitat notes.

H.S. 334. 'Plants Gathered by Mr John Bartram In Philadelphia, etc. In the ye[a]rs 1742, and 1743.' Good specimens of flowering-plants with tickets and numbers attached in Bartram's hand; a few are named by Solander. These specimens were imperfectly attached to waste pages of printed matter, whence they were removed in 1888 and mounted in two volumes, the original order being retained.

Sloane, who was greatly pleased with Bartram's specimens, sent him as an acknowledgement

¹ This work, which is not as well known as it deserves to be, contains a mine of information concerning Bartram's numerous correspondents (whose letters are full of references to his contemporaries), among whom may be named Collinson, Logan, Catesby, Fothergill, Mitchell, Kalm, Philip Miller, Garden, Jane Colden, Franklin, Clayton, Solander and Hill; of some of these Darlington gives useful biographies.

copies of his *Natural History* and *Catalogus*, and later a silver cup (figured in *Mem. Bartram*, 305).

In 1762–1763 Bartram was corresponding with Solander, at first apparently through Collinson (op. cit. 240, 430–432). In 1765, through the interest of Collinson, he was appointed ‘the King’s botanist’ at a salary of £50 per annum, and sent specimens to the King. These were submitted to Solander, who discovered among them ‘many new, undescribed articles’ (op. cit. 279), and are now in the General Herbarium. They include the original dried specimens of *Dionaea muscipula* Ellis upon which, assisted by notes from Bartram, the descriptions in Solander’s MSS. and in John Ellis’s *Directions* (1770) are partly based. There are also in the Department four MS. lists in Solander’s hand of the plants sent by Bartram to the King (including a few to Collinson) in 1765–1766 from Georgia, Carolina and east Florida, amounting in all to 359.

In 1751 a little volume of *Observations* ‘Made By Mr John Bartram, in his Travels’ was published in London. The copy in the Library of the Department of Botany belonged to Collinson, to whom the MS. was sent in July 1744 (*Mem. Bartram*, 172), and contains numerous corrections in his hand, as well as a prefatory note giving the history of the work. The printed Preface — which Collinson notes as ‘by Mr Jackson of the Temple’ — states that the journal ‘was by several accidents prevented from arriving in England till June 1750, and is now made publick without the author’s knowledge, at the instance of several gentlemen, who were more in number than could conveniently peruse the manuscript . . . The friend to whom he sent it [no doubt Collinson himself], thought himself not at liberty to make any material alteration’, although, as is evident from Bartram’s numerous notes in the General Herbarium, he certainly corrected Bartram’s quaint and very original orthography. Collinson’s MS. note runs: ‘John Bartram a Native of Pensylvania Lived on a small Patrimony on the River Skulkil [Schuylkill] abt 5 Miles fr. Philadelphia. I Employ’d him to collect seeds — 100 species in a Box at five Guineas Each from the year 1735 to this year 1760 about 20 boxes a year one with another which I have to oblige the Curious in planting, Distributed amongst the Nobility and Gentry etc. To Entertain Mee, he writt this Journal. I gave it to Whiston and Com. to Print who have done it scandelously’. Collinson’s correspondence with Bartram contains many references to these collections, for which he received others from Collinson in exchange (see *Mem. Bartram*). An interesting sketch of Bartram is given in a letter from Alexander Garden (*Corr. Linn.* 1, 536–538) with whom he stayed (at Charleston) in 1765. In 1767 Bartram sent Collinson another journal, which was not published (see *Mem. Bartram*, 293).¹ There are also in the Department of Botany seven characteristic letters of Bartram to Fothergill, 1769–1771, one of which has been printed in facsimile in a little volume entitled *Bartram’s Garden* (Philadelphia, 1904). These are prefixed to a volume of drawings and descriptions of animals and plants which seem to have been sent to Collinson by William Bartram, son of John Bartram, and were perhaps acquired later by Fothergill; to them frequent references are made in *Mem. Bartram* — e.g. on p. 296. Two MS. volumes — which are not, as has been stated, the original MS. of his *Travels* — contain a narrative of William Bartram’s journeys in Georgia and Florida written by him for Fothergill, at whose request and expense the travels were undertaken; a fuller account was published at Philadelphia in 1791.² Specimens of Carolina plants from William Bartram are in the General Herbarium; there is also a collection of small specimens, not incorporated, made by him in Carolina, Florida and Georgia, 1773–1776.

There is an interesting account of John Bartram in John W. Harshberger’s *The Botanists of Philadelphia and their Work*, 46–85 (Philadelphia, 1899).

John Bartram is commemorated by Hedwig in the genus *Bartramia* of mosses.

1 The text of this journal was published in *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* new ser. 33, pt 1 (1942); the whole paper occupies 120 pages and has 22 plates, the text being annotated by F. Harper. The title is ‘Diary of a Journey through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida from July 1, 1765, to April 10, 1766’.

2 William Bartram’s ‘Travels in Georgia and Florida, 1773–74 A Report to Dr John Fothergill’, annotated by F. Harper, was printed as a text in *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* new ser. 33, pt 2, 121–242 (1943), with 26 plates.

BATEMAN (REV. JOHN), *fl.* 1655?–1700. See **BLACKSTONE**.

BATES (—). See **MERRETT**.

BEAUFORT, DUCHESS OF. See **SOMERSET**.

BEAUMONT (SIMON VAN), 1641–1726, of The Hague.

Specimens from his garden will be found in **H.S. 95, 96, 98, 100, 206, 236**; and in Boerhaave's collection, **H.S. 319–322**. (See **Part 1**; also **KIGGELAER** and **NEWTON**.)

BELL (GEORGE), *fl.* 1730–1734; M.D.

H.S. 228–230. The title of **H.S. 228** runs 'Plants gathered in Chelsea Garden by Mr Miller with some few at the Cape of good hope by Mr Bell circa ann. 1727'. **H.S. 229** has a similar title; but in **H.S. 230** the name Bell is replaced by 'Campbel': this is, however, an error of transcription. The three volumes form one collection. Cape plants are scattered through the volumes, but they appear to be cultivated specimens; there is no collector's name nor other indication to differentiate them from the other specimens which, like them, are named by Miller. A letter (Sl. MS. 4051, f. 5) from the Cape, dated 26th March 1730, speaks of 'a large Quantity of African Plants and Seeds' which he (Bell) had been prevented from sending, but which with others met with 'I shall take particular care to preserve . . . in the Voyage'. He left the Cape on 12th May, and went to Canton, whence he wrote on 10th December, giving an account of the earthquake which had occurred at Peking in November. He left China on 13th January 1731 and arrived off Portsmouth on 29th June. On 14th November 1733 he wrote from Paris, where he resumed his medical studies, and was the bearer of letters from Sloane to Bignon and Geoffroy ('Jefroy'). His last letter (21st April 1734) announced that he was about to leave Paris.

BENTINCK (—), of Sorgfleet, Holland.

H.S. 206, f. 254; **208**, ff. 83, 86 have specimens obtained by Newton from his garden.

BEVERNINGK (HIERONYMUS VAN), 1614–1690, of Lokhorst, Holland.

Specimens from his garden are among Newton's plants in **H.S. 206, 208**; and in Boerhaave's collection, **H.S. 320, 322**. (See **Part 1**.)

BIGOT (JEAN), apothecary at Aleppo.

H.S. 31, 157 ff. 'A book of plants gathered about Aleppo by one Abendana or Jean Bigot a french Apothecary there, in which are contained many plants ill preserved, but valuable on account of their Arabick names. The Collector of them has mentioned Dodoneus, Mathiolus, Dalechampius, and Rauwolf, whose books he had.' The volume would appear from the above note to have been prepared for sale or disposal in accordance with a common practice of the period (see **MACCHION**). The specimens are on both sides of the folios; most are named in Latin or French or both, in a French hand, but the number of Arabic names is very small. **RAY** (*q.v.*) has annotated nine of the specimens.

BLACKSTONE (JOHN), 1712–1753, (b. in London); see *Fl. Middlesex*, 389–391.

H.S. 316, ff. 26–33. Various British plants named by him, including a specimen of *Cardamine bulbifera* (L.) Crantz from Harefield, Middlesex (f. 32) — the only one localized. The letter announcing the discovery of the plant is printed in *Rich. Corr.* 351–352.

H.S. 317, ff. 1–3. A fragmentary collection of Greenland plants ‘gather’d . . . by Captn Craycoot and others Ao 1739’ is named in Blackstone’s hand. At the end of this volume is a 6-page list, ‘Plantae quaedam selectae in variis Comit. Oxon. Locis Observatae 1737’ — followed by a 3-page list, ‘Excerpta quaedam E MS. Revdi Viri JOANNIS BATEMAN A.M. Plantas rariores circa Feversham [Kent] sponte nascentes Exhibens’: both of these are in Blackstone’s hand. Bateman’s list was utilized by Blackstone in his *Specimen Botanicum* (1746).

His letters to Sloane contain localities for Essex and Oxfordshire plants (Sl. MS. 4055, ff. 168, 243); he corresponded with Richardson, who sent him specimens and encouraged him ‘to pursue [his] searches into Natural History’ (f. 204). He is commemorated by Hudson in the genus *Blackstonia*.

The most recent account of Blackstone is contained in a paper by Douglas H. Kent in *Watsonia*, **1**, 141–148 (1949). His herbarium was presented to the Department of Botany by the Ripon Corporation in 1947.

An example of Blackstone’s handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 12.

BLAIR (PATRICK), 1666?–1728, (b. Dundee); M.D., F.R.S. 1712.

H.S. 242 includes in its title ‘Varieties of absinthium marinum by Dr Blair’ (the name is almost illegible). These specimens (on ff. 102–109) are certainly of the kind to be expected from Patrick Blair. He had reason to be grateful to Sir Hans Sloane, who was instrumental in obtaining his pardon when he was in Newgate awaiting execution for his alleged part in the Jacobite rising of 1715. Sloane and Petiver had visited him in Newgate; and in an interesting paper by A. P. Stevenson in *Trans. & Proc. Bot. Soc. Edinb.* **23**, 271 (1907), this passage occurs: ‘There seems to have been considerable delay in securing the pardon. Letters passed between Blair and Petiver, in which the Doctor inclines to think Sloane was indifferent to his fate, and somewhat tardy in his actions, and certainly the official intimation came under rather dramatic circumstances. On the evening of the day preceding the date fixed for his execution, some friends, at his request, came to see and spend the evening with him. Still no word of the pardon was forthcoming. Petiver, in a letter to Sloane, tells the story. “The Doctor”, he said, “sat pretty quietly till the clock struck *nine*, and then he got up and walked about the room; at *ten* he quickened his pace; and at *twelve*, no reprieve coming, he cried out, ‘By my troth, this is carrying the jest too far’.” The reprieve, however, came soon after, and in due time the official pardon.’

He lived to publish his *Botanick Essays* (1720), his *Pharmaco-Botanologia* (1723–1728) and other works.

Linnaeus commemorated him in the genus *Blaeria*.

BLUNDELL (—), *fl.* 1701.

In **H.S. 162**, f. 309, are leaf fragments with a label by Petiver: ‘Plants of Vertue from the America Isles Given me by Dr Blundell Mr — friend Apoth. in Spittlfeilds’.

BOBART (JACOB the younger), 1641–1719, (b. Oxford), Curator of the Oxford Garden.

‘Mr Jacob Bobart, Botanick Professor of the Physick Garden at Oxford, hath favoured me with some Plants I had not before seen’ (*Mus. Pet.* 43 (1699); see also p. 94). He also sent plants to PLUKENET, who styles him ‘peritissimo Botanico et Hort. Academici apud Oxonienses custode diligentissimo’ (*Ahn.* 13). His name appears in the title of **H.S. 91** as one of the principal contributors, and his specimens are to be found on ff. 49, 55 *bis*, 71, 73, 119, 137, 163.

H.S. 113. ‘A Collection of dry’d plants nam’d by Mr Jacob Bobart . . . gathered by Dr Robert Plott . . .’ See PLOT.

H.S. 166 contains many southern European specimens sent or named by him. (See **Part 1**.)

H.S. 266, ff. 66–82, 86. ‘Plants from Mr Jacob Bobart from Mr Petivers collections.’

H.S. 301, 50 ff. 'Severall plants gathered in the Oxford Garden by Mr Jacob Bobart and sent to Sr Arthur Rawdon whose Grandson Sr John Raudon sent them to me [m. Sloane] (1736).' Good specimens, mostly with names in Latin and English in Bobart's hand.

Bobart was among the contributors to BUDDLE's herbarium (**H.S. 114–126**); a letter from him to Buddle is prefixed to **H.S. 115**. Specimens from him are scattered elsewhere in the Sloane Herbarium, in **H.S. 32, 80, 90, 93, 95–101, 104, 127, 147–152, 156, 158, 159, 164, 170, 171, 178, 179, 187, 190, 195, 196, 199, 200, 240, 241, 247, 252, 254, 260, 264, 265, 267, 269, 270, 274–276, 305, 307–311, 325–329**. (See **Part 1**.)

The fullest biography of Jacob Bobart the younger and of his father (1599–1680), with portraits of both, will be found in *An Account of the Morisonian Herbarium*, by S. H. Vines and G. C. Druce (1914). They are both commemorated in Salisbury's genus *Bobartia* of *Iridaceae*.

His numerous letters to Sloane (1685–1716) and Petiver (1700–1716) (see *Sl. Index*, 61, where he is styled 'Professor of Botany at Oxford' — a position to which (see Vines & Druce, l.c. liii) it does not appear he was ever appointed, although Petiver so addresses him; cf. *Sl. MS.* 3335, f. 30) are of considerable interest. They show that he was on terms of intimacy with the latter, and that he took an active part in obtaining subscribers to Petiver's various publications. Writing on 15th October 1716, he congratulates Petiver on his marriage, and desires his wife's acceptance of 'a pair of Oxford Gloves'. He expresses his willingness to help Petiver by sending him specimens, but says that although some of the plants required are in his *hortus siccus*, they are 'soe affixed that it comes next to sacrilege to diminish it'. The letters, especially those to Sloane, are written in a pleasing and graceful style.

In *Sl. MS.* 3343, ff. 37, 146, are long and interesting letters from Bobart to the Duchess of Beaufort, whose gardens at Badminton he visited in 1693, and to whom he sent at various times plants and seeds, of which lists are in the same volume. Folio 142 is a long letter (4th February 1695) to Adams, the Duchess's head gardener, warmly recommending Edward Lhwyd as the person best fitted to carry out Her Grace's wish to have a collection of Welsh plants from Wales, which country he proposed to visit in the following year.

Petiver's letters to Bobart, very numerous copies of which are in *Sl. MSS.* 3333–3340, ranging in date from 1697 to 1717, are often long and interesting. That of 3rd June 1697 (*Sl. MS.* 3333, f. 7) contains a sketch of the state of botany on the continent; that of 28th July 1698 (*Sl. MS.* 3333, f. 180) relates to the vacancy at Chelsea Garden, with estimates of the various candidates. *Sl. MS.* 3335, f. 56 (2nd January 1707) gives notice of the death of Plumier 'at Cales [Cadiz] in his Return from the Spanish West Indies' and a reference to 'Poor Mr Cuninghame' as 'a Prisoner, wounded and in Chains in some part of Cochinchina'.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 14.

BOBART (TILLEMANN), fl. 1650–1720, brother of the preceding.

Specimens from him will be found in **H.S. 95**, f. 36; **147**, f. 38.

BOERHAAVE (HERMAN), 1668–1738; M.D., F.R.S. 1730, Professor of Botany at Leyden.

H.S. 319–322. 'Hortus siccus ex Hermanni Boerhaave Collectione, à D. Hans Sloane comparatus.'

A fine collection in four volumes of excellent specimens mostly of plants from the LEYDEN GARDEN (1685–1693), but containing, scattered through the volumes, specimens from Amsterdam ('ex horto medico Amstelodamens.') and from the gardens of van Beaumont, van Beverningk, DIX, FAGEL, de Flines and VAN HEEMSKERCK; also a few from J. COMMELIN, Hermann and F. Ruysch (see **Part 1**). With few exceptions they are carefully labelled by Boerhaave with ornamental tickets giving names and references to published works, with the Belgian names of the commoner species, and often with indication of the garden whence derived. Among the more interesting are the forms of *Anemone* in

H.S. 320, ff. 78–84, and the series of petaloid *Monocotyledones* in **H.S. 319**, ff. 43–115 — the *Crocus* are referred to by Maw (*Monogr. Gen. Crocus*, 36; 1886). At the end of Vols II–IV (**H.S. 320–322**) are alphabetically arranged catalogues of the contents in Boerhaave's hand.

His numerous letters to Sloane (1709–1736) are short, formal and without interest; they mostly consist of introductions or relate to the transmission of books. The four letters to him from Sloane (1713–1734) are equally uninteresting; one however (Sl. MS. 4068, f. 157; July 1729) contains a reference to Houstoun, who seems to have been introduced to Sloane by Boerhaave: 'Dno Housdoun in rebus naturalibus, uti video, instructo, ex tua commendatione, si occasio obtulerit, omnia, quae possim, facere sum paratus.' The whole correspondence is in Latin.

Petiver visited Boerhaave during his stay in Holland in 1711, and was accompanied by him on two or three occasions to the Leyden Garden. Writing to J. Bobart as to this (Sl. MS. 3338, f. 40; n.d. [1712]) he gives an interesting estimate of Boerhaave's work: 'He is an indefatigable Person and may in time be a great Botanist, but depending too much on his Memory without saving or comparing specimens leads him too much into an error of multiplying species.' Specimens evidently collected by Petiver on this visit are in **H.S. 179** (see **Part 1**).

Vaillant commemorated him in the genus *Boerhaavia* which Linnaeus adopted in the form *Boerhavia*.

Boerhaave's attainments in botany have been dealt with in a paper by T. A. Sprague, 'Boerhaave as a Botanist' in *Nederl. Tijdschr. voor Geneesk.* **82**, 4891–4894 (1938).

BOHUN (EDMUND), fl. 1699–1703, of Charles Town (now Charleston), South Carolina.

'Mr Edmund Bohun and Mr Robert Ellis. I am very much obliged to these two Gentlemen for a Collection of such Plants as they observed in South Carolina, last March and April [1700] most of them being very well preserved' (*Mus. Pet.* 79–80). Among these was *Botrychium virginianum* (L.) Sw. (op. cit. n. 791), a specimen of which is in **H.S. 158**, f. 13.

'Several Books of Plants, which he collected in Carolina' are acknowledged in 1703 by Petiver (op. cit. 94).

Bohun, who was then living at Clapton, botanized with Petiver before he left England: in Sl. MS. 3333, f. 275, is a copy of a letter (February 1699) inviting Bohun to accompany a 'moss-cropping' expedition of 'halfe a Dozen hearty Friends' to Hampstead.

His letters to Petiver, 1700–1701, from Charles Town relate to the collections he made, with ROBERT ELLIS (*q.v.*), who lived with him, which included shells and a large number of butterflies and other insects. On 15th November 1700 (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 61) he wrote to Petiver regretting that illness and an unhappy accident had prevented him from sending all he had intended: 'I lost 2Volls of plants curiously preservd in a hurricane that blowd downe my friends house where they were'. Petiver seems to have expected collections every month, but this Bohun considered unreasonable (Sl. MS. 3322, f. 152). On 28th April 1701 Bohun wrote that he was leaving in ten days for England and would bring his collection with him: Ellis, he said, 'will take care in my Absence to supply you with all tht he can get, but you must take care to send him some Garden seeds every year to supply his Friends with or else you cannot expect tht the Country people heere will be verry ready to give him any assistance for without some help from them a man can doe but little' (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 74). He seems to have been acquainted with Sloane and Buddle before leaving England, as he desires his 'servis' to them in a letter to Petiver (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 51). A copy of Petiver's letter acknowledging the specimens is in Sl. MS. 3334, f. 74.

Other specimens from him are in **H.S. 249, 264, 274, 329**. (See **Part 1**.)

BONNIVERT (GEDEON), fl. 1673–1703, (b. Sedan).

A full account of this interesting man, mainly from the material in the Sloane MSS. (see *Sl.*

Index, 66) will be found in *Journ. Bot.* **53**, 107–112 (1915). He was a native of Sedan, and in 1690 was in the north of Ireland as a trooper in the army of William III. He made collections of plants in the various places where he was stationed; three volumes of these are in the Sloane Herbarium, where their contents are described as follows:

H.S. 84*, 174 ff. 'Plants gathered in the fields and gardens of England, most of the garden of Leyden from Dr HERMAN etc. by Mr Bonivert. Many of them very good Specimens, and none of them referred to Mr Ray, tho' perhaps not to be found elsewhere in S.H.S. collection.' Bound with this is **H.S. 83*** (26 ff.) containing plants from MORGAN's garden at Westminster (see **Part 1**).

H.S. 85*, 209 ff. 'Plants gathered by Mr Bonivert in Flanders, at Breda, and at the several Camps, wherein he was a Lieutenant in the English Army, amongst which are mosses, grasses, fungi, etc. many of them very good specimens, and not referred to Mr Ray.' (See **Part 1**.)

H.S. 86*, 202 ff. 'Plants gathered by Mr Bonivert in the fields and gardens of England, at Chelsea, etc. Some of them wrong named by him, and none of them referred to Mr Ray.'

Other specimens from him are scattered through the Sloane Herbarium. In **H.S. 17**, ff. 44, 45, are Flanders plants, including cultivated species. He brought plants to Plukenet from Ireland; in **H.S. 97**, f. 74, is a specimen of *Potentilla palustris* (L.) Scop., the original of *Phytogr.* t. 212, fig. 2, 'Quod etiam Ornatisimum Vir D. Gideon Bonavert ex Hiberniâ (quâ invenit) rediens, nobis amicissimè communicavit' (*Alm.* 284), and on f. 143 a broad leaf of *Ranunculus flammula* L., also brought from Ireland (*Alm.* 312). **H.S. 60** and **82**, and **H.S. 72**, are said to contain plants by him, but they are not distinguishable. The journal of his visit to Ireland in 1690 as one of William III's troopers (Sl. MS. 1033) is printed in *The Ancestor*, **7**, 26–32 (1903).

Other specimens from Bonnivert will be found in **H.S. 150, 151, 243**. (See **Part 1**.)

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 73.

BOUCHER (GEORGE), fl. 1680–1715, surgeon at Port Mahon, Minorca.

H.S. 186, 92 ff. Plants sent from the Balearic Islands to Petiver; few named. Others of his collecting are in **H.S. 187**, ff. 1–19; a list containing some of these is given by Petiver (*Collectanea*, 9) who refers to 'divers others, both Herbs and Trees' which he had received from Boucher. He seems to have worked at British plants: Doody (in *Ray Syn.* ed. 3, 393) notes that 'Mr Boucher' found *Annophila arenaria* (L.) Link in the Isle of Purbeck, and Dillenius (op. cit. 74) describes a lichen, *Lichenoides foliolis pilosis crassioribus, obscure virentibus, scutellis fuscis*, from a specimen in Buddle's herbarium (**H.S. 115**, f. 6) 'A D. Bouchier collect. in the west'.

In Sl. MS. 3340, ff. 138–144, is an interesting account of a journey from London to Portsmouth, 21st–27th August 1715, undertaken by Petiver and Boucher. In the churchyard at Lymington Boucher saw an elm 'wch he knew 35 years agoe' — this suggests that he was a native of that place.

The letter from Port Mahon to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 40; 10th June 1712), in which he asks Petiver to use his influence with 'my Lord of London' (Compton) to obtain him a pension, on the ground of his age and infirmities, speaks of his having left 'the service' twenty years before, and thus having no claim to superannuation. In acknowledging this (Sl. MS. 3338, f. 95; 11th October 1712) Petiver regrets his inability to comply with Boucher's request, as the Bishop had met with a serious accident and was not out of danger. A subsequent letter (10th August 1713) announces the Bishop's death and suggests to Boucher that he should send whatever he had for Compton to his successor, Dr Robinson (transferred from Bristol), which 'may be a Handle to yr Interest wch I will endeavour to inculcate as far as lies in my Power' (Sl. MS. 3339, f. 26).

A further specimen from Boucher will be found in **H.S. 115**, f. 5.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 47.

BOYLE (RICHARD), EARL OF BURLINGTON: his gardener.

H.S. 240 contains 'Plants from the North of England by Ld Burlingtons gardener [?THOMAS KNOWLTON]' (f. 113).

BRADLEY (RICHARD), d. 1732; F.R.S. 1712, Professor of Botany at Cambridge.

Bradley was a correspondent of Sloane and Petiver, to the latter of whom he sent specimens, e.g. *Smyrniium olusatrum* L. from Harwich (**H.S. 329**, f. 40). The connexion of Bradley with the Herbarium is so slight that it seems hardly worth while to give particulars of his life. Much information additional to that given in *D.N.B.* 6, 172, and confirming the unsatisfactory estimate of his character there given will be found in his letters to Sloane and Petiver (see *Sl. Index*, 73, where many of the references to folios are inaccurate — e.g. 4065, ff. '146, 156, 201' should read 150, 160, 211). A petition to Sloane from Bradley's widow, who was left in a state of abject poverty at his death (which took place 'at his Lodgings in Charterhouse Lane'), gives a distressing account and states that on her marriage to Bradley 'between two and three years since' she brought him 'a Considerable fortune', which went in payment of his debts. In 1714 Bradley visited the Amsterdam garden, where he made the acquaintance of F. Ruysch (with whom he became on intimate terms) and C. Commelin, and arranged for the transmission of specimens to Petiver and the Duchess of Beaufort; two long letters to Petiver (*Sl. MS.* 3322, ff. 52, 78) contain much interesting matter relating to this visit and to his work. The former, although signed R. Bradley, begins 'The Great Grant to his Loving friend sends Greeting'. His letters (some signed D. or George Grant) suggest that he was on familiar terms with Petiver. Copies of Petiver's long and interesting replies, which indicate that he regarded Bradley's attainments with respect, are in *Sl. MS.* 3340, ff. 5–8, 23, 37, etc.

Adanson dedicated a genus *Bradlea* to him, but this is now a synonym of *Apios*; later attempts to set up a genus in his honour were also unsuccessful.

Some specimens in **H.S. 158**, f. 213; **260**, ff. 27–31; and **264**, ff. 10, 12, 16, 18, have 'H. [?Hort.] Bradly' on the labels; they may have some connexion with Richard Bradley.

BRAYLSFORD (JAMES), fl. 1700.

'Mr James Braylsford a Turkey Me[r]chant. This worthy Gentleman was pleased freely to present me (at the request of my hearty and very ingenious Friend Mr TIMOTHY LANGLEY) with Four Bookes of Plants which he gathered about Jerusalem, the Mountains of Bilan and on the Banks of Euphrates and Jordan. And to each Plant he procured its Name in Arabick, French and Latine from the Physicians of those parts' (*Mus. Pet.* 79; 1700).

H.S. 183, 145 ff. 'Herbarium Palestinae J. Petiver. In this collection are many plants of Rauwolf and other writers, with their Arabick names'. To this has been added the preceding extract from *Mus. Pet.*, followed by a list of 'Plantae Palestinae Rariores' and another of 'Mr Sam. Daniells Scanderoon plants'. It is clear, however, from the description of the names that the volume is practically composed of the Braylsford collection; someone (?Braylsford) has added names in English. Sloane's title concludes 'the specimens are bad, yet with attention they might be made very useful'; they are indeed quite sufficient for determination, and are very numerous.

Other specimens, attributed to Langley on the labels, are in **H.S. 248, 276, 325**. (See **Part 1**.)

BREWER (SAMUEL), 1670–1743, (b. Trowbridge, Wiltshire).

'He was originally of Trowbridge, in Wilts, in which county he had a small estate. He was engaged at one time in the woollen manufactory of that place; but, I believe, proved unsuccessful in business. He attended Dillenius into Wales, Anglesey, and the Isle of Man, in the summer of 1726; and afterwards remained the winter, and the greater part of the next year, in that country; making his residence at Bangor, and taking his excursions to Snowdon and elsewhere, often accompanied by

the Rev. Mr Green, and Mr William Jones' (Pulteney, *Sketches*, 2, 189). Dillenius had a high opinion of Brewer's capabilities: writing to Richardson, 30th January 1727, he says: 'he has done me a great deal of service, and I am sure I shall never meet with a better searcher, especially for Mosses. When we travelled together in Wales, he would stop in the worst weather and most violent rain to pick up Mosses' (Smith, *Corr. Linn.* 2, 144). And again (29th April 1727): 'He has a particular genius for plants, and had he been bred a scholar, he would have done great things' (op. cit. 146). Brewer, however, on 7th September 1734 (Sl. MS. 4053, f. 264) writes to Sloane a virulent attack upon Dillenius, partly in connexion with this journey and partly because he 'carefully and wickedly concealed all the good I did towards his Hort. Eltam. [*Hortus Elthamensis*] and will the rest wch is a hundred times more wñ he print his app[endix] to the Syn. [Ray's *Synopsis*, ed. 3]'. That Dillenius resented Brewer's attitude is evident from the extreme curtness of Dillenius's (undated) note to Brewer in Sl. MS. 4066, f. 322.

During 1727 Brewer kept an irregular diary (27th February–24th September) of his observations; of this there is a transcript in the Department of Botany.¹ The journal is mentioned, as well as Brewer's own 'collection of dried plants', in Richardson's *Correspondence*, 451. In 1728 he 'went into Yorkshire, and resided, I believe, the remainder of his days at Bradford, in that county, in the neighbourhood of Dr Richardson, by whose beneficence he was assisted in various ways' (Pulteney, l.c. 190). There is in the Department of Botany a volume of letters to Brewer (to which is prefixed an autograph note), ranging in date from 1726 to 1741, from Dillenius and THOMAS KNOWLTON with one from Peter Collinson; those of Dillenius are published, so far as their botany is concerned, in *The Dillenian Herbaria*, by G. C. Druce, edited by S. H. Vines (1907), lviii–lxix. Pulteney was 'assured' that Brewer was living in 1742; in 1737 he was occupying himself with the preparation of fossils (*Rich. Corr.* 358, 360). His relations with the Sherards, who had at one time befriended him, became strained, and even Richardson, to whom he was greatly indebted, and with whom he was evidently in intimate correspondence (op. cit. 276–288), seems to have tired of his importunities.

Brewer's numerous letters in Sl. MSS. are largely concerned with promises of his collections, of which he had a high opinion, and with appeals for help. In one (Sl. MS. 4053, f. 30; 26th August 1733) he speaks of 'uncommon misfortunes wch could not be foreseen or prevented amounting to more then twenty thousand of pounds of my owne acquiring by the sweat of my browes and to compleat my ruin my elder Bror has barred from a considerable estate wch my Father settled upon me in consideration of some hardships he did me having entailed his estate'. This, if it is to be accepted as accurate, throws light upon the passage already quoted from Pulteney.

It would appear that Brewer was something of a draughtsman: in Sl. MS. 4054, f. 17, is a list of plants from various localities of which he sent figures, for which he more than once asked and finally received payment.

H.S. 229, ff. 45–60. A collection mostly of seaweeds, with autograph labels by Brewer containing the names of Dillenius and detailed localities; it includes *Myriophyllum* and *Callitriche* (f. 47), *Nitella* (ff. 47, 55) and a few sponges.

H.S. 231, ff. 33–67. 'Plants gathered in Wales and severall parts of England by Mr Dillenius and Mr Brewer.' For an account of these, see DILLENIUS.

H.S. 293, ff. 50–55 (1st paging), 1–3 (2nd paging); chiefly algae and mosses from North Wales, with labels giving detailed localities in Brewer's hand. Two specimens (ff. 54, 2) are named by Richardson.

A specimen gathered by Brewer at Nottingham Castle is in **H.S. 244**, f. 44.

Robert Brown commemorated him in the genus *Breweria*.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 35.

1 Erroneously dated 1726 on title-page.

BREYNE (JAKOB), 1637–1697, merchant, of Danzig.

‘A Collection of very curious Plants . . . sent me by my late worthy Friend and Patron Jacobus Breynius, from Dantzick, a little before his much lamented Death’ (*Mus. Pet.* n. 183). Of this collection which was sent to Petiver on 1st May 1697 there is a list in Sl. MS. 3333, ff. 177, 178: it contained thirty-four specimens of ‘East India plants’ chiefly of economic interest; a copy of the letter to Breyne’s son, acknowledging the receipt of the plants, follows the list. This doubtless includes some of the collection in **H.S. 176** described on the title-page as ‘Botanicum Medicinale . . .’ Thirteen of the specimens have labels in Breyne’s hand containing the name and a reference to his works and often information as to the sender and the place whence sent. On ff. 20 and 24 are specimens from WILLEM TEN RHYNE; on ff. 41 and 47 are two from ANDRÉ CLEYER. The collection, which is paged irregularly, contains other plants of economic interest — e.g. coffee ‘E Mocha Arabiae, a Clariss. D. Ed. Bulkley’ — and deserves to be consulted by those interested in economic plants. Another collection from Breyne is in **H.S. 231**, ff. 88–113. Most of the specimens are in good condition; a few cultivated plants are among them. The labels are mostly in Breyne’s autograph; there is a MS. list by Petiver headed ‘Prussian and Cassubian Plants sent me from tht Celebrated Botanist Jac. Breynius of Dantzick’. These are referred to by Petiver in the letter above quoted and by Breynius in a long (undated) letter (Sl. MS. 4066, f. 271) in which he asks Petiver not to publish them ‘because I do design and figure them myself for the publique’. A long and interesting letter (undated) from Petiver, full of botanical chat, is in Sl. MS. 4067, f. 81, from which it would appear that Breyne was well known to English botanists: ‘Yesternight att a Weekly Meeting of Botanick friends, amongst whom were Present the Ingenious Dr Plukenett, Dr Sloan, Dr Robinson Mr Newton Mr Doody Mr Dale Mr Du-Bois etc., who all dranke and wisht yr health and earnestly desired their Respects and Service might be sent to you, with their Thanks as well for the kind Remembrance you was Pleased to Express of them as for those Noble and great additions and Discoveries you have been Pleased to Communicate to the World in the Recreative Science of Botany.’

Specimens of *Botrychium*, *Gramineae* and *Carex* from Breyne are in **H.S. 147**, and other specimens are scattered in **H.S. 148, 149, 190, 258, 331**. Odd specimens from him will be found in **H.S. 150, 240, 264, 275, 332**. (See Part 1.)

Plumier named a genus *Breynia* in his honour, but this being sunk in *Capparis* the Forsters commemorated him and his son, J. P. Breyne, in a genus *Breynia* of *Euphorbiaceae* (see BREYNE, J. P.).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 52.

BREYNE (JOHANN PHILIPP), 1680–1764; M.D., F.R.S. 1703; of Danzig.

He was the son of the preceding, and continued to send cultivated plants to Petiver (as in **H.S. 156**: see Part 1), who acknowledges the receipt of ‘several uncommon Plants, which he [Breyne] had collected the last Summer out of the most Curious Gardens in Holland’ (*Mus. Pet.* 94; 1703); the label of one (f. 139) is in his hand. He sent his father’s herbarium to W. Sherard for comparison, but it was returned without Sloane’s seeing it, to the latter’s annoyance (cf. *Rich. Corr.* 188, 219). In 1703 Breyne was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on the nomination of Petiver (Sl. MS. 3334, f. 35); in this and the preceding year he was in England and visited Sloane, Ray and Petiver (*Ray Corr.* 418), with the last of whom he went to Epsom in company with Lister (*Gaz.* 1, t. 22, fig. 5). Sloane was in constant correspondence with Breyne between 1704 and 1742. Two interesting letters from him to Sloane are printed in *Phil. Trans.* 24, 2045–2055, and 27, 447–459; in the latter he gives an account of his travels in Italy in 1703, and of the botanists and botanical institutions which he there visited; in the former he gives the conclusion of his Italian journey and his observations of plants (of which a list is given) and insects in Spain in 1703.

J. R. and G. Forster (*Charact. Gen. Pl.* 146; 1776) named a genus *Breynia* 'in memoriam summorum Botanicorum Jac. Breynii, ejusque filii Jac. Phil. Breynii, Med. Doct. qui ambo Gedani in horto exoticas plurimas rarasque colebant plantas, et plures summa arte delineatas et pro seculi ingenio descriptas edidere'.

A large number of letters from J. P. Breyne are preserved in the Sloane correspondence (see *Sl. Index*, 76): these are in English, French and Latin, and are usually of considerable length, but the small handwriting and pale ink make them difficult to read. He was on terms of intimate friendship with Petiver, copies of whose often long and interesting letters to him, in date from 1701 to 1713, are in Sl. MSS. 3333–3339.

Further specimens will be found in **H.S. 148**, f. 246; **149**, f. 56; **257**, f. 175; **325**, f. 1310.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 65.

BRODIE (JAMES), fl. 1698.

'Gnaphalium Plantaginis folio Virginianum, White Plantain, i.e. *Plantago candida* nostratibus vulgò Alm. Botan. This Mr James Brodie brought me from Virginia, by the Name of Indian Plantain' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 228; 1698). The specimen, which represents one of the plants included under *Antemaria plantaginifolia* (L.) Hook., is in **H.S. 329**, f. 97; to the printed label attached Petiver has added a reference to 'Mss. n. 4to p. 58. No 6' and expresses some doubt as to its identity with Plukenet's plant, the figure of which (*Phytogr.* t. 348, fig. [9]) it, however, much resembles.

BROWN (ALEXANDER), fl. 1692–1698, ship's surgeon.

'Chirurgo peritissimo . . . qui . . . plurimas Plantas, et eas quidem rarissimas, secum deferebat, ex India Orientali, et Promontorio Bon. Spei, atque nobis communicavit' (*Phuk. Alm.* 73).

Alexander Brown's name does not appear on the labels in Plukenet's collection, but he evidently contributed largely thereto as his name is of frequent occurrence in the *Ahnagestum*. Thus the three plants which Plukenet grouped together under the name *Eriocephalos Bruniades*, and which were collected by Brown, are found in **H.S. 102** (part of Plukenet's collection), f. 180, with Plukenet's original sketches for *Phytogr.* t. 347. The dedication runs: 'Ingeniosus et perhumanus Vir D. Alexander Brown, rarissimas has quae novum Plantarum genus conficiunt, apud Bonae Spei hujusmodi deliciarum feracissimum Promontorium, propria manu collegit, et nobis amicè communicavit; Eaproptèr in Sempiternam sui Nominis memoriam, Bruniades, pro harum Cognomine usurpari placuit' (*Phuk. Mant.* 69). The three plants are *Eriocephalus africanus* L. (fig. [1]), *Erica capitata* L. (fig. [2]), *E. bruniades* L. (fig. [3]) (*E. velleriflora* Salisb., who — *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 6, 333 — cites Plukenet's specimen). A note on Plukenet's specimens appeared in *Journ. Bot.* 43, 256–257 (1905).

In Uvedale's herbarium (**H.S. 307**, f. 902) is a specimen of *Leucas lavandulifolia* Sm. 'Gathered at Carwar in India by Mr Alex. Brown. 1692'. In Petiver's herbarium (**H.S. 254**, f. 96) is a specimen 'Brought from the Island of St Helena by Mr Alexander Brown 1697' — the label is in C. du Bois's hand — and in *Phil. Trans.* 23, 1454, Petiver mentions an Indian plant given him by du Bois in 1698 which had been gathered by Brown at Fort St David.

A transcript of an undated (1697) letter from Brown to Petiver is in Sl. MS. 3333, f. 65, in which the writer speaks of bringing plants from Samuel Browne at Fort St George; other references indicate that Brown, who was surgeon on the ship *Dorothy*, was a medium of communication between Petiver and other botanists. A list of Cape plants collected by him is in Sl. MS. 3334, f. 49. From a letter of Petiver to J. Bobart (21st June 1698; Sl. MS. 3333, f. 145) it appears that Brown was then at Oxford with 'a Numerous Collection at the Cape and other places' containing 'but few species tho many duplicates', which Petiver wanted.

The medical commonplace book, 1683 (Sl. MS. 1811), entered in *Sl. Index*, 79, under 'Broune (Alexander)' may perhaps be attributed to Alexander Brown.

Further specimens from Brown will be found in **H.S. 99**, f. 60; **100**, f. 118; **160**, f. 63; **163**, f. 8; **195**, f. 59 (Cadiz); **257**, f. 79.

Linnaeus commemorated him in the genus *Brunia*.

BROWN or **BROWNE** (WILLIAM), d. before 1715, surgeon.

'My late industrious Friend Mr William Brown, Surgeon' (Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* **29**, 355; 1715).

H.S. 185 contains Gibraltar plants collected by Brown in December and January 1706/1707, but his name is definitely associated with only one of the specimens (f. 44). He brought plants to Petiver from the Cape (see *Phil. Trans.* l.c.): in **H.S. 329**, f. 132, is a *Helichrysum* labelled by Petiver 'Mr Will. Brownes Cape Plants. Pag. 1 to No 20¹ Gathered on St Charles Mount Febr. 27. 17¹³ . . .' He also sent Petiver plants from Virginia and Maryland (**H.S. 158**, ff. 5, etc.; **159**, ff. 19, etc.), as well as shells from Gibraltar (*Gaz.* **2**, t. 52, figs 9, 13); a list of twenty-nine shells in Pelham Johnston's hand prefixed to **H.S. 185** may possibly relate to these.

Numerous specimens from Angola will be found in **H.S. 154** and **155** (see **Part 1**); cf. *Journ. Bot.* **77**, 147 (1939).

BROWNE (EDWARD), 1644–1708, (b. Norwich); M.D., F.R.S. 1667; eldest son of Sir THOMAS BROWNE.

H.S. 107, 89 ff. 'Plants gathered beyond Sea by Dr Edward Brown, many of which are rare from Creta and other places, and none of them referred to Mr Ray.' These occupy the whole volume, except the first five and last three folios; the specimens are small but good, and are all carefully named but not in Browne's hand. Those on ff. 1–5 agree with ff. 92–108 of **H.S. 110** (see **Part 1**).

H.S. 108, 117 ff. 'Plants gathered by Sir Thomas Brown of Norwich and Dr Edward Brown.' Throughout the collection some of the plants are named by Sir Thomas Browne and others by Edward Browne. Towards the end (ff. 113–115 *verso*) is an incomplete index to ff. 1–13 in Edward Browne's hand. The specimens are fragmentary and of little interest. Sloane has not collated the plants with Ray. On f. 86 is a specimen of *Elymus mollis* Trin., labelled 'Seges spontanea Islandica'.

In Sl. MS. 1797 are two lists of plants by Edward Browne, one in Latin (ff. 23–38), the other (ff. 54–71) in English with Latin equivalents.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 25.

BROWNE (SAMUEL), d. before 1703; M.D., H.E.I.C. Surgeon at Fort St George (now Madras).

'To the indefatigable Industry of this Worthy and Generous Person, I am beyond expression obliged, for his large and frequent Performances; in not only gathering himself, but constantly employing several Persons to make Collections for me, and many of them some days Journey up the Country, from such Places we never yet saw any Plants before. And to most of these he has added their Indian Names, and the Vertues to such as are known to have any. I have this Year [1699] (besides several before) received near 20 Volumes in Folio, filled with fair and perfect Specimens of Trees and Herbs, and amongst them some from China, the Island of Ceilon, etc. He hath also procured me a Correspondence with divers Ingenious Persons residing in remoter Parts' (*Mus. Pet.* **43**; 1699). This tribute to Browne, which his collections show to be well deserved, is interesting in view of the long letter of remonstrance written by him to Petiver on 30th September 1698 (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 290). From this it would appear that Petiver had expressed himself in January (see copy of his letter in Sl. MS. 3333, f. 107) with 'much Passion and Confusion' as to the delaying of certain

1 Indications of this kind occur in other of Petiver's labels, and seem to have referred to some former arrangement of his plants.

plants and on other things. Browne explains matters and apologizes for any shortcomings, and approves of Petiver's choice of BULKLEY to succeed him as a collector; he writes: 'When I had duely Consider'd my Present Circumstances I think you have done best to Chuse Mr Buckley [*sic*] to supply you wth Plants etc., who posibly has more leasure and also two Englishmen to help him but at present I have none, being discharg'd the surgery Affair, and yet made more busye by being Assay Master wch together wth my Phisical Practice will afford me very few spare hours, however If I can assist Mr Buckley . . . I will he is free to all the Country Plants wch I have Collected into a square of the Compas Garden, where also is Rhubarb and the true China root (what we had before was spurious) both brought me lately from China after I had before been many times been disapointed, I have here also Cinamon trees brought mee from Zeilone, and I have 5 more at Fort St David wch will soon be here, and If the specimens of wild agallo Benjamin and Camphire arrive as I expect and am faithfully Promis'd I will Communicate them to him wth all tht I am Promiz'd from Manilla, If by these in the least I may promote the Generall good, I shall not value the Common Reflection of Cracking the nut and an other eating the Kernel. he has already my Garden fellow to Collect Plants, to whome unknown to him have given some books of specimens to begin wth, I have also sent to him one of the Malabar Docters who is well skild in the nature of Indian Plants from whome he or his People may transcribe their vertues, for at Present I han't time, however I will send some of the many books of Plants that I have by me to you by Mr Henry Vandenbergh Surgeon of the Fame, and the rest by the next opportunity, for I intend to make a Clear house and to have no more to do wth Botany except as before I hinted, it be by the by.' He concludes with a rather touching appeal: 'Beleiving by this time tht it may Plainly appear tht you had lesse Cause to be angry then you suppos'd, let us Talke more familiarly and tho you will not Correspond wth me in Plants Pray let not our Friend ship dye.' A later letter dated 18th October 1698 (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 17) renews his apology and speaks of further sendings; Petiver's acknowledgement quoted above shows that the explanation was accepted.

Copies of numerous letters from Petiver to Browne (1690–1698) are in Sl. MSS. 3332 and 3333. They relate to insects and other animals as well as to plants, and consist largely of questions relating to these. One series relates to Indian plants mentioned in Parkinson's *Theatrum* (Browne's reply is in Sl. MS. 3333, ff. 208–215); another to the *Animadversiones* of Bontius upon Garcia da Orta, to which Browne's answer, also in his hand (dated 1696), is in the same volume, ff. 201–207. Both these and his letters show that Browne was a keen observer, well versed in the literature of his time, and a highly intelligent and interesting man.

Browne's most important collection is in the two volumes containing the seven books of plants which were sent by him to the East India Company in 1697. The books are prefaced by an autograph index and by a letter (dated 20th September 1697) in which a wish is expressed that Petiver should 'have a sight thereof'. They were promptly transferred to the Royal Society where they remained until 1781, when they were sent with the plants from Chelsea Garden (see MILLER) to the British Museum. The following account of the collection is on the back of the dedication of *Phil. Trans.* **20**, published in 1699: 'The Honourable the East-India Company, having received from Mr Samuel Browne, a Physician who has liv'd Seventeen Years in their Service at Fort-St George, or Madaras, in the East-Indies, a very considerable Collection of dried Specimens or Samples of Plants, Fruits, and Drugs; together with an Account of his Observations of the Uses of them, by the Natives and others of those Parts, both in Physick, Dying, etc. have very generously and for the Publick Good, presented them to the Royal Society of London for improving Natural Knowledge: Who considering the great Use and Improvement may be made of such Collections, have ordered that the Publick shall have the Benefit of this Present, by receiving the whole Account that came with them, from time to time in these Papers, and by taking care that the things themselves shall be preserved from Corruption in their Repository, where recourse may be had to them by the curious, so soon as they are put into such a Condition, as not to suffer by being handled.' The specimens are remarkably good and have

notes, often of considerable length, in Browne's hand, giving the native names and details of use in medicine; Petiver's notes and descriptions are attached to the folios, and, with Browne's labels, are transcribed in *Phil. Trans.* **22**, 579–594, 699–721, 843–858, 933–946, 1007–1022; **23**, 1055–1065, 1251–1265; the numbering of the plants, which extends to 316, is continuous throughout. To each book is prefixed a note stating where and when the specimens contained in it were collected. To the first of these papers is prefixed 'A Preface . . . by the Publisher of these Transactions', explaining that Petiver was chosen to describe the plants 'as well for his great abilities in this kind, as that they were gathered at his desire, and that Mr Brown, who presented them to the Company, refers in some of these Books to some of the same kinds he had sent him before'. 'Some additional informations' were added to Browne's observations, which are printed 'whole and entire . . . without any abridgment', as the result of plants raised from seeds sent by Browne to some of 'the most Curious Gardens in England, as at her Grace the Dutchess of Beaufort's at Badminton, the Right Reverend the Bishop of London's at Fulham, at Dr Robert Vuedale's [Uvedale's] at Enfield, Mr Jacob Bobart's in Oxford, Mr Du-Bois's at Mitcham, and Mr Sam. Doody's at the Apothecaries Garden in Chelsey'.

The following memorandum relating to the preparation of the books is contained in a packet labelled 'Mr Henry Hunts Mem: relating to Mr Brown's Books of Plants from Fort St George': 'the first Book of East India plants pasted and carried to Dr Sloane and alsoe the old book with some specimens in it Ano 1699. The 2d book delivrd to Mr Petever August 28 1700. The 3d book delivrd to Mr Petevers man March 1700. 1701 Octobr 10 deliverd the 4th book to Mr Pattvers boy Chars Williams. Decembr 31 delivr'd to Mr Petvers boy the 5th book of plants and alsoe the olde book and what was in it. Feb. 21 delivrd to Mr Petever the 6th book of plants . . . Memorand. Mr Petever reed 6 books of East India plants pasted and stitch by and from H. Hunt and one which was No 1 i carried to Dr Slone and 4 of them are return'd.' A memorandum from Sloane directing Hunt to give the 4th book, with a note by Hunt saying it had been delivered by 'Mr Petevers man', is also in the packet. Petiver's reference (*Rich. Corr.* 76) to 'the eighth and last booke of Mr Samuel Brown's collections' relates, as is shown by the description of its contents and the date announced for publication, to the seventh (which was the 'last') volume of the series, 'eighth' being a *lapsus calami* or misprint for 'seventh': a MS. list of the contents of this, headed 'S.B. his 7th Booke of India Grasses', is at the end of **H.S. 163**. An 'Eighth Book of Indian Plants' having no connexion with this series was, however, sent from Fort St George to Petiver, probably after Browne's death, as it contains plants collected both by him and Bulkley. This is not stated in the paper in *Phil. Trans.* **23**, 1450–1460, where fifty-one species are named or described by Petiver, but may be ascertained from PETIVER'S Malabar herbarium (**H.S. 160** and **161**) wherein are many of the plants on the small sheets which formed the original 'Book': on these Petiver has added 'E.B.' or 'S.B.' indicating the respective collectors, and in many instances the description cut from *Phil. Trans.* In these three volumes are a large number of Browne's plants described in the seven books, which were doubtless sent independently to Petiver; others are scattered through various volumes of Petiver's herbarium, sometimes (e.g. **H.S. 11**, f. 14; **273**, ff. 36, 38) with autograph tickets, in others with labels bearing his name or initials in Petiver's hand (**H.S. 32**, ff. 80, 92, 94, 97). **H.S. 81** is said in its title to contain plants sent by Browne and Bulkley to Petiver and Sloane, but only one (on f. 1) is identifiable as from Browne. In **H.S. 243**, ff. 81–89, are specimens with native names in Browne's hand. In **H.S. 245**, f. 8, are some stated (in error) to be from China. Browne's plants in **H.S. 257** are attributed in error to 'Samuel Buckley', owing to some confusion with Bulkley, whose collections are, as we have seen, often associated with Browne's. A large number of specimens from Browne are in **H.S. 163**, grasses, sedges, etc., to which are affixed the printed descriptions published by Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* The contents of **H.S. 165** (on the back of the binding attributed wholly to Kamel) are largely from Browne, with references and printed slips as in the volumes already described. No Chinese plants have been identified as collected by Browne; there is indeed no apparent evidence that he was ever in China, and it is to be suspected that the Chinese plants sent to Petiver by Browne were sent to him by

Kamel, who corresponded both with Browne and Bulkley. In **H.S. 330**, f. 53, is a specimen labelled 'A young Plant of the true China Rhubarb. S. Brown'. In *Phil. Trans.* **20**, 313–335 (1698), is a letter from Petiver to Browne containing an account of forty-six plants sent by the latter from 'Unanercoonda, about Twelve Miles from Fort St George'.

A list of forty-four 'Plantae Madraspatanae à D. Samuele Brown collectae et transmissae', compiled from Petiver's papers, will be found in Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, **3**, App. 234–238.

Prefixed to **H.S. 188**, but bearing no reference to its contents, is a portion (Nos 40–101) of a MS. list by Petiver of 'Madraspatanae et Malabar Plantae ex S.B. lib. 8' of which Nos 40–67 correspond (as indicated) with Nos 14–51 of the printed list. Besides those already indicated, specimens from Browne are scattered through Petiver's herbarium sometimes with labels cut from the paper in *Phil. Trans.* — e.g. **H.S. 257**, ff. 66, 77, 79. MS. descriptions of Browne's plants published in *Phil. Trans.* will be found in **H.S. 188**, facing ff. 42, 78, 97, but with no corresponding specimens.

Browne also collected on his way to and from India: in **H.S. 330**, f. 62, is *Iphioua scabra* DC. ex Decne, collected by him at Aden.

One of the volumes from Plukenet's collection, in spite of the title given to it in the Sloane Herbarium which suggests that Plukenet himself was the collector, appears to be an early collection by Samuel Browne: **H.S. 105**. (See **Part 1**.)

A letter from KAMEL to Samuel Browne in Spanish (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 294; with a translation in Sloane's hand), dated from Manila, 12th January 1699, speaks of having sent to Browne specimens of wood and bark as well as 'some Paintings of the discriptions of all the humble Plants in a Book with the Ordinary Plants which I have to this time Collected in the Places all about'. Another collection of plants and drawings sent in January 1698 had been 'taken by I know not what Corsaires on the Cost of Bulocondor'. 'Here is no news', Kamel adds, 'unless it be tht here are many infirme people, and 3 months past parted from hence for Macao Capn More and from thence Dr Luis de Britto, and wth in sight of the same Islands they were assaulted by some Cossarios [corsairs] who tooke the Barco and all the Plate which she brought. The People they sent in a boat back again to Manila'.

Other specimens from Samuel Browne will be found in **H.S. 11, 59, 80, 92, 176, 188, 233, 240, 247–250, 254–256, 258, 259, 263, 264, 266, 267, 270, 271, 275, 276, 280, 282, 287, 288, 289, 290, 293, 328, 330–332**. (See **Part 1**.)

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 19.

BROWNE (SIR THOMAS), 1605–1682, (b. in London). See **BROWNE (EDWARD)**.

His correspondence with MERRETT (*q.v.*) (Sl. MSS. 1830, 1833, etc.) is printed (pp. 57–89) in his *Notes and Letters on the Natural History of Norfolk*, edited by T. Southwell (1902). He was in correspondence on botanical matters with Goodyer and How (Sl. MS. 1911–1913, f. 84).

In his *Religio Medici*, 165 (1642), Browne in writing of pride said: 'I know almost of the Plants of my time, and of those about me; yet me thinks I doe not know so many as when I did but know an hundred, and had scarcely ever simpled further than Cheap-side'.

An example of Sir Thomas Browne's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 24, which includes a postscript in his wife's handwriting.

BUDDLE (REV. ADAM), b. c. 1660 (at Deeping St James, Lincolnshire), d. 1715; M.A. 1685.

The fullest account of this excellent botanist will be found in *Fl. Middlesex*, 386–388, to which some supplementary notes are given in *Journ. Bot.* **12**, 36–38 (1874). His herbarium, 'undoubtedly the most trustworthy and accurately-named . . . of the period which exists' (*Fl. l.c.* 388), was bequeathed by him to Sloane. At the time of his decease his collections and MSS. were in Petiver's hands, and

Sloane obtained them from Petiver with some difficulty. 'It is but doing justice to Buddle's great merits to remark that Petiver had the use of all his materials, and sometimes appropriated his observations' (l.c.).

The herbarium proper consists of thirteen volumes (bound in four), **H.S. 114–126**, entitled 'Herbarium Vivum Plantarum Britannicarum à Dno Adamo Buddle confectum'. The contents are described in a note prefixed to the first volume, transcribed by Maty from a note by Sloane which was probably in the missing Catalogue (see **Part 1: H.S. 114 to 126**). The use of the herbarium (referred to in this note) is duly acknowledged by Dillenius in his preface to Ed. 3 of Ray's *Synopsis*, in which many of Buddle's species are published, and the herbarium is thus of great value in determining the plants of the *Synopsis*; it is referred to by DALE (in S. Taylor, *Hist. Harwich*, 345; 1732); and is included by HUDSON in the list of authorities prefixed to his *Flora Anglica* (1762). Hudson makes special reference to certain plants — e.g. *Chenopodium ficifolium* Sm. (*C. serotinum* of *Fl. Angl.* 91; **H.S. 117**, f. 38). The MS. references to Ray's *Synopsis* in Buddle's herbarium are to Ed. 2.

The specimens throughout are well selected, often showing various forms of the same plant, and mostly in excellent preservation. They are carefully classified and named, with references to the literature of the period, including figures; many are localized, and critical remarks are sometimes added. Most of the specimens are sewn on the sheets; an index of genera in Buddle's hand is prefixed to most of the volumes. The figures and occasional references in red ink — e.g. in **H.S. 123**, ff. 3, 7 — were added by the Rev. W. W. Newbould (1819–1886). Although the plants are mainly of British origin, occasionally a definite foreign locality is mentioned — e.g. in **H.S. 121**, f. 40, is a *Potentilla* labelled 'Hoc specimen a D. Vernon habui in terrâ Marianâ collect.'; in **H.S. 122**, f. 51, *Limodorum abortivum* (L.) Sw. 'a D. Petiver accepti et ille ex Hispaniâ'.

H.S. 114, 52 ff. Folios 1–40 are occupied chiefly by zoophytes, sponges and marine algae — on f. 3 are specimens of *Zostera*, and on f. 37 *Najas marina* L. Most are British and many are localized, with collectors' names — e.g. Cornwall, STEVENS (*q.v.*) (ff. 1, 2, 12, 16, 18, 23, 30) and GIPPS (*q.v.*) (f. 2); Hastings, THORPE (*q.v.*) (ff. 6, 13, 16, 18, 24, 33); Dover, Rand (f. 29); Harwich, Buddle himself (f. 26). On f. 37 is *Halimeda incrassata* (Ellis & Soland.) Lamx from Jamaica. On the backs of ff. 2, 16, 32 are pencil drawings named by JACOB BOBART the younger (*q.v.*) and referred by him to Part 3 of Morison's *Plantarum Historia*.

Folios 47–52 (41–46 are blank) contain fungi, mostly British; among them specimens from Sir TANCRED ROBINSON (*q.v.*) (ff. 48, 49), Vernon (f. 50), RICHARDSON (*q.v.*) (f. 50) and W. SHERARD (ff. 47, 48, 51), and *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. (f. 52) collected by Buddle in Bishop's Wood, Hampstead. On f. 47 is a specimen 'a D. Banister e Virginia missus' (see BANISTER). At the end are MS. lists extending over four pages of the fungi known to Buddle, with occasional localities in Middlesex.

H.S. 115, 36 ff. This collection consists mainly (ff. 18 *verso*–34) of mosses, in the study of which Buddle was especially proficient. Richardson regarded him as 'the most skillfull in the knowledge of grasses and mosses of any in England' (*Rich. Corr.* 69); VERNON (*q.v.*) speaks of him as 'the top of all the moss-croppers' (op. cit. 73); Sherard, to whom Sloane seems to have lent this collection, writes to Richardson in 1720: 'Had not Mr Buddle left his collection in Sir Hans Sloane's hands, the lower tribes of English plants wou'd never have been made out as printed by Mr Ray; but, by his specimens and my own, with your kind assistance, I shall not only recover them, but make very considerable additions to each genus' (op. cit. 151). Buddle lent the collection to Bobart, who returned it with the following letter, dated 4th April 1707, which is attached to the title-page: 'I am now to be thankfull to God and my Friends that I have not only seen, but had the perusall of (as I think) the best Collection of its kind in the World, and is as instructive as admirable: if the intellectuall is the best part of Mankind, certainly whosoever contributes to that is the most amicable and performs the greatest part of humanitie. I return yr Book of Mosses wth as many thanks as there [are] leaves among the said Mosses; to wch I have sometimes added a Plant, and sometimes a note, wch I offer

to yr maturer judgment, to be ejected at pleasure; if any thing of my endeavours proves pertinent, I have my aime. You will Sr easily find my imperfections and defects by this inclosed Long Bill, any of wch, if to be spared, would prove very acceptable to my small Collection, and heartily give thanks that you have been pleas'd to open our eyes, that we may the better discover the wealth of our owne Country, I being now sensible that we have passd over diverse without sense of distinction . . . ' The 'Long Bill' is a list of Bobart's desiderata; his notes, on slips of paper pasted on the sheets, are scattered through the collection; specimens added by him, sometimes localized, with labels in his hand, will be found on ff. 4, 9 *verso*, 12, 14, 15, 18 *verso*, 22, 27, 30 *verso*, 31, 34. The collection was also lent to Tournefort in Paris. It was used by Dillenius, who speaks of 'aliud ejus exemplar . . . in Bibliotheca THOM. MANNINGHAM' (p. ix), in his *Historia Muscorum* (1741), which contains numerous references to the collection, the specimens in which have in turn been referred in MS. to their descriptions in the *Historia*.

In 1872 Dr S. O. Lindberg, of Helsingfors, carefully went over and determined the whole of Buddle's mosses and hepatics; an enumeration of these, so far as the probably British specimens — the bulk of the collection — are concerned, is published in *Journ. Bot.* **22**, 38–47 (1874). The lichens of the *Historia* were determined by Crombie from Dillenius's herbarium preserved at Oxford, and his enumeration (in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* **17**, 553–581; 1880) contains only an incidental reference to Buddle's herbarium, which Crombie does not seem to have consulted. The collection also contains specimens from Germany and Bohemia collected by Sherard (ff. 19, 20, 23), from Africa collected by JEZREEL JONES (f. 1), from Jamaica (ff. 13, 34), from Magellan (ff. 7, 10) and Darien (f. 14) sent by Sloane. Facing f. 1 is the label of a 'Moss from Archangell in Russia [sent] to Mr Ratcliffe. for the food of the Raindeer 12 of wch were sent as a Present to King George the Second from Mr Finch Envoy in Sweden who all dyed the next summer by the heat of the Weather or want of this food, so did two others sent to me H.S. from Daviss Streights and given by me to the Duke of Richmond who both male and female dyed the next Summer at Goodwood in Sussex'. On f. 34 is a specimen from Bobart of 'Muscus odoratus . . .' [*Chiloscyphus polyanthus* (L.) Corda] from St Winifred's Well (Holywell). On f. 22 is the specimen of *Hypnum exannulatum* Guemb. which forms the subject of a paper by Carruthers in *Journ. Bot.* **1**, 228–231 (1863). On f. 35 are six Charas without labels. The other plants in the collection are: lichens (ff. 1–11), *Lycopodiaceae* (ff. 12–14), *Selaginellaceae* (ff. 13, 14), hepatics (ff. 15–17), green algae, *Riccia* and *Lemma* (f. 18), *Hymenophyllum* and *Pilularia* (f. 32).

H.S. 116, 33 ff. Ferns and allies, good specimens, all British: some are localized — e.g. there are several from Snowdon, collected by Richardson; *Asplenium marinum* L. (f. 9) was 'Gathered by Mr Thorp on the rocks near Hastings in Sussex' and *A. obovatum* Viv. (f. 31) by the same 'near Tunbridge'. Varieties of *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newm. and of *Polypodium vulgare* L. are on ff. 5–7 — one of the latter (f. 7) is from Uvedale's garden.

H.S. 117, 51 ff. This includes *Equisetum* (ff. 5–9, 11) and *Characeae* (ff. 9, 10), as well as *Urticaceae*, *Mercurialis*, *Potamogeton*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Xanthium*, *Alchemilla*, etc.

H.S. 118, 44 ff., contains *Compositae*, some of the specimens damaged by insects. A few are localized — e.g. *Tragopogon porrifolius* L. (f. 20; see NICOLSON); *Anthemis arvensis* L. (f. 35), 'abundantly in Peckam field about the Gravel pits'; *Artemisia campestris* L. (f. 41), 'A D. Andrews collect. about Barton Mills', Suffolk; *A. maritima* L. (f. 40), 'in Insulâ Merseiâ prope Colcestriam inventa a D. Dale et me ipso' — other specimens of this from Dale with his labels are in **H.S. 54**, ff. 97, 98.

H.S. 119, 44 ff. This collection contains the remainder of the *Compositae* and the *Leguminosae*, with *Dipsacaceae*, *Plumbaginaceae* and some others. Many of the specimens are localized and are of considerable interest; the Suffolk plants were collected during Buddle's residence at Henley in that county in 1698. On f. 16 is a specimen of *Eryngium campestre* L. with the note 'I found it on the coast of Suffolk in the Isle of Lovingland [Lothingland] but very sparingly'; this is its earliest record as a Suffolk plant. A note by Buddle on Lothingland plants in **H.S. 150**, f. 46, attached to specimens

of *Lycopodium*, may be transcribed here: 'I found the *Muscus clavatus* [*L. clavatum* L.] on a heath near me but very sparingly tht being the onely head I found. The other creeping club moss [*L. inundatum* L.] I found abundantly on a boggy place on a heath in the Isle of Lovingland the best place for simpling in Suffolk, I there found *Sium alterum* Olusatri facie [*Cicuta virosa* L.] *Asplenium sive Ceterach* [*Ceterach officinarum* DC.] *Equisetum nudum* G. *Asperum* [*Equisetum hyemale* L.] *Lathyrus viciaeformis* etc. [*Lathyrus palustris* L.] *Eryngium vulgare seu mediterraneum* [*Eryngium campestre* L.] with other rare plants tho no strangers to you, In the company of one Mr BARKER of Beccles an industrious Botanist, who without Banter knows to a yard square of ground where every rare plant of tht Island grows, having search't it for these severall years past'. On f. 19 of H.S. 119 are *Limonium humile* Mill., 'Found in company with Mr Dandridge etc. in Pewit Island not far from Maldon in Essex', and *L. binervosum* (G. E. Sm.) C. E. Salmon 'A D. Rand on Dover Cliffs'. On f. 23 is a specimen of *Lathyrus tuberosus* L., a plant which Buddle ('Methodus', Sl. MS. 2978, f. 4) says he had from the 'Revd Mr JOHN SEDGWICK who gathered it not far from Lincoln'; the question of its occurrence there is discussed in *Journ. Bot.* 48, 173–174 (1910). On the same folio are specimens of *L. palustris* L. labelled 'I found it under Burgh Castle an old Roman fortification not far from Yarmouth' and 'This grew in the fields near Peckham'. On f. 26 is *Vicia lathyroides* L., 'a D. Rand collect. in agro Cantiano'. On f. 36 is *Trifolium subterraneum* L., 'In Tuttle Feilds [Tothill Fields, Westminster] plentifully', and on f. 39 *T. micranthum* Viv. from the same locality. On f. 41 are specimens of *Medicago falcata* L. ('in agro Suff. prope Orford frequens occurrit') with the purple-flowered form ('prope Dunwich Suff. collegi'); and on f. 42 *M. polymorpha* L., 'Ipsemet collegi prope Orford Suff.'

H.S. 120, 37 ff., contains *Umbelliferae*, several of which are localized — e.g. *Coriandrum sativum* L. (f. 5), 'Circa Coggeshall, Tolesbury et alibi in agro Essexiensi copiose seritur'; *Cicuta virosa* L. (f. 13), 'By the rivers side at Beccles in Suffolk'; *Physospermum cornubiense* (L.) DC. (f. 37) 'a D. Stephens e Cornubiâ missum', who first found the plant in England; and *Trinia glauca* (L.) Dum. (f. 4), 'a D. Petiver collect. in rupem Sti Vincenti, Bristol'.

H.S. 121, 45 ff. In this collection is an extensive series of *Mentha* (ff. 11 verso–14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 42–44), a genus at the time occupying the attention of critical British botanists. Among the plants localized are *Galium mollugo* subsp. *erectum* Syme (f. 2), 'a D. Thorpe collect. prope Oxon.'; *Asperula arvensis* L. (f. 3), 'a D. Vernon habui et ille ex agro Ebor.'; and *Dryas octopetala* L. (f. 38), 'A D. Lhwyd collect. prope Sligo in Hyberniâ'.

H.S. 122, 52 ff. The more interesting of the localized plants in this collection are: *Campanula rapunculoides* L. (f. 23), 'Brought into Darbys Garden at Hogsdon [Hoxton] out of some woods in Oxford shire amongst yew trees'; *Wahlenbergia hederacea* (L.) Reichb. (f. 23), 'This came out of Cornwall from Mr Stephens'; *Cicendia filiformis* (L.) Delarb. (f. 36), 'on Pool heath in Dorsetshire'; the curious *Verbascum* (f. 35 verso) referred by Jackson (in Hanbury & Marshall, *Fl. Kent*, 255) to *V. nigrum* × *thapsus* but which is apparently *V. lychnitis* × *nigrum* — 'it grew under the hither wall of the great house standing on the hill going to Charlton'; *Scrophularia nodosa* var. *bobartii* Pryor (f. 42 verso), the specimen from Bobart referred to by Pryor in *Journ. Bot.* 15, 238–239 (1877).

H.S. 123, 37 ff., is mainly devoted to the *Cruciferae*. Interesting species are *Matthiola sinuata* (L.) R. Br. (f. 1) and *Euphorbia peplis* L. (f. 31) sent by Stevens from Cornwall, where they have long been extinct; *E. platyphyllos* L. (f. 30) 'A D. Dale out of Mr Rays Orchard at Black Notley vide R. Syn. 183'; and the mountain forms of *Plantago* (f. 33) referred to in *Journ. Bot.* 45, 23 (1907).

H.S. 124, 51 ff. Throughout this collection references have been added by Petiver to the figures in his *Herbarium Britannicum*. The following are the more interesting plants — *Dianthus deltoides* L. (f. 1), the specimen said to have been 'found by Mr Du-bois in the North' (see C. DU BOIS); *Silene maritima* With. (f. 2), 'gathered by Dr Richardson on the top of the Gib Goph the highest mountain of Snowdon where he likewise observed several sea plants', and also *S. noctiflora* L. (f. 5), 'I

have found it frequently in Suffolk in Autumn amongst Turneps in light sandy ground'; *Sibthorpia europaea* L. (f. 14) 'a D. Stephens ex agro Cornubiense'; *Saxifraga spathularis* Brot. (f. 17), 'a D. LHWYD in Hybernia collect.' — this represents the first gathering of the plant in Ireland, Lhwyd finding it 'On the Mountains of Keri' in 1700 (*Phil. Trans.* 27, 526); a small-flowered form of *Geranium robertianum* L. (f. 19), 'I found this on a wall on Newington-green', London; *Narcissus* × *incomparabilis* Mill. (f. 30), 'I found this 1711 in some orchards and closes adjoining near Hornsey Church 4 miles from London' (see *Fl. Middlesex*, 276) — the specimen is figured by Petiver (*Herb. Brit.* t. 67, fig. 8) as the 'Hornsey Daffodil'; *Cypripedium calceolus* L. (f. 43) 'a D. Richardson ex agro Ebor.'; *Epipactis purpurata* Sm. (*E. violacea* Bor.) (f. 43) 'a D. Thorpe' (see *Journ. Bot.* 19, 72; 1881); *Myriophyllum alterniflorum* DC. (f. 47), 'In the river on Hounslow heath'.

H.S. 125, 47 ff. 'In hoc volumine multa Insecta interspergantur.' The collection is mostly devoted to the grasses, sedges and rushes; among them are — *Agropyron junceiforme* (A. & D. Löve) A. & D. Löve (f. 2), 'Ad Oras Suffolcien. in Insulâ Lovingland dictâ'; *Spartina maritima* (Curt.) Fernald (f. 4), 'abundantly near Fambridge Ferry in Dengey hundred, Essex' — of this there is another specimen in **H.S. 54**, f. 29, dated August 1703; *Calamagrostis canescens* (Weber) Roth (f. 11; see SCAMPTON); *Carex pulicaris* L. (f. 32), 'in Ericeto Hampstediensis a D. Petiver'; *Scirpus* × *carinatus* Sm. (f. 35), 'In the River Thames near Lime-House'.

H.S. 126, 57 ff., 'continens Arbores et Frutices Angliae' (ff. 46–57 are, however, occupied by cultivated trees and shrubs), with notes by Buddle on the backs of many of the sheets. Among the more interesting specimens are the following — *Buxus sempervirens* L. (f. 3), 'On Boxhill near Dorking in Surrey plentyfully and at Boxley in Kent there are woods of it'; various forms of willow (ff. 8–16); the form of *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. mentioned (under *C. oxyacantha* L.) in *Fl. Middlesex*, 104, 'Observed by Mr Petiver lately near London by the boarded river' (f. 18); forms of *Rosa* (ff. 21, 22); a green-fruited form of *Sambucus nigra* L. (f. 25), 'I see no difference from the common Elder but in the colour of the berries, but more particularly in the tast wch in these is more pleasant; wch could not be shown by a dry plant', and the cut-leaved form, 'In the hedges about Manchester in Lancashire'; *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. (f. 31), 'On the sea-coast about Sandwich and Deal, in Lindsey Lincolnshire'; some interesting elms from Essex (ff. 38, 38 verso); and *Daboecia* from Ireland (f. 41; see LHWYD).

Besides these volumes, which form Buddle's British herbarium, are others of considerable interest and importance.

H.S. 54, ff. 1–13, 26–57. 'English Mosses and Grasses etc. curiously dried, and most accurately named by Mr Buddle.' Folios 1–9 are occupied by mosses and hepatics (*Lycopodium clavatum* L. is on f. 1), ff. 9–13 by lichens. The specimens are excellent and fully named — one is localized: *Madotheca platyphylla* (L.) Dum. (f. 8), 'a D. Thorpe prope Tunbridge collect.' A lichen collected by Sloane is on f. 11. (On f. 16 seven of Vernon's mosses are named by Buddle.)

Folios 26–57 originally formed a volume separately paged, and prefaced by a dedication to Sloane in Buddle's hand in which he describes the specimens as 'Manu scribe Omnium ferè collecta hic Methodicè affixa nominibus suis proprijs ab autoribus maximè notis Collatis Anno Dom. 1707'. Folios 26–45 are occupied by good specimens of grasses; ff. 46–52 by *Juncaceae*, *Triglochin* and various *Cyperaceae*. On ff. 53–57 is a collection of *Carex*; these are of special interest as being cited, with those of Uvedale, in Goodenough's important paper, 'Observations on the British species of *Carex*', published in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 2, 126–211 (1794). In this paper Goodenough established the new species *C. axillaris*, *C. extensa*, *C. ovalis*, *C. stellulata*, all of which are represented, and cited other specimens which represent what he included under those names previously published by Linnaeus and other authors. All the specimens in this series (ff. 26–57) are fully named, with critical references to other authors and to Bobart's and other figures, but without definite localities.

H.S. 127, 53 ff. 'Collectio graminum exoticorum à Dno Buddle facta. These grasses come from the East and West Indies, and were collected by Dr Sherard, Mr Berkeley [Bulkley], Mr Dubois, Mr Vernon and others.' The collection includes *Cyperaceae*, etc.; the specimens, which are interspersed with a few butterflies, are carefully annotated by Buddle; among them are many from Petiver (see **Part 1**) and of Vernon's Maryland plants.

H.S. 128, 47 ff. 'Some common Garden plants gathered by Mr Buddle put into a book wherein had been some Ferns fastened but afterwards taken out.' Names of ferns, etc. remain on the sheets; the other specimens, which have replaced them, have no labels and the collection is entirely without interest.

H.S. 129, ff. 1–31. 'A collection of exotick Ferns by the Revd Mr Ad. Buddle'. Good specimens, many named by Buddle. Specimens of *Drynaria* (f. 2) and *Asplenium* (f. 27) are the originals of figures in Plukenet's *Phytographia* (t. 36, fig. 5; t. 73, fig. 5); these were sent to Buddle by a surgeon named PARRY, of whom nothing has been ascertained. On f. 27 is a specimen of *Microstaphyla furcata* (L.f.) Fée from du Bois; and on f. 2 is *Botrychium dissectum* Spreng. from Maryland, collected by Vernon.

Following these are nine folios (ff. 32–40), two blank, seven of them occupied by single specimens of flowering-plants without names or other information; they probably formed no part of Buddle's collection.

H.S. 130, 19 ff. 'Grasses . . . collected and named by the Revd Mr Adam Buddle.' This is a collection of grasses, sedges, rushes and *Triglochin* similar to that in **H.S. 54**, ff. 26–57, but with smaller specimens; the naming is as full and accurate as in the rest of Buddle's herbarium: none of the specimens is localized. Folio 19 is occupied by an unnamed fern which has no apparent connexion with the rest of the collection.

Besides the specimens mentioned above, Buddle's cryptogams will be found scattered through the volumes of Petiver's herbarium — e.g. **H.S. 150**, f. 65; **285**, f. 32; **286**, f. 30 — usually with his labels which indicate an intimate acquaintance with the plants to which they are attached.

Additional specimens from Buddle will be found in **H.S. 104, 147–152, 169, 171, 187, 259, 292, 302, 313, 329**. (See **Part 1**.)

The catalogue of the herbarium is contained in Sl. MSS. 2970–2979 (bound in two volumes). The title prefixed to these by Sloane is transcribed from one of those suggested by Buddle (Sl. MS. 2980, f. 4) — it runs: 'Methodus nova stirpium Britannicarum ex methodis et Raij et Tournefortij longe optimis collatis correcta cum nominibus et synonymis autorum maxime celebrium additis.' This well describes the work which, although referred to (*Fl. Middlesex*, 387) as 'an entirely new and complete English Flora', contains no original or other descriptions, but consists of a very full synonymy, to which critical notes and localities are often added. The order follows that of the herbarium to which it forms an inseparable companion, references thereto being added throughout.

Sl. MS. 2980 contains various memoranda, among them (ff. 2, 3) the original of the dedication of the 'Methodus' of which a transcript is prefixed to the imperfect copy of the book. This (Sl. MSS. 2305, 2306) was probably made by Petiver's instructions when he had the loan of the volumes, as notes in Petiver's hand are scattered through it: the dedication to 'the cheif Botanists of our age' has at its head the Bishop of Carlisle — at that time William Nicolson; the other names, in the order given, are W. Stonestreet, Stevens, Sloane, Woodward, Richardson, Sherard, Charles du Bois, Bobart, Dale, Dare, Petiver, Miller, Perkins, Dandridge and Billars — all of them except Perkins ('Apothecary . . . of London') and Billars ('a Gentleman in Glocestershire') familiar to those acquainted with the botanical history of the period. The dedication is a modest but full statement of the writer's qualifications for the task, and a depreciation of any possible charge of undue boldness in his criticisms of the methods of Ray and Tournefort.

The reason why the 'Methodus' was not published is thus set forth by Dale in a letter to Sloane (who had purchased the MS. with the herbarium) dated 30th October 1717 (Sl. MS. 4045, f. 56): 'Mr Buddle had write [*sic*] a Synopsis, Cataloge or some such thing on English Plants which he did one time shew me, and told me he intended to publish it, and had gone so far as to draw the Dedication and Preface, but that which hindred him in his design was this: Having either in Dedication or Preface said that the Method was with the Approbation of Mr Stonestreet and others but they not approveing of it made him decline it: This latter part I had from Mr Stonestreet more than once; and the same if I mistake not from Mr Rand'. Dale seems to have had some difficulty in obtaining the loan from Sloane: he renews his request on 19th February and again on 23rd September 1718, reminding Sloane at the latter date that when in London he had promised Dale to lend them in two months: 'That time is now more than over.' Besides memoranda of no importance, Sl. MS. 2980 contains an alphabetical list of the English names of plants (ff. 19–22; the letter A being wanting), and another (ff. 23–39; in Latin) of Latin generic names with their derivations.

Some letters written to Sloane (to whom Buddle was introduced by Vernon) in 1699 (Sl. MS. 4037, ff. 188, 203, 245, 302) show that at this period he considered himself thoroughly acquainted with grasses and mosses, especially the latter, in which he says 'Mr Ray for want of his own conversation amongst thm and his descriptions taken I presume most of thm from dry'd specimens, or from the mouths of not very skillfull Moss-croppers has still left us in the dark, or at least rendered it very hard to find out his meaning'. He speaks of a visit with Dale to Ray at Black Notley, but the attention of the latter was 'wholly taken up with Mr Petiver . . . in turning over severall quires of forreign plants he brought with him'. His letters to Petiver (1700 and n.d.; *Sl. Index*, 85) are short and contain little of interest; Petiver's to him (Sl. MSS. 3333–3335; April 1698–February 1706) are longer and contain information as to Vernon. In a letter to J. P. Breyne (Sl. MS. 3335, f. 10; 1706) Petiver writes: 'The Reverend Mr Buddle . . . hath lately given me the Cobby of a Mss. treating very accurately on the nice distinction of our English Grasses wherein he hath taken no small pains to give the Synonyms of most if not all Authors with his discant or Opinion of them. This I design to get printed and if I can get encouragement I will oblige him to do the same with our Mosses and perhapp Submarines in all wch he is accurately knowing'.

Houstoun commemorated him in the genus *Buddleja*.

His first letter to Sir Hans Sloane is reproduced in Facsimile No 1.

BULKLEY (EDWARD), 1651?–1714; M.D., Surgeon to H.E.I.C. at Madras, where he succeeded SAMUEL BROWNE (*q.v.*).

'Mr Edward Bulkley, another Ingenious Surgeon at the same Place [Fort St George, now Madras]. This curious Person hath lately been pleased to send me thence 3 Volumes of Medicinal Plants, with their Names and Vertues annex; as also some Seeds, and a Materia Medica from Tonqueen; and formerly some from Persia. From this obliging Gentleman I have also farther Promises of Yearly Collections, as well from several other Parts of India, as of such as grow about him' (*Mus. Pet.* 43; 1699). 'To Mr Edward Bulkley at Fort St George, I am again obliged for 20 Books of dry Plants, with some Seeds and Insects, amongst the first are some New, which I shall suddenly publish' (*Gaz.* 1, 63; 1704). He also sent 'Animals' (shells and insects) to Petiver; see list in *Phil. Trans.* 22, 859–862.

H.S. 32, ff. 119–154. Plants sent from Fort St George, Ava, Bengal and Pegu in 1700–1709; many are poor specimens, often only of leaves; a few belonging to this series are in **H.S. 288***, ff. 6, 24, 28, 51, 53, 71, 72.

H.S. 81, ff. 1–41. 'Plants of the Coast of Malabar, sent from Fort St George to Mr Petiver and me H.S. (probably from 1698 to 1702) by Sam. Brown and Edward Bulkeley'. These were sent to Petiver in 1712. Native names and a few English ones are written on the sheets in Bulkley's hand.

H.S. 233 is stated in the title to contain 'Plants gathered in the East Indies by Mr Bulkeley'. Many other specimens from Bulkley, sometimes with his labels, often with native names in

Indian characters on fragments of bamboo, are scattered through the Sloane Herbarium in H.S. 11, 80, 127, 160, 161, 163, 165, 176, 242, 243, 245, 247–250, 254–260, 264, 267, 270, 273, 275–278, 282, 283, 287, 290, 303, 313, 315, 330–332. (See Part 1.)

Judging from his letters to Petiver, Bulkley's collections must have been even more extensive than the above enumeration indicates: probably many Indian plants with no indication of origin came from him. A list of twelve 'Bengale Plants from Mr Bulkley' is in Petiver's *Gazophylacium*, 1, 95 (1706). Some of his plants are in Herb. Banks — e.g. *Leucas lavandulifolia* Sm.

As his numerous (often long) letters to Petiver, 1699–1714, in Sl. MSS. (see *Sl. Index*, 85) show, Bulkley took up with much energy the correspondence and transmission of specimens (usually entrusted to the surgeons of various ships) which Samuel Browne had carried on with Petiver. It was through him that the letters, drawings and plants of KAMEL (*q.v.*), with whom he was in constant communication and of whose industry and learning he writes in terms of the highest praise, were sent to Petiver. He contributed largely to the collections of CHARLES DU BOIS (*q.v.*), thereby apparently arousing Petiver's jealousy. Bulkley, however, writes that du Bois would certainly not deny Petiver 'any thing to promote and carry on [his] designs', and points out the wisdom of sending the duplicate collections separately 'not being willing to venture all in one ship'. Du Bois evidently distributed Bulkley's specimens — some sent by him to Buddle are in H.S. 127 (ff. 6, 10). Bulkley sometimes complains that Petiver and the Royal Society had treated him and his predecessor somewhat ungenerously, considering the help their collections had afforded. His later letters are somewhat pathetic; they contain references to his failing health, to the death of a man who had collected for Browne and himself, and to his failure to find anyone in Manila who would carry on Kamel's work. He died 8th August 1714, and was buried in the Madras Garden: the following transcription from his tomb is in Sl. MS. 1968, f. 195 —

'Sacrum sit hoc Monumentum
 perenni Memoriae
 EDVARDI BULKLEY
 Honorabili Anglorum Societati
 Medici, feliciter Experti,
 et ipsa tandem a Concilliis.
 Qui cum Naturae Arcana diu Indagasset,
 Laeto Animo jpe [*sic*] satisfecit.
 VIII Augtj MDCCXIV,
 et Anno Aetatis suae Climacterico.
 Ne Mireris Viator,
 Quod in Hortum ubi Animum perpoliebat,
 Corpus suum voluit reponi.
 Beatam sperans Resurrectionem
 Me Dulcis Saturat Quies.'

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 20.

BUONANNI (FILIPPO), 1638–1725.

Sent shells from Rome to Petiver (see *Gaz.* 2, t. 52, fig. 8; t. 65, figs 5, 6; etc.). A specimen of a gorgonian in H.S. 147, f. 1, labelled by Petiver 'a Bonano', is presumably from him.

BURLINGTON, EARL OF. See **BOYLE.**

BURNET (JOHN), *fl.* 1716–1738, Surgeon to the South Sea Company in the West Indies, etc., and afterwards physician to Philip V of Spain.

H.S. 146 contains 'Plants gathered . . . at Porto Bello by Dr Burnet'. These are, however, in no way distinguishable, very few of the specimens in the volume being labelled and those not with

foreign localities. Petiver (*Collectanea*, 8, ns 476–486) enumerates ‘Curiosities . . . presented me by my hearty Friend Mr John Burnet, Surgeon to the English Factory at Porto Bell[o]’, among which are some plants: a note by Petiver on these is in Sl. MS. 4065, f. 248. A letter to Petiver from Jamaica, dated 26th December 1716, contains a note of specimens sent. Burnet’s numerous letters to Sloane, 1716–1738 (*Sl. Index*, 87), from Cartagena, Seville and Madrid, contain matter relating to astronomy — he was in communication with Halley — and medicine, but nothing of botanical interest. A copy of a letter from Petiver, urging him to interest ‘such Fathers and Missionaries as are Curious’ to send specimens, is in Sl. MS. 3340, f. 304.

An additional specimen from Burnet is in H.S. 176, f. 65, from Virginia.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 68.

CAMEL. See KAMEL.

CAMPBELL (JAMES), fl. 1716–1722, resident surgeon at Port Mahon, Minorca.

James Campbell sent plants, etc. to Petiver who calls him ‘our Curious Friend’ (see *Collectanea*, 8, 9). His specimens are to be found in H.S. 164, ff. 307, 324; 186, ff. 36, 58 (dated by Petiver ‘Augt 1716’); 187, ff. 3, 6.

His short letters to Sloane and Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 94) contain nothing of interest. Sloane sent things through him to Jaime Salvador, with whom he seems to have been on friendly terms.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 85.

CAMPBELL (ROBERT), fl. 1679.

H.S. 208, 97 ff., contains plants from Oxford and London collected 1679 by Robert Campbell. Specimens with his labels occur also in H.S. 206. (See Part 1.)

CAPELL (—).

A specimen ‘ex Horto D. Capell’ is in H.S. 166, f. 369.

CATESBY (MARK), 1682–1749, (b. probably at Castle Hedingham, Essex); F.R.S. 1733.

For an account of his life, which includes a summary of his more important discoveries among plants, see Pulteney, *Sketches*, 2, 219–230.¹ At the time of his residence in Virginia from 1712–1719 (during which time he visited Jamaica) he sent, as he tells us in the Preface to his *Natural History of Carolina*, ‘some dried specimens of plants and some of the most specious of them in tubs of earth, at the request of some curious friends, amongst whom was Mr Dale, of Braintree in Essex, a skilful Apothecary and Botanist: to him, besides specimens of plants, I sent some few observations on the country, which he communicated to the late William Sherard, L.L.D. one of the most celebrated Botanists of this Age, who favoured me with his Friendship on my return to England in the Year 1719’. He also sent seeds and plants to THOMAS FAIRCHILD (*q.v.*) who raised them in his garden at Hoxton (cf. *Phil. Trans.* 29, 357, 358). Richard Bradley in his *General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening*, 3, pt 2, 58, prints a letter from Catesby to Fairchild giving instructions as to the best way to ‘send Plants by Shipping’, and says (p. 59) that Catesby ‘always used to put the Seeds in the Shell of a Gourd, and seal them up, and by that means I have not known them to miscarry, in several Parcels which he has sent from Virginia to England’. In 1720 a second visit to America was planned. Sherard, writing to Richardson on 12th November of that year, says: ‘Mr Catesby, a gentleman of a small fortune, who liv’d some years in Virginia with a relation, pretty well skilled in Natural History, who designs and paints in water-colours to perfection, is going over with General Nicholson, Governor

¹ A more detailed account entitled ‘New Light on Mark Catesby’, by Elsa G. Allen in *The Auk*, 54, 349–363 (1937), includes a photograph of a letter from Catesby to Sloane, and establishes the date of his birth as 24th March 1682.

of Carolina. That gentleman allows him £20 a year; and we are endeavouring to get subscriptions for him, viz. Sir Hans, Mr Dubois, and myself, who are all that have yet subscrib'd' (*Rich. Corr.* 157–158). The plan was temporarily abandoned in favour of an expedition to Africa (see *Rich. Corr.* 165), but was resumed, and Catesby arrived in Carolina in May 1722. 'He first examined the lower parts of the country, making excursions from Charles Town; and afterwards sojourned, for some time, among the Indians in the mountainous regions at and about Fort Moore. He then extended his researches through Georgia and Florida; and having spent nearly three years on the continent, he visited the Bahama Islands, taking his residence in the Isle of Providence' (Pulteney, *Sketches*, 2, 221–222). Sherard, writing to Richardson in August 1723, makes the following reference to Catesby: 'I found at my return two letters from Mr Catesby; but the ship he sent by was plunder'd by the pyrates, and forc'd to return to Carolina; so that I can expect nothing' (*Rich. Corr.* 201).

'Both in Carolina and on these Islands,' says Catesby in the Preface to his book, 'I made successive collections of dried Plants and Seeds . . . These I imparted to my curious Friends, more particularly (as I had the greatest Obligations) to that great Naturalist and Promoter of Science Sir Hans Sloane, Bart to whose goodness I attribute much of the success I had in this undertaking.' He also sent a large collection to Sherard, which, with some of his letters, forms part of the Sherardian Herbarium at Oxford; in 1722 Sherard received from him 'two quires of dry'd plants, forty of which were new', with a promise of a 'much larger collection' (*Rich. Corr.* 188; cf. 206). Catesby also communicated Bahama plants to SAMUEL DALE (*q.v.*), which are now in the General Herbarium (Dale's collections having been presented to the British Museum in 1862), as well as to J. F. Gronovius (1690–1762). Jamaica specimens sent to Dale are in H.S. 162, ff. 65, 74, 75, 241, 265, and Virginia plants in H.S. 159, ff. 113, 121, 125, 142, 156, 203, 218, 242, 284.

On his return to England, Catesby devoted himself to the preparation of his *Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands*, which he was enabled to publish by the loan from Peter Collinson of 'considerable sums of money . . . without interest' (*Rich. Corr.* 401; see also Loudon, *Arboretum*, 1, 69). This was originally issued (1730–1748) in parts each containing twenty plates and costing two guineas (*Mem. Bartram*, 319). In his Preface he says: 'In designing the Plants, I always did them while fresh and just gathered'. Many of those in the Appendix were drawn from plants sent to Catesby after his return by Clayton and John Bartram, or raised by him in his garden at Fulham or by Peter Collinson from seeds sent by them. The plates often leave much to be desired, and were severely criticized by Alexander Garden (1730?–1791) (see Smith, *Corr. Linn.* 1, 300–301), but Linnaeus thought them sufficiently satisfactory to found species and varieties upon some of them and usually cited them in his synonymy. The Latin names in the book were supplied by Sherard.

With the production of the *Hortus Britanno-Americanus*, which has Catesby's name on the title-page and is usually catalogued under it, Catesby himself probably had nothing to do, as it was not issued until 1763. The wretched plates are reproductions of portions of those in the *Natural History*, and the text is adapted from that work. The unsigned Preface seems to have been written by the publisher, John Ryall, who appended his name to the dedication and for whom it was printed.

H.S. 212, 96 ff. 'Volumen Plantarum, quas Carolina misit D. Catesby.'

H.S. 232, 139 ff. 'Plants gathered in Carolina and the Bahama Islands by Mr Mark Catesby.'

These are the plants sent to Sloane to which Catesby refers in the Preface to his book. The numerous specimens (many of which are duplicated) are in very good condition; a large number (especially in H.S. 212) are named by Solander and some are described as new in his MSS. Some have autograph labels by Catesby attached, but only a few are localized. The Carolina and Bahama plants are not differentiated, though in most instances they are readily separable. Prefixed to each volume is a list correlating certain specimens with the plates in the book, for which they may be regarded as typical. Upon some of these plates, as has been already stated, species and varieties have been founded by Linnaeus; of these a list is included here, with reference to the specimens where these

are represented in Catesby's collection. Linnaeus, indeed, cites Catesby's plates throughout; but it has been thought necessary to list only those which are actually types. It may be noted that the twenty plates issued as an Appendix to Vol. 2 of the work are cited by Linnaeus as if belonging to a third volume; and that for a number of the Bahama species (*Ammona glabra*, *Bignonia caerulea*, *Clutia cascarilla*, *Ipomoea carolina*, *Sloanea emarginata*, *Vinca lutea*, *Viscum purpureum* and *V. rubrum*) he erroneously gives the habitat as 'Carolina'. Linnaeus did not receive specimens from Catesby, against whom he seems to have taken a prejudice; Dillenius, writing 18th August 1737, says: 'Catesby is an honest, ingenuous man, who ought not to be suspected of error or fraud, as you seem inclined to do' (Smith, *Corr. Linn.* 2, 102). Gronovius occasionally gave Linnaeus fragments of the specimens communicated to him by Catesby — e.g. of *Croton eluteria* (L.) Sw., of which there is a specimen in Clifford's herbarium named by Gronovius with a diagnosis added by Linnaeus.

- Vol. 1, t. 17 *Quercus phellos* β L. *Sp. Pl.* 994. H.S. 212, f. 81.
 t. 19 *Q. nigra* β L. *Sp. Pl.* 996. H.S. 232, f. 93.
 t. 22 *Q. phellos* γ L. *Sp. Pl.* 994. H.S. 212, f. 78.
 t. 39 *Magnolia glauca* (L.) L. *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, 2, 1082.
 t. 42 *Bignonia caerulea* L. *Sp. Pl.* 625. H.S. 232, f. 12.
 t. 65 *B. radicans* β L. *Sp. Pl.* 625.
- Vol. 2, t. 46 *Clutia cascarilla* L. *Sp. Pl.* 1042.
 t. 53 *Vinca lutea* L. *Cent. II. Pl.* 12.
 t. 64 *Ammona glabra* L. *Sp. Pl.* 537.
 t. 80 *Magnolia tripetala* (L.) L. *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, 2, 1082.
 t. 81 *Viscum rubrum* L. *Sp. Pl.* 1023. H.S. 232, ff. 2, 8.
Cedrela mahag[oni] L. *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, 2, 940.
 t. 84 *Philadelphus inodorus* L. *Sp. Pl.* 470. H.S. 212, f. 16.
 t. 85 *Ammona triloba* L. *Sp. Pl.* 537.
 t. 87 *Sloanea emarginata* L. *Sp. Pl.* 512. H.S. 232, f. 15. (PLATE 1).
 t. 91 *Ipomoea carolina* L. *Sp. Pl.* 160.
 t. 93 *Plumeria obtusa* L. *Sp. Pl.* 210.
 t. 95 *Viscum purpureum* L. *Sp. Pl.* 1023.
 t. 100 *Catesbaea spinosa* L. *Sp. Pl.* 109. H.S. 232, f. 21.
- App. t. 1 *Dodecatheon meadia* L. *Sp. Pl.* 144.
 t. 5 *Pancratium carolinianum* L. *Sp. Pl.* 291.
 t. 15 *Magnolia acuminata* (L.) L. *Syst. Nat.* ed. 10, 2, 1082.

Many of Catesby's specimens have been referred to in botanical memoirs. Among the most interesting are the species of *Croton* which are the subject of a paper by J. J. Bennett in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 4, 26–30: two, *C. eluteria* (L.) Sw. (H.S. 232, f. 24) and *C. linearis* (Jacq.) Benn. (H.S. 232, ff. 17, 45), are of Catesby's collecting. In the same volume are *Quercus marilandica* Muenchh. (f. 93) and *Q. nigra* L. (f. 96), two species formerly confused (see *Journ. Bot.* 47, 349–351; 1909). On f. 88 (and also in H.S. 212, f. 78) are specimens of *Q. laevis* Walt. (*Q. catesbaei* Michx), a plant included under *Q. rubra* L. by Linnaeus in his *Species Plantarum*, 996, where Catesby's t. 23 of Vol. 1 is cited. On ff. 16, 18 are specimens of algae, especially *Caulerpales*; these include *Avrainvillea mazei* Murr. & Boodle, which is referred to by A. and E. S. Gepp in their monograph of *Codiaceae* (*Siboga-Expeditie*, 62, 16) as the first specimen extant; and *Caulerpa plumaris* (Forsk.) Ag. and *C. paspaloides* (Bory) Harv., the latter referred to by Mrs Weber van Bosse in her monograph in *Ann. Jard. Buitenzorg*, 15, 354 (1898). In H.S. 212, f. 59, are two species of *Trillium*, *T. catesbaei* Ell. and *T. maculatum* Raf. (*T. underwoodii* Small), represented on Catesby's tt. 45 and 50 of Vol. 1: these are discussed in *Journ. Bot.* 39, 322–325 (1901).



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Sloanea foliis laevibus L.

Macaranga hirsuta (L.) Merr.

Asplenium *...*

Thunberg
Cate
Walp

TYPE SPECIMEN
of
Sloanea emarginata L.,
Sp.Pl. 512 (1753).

Catesby's six letters to Sloane, 1723–1725 (*Sl. Index*, 101), from Charles Town (now Charleston), South Carolina, relate almost entirely to his collections of birds and snakes; the plants sent he 'collected 300 miles from the mouth of Savanno River a very pleasant Hilly country infinitely excelling the inhabited parts both for goodness of land and air resembling the best parts of Kent but in some places affording much larger Prospects' (Sl. MS. 4047, f. 90).

Gronovius commemorated him in the genus *Catesbaea*.

An example of Catesby's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 38.

CHARAS (MOISE), 1618–1698, apothecary, of Paris.

H.S. 13, ff. 1–95. 'Plants gathered at Paris by Moses Charas, sold to me by his son.' A large named collection of small specimens of wild and cultivated plants, with references throughout to Ray's *Historia* in Sloane's hand.

CHARLETON. See **COURTEN**.

CHASTELEIN (ANTONIO), d. 1715.

A specimen sent by him to J. Breyne is in **H.S. 176**, f. 42. He collected in Guiana for Breyne (*Exot. Pl. Cent.* 194; 1678).

There is a notice of him by Mrs M. J. van Steenis-Kruseman in *Flora Malesiana*, ser. 1, **1**, 105 (1950).

CLARK (CAPT. —).

He is mentioned in the title of **H.S. 231** (see **Part 1**); the marine algae on ff. 1–7 of the volume may be from him.

CLERK (REV. —), fl. 1710–1734.

H.S. 60 and 82, ff. 116–118. 'Musci ex Virginia allati 1729. a Dno Clerck. V.D.M.' These include lichens and specimens of *Tillandsia* and *Taxodium*.

H.S. 240, ff. 63–100. 'Plants from Virginia by Mr Clerk.' Numerous small unnamed specimens arranged by months of the year 1729, from March to September.

H.S. 296, ff. 19–39, 71–82. 'Rare plants gathered in Antigua and Montserrat in the year 1734 and brought from thence by the Revd Mr Clerk.' The specimens are unnamed.

H.S. 297. A continuation of this series combined with plants collected by Robert Millar. Clerk's specimens are presumably the unnamed ones on ff. 1–55.

H.S. 318, ff. 1–56. 'Plants and Submarines gathered at Carolina Bermudas, and the Caribbees by the Revd Mr Clerk.' The localities are not distinguished in any way. Some of the specimens on ff. 40–56 are named. Among the specimens is the Bermudan *Erigeron darrellianus* Hemsl. (f. 34) (see **DICKINSON**).

There is a reference in a letter (?1775) from Dr John Fothergill to John Ellis to a collection of corals made by 'Clark, a clergyman who had contributed largely to Sr Hans Sloanes museum. I purchased these a great many years ago' (*Cat. Manuscr. Linn. Soc.* **4**, 47; 1948).

CLERK (WILLIAM), fl. 1699–1710, surgeon.

'Mr William Clerk, Surgeon, brought me lately some Plants and Seeds from Turkey' (*Mus. Pet.* **44**; 1699). An undated note (in Sl. MS. 4066, f. 298) from Clerk to Petiver probably refers to these and indicates the loss of others: 'This is all the Levant collection for y[ou] . . . mushron and the

herbs was Cast over b[oard]. A sponge brought by Clerk from Smyrna and referred to in *Mus. Pet.* n. 479 is in **H.S. 147**, f. 5.

Further specimens from Smyrna are in **H.S. 80**, f. 135; **274**, f. 30; **276**, f. 34.

Eggs of a Dog Whelk from Newfoundland are in **H.S. 159**, f. 351.

'A Booke Made in New found Land of the Barke of [Birch] Trees by Mr William Clerk Surgeon A.D. 1710' forms Sl. MS. 2373.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 74.

CLEYER (ANDRÉ), d. 1697 or 1698; M.D., Physician to the Dutch Settlement at Batavia.

Sent plants to JAKOB BREYNE (*q.v.*), who sent examples of cloves and *Cinnamomum* (**H.S. 176**, ff. 41, 47) to Petiver. Another specimen from Cleyer is in **H.S. 231**, f. 109.

The genus *Cleyera* was founded by Thunberg to commemorate him.

For short biographies, see C. A. Backer, *Verklarend Woordenb.* 128 (1936), and Mrs M. J. van Steenis-Kruseman in *Flora Malesiana*, ser. 1, **1**, 110 (1950).

CLIVE (—).

A specimen of *Coffea arabica* L. intercalated among Handisyd's plants in **H.S. 8**, f. 93, is labelled by Sloane 'from Moca in Arabia felix by Mr Clive'.

COLLINSON (PETER), 1694–1768, (b. in London); F.R.S. 1728.

Although a correspondent and a personal acquaintance of Sloane (see Smith, *Corr. Linn.* **1**, 13–25), this well-known horticulturist and botanist does not seem to have contributed directly to his herbarium. In Uvedale's herbarium (**H.S. 302**, f. 77) are cryptogams 'sent me by my Worthy Freind Mr Collinson. June. 22. 1721', which are presumably from him; but his interest was in growing rather than in dried plants. There is in the Department of Botany the MS. 'Account of the first Introduction of American Seeds into Great Britain', from 1736 to 1767, to which reference is made under JOHN BARTRAM (*q.v.*).

His letters to Sloane, which are of no especial interest, are catalogued in *Sl. Index*, 117.

Linnaeus commemorated him in the genus *Collinsonia*.

COMMELIN (JAN), 1629–1692, of Amsterdam.

Specimens received from Jan Commelin by BOERHAAVE (*q.v.*) are in the latter's collection, **H.S. 319–322**. (See Part 1.)

Commelin also gave specimens to NEWTON (*q.v.*).

Plumier commemorated Jan Commelin and Caspar Commelin (1667–1731) in the genus *Commelina*.

COMPTON (HON. and REV. HENRY), 1632–1713, (b. Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire), Bishop of London 1675–1713.

Bishop Compton's garden at Fulham Palace was one of the most celebrated of his period, and was accessible to all interested in the study of plants: 'as himself takes great delight in observing the same, so doth he freely admit others, curious in Botanism, to do the like, to illustrate and augment the History of Plants' (Newton, *Compleat Herbal*, Table of authors). Compton was Bishop of London from 1675 until his death; an account of trees and shrubs in his 'horto cultissimo' will be found in Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, **2**, 1798–1799 (1688), and an enumeration by William Watson of what remained in it in 1751 in *Phil. Trans.* **47**, 241–247. By this time the garden had fallen into neglect: 'the green-house plants and more tender exotic trees were, as I am informed by Sir Hans Sloane, given to the ancestor of the present Earl Tylney at Wanstead'; the remaining curiosities 'were

not attended to, but left to the management of ignorant persons; so that many of the hardy exotic trees, however valuable, were removed, to make way for the more ordinary productions of the kitchen-garden' (*Phil. Trans.* l.c. 243). A good summary of the later history of the Fulham Garden is given by Loudon (*Arboretum*, 1, 42–44). 'By means of a large correspondence with the principal botanists of Europe and America, he introduced into England a great number of plants, but more especially trees, which had never been seen here before, and described by no author' (*Phil. Trans.* l.c. 242). Plukenet and Petiver frequently visited the garden, often in company with Compton, and scattered through Petiver's herbarium are many specimens collected therein — e.g. **H.S. 32**, f. 73: in a note prefixed to **H.S. 159** Petiver mentions having seen *Liquidambar* there 'for neere 20 years past'.

Compton's gardener for many years was GEORGE LONDON (*q.v.*). He was succeeded by William Milward, who is more than once referred to by Petiver in complimentary terms (*Phil. Trans.* 28, 214, 218; 1714).

For an account of Compton's relations with BANISTER, see under that name. Morison (*Pl. Hist. Univ. Oxon.* 3, 344) evidently saw Compton's drawings, which cannot now be traced: he refers to a remarkable *Tithymalus* [*Euphorbia*] 'In Codice . . . D. H. Compton . . . in rarissimarum Plantarum collectione, optime delineatarum et vivis coloribus ornatarum . . .' Besides the drawings sent by Banister, Compton had a collection of figures of Cape plants, copies of which he sent to PETIVER, under whom some account of them will be found. It does not appear that these were by Father Tachard, as stated by Haworth in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 7, 27: see Petiver's note in his *Gazophylacium*, 2, t. 84, fig. 3.

The genus *Comptonia* was named in his honour by L'Héritier, whose description however was not published: it first appears in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, 3, 334 (1789) with the citation of a specimen cultivated at Badminton in 1714 by the Duchess of Beaufort, which is in **H.S. 141**, f. 37. The description of the plant in Solander's MSS. is based on specimens collected in Maryland by Hugh Jones and preserved in **H.S. 74**, f. 8; **159**, f. 111. See *Journ. Bot.* 47, 45 (1909).

Additional specimens from the Fulham Palace Garden are in **H.S. 80, 88, 156, 170, 171, 175, 178, 180, 206, 207, 241, 242, 248, 267, 274, 281, 325–328**. (See **Part 1**.)

CONWAY (CAPT. JOHN), *fl.* 1698–1699.

'Capt. John Conway, my hearty and kind Friend; who, besides the care he took of several Collections, sent me from Fort St George, the Cape of Good Hope, etc. procured me himself some Quires of Plants from the New Fort called Fort St David, which is about 50 Leagues S.W. from Madrass' (*Mus. Pet.* 44; 1699).

Only two specimens have been found with this collector's name: in **H.S. 256**, f. 57 (Persia); **328**, f. 123 (India; *Mus. Pet.* n. 250).

COOMBS (CHARLES), *fl.* 1699, surgeon.

'Mr Charles Coombs, Surgeon, was so kind to collect me some Plants at Calabar, on the Coast of Africa; as also some others . . . from Maryland' (*Mus. Pet.* 44; 1699).

Maryland plants from him are in **H.S. 40, 158, 159, 248, 260, 264, 329** (see **Part 1**). One from Calabar is in **H.S. 154**, f. 99; and an unlocalized specimen is in **H.S. 332**, f. 34.

COURTEN alias **CHARLETON (WILLIAM)**, 1642–1702, (b. in London).

A full account of Courten and his collections (which he bequeathed to Sloane who incorporated them with his own in 1702) will be found in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, 4, 334–353; see also Edwards, *Lives of the Founders*, 259–273. Sloane (*Nat. Hist. Jann.* 1, praef.) refers to him as 'my very particular and intimate Friend', and says he gave Courten 'whatever I brought with me, that he wanted in his extraordinary Museum'. A paper translated by Sloane from the Latin MS. of

Courten, detailing experiments on animals performed by the latter at Montpellier in 1678–1679, is in *Phil. Trans.* 27, 485–500 (1712).

H.S. 56–58 are lettered on the back: ‘Courten. Plants found at and near Montpellier.’ Part of Courten’s youth was spent at Montpellier and it would appear that the plants in these volumes were collected then; the names are for the most part written on the sheets in what seems to be his youthful hand; additions made later have labels in his more characteristic hand, but these are mostly pasted on the sheets. Courten was in Montpellier for some years at a later period, at which time he contracted his friendship with Sloane, who was studying medicine there in 1683–1684. The pagination throughout the volumes is in Sloane’s hand and he has added references to Ray; but the contents are so mixed that it would seem that they must have been bound together for Sloane without collation or arrangement. Since binding they have been badly treated, some of the specimens having been removed, and parts of some of the folios cut out. The specimens are for the most part good.

As originally placed, Courten’s specimens were mostly in numbered series, but as now arranged the numbers are not continuous, and part of the collection appears to be missing. One such series is of ‘Plants out of the King’s Garden at Montpellier’: of this nos 1–72 are wanting; nos 73–147 are in **H.S. 58**, ff. 188–206; nos 148–217 in **H.S. 57**, ff. 1–22; nos 218–436 in **H.S. 56**, ff. 168–247. Another series (nos 1–87) of ‘Spriggs of trees out of the Kings garden’ occupies ff. 138–167 of **H.S. 56**. In this volume ff. 69–102 are headed in Sloane’s hand ‘Plants given me by Dr PAUL and out of Dr MAGNOLS garden’: this may be a transcription from Courten, as seems certainly the case with the heading in **H.S. 57**, f. 25, ‘Plants given me by Dr Magnol’, as the specimens on ff. 25–40 are all named and numbered (though not consecutively) by Courten. Folios 103–137 of **H.S. 56** are headed by Sloane ‘Dr Pauls plants’; these are mostly named on the sheets in another hand, probably Paul’s, but some by Courten. More plants from the King’s Garden, of which Magnol was at the time Director, are in **H.S. 57**, ff. 23, 24, 55, 57–60, and among the grasses and other plants with Courten’s tickets in **H.S. 54**. It was during his second visit to Montpellier that Courten formed the acquaintance of TOURNEFORT (*q.v.*), who gave him a number of plants with autograph tickets which are in **H.S. 13**, ff. 111–134.

The wild plants collected by Courten at Montpellier are in **H.S. 58**: ‘Plants found at Lattes, Perault, (most Sea plants), Bois de Gramont, la Colombiere, Castelneuf, Boutoniere, Capouladou, etc. near Montpellier, and from the King’s Garden there. These Specimens were gathered by Mr Courten upon the places’. Other specimens, from Esperau, are in **H.S. 56**, ff. 1–52; ff. 53–68 contain ‘Plantae ex Montibus Provinciae’. Plants, mostly grasses, from Bois de Gramont and other places are in **H.S. 54**, ff. 67–93, with Courten’s tickets and occasional notes in cipher, a key to which will be found in Sl. MS. 4019, f. 79; one labelled ‘Dr Paul’ is on f. 77. Some specimens labelled by Courten are among the Montpellier duplicates in **H.S. 17**, ff. 46–51.

In **H.S. 16**, ff. 1–16, are French plants given to Courten by PRESTON (*q.v.*), and from f. 72 onwards are ‘West India plants from Carolina found in Mr Courten’s collections’. They are excellent specimens; on f. 75 is a plant figured by Plukenet (*Phytogr.* t. 32, fig. 6); a few are named, e.g. on f. 82 by Tournefort and f. 87 by Courten, and some referred to Ray by an unknown writer. Folios 99–115 contain numerous poor specimens of ‘Plants found near C’sauton [Carshalton] in Surrey’ (so described in Courten’s hand, f. 99), without names, including some cultivated. In **H.S. 61**, ff. 1–95, are ‘Plants from Mr Courten’s collections by Dr Plukenet and others’: these include plants from Doody (ff. 26, 29, 30), ‘Plants gathered by Dr Plukenet and bought of Mr Brown’ (ff. 1–28) and specimens labelled by Plukenet (ff. 56–58, 73–76); most are unnamed and the collection is of no interest. Courten was intimate with Plukenet, who frequently acknowledges specimens from him — e.g. when figuring *Uniola paniculata* L. (*Phytogr.* l.c.) he says ‘Hujus ad exsculpendum nobile specimen nobis dedit Insignis, et in omni naturali Scientiâ Vir magnâ judicij soliditate, siquis alius, praecele[n]s, D. Gulielmus Cortene, olim Condiscipulus, et semper mei amicissimus’ (*Alm.* 173–174). Some sheets from Courten’s herbarium are in **H.S. 15** (see MERRETT).

Specimens from various collectors given by Courten to Sloane (with some labels in Courten's hand) occur in **H.S. 60 and 82** (one volume); and specimens given him by Sloane are in **H.S. 9**, ff. 122, etc. The plants from Barbados collected by REED (*q.v.*) and HANDISYD (*q.v.*) which form **H.S. 55** were bought by Courten; many are labelled by him and the volume doubtless formed part of his collection.

H.S. 59 contains (ff. 1–13, 37–58: see MAIDSTONE) plants from Courten, with some zoological specimens, some labelled in his hand: on f. 53 is a leaf of *Laurus nobilis* L. labelled 'Bays that grew on Virgil's Tomb'. On f. 54 is 'a Kind of fucus found on Leith Sands' (the label is in Preston's hand), and a list of various specimens dated 'February 1696'. Specimens with his labels are in **H.S. 91** (ff. 49, 100, 147). Other specimens will be found in **H.S. 54, 72, 81, 150, 206, 325, 329** (*Mus. Pet.* n. 51) (see **Part 1**).

Numerous letters addressed to Courten, including some from Lhwyd and one from Krieg, are catalogued in *Sl. Index*, 126. The papers relating to his collections (*Sl. MS.* 3988) contain no reference to his plants.

There is a portrait of Courten (*Sloane Coll.* No 151), by an unknown artist, at the British Museum at Bloomsbury.

Robert Brown named a genus *Courtenia* in his honour, but this is now placed under *Cola*.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 11.

COVEL (REV. JOHN), 1638–1722, (b. Horningsheath, Suffolk); see *D.N.B.* **12**, 355–356.

He accompanied the Rev. G. Wheler in the Levant. In *Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant*, edited by J. T. Bent (Hakluyt Society, 1893), are 'Extracts from the Diaries of Dr John Covell, 1670–1679' (with portrait).

Petiver (*Gaz.* **1**, 80) calls him 'the Reverend Dr John Covell, Master of Christs College in Cambridge'.

There is a reference to him in *Ray Corr.* **2**, 145 (Ray to T. Robinson, 29th April 1685): 'I understand by Mr Faithorne, who was here yesterday, that you have some acquaintance with Dr Covell; now he might contribute somewhat to our History, he having described and drawn himself many plants observed by him in Thrace, Greece and Asia the less.'

CRAYCROFT or **CREACROFT** (CAPT. —), *fl.* 1734–1739.

H.S. 317, ff. 1–3. 'Plants gather'd in Groenland by Captn Craycoot and others Ao 1739': named by Blackstone; some destroyed by insects or damp. On f. 64 of **H.S. 318** were further specimens from the same locality, but they are almost entirely destroyed.

A small but better-preserved collection of plants brought by him from Greenland and Davis Straits in 1734–1739 was in Rand's herbarium and is now incorporated with the General Herbarium in the Department of Botany: on these his name is indifferently spelt by Rand as above.

CREAGH (—).

Specimens with this name are in Petiver's collections: **H.S. 159**, ff. 253, 278; **264**, f. 83.

CUNINGHAME (JAMES), d. 1709?, (b. in Scotland); F.R.S. 1699, 'Physician to the E.I. Factory at Chusan' (*Sl. Index*, 132).

'Mr James Cuninghame, Surgeon. A Learned and most industrious Promoter of Natural Philosophy, and extremely well qualified for such a Design; as I am very sensible, by the curious Remarks he hath made on most of the Plants, etc. he hath observed: having in a late Voyage to China made Collections wherever he touched, viz. 1. At Palma, one of the Canary Islands. 2. About Batavia in the Island of Java. 3. and 4. At Emuy and Colonsu, two Chinese Islands; from whence he

also procured me the Paintings of near eight hundred several Plants in their Natural Colours, with their Names to all, and Vertues to many of them. In his return he visited the Streights of Malacca, the Cape of Good Hope, Island of Ascension, etc. at all these Places he not only collected Plants, with the Seeds of most of them, but also Insects, Shells, etc. and indeed whatever came in his way' (*Mus. Pet.* 44; 1699).

'To this Curious Person I am beyond expression obliged, not only for what he has formerly done, but also lately performed, viz. in his last Voyage to China he sent me Collections from the Cape of Good Hope, as also from Combuys near Java, and the Crocodile Isles, and twice from the Islands of Chusan, from whence I have received near two hundred several Plants, most of them altogether New' (op. cit. 94; 1703).

'Since my Account of the Chusan Plants Printed in the Phil. Transact. No 286 [23, 1421–1429 (paging irregular); 1703]. sent from Mr James Cuninghame; this curious Person hath again been pleased to favour Dr Sloan and me, with above 100 others from thence . . . and very lately with about as many from the Kingdom of Cochinchina, as also several from Pulo Condore' (Petiver, *Gaz.* 1, 63; 1704).

Cuninghame, as Bretschneider remarks, 'has the merit of having been the first European, who made botanical collections in China and whose rich herbarium safely arrived home' (*Early European Researches Fl. China*, 37; 1881). This might be taken to imply that he had a herbarium of his own, which does not seem to have been the case; his collections, as the quotations already given show, were sent to PETIVER, and also to Plukenet, who styles him 'Incomparabilis Botanicus et Amicus noster' (*Amalth.* 75) and from whom we learn that he was of Scottish origin (*Mant.* 59). Plukenet figures many of Cuninghame's plants in *Phytographia*, and prints his descriptions in *Amaltheum* with repeated testimonies of his capabilities — e.g. 'Vir eruditione in re Medicâ, Chirurgorum nulli secundus, et in hujusmodi raris, viz. Plantis exoticis Indagandis, sagacissimus' (p. 33); 'Qui apud Insulanos cum laude, et successu faelici, Medicinam exercet, cujusq; studio indefesso, in re Botanicâ, multum debetur' (p. 100).

These commendations are in no way exaggerated. Cuninghame, as his descriptions show, was thoroughly abreast of the botany of his time; his labels, especially those sent to Plukenet, often give full descriptions of the plants, with information as to their localities, uses and local names. The number of places whence he sent specimens shows him to have been an indefatigable collector 'wherever he touched'.

In his *Early European Researches*, already referred to, Bretschneider extracts from the works of Petiver and Plukenet (pp. 46–88) the descriptions of and references to Cuninghame's plants to be found therein, with a few determinations; these, so far as identified species are concerned, are also given in his *History of European Botanical Discoveries in China*, 34–44. The number of species collected by Cuninghame is estimated at nearly 600. His specimens were occasionally consulted by Forbes and Hemsley in preparing their enumeration of the Chinese flora (cf. *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 23, 106–108), but it is to be regretted that no complete determination of them has ever been undertaken.

Of the collection of drawings of Chinese plants referred to above, to which Petiver makes frequent reference as 'Herbarium nostrum sinense pictum', a catalogue is given in Sl. MS. 2376, ff. 82–110; the drawings themselves, to the number of 789, are in Addit. MS. 5292. These are for the most part roughly executed, though a few are of some artistic value. Petiver has added throughout the references to the places where he reproduced them. Two other volumes containing 400 and 249 drawings made at Amoy form Addit. MSS. 5293, 5294; in the latter volume Cuninghame has written at the foot of many that they were 'Done at Emuy in China by Dr Bunko [or Bun-ko]' and brought thence by Mr Christopher Brewster, 1701 or 1702. Sloane (*Nat. Hist. Jam.* 1, 102) says of a West Indian fern (*Gleichenia furcata* (L.) Spreng.) 'I find that it grows likewise in China by a Draught of it taken from the Life in that Country, and given me by Mr James Cuningham'; this is incorrect as the Old World plant is *G. linearis* (Burm. f.) C. B. Clarke while the American species is *G. furcata*.

Nothing is known of Cuninghame's early life; it is evident, however, from his letters to Petiver, that he must have been in London for some time previous to his going to China, as they contain frequent and cordial remembrances to the botanists of the period — e.g. Ayrey, Courten, Doody, C. du Bois, Uvedale (to whom he sent seeds) — as well as to his Scottish friends Sutherland and 'Hamiltoun' (probably Claudius Hamilton, *fl.* 1699–1703, who collected for Petiver). For a summary of his official life reference may be made to *D.N.B.* **13**, 312–313, where, by a curious slip, it is stated that Robert Brown called 'after his name a species of the madder tribe'. The genus *Cunninghamia* which Brown named in commemoration of him and of Allan Cunningham belongs to the *Taxodiaceae*: an earlier *Cunninghamia* proposed by Schreber is a synonym of *Malanea* in the *Rubiaceae*.

Although Cuninghame's labels are so full of information, he published very little: two letters (1701) describing his voyage to Chusan and the folk and products of the island are in *Phil. Trans.* **23**, 1201–1209, and a catalogue of the shells and plants observed by him in 1698 on Ascension — the earliest records for the island — is in *Phil. Trans.* **21**, 295–300. The plants were only six in number: two are doubtless forms of *Euphorbia origanoides* L.; of the remainder, one, *Iponoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br., has not since been found on the island (there is no mistake about this as Hemsley suggests may have been the case (*Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Bot. **1**, pt 2, 31), as specimens with Cuninghame's label are in **H.S. 330**, f. 106); another, a *Hibiscus*, probably not *H. trioumii* L. as suggested by Hemsley (l.c.), is not elsewhere recorded for the island (no specimen has been found); a third, *Aristida adscensionis* L., described by Linnaeus (*Sp. Pl.* 82) as one of the four plants of the meagre flora of the island but now known to be a species of wide distribution, is in **H.S. 256**, f. 61, with a label in Cuninghame's hand; the fourth is *Portulaca oleracea* L. ('Purslain').

H.S. 20, ff. 1–107. 'Plants gathered in the Crocodile Islands [Dog islands, off the coast of Fukien, east of Foochow¹], Chusan, and China by Mr Cuningham.' They are not named; some have labels in Cuninghame's hand. One on f. 25 is from Kombuis I., Java. He sent some of these specimens to Sloane in November 1701 (see Cuninghame's letter in Sl. MS. 4025, f. 92); two (ff. 75, 85) are dated 1702. See further, under **H.S. 93** and **94**, below.

H.S. 32, ff. 155–192. 'Many plants from the East Indies, from Mr James Cunningham, with his notes upon them.' Folios 155–171 contain ferns from Cochin China; the labels are in Petiver's hand: ff. 172–179 have common *Cyperaceae* and grasses, perhaps also from Cuninghame: from f. 179 onwards the specimens have Cuninghame's descriptive labels, some with Chinese and Cochinchinese localities; three (ff. 181, 184, 192) are dated 1703. Odd specimens from him are on ff. 75, 86, 94, 125.

H.S. 59, ff. 1–13. 'Plants gathered in China by Mr Cunningham May 1698 and some by Mr Maidstone and given me by Mr Charleton'; a few have labels in Cuninghame's hand. Also, on ff. 14–19, are 'Plants gathered at the Cape of good hope May 1699 by Mr Cunningham'; these are unnamed scraps. Specimens from Chusan and Pulo Condore are on ff. 29–33, 35.

H.S. 81, ff. 45–48, 56, 60, 62–66. Chinese plants with Cuninghame's labels.

H.S. 92, f. 89 has a Chinese specimen from Cuninghame.

H.S. 93 and **94**. These volumes, part of Plukenet's herbarium, contain the large collection sent him by Cuninghame with numerous autograph labels. Many of those in **H.S. 94** bear the full descriptions printed by Plukenet in his *Amaltheum*, in which the majority are taken up; many of the specimens are the originals of the figures in *Phytographia*. Many of the plants are duplicates of those sent to Sloane (see above, **H.S. 20**), the latter being in many cases better specimens. References to many will be found in the Departmental copies of the works mentioned and are indicated in the herbarium volumes; but these indications must not be taken as complete, as many of the specimens in the volumes bear no indication of their origin, of which an indication will sometimes be found in 1 Petiver describes the 'Crocodile Isles' as 'three in number, lying in 26 d. Lat. and about six leagues from the River Hock-sieu in China' (*Mus. Pet.* 89; 1703).

the names entered in the Departmental copy of Ray's *Historia*. Thus two specimens in **H.S. 94**, f. 27, bear no indication on Plukenet's labels attached to them that they are from China or from Cuninghame, but on referring to the annotated Departmental copy of Ray's *Historia*, **3**, Dendr. 47, as directed, we find that each is mentioned as from Chusan, where at that time Cuninghame had been the only collector. It seems desirable to give these details on account of the great importance attaching to these volumes. It would occupy too much space to print the references of the specimens to Plukenet's text and figures, which would fitly appear in a catalogue of Cuninghame's plants.

H.S. 156, Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Cappensis', contains many of Cuninghame's plants (e.g. on ff. 12, 25, 27, 28), some with his labels.

H.S. 163 contains a large number of Cuninghame's plants to which his name is not attached: they may however be identified by the localities indicated — Chusan, Amoy, etc.; a label in his hand is on f. 69 *verso*. On f. 43 are the specimens of *Schizaea dichotoma* (L.) Sm. from which Petiver's figure (*Gaz.* **2**, t. 70, fig. 12), on which Linnaeus (*Sp. Pl.* 1068; 1753) established the species, was taken; for this, Petiver says 'We are obliged to the Inquisitive Mr James Cuninghame who first discovered this and sent it to me from Cochinchina'. Linnaeus gives 'China' as the locality. On f. 12 are the ferns (*Polypodium fortunei* Lowe and *P. thunbergianum* (Kaulf.) C. Chr.) which represent Nos 21 and 22 of the plants from Chusan described by Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* **23**, 1422.

H.S. 189, 38 ff. 'Plantae Canarienses et Palmae D. Cuningham.' A miscellaneous collection including many ferns (ff. 2–8); a few specimens (ff. 9, 10, etc.) have Cuninghame's labels. Lists by Petiver distinguishing the Palma from the Canarian plants are on the title-page. A list of Palma plants gathered by Cuninghame in Petiver's hand in **H.S. 241** (f. 13) seems to bear no relation to the specimens with which it is associated; there is a Palma specimen from Cuninghame on f. 10. Other plants from Palma are in **H.S. 267**, ff. 38–48. In the title of **H.S. 242** is a reference to 'Garden at the Cape and other plants by Mr Cuningham'; this apparently includes small unnamed specimens on ff. 213 *et seq.* as well as specimens from Cuninghame on ff. 5, 61, 62, 64, 66–68, 73, 76, 77, 80, 92, 93, 179.

H.S. 243 includes 'Plants gathered in E. India by Mr Cuningham': this probably refers to an unnamed collection of apparently Chinese plants on ff. 103–115.

H.S. 247, f. 124. A note of four 'Plants gathered by Mr Cuningham at St Hellena', one of which, 'Wild Rosemarie-tree', is on the same folio. Other specimens from him are on ff. 23–29, 32, 124, 126.

H.S. 252, ff. 1, 3, 7–14, 16–24, 45–52, 55–65, 71–83, 85–90. 'Plants from Chusan near the coast of China gathered by Mr James Cuningham'; many with descriptive labels in Cuninghame's hand.

H.S. 253, 40 ff. 'Plants from Batavia, Pulo condore etc. from Mr James Cuningham sent to Mr Petiver.' Localized, with many labels in Cuninghame's hand.

H.S. 255. 'Plants from Pulo Condore, Guinea, etc. sent to Mr Petiver.' Specimens from Cuninghame are on ff. 54 (Cochin China); 79, 87, 89, 93, 103, 116 (China); 114, 117 (Cape).

H.S. 256. 'Plants chiefly from East Indies sent to Mr Petiver'. Specimens from Cuninghame are on ff. 57, 89, 91, 95, 100 (Cape); 59; 61 (Ascension).

H.S. 257. 'Plants chiefly from the East Indies gathered by . . . Mr Cuningham'. Cuninghame's specimens are scattered through the collection; some are from the Cape of Good Hope.

H.S. 258. 'Plants from China and the East Indies etc. from Mr Cuningham, Breynius etc.' This very miscellaneous collection contains specimens from Cuninghame on ff. 6–10.

H.S. 263, ff. 23–90. 'Emuy Plants collected by Mr James Cuninghame'. A large number of specimens, some with labels in Cuninghame's hand. Similar specimens from Amoy, collected in the same year (1698), are in **H.S. 267**, ff. 1–36, 53, 124, 126.

H.S. 278, ff. 2–20. ‘Plants sent from Pulo condore to Mr Petiver by Mr Cunningham’, one (f. 6) dated 6th January 1704, some with descriptions by Cuninghame. These are continued in **H.S. 279** and **280**; a few of them are named by Petiver.

H.S. 283, ‘Plants from Cochinchina Carolina etc.’, includes specimens from Cuninghame on ff. 43–47, 53, 57–71, 75–79, 85–91, 95.

H.S. 287, ff. 1–11, 15–21, 27–41, 80. ‘Plants chiefly from the East Indies by Mr Cunningham’. Specimens from Cochin China and China, some with descriptive labels.

H.S. 289, ff. 1–39 *passim* contain numerous specimens from Cuninghame.

H.S. 327, 329–332. A number of Cuninghame’s plants, mostly from China, are scattered through these volumes, which form part of Hawkins’s collection (see **Part 1**): **H.S. 330** and **331** contain a large number, many of them excellent specimens, with detailed descriptions in Cuninghame’s hand. **H.S. 330**, f. 106 contains *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br. from Ascension, already mentioned; and on f. 30 is the specimen from St Helena of the endemic *Microstaphyla furcata* (L.f.) Fée referred to in *Mus. Pet.* n. 135.

Many specimens from Cuninghame occur in other volumes: **H.S. 11**, f. 10 *bis*; **17**, ff. 1 and 2 (Chusan); **102**, f. 216; **104**, ff. 52, 63, 71; **233**, ff. 9, 14, 20; **259**, ff. 27, 39–45, 67, 85, 89; **260**, ff. 8 (Amoy), 14 and 23 (Cape); **264**, f. 5; **266**, f. 18; **269**, ff. 13, 16, 18 and 26 (Chusan); **273**, f. 10 (Ascension); **276**, f. 26 (Cape); **277**, f. 1 (China); **281**, ff. 42 and 43 (Pulo Condore); **288**, f. 72; **290**, ff. 21, 26, 29, 33 and 34 (China), 33 (Palma), 36 (Java); **318**, f. 77.

The numerous letters from Cuninghame to Sloane and Petiver, ranging in date from 1700 — the date of his second visit to China — to 1709 (not 1719, as stated in *Sl. Index*, 132, where a list of them will be found) contain much matter of general interest, especially as to the relations of England with China, but so far as plants are concerned merely state that he is sending collections. Occasionally he complains of hindrances placed in his way by ‘the Chineses’: ‘Had I the Libertie I could wish for, I might have made greater Collections; but the Jealousie of these People among whom we live restrains so much that we have no freedome of rambling’ (letter to Petiver from Chusan, 22nd November 1701; *Sl. MS.* 3321, f. 89). The letters date from Chusan (1700–1703), Borneo (on ship board, 1700), Pulo Condore (1704), Batavia (1707–1708) and Calcutta (1709). The last letter from him was a joint communication to Sloane and Petiver, noted by the latter as received in August 1709; it is generally supposed that Cuninghame died on his voyage to England. *Sl. MS.* 3321, f. 117, entered in *Sl. Index* among the letters to Petiver, is the transcript of a memorandum addressed by Cuninghame to the East India Company, containing an account of ‘the Overthrow of the Settlement att Condore’, and asking for instructions as to future action; he was then detained at Barrea in Cochin China, where he was subsequently imprisoned for two years: another copy of this document, made by Petiver and his clerk, is in *Sl. MS.* 3336, f. 13.

Sl. MS. 2376 contains, besides the catalogue of drawings already referred to and some notes on fishes, etc., lists of the plants collected by Cuninghame at Palma in January 1698, about Batavia in June of the same year, ‘In Insulis Emüy et Colonsu’, July 1698 to January 1699, ‘In Chersoneso Aureâ circa Malaccam’, February 1699; also a list of Ascension plants collected on 4th May 1699 (f. 118), and one of ‘Plantae Europaeae Ad Bonae Spci Promontorium spontaneè provenientes’ (f. 117). Most of the lists contain descriptive notes; there are also notes on economic products; all being in Latin. Notes by Petiver occur throughout.

In *Sl. MS.* 2376, ff. 10–30, is a transcript by Cuninghame of a correspondence in Latin between himself and two Spanish priests — Juan Baptista Poggio and Isidorus Arteaga de la Guerra. From this it appears that about the beginning of 1698 Cuninghame and other Britons were detained in custody by the Spaniards at Palma: some men had deserted from the ship on which he was and the British captain in trying to recapture them had come into collision with the Spanish authorities. The ship was seized and the crew imprisoned. The two Spanish ecclesiastics named showed Cuninghame

kindness and evidently took much trouble to induce the Spanish government to set the Britons at liberty, and to allow the ship to proceed on its voyage. Probably their efforts were ultimately successful, but the correspondence was not continued after the release of the prisoners. The list of Palma plants already mentioned, which precedes the letters in the volume, is of collections made during January 1698, probably before the arrest, as the seventh letter is dated 30th January (most are not dated); the Java plants, a list of which follows the letters, were collected in June. The letters begin with one headed 'Primae Epistolae quam scripsit D. Juan Baptista Poggio (postquam ad carcerem Nos videndi et colloquendi gratiâ advenerat) summa erat haec'. The style of all is friendly, almost affectionate, although it became theological: in two long letters (ff. 22–29) de la Guerra regrets that Cuninghame did not believe in the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist, to which Cuninghame later replies that he does believe in a presence 'spiritualiter'. The whole correspondence would probably repay more careful examination than is necessary for the present purpose.

An example of Cuninghame's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 5, which is a reproduction of a letter to Sloane.

DALE (SAMUEL), 1659–1739, (?b. Whitechapel), apothecary and physician.

A very full account by G. S. Boulger of Dale's botanical work will be found in *Journ. Bot.* **21**, 193–197, 225–231 (1883). His herbarium, which included one collected by RAY (*q.v.*) with a MS. catalogue by Dale, was bequeathed to the Apothecaries' Company, and was in 1862, with other collections of the period, presented to the Trustees of the British Museum; the numerous and interesting British plants which it contained are placed in the British Herbarium. It included some foreign plants of interest — e.g. the oldest known specimen of *Rhypocephalus phoenix* (Ellis & Soland.) Kütz., a few specimens collected by Francis Dale (?a nephew of Samuel Dale) in the Bahama Islands in 1730–1732, and others from Dr Thomas Dale (probably also a nephew) collected in South Carolina, where he settled in 1730 (Thomas Dale was secretary of a Botanical Society which met in London in 1721–1726, the proceedings of which, in manuscript, from 1724 to 1726 are in the Department of Botany). With the herbarium came a copy of the first edition of Ray's *Synopsis* containing a MS. list of additions in Samuel Dale's hand. There is also in the Department of Botany a beautiful transcription by Dale of Thomas Johnson's earlier works (1629, 1632). Ray describes him as 'scientiâ penitus imbutus, saepius à me nec immeritò laudatus' (*Ray Syn.* ed. 2, Praef.).

H.S. 54, ff. 94–98. 'Plants gathered and given to me [in 1708] by Mr Dale' (m. Sloane). Good specimens of British plants with labels in Dale's hand, of which four (ff. 97, 98) bear localities in Essex. A similar series collected later (after 1716) is in **H.S. 145**, ff. 13–16. Specimens from Dale are incidentally met with in other volumes — e.g. **H.S. 178**, f. 41; he also contributed to BUDDLE'S (*q.v.*) herbarium (**H.S. 114–126**: see **Part 1**). He was a friend and correspondent of JOSEPH ANDREWS (*q.v.*).

Dale's numerous letters to Sloane, 1692–1736 (see *Sl. Index*, 134), contain nothing of especial interest; many deal with the settlement of Ray's affairs, the completion of Ray's *Historia Insectorum* and the erection of a monument to him; others are medical; some are quoted by Boulger in the memoir already referred to. On 4th December 1708 he writes that he is sending to Sloane 'such of the English plants of my Invention as I have duplicates by'; he also asks Sloane's help in revising his *Pharmacologia*. His letters to Petiver, 1700–1716, are of similar character; he writes that Mrs Ray informed him that her husband had bequeathed to him 'what of his curiosities I would please to except off'. In Sl. MS. 4020, ff. 34–41, is a transcription by him of an epitome of Ray's *Synopsis* prepared for SAMUEL DANIEL (*q.v.*).

Further specimens from Dale will be found in **H.S. 80, 150–152, 302**. (See **Part 1**; also CATESBY.)

He is commemorated by A. L. de Jussieu in the genus *Dalea*.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 10.

DAMPIER (WILLIAM), 1652–1715, (b. East Coker, Somersetshire), circumnavigator.

The title-pages of **H.S. 93** and **94** (in Plukenet's herbarium) mention Dampier as among those whose 'Plants from the East and West Indies' are contained in the volumes. The only specimens, however, which are definitely assigned to Dampier are two flowerless shoots in **H.S. 94**, f. 135, which are labelled 'From the new Island in the East Indies discovered by Dampier'. The Appendix to the *Amaltheum* contains several plants sent by JOHN WOODWARD 'quae ex Hollandia Nova, atque Brasilia a D. Dampier sibi allatae'; these are figured in *Phytogr.* tt. 450–454: none of them, however, can be found in the Herbarium volumes. (In **H.S. 159**, f. 287, is a specimen labelled 'Virg[inia] Woodw.'). See STARRENBURGH.

Ray (*Hist.* 3, App. 225–226) describes eighteen 'Plantae à D. Gulielmo Dampier in Brasilia [4], Nova Hollandia [11], Timor [1] et Nova Guinea [2], observatae et collectae', which are different from those given by Plukenet. These are described and figured in Dampier's *Voyage to New Holland*, 3, 155–161, tt. 1–5 (1703), and most could be identified without difficulty. The descriptions seem to have been translated by Woodward from those given by Ray; the figures are from drawings by 'a Person skill'd in Drawing' whom Dampier had with him on the ship (see his Preface). The plants are at Oxford and were identified by M. A. Lawson, but 'the specimens were in some instances mixed and their localities confounded' (*Journ. Bot.* 11, 348 (1873); cf. König & Sims, *Ann. Bot.* 2, 531–532; 1806).

He is commemorated by Robert Brown in the genus *Dampiera*.

DANDRIDGE (THOMAS), fl. 1699–1731, of Stoke Newington, London.

Specimens from him will be found in **H.S. 115, 117, 150, 243, 274**. (See **Part 1**.)

DANIEL (SAMUEL), d. before 1707, surgeon.

In **H.S. 274**, f. 31, is a specimen of a variety of *Ficus carica* L. with deeply lobed leaves of which Petiver says (*Mus. Pet.* n. 211; 1698): 'We owe the Discovery of this elegant Tree to the indefatigable Industry of my very obliging Friend Mr Samuel Daniel, Surgeon, who gathered this, with several other rare Plants, in the Island of Coos, celebrated for the Birth of Hippocrates.' Other references by Petiver to Daniel's plants from Kos will be found in *Phil. Trans.* 20, 318 (*Xanthium strumarium* L.); 29, 234. A plant brought by him from Rhodes is mentioned in *Phil. Trans.* 28, 204. *Mus. Pet.* n. 225 relates to a plant gathered at Cales (an old sailor name for Cadiz); this is in **H.S. 247**, f. 100.

Daniel's plants are scattered through Petiver's herbarium — two *Verbascums* are in **H.S. 32**, f. 68, and other plants from Chios in **H.S. 40**, ff. 16, 49; some are in Hawkins's collection (**H.S. 325, 326, 328**: see **Part 1**). He also sent seeds to Petiver: in **H.S. 148**, f. 126, is a *Calendula* 'e sem. a S. Daniel' and in **H.S. 187**, f. 80, a *Euphorbia* raised by C. du Bois at Mitcham from seeds sent from Chios by him. A list of 'Mr Sam. Daniells Scanderoon plants' in Petiver's hand is on the title-page of Petiver's 'Herbarium Palestinae' (**H.S. 183**).

Daniel's account of his 'Voyage to the Levant' is published in *Memoirs for the Curious* of March 1707, 63–70. It includes observations on Cyprus, Scanderoon, Rhodes, Samos, Chios and Smyrna; at the end is a list of twelve plants 'lately discovered in the Island of Chio' and seventeen from Samos. In Sl. MS. 3334, ff. 1–8, is 'An Epitome of Mr Rays Method of English Plants' prepared for Daniel at his request; of this a transcription by DALE is in Sl. MS. 4020, ff. 34–41.

Other specimens from Daniel will be found in **H.S. 80, 147–150, 164, 166, 171, 183, 187, 190, 194–196, 245, 247, 248, 254, 256, 260, 265, 267, 274, 275, 290**. (See **Part 1**.)

DARBY (WILLIAM), fl. 1696–1709.

He had a garden at Hoxton, whence plants were obtained by Plukenet (**H.S. 93**), Petiver (**H.S. 158, 159**), Newton (**H.S. 206, 208**), Buddle (**H.S. 122**) and C. du Bois (**H.S. 315**) (see **Part 1**). A specimen of *Zephyranthes atamasca* (L.) Herbert is figured in *Phytogr.* t. 42, fig. 3, of which Plukenet

says: 'Ab honestissimo viro, et Hortulano admodum industrio, Gulielm. Darby, recepimus[;] ad quem hujus radices quam plurimae ab amico suo è Carolinâ allatae sunt et in Viridario suo [apud] Hogsden, vic. Londini, ad aquilonem suburbanum[,] jàm nunc superbiant' (*Alm.* 220). References to his garden are frequent in Petiver's papers in *Phil. Trans.* — e.g. **27**, 425; see also *Trans. Linn. Soc.* **10**, 271.

DARE (GEORGE), fl. 1690–1695, apothecary, of London.

Specimens from him are in **H.S. 115**, f. 36; **150**, f. 65; **151**, f. 199.

He was commemorated by A. L. de Jussieu in a genus *Darea*, now placed under *Asplenium*.

DES MARETS (DANIEL), fl. 1686–1688, of The Hague.

H.S. 261, 49 ff. 'Plants gathered at the Cape of good Hope and sent to Monsr des Marets at whose auction in Holland they were bought.' Numerous mostly good specimens, most named by Solander and many described as new in his MSS. Original labels in various hands.

H.S. 291, 99 ff. 'Plants gathered at Surinam for Mr Des Marets at whose auction in Holland they were bought.' A collection mostly of leaves with a few good specimens; entirely without labels.

In *Sl. MS.* 4036, ff. 21, 41, are letters from des Marets to Sloane, the first asking him to obtain various plants from Jamaica (December 1686), for which island Sloane was then starting, the second thanking him for seeds sent through Courten.

LONDON (*q.v.*) gave Plukenet plants which he had received from des Marets (**H.S. 91**, f. 192; **95**, f. 64).

Des Marets was Superintendent of the Dutch estates of William III and a friend of Hermann.

DICKINSON (JOHN), fl. 1696–1700.

'To Mr John Dickinson I am obliged for some Plants he lately sent mc from Bermudas (besides 2 Collections some Years agoe.) with assurances of larger performances' (*Mus. Pet.* 80; 1700). The plants are the first that were brought from Bermuda, and form the subject of a paper by Hemsley in *Journ. Bot.* **21**, 257–261 (1883). They are scattered in the Sloane Herbarium through Plukenet's and Petiver's collections, the latter having given specimens to the former, who placed them in his herbarium without any indication of their origin. Five of the plants are of special interest:

'*Rubia tetraphyllos glabra, latiore folio Bermudensis*[.] seminibus binis atropurpureis. Phytogr. Tab. 248. fig. 6. à Dno Petiver habuimus' (*Pluk. Alm.* 324; **H.S. 32**, f. 82). This has been taken as the type of *Galium bermudense* L. [*Relbunium bermudense* (L.) Britten]; see *Journ. Bot.* **47**, 42 (1909).

Erigeron darrellianus Hemsl. 'Call'd here Hog weed it grows amongst Bushes and Flowers in Febr. and March' (Dickinson in **H.S. 32**, f. 81). There is another specimen, without any information but doubtless given to Plukenet by Petiver, in **H.S. 96**, f. 29. A third example is among the plants collected by the Rev. Clerk in **H.S. 318**, f. 34. The figure in *Journ. Bot.* **21**, t. 239, fig. 1, is from the first-mentioned specimen.

'*Sisyrinchium Bermudense floribus parvis, ex caeruleo et aureo mixtis; Iris Phalangoides Quorundam* Phytogr. Tab. 61. fig. 2' (*Pluk. Alm.* 348). This is the plant figured and described in Britton's *Flora of Bermuda*, 84, as *Sisyrinchium bernudiana* L., in accordance with the restriction of that name on grounds laid down by Hemsley in *Journ. Bot.* **22**, 108–110 (1884). Farwell (*Mem. Torrey Bot. Club*, **17**, 82–83 (1918); *Journ. Bot.* **56**, 271–272; 1918) has shown, however, that by the type-method the name *S. bernudiana* must be given to the North American plant commonly known as *S. angustifolium* Mill. and that the Bermuda plant must be called *S. iridioides* Curt. (*Bot. Mag.* **3**, t. 94; 1789). There are bad specimens labelled 'Bermuda' in Petiver's herbarium (**H.S. 159**, f. 3) and good ones in Plukenet's herbarium (**H.S. 98**, f. 46; **102**, f. 16), all doubtless from Dickinson.

Carex bermudiana Hemsl. (*Journ. Bot.* **21**, 260, t. 239, fig. 2; 1883). 'Gr[amen] Cyp[eroides] Bermud. tenuiss. spicatum. e Bermud. a D. Dickinson' (Petiver in *H.S.* **32**, f. 83). This is the type of an endemic species which was not collected again until 1905 (see Britton, *Fl. Bermuda*, 55).

Adiantum bellum T. Moore. This endemic species was first described by T. Moore (*Gard. Chron.* new ser. **11**, 172) in 1879, when it had lately been introduced to cultivation. There are, however, excellent specimens in *H.S.* **329**, f. 71, received from Dickinson by Petiver — he communicated a specimen to Plukenet who figured it (*Phytogr.* t. 124, fig. 1) as 'Adiantum fruticos. Bermudense'. There is also a specimen in Herb. Banks marked 'Bermudas', with a reference to Plukenet.

Other Bermuda specimens represent *Ascyrum macrosepalum* S. Br. (*H.S.* **32**, f. 82; **329**, f. 122), *Melilotus indica* (L.) All. (*H.S.* **32**, f. 83), *Coryza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. (*H.S.* **264**, f. 3), *Eupatorium macrophyllum* L. (*H.S.* **32**, f. 80; **96**, f. 28), *Verbena scabra* Vahl (*H.S.* **159**, f. 47), *Catapodium rigidum* (L.) C. E. Hubbard (*H.S.* **157**, f. 76) and *Cenchrus echinatus* L. (*H.S.* **329**, f. 85); the last is labelled by Petiver: 'My kind Friend Mr John Dickenson sent me this from Bermuda where it is called Love grass. I suppose from their prickly seeds, wch may stick to thr cloaths like our Burdock or Clivers wch last for tht reason is cald Philanthrops.' Dickinson also found *Juniperus bermudiana* L., 'The Cedar of Bermuda's. From whence my Kind Friend Mr John Dickinson sent it me in Berry' (*Mss. Pet.* n. 778). A specimen of this, labelled by Petiver 'This from Bermudas a D. JAMES and Dickinson', is in *H.S.* **332**, f. 81. The name of James has not been met with elsewhere in the Herbarium.

Additional specimens from Dickinson will be found in *H.S.* **32**, **257**, **260**. (See **Part 1**.)

Three letters from Dickinson (Sl. MS. 4063, ff. 14, 33, 63) refer to the sending of his collections. An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 63.

DILLENIIUS (JOHANN JAKOB), 1684–1749, (b. Darmstadt); M.D., F.R.S. 1724.

H.S. **231**, ff. 33–67. 'Plants gathered in Wales and severall parts of England by Mr Dillenius and Mr BREWER.' These represent the plants collected during the journey into Wales described by Dillenius in his letter to Richardson of 8th October 1726 (*Corr. Linn.* **2**, 131–143; *Rich. Corr.* 252–264) and in Dillenius's Diary of the journey, preserved in the Library of the Botanic Garden, Oxford, and printed by Druce (*Dill. Herb.* xlv–liii). Most of them are characteristic Welsh species, but a few others have been interpolated — e.g. *Anemone apennina* L. (f. 37), a small form of *Ranunculus bulbosus* L. from Hounslow Heath (f. 54) and a small form of *Circaea hntetiana* L. from 'near Petersfield Hampshire' (f. 53), corresponding with one in Herb. Sherard referred to by Townsend (*Fl. Hampsh.* new ed. 159). Some of the labels are in Dillenius's hand; two or three are misplaced. Among the most interesting of the plants is *Koeleria vallesiana* (Honck.) Bertol. (f. 62), which Druce (*Journ. Bot.* **43**, 313; 1905) added to the British flora on the faith of specimens at Oxford collected by Dillenius during the same journey; in *Dill. Herb.* 154 Druce refers to unpublished engravings of this and other species collected about the same time, copies of which are in the Department of Botany.

Extracts from letters from Dillenius to Brewer (the originals of which are in the Department of Botany) and from Richardson to Dillenius, some relating to the Welsh journey, will be found in *Dill. Herb.* lviii–lxix, lxxviii–xciii. The original drawings for seventy-nine of the plates of Dillenius's *Historia Muscorum* are in the Department of Botany: they were purchased by Banks at the sale of the collection of drawings belonging to Robert More (d. 1780).¹

His letters to Sloane, 1734–1743, and J. G. Scheuchzer, n.d. (*Sl. Index*, 144), contain nothing of interest.

He is commemorated by Linnaeus in the genus *Dillenia*.

An example of Dillenius's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 94.

¹ In 1938 a further collection of Dillenius's drawings was purchased for the Department of Botany.

DIX (DIETRICH), of Holland. See **BOERHAAVE**.

DODSWORTH (REV. MATTHEW), 1654–1697, (b. Badsworth, Yorkshire); B.A. Cantab. 1674, B.A. Oxon. 1675, M.A. 1678, Rector of Sessay, Yorkshire, 1690–1697.

‘Amicissimus vir reique herbariae peritissimus’ (*Ray Hist.* 2, 1306). ‘Evangelij praedicatore vigilantissimo et Botanicorum numero nequaquam postremo’ (*Pluk. Almu.* 180).

H.S. 27, ff. 1–196. ‘A book of dried plants, which belonged to Mr PETT . . . containing several very scarce English plants. Some gathered by Thomas Willison [WILLISEL]; many of which are not refer’d to Mr Ray.’ The plants, which are both British and cultivated, were certainly collected by Dodsworth; they are very well preserved and labelled almost throughout in his neat hand with the Latin names then current, the English ones being added in many instances. Several of the English plants are localized, and are from different parts of England: a detailed account of these will be found in *Journ. Bot.* 47, 99–104 (1909). The most interesting of these is *Pinguicula lusitanica* L. (f. 144), of which Dodsworth writes: ‘This was brought me out of Cambridgshire by Tho. Willisel.’ This plant has never been recorded from Cambridgeshire, and it is possible that Willisel, who collected plants for Merrett ‘per universam Angliam’ (*Merr. Pin. Epist. ad Lect.*) may have been mistaken as to the place whence he brought it, but there is no doubt about the correctness of the name. In *Journ. Bot.* (l.c.) are also given such details as are known of Dodsworth’s botanical work. Two letters from him to Plukenet, written from Cowick, Yorkshire, in 1680–1681, are in **Sl. MS.** 4062, ff. 196, 204, and are printed in *Journ. Bot.* (l.c.). He was a correspondent of MERRETT, in whose collection will be found specimens with labels in Dodsworth’s hand: **H.S. 14, 15, 33, 34** (see **Part 1**); another is in **H.S. 72**, f. 1. He also sent plants to Ray (*Hist.* 2, 1306, 1310) and to Plukenet (*Journ. Bot.* l.c.); in **H.S. 96**, f. 120, is the specimen of *Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) Roem. & Schult. figured in *Phytogr.* t. 40, fig. 7, with the note: ‘primus . . . Inventor fuit amicissimus vir Reiq[ue] Herbariae amantissimus D. Matth. Dodsworth, qui etjam olim hujus exemplar, optime exsiccatum, nobis benigne communicavit.’ Plot had recorded the plant in 1677; see W. A. Clarke in *Journ. Bot.* 34, 183 (1896). Dodsworth added *Ribes alpinum* L. to the British flora (see *Ray Hist.* 2, 1486; a specimen sent by him to RAY (*q.v.*) is in Ray’s herbarium).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 21.

DOILY (—).

H.S. 68, 379 ff. ‘Plants given by Mr Doyly, in all likelihood collected in the Garden of LEYDEN or PADUA’. A large collection of cultivated plants arranged in alphabetical order, many named, especially on the earlier folios, on which the handwriting appears to be Italian and suggests that the volume might have been one of those prepared at Padua (see **MACCHION**). At the end of the volume is an imperfect numbered list (Nos 165–346, 520–596) of plants with Latin and English names, perhaps in Doily’s hand, having no reference to the specimens.

H.S. 69, 200 ff. ‘A second Volume given by Mr Doily with Latin and Dutch names, with a select few from the Amsterdam garden’. The original volume extends to f. 63; the first page is headed ‘Sylvestrium ac Hortensium herbarum Vivae Imagines’; the names are in a German hand. The following folios are occupied by small and poor unnamed specimens chiefly of cultivated plants, with the exception of a few labelled in unknown hands from f. 171 to f. 196.

H.S. 70, 277 ff. ‘Plants given to S.H.S. by Mr Doily, gathered by MORGAN or Rusholm in Westminster garden . . . tho’ there is here and there some rare plants, the whole volume is not rightly named.’ Numerous small specimens arranged in alphabetical order with names in the same hand as in **H.S. 24–26**.

DOODY (SAMUEL), 1656–1706, (b. in Staffordshire); F.R.S. 1695, apothecary; Keeper of Chelsea Garden 1691; see *Fl. Middlesex*, 376–378.

'Rei Herbariae peritissimo et maximè industrio' (*Ray Hist.* 2, 1909); 'ingeniosus Vir et fide dignissimus' (l.c. 1918).

An Appendix (pp. 327–346) to Ray's *Synopsis*, ed. 2 (1696) — an enlargement of one compiled from his letters in ed. 1, 243–246 (1690) — is headed: 'Species Stirpium novae et Observationes à D. Samuele Doody, Pharmac. Londinensi, primi Subselli Botanico, non tantùm in stirpibus exquirendis valdè industrio, sed etiam in earundem differentiis discernendis et speciebus distinguendis oculatissimo communicatae.'

'Botanicus . . . exercitatissimus D. Samuel Doody, qui tandem ad Horti Medici apud Chelseianos suburbani, ab Amplissima Seplasiariorum Londinensium Societate Praefecturam, jure meritissimo evocatus est' (*Pluk. Phyt.* t. 249, fig. 1). References to Doody are frequent throughout Plukenet's works.

H.S. 60 and 82 contains 'Plants bought of Mr Doody . . . given by Mr Courten'. These cannot be distinguished from the other plants in the volume.

H.S. 61, f. 30. 'Plants given by Mr Doudy'. These are North American plants, a continuation of those on f. 29 (to which the title also applies) and, like them, labelled in Doody's hand. On f. 26 is a specimen labelled by Courten 'Mr Dowdey'.

H.S. 145. 'Mosses and Plants gathered and named by Mr Doody', etc. Doody's plants, with labels in his hand, are on ff. 17–24, 35, 37–39; no mosses are among them.

In **H.S. 158**, ff. 24, 31, 89, 111, etc., are plants labelled by Petiver 'Virg[inia] Doody'.

H.S. 270–274, 288 contain numerous poor specimens of Indian and other plants, many labelled by Petiver 'E Collect. S. Doody' (see **Part 1**). These were doubtless given to Doody, who was never out of England, by various collectors; in Sl. MS. 3339, ff. 65–67, is a list of Barbados plants sent by him to Petiver.

H.S. 285, ff. 10–49, and **H.S. 286**, ff. 20, 22–30 form one collection of cryptogams, chiefly mosses, with a number of labels by Buddle, Doody and Richardson (see **Part 1**). A letter from Vernon to Doody is in **H.S. 286**, f. 18 *verso*. The mosses, which are mostly British, are of interest, as Doody was the leading bryologist of his period and had intended to publish 'a small treatise of them with cuts' (*Rich. Corr.* 8); of this a draft is in Sl. MS. 2315. He was consulted by Buddle, himself distinguished as a student of mosses, who, naming a moss 'ex sententiâ D. Doody', adds 'cui facilè assentior, accuratissime enim muscos noscit, et distinguit' (**H.S. 115**, f. 21); specimens with autograph labels from Doody are in this same collection (ff. 26, 34), and also in **H.S. 328**, f. 119; **329**, f. 9.

His letters (1704; *Sl. Index*, 147) are very short and devoid of interest. His notebook (Sl. MS. 3361) contains a note of the 'Herberising dayes' in connexion with the Chelsea Garden in 1687–1688, one in each month from April to September; but nothing else worthy of note. Sl. MS. 2315 is a list of mosses and lichens, with synonymy and sometimes descriptions; Sl. MS. 2316 is a list of fungi, etc., less complete, consisting mostly of names only. Petiver appears to have been on very affectionate terms with him: see letter in Sl. MS. 3333, f. 57.

Other specimens from Doody are included in **H.S. 89, 96, 104, 114–116, 119, 120, 123, 127, 129, 150, 160, 233, 236, 238, 243, 256, 257, 264, 267, 276, 282, 284, 304, 309, 329**. (See **Part 1**.)

Robert Brown commemorated him in the genus *Doodia* of ferns.

An example of Doody's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 34.

DOUGLAS (JOHN), d. 1743; F.R.S. 1720, surgeon.

'My worthy Friend Mr John Douglass Surgeon, and Brother to his Excellency the Governour of Antego' (Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* 29, 353 [*bis*]; 1716). Antigua specimens from him are in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Jamaicae' (**H.S. 162**) and in **H.S. 260, 330** (see **Part 1**).

He practised as a surgeon in London before going to Antigua, where he collected for Petiver, sending him in 1713 'a large box of Plants' (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 121). He subsequently returned and resumed practice in London. His letters to Sloane range from 1722 to 1736. The two John Douglasses of *Sl. Index*, 148 (which see for list of letters), are the same person.

DU BOIS (CHARLES), 1656–1740; F.R.S. 1700.

Du Bois, a City merchant and Treasurer of the East India Company, had a large garden at Mitcham, whence he sent plants to Petiver and Plukenet, the latter of whom refers to him as 'Ornatiss[imus] et perhumanus Vir . . . Londinensis Mercator celeberrimus, et rei Herbariae cultor eximius' (*Alm.* 4) and 'insignis ille Botanicus et Veritatis studiosus' (*Mant.* 6), and to his garden as 'hortulo . . . cultissimo' (*Alm.* 380). In the *Catalogus Plantarum* published in 1730 by 'a Society of Gardeners' (of whom Philip Miller was one), having acknowledged the help of various persons, the writers continue: 'But to none of the before-mention'd Persons, is England more indebted for introducing Trees, Plants, Flowers and Fruits, than to the learned and ingenious Charles Duboise Esq; of Mitcham, who hath not only been very industrious to procure Plants from abroad, but also as generous in communicating whatever his Garden would afford, as also many useful Observations relating both to their Culture and Uses, to all Delighters in Planting and Gardening; and it is to Him that we are greatly indebted for many valuable Trees and Plants which enrich this Catalogue, and which we take the Liberty thus publickly to acknowledge, and return him and others our hearty Thanks for' (pp. vii–viii). An account of the condition of the garden in 1835 will be found in Loudon's *Arboretum*, 1, 63.

His herbarium, consisting of about 13,000 sheets, originally contained in seventy-four volumes, is at Oxford (see Druce, *Acc. Herb. Univ. Oxford*, 7). Many of his specimens are scattered through Uvedale's herbarium (H.S. 302–315). Specimens from him are occasional in Plukenet's and Petiver's collections, and British and other plants in Buddle's herbarium; but he does not himself appear to have collected much. In H.S. 32, ff. 119–154, are good specimens from 'the Kingdom of Ava, Bengale, etc. sent to Mr Charles Dubois, and by him communicated to Mr Petiver'; these, which have labels in du Bois's hand, giving the locality and date of collecting, with native name, were mostly from EDWARD BULKLEY, who collected them at dates ranging from 1700 to 1709. He also received Indian plants from his brother DANIEL DU BOIS, who sent him 'perraras, et peregrinas stirpes . . . nitidè exsiccatas, et inter chartas repositas' (*Pluk. Alm.* 4). It was no doubt Daniel from whom Sloane received the specimens in H.S. 59, ff. 22–28, entitled 'East India plants from Mr Dubois'. In H.S. 32, ff. 94, 121, 126, 127, 137, are specimens from Daniel du Bois, and on f. 131 one sent from Fort St George by his sister MARY DU BOIS.

Du Bois has been regarded as 'chiefly a patron rather than a worker' (*D.N.B.* 16, 77), but Plukenet's references, as well as his own collections, indicate that he was at any rate interested in the scientific aspect of botany: his labels, too, show some acquaintance with botanical literature and contain references to his 'catalogue' of plants.

A curious form of *Reseda luteola* L. found by him 'juxta Tunbrigiam' is in Plukenet's herbarium (H.S. 89, f. 65): see PLUKENET.

He is mentioned in the preface to Ed. 3 of Ray's *Synopsis* as having communicated observations to that edition to which his name is attached — e.g. on p. 319, where *Lathyrus sylvestris* L. is recorded by him from Mitcham. The reference (p. 336) to *Dianthus deltoides* L. as found by him in the north of England is an error for which it would appear Buddle's herbarium is responsible, as a specimen therein (H.S. 124, f. 1) is labelled by Buddle 'found by Mr Du-bois in the North'; see *Hort. Eltham.* 2, 403, where Dillenius says that du Bois told him he found the plant near Croydon.

Other specimens from du Bois and his garden are to be found in H.S. 32, 40, 80, 93, 94, 97, 100, 115, 127, 129, 147, 148, 150, 160, 161, 163, 166, 170, 187, 196, 199, 242, 252, 254, 257, 260, 267, 274, 283, 288*, 325–327, 329, 331. (See Part 1.)

The *D.N.B.* (l.c.) states that Robert Brown (in 1810) dedicated to him the genus *Duboisia*; Brown's MSS. throw no light on the matter, but George Don (*Gen. Syst.* 4, 479) is probably correct in stating that the Abbé Dubois, whose *Méthode éprouvée* was published in 1803, was the person intended by Brown.

His short letters to Sloane and Petiver, 1697–1739 (*Sl. Index*, 63), present little of interest; one to Petiver (received 8th May 1700) shows that he was collecting British plants: 'Pray does not Mr Ray mention Somewhere a Potamogeiton found upon Wandsworth common, if he does or you guess what I am at, refer me to the place.' In Sl. MS. 4020, f. 107, is a permit from the Lord Mayor of London (dated 12th July 1713) to allow du Bois and his friends 'peaceably and quietly to pass and travell from hence by water this day being the Lord's Day to Gravesend in the County of Kent'. It would appear that this was a botanical excursion, the names mentioned being 'James Pettiver Joseph Miller John Cox Richard Tilden James Dandridge and John Verdy'.

An example of du Bois's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 8.

DU BOIS (DANIEL and MARY). See DU BOIS (CHARLES).

EALLES (LUKE), *fl. c.* 1661–1696; M.D.; of Welwyn, Hertfordshire.

H.S. 91, f. 11. 'Agrifolium subtrotund. limbis et spinis folior. ex utroq. latere argentatum. Nobis. Hujus primus Inventor fuit Dr Eales' (m. Plukenet).

He is also mentioned in **H.S. 151**, f. 195; **152**, ff. 61, 173.

Eales first recorded *Mentha piperita* L. as a British plant (*Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 124). In Pulteney's MS. 'Flora Anglica abbreviata' (in the Department of Botany) he is credited with the first British record of *Antirrhinum repens* L. [*Linaria repens* (L.) Mill.] (*Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 160: *Linaria coerulea foliis brevioribus et angustioribus*, 'Found by that Learned and Eminent Physician Dr Eales in Hertfordshire').

A medical thesis, *c.* 1661, on the circulation of the blood, by Luke Eales, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is catalogued in *Sl. Index*, 157, as Sl. MS. 3308, ff. 266–271.

ELLIS (ROBERT), *fl.* 1700–1704, of Charleston, South Carolina.

'Mr EDMUND BOHUN and Mr Robert Ellis. I am very much obliged to these two Gentlemen for a Collection of such Plants as they observed in South Carolina, last March and April [1700] most of them being very well preserved' (*Mus. Pet.* 79–80; 1700). Ellis's specimens, some with autograph labels, are in **H.S. 158**, f. 13, and scattered in **H.S. 159**. His letters to Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 161) range from 1700 to 1704, and show him to have been interested in obtaining other collections, such as Thomas Walker's plants (see WALKER); he asks Petiver to send him pots of 'Lucatillis Balsam'.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 28.

EVANS (EVAN), *fl.* 1697, surgeon.

Two Iceland plants collected by him are in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (**H.S. 150**, ff. 30, 183). The former, a *Polysiphonia*, is labelled by Petiver 'Found in the stomach of a Cod fish on the Coast of Iceland by my kind friend Mr Evans Surgeon'; the latter, *Eriophorum vaginatum* L., was 'gathered at Iceland by Mr Evan Evans'. A note to him from Petiver (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 272) relates to some Canary shells which the latter was anxiously expecting.

Other Iceland specimens from him are to be found in **H.S. 147**, f. 4; **148**, f. 3; **152**, f. 214.

FAGEL (CASPER), 1634–1688, of Leeuwenhorst, Holland. See BOERHAAVE.

FAIRCHILD (THOMAS), 1667?–1729. See CATESBY and STONESTREET (WILLIAM).

For an account of this well-known gardener see *D.N.B.* Suppl. 2, 198–199.

There are specimens from his garden at Hoxton in **H.S. 170**, ff. 73, 158; **171**, ff. 20, 52, 85, 94, 106; **178**, ff. 3, 5, 6, 8, 22, 24, 31, 46, 50; also in **H.S. 152, 179, 243, 311, 325–327** (see Part 1).

[**FERRO (GIOVANNI MARIA)**, 1603–1674, apothecary, of Venice.

'Theatrum Vegetabilium.' This herbarium is in three volumes, each with a well-written title-page in an ornamental printed border and an alphabetically arranged index in the same hand. The title-page bears an inscription (printed in *Journ. Bot.* **28**, 278; 1890) describing Ferro's formation of the volumes ('Summo Labore, Industria, Sudore, Vigilantia, et Experientia') and giving the date of his death on 19th June 1674. The herbarium is referred to by Ray in a query to Tancred Robinson (*Ray Corr.* 132): 'I saw at the house of John Maria Ferro, an apothecary in Venice, living near Santa Maria Formosa, many rare dried plants, but especially a great number of figures of plants, drawn exactly by a curious hand, in black.' He asks Robinson to inquire whether Ferro would be 'willing to part with them for their worth to one that will' publish them. Robinson in reply (18th April 1684), having mentioned Ferro's death, says: 'The three volumes of dried plants, and that other of designs, are now in the hands of his sons, at Venice. I viewed them several times, and offered twenty pistoles (which I thought to be their full value) for them; but my money and fair words were despised, the jealous Italians keeping them like so many wives' (op. cit. 141). In 1855 the herbarium was in the possession of Treviranus at Bonn (cf. his *Die Anwendung des Holzschnittes*, 45, footnote), who died in 1864; in 1872 it was in the hands of a bookseller at Bonn (cf. Saccardo, *Bot. in Italia*, **2**, 48); it then found its way to the Kew Herbarium — how, is not known — whence it was transferred to the Department of Botany in 1890. The specimens are in excellent condition, and are named in Ferro's hand.

Little seems to be known of Ferro. He supplied the text of certain figures of plants in the 1667 edition of Durante's *Herbario Novo* and added notes to the 28th book of the second edition of Imperato's *Historia Naturale* (1672). In each of these he is styled 'Spetiale alla Sanità'. There is a reference to him by Plukenet in *Alm.* 367: 'Thymelaeae affinis . . . Cui itidèm monstravit Joannes Maria Ferro Pharmacopaeus Venetus et Periclymeni s. Caprifolii nomen eidem imposuit.' The plant is *Zaluzianskya selaginoides* (Thunb.) Walp. (specimen in **H.S. 102**, f. 71.)

FIELD (—), apothecary.

Lichen sent to Petiver: **H.S. 147**, f. 9.

FIFIELD (SAMUEL), fl. 1699–1703, surgeon.

'To Mr Fifield, Surgeon, I am obliged for some . . . Plants he gathered in the Bay of Campeachy, and particularly for some Sprigs of the Logwood, which I never saw in England before' (*Mus. Pet.* 94; 1703).

No specimen with his name attached has been located in the Sloane Herbarium.

A short note to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 3) dated 19th January 1699, written not long before Fifield left England, expresses regret at his inability to visit Petiver.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 18.

FISHWICK (JOHN), fl. 1690.

'Ornatissimus Vir, et nobis amicissimus' (*Alm.* 85). Sent plants from Andalusia and Africa to Plukenet (*Alm.* 18, 54, 85, 221; *Phytogr.* t. 19; t. 28, fig. 4; t. 43, fig. 2; t. 53, fig. 4); these have not been traced in Plukenet's herbarium.

FITZ-ROBERTS. See **ROBINSON (JOHN)**.

FLINES (PHILIP DE), fl. 1685–1694, of Haarlem; see Seba, *Locuplet.* **1**, 33 (1734).

Specimens from his garden are among the plants collected in Holland by Richardson (**H.S. 80**) and Newton (**H.S. 206**); also in Boerhaave's collection, **H.S. 319–322**. (See **Part 1**.)

FOSTER (CAPT. —), *fl.* 1691–1697, of Lambeth.

‘*Apocynum hirsutum* . . . è spectatissimi Vir. D. Fosteri Horto plurimar. Plantar. exoticar. instructissimo Lambethae ad Austrum sito, florentem vidimus et habuimus’ (*Pluk. Alm.* 37); the specimen is in **H.S. 95**, f. 55. There is another reference to the garden in *Alm.* 349 (*Phytogr.* t. 111, fig. 2; **H.S. 102**, f. 17). In **H.S. 101**, f. 30, is a plant ‘rais’d at Captn Fosters Garden from the Barbados seed he had of Dr LISTER Anno 1697’.

FOX or **FOXE** (JOHN), *fl.* 1699, surgeon.

‘My kind Friend Mr John Foxe, Surgeon, sent me formerly a Collection of Plants, which he gathered at the Cape of Good Hope . . . as also 3 Quires of Plants from the Bay of Bengale’ (*Mus. Pet.* 44; 1699); ‘3 or 4 Bookes of Plants’ from Bengal are acknowledged later on p. 80 (1700). On p. 39 (n. 414) is a reference to a plant which ‘first Flowered in Mr JOHN TARANTS Garden at Hoxton, from a Bulb Mr John Foxe, Surgeon, sent me amongst some dry Plants from the Cape of Good Hope’: the plant is in **H.S. 156**, f. 184, and more of his specimens are on ff. 41, 53, 56, 73, 232, 233, 253; others are in **H.S. 256**, f. 91; **270**, f. 29, the latter from Bengal.

FRANCKLIN (GEORGE), *fl.* 1700–1705, apothecary.

‘My kind Friend Mr George Franklyn Apothecary sent me some Plants he observed the last Spring about Charles Town in Carolina’ (*Mus. Pet.* 80; 1700). In December 1700 he was apparently in practice there (see *Mus. Pet.* n. 744), but later he returned to England and lived at Downton, Wilts (*Sl. Index*, 202). A list of ‘Carolina Plants and Insects Recd from Mr George Francklyn. Jun. 28. 1700’ is at the end of **H.S. 158**. His specimens, with autograph labels, are in **H.S. 158**, ff. 92, 263, 278, 279; **159**, ff. 183, 184.

His letters to Petiver (with whom he appears to have been on friendly terms before leaving London) from Carolina, 1700–1701, relate to the sending of plants and other objects; in one (2nd May 1700) he speaks of having sent ‘a quire almost Full off simples some off them I know noe name for them Butt some I have sent you both the name and the time and Place off Collection’.

On his ‘Voyage home for England’ — apparently in 1703 — his ship was ‘taken by the French’ (Ellis to Petiver, 25th April 1704; *Sl. MS.* 4064, f. 290). On 24th November 1705 Francklin wrote to Petiver from Downton, where he ‘had a Little Bussinesse’. His letters are listed in *Sl. Index*, 202.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 46.

FROST (C——), apothecary.

Specimens from him are to be found in **H.S. 147**, ff. 35 (Andalusia), 54 (Gibraltar); **265**, f. 82 (Spain); **326**, f. 1481 (Gibraltar).

GERARD (PETER), *fl.* early 17th century.

H.S. 251, 147 ff. ‘Miscellaneous plants English and Foreign.’ [Note by Carruthers:] ‘Generally named but without localities’.

Without doubt this is the earliest collection in the Sloane Herbarium, as both the plant names and handwriting are at latest those of the early seventeenth century. Most of the names used are in either the first or second editions of John Gerard’s *Catalogus* (1596 and 1599), or in his *Herball* (1597).

An old label affixed to the title-page of the volume has the signature and inscription, in secretary’s hand, ‘Petrus Gerard me jure tenet’. The plant names on the sheets, in Latin, are also written in secretary’s hand; and a later owner (the writing resembles that of Charles du Bois) has rewritten most of them on slips of paper now bound in. These slips are continued throughout the volume, even where Peter Gerard has not (after f. 96) written names to the specimens. This would seem to indicate that the collection has reference to some MS. or printed work.

The original numbering of the folios, like the original plant-names written on them, extends to f. 96, after which the numbering is of recent insertion. The first fourteen folios are numbered on front and back (i.e. from 1 to 28), though no specimens are mounted on the backs of the folios.

Without further research, both as to the identity of the collector (was he a son of John Gerard?), and of the plant names and specimens, nothing more need be said of this interesting collection; but it should be pointed out that several of the names include the words 'Virginiana', 'Virginianum', etc. If some link could be established between this Peter Gerard and John Gerard and his garden, these American specimens might prove to be some of the earliest known ones, raised perhaps from seed sent home by the early American colonists.

GILBERT (—).

Specimens with this name are in **H.S. 40**, f. 54; **242**, f. 57. They are both from Leghorn.

GIPPS (SIR RICHARD), 1659–1708, Master of the Revels at Gray's Inn 1682; antiquary.

A specimen with his name is in BUDDLE's herbarium, **H.S. 114**, f. 2. It is from St Georges I. in Cornwall.

GLADMAN (—).

He sent plants to Petiver from Angola. Specimens are to be found in **H.S. 154**, ff. 8, 20, 21, 25, 101; **255**, ff. 70, 72.

GOUGH (HENRY), *fl.* 1703.

H.S. 76, 106 ff. 'Plants gathered in several places of the East Indies, China, etc. by Mr H. Gough, and given to S.H.S. by him.'

These plants apparently occupy the latter part of the volume (for the remainder, see HERMANN) but are neither named nor localized.

His letter to Sloane in 1703 (Sl. MS. 4039, f. 196) contains nothing of interest.

GREEN (WILLIAM), *fl.* 1711–1714.

Oriental plants with names in his hand are in **H.S. 187**, ff. 28–33, 49, 50, 67, 77; an American specimen named by him is in **H.S. 158**, f. 249. Further specimens from him are in **H.S. 148**, ff. 143, 191, 221; **164**, f. 76; **199**, ff. 8, 84.

He appears to have corresponded with Petiver from Paris, 1711–1713, as well as from London, 1713–1714 (*Sl. Index*, 226); in the Paris letters the name is spelt Greene.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 88.

GREENHILL (THOMAS), *fl.* 1704, surgeon, of Bloomsbury; correspondent of Sloane and Petiver. See LAWSON (ISAAC).

His letters in Sl. MSS. 3321, f. 142; 4059, f. 80, yield nothing to show him as a botanist.

GREW (NEHEMIAH), 1641–1712, (b. Atherstone or Mancetter, Warwickshire); F.R.S. 1671, Secretary to the Royal Society.

His collection of fruits and seeds was bought by Sloane and is incorporated in the collection of 'Vegetables and Vegetable Substances'; but there is nothing relating to these in Sl. MSS.

Linnaeus commemorated him in the genus *Grewia*.

GRIGG (THOMAS), *fl.* 1700–1715, of Parham Plantation, Antigua.

Antigua plants sent by him to Petiver are in **H.S. 162**, ff. 140, 146, 151, etc. (see **Part 1**). Petiver's letters to him (Sl. MSS. 3338–3340) and to his wife Rachel, whom he married in 1712, consist mainly of full directions as to modes of collecting various objects and repeated incitements to greater energy; his replies (Sl. MS. 4065) relate to the sending of these. He is addressed indifferently 'Capt.' and 'Mr'. This correspondence ranges from 1712 to 1715, but Grigg had evidently been settled in Antigua many years previously, as in Sl. MS. 3334, f. 9, is a letter from Petiver dated 11th December 1700 (addressed to 'Dr' Grigg), expressing a hope to receive 'wtever Plants Shells Insects etc. as yr Island affords' and offering 'wtever Retaliation yu shall desire'.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 67.

GUNDELSHEIMER (ANDREAS), 1668–1715, Court Physician to Frederick I of Prussia.

The Oriental plants sent by STOSCHIUS (*q.v.*) to Petiver were probably collected by Gundelsheimer on his journey with TOURNEFORT (*q.v.*), who named in his honour the genus *Gundelia*.

HALE (—).

H.S. 290, 74 ff. 'Plants given me by Dr Hale who had them from the East Indies' (m. Sloane). The contents of the volume, of which the above stands first in the title, are very miscellaneous: Hale's plants perhaps occupy ff. 48–74 (end), but the specimens have no labels and there is no indication of locality.

HALL (—).

H.S. 293, ff. 1–49 (1st paging). 'Plants from Buenos Ayeres and the Andes by Mr Hall.' These include ferns, fungi, lichens, algae, etc. There are no labels, apart from one ('Corchorus') on f. 24.

HALLEY (EDMUND), 1656–1742, (b. Haggerston, London); F.R.S. 1678, Astronomer Royal. See ALFREY.

HALSTEED (MAJOR WILLIAM), *fl.* 1700–1703, of Charles Town (now Charleston), South Carolina.

'My hearty Friend Major William Halstead' (*Mus. Pet.* 96; 1703). Carolina plants, some from Ashley River, in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Americanus' (**H.S. 158**, ff. 4, 21, 31, 39, 43–45, 47, 49, 52, 68, etc.; **159**, f. 12).

From his letter to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 18) dated from Charles Town, 1st May 1700, it appears that he arrived there on the 19th of the previous month: 'this morning I dranck wth Mr Bohan and Mr Ellis', who, with George Francklin, were collecting for Petiver at the same time; the four were in intimate relations. References to him occur in Bohun's and Ellis's letters, where, as by Petiver, his name is spelt Halstead; he himself, however, writes it as above.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 42.

HAMILTON (CLAUDIUS), *fl.* 1699–1703, surgeon.

'Mr Claudius Hamilton, Surgeon, was pleased some time since to give me a Book of Plants he had collected in Barbadoes, with his Observations on them' (*Mus. Pet.* 95; 1703). 'My kind and ingenious Friend, Mr Claudius Hamilton' (op. cit. n. 674; 1699).

Two of his specimens are in **H.S. 3**, f. 48 *verso*; **184**, f. 32a ('Coco Nutt').

HAMPTON COURT GARDEN.

Specimens from this garden are to be found in **H.S. 12, 32, 92, 95, 98, 99, 156, 171** (ff. 40, 236), **180, 242, 243, 257, 265, 315, 326, 328, 329.** (See **Part 1.**)

HANDISYD (GEORGE), fl. 1690–1692, ship's surgeon.

H.S. 8. This volume is mainly composed of plants sent to SLOANE by Handisyd, 'an acquaintance of mine, who pass'd thro' [the Straits of Magellan] to the South Seas in 1689, or thereabouts' (Sloane in *Rich. Corr.* 161). Handisyd was surgeon of the East India-man *Modena* and was on intimate terms with Sloane; two letters from him (epitomized in *Journ. Bot.* **47**, 207–208; 1909) dated 1692 are in Sl. MS. 4036, ff. 110, 131.

The specimens, which though often small are in good condition, include mosses and lichens (referred to in *Sloane Jam.* **1**, 65) as well as vascular plants, and are labelled in Sloane's hand; a few have Handisyd's autograph tickets. The localities include Tierra del Fuego, Juan Fernandez, Port Famine, Port Falkland, Batchelor's River, Elizabeth's Island, Hawkins Island, Cape Quad, Port Gee, 'Island of Mucho' (?Mocha). There are also specimens from New England, Hispaniola and Barbados. This seems to be the earliest known collection from southern South America; it contains such characteristic species as *Gunnera magellanica* Lam. (ff. 61, 105, 148) and *Fuchsia magellanica* Lam. (ff. 105, 128, 148). The specimens of *Drimys winteri* J. R. & G.-Forst. (ff. 100, 130, 148) are referred to in Fothergill's 'Some Account of the Cortex Winteranus' published in *Medical Observations*, **5**, ed. 2, 41–55 (1779); one of them (f. 100) is the original of the plate in *Phil. Trans.* **17**, No 204 (1693), where (pp. 922–924) Sloane gives an account of the plant, drawn up largely from Handisyd's observations. References to the collection, which was lent by Sloane to Ray, and was regarded by Ray as of great interest although his illness prevented him from making use of it, will be found in *Ray Corr.* 367–371, 404, 408.

A list of Handisyd's specimens in this volume, with determinations and annotations by R. M. Middleton, and transcriptions of Sloane's labels, will be found in *Journ. Bot.* **47**, 207–212 (1909). Prefixed to **H.S. 8** is a rough MS. list of Handisyd's plants in Sloane's hand, with localities, etc. This includes names which are not represented by specimens, as well as items of information with regard to some of the species not found on the labels in the Herbarium; it is not referred to in Middleton's paper.

A few of Handisyd's plants are scattered through **H.S. 1** and include species not in Middleton's list. Such are *Catharinea squamosa* C. Muell. (f. 32), which was 'figured here through inadvertency' in *Sloane Jam.* **1**, 69, t. 25, fig. 5; species of *Plagiochila* and *Lejeunea* (f. 25); and a *Dicranum* (f. 34).

H.S. 55, ff. 34–94. 'Barbadoes Plants formerly g[iven] Mr Handyside since bought of Mr Car August 1695'. The label is in COURTEN's hand, and many of the specimens (which are from his collection) are named by him, mostly with English names. None of Handisyd's labels is present. The plants on ff. 92–94 are from the Straits of Magellan — a specimen of *Adoxa* is accidentally placed with them — and are duplicates of those in **H.S. 8**.

An example of Handisyd's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 26.

HARLOW (JAMES), fl. 1660–1696.

'Sir ARTHUR RAWDON . . . observing the great variety of Plants I had brought with me [from Jamaica], sent over Mr James Harlow, a Gardener, (who had formerly gone to Virginia for Mr Watts [Curator of Chelsea Garden]) to bring the Plants themselves alive to him, for his Garden at Moyra in Ireland. This Mr Harlow perform'd, and there they grew and came many of them to great perfection. He not only brought over with him a Ship almost laden with Cases of Trees, and Herbs, planted and growing in Earth, but also a great number of Samples of them very well preserv'd in Paper; and knowing that he that went over on purpose, might meet with some things I had not observ'd, and

seen others in different Seasons from me, I wrote to Sir Arthur Rawdon and my very learned Friend Dr WILLIAM SHERARD, who then was with him, to desire the favour of them, that in order to the perfecting my Account of Jamaica, I might have a sight of what of that kind he brought over with him. This Sir Arthur Rawdon and Dr Sherard not only granted, but also made me a Present of such Samples as had been brought over which I wanted . . . After I had perused them, they were, together with abundance of other rare Plants, by Dr Sherard's Direction sent to Oxford, where Mr Jacob Bobart has made very good use of them in the History of Plants he lately publish'd there [*Pl. Hist. Univ. Oxon.* 3, 572, n. 15, etc.]; and lest there might from dry Samples, come any Confusion in Natural History, Dr Sherard afterwards at my Request gave me the View of such Plants as Mr Bobart had describ'd, which has enabled me to put the Synonymous Names of the aforesaid History of Plants, publish'd by Mr Bobart, which the Reader will likewise find taken notice of in their due places' (*Sloane Jam.* 1, praef.).

Some of Harlow's Jamaica ferns and a few other plants are intercalated with SLOANE'S own Jamaica plants in H.S. 1, ff. 31, 47, 52, 53, 54, 76, 80, 84, 96, 105, 151, 164; 4, f. 18*2; 7, ff. 33 bis, 84.

H.S. 299, 123 ff. 'Plants gathered by Mr James Harlow a gardiner sent to Jamaica by Sr Arthur Raudon and given to me by his Grandson Sr John Raudon' (m. Sloane). With one exception (f. 62) the specimens are entirely without names, nor is there any means of differentiating Harlow's from those of ROBERT MILLAR in the same volume. Harlow also collected for Rawdon in Madeira (see *Sloane Jam.* 1, 15, 72; H.S. 1, ff. 44, 43).

A copy of a letter forwarded by Petiver to Harlow for transmission shows that he was still alive in 1696.

Harlow's plants are scattered through Plukenet's herbarium, and can sometimes be traced through references in his works. Thus of *Asclepias variegata* L. (*Apocymum Americanum erectum* etc. of *Alm.* 34; *Phytogr.* t. 77, fig. 1) Plukenet says: 'ab honesto viro Jacobo Harloe ex America, in Angliam primò illata est haec amoenissima Apocyni species'; this will be found in H.S. 95, f. 57. Another of Harlow's specimens is in H.S. 96, f. 152.

HARRISON (—).

There is a Jamaica specimen referred to 'Mr Harrison' in H.S. 92, f. 18.

HAWKINS (JOHN), fl. 1739–1795; F.R.S. 1791, surgeon.

H.S. 325–332. 'Plants from several parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America from Mr Petiver's and Sir Hans Sloane's Collections put together by Mr Hawkins, and mostly referred by him to Mr Ray and some not.' This series of large volumes contains excellent specimens, carefully mounted, well selected and well preserved, from many of the collectors whose plants are in the Sloane and Petiver collections — among whom may be mentioned J. Bobart, S. Browne, Bulkley, Cuninghame, Daniel, Dickinson, Irwyn, Micheli, Richardson, F. Ruysch, the Salvadors, the Scheuchzers, W. Sherard, Stoschius, Tournefort and Vaillant. An examination of the volumes shows that the specimens are in no sense, as might be inferred from the title, duplicates of those in other parts of the Sloane Herbarium. They are in many cases accompanied by autograph tickets from the collectors, who are sometimes extensively represented — e.g. Cuninghame: some, e.g. Physicke and Heister, are not or scarcely represented elsewhere in the Sloane Herbarium; in other instances the specimens form part of a series in the earlier Sloane volumes — e.g. some of Dickinson's interesting Bermuda plants are found only in the Hawkins volumes. There is nowhere any indication that Hawkins himself, of whom most that is known will be found in *Journ. Bot.* 47, 426–429 (1909), collected plants; he lived with Sloane for some time in the latter part of Sloane's life, perhaps as medical attendant, and it seems probable that he spent part of his time in mounting and arranging these eight volumes which, in the earliest list we have, are the last of the Herbarium. The volume of John Bartram's cryptogams

(H.S. 332*), that of Uvedale's garden plants (H.S. 333) and those of Bartram's vascular plants (H.S. 334) do not appear in this list, and the last of these were not bound until 1888.

A large proportion of the labels in Hawkins's collection are in Petiver's hand and some of the plants are of his collecting — e.g. *Neottia nidus-avis* (L.) Rich. (H.S. 328, f. 10) from Stokenchurch woods, 12th June 1692, and a *Thymus* from 'Cawnsham [Caversham] hills' (H.S. 329, f. 53). Some of the labels are in handwritings which are unidentified and which are not met with elsewhere in the Sloane Herbarium. The paging of the volumes is curiously irregular: Vol. I (H.S. 325) is paged 1200–1400, with an Appendix of 39 folios; Vol. II (H.S. 326) is paged 1, 1401–1600, also with an Appendix of 39 folios; but the other volumes are paged regularly from 1 to the end. Many of the plants are grouped according to their affinities. In H.S. 329, ff. 1–15, is a large collection of mosses, etc., with autograph tickets of various collectors, including many (ff. 8–15) from Vaillant; ff. 19–26, 46–52 have an interesting collection of mints (*Mentha*), some of them localized.

HAWYS (JOHN), fl. 1691; M.D.; of Norwich.

He corresponded with Sloane and Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 245). A specimen 'got in Dr Hawys seat at Norwich' is in H.S. 150, f. 163.

HAY (WILLIAM), fl. 1699–1700, surgeon.

H.S. 159. Numerous poorly preserved specimens of Newfoundland plants, probably the earliest collection extant from that region, are on ff. 179, 212, 354–394. To most of these Petiver has merely attached Hay's name, but two are localized: *Rhododendron canadense* (L.) Torr. (f. 212), 'This beautiful shrub my kind Friend Mr Will. Hay Surgeon gathered in Flower and Fruit at old Pellicant Harbour in New-found-land Jun. 24. 99'; and *Ribes glandulosum* Weber (f. 179) 'ad Trinity Fort in Terra Nova a D. Hayes collect.' Many of the specimens not thus precisely indicated were doubtless also of Hay's collection. In H.S. 329, f. 109, is the specimen of *Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder referred to in *Mus. Pet.* n. 653 as gathered at the same time and place as the *Rhododendron*. Other specimens from him are to be found in H.S. 152 (Newfoundland), 166 (Lisbon), 195 (Alicante), 243 (see **Part 1**).

His short letters to Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 245) show him to have been a man of no education; one speaks of an approaching voyage to the East Indies, whence he does not seem to have sent any plants.

HEEMSKERCK (WILLEM VAN), 1613–1687, of Holland. See **BOERHAAVE**.

HEISTER (LORENZ), 1683–1758, (b. Frankfurt am Main); M.D., F.R.S. 1730; of Helmstadt.

There are specimens, mostly with autograph labels, in Hawkins's herbarium (H.S. 325–328; see **Part 1**) contributed by Petiver, who in 1715 acknowledges the receipt from Heister of 'divers curious Plants he had gathered in the Physick-Gardens at Amsterdam and LEYDEN' (*Phil. Trans.* 29, 241). These are doubtless referred to in his letter to Petiver from Amsterdam, 18th August 1710 (*Sl. MS.* 3321, f. 256), written to introduce 'Mr Buttner, my Countryman, and one of my best friends of the world, a very great lover and understander of Botanic, (like the praeface of Dr Boerhaaves Index Plantarum will tell you) wich now travelling into England, desires to know the most curious man of the natural history in your Country . . . i send you by this occasion a collection of dryd specimens of plantes, wich Mr Buttner and i together have collected in this little time i am here'. A letter in Latin from Nürnberg (*Sl. MS.* 4065, f. 204), March 1715, refers to the *Gazophylacium*, of which 'Anno 1710, cum in Britannia essem, a te tabulas XC sive nonaginta accepi, pro duabus guineis'. A Latin letter to Sloane from Helmstadt, August 1728 (*Sl. MS.* 4049, f. 216), also refers to his visit to England and to the kindness then received from Sloane. Jacquin named the genus *Heisteria* in his honour.

A further specimen will be found in H.S. 199, f. 62.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 60.

HERMANN (PAUL), 1646–1695.

‘Hermannus (Paulus), postea Professor Botanices Leidensis, primus fuit Botanicus, qui propriis oculis Capitis bonae spei plantas visitaret . . . Collegit hic octingentas circiter plantas’ (Linnaeus, *Flora Capensis*, 4; 1759).

H.S. 75, 66 ff. ‘Plants gathered by Dr Herman at the Cape of Good hope in 1672.’ Good specimens, many named by Solander and some described as new in his MSS.; a few have been at some time removed. The collection corresponds with, but is much more extensive than, that listed by Bartholinus (*Act. Med. Phil. Hafn.* 2, 57–58; 1675), which was given by Hermann to Hieremias Stolle, a surgeon whom he met at the Cape. The list — probably the first ever published of African plants — is accompanied by four plates, on which are represented (1) *Erica abietina* L. (*E. coccinea* Berg. non L.), *Muraltia heisteria* (L.) DC.; (2) *Leonotis leonurus* (L.) R. Br., *Erica cerinthoides* L.; (3) *Anapalina triticea* (Burm. f.) N.E. Br., *Myrica conifera* Burm. f.; (4) *Manulea thyrsiflora* L. f., *M. tomentosa* L. (*M. rubra* (Berg.) L. f.), *Conyza ivifolia* (L.) Less. All, except the *Myrica*, are in the Sloane volume. The figure of the last is referred to by Petiver (who calls it ‘Stoll’s Cape Silk-Maudlin’) in *Phil. Trans.* 27, 419 (1712), who says it was first brought to him from the Cape by James Cuninghame ‘near 20 Years since’, and that it had been ‘a long standard in Chelsey Garden, where it Flowers and Seeds yearly about Christmas’.

Hermann was the earliest collector at the Cape; Thunberg (*Fl. Cap.* 1, 3; 1820) speaks of his ‘insigne herbarium’, and Linnaeus (*Fl. Zeyl. Praef.* 12–13) thus refers to his collections: ‘in ultimum Africae Caput B. Spei ascendit; hanc terram nullus Botanicorum unquam antea calcaverat. O bone Deus quam multae, quam rarae et quam mirabiles plantae, uno eodemque die, se Hermanni oculis offerunt. Paucis diebus solus et unicus Hermannus hic plures detegit novas plantas Africanas, quam Botanici omnes, qui unquam in mundo ante eum exstiter.’ After enumerating the more remarkable genera discovered by Hermann, Linnaeus continues: ‘Inde misit Hermannus in Florae castra plures novas plantas quam antea ullus, quibus adhuc superbiunt Horti Europaei. Hinc famam sempiternam sibi comparavit summus Inventor.’

After his visit to the Cape, Hermann went to Ceylon, where he practised as a physician, and formed the herbarium on which Linnaeus based his *Flora Zeylanica*. The history of this herbarium, which is now one of the principal treasures of the Department of Botany, is given at length by Trimen, with a list and determinations of the plants therein contained, in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 24, 129–155 (1887). The herbarium was the basis of the *Musaeum Zeylanicum*, edited by William Sherard, from Hermann’s notes, in 1717. It was then lost sight of for some years, but came into the hands of August Günther, Apothecary Royal at Copenhagen, who, apparently not knowing its history, in 1745 sent it to Linnaeus, who at once identified it as Hermann’s collection: ‘qui per 50 [sic] annos fuerat suppressus, indignorum manibus versatus, et in Barbarorum hominum scriniis sepultus’. In the *Flora Zeylanica* (1747) — from the dedication of which to Günther the foregoing sentence is taken — Linnaeus, after summarizing Hermann’s discoveries, thus describes the herbarium: ‘Sic collecto Herbario Zeylanico perfectissimo, compingi curat plantas Zeylanicas in Tria volumnia; in Quarto vero Africanas et rariores zeylanicas miscet . . . Quintus demum tomus, ut praecedentes in forma atlantica, icones circiter 400 novarum plantarum zeylanicarum continebat artificiosa manu delineatas’ (Praef. 14–15). From Günther, to whom Linnaeus returned it, the herbarium passed into the hands of Count Adam Gottlob Moltke, at whose death it was bought, with his library, by Professor Treschow, of Copenhagen, who in 1793 sold it to Sir Joseph Banks for £75; two letters negotiating this purchase are in the Banks Correspondence (Dawson Turner Copies), vol. 8, ff. 218, 233.¹

Many of the specimens in the herbarium are named by Hermann, and most by Linnaeus with the specific names (the binomial system not having then been introduced) under which they appear in

¹ There is also a Hermann herbarium of Ceylon plants at Leyden. See S. J. van Ooststroom in *Blumea*, Suppl. 1, 193–209 (1937).

his *Flora Zeylanica*. Three of the plates in the *Flora* are taken from the volume of drawings, many of which are named in Linnaeus's hand. Binomials were added in the *Species Plantarum* (1753). Dryander correlated all these determinations by Linnaeus in a copy of the 1748 edition of the *Flora Zeylanica* now in the Department of Botany.

Hermann revisited Europe in 1679, and then became professor of botany at the University of Leyden, where he was also curator of the botanical garden. He came to England in the autumn of 1682, when he 'visited Chelsea garden, and proposed an exchange of plants, which proposal Mr Watts [the curator] went to Holland to carry into effect' (Field, *Mem. Bot. Gard. Chelsea*, 12). RICHARDSON (*q.v.*) lived in his house for three years when he was studying at Leyden, and about 1689 made the collection in **H.S. 79** and other volumes. W. Sherard was with Hermann in 1688. In **H.S. 84*** are plants from the LEYDEN GARDEN given by Hermann to BONNIVERT (*q.v.*) and in the Banksian Herbarium are specimens sent by him to Gronovius. **H.S. 76** contains 'Plants gathered in several places of the Indies, and supposed to have belonged to Dr Herman'. This is a very miscellaneous collection, mostly unnamed, and it is impossible to trace Hermann's connexion therewith. Specimens sent by Hermann from Ceylon to J. Breyne and by him to Petiver are in **H.S. 331**, ff. 118, 126. Hermann also sent specimens to Petiver in 1694 (*Mus. Pet.* n. 39: **H.S. 331**, f. 120). There are specimens from him in Plukenet's herbarium (**H.S. 91**, f. 35; **98**, f. 22) to which they were contributed by LONDON (*q.v.*). See also NEWTON.

Further specimens from Hermann are in **H.S. 160, 231, 289, 290, 311, 312, 319–322, 326, 328**. (See **Part I**.)

Apparently Hermann's wife visited England and was interested in botany: in **H.S. 329**, f. 60, is a specimen of *Pellia calycina* Nees labelled by Petiver 'Found abt Tunbridge by Madam Herman'.

In Sl. MS. 4003 are numerous drawings by Hermann, many from or the originals of his *Paradisus Batavus*, many with labels in his own hand, other names being added by Petiver. They are mixed up with another series and some of the labels, e.g. on the back of f. 24, have gone astray; Hermann's figures are ff. 32?, 33, 34, 42, 49, 51, 56–60, 64–80.

Tournefort commemorated him in the genus *Hermania*, adopted by Linnaeus in the form *Hermannia*.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 50.

HILL (B—), *fl.* 1695, surgeon.

A specimen with this name is in **H.S. 148**, f. 142, collected at Leghorn in February 1695.

HOFFMAN (FRANCIS), *fl.* 1740.

In **H.S. 318**, f. 60, is a specimen gathered by him '4 Miles Distant from Wantage . . . in August 1740'.

HOPKEY (HENRY).

Specimens received by Philip Miller from him are in **H.S. 244**, ff. 5, 15 (Gibraltar).

HORSENELL (GEORGE), 1625?–1697, surgeon.

'My worthy friend Mr George Horsnell Chirurgion in London' (*Ray Syn.* 96; 1690). Brought plants from Antigua to Plukenet: 'Alcea acetosa Indica . . . ex Insulâ Antegoanâ. hujus semina, ab honesto viro, D. Horsnel, illic pro tempore commorante, et in Angliam reduce, nos accepimus' (*Alm.* 15; cf. also 155, 240).

No specimens with his name have been found in Plukenet's herbarium.

HOUSTOUN (WILLIAM), 1695–1733, (b. in Scotland); M.D., F.R.S. 1732.

He was born in Scotland, in 1695. According to Pulteney (*Sketches*, 2, 231) he ‘went first to the West Indies, in the character of a surgeon; and, upon his return, after two years [1728–1729] residence at Leyden, took degrees in physic under Boerhaave’. He then returned to England — there are specimens of *Atriplex littoralis* L. collected by him in Sheppey in 1729 — and probably visited Scotland, as John Martyn in his translation of Tournefort’s *History of Plants*, 1, 154 (1732), mentions having received *Carum verticillatum* (L.) Koch from near Greenock from his ‘ingenious friend Mr William Houstoun’ — the first record of the plant as British. He then became ‘Surgeon in the Service of the Honourable South-Sea Company’ (see *Phil. Trans.* 37, 195) and went to Jamaica and Mexico. According to MILLER (*Figures of Plants*, 1, 29) he was collecting in Vera Cruz in 1729; but it seems likely that the following year was intended, when he was certainly in Mexico as he collected there in November 1730 (*Phil. Trans.* l.c. 198); he also sent plants to Miller in 1731. Gronovius (who named the genus *Houstonia* in his honour) dates Houstoun’s return later, but evidently incorrectly, writing to Linnaeus: ‘1732. ex Academiis redux colonias Hispanorum Americanas petiit, ut medicamenta ibidem simplicia, Jalappam, Contraiervam (quam Dorsteniam esse detexit) etc. colligeret, secumque in Georgiam deduceret et ibidem coleret. Sequenti anno debili et infirma utens valetudine in pthisin incidit . . . morbo invalescente 14. Augusti 1733. supremam vidit diem’ (Linnaeus, *Bibl. Bot.* ed. nov. 95; 1747). According to *The Gentleman’s Magazine*, 3, 662 (1733), the place of his death was Jamaica.

The localities in which Houstoun collected are sufficiently indicated by the following:

H.S. 292, ff. 1–44, 61–73. ‘Plants from Jamaica Vera Cruz and Cuba by Mr Houstoun.’ Good specimens, many labelled with localities. In **H.S. 146** are also ‘Plants gathered . . . at Vera Cruz, Campechy etc. by Dr Houston’, but these, with one exception (on f. 37), are not labelled and are therefore not easily distinguished from those collected by Barham and Burnet which are in the same volume. Two of Houstoun’s ferns are in **H.S. 1**, ff. 85* and 108a¹; others of his Jamaican plants are scattered through SLOANE’S Jamaica herbarium, **H.S. 1–7**, and one is in **H.S. 114**, f. 39. Other West Indian specimens collected by Houstoun are to be found in **H.S. 323** and **324**.

H.S. 316 contains ‘Plants of Dr Houstoun’ (ff. 4–25) with labels in Houstoun’s hand: also ‘Plants gathered at Cartagena, Panama etc. by Dr Houstoun and Mr Millar’ (ff. 61–96), mostly named by Philip Miller.

Miller’s Chelsea Garden plants in **H.S. 293** and **317** (see **Part 1**) include a number of Houstoun’s species, evidently raised in Chelsea Garden from seeds sent by him. References to plants so raised are of frequent occurrence throughout Miller’s *Gardeners Dictionary*. Houstoun bequeathed to Miller ‘all his Papers, Drawings, and Collection of dried Plants’ (Miller, *Figures of Plants*, 1, 30); these were purchased by Banks with Miller’s herbarium in 1774 and are now in the Department of Botany. The specimens were incorporated with the Banksian Herbarium: many bear Houstoun’s and Miller’s labels and are of extreme interest as representing the types of the species — often obscure — described in Miller’s *Gardeners Dictionary*. According to Gronovius (l.c.) ‘Dom. Miller omnes neruos intendit ut chartas eius [Houstoni] et obseruationes possit comparare, quas cum eruditis communicare in animum habet’.

It is to be regretted that the interesting material supplied by Houstoun’s specimens and MSS. was not consulted for the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*: some idea of the value of the collections may be

1 On f. 140 is the type of *Hymenophyllum houstonii* Jenman (*Journ. Bot.* 24, 42; 1886). The late Dr W. R. Maxon has annotated the specimen: ‘Apparently *Hymen. tortuosum* H. & G. and presumably from Straits of Magellan’. A marginal note by Sloane in his own copy of *Nat. Hist. Jam.* 1, 97, states: ‘I had some samples of this from Mr Handisyd who gathered it in the terra del fuego in the streights of Magellan.’ This provenance is also mentioned by Sloane in his *Catalogus*, 22 (1696).

gathered from the enumeration of Houstoun's Central American *Leguminosae*, by Britten and E. G. Baker, published in *Journ. Bot.* **35**, 225–234 (1897); a new species of *Bauhinia* (*B. unilateralis*), based on one of Houstoun's specimens (H.S. 292, f. 8), is described on pp. 233–234.

The drawings and MSS. are now bound in two separate volumes. The former, mainly pencil sketches, are mostly localized and named by Miller, Solander, Dryander and others; on pp. 13, 14, 16 are the originals of t. 44 of Miller's *Figures of Plants*, his *Apocynum cordatum* and *A. villosum* of the *Gardeners Dictionary* (ed. 8). They include many of the originals of the *Reliquiae Houstounianae*, the plates for which, engraved by Houstoun, were issued by Banks under the above title in 1781, with descriptions from Houstoun's MSS. The holograph MSS. comprise (1) 'Catalogus Plantarum in America observatarum' (241 pp.); (2) 'Plantae observatae circa Kingston in insula Jamaica, et Havanam in insula Cuba' (29 pp.); (3) 'Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera circa Veram Crucem Novae Hispaniae urbem, et in insulis Jamaica, et Cuba observata' (30 pp. — the text of the *Reliquiae* is mostly taken from this); (4) 'Plantae circa Veram Crucem observatae' (41 pp. — contains some of the drawings of the *Reliquiae*). The arrangement in all these is alphabetical; the first contains many lengthy descriptions. Sl. MS. 3971 is a very full catalogue (169 pp.) of the plants of the Paris Garden in 1730.

The long letter to Sloane written at Kingston, Jamaica, 9th December 1730 (Sl. MS. 4051, f. 141), contains much of interest in connexion with Houstoun's collections. Having explained the cause of delay in writing and referred to 'some of the fruits of [his] Labours in Jamaica' already sent, he proceeds: 'with this I send you a Collection of Plants and other natural Curiosities from La Vera Cruz. It would be as needless as troublesome to enter here upon a detail of what I observed there, since the List of Seeds that I have sent to Mr Miller, and the dried Plants, with the small annotations made upon some of them will much better inform you.' Having referred to a copy of a 'Drawing of the manufactory of Cochoneel I did from an Indian Painting', he gives an account of two species of *Dorstenia* which he had obtained in Mexico, and which form the subject of a paper published by him in *Phil. Trans.* **37**, 195–198 (1731) ('An Account of the Contrayerva'). He proceeds: 'I met with a great many Plants on the Continent which I could not possibly reduce to any Genus yet described, and therefor have made bold to characterise some of them, giving them the names of Botanists, which is a practice now authorised by custom. But as I have but few books here to consult, it's very possible they may have been described already by some person or other; wherefor I desire to submit my Nova Genera, in that as in all other points to your better judgement'. It will be remembered that a large number of these names were adopted by Linnaeus and are generally accepted, being cited as of Linnaeus.

A second letter (Sl. MS. 4052, f. 82) written from 'La Vera Cruz, March 5. O.S. 1731' states that 'The Honble S. S. Company's Snow Assiento whereof I was Surgeon, was unfortunately drove ashoar here and lost the 6th of last month'. He had indeed the good luck to save most of what belonged to him, but 'the loss of [his] bussiness' obliges him to appeal to Sloane for help, perhaps in securing him a similar post in another ship. He speaks of sailing 'in about a fortnight for Carolina' and of plants sent from Jamaica and Campeche. 'After the Vessel was cast away, I designed to have gone up to the Province of Jalappa, to enquire about the Plant of that name, but could not obtain leave of the Governour, tho' I made use of the Factors interest. However I have sent up an Indian who has brought me down 4 small roots of it which I hope will grow, and I believe we shall find it a Plant quite different from the Marvel of Peru.'

Amman writing to Sloane (12th June 1734; Sl. MS. 4053, f. 232), who had employed him on Houstoun's recommendation, speaks of the latter in terms which seem fully justified: 'Vix credo alium reperiri posse tam doctum et ingenio pollentem, qui eadem itinera taediosissima per tot et tanta maria aggredi vel audeat vel velit. Multum sane Colonia Georgica, multum Botanophili morte illius perdidere.'

An example of Houstoun's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 45.

[HUDSON (WILLIAM), 1730–1793; F.R.S. 1761. See BUDDLE.

‘From 1757 to 1758 Hudson was resident sub-librarian of the British Museum, and his studies in the Sloane herbarium enabled him to adapt the Linnaean nomenclature to the plants described by Ray far more accurately than did Sir John Hill . . . in his “Flora Britannica” of 1760’ (*D.N.B.* 28, 155).
Linnaeus named the genus *Hudsonia* in his honour.]

HUGO (AUGUST JOHANN), d. 1753; F.R.S. 1717; of Hanover.

Corresponded with Sloane and Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 268). A specimen with the name Hugo is in H.S. 166, f. 141.

HUNGERFORD (JOHN), fl. 1656–1687, (b. Reading); M.D.; of Oxford.

H.S. 35, 155 ff. ‘Book of plants gathered at Montpellier by Dr Hungerford . . . containing some few specimens of African and other rare plants, taken notice of by Mr Magnol.’ A volume of quarto size, containing small but good and well-preserved specimens, most of them carefully named by Hungerford. Sl. MS. 460 consists of botanical and medical notes in Latin and French written by Hungerford at Montpellier from 1680 to 1684.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 87.

IRWYN or IRVINE (JOHN), M.D.

Numerous specimens from him are in Petiver’s ‘Botanicum hortense Indicum ineditum’ (H.S. 175, 177), with labels in various hands, one of them probably his, on which Petiver has written ‘Dr Irwyn’. On a label in H.S. 158, f. 200, Petiver has written ‘Dr John Irvine’ — doubtless the same.

Specimens from Irwyn are to be found also in H.S. 182, 196, 197, 199, 200, 325–329. (See Part 1.)

JACKSON (CHARLES).

In H.S. 243, f. 2, is a specimen from Mauritius with his name.

JAGO (REV. GEORGE), d. 1726, of Looe, Cornwall, and Harberton, Devonshire; see C. E. Raven, *John Ray Naturalist*, 367 (1942).

H.S. 288, ff. 1, 2, 6–11. ‘Plantae Submarinae Cornubienses a Clarissimo Botanico etc. Reverendo D. Georgio Jago’ (m. Amman). These were originally on smaller sheets, two of which have been placed together on most of the folios. The collection — mostly of algae — is unnamed.

At the end of Petiver’s own copy of his ‘Opera Varia’ at the British Museum are two plates with twelve figures of ‘Fishes lately Discovered on the Coasts of Cornwall by the Reverend Mr George Jago’, with references to Ray, *Syn. Piscium*, 162, 164: these do not seem to have been published.

Jago’s long and numerous letters to Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 278) are almost exclusively concerned with the fishes of Cornwall, and should be of much interest to anyone studying the ichthyology of that county. In reply to a letter from Petiver urging him to take up botany, he writes from Looe (whence most of his letters are dated, and where he was ‘Lecturer’ — apparently an ecclesiastical post) on 12th November 1711: ‘I am but a Beginner in tht Study, tho’ I may modestly say I have taken great pains in it for a year or two, having searched the Country for many miles round this place so carefully tht few Plants I believe have escaped me. If you please you shall have a Catalogue of them, but I would willingly defer it till next Summer tht I may render my acct of the maritime Plants of Cornwall more compleat, to wh purpose I design God willing to go all round the Sea Coasts of this County’. He offers to send ‘patterns or figures of such Plants as are in a manner peculiar to this Country’, two or three of which he mentions. On 17th April 1714 he mentions his appointment as

vicar of Harberton and Halwell, near Totnes, and asks for further commands from Petiver, parts of whose *Herbarium Britannicum* he had lately received. He was a friend of Lewis Stevens, with whom he speaks of taking 'a little Botanick Ramble', and of Walter Moyle.¹

[JAMES (JOHN), *fl. c.* 1680, ship's surgeon.

Sl. MS. 4009 is described as 'Designs of Plants done with a pen by Mr John James a Surgeon ["a sea chyrurgeon" according to Petiver's MS. note] about 1680 in Barbary with the Morisco and English Names and Description, given to Mr Petiver by Mr John Thorpe an Apothecary in Wapping. Some of them Mr Petiver engraved in his *Gazophyl*: [tt. 37, 38, 40]'. The figures occupy thirty-three small quarto pages, there being usually two or more on each page, and are sufficiently well drawn to be for the most part readily identifiable. At the end of the volume James gives 'The Description of All Those plants whose figures are drawne in this booke, as fully as I could observe of them'. He evidently knew plants well, as the descriptions (in English, extending over twenty pages) are very full and evidently accurate. He compares them 'for better understange . . . to some known English plants', and in order to further clearness gives a full and careful glossary of the terms employed. This MS. should receive attention from any historian of the botany of the region. There is a full index of 'Morisco' and English names — the latter of plants with which his suggested affinity. At the end is a drawing of a ship, presumably that on which James was surgeon.

From the text accompanying one of the drawings reproduced by Petiver (*Gaz.* 1, t. 37, fig. 4) we learn that James was 'a Slave there [in Barbary] near 20 years'; cf. also *Phil. Trans.* 27, 345.]

JAMES (—).

He collected in Bermuda. See DICKINSON.

JOHNSTON (PELHAM), *fl.* 1707?

He collected largely in Spain. Lists of eighty-nine Tarragona and twenty-eight Barcelona plants, and of twenty-nine shells, in his pretty hand are at the beginning of H.S. 185, and of forty-one Gibraltar plants at the end of H.S. 166: in view of the title and PETIVER's notes at the beginning of H.S. 185 and of the naming of some of the specimens, it would appear that the Gibraltar plants are included therein. Specimens of Johnston's collecting are in H.S. 147, ff. 2–4, 35, 43, 46, 61, from Tarragona; ff. 2, 3, 5, 62, 80, from Barcelona.

Johnston's specimens are to be found also in H.S. 151, 166, 194, 195, 263, 329. (See Part 1.)

JONES (REV. HUGH), d. 1701.

'A very curious Person in all parts of Natural History; particularly in Fossils; some of which he hath sent me from Maryland, with several Volumes of Plants very finely preserved; with divers

1 The following extract from a letter written *c.* 1757 by the Rev. James Dyer, vicar of St Clare and chaplain of E. Looe, and addressed to the Rev. William Borlase, F.R.S., gives additional information: 'Mr Jago died in June 1726. Few Years before his Death he was presented to the Rectory of Harburton, Devon; which was the only Preferment he ever had. He was curious in his Researches after, and accurate in his Drawings of, rare Birds and Plants, as well as Fishes. What became of his valuable Papers on these Branches of Natural History I cannot say. I do imagine, that they were sent as he finish'd them, to Mr Petiver, F.R.S. with whom he corresponded, either for Mr Ray's Inspection and Use, or to be presented to the R.S. Mr Ray and Mr Petiver were certainly both very much obliged to Mr Jago. All Papers of this kind that he had by him at his Death, at least, that came to my Hands (to whom he left his Papers) are Those two or Three which you have already seen, and a few more which I now send you in the Post's Pocket, and for which you will order your Servant to enquire at Marazion. It is remarkable that tho' Mr Jago was an excellent Botanist, and very curious Ornithologist, I have not met with one Manuscript or Drawing in these Branches, except one Bird (unknown, unless it be the Petril, a kind of Sea-Swallow) which I send.' In a later letter, dated 'Looe Feb. 25th/57', the same writer states: 'I sent you Mr Jago's Drawings (I wish I had more at your Service) to be put to what Use you thought proper . . . Mr Moyle and Mr Jago were well acquainted, and communicated their discoveries to each other.' These extracts are from the Borlase MSS., vol. 5, in the Penzance Library. [S. Savage.]

Insects and Shells. From this obliging Gentleman, I am promised frequent remittances of whatever those Parts afford, as well Animals and Fossils as Vegetables' (*Mus. Pet.* 44; 1699).

H.S. 74, 91 ff. 'Plants gathered in Maryland by Mr Jones a Minister, Dr KRIEG, and Mr VERNON, and by them given to Mr AYRIE. Extraordinary good Specimens, well preserved, and the greatest part referred to Mr Ray.' The three collections are not separated but can be ascertained by consulting the Solander MSS. where the specimens are referred to and some are described as new species. Solander named the collection throughout, and indicated the novelties by adding 'Mscr.' to their names. Many were taken up in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*: thus 'Fagus ferruginea. Mscr.' (f. 5) is described in the Solander MSS. and published in *Hort. Kew.* 3, 362; this is probably the specimen referred to by Plukenet (*Mant.* 74) as 'Fagus Mariana Carpini rugosis foliis apud Collectaneas; D. Ayre'. *Fagus punila* L. (f. 9) is in the MSS. assigned to Vernon. On f. 8 and in **H.S. 159**, f. 111, are the specimens from which Solander in his MSS. described *Comptonia* (see *Journ. Bot.* 47, 45). An account of animals and fifty-six different plants sent by Jones to Petiver from Maryland will be found in *Phil. Trans.* 20, 393–406. A list in Petiver's hand of plants collected by Jones is at the end of **H.S. 158**. The specimens, which are scattered in Vols II and III of Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Americanus' (**H.S. 158** and **159**), are apparently those referred to in *Mus. Pet.* 45–46 (1699): 'I am very much oblig'd to Mr GEORGE LONDON his Majesty's Gardener, who was pleased to present me with two Volumes of dry Plants, very curiously Preserved, and collected at Maryland by my worthy Friend the Reverend Mr Hugh Jones'; one, *Vaccinium stanineum* L. (**H.S. 159**, f. 183), is labelled in Jones's hand 'A hucle berry with a white blossome In Aprill'.

Jones also collected at Deal (see *Mus. Pet.* n. 406: **H.S. 150**, f. 40).

Further specimens from him are to be found in **H.S. 243, 252, 264, 274, 328, 329**. (See Part 1.)

His letter to Petiver, Doody and Ayrey jointly, dated from Maryland, 26th March 1697 (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 268), gives an account of his voyage and of his first impressions of Maryland, where he had been appointed 'Minister of Christ-church p[ar]ish in Calvert County'. A second letter (26th February 1701; Sl. MS. 4063, f. 68) mentions that he had sent Petiver plants and seeds, but that the state of his health had prevented him from making as complete a collection as he had wished, and that he was thinking daily of a return to England. His death seems to have taken place shortly after this: Lhwyd, writing to Petiver from Oxford, 27th September 1702 (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 177), says that Jones's brother Richard, who was vicar of Llanelilian in Anglesey, to whom Hugh left his effects, had written 'some months since, to enquire what merchants were his correspondents'. Richard had been advised of Hugh's death by a Minister in Maryland.

Sloane writing to Richardson in 1721 says that he and his friends were 'very much disappointed and losers' by the 'undertakings' of Hugh Jones and Vernon.

An example of Hugh Jones's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 40.

[This Hugh Jones must not be confused with a contemporary, the Rev. Hugh Jones, from whom an interesting letter, written from London, 26th April 1758, is printed in *Nich. Illustr.* 1, 313–315, announcing his return to England. He writes that he had been for many years one of the H.E.I.C.'s chaplains at Fort St George, but had resigned on account of his age and consequent infirmities — he was then eighty-three. A reference to the friends who 'are dead since 1700', and to the 'agreeable conversations' he had had in the company of Sloane, Petiver and contemporaries, suggests that he had been in London at that date. He had made a 'considerable Collection of all the curious things in Nature . . . which that part of India where [he] resided afforded', among them 'innumerable Specimens of Plants', which he had disposed 'in six large Horti sicci: among these are a great many Non-descripts'. These he proposed to leave to Richardson, who however had predeceased him (in 1741). The reply of Richardson's son (dated 2nd May) announcing his father's death is also printed (l.c. 314).]

JONES (JEZREEL), d. 1731, (b. in London), Clerk to the Royal Society; see *D.N.B.* 30, 122.

'This worthy and kind Gentleman, in one Year whilst he was in Portugal (Secretary to his Excellency Mr Methwyn our now Envoy) was pleased to make me considerable Collections every Month, of all the Plants he there observed, which he very curiously preserved . . . It were heartily to be wisht, that the Zeal and Industry of this Inquisitive Person, were imitated by such other curious Gentlemen, as may have occasion to travel or reside in more remoter Parts' (*Mus. Pet.* 45; 1699).

H.S. 16, ff. 17–50. 'Plants gathered at Cadiz by Mr Jones and sent me from thence by him' (m. Sloane); good specimens, but all unnamed. In **H.S. 40**, ff. 40, 52, and **80**, ff. 127, 130, are specimens sent from Lisbon by Jones to Petiver. At the end of **H.S. 155** is a list in Petiver's hand of forty-four 'Barbary Plants Collected by Mr Jezreel Jones [doubtless when Consul at Algiers] taken from Dr Pluken[e]ts *Amaltheum Botanicum*'. Plukenet (*Amalth.*) does not mention Jones in connexion with any of these, but the plants were probably collected by him, as stated by Petiver. A lichen from Jones is in BUDDLE's herbarium (**H.S. 115**, f. 1); and a few of his plants are in Hawkins's collection (**H.S. 325–328**).

Further specimens from him are to be found in **H.S. 127, 147, 148, 150, 166, 194–198, 200, 241, 247, 249, 254, 260, 270, 274, 276, 290**. (See **Part 1**.)

In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, **1**, 220 (1731), he is described as 'former Consul at Algiers, and many Years Interpreter to the Ambassadors from those Parts'. See also SALVADOR (JAIME).

His letters (*Sl. Index*, 283) are mostly short and not of much importance or interest; one from Cadiz, however (15th March 1701; *Sl. MS.* 4038, f. 144), contains a very full and interesting account of the celebration there of Easter, and says incidentally 'The Rain which was much wanted . . . has fallen plentifully . . . and every fair houre I employ in simpleing and Colecting'. On 2nd April of the same year he sent plants to Sloane and bulbs to W. Sherard. He wrote to Petiver ('Apr: 2d, 1701. O.S.'; *Sl. MS.* 4063, f. 76) that Cadiz was then in great confusion, and the Spaniards were 'so ill natured upon the rumours of a warr that a stranger especially an English cannot tell how to pleas them; I have been suspected for one that studys witchcraft, necromancy, and a mad-man by some who observed me following butterflies, picking of herbs and other lawful exercises and I have had much to do escape the censure of higher powers'. He spoke of leaving for Tetuan in two days, and of sending to Sloane and Petiver a 'colection of Cadiz Plants gathered in the Campo Santo to be doing till I send you the rest. You must plead my cause for not sending my journal, and insite all worthy people to charity or else I shall starve in Forreign Land, if I do not live upon the plants I gather for the Doctor and you'.

Sl. MS. 4003 contains (ff. 17–24) crudely coloured drawings of fruits, butterflies and other objects, described as 'A Collection of some Productions of Barbary by Jezreel Jones and by him drawn in their Naturall Colours of which these Following are Copies, by Mr Albin'. The fruits were gathered at Tetuan in 1701; the copies were made in 1711.

An example of Jezreel Jones's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 48.

JURIN (JAMES), 1684–1750; M.D., Sec.R.S. 1721–1727; see *D.N.B.* **30**, 229–230.

Correspondent of Sloane and Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 285). A specimen of *Betula* from him is in **H.S. 152**, f. 203, 'Found in Mr Thos Hunters Garden within 7 m. of Newcastle', 16th March 1716.

JUSSIEU (ANTOINE and BERNARD DE). See SALVADOR (JAIME).

JUSTEN (—), fl. 1709, of Eton College.

A specimen of earth-star (*Geastrum*) with his name is in **H.S. 150**, f. 13.

KAEMPFER (ENGELBERT), 1651–1716.

H.S. 211, 111 ff. 'Volumen Plantarum in Japonia collectarum ab Engelberto Kempfero M.D.

annis 1691 et 1692. Additae sub finem Plantae aliquot ab eodem in Persia et Insula Ceylan repertae.' This is one of the most important volumes in the Herbarium. Kaempfer's records are basic to the study of the flora of Japan: it would appear that no other herbarium contains specimens from him, so that these are the only materials by which the numerous plants figured and described in his *Amoenitates* (1712) can be elucidated. Probably no volume of the Sloane Herbarium has been more consulted: the folios contain autograph determinations by Siebold (ff. 44, 74), Baillon (ff. 66, 85; see *Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris*, **1**, 728), Munro (f. 99), Robert Brown, Masters and others, as well as by Solander. The *Coniferae* form the subject of a paper by Salisbury in *Journ. Science and Arts*, **2**, 309–314 (1817). Many of the specimens are on small sheets affixed to the larger ones of the Sloane volume; these bear names in ?Kaempfer's hand. The specimens, although often small, are usually good and in excellent preservation. From them some of the figures in the *Amoenitates* seem to have been taken — e.g. the leaf and fruit of the asafoetida (ff. 107–109) for the plate facing p. 537. The value of the collection in determining the plants of the *Amoenitates* was early recognized; in 1757 Miller speaks of it as having been purchased by Sloane, in connexion with a discussion concerning the Varnish-tree of Japan (*Phil. Trans.* **50**, 432); the specimens referred to — 'Fasi no Ki' and 'Sitz dsju' are on ff. 49 and 82. Munro (*Trans. Linn. Soc.* **26**, 111) mentions a specimen of *Sasa variegata* (Miq.) Camus (*Bambusa fortunei* Van Houtte ex Munro) which is on f. 78, and (l.c. 36) *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Sieb. & Zucc. on ff. 98, 99. Specimens of *Ginkgo biloba* L. are on ff. 91 and 103.

The plants are not entirely Japanese; the asafoetida already referred to is from Disgun in the province of Luristan, Persia. The specimens (ff. 107–109) have been much studied and variously identified (see Bentley & Trimen, *Medicinal Plants*, **2**, t. 127, who conclude that the specimens are insufficient for determination). Ceylon plants are on f. 110.

According to Thunberg (*Travels*, **4**, 290), who inspected the collection in 1778, it was 'bought up' by Sloane 'after the Author's death'.

H.S. 213, ff. 15–99. 'Plantae ab Engelberto Kempfero in Belgio praecipuè HORTO LUGDUNO BATAVO collectae.' A large collection of small scraps, often only leaves and with numerous repetitions, nearly all on the original sheets, two of which are on each Sloane folio; some named by Kaempfer. The collection is without use or interest.

Kaempfer's extensive collection of MSS. in the British Museum (*Sl. Index*, 286) was acquired by Sloane from the author's nephew. They include two volumes (Sl. MSS. 2917 A, B) of drawings (on Persian paper) with Latin descriptions of Persian plants, the first begun at Isfahan in 1685, the second, chiefly of plants about Gamron, in 1687–1688; the drawings in this are much better than in the first and the descriptions very full. Sl. MS. 2914 is entitled in his own hand 'Delineatio Plantarum Japonicarum manu Engelberti Kempferi'. It is a folio volume of drawings, mostly with Japanese names but without descriptions, of 217 folios, to which is added an alphabetical list of Japanese names, with references to the *Amoenitates* and other works.

Dr J. G. Scheuchzer, who was Sir Hans Sloane's amanuensis, made an English translation from Kaempfer's High-Dutch MS. on the *History of Japan*, which was published in London in 1727. For a short account of Kaempfer's travels see W. T. Stearn in *Royal Hort. Soc., Lily Year Book*, **12**, 65–70 (1948).

Linnaeus commemorated him in the genus *Kaempferia*.

KAMEL (GEORG JOSEPH), 1661–1706.

This pioneer of Philippine botany was born at Brünn in Moravia on 21st April 1661, and entered the Society of Jesus as a lay brother in 1682; although referred to by his English correspondents as 'Father' and 'Pater', he does not seem to have become a priest. He went to the Philippine Islands in 1688, and established himself at Manila, where he took up the study of natural history, more especially of botany and of medicine; and established a pharmacy where the poor were attended to gratuitously.

He died at Manila on 2nd May 1706. His name is variously spelt Camel, Camelli or Camellus, but in his letters to Petiver he writes it Kamel.

‘The Reverend Father George Camelli, a learned Jesuit; who hath been pleased to transmit to Mr Ray and me, the Designs of such rare Medicinal Plants, with a large Account of their Vertue, Use, etc. as he hath experienced, and observed them to grow amongst the Philippine Islands, where he resides; some of which are already Published, and we hope e’er long to gratifie the World with something more from him’ (*Mus. Pet.* 44; 1699). ‘The Reverend Father George Joseph Camel hath again been pleased to Favour Mr Ray and me with the accurate Descriptions and Designs of several new Plants he hath observed to grow in the Philippine Isles’ (op. cit. 94; 1703). ‘The Reverend and Learned Father Kamel alias Camel, besides his two Curious Treatises of the Philippine Herbs and Trees, formerly sent (which are now Printed in the 3d Volume of that late accurate Botanist, Mr John Ray, his Excellent History of Plants) hath again very lately been pleased to favour me with many Additions, new Observations and Delineations, both to his Herbs and Trees, as also a 3d Book de Plantis Philippensibus, part of which I have already inserted in the *Phil. Transact.* No 293. Where you will find such of them and the Herbs of which he sent me the Designs, (the Trees you shall see elsewhere) Several of these I have already Figured in my *Gazophylacick Tables*, and shall continue them, if this Curious Age will give encouragement; which is humbly hoped, since there are in them many Discoveries in all parts of Nature, which hitherto was never known to Europe’ (*Gaz.* 1, 63; 1704).

Ray speaks with equal enthusiasm of Kamel’s discoveries; on 14th August 1700, writing to Sloane, he says: ‘I cannot but look upon it as an effect of Providence to stir up a man so well skilled in plants to apply himself to the inquisition, delineation, and description of the plants growing in those remote parts of the world, and giving an account of their virtues and uses’ (*Ray Corr.* 374); and later (22nd December 1703) speaks of him as ‘being made, as I may say, for the advancing of natural knowledge’ (l.c. 439). A letter in Latin from Kamel to Ray (l.c. 377–378) mentions that the first consignment of his drawings, sent in January 1698, ‘à piratis intercepta fuit’ and did not reach its destination. We learn from the same letter that he was a correspondent of SAMUEL BROWNE (*q.v.*) of Madras and, after Browne’s death, of his successor BULKLEY. It seems likely that the specimens from Bengal and Pegu in **H.S. 153**, which is described as containing plants collected by Kamel, were sent to him by one or both of these collectors.

The specimens referred to are of historical interest and of botanical importance, as being the first collected in the Philippines, and the only ones which represent Kamel’s collections. Kamel was a competent botanist, an industrious collector and an accomplished artist; his numerous and accurate descriptions, amplified as they are by details as to the uses in medicine and otherwise, the various forms of cultivated plants, the native names, and other matters of interest, are in advance of those of any preceding traveller. Their extent may be gathered from the fact that his ‘*Historia Stirpium Ins. Luzonis et reliquarum Philippinarum*’ occupies ninety-six folio pages of the Appendix to Vol. 3 of Ray’s *Historia Plantarum* (1704). This is in two parts; a third part, dealing with climbing plants — ‘*De Plantis Philippensibus scandentibus*’ — was communicated by Petiver to the Royal Society and published in *Phil. Trans.* 24, 1707–1722, 1763–1773, 1809–1809 [*bis*], 1816–1842 (1705); in this 212 plants are described. The first portion of this is referred to in the passage quoted above from Petiver’s *Gazophylacium*.

The first of the two parts printed in the Appendix (pp. 1–42) was sent to Ray, the second to Petiver. To the title of the former — ‘*Herbarum Aliarumque Stirpium . . . Syllabus*’ — is added: ‘*Additis etiam plurimarum Iconibus, ab Autore propria manu ad vivum delineatis; quas ob sumptuum in Chalcographos erogandorum defectum impraesentiarum emittere non licuit.*’ These drawings and descriptions, of which Petiver (*Phil. Trans.* 24, 1718–1722) gives a list, are contained in four of the six volumes which form Nos 4080–4083 A–C of the Sloane MSS. They are drawn in Indian ink, and occupy 525 folios, many of which contain two or more figures. The execution of the figures is bold and striking; most are named by Kamel and many are accompanied by long and careful

descriptions, often including the native names and an account of the uses of the plants, written with the greatest care in Kamel's beautiful hand. To each figure Petiver has added a reference to his *Gazophylacium* or to Ray's *Historia*, when the plants are taken up in these works. In a letter to Sloane (16th November 1698) relating to this collection Ray speaks of Kamel as 'well skilled in botanics' (*Ray Corr.* 347). The remaining two volumes (Sl. MSS. 4083 B, C) are devoted to zoology, for the most part to insects, but including some lizards and other animals. The execution of these is even more remarkable than that of the plants; some of the butterflies are carefully coloured. These volumes contain a large number of descriptions unaccompanied by drawings. In *Phil. Trans.* **23**, 1065–1068, 1419–1421, Petiver describes some of the zoological specimens, including 'Coralls, and other curious Submarines', which had been sent to him by Kamel.

It has formerly been supposed that the drawings from which the descriptions in the earlier portion of Ray's Appendix were taken were in the possession of the Jesuit College at Louvain, to which they were presented by Count Alfred de Limminghe, who bought them at the sale of the library of A. L. de Jussieu, to whom the drawings belonged. An interesting account of this collection, which contains 257 folios and 556 figures, will be found in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* **25**, Compt.-rend. 105–109 (1886). Shortly before the outbreak of the 1914–1918 War, however, the volume containing these drawings was brought from Louvain for the purposes of comparison, when it was found that the drawings were careful copies of some of those in the British Museum, named in more than one contemporary hand — in three instances (ff. 83, 175 and 185 of the volume) drawings by Kamel, named in his hand, accompany the copies, thus leaving no doubt as to the status of this collection, which was subsequently returned to Louvain where it is still preserved in the library of the Jesuit College.

The second part — 'Descriptiones Fruticum et Arborum Luzonis' — was sent to Petiver in 1701, apparently somewhat to the annoyance of Ray, who seems to have expected that it would have been sent to him (*Ray Corr.* 404). Both the descriptions and the drawings which accompanied them are now in the Department of Botany, to which they were transferred from the Department of Manuscripts in 1884. These are now mounted in a volume of 137 folios; the descriptions and drawings originally formed two volumes, each of which had a title in Kamel's hand stating that they were sent by him to WILLEM TEN RHYNE at Batavia in 1700 (see *Ray Corr.* 377) and in 1701 to Petiver; many references to the Appendix are added in Petiver's hand. The drawings, in Indian ink, are bold and well executed, and merit the encomium which has been bestowed on those at Louvain: 'L'exécution des dessins de Camelli est en général d'une perfection remarquable et, à première vue, l'on se demande si l'on n'a pas affaire à des gravures de maître plutôt qu'à de simples dessins tracés à la plume' (*Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* l.c.109).

The figures of Kamel's plants scattered through the plates of Petiver's *Gazophylacium* (where many of his insects are also figured) are taken from his drawings in Sl. MS. 4080. There is a list by Dryander of those figured, with references to the plates; these references are also added by Dryander to the descriptions in the Departmental copy of Ray's *Historia*, vol. 3.

H.S. 153, 261 ff. 'Hortus Indicus Dni Petiver continens plantas in Regnis Bengaliae, Peguae, et Philippinarum insularum à Patre Kamel collectas.' The plants from Bengal and Pegu were probably sent to Kamel from S. Browne or Bulkley. Many of the folios in this volume are blank.

H.S. 163. 'Hortus siccus Asiaticus Plantarum à P. Camell collectarum et à J. PETIVER dispositarum.' This volume consists chiefly of cryptogams, mostly ferns (ff. 5, 9–48), and of *Gramineae* (ff. 51–80), *Juncaceae* and *Cyperaceae* (ff. 81–104). Many of the ferns and one or two of the grasses have labels in Kamel's hand; *Acetabularia gigas* referred to by Solms-Laubach when establishing the species (*Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, Bot.* **5**, 23; 1895) is on f. 2 — another specimen is in **H.S. 233**, f. 36. *Adiantum philippense* L. was based on a figure in Petiver's *Gazophylacium*, **1**, t. 4, fig. 4, which was probably drawn from a specimen in **H.S. 163**, f. 21. Other specimens from Kamel, with his own labels, are in **H.S. 165**, ff. 125, 358–399; these are mostly of trees and consist chiefly of leaves only.

H.S. 231, ff. 8–32. Kamel's plants (Philippines), with labels in his hand. A similar series is in **H.S. 240**, ff. 28–41, 124, 125.

H.S. 233. A large number of Kamel's plants scattered through the volume, some with his labels, others with an indication of his name or of the locality (Luzon) in Petiver's hand; probably some of those without any indication belong to the series. A few were named by Sebastian Vidal y Soler when he inspected the collection — among them *Sapindus turczaninowii* [*S. saponaria* L.] (f. 59) and *Gonocaryum tarlacense* [*G. calleryanum* (Baill.) Becc.] (f. 69), described by him in 1883.

Some of Kamel's specimens are also to be found in **H.S. 161**, f. 109; **247**, f. 41; **255**, f. 97.

Linnaeus, although naming the genus *Camellia* in his honour, intentionally neglected Kamel's publication of Luzon plants in Ray's *Historia*, referring to them as 'Descriptiones imperfectae. Florum nulla notitia' (*Bibl. Bot.* ed. alt. 156; 1751). As he was evidently acquainted with them, this reference is inexplicable in face of the elaborate and full descriptions of the majority of the novelties enumerated. Other authors have followed Linnaeus in this neglect, nor does it appear to be generally known that Kamel's specimens exist. Neither Lasègue (*Musée Botanique*) nor Alphonse de Candolle (*La Phytographie*), 9 (1903), says that the Appendix 'has little value to-day, other than historical', although he subsequently makes remarks which tend to modify this opinion. It cannot however be doubted that some future historian of Philippine botany will do tardy justice to Kamel's work by the correlation of his drawings and specimens with his published descriptions.

Bretschneider (*Hist. Eur. Bot. Disc. China*, 15) says that among the Luzon plants described by Kamel in the Appendix 'there seem to occur many Chinese plants cultivated by the Chinese in that island, or found there also in a wild state. Of these Kamel frequently gives the Chinese names (some times corrupted), and the latter may in some cases prove serviceable to recognize the plants intended'. Some examples are given by Bretschneider.

An example of Kamel's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 79.

KEILL (JAMES), 1673–1719, (b. in Scotland); M.D., F.R.S. 1711; of Northampton; see *D.N.B.* 30, 309–310.

'Fucus . . . ex Insul. Cyprus. Collected there by my ingenious Friend Mr James Keil, an expert Surgeon and Anatomist' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 219; 1698).

H.S. 17, ff. 1, 9–11. 'Plants gathered at Cyprus, Rhodes, Coos, etc. by Mr Keill in the Levant by Dr Stuart.' The specimens are not named and only a few are localized; the collectors are not differentiated. Other Cyprus plants are in **H.S. 40**, ff. 47, 49, and two from Gozo on ff. 49, 52.

Further specimens from him will be found in **H.S. 80, 147, 149, 151, 156, 166, 187, 195, 247, 257, 270, 290**. (See Part 1.)

His numerous letters to Sloane (*Sl. Index*, 287) relate entirely to medical matters.

KEIR (WALTER), fl. 1699, surgeon.

'To this ingenious Surgeon I am obliged for some Plants, etc. he sent me from Jehore, in the Streights of Malacca, and I am in expectation of greater Performances from him' (*Mus. Pet.* 45; 1699). 'Mr Keir and Mr BARKLAY Surgeons presented me with some Plants they collected in China' (op. cit. 80; 1700).

Three specimens from Keir are in **H.S. 266**, ff. 86–90. In **H.S. 163**, f. 22, are the specimens of *Adiantum flabellulatum* L. referred to in *Mus. Pet.* n. 757: 'Capillaris Chinensis pinnulis rotundioribus. Mr Keir and Mr Barckley Surgeons, brought me lately this Fern from China, with several other very curious plants'; another specimen from Keir is on f. 43.

Further specimens from Keir are in **H.S. 255**, f. 85; **259**, ff. 67, 69; **269**, ff. 1–12; **278**, f. 24; **289**, f. 27.

KICKIUS (EVERHARDUS). See SLOANE and SOMERSET.

KIGGELAER (FRANZ), d. 1722.

Linnaeus, describing his genus *Kiggelaria*, says: 'Dixi arborem in honorem Francisci Kiggelarii, cujus indefesso studio quondam floruit Hortus Beaumontianus; cujus opera tot rarae in Europam ex America delatae fuere plantae; cujus industriae debetur Hortus Beaumontianus publici juris factus; cujus notis Commelini hortus Amstelodamensis prior illustratus est' (*Hort. Cliff.* 462). (As to the Hortus Beaumontianus, see BEAUMONT.)

H.S. 214–227. This is doubtless the herbarium concerning which some information appears in *Rich. Corr.* 194–195, 199–200. In a letter to Richardson dated 6th April 1723 William Sherard — who had announced his intention of going to Holland to attend the sale of Kiggelaer's effects, among which were 'a noble collection of foreign plants' and 'great quantities of fruits and seeds' — says: 'I find Sir Hans Sloane has a mind to Kiggelaer's collection of dry'd plants; but he says he will not interfere with me. He knows nothing of them, but thinks, by the titles in the catalogue, (which as yet he only has,) that there is more in them than he'll find. They are not nam'd, which perhaps he'll like the better, and think them all new: he says there is for one title, Ericetum Capense, eleven volumes: whereas there is but one, and scarce any but what I have put in Mr Ray's History' (l.c. 194–195). On his return Sherard writes (August 1723): 'I did not succeed as to my main design, which was the buying Kiggelaer's dry'd plants; for, on looking them carefully over, I found but twenty-three specimens I had not (five or six of which I since have); and I did not think it worth while to pay so dear for so small an addition to my collection. I was in hopes, also, of having what I wanted from the purchaser, had it been any one in Holland; but 'twas the Prince of Saxe-Gotha. None of the plants were nam'd, nor are ever like to be; tho' most of them are in Mr Ray's third volume. There was one thousand five hundred guilders commission for them, (as Dr Boerhaave assur'd me,) tho' I bid no more than three hundred and sixty; and for the next ten they were sold' (l.c. 199–200). How they subsequently came into Sloane's possession is not known. The full titles of the volumes (see **Part 1**) indicate that certain numbers were missing when the collection was received; the paging was done after they came into Sloane's hands, and the volumes as they now stand are not, as will be seen from the titles of some of them, in the order in which they stood in Kiggelaer's herbarium.

H.S. 214, 62 ff. 'Xeranthemi, Gnaphalii, Elychrisi, Asteris, etc. Species No 77 being the II Vol. of Kiggelaer's Collection'. Cape plants, all save three (ff. 6, 13, 37) *Compositae*, nearly all named by Solander, who described many as new in his MSS. The date 1701 appears on the title-page. No evidence has been found that Kiggelaer was himself at the Cape.

H.S. 215, 86 ff. 'Herbae etc. e promontorio B. Spei. Hundred and two plants from the Cape of good hope, being part of the Third Volume of Kiggelaer's Collection.' Various plants (ferns, ff. 48–52), good specimens, mostly named by Solander.

H.S. 216, 91 ff. 'Fruticum et Plantarum ex Promontorio Bonae Spei Centum Specimina being the IV Vol. of Kiggelaer's Collection'. A few named by Solander. This series is continued in **H.S. 225** and **226**.

H.S. 217, 61 ff. 'Fruticetum Africanum A Domino WILHELMO ADRIANO VANDER STELL Fortalitiu promontorii Bonae Spei Governatore fortissimo transmissum 1700. being the V Volume of Kiggelaer's Collection'. This volume is mainly composed of species of *Erica*, with plants allied in habit. The specimens are mostly good and named by Solander, who has described some of them in his MSS.; many have labels in Kiggelaer's hand. Among the more interesting plants are Solander's *Erica margaritacea* (ff. 27, 34), *E. brevifolia* (f. 39) and *E. inclyta* [*Eremia tubercularis* (Salisb.) Benth.] (f. 54). On the specimen of *Thamnea uniflora* (f. 22) Solander based his genus *Thamnea*, which, although fully described in his MSS., was not published (save for Robert Brown's citation of the name only in

Abel, *Narr. Journ. China*, 374; 1818) until Brongniart described it in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* **8**, 386 (1826).

H.S. 218, 74 ff. 'Plantarum cujusvis generis Africanarum Specimina 74 being the VI Volume of Kiggelaer's Collection'. A few named by Solander.

H.S. 219, 38 ff. 'Plantae ex India orientali receptae 1716. VII Vol. of Kiggelaer's collection. Most of these are from Japan, and have Japanese names.' They are not otherwise identified.

H.S. 220, 70 ff. 'Specimina plantarum Amboinensium à Jo. PHIL. SIPMANNO Ao 1698 collectarum. Plurima Specimina plantarum ex Curaçao, Aruba, etc. being the VIII and IX Vol. of Kiggelaer's collection.' The original title runs: '1698. Plantae Amboinenses a Johanne Philippo Sipmanno, Collectae'; these occupy ff. 1–28 and probably formed Kiggelaer's Volume VIII: there are a few labels in various hands. The rest of the volume includes some Indian plants (ff. 67, 69) as well as those above indicated: the specimens are poor; some have labels in various hands.

H.S. 221, 61 ff. 'CXIV Specimina Plantarum ex Surinama missarum 1690 being the X Vol. of Kiggelaer's Collection.' Poor specimens, mostly unnamed and unlabelled; some of the specimens towards the end of the volume are not Surinam plants — e.g. Sainfoin (f. 47). Surinam plants sent by Kiggelaer to Petiver are in **H.S. 162**, ff. 13, 50, 111, 141, 211, 212, 213, 223, 241, 247.

H.S. 222, 73 ff. 'Plantae indigenae ordine Alphabetico dispositae being the XI Vol. of Kiggelaer's Collection. The Genistae [ff. 59–63] which should have been in the first Volume are likewise in this.'

H.S. 223, 77 ff. 'Plantae indigenae [et] Plantae exoticae ex variis regionibus ordine alphabetico collectae being [the] XII Vol. of Kiggelaer's Collection.'

These two volumes form one alphabet, but **H.S. 223** has been wrongly arranged and paged, so that the continuation from **H.S. 222** begins at the end of the volume. The specimens, mostly branches with leaves only, are of no interest; many have labels in Kiggelaer's hand. They are of cultivated plants, and may be from the Hortus Beaumontianus of which Kiggelaer was curator and of which he published (1690) a *Catalogus*; the names, however, are not those of that book.

H.S. 224, 155 ff. 'Suffrutices et herbae. Ordine alphabetico dispositae being the XIII Vol. of Kiggelaer's collection.' This volume is similar in every respect to the two preceding, but the alphabet ends with L and the remainder is not to be found.

H.S. 225, 28 ff. 'Cupresso pinuli. Specimina plantarum coniferarum ex promontorio bonae Spei being part of the First Volume of Kiggelaer's Collection. The Genistae are in No 222.' *Cupressaceae*, *Bruniaceae*, *Proteaceae*, *Ericaceae* and *Penaeaceae*, mostly named by Solander and some described as new in his MSS. This volume and the next belong to the series of which **H.S. 214–216** form a part.

H.S. 226, 113 ff. 'Genistae etc. Frutices et suffrutices e Promontorio Bonae Spei 1701. Item Geni[s]tae. being part of the I and XIII vol. of Kiggelaer's Collection.' Numerous *Leguminosae* and *Ericaceae*, with many others; many named by Solander and described in his MSS.

H.S. 227, 78 ff. 'Plantae miscellaneae praecipue ex Indiis Orientalibus, ex eadem Fr. Kiggelaer collectione.' A very miscellaneous collection, of no value, consisting largely of cultivated specimens and including Cape and North American plants, but few if any Indian; on ff. 1–4 are marine algae. There are some labels by Kiggelaer.

An unlocalized specimen of Nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans* Houtt., from Kiggelaer is in **H.S. 330**, f. 6.

In Kiggelaer's letter to Petiver, 1701 (not to Sloane as stated in *Sl. Index*, 290, where 'S——' should read 'Franz'), he speaks of sending Petiver a copy of the *Horti Beaumontiani . . . Catalogus*, which he had published anonymously in 1690, and acknowledges the receipt of five parts of *Museum Petiverianum*.

An example of Kiggelaer's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 51.

KIRCKWOOD (JOHN), *fl.* 1696–1699, surgeon.

Sent plants and insects to Petiver from Kabinda (Angola) and Old Calabar; see *Mus. Pet.* ns 155, 167 (1698); *Gaz.* 1, t. 5, fig. 5; t. 9, fig. 10. Two specimens, one representing *Mus. Pet.* n. 155, are in **H.S. 265**, f. 83. *Cyperus* and *Eleusine* from Calabar collected by him in 1699 are in **H.S. 241**, ff. 11, 12, 17–20; and plants from Cape Verde and Kabinda (1696) in **H.S. 255**, ff. 64, 68.

KLEM (GOTTFRIED), *fl.* 1700.

‘Dr Godfried Klem one of the Czar’s Physicians sent me a Collection of Plants gathered about Moscow’ (*Mus. Pet.* 80; 1700).

His long and interesting letters (in English) to Petiver from Moscow in 1700 are in Sl. MS. 4063, ff. 2, 8, 27, 38, 52. The fourth of these enumerates various things sent to Petiver, including ‘A Boock with Plants collected in these [this] year about Moscou in the Month of May, Juny and beginning off July’ — doubtless the above. These specimens have not been traced in the Sloane Herbarium.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 84.

KNOWLTON (THOMAS), 1692–1782. See **BOYLE** and **BREWER**.

KNOX (CAPT. —), *fl.* 1683.

Three fragmentary specimens from ‘Tonqueen’ [Tongking], 1683, are in **H.S. 174**, f. 659.

KRIEG (DAVID), d. 1713; M.D., F.R.S. 1698; ‘ingeniosiss[imus] Vir’ (*Ray Hist.* 3, 595).

‘Dr David Kreig, a German, Physician, and Fellow of our Royal Society. This curious Gentleman, after he had made several Remarks on the Natural Productions of this Island, and Painted several things he had here observed; was pleased to make a Voyage to Maryland, from whence he returned plentifully stored with what in Nature he had there taken notice of. His happy Genius in Designing, Painting, Etching, etc. were no small Additions to his other Qualifications; he being no less versed in the Study of Physick, than Anatomy, Botany, Chimistry, Natural Philosophy, and indeed whatever else is requisite to compleat a Physician’ (*Mus. Pet.* 45; 1699). In a later number (op. cit. 95; 1703) Petiver acknowledges ‘some Curiosities he sent me from Riga in Livonia, whilst that City was besieged, and . . . others since from Paris’; a lichen from Riga is in **H.S. 147**, f. 8. Krieg accompanied **VERNON** (*q.v.*) to Maryland, whence he brought plants to Plukenet, who styles him ‘Medicus Ornatissimus’ (*Mant.* 80); these are in Plukenet’s herbarium — e.g. in **H.S. 92** and **99** (see **Part 1**). His plants are also in **H.S. 37, 40** (ff. 56, 58), **74** and **158**. Those in **H.S. 74** can only be distinguished from those of **HUGH JONES** (*q.v.*) and **Vernon** — the title includes all three collectors under one heading — by occasional references in Solander’s MSS., e.g. to the specimen (f. 45) of the plant figured by Plukenet (*Phytogr.* t. 12, fig. 4) which Elliott (*Sketch Bot. S.-Carol.* 2, 114) cited under his *Gerardia plukenetii*.

Many of the specimens in **H.S. 158** have labels (some dated 1700) in Krieg’s hand — e.g. *Anaphalis margaritacea* (L.) Benth. (f. 128): ‘this plant has a strong Physicall Smell, and the Indians put it into a deers head when they hunt — a decoction of it is good for the feavor, I never see it grow it was given me by an Indian who could speak but little English and so could get no further acct of it’. To this is added a note in Petiver’s hand: ‘with this the Indians rub thr heads and affirm its gd for the eye sight Lawson.’ Other labels (e.g. **H.S. 158**, f. 191) show that he had some botanical knowledge and observed the habits of plants. Further specimens from Krieg are to be found in **H.S. 32, 248, 254, 255, 260, 264, 283, 328** (see **Part 1**). He also sent plants to Jacob Bobart. Krieg was in England in 1699 (*Ray Corr.* 365); his plants were sent by Sloane to Ray for description with those of **Vernon** and are acknowledged in the preface to Vol. 3 of the *Historia* (p. iii). Solander in his MSS. (4472)

named a genus in his honour; the specimen, which was collected by Catesby in Carolina (H.S. 212, f. 33), is *Helenium nudiflorum* Nutt. Schreber's genus *Krigia* appears to have been named after him.

Krieg's letters (in English) to Sloane and Petiver (1699–1708; *Sl. Index*, 294), which are often long, contain interesting matter. He left London, where Sloane had shown him much kindness and where he became acquainted with the botanical circle, in 1699, and went to Riga where he took up practice as a physician, although he 'never found that contentement' there which he had with Petiver, with whom he apparently lodged as he speaks of him as his 'good landlord'. In 1701 he left Riga and visited Stockholm, Copenhagen and Hamburg on his way to Paris, where he remained until 1703 when he returned to Riga. In Paris he made the acquaintance of the leading botanists — Geoffroy (to whom Sloane had given him an introduction), PLUMIER and Vaillant. He endeavoured to obtain among them subscribers to Petiver's *Gazophylacium*, but without success; he writes to Petiver: 'For i must tell you, i do not find this nation so curious in natural things, as to do any thing against their interest, to encourage an other, particularly to a strange nation, and that in an occasion, where they perhaps wil have the glory to them self.' The accounts in this letter (30th March 1702) of Plumier and Vaillant seem worth transcribing: 'Pere Plumier is most friendly and sincere men i met with in this country, he shew'd me not only a great quantity of his designs of plants, fowls lizards, snails etc. but he told me likewise sincerely his mind of the things we talked off. His judgment of your tables was, that they proved your diligency and knowledge in these things; but it was pity, that they was not well engraved and anatomised, especially the plants: but i excused you, that you did not perhaps, recive them in that state, as to anatomise them, neither that you could not design them yourself: for, sayth he, to design a plant wel, it was necessary to be a herbarist and to know the caracters . . . He would fain have Morissons laest tome of his history of plants, but he told me it was too dear . . . He sayd; he would fain make a voyage into England to see you and Mr Ray, but could not change his habit, in which could not vendure to go there.' Plumier was a Franciscan and the wearing of a religious habit in public was contrary to English law. There are in the Department of Botany 312 of his original water-colour and pen-and-ink drawings of plants, many of which have appeared in his published works.

'Mr Vaillant i met laest Sunday at Versailles, where he shew'd me 30. Volumes in folio ful of paintings of miniature most part made by that great master Roberti, i was never more satisfied, as those 3 hours i spend in looking them throroug. Besides that he procured me to see the Kings Cabinet, of mettels and other natural thin[g]s in paintings, all which is impossible to be described here. I like this gentlemen very well, because he is some thing of your humour, as for plants. He told me there was no apparence that Mr Tournefort would come home so soon; but i saw a boock of designs he hath send. He sayth that Tournefort hath found above 800 new plants about the red sea, and he is now att Constantinople.'

In August 1705 Krieg writes to Petiver that he is sending him '3 sorts of plants, i never saw by you before, viz. the *Tussilago minor alpina folio rotundo glabro*, which i found on the mountains of Saxony [*Soldanella alpina* L.], the others two are of this country viz. the *Chamaemorus* [*Rubus chamaemorus* L.] and *Chamaerubus* [*R. saxatilis* L.], the fruit of the former is very much desiret and used by delicat people, and it grows only in great morasts'.

In other letters Krieg speaks of publishing a catalogue of his collections, which were of a miscellaneous description, and of another proposed visit to England, or of settling in the West Indies, as a warm climate suited him better than a cold one. A letter to J. P. Breyne from Petiver, dated 24th April 1713 (*Sl. MS.* 3339, f. 5), announces Krieg's recent death: 'The Flora Prussica Dr Kreigh sent me long since whose Death I am very sorry to hear off, he left severall Papers behind him, relating to Naturall History wch I should be glad if you could put me into a way to retrieve, wch he promised to send me he being much in my Debt when he left England, these if I could procure from his Relations I would publish either in our Transactions or at my own Charge to the Honour and Memory of his Name'.

An example of Krieg's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 59.

LANDON (SYLVANUS), *fl.* 1679–1701, surgeon.

‘Besides the Obligations I lye under to this worthy Gentleman and most ingenious Surgeon, for several Plants he formerly brought me from Cales [Cadiz], Alicant, Carthage, and other Ports in Spain, and after that from the Island of Borneo in the East-Indies . . . he hath been pleased lately to present me with the well-preserved Samples of such Trees, Herbs, etc. he has in a late Voyage observed on the Island of Flores . . . In his return home, he also procured me the Remains of Dr OLDENLANDS Collections at the Cape of Good Hope, with divers Reptiles, as Serpents, Lizzards, etc. from that most luxuriant Promontory’ (*Mus. Pet.* 45; 1699).

H.S. 147, f. 50 (*Lamarckia aurea* (L.) Moench, ‘circa Lisbon Collect. a Jez. Jones’): ‘I first received this from the Canaries, and not long since from the Coast of Spain, gather’d by my ingenious Friend Mr Sylvanus Landon, between Cales and Barcelona’ (*Mus. Pet.* n. 62). Some of Landon’s Spanish specimens are in **H.S. 194–196, 290, 327** (see Part 1).

In **H.S. 329**, f. 123, are *Indigofera linifolia* (L. f.) Retz. and another plant, labelled by Petiver ‘Plants gathered at Doolo on the Island Flores [in the Lesser Sunda Islands] Dec. xi. 13 and 14. 1679. pr Mr Sylvanus Landman [*sic*].’ Petiver (*Phil. Trans.* 22, 927–933; 1701) describes shells ‘brought me from the Molucca Islands, by my Ingenious Friends Mr Sylvanus Landon and Mr Rowleston Jacobs’.

Additional specimens from Landon are to be found in **H.S. 156, 161, 166, 195, 260**. (See Part 1.)

LANE (—).

Jamaica plants from Lane are in Petiver’s ‘Hortus siccus Americanus’ (**H.S. 157**, ff. 28, 61–69, 71, 72, 86, 88) and in greater number in his ‘Hortus siccus Jamaicae’ (**H.S. 162**).

LANGLEY (TIMOTHY), *fl.* 1698–1700. See BRAYLSFORD.

LAWSON (ISAAC), d. 1747, (b. in Scotland); M.D.

‘One of the physicians to the British Army, who died much regretted at Oosterhout, in the year 1747, and from whom Linnaeus received singular and very important civilities’ (Pulteney, *Gen. View*, 15; see also *D.N.B.* 32, 291).

H.S. 63, 173 ff. ‘Collection of Plants from Padua gathered by Dr Lawson, and given me (S.H.S.) by Mr GREENHILL, in which are above 800 plants of the Alps and Crete not refer’d to Mr Ray’s history, tho’ many of them deserve to be look’d over carefully and compared with others pretended to be newly discovered.’ The coat-of-arms bookplate of Thomas Greenhill, who was a surgeon, is pasted to the first page. Although stated to have been ‘gathered’ by Lawson, this seems to be one of the collections prepared and sold at the PADUA GARDEN, of which some account is given under MACCHION (*q.v.*); see also SANCROFT, who is said to have ‘gathered’ a similar collection. The small specimens (883 in number) are named in more than one Italian hand, mostly it seems by Macchion or by a contemporary whose calligraphy was similar. The numbers attached to the specimens and those of the folios were added later by the writer of the (incomplete) index at the end of the volume. The arrangement of the specimens seems to have been in the first instance alphabetical, as in other Paduan collections, but this had been lost sight of when the volume was put together, after which the numbering took place. A few butterflies are included among the specimens.

In Sl. MS. 4054, f. 154, is a letter to Sloane written from Leyden, 19th December 1735, by Gronovius and signed by him and Isaac Lawson, with which were sent copies for Sloane and the Royal Society of the first edition of Linnaeus’s *Systema Naturae*, which was produced at their

expense. The letter is reproduced in facsimile by Hulth in his *Bibliographia Linnaeana*, **1**, t. 2 (1907); and in the British Museum (Natural History) publication, *A Catalogue of the Works of Linnaeus*, ed. 2, t. 5 (1933). Lawson had been associated with Linnaeus in studying mineralogy, and was a member of a club to which Linnaeus and Gronovius belonged. He was much attached to Linnaeus and helped him pecuniarily (see Linnaeus's Diary in Maton, *Gen. View*, ed. 2, 530).

Linnaeus commemorated him in the genus *Lawsonia*.

LAWSON (JOHN), d. 1711, (b. in Scotland), Surveyor-General of North Carolina.

Plants (mostly trees) collected in Carolina in 1710 (**H.S. 145**, ff. 45–66) and in Virginia in 1711 (**H.S. 242**, ff. 110–136, many with autograph tickets, some signed, bearing notes on the specimens or indications of locality). Other Virginian trees, similarly labelled, are in **H.S. 159**. Prefixed to **H.S. 242** is a list of 'Lawsons Virginia trees' in Petiver's hand. More of his specimens are in **H.S. 158**, ff. 129, 151, 214; **171**, f. 65.

Lawson was Surveyor-General of North Carolina from September 1700 until the time of his death, of which an account is given in a letter by Major Christopher Gale, Attorney General and Chief Justice of North Carolina, published in Nichols's *Illustrations*, **4**, 489. A rising of the Indians took place in September 1711, and on the 22nd of that month Lawson, who was on a 'progress to the Indian towns', was murdered with his company: 'they stuck him full of fine small splinters of torchwood, like hoggs' bristles, and so set them gradually on fire.' See *D.N.B.* **32**, 294–295.

A very full account of the natural history is given in his *New Voyage to Carolina* (1709); the section 'Of the Vegetables of Carolina', which occupies pp. 89–114, describes the native plants and trees, with their uses, and gives an account of 'what Exotick Fruits . . . thrive well in Carolina', with suggestions for planting. In a long and interesting letter to Petiver dated 30th December 1710 he plans out a thorough investigation of the natural history of the region. For a list of his letters to Petiver (1701–1711) see *Sl. Index*, 302 (*Sl. MS.* 4067, f. 10 is from another John Lawson).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 39.

LAWSON (THOMAS), 1630–1691, Master of Friends' School, Great Strickland, Westmorland.

Specimens with his name are to be found in **H.S. 151**, ff. 249, 268; **152**, f. 105; **326**, f. 1549.

A botanical note-book written by Thomas Lawson was presented recently by the late Mr Reginald L. Hine, of Hitchin, to the Linnean Society of London. In addition to lists of British plants arranged under counties, it contains records of plants seen on his botanical journeys, as well as a record of plants seen in the Westminster Physic Garden (see MORGAN). Dr C. E. Raven has published a paper on the plant records in *Proc. Linn. Soc.* **160**, 3–12 (1948).

The plants in **H.S. 27**, 'supposed to be gathered by Mr Johnson Lawson, or Dodsworth', were certainly collected by the last-named.

LECAAN (JEAN), fl. 1694–1713, Physician to the English Hospital at Malines (Mechlin).

He gave plants to Petiver which are scattered through the Sloane Herbarium; some were brought by him from the LEYDEN GARDEN (see *Mus. Pet.* n. 100; 1695), of which a list is given by Petiver in *Sl. MS.* 3332, f. 107. His specimens can be found in **H.S. 32, 148, 151, 166, 176, 195, 241, 247, 252, 267, 289, 290, 325, 329** (see **Part 1**).

His letters to Petiver (1694–1713; *Sl. Index*, 303), do not contain much of interest. While in Brabant he visited Hermann at Amsterdam with an introduction from Petiver, who styles him a 'most worthy and Ingenious Gentleman'. His letters are dated from Limerick (1704–1705), London (1707–1708), Barcelona (1708–1709) and Tarragona (1710). At Barcelona he was intimately acquainted

with Juan Salvador, to whom he was introduced by Petiver as 'one of her Majesty of Great Brittain's Physitians'; Salvador's plants sent to Petiver are referred to in several of the letters between Lecaan and Petiver. Petiver shows his usual anxiety for collections, and offers to make special recognition of any Lecaan may himself be able to send. Lecaan, however, explains that his business would not allow him to make these. A reference in Petiver's letter of 10th February 1710 congratulating Lecaan 'on yr daily great Acquisitions both in Honour and Profitt' suggests that he attained considerable prosperity in Spain.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 71.

LEWIS (REV. GEORGE), fl. 1698–1702, of Madras.

Sent plants to Petiver. 'Lewisanus Capensis, foliis Capillaceis. The Reverend Dr Lewis at Fort St George, being the first that sent me a Sample of this new Genus, which he collected at the Cape of Good Hope I chose to honour it with his Name' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 784; 1700). A specimen is in **H.S. 247**, f. 6, and is *Berzelia lanuginosa* (L.) Brongn. (*Brunia lanuginosa* L.). The generic name *Lewisanus*, subsequently modified into *Levisanus*, was the pre-Linnean equivalent of *Brunia*, and was retained by Linnaeus for one of his species — *B. levisanus*. Others of Lewis's plants are in **H.S. 290**, ff. 20 (*Mus. Pet.* n. 261), 21; **156**, ff. 93, 100, 220, 229, 245, 246.

His letters to Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 308) relate chiefly to the sending of *Lodoicea* (Double Coconut) and other specimens, and to explaining that he was too much occupied to undertake collections.

LEYDEN GARDEN. See BOERHAAVE, HEISTER, HERMANN, KAEMPFER, LECAAN, LONDON, MORLEY, NEWTON and RICHARDSON.

H.S. 30. 'A book of dried plants gathered at Leyden, by the gardiner there. See MERRETT.

H.S. 68. 'Plants . . . in all likelihood collected in the garden of Leyden or Padua'. See DOILY.

There are many labels scattered through the Sloane Herbarium attached to a numbered set of specimens evidently issued from the Leyden Garden. The handwriting is not identified, although it is credited at various places in the Herbarium to F. Ruysch, Lecaan, etc. These specimens occur in **H.S. 32, 40, 80, 148–152, 158, 160, 166, 170, 177, 194–196, 241, 245, 247, 252, 254, 256, 260, 265, 267, 270, 274, 275, 281, 283, 289, 290, 325–329**. **H.S. 179** contains some specimens from the Leyden Garden evidently collected by Petiver in 1711. (See **Part 1**.)

LHWYD (EDWARD), 1660–1709, (b. near Llanfihangel-geneu'r-glyn, Cardiganshire); F.R.S. 1708, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

'Plantarum Britannicarum sagacissimus Investigator' (*Pluk. Alm.* 261); 'non rei tantum Herbariae, sed totius Historiae naturalis peritissimus, qui multis et raris Synopsin ha[n]c nostram speciebus auxit' (*Ray Syn. Praef.*; 1690).

H.S. 54, ff. 58–64. A collection of thirty-six Welsh plants, with list in Lhwyd's hand headed by Courten, to whom they were sent, 'Mr Floyd's plants'. On f. 19 are zoophytes labelled by Courten 'Mr Floyd's Mosses'; these are probably also Welsh.

H.S. 113, ff. 223–233. 'Stirpes aliq[u]ot rariores e Cambriâ boreali.' This heading is in Lhwyd's hand, as are the names throughout. A few of the specimens, which are numerous and very good, are localized. They were collected before 1688.

H.S. 113, ff. 234–237. 'Plantae aliq[u]ot marinae, ex Couno [Sheppey] Insulâ in agro Cantiano.' Algae, *Zostera*, etc., named by Lhwyd, who also wrote the heading.

Lhwyd was a voluminous letter-writer, as will be seen from the account of him in *D.N.B.* **33**, 217–219. The Sloane correspondence contains numerous, usually long, letters (1690–1708) to Courten,

Sloane, Petiver, Morton, Richardson and others (see *Sl. Index*, 309–310). They deal principally with fossils and antiquities, in which he was specially interested; a letter to Richardson from Chepstow (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 271) contains drawings of fossil plants; in Sl. MS. 4062, f. 308, is an account of toads found in ore, etc. One of the objects of his visit to Wales was to collect plants for the Duchess of Beaufort (see SOMERSET), in whose collection of drawings are some — e.g. *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L. — taken from plants sent by Lhwyd; some account of his findings in Wales will be found in his letter to Richardson dated ‘Hay in Brecon Sept. 19. 98’ (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 287), among them ‘I was surprisid at none so much as the Capillus Veneris verus [*Adiantum capillus-veneris* L.] growing very plentifully out of a marly Incrustation both at Barry Island and Porth Kirig in Glamorganshire, and out of no other matter; and also that Gnaphalium majus Americanus [*Anaphalis margaritacea* (L.) Benth.] should grow on the banks of the Rymny River, (which runs altogether over iron stone) for the space of at least 12 miles, beginning near the Fountain head in a mountain of this County; and yet not a plant of it to be seen elsewhere through out Wales’. Lhwyd was the first to record this early instance of naturalization from America.

J. Bobart, who speaks of Lhwyd (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 157) as ‘that uncertain person, who sometimes is out of towne, and sometimes will be busily lockt up’, has an amusing reference to him in Wales (Sl. MS. 3322, f. 148) as ‘immured in a Country hut, fastned among the knots of the British Language and glory; a knot wch would seem hard for another body to engage in the Vindication of’. He was evidently fond of travelling in pursuit of his various hobbies; a letter to Morton from Sligo (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 25), 15th May 1700, speaks of his ‘Progresse since [he] left North Wales’ in the previous year as including a journey of a hundred miles in the Highlands of Scotland, followed by visits to Glasgow and Edinburgh, the Isle of Mull, and ‘the Isle of Hy Columb Kil’, the Isle of Bute, Stirling, etc. At Edinburgh he visited Sibbald. In Ireland he had before writing been to the Giant’s Causeway.

Many of Lhwyd’s plants are scattered through BUDDLE’s herbarium. Among them may be mentioned *Daboecia cantabrica* (Huds.) C. Koch (H.S. 126, f. 41), a plant hitherto unknown, first described by Ray (*Hist.* 3, Dendr. 98; 1704) as ‘Erica S. Dabeoci Hibernis D. Lhwyd’. This is recorded by Lhwyd in a letter which contains much information as to Irish plants, written by him to Tancred Robinson, 25th August 1700, and published after his death in *Phil. Trans.* 27, 524–526 (1712) — ‘In most of the Mountains of Galloway [Galway] and Mayo grows an elegant sort of Heath, bearing large Thyme-leaves, a Spike of fair purple Flowers like some Campanula, and viscous stalks’. In a letter to Richardson (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 48) written in October of the same year he describes the vegetation more fully, and says that the plant was ‘so common that the people have given it the name of Frÿch Dabeôg i. Erica [Sti] Dabeoci and sometimes the women carry sprigs of it about them as a Preservative against Incontinency’.

Lhwyd also added to the Irish flora *Arenaria ciliata* L., collected ‘prope Sligo’ (H.S. 124, f. 6; see *Journ. Bot.* 8, 324; 1870) — doubtless one of the ‘three or four not yet discover’d in Britain’ which in the letter quoted Lhwyd says he found ‘on the Mountains of Ben Bulben and Ben Buishgen’. These were probably collected in 1700, but at an earlier period Lhwyd had added to our flora *Cerastium arcticum* Lange (*C. latifolium* auct. angl.) which he collected ‘at the highest part of all Snowdon’, and of which there are specimens in H.S. 113, f. 224, and H.S. 124, f. 14 (see his letter in *Ray Corr.* 228; also Ray’s *Fasciculus*, 2; 1688). The most interesting of his discoveries is the plant named *Lloydia* after him by Salisbury (*Trans. Hort. Soc.* 1, 328); it was first described in *Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 233 (1696): see note on this plant under RICHARDSON. Another of his Irish finds was *Saxifraga spathularis* Brot. (H.S. 124, f. 17) (see BUDDLE). Lhwyd was in Ireland in or about August 1699, and again in 1700.

Other specimens from Lhwyd are to be found in H.S. 95–98, 119, 121, 122, 124, 151, 152, 305. (See Part I.)

In the otherwise full notice of Lhwyd in *D.N.B.* (l.c.) no reference is made to his botanical attainments, nor to the numerous letters published in Ray’s *Correspondence*, 212–359 *passim*, and

Further Correspondence, 185–284; and in Richardson's *Correspondence*, 12–96 *passim*, in which (pp. 112–114) is also a summary of his unpublished letters to Richardson. He was the author of the catalogue of Welsh plants in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 15.

LIBANUS (WINCHESLAUS), fl. 1685–1695.

'29. *Adiantum nigrum* Chinense [*Stenoloma chinensis* (L.) Bedd.] . . . 30. *Adiantum nigrum lanuginosum* [*Notholaena hirsuta* (Poir.) Desv.] . . . This rare Fern, with N. 29. were gathered (near 10 Years since) about Hamoy, a Port in China, by my much esteemed Friend Mr Wincheslaus Libanus' (*Mus. Pet.* 7; 1695). Petiver sent specimens (**H.S. 90**, f. 5) to Plukenet, who figured them in *Phytogr.* t. 4, figs 1, 2; and also to Ray, who described them in *Ray Hist.* 2, 1853–1854, with another, *Adiantum foliis Coriandri ramosum Chinense* [*Adiantum flabellulatum* L.], figured by Plukenet (*Phytogr.* t. 4, fig. 3) and preserved in his herbarium (**H.S. 90**, f. 6), which was probably also collected by Libanus. These are among the earliest Chinese plants sent to Europe.

His name is also attached to a specimen from China in **H.S. 233**, f. 14.

LIDE (—).

H.S. 318, ff. 78–81. Specimens 'From Hudgson [Hudson] Bay by Mr Lide'.

LISLE (MRS MARY), of Crux Easton, Hampshire, wife of Edward Lisle (d. 1722) whose book *Observations in Husbandry* was published by his son in 1757.

H.S. 318, ff. 74–77. Small specimens of garden and wild flowers, of no importance, in folders on one of which is written by Sloane 'By Mrs Lisle'. These are doubtless the specimens referred to in an undated letter from Mrs Lisle to Sloane (Sl. MS. 4059, f. 276), with which (ff. 277, 278) were sent receipts 'To Preserve the Couler of Plants' and 'To preserve Plants or Reptils in Liquor'. The preservation of colour in these specimens is still evident today.

LISTER (MARTIN), 1638?–1712, (b. Radclive, Buckinghamshire); F.R.S. 167 $\frac{9}{1}$. See BANISTER.

A plant raised in Foster's garden from seed received from Lister is in **H.S. 101**, f. 30 (see FOSTER). Robert Brown commemorated him in the genus *Listera*.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 69.

LONDON (GEORGE), d. 1713, gardener to Bishop COMPTON at Fulham, and later to William III and Queen Mary; see G. W. Johnson, *Hist. Engl. Gardening*, 123–124.

H.S. 91, 194 ff. 'Herbarium vivum Plukenetianum, in which are Plants from Mr George London gathered in the gardens of LEYDEN . . .' (see PLUKENET). Plants specifically stated to have been received from London are on ff. 11, 17, etc.; but probably a large number of the others were sent by him to Plukenet, who (*Alm.* 351, etc.) refers to plants obtained from him. Among these are some from Surinam received by London from DES MARETS, whose name appears on f. 192 as 'Maree', but correctly in **H.S. 95**, f. 64, in connexion with a Surinam specimen also given to Plukenet by London.

At the end of the volume is an elaborate document by Plukenet headed 'Speculum Herbarum Fruticum Arborum[ue] minùs Cognitarum in Viridariis tam Publicis quam Curiosorum privatis Ann. 1685 apud Belgas crescentium; ut ex Observationibus Amicissimi Viri et in Rebus Botanicis optimè meriti Dom. Georgii London tunc brevi tempore Commorantis, inter Indigenas didici et in hanc Chartam exaravi'. It shows in tabular form the plants cultivated in the various public and private

gardens: 'in horto magnific. Belgarum Primoribus apud Amstelodamum dicato'; 'in Horto Lugd. Bat. Academic.'; 'in horto Nobiliss. Reverginiano'; 'in Horto Cultissimo Bentingiano ad Sorgfleet'; 'Quae Horti Fageliani sunt Alumnae'; 'in horto venustiss. Dominae Philippae de Flineys'; 'in Horto Domin. Beaumont'; 'in Hort. Dominae Gunterstein ad Brucklein in Provin. Ultrajectin.'; 'Quae venustate spectabili Hort. ad Hounsterdycke Ornant hoc in loco'. These nine columns are combined by Plukenet into one catalogue, which however seems to bear no reference to the contents of the volume.

H.S. 167, ff. 1–87, 291–527. 'A Hortus Siccus by Mr George London. It is to be observed in this collection, which follows for the most part Dr Morison's order, that the Calyces, Flowers, and seeds are more to be found in it then in any of the other Collections.' The volume, which is lettered on the back 'London Hortus Siccus', is not continuous. The folios mentioned above form part of one series, arranged according to Morison, with classificatory headings to many of the sheets — these and the labels being in London's hand. From f. 89 to f. 103 the sheets contain solitary flowers and leaves, closely packed; from f. 105 to f. 289 is another collection, in alphabetical order, with names in various hands, London's included. The Morisian arrangement is then resumed, with a title-page: 'Plantarum Umbelliferarum — Umbelliferus Plants — 1673'. This must be the volume referred to by Petiver (in whose hand are notes on the title-page and the folio preceding it) in *Phil. Trans.* **28**, 194–195, where he speaks of a *Salvia* 'in Mr George London his Hortus Siccus p. 15. (which he composed in Dr Morissons time)' — the plant in fact is on f. 13.

A further specimen from London is to be found in **H.S. 206**, f. 52.

There is also in the Department of Botany a volume which, although not numbered or catalogued as belonging to the Sloane Herbarium, may well have formed part of it. It is prefaced by a letter from London dated 30th August 1710 addressed to Petiver, which is printed below. The specimens to which it relates seem to be those pasted in the middle of the folios, some of them remaining attached to the original sheets. These are West Indian and are named, some with Dutch names, others in Sloane's hand. Many of the spaces surrounding these are filled in with North American plants, with occasional references in Petiver's hand; a short abstract of the contents of the volume by Petiver is on the first of the 66 folios. The letter is as follows:

'August the 30th 1710. I send you My Hortus siccus in wch ar the spescimens of some plantes wch where retriev'd from being Throwen over borde Near 37 years a goe. My Memorandum tills Me that in the year 1673 when we had warrs wth the Dutch one of oure Englishe Men of Warr Met wth one of the Dutch East Indie-Man Cald the Patricks-boon and in a Cabine wase a highe pile of thick papers on wch wase pasted on spesciemens of plantes. This Cargoe being little in Esteem wth our seamen and souldiers they sett to heav them out of the waye into the sea. On borde his Majestes Man of Warr wase My Honrd friend Sr CHARLES MIDLETON whoe wase a Lover of plantes, he gave a stope to the prosceedings and sav'd these few wch he broughte them whome and present'd them to Me. Wth them wase broughte to the Royall garden (where I wase then Apprentice) the Duple-flore'd Indian Almond, alsoe an other dryd stick of a shrubb wth some root to it. As to the first sorte I broughte it to flourishe and is tht wch is soe Inceas'd. As to the second I made it produce leaves wch wase like the Molei or lentiscus [*Schinus molle*] but serrat'd in the leafe, the smell of the leafe wase as if you Mixt Cinnamon and Rice to gether, after it had Made a little small weak branch it died. Soe farr is as to those spescimens and plantes taken then in tht dutch East Indie prise in the year a bove Mention'd. In the same booke is some fragments of dry'd spesciemens wch where formerley Collect'd and Now wth the East Indie ones present'd into the Hande of the Ingenious Mr James Petiver from his servant Geo: London.'

London also presented Petiver with two volumes of Maryland plants from HUGH JONES (*q.v.*).

In Sl. MS. 4062, f. 214, is a long and interesting letter, dated from Leyden 7th August 1685, written 'To save the time of writting 3 letters' to Plukenet, Doody and Newton jointly. London describes himself as 'Now . . . a student in Leydon' and gives some account of his visits to Amsterdam

and Haarlem. At the former place he waited on HERMANN, 'whoe Reced Me wth extraordinary Respect and Kindness and Complemented Me soe far as to till Me tht his garden should Allwayes be open to Me at Any time when soe ever i Came and lett Me Command Any thing wch wase there it should be at My serviss After wch he shew'd Me all his plantes in the garden and then his Hortus siccus wch Consistes of all the Dry'd plantes of the 5 vollus of the Hortus Mallabaricus . . . After wch he shew'd Me his Collection of seeds wch ar in an excellent Methode and Great Varietis of his owne Collection in the East Indies'.

A later letter to Plukenet from The Hague (Sl. MS. 4067, f. 31) speaks of his immediate return home with 'a very fine Collection of rare plantes, and shrubbs, some of wch are nott as yett in England'. His letters to Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 322) are short and of little interest.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 3.

LORD (JOSEPH), fl. 1701–1710, of Dorchester, South Carolina.

H.S. 268, 77 ff., contains 'Plants from Carolina by Mr Job Lord'; others are in **H.S. 284**, ff. 40–91; **285**, ff. 1–8. Both in the Herbarium and by Petiver (*Gaz.* **1**, 96, where is a list of 'Carolina Plants' from him) his name is given as 'Job' but his letters in Sl. MSS. 4063, 4064 are signed 'Joseph'. The specimens, which are in good condition, were gathered in 1704; most have a descriptive label in Lord's beautiful neat hand, giving information as to habitat, characters and date of collection, and showing that Lord was possessed of some botanical knowledge. A few specimens collected in 1707 are in **H.S. 158**, ff. 5, 16–18, 213, 245. There are also two specimens in **H.S. 159**, ff. 28, 212; and one in **H.S. 267**, f. 74.

His long and numerous letters to Petiver (*Sl. Index*, 322) are full of interesting and detailed observations on the zoology as well as on the botany of his district. 'The only book tht I have tht describes Herbs', he says, 'is Culpeppr's English Physician. Some hints I meet wth occasionally in reading, by wch I gathr some knowledge elsewhere' (Sl. MS. 4064, f. 148). His nearest neighbour, Daniel Henchman, also collected, 'haveing been himself more than 300 miles in the Countrey'. Henchman, who died in November 1709, intended to have sent his collections to the Royal Society, but no record has been found of them.

An example of Lord's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 53.

LUFKIN (JOHN), fl. 1699–1716, pharmacopoeist, of Colchester; see *Sl. Index*, 324.

Specimens with his name are in **H.S. 150**, ff. 25 (*Mus. Pet.* n. 405), 30; **151**, f. 148.

MACCHION (GIOVANNI), fl. 1631–1694, chief gardener at the Garden of the University of PADUA.

He prepared collections of dried plants which he sold to visitors. Four of these form **H.S. 29**, **36**, **106** and **234**. Another, purchased by John Evelyn, is preserved at Christ Church, Oxford. The plants in the four Sloane volumes are not identical; each collection is alphabetically arranged, the names being in Macchion's hand. Padua seems to have been well known for collections of this kind. Plukenet (*Alm.* 184) under *Hieracium pilosissimum* etc. says 'Sub quo titulo in Herbarijs vivis, apud Patavinos compilatis saepenumerò offendimus'. **H.S. 68** contains plants which were perhaps collected in the Padua Garden; see DOILY.

The preparation of herbaria in connexion with botanic gardens seems to have been not infrequent in Italy. There are in the Department of Botany two herbaria prepared by Liberato Sabbati in 1769 and 1771, of which accounts appeared in *Journ. Bot.* **42**, 148–151 (1904); **80**, 120 (1943). Sabbati was keeper of the Rome Botanic Garden. A full account of eight others is published by R. Pirota and E. Chiovenda in *Malpighia*, **16**, 49–157 (1902), and of a ninth by Pirota in *Annali di Botanica*, **1**, 59–61

(1903); the latter includes the following note — ‘Molto probabilmente L. Sabbati allorchè preparava le piante secche per gli Erbarii scolastici dell’Università, metteva da parte un certo numero di esemplari, coi quali componeva degli Erbarii di minori dimensioni, che offriva o dedicava a uomini eminenti per meriti od autorità o che lo avevano beneficato’.

H.S. 29, 283 pp. (folios numbered by MERRETT on each side but plants only on right-hand pages). ‘A book of dried plants gathered at Padua by Joh. Machionuss a gardner there, which belonged to Dr Merret, with many Specimens and notes of him; from whose Son I (Sir Hans Sloane) bought it.’ At the beginning and end of the book are catalogues and indexes, mostly in Merrett’s hand. Most of the specimens are named by Macchion, but references are added by Merrett throughout to Johnson’s edition of Gerard’s *Herball* (‘G. em.’) and other authors, and many specimens have been added by him.

H.S. 36, 214 ff. ‘Book of dried plants bought at Padua by Dr JOHN MOORE and gathered by the Gardiner who gathered No 29 — whereunto are added several English and garden plants by the Dr some plants very rare are referr’d to Mr Ray’s *Historia Plantarum*.’ Many of the plants have English names added; at the end of the book is a complete index, alphabetically arranged under the Latin names, with a similarly arranged list of English names — all these doubtless in More’s hand. One specimen (f. 71) is figured by Plukenet (*Phytogr.* t. 182, fig. 2) with the inscription ‘Felix saxatilis ramosa major. ex Horto Patavino inter Collectaneas suas, ostendit nobis, Cl. Vir. D. D. More, annis et Scientiâ gravis’. It appears to be *Thelypteris robertiana* (Hoffm.) Slosson: the main stem added in the figure is misleading. Other references to this collection are in *Pluk. Alm.* 57, 83, 156. On p. 57 is also mention of a specimen communicated to Plukenet by Doody ‘qui et ipse inter Siccatas exoticas, et quamplurimas rariores plantas in H. Patavino, jamdudùm collectas, et in Chartis asservatas, quas sibi impetravit, absque titulo invenit’: this may refer to another Paduan collection.

H.S. 63, 173 ff. ‘Collection of Plants from Padua gathered by Dr Lawson’. The names in this are mostly written by Macchion or a contemporary. For an account of it, see LAWSON (ISAAC).

H.S. 106, 78 ff. ‘Plants gathered from the Garden at Padua by Jo. Machionus the same who gathered No 29 and 36 amongst which are many rare ones, none of them referred to Mr Ray, and most wrong named by the gardner.’ On the last folio of the volume is written ‘Finis plantarum quae hoc in libro reperiuntur coll[ect]ae à me Gioane Machiono Patauino’.

H.S. 234, 112 ff. This is another of Macchion’s collections. (See **Part 1**.)

MAGNOL (PIERRE), 1638–1715, Director of the Botanic Garden at Montpellier.

Specimens from Magnol and from the garden of which he was Director are in **H.S. 54, 56–58**, among Courten’s Montpellier plants. See COURTEN.

He is commemorated in the genus *Maguolia*; the name was first proposed by Plumier.

MAIDSTONE (NATHANAEL), fl. 1698–1723, of Barbourne, Worcester.

H.S. 59, ff. 1–13. ‘Plants gathered in China by Mr Cunningham May 1698 and some by Mr Maidstone and given me by Mr Charleton [i.e. COURTEN]’. Small poor specimens, a few labelled by Cuninghame but no other indication of collector.

H.S. 59, ff. 37–52. ‘East India plants from Mr Maidstone’. These, save for two specimens from Petiver on f. 37, are almost entirely without labels except for a few in Courten’s hand; they perhaps form part of the preceding collection. A note in Courten’s hand on f. 37 runs ‘July 1699 Plants from China’.

He also sent seeds, etc. to Sloane: see register of ‘Vegetables and Vegetable Substances’, Nos 9572–9599.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 17.

MANNINGHAM (REV. THOMAS), 1684–1750, (b. East Tisted, Hampshire); see *D.N.B.* 36, 76.

H.S. 116, f. 7; **118**, f. 18 *verso*; **121**, f. 4 contain specimens from him. See BUDDLE.

MARSHALL (JAMES), *fl.* 1695–1705, surgeon.

Brought plants and corals from Virginia to Petiver (*Mus. Pet.* ns 178, 235) and Plukenet (*Amalth.* 102). Numerous specimens, usually poor, are scattered through Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Americanus' (**H.S. 158, 159**), occasionally (e.g. in **H.S. 159**, f. 25) with autograph labels.

This is not the James Marshall of *Sl. Index*, 343.

MASON (—), *fl.* 1696, surgeon.

'My kind Friend Mr Mason, Surgeon' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 176).

H.S. 32, ff. 99–118. Plants collected in Angola, 1696. Specimens mostly unnamed on the sheets; some fragmentary. Lists by Petiver face f. 99, the first being headed 'Plants recd from Mr Mason . . . Jul. 22. 1696'. See note by A. W. Exell in *Journ. Bot.* 77, 146–147 (1939).

Another specimen is in **H.S. 265**, f. 73.

MASSEY (RICHARD MIDDLETON), 1678?–1743, (b. in Cheshire); M.D., F.R.S. 1712; of Wisbech.

H.S. 20, ff. 108–114. 'Fine Exotic plants gathered by Dr Massy'. Fragments (only one named) without information. The title as written suggests the possibility of a mistake: there is no evidence that Massey was ever abroad.

H.S. 316, ff. 34–39. Maryland plants collected by ANDREW SCOTT (*q.v.*) and given to Sloane by Massey.

Massey was 'amico doctissimo' of John Martyn, for whose *Historia Plantarum Rariorum* he drew t. 29 (fungi, opp. p. 31). He is mentioned by Dillenius in *Ray Syn.* ed. 3, 461, 476, as having found the Parsley-leaved Elder at Walsoken, near Wisbech, and Truffles at Tabley, Cheshire.

MATHER (REV. COTTON), 1663–1728; F.R.S. 1714.

H.S. 11, ff. 18–22. 'Some American Plants, with their Specifick Vertues and Wonderful Effects, lately sent me by the Reverend and Learned Dr Cotton Mather, at Boston in New England, and Fellow of the Royal Society, London' (Petiver, *Collectanea*, 12; 1717). Petiver enumerates seven plants and prints Mather's notes on them; all of these, with labels in Mather's hand, are here preserved. Mather's letter to Petiver relating to these plants written from Boston, 24th July 1716, is in *Sl. MS.* 4065, f. 255. It is long and interesting, dealing with matters relating to agriculture and containing a reference to 'six or seven plants . . . here esteemed peculiar to America' which he has 'not yett found . . . in any European Herbals'; 'I have preserved the plants, as well as I can, in a Book of brown paper; and have presumed so far as to impose Names upon them; and have added Schedules, declaring the Vertues and Uses for which the Indians have employ'd them, and in which the English have been also confirmed by their experience'. He promises Petiver further collections, as well as communications for the Royal Society. In *Sl. MS.* 3340, ff. 277–297, are copies of extracts from his letters to Woodward of the same year. Among these are a disquisition on monsters and an account of a 'Triton' which 'has just now been exhibited in my countrey, and the attestation to it are such, tht would be a fault in me at all to question it' (f. 288); one treats of the habits of his 'new english pigeons', and another relates to smallpox — a copy of a memorandum to Sloane on this disease, dated 10th March 1722, is in *Sl. MS.* 3324, f. 260.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 37.

MAXWELL (—).

H.S. 243, ff. 91, 92 contain specimens with this name attached.

MEERSEVEEN (—).

H.S. 77 and 78, 84 ff. 'Plants Gathered at the Cape of Good Hope which belonged to Mr Meerseven and were bought at the Auction of his Books In Holland.' Good specimens, many named by Solander, who proposed and described in his MSS. (1354, 3) a genus based on *Eriocephalus racemosus* L. (f. 25), named in honour of Meerseven, 'Collector Plantarum capensium'. No published reference to him can be found. On some of the sheets are names in his hand. In several instances Sloane has added his determinations.

MEISTER (GEORG), fl. 1678–1692, gardener to André Cleyer at Batavia 1678–1687; see *Flora Malesiana*, ser. 1, 1, 110 (1950).

Specimens from J. Breyne, collected by Meister in Japan, are in **H.S. 231**, f. 113; **331**, f. 94.

MERRETT (CHRISTOPHER), 1614–1695, (b. Winchcomb, Gloucestershire); M.D., F.R.S. 1663, Librarian to the College of Physicians; see *D.N.B.* 37, 288–289; *Fl. Middlesex*, 372–373.

H.S. 14, 211 ff. 'Plants gathered in the fields and gardens in England, and received from beyond Sea, and the No[rth] of England by Dr Merret'. A miscellaneous collection of poor specimens, of little interest; few named. Three are labelled by DODSWORTH (*q.v.*) on ff. 25, 44, 187, the one on f. 44 from 'near Hallifax' being the only localized specimen in the volume. Many numbers appear on the sheets.

H.S. 15, 156 ff. 'Plants gathered, and communicated to him (Dr Merret) by Mr BALAAM. Many very fine from the North parts of America; Many not named nor referr'd to.' The volume is of a very miscellaneous character and contains little of interest or value. The folios are of different sizes, some of them from COURTEN'S herbarium. Some of the specimens are of cultivated plants, other are British; some are named but none is localized except a specimen of a monstrosity of *Scabiosa columbaria* L. (f. 42) labelled in Dodsworth's hand 'S[c]abiosa, capitibus foliaceis, in an old Lime pitt of Sr Wm Lowther at great purston [Northamptonshire], where severall of the Scabious grow after this manner' and a similar label on the same page, relating to an *Allium*: 'Ampeloprassum, seu porrum sylvestre, on the border of a field neare Howden.' It is impossible to distinguish any specimens as from Balam. As in **H.S. 14**, many of the specimens are numbered.

H.S. 19, 145 ff. 'A book chiefly of Water and submarine plants gathered and named by Dr Merret'. A small quarto volume containing more than one collection.

Folios 1–15 contain Italian plants with names in an Italian hand, and appear to have formed part of a collection similar to those described under MACCHION (*q.v.*); two localities are mentioned, 'Tapsia siue Turbith Montis Sti Angeli' (Rome) (f. 2) and 'Esula ex Lio [littore] Venetorum' (f. 12). Several of the specimens have been removed. Merrett has added the names of most on slips pasted on.

Folios 24–113 (of which many are omitted) contain miscellaneous fragmentary specimens (including a few ferns and algae) with no information save an occasional number. The collection to which the first part of the title of the volume refers begins at f. 114 and continues to the end. The specimens, apparently all British, are mostly referred by Merrett to Gerard ['G'] and some are named by him; they include many land plants, which suggest a seaside flora, and some animals; a few references to Ray have been added by Sloane. There is an alphabetical list by Merrett on the back of the title-page.

H.S. 30, 373 ff. 'A book of dried plants gathered at LEYDEN, by the gardiner there. It belonged to Dr Merret, but supposed originally to Dr BATES; wherein are contained a great number of plants in Alphabetical order . . . most mentioned by Florentius Schuyl in his Catalogue of the plants of this Garden, two of which are in my (Sir Hans Sloane's) Library. Many of the Specimens are well preserved, and shew their several parts distinctly.' At the top of the title-page is an inscription (see **Part 1**), perhaps in Bates's hand. The collection contains very numerous small specimens without names but nearly all numbered.

H.S. 33, 151 ff.; **34**, 142 ff. 'Plants gathered and put in order by Dr Merret . . . The Specimens are very good, with the seeds; and some of them scarce plants, especially from the Northern parts of Britain.' The plants in these two volumes are almost entirely British, and no doubt represent those of Merrett's *Pinax*. Merrett employed THOMAS WILLISEL to collect for him 'quinque annorum spatio per universam Angliam totis aestivis mensibus', and his son Christopher 'aliquot itinera ad ampliandum regnum vegetabilium suscepit' (*Merr. Pin. Epist. ad Lect.*). (This son was in 1696 Surveyor of the Port of Boston, Lincs, and enumerates some plants of the neighbourhood in *Phil. Trans.* **19**, 350.) Unfortunately none of the specimens in these volumes is localized, except a few from Dodsworth. They are arranged in order up to **H.S. 34**, f. 74, after which begins a miscellaneous unarranged series, many with numbers in Merrett's hand: after f. 107 are four unnumbered folios containing specimens, followed by ff. 108–125 which are blank, succeeded by ff. 126 to the end, occupied mostly by cryptogams. An index to groups is at the end of **H.S. 34**.

H.S. 288 includes 'Submarine plants mosses ferns and grasses from Dr Merrets collections.' On folios 1, 2, 6–11 are algae collected by Jago. Many of the specimens are arranged as decorative pages. (See **Part 1**.)

H.S. 29 — one of Macchion's Paduan herbaria (see MACCHION) — was in Merrett's possession, and was bought from his son by Sloane, who probably in the same way acquired the remainder of Merrett's collections, including **H.S. 30** (*q.v.*). Merrett has added catalogues and indexes of the specimens.

Smith (*Trans. Linn. Soc.* **4**, 277) says that 'Dr Merrett, in his *Pinax*, must be considered as the father of our indigenous botany'. He quotes Ray's reference¹ to 'Dr Merret's bungling "Pinax"', but adds: 'It may be questioned, however, whether any of us, who presume upon a higher degree of estimation as Naturalists, if landed on an unexplored country, with only such helps as he had, would fall into fewer mistakes, or be guilty of fewer omissions.'

His letters to Sir THOMAS BROWNE (*Sl. Index*, 364) contain little or nothing of botanical interest. Some lists described in *Sl. Index* (*l.c.*) as a 'Classification of plants' are in *Sl. MS.* 78, ff. 129–137 (not 127b–132b). An account of his lawsuit against the College of Physicians and of his subsequent expulsion therefrom is in *Sl. MS.* 3914, ff. 2–16, 57.

S. F. Gray founded an algal genus *Merrettia* in his honour.

MEWSE (BENJAMIN), *fl.* 1695.

Specimens brought by him to Petiver from Surat, India, are in **H.S. 80**, f. 112; **160**, ff. 219, 226; **161**, ff. 91, 97; **263**, f. 1; **289**, f. 38 (*Mus. Pet.* n. 65).

MICHELI (PIER' ANTONIO), 1679–1737, botanist to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; Director of the Florence Gardens.

'Egyptian Plants sent me from Peter Anthony Michael Botanist to his Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany' (Petiver, *Collectanea*, 8, ns 465–475; 1716). Eleven species are enumerated; the specimens, with printed labels, are scattered through **H.S. 164** (see **Part 1**). In **H.S. 147–149** are a very large number of specimens sent by Micheli to Petiver, mostly with autograph labels, of Italian plants; a few, from Petiver's collections, are in Hawkins's collection (**H.S. 325–328**: see **Part 1**). Petiver was equally generous in communicating specimens to Micheli, who refers (*Nov. Pl. Gen.* 51) to plants 'quae nobis misit clarae memoriae vir Dominus Jacobus Petiverius amicus optimus, et in communicando Anglicas, et Orientales Plantas liberalissimus'.

Micheli was in intimate relations with WILLIAM SHERARD, who greatly befriended him not only in this country but in his own: in the charming *Notizie della vita, . . . Micheli*, by G. Targioni-Tozzetti, is an account of a meeting between Sherard and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The former

¹ See Lankester, *Memorials of John Ray*, 18.

having mentioned Micheli as 'insigne Bottanico', the Duke asked "Come mai può esser tale, se non sa il latino?" Al che replicò il Sherard: "Se non sa il latino, sa potentemente la Bottanica, ed io supplico umilmente l'A.V.R. a degnarsi di restar persuasa, che il Micheli è il più valente Bottanico di quanti ci sono al presente, ed io lo posse asserire perchè gli conosco tutti." Il Granduca soggiunse: "Questa è una cosa che ci sorprende!" e poi mutò discorso; ma terminata la tavola, con viglietto di Segreteria di Stato all'Auditore dello Studio di Pisa, assegnò un grosso aumento di stipendio al Micheli' (p. 119). Numerous references in Sherard's letters (*Rich. Corr.* 152–154, 158, 188, 207, 234, 272) show how greatly he helped Micheli in obtaining subscribers for plates for his beautifully illustrated *Nova Plantarum Genera* (1729) and how high an opinion he had formed of his integrity — 'he is a most accurate and industrious man' (p. 152); 'the most exact man I ever knew' (p. 234); and 'no man is more exact or faithful than he' (p. 272), this a year before Sherard's death. Dillenius, writing from Oxford, 2nd March 1738, says 'There are more of Micheli's plants in Sherard's herbarium than of any other man'. An interesting letter from Sherard to Micheli will be found in Targioni-Tozzetti's *Catalogus Vegetabilium Marinorum*, 49.

The verdict of Micheli's contemporaries supports the good opinion formed of him by William Sherard. Haller (*Bibl. Bot.* 2, 186) thus summarizes his work: 'Petrus Antonius Micheli, hortulanus, illiteratus et pauper¹, sed plantarum spontaneorum studiosissimus, inque iis per universam Italiam, Salzburgum usque venandis, solertissimus et felicissimus, magnus Fungorum, Muscorum, Lichenum, Graminum, et varietatum indagator.' He seems, however, to have incurred the animosity of James Sherard (see letters in *Rich. Corr.* 312–313, 319, 327) and of Dillenius: in a letter to Richardson (op. cit. 342) Micheli protests against the 'severitate, ne dicam potius saevitie' of his treatment by the former, and Targioni-Tozzetti (*Cat. Veg. Mar.* 48–51) vindicates him from the attacks of the latter.

William Sherard was greatly interested in the publication of a second volume of Micheli, which was intended to contain 120 plates, including 'all the submarines', and subscribed and collected towards the expenses of the plates (see *Rich. Corr.* 181). Seventy-nine at least of these were engraved (l.c.), of which copies of sixty, forming the first part, are in the British Museum at Bloomsbury, and at the Linnean Society. The MS. title of the former set, which was purchased by Banks for £1 15s. at Lord Bute's sale in 1794, runs: 'Icones Plantarum Submarinarum Cura Petri Michelii delineatae Pars Prima continens Tabulas LX Aeneis formis impressas Reliquis LX Quae ad meditati Operis Integritatem desiderantur Nec ante, nec post ipsius obitum Aeri incisae A. B. Unicum hoc Exemplum e Scrinio, quo Tabulae delitescerant eruit, Et ad privatum novae Botanologiae usum Disposuit MDCCXLVIII'. Three of these (tt. 1, 4, 3) are reproduced as illustrations to Targioni-Tozzetti's *Catalogus*, tt. 1–3. The series at the Linnean Society was presented to Smith by Ottaviano Targioni-Tozzetti (son of the preceding) when the former was visiting Florence in 1787; on this occasion Smith saw Micheli's collections, which were estimated to contain about 14,000 species and varieties (see Smith, *Sketch of a Tour on the Continent*, 1, 315–316).

His letters, 1714–1730, in the Sloane correspondence (see *Sl. Index*, 366) are written in excellent Latin in a beautiful hand, and make it impossible to understand Haller's reference to him as 'illiteratus'. They consist chiefly of requests for help in the way of communicating specimens, especially of the lower cryptogams; with one to Sloane, written in 1722, he encloses a list of mosses, etc. mentioned by Petiver and Morison, of which he wants specimens as well as fruiting examples of others incompletely represented in his collection (Sl. MS. 1968, ff. 4–6). An undated letter (Sl. MS. 4059, f. 351), apparently written late in life, relates to and resents his treatment by James Sherard, to which reference has already been made.

Other specimens from Micheli are to be found in H.S. 164, 166, 196, 198, 199, 231, 240, 245. (See Part 1.)

Linnaeus commemorated him in the genus *Michelia*.

An example of Micheli's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 55.

¹ Haller states this on the authority of 'Cocchi Opusc. Scientif. Vol. 19'.

MIDDLETON (SIR CHARLES). See LONDON.

MILLAR (ROBERT), fl. 1734–1742, (? b. in Scotland), surgeon.

H.S. 297 (ff. 56–101), **298** and **299** contain a large collection of good specimens ‘gathered in Jamaica, Cartagena, puerto belo, panama and Campeche by Mr Millar’. Unfortunately none of these is localized, and in **H.S. 299** they are in no way differentiated from those of HARLOW (*q.v.*). Many of the specimens in **H.S. 297** and **298** are named by Philip Miller, to whom Millar sent plants from Panama in 1735 (Miller, *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8, s. v. Browallia); the Sloane volumes are dated 1736.

In **H.S. 296**, ff. 40–43, are unnamed plants ‘Gathered near Campeche’ by Robert Millar. On f. 49 is a specimen of *Crotalaria pilosa* Mill., the figure of which species in John Martyn’s *Historia Plantarum Rariorum*, 43, t. 41, was taken from a plant raised in Chelsea Garden from seeds sent by Robert Millar from Puerto Bello in 1734. Others, named by P. Miller, are in **H.S. 316**, ff. 61–96, where they are mixed with specimens collected by Houston. **H.S. 293** contains (ff. 67–74) ‘Plants from the Levant’ collected by Millar at an earlier period, when he seems also to have been employed as a collector by Sloane, probably at the time when Amman was in Sloane’s employment. Millar’s collections from the East are not very satisfactory: Amman, writing (4th September 1735; Sl. MS. 4054, f. 99) to Sloane, who had acquainted him with the fact that Millar was to succeed Houston, says: ‘Estne huic idem Chirurgus, qui ante aliquot annos ex Aegypto et Graeciae quibusdam insulis redux, plantas sed male quidem exsiccatas et animalia pauca Tibi attulit? Si idem est quam longe distat ab Houstono!’ Replying to this (17th December 1735) Sloane writes: ‘Mr Millar . . . hath done great things, having sent many Seeds from Panama, Cartagena, Portobel. and other places, with Specimens and dry’d plants, as well as Bals. Copaiva, Tolub. and Ipecacuanha growing in pots, to Jamaica. We have subscribed afresh to keep him out another year’ (Sl. MS. 4068, f. 281). Amman (2nd March 1736) expresses his satisfaction with these results.

Other specimens from Millar are to be found in **H.S. 5, 114, 240, 317.** (See Part 1.)

In 1740 Millar returned home, in a bad state of health, as we learn from his letters from Paisley in 1740–1741. The winter of those years he spent in Ireland. In 1742 Sloane recommended him for a professorship in Glasgow, with the following testimonial (Sl. MS. 3984, f. 252): ‘I have known Mr Robert Millar for Many years. He was bred a surgeon and understands anatomy. He travelled over the hott parts of the West Indies belonging to England and Spaine at the expence of severall people of quality my Ld D[erby], and others in search of plants and other naturall productions, in which he gave us by his returns great satisfaction, so long as his health permitted wch at last was impaired greatly by his labours in our service. He seems to me to be well qualified to succeed the Late Dr Brisban as professor of botany and anatomy in the University of Glasgow’. Millar’s letters to Sloane (*Sl. Index*, 368) from Kingston, Jamaica, date from 1734 onward (some bear no date). In 1736 his patrons raised a further subscription; in this much interest was taken by the eighth Lord Petre (1713–1743), a leading horticulturist of the period, of whom some account will be found in the *Dublin Review*, 155, 307–321 (1914); Lord Petre, Lord Derby and Sloane being contributors to the expenses (Sl. MS. 4054, f. 295). His letters contain little of interest and compare very unfavourably with those of Houston, whom he succeeded. His abilities, according to Philip Miller, fell ‘far short of his predecessor’ (*Nich. Illustr.* 1, 324).

An example of Millar’s handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 41.

MILLER (PHILIP), 1691–1771, (b. Deptford or Greenwich); F.R.S. 1729.

Of Philip Miller, who was born at Deptford or Greenwich in 1691, good biographies will be found in *D.N.B.* 37, 420–422; Pulteney’s *Sketches*, 2, 241–250; *Rees’s Cyclop.* 23; and, for an account of his work, in Thomas Martyn’s Preface to his edition of Miller’s *Gardeners Dictionary* (1807). The following particulars relate to his connexion with Sloane and the Sloane Herbarium, or are supplementary to the biographies mentioned. He is chiefly known in connexion with the Garden of the

Apothecaries' Company at Chelsea, of which he was superintendent — 'Gardener' was the official term—from 1722 until 1770, a post which, according to *D.N.B.* (l.c. 420), he owed to the recommendation of Sloane, to whom he dedicated his *Gardeners Dictionary*, of which the first edition appeared in 1731. 'By foreigners', says Pulteney (l.c. 243), 'he was emphatically stiled Hortulanorum Princeps'.

The Garden of the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea, better known as the Chelsea Physic Garden, with which Miller's name is inseparably connected, was one of the most celebrated gardens of its period, and had more than a European reputation. Kalm visited the Garden in 1748 and gives an appreciation of Miller and an interesting description of it in *Kalm's Account of his Visit to England*, 106–111, translated by Joseph Lucas from his *Resa til Norra America*. The history of the Garden is told at length in Henry Field's *Memoirs . . . of the Botanick Garden at Chelsea* (1820), of which a second edition, 'revised, corrected, and continued to the present time, by R. H. Semple, M.D.', appeared in 1878; its further history will be found in P. É. F. Perrédès's *London Botanic Gardens*, 48–99 (1907).

The Garden was conveyed in 1722 to the Society of Apothecaries by Sloane (who had purchased the manor of Chelsea in 1712) on certain conditions, one of which was the 'rendering yearly to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, fifty specimens of distinct plants, well dried and preserved, which grew in their garden the same year, with their names or reputed names; and those presented in each year to be specifically different from every former year until the number of two thousand shall have been delivered' (Field, op. cit. 30). The lists of plants so rendered were printed annually in *Phil. Trans.* from 1723 to 1774; they were drawn up by Isaac Rand (Nos 1–900), Joseph Miller (901–1250), John Wilmer (1251–2150), William Hudson (2151–2400), Stanesby Alchorne (2401–2500) and William Curtis (2501–2550): 'The inspection and study of these plants by the Fellows is frequently alluded to in the Journal-books' of the Society (Weld, *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 1, 472). The specimens were transferred to the British Museum in 1781. In the Department of Botany are MS. lists extending to No 3150, the last fifty plants having been delivered in 1784; from 1781 inclusive the specimens seem to have been sent direct from the Garden to the Museum. All are now incorporated in the General Herbarium; the provision that the plants presented in each year should be specifically distinct from those of every former year was by no means strictly adhered to.

The circumstances in which Philip Miller's long connexion with the Garden was terminated in 1770, a year or so before his death, are not quite clear. It is evident, however, that the relations between him and the Committee of Management became strained (see Field, l.c. 57–59); John Ellis, writing to Linnaeus in 1770 (Smith, *Corr. Linn.* 1, 255), criticizes unfavourably his attitude towards the Committee; on the other hand William Anderson, who was Gardener from 1814 to 1846 and would doubtless have adopted the local view, spoke of him in 1825 to J. A. Schultes as having been 'dismissed in the most illiberal manner' (*Bot. Miscell.* 1, 68). It is clear, however, that he was allowed to resign — 'infirmities induced him' says Pulteney (l.c.) — and that he was pensioned by the Society of Apothecaries (Field, l.c. 62). A warm tribute to his memory by A. H. Haworth, who however could not have known him personally, is in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 99, 488 (1829). See also Felton's *Portraits*, 138–141. His friend Houstoun commemorated him in the genus *Milleria*.

It would seem that, considering the indebtedness of horticulture to Miller, justice has hardly been done to his botanical knowledge. The excellent descriptions in the *Gardeners Dictionary* sufficiently show this, as well as those in his *Figures of . . . Plants* (1755–1760). He drew up the catalogues of plants collected by Richard Pococke in the East (Pococke, *Description of the East*, 1, 281–284; 2, pt 2, 187–196; 1743, 1745) — about 400 species, some of which were grown in Chelsea Garden from seeds sent by Pococke; and was mainly responsible for the Explanatory Notes appended to Hughes's *Natural History of Barbados* (1750). He was a correspondent of Richardson, a letter to whom is printed in *Rich. Corr.* 273–275. Sprengel's estimate of Miller may be cited: 'Omnium profecto hortulanorum, Michelio uno excepto, doctissimus, sagacissimus plantarum cultor, indefessus cultor, acutissimus examinatus' (*Hist. Rei Herb.* 2, 298). Linnaeus in explaining the generic name *Milleria*

wrote: 'planta Americana, cujus calyx arcte clauditur, semenque unicum, alterumve undique involvit, a Viro, qui in conquirendis seminibus Americanis raris, studioseque ea servandis et communicandis multum impendit operam' (*Crit. Bot.* 80).¹

An interesting account of his visit to Miller in 1736 was given by Linnaeus to Giseke (see Stoeber, *Leben Linné*, 2, 294–295). Linnaeus was at that time employed by G. Clifford, with whose approval he undertook a journey to England of which the principal object was to make Miller's acquaintance. Miller showed him the Chelsea Garden, naming the plants in accordance with the eumbrous system then in vogue. Linnaeus made no comment; his silence was attributed by Miller to ignorance. Although on his next visit Linnaeus propounded to Miller his reforms in the methods of description and nomenclature, they were not favourably received. Later, however, Miller gave him numerous plants for Clifford's garden, as well as dried specimens, some of which are included in Clifford's herbarium. Later, Miller became a convert to Linnaeus's methods and adopted the binomial nomenclature in the *Gardeners Dictionary*. In the account of his own herbarium Linnaeus writes: 'Miller, of Chelsea, permitted me to collect many in the garden, and gave me several dried specimens, collected by Houston, in South America' (Maton, *Gen. View*, ed. 2, 574). (For an account of Houston's collections and his connexion with Miller, see HOUSTOUN.)

Writing to Haller the following year, Linnaeus, passing in review various botanists, says Miller is satisfied 'si plantas Americanas vivas vel siceas obtinere queat' (*Epist. ad Hallerum*, 1, 294); but this somewhat disparaging comment is atoned for by his dictum as to the *Gardeners Dictionary*— 'Non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum, sed Botanicorum' (Pulteney, *Sketches*, 2, 243). Nor indeed can the stricture be justified, for Pulteney (i.e. 246) speaks of his 'extensive correspondenee with persons in distant parts of the globe. From the Cape of Good Hope, from Siberia, from North America, and particularly, by means of Dr William Houston, from the West Indies, his garden, for a long series of years, received a plentiful and perpetual supply of rare, and frequently of new species, which his successful culture seldom failed to preserve. It was the remark of foreigners, that Chelsea exhibited the treasures of both the Indies'. The fact that he was a member of the Botanic Academy of Florence suggests that he had relations with botanists in that city.

Besides the Chelsea Garden, Miller undertook the supervision of the garden of the eighth Lord Petre (1713–1743) at Thorndon Hall, Brentwood — one of the most remarkable of its time — of which some account will be found in *Rich. Corr.* 316, 340, 392–393. A MS. catalogue of the contents of this garden, drawn up by Miller in 1736, was formerly in the possession of the family at Thorndon.

A very large collection of Miller's Chelsea Garden plants is contained in the Sloane Herbarium. The specimens, which are very good and are named by Miller, will be found in the following volumes, some of which they entirely occupy; in most cases the date of their collection is given: H.S. 228–230 (c. 1727), 244 (1727–1730), 293–296 (1734–1735), 316 (1737), 317 (1738–1739), 323 and 324 (1735). In all except H.S. 228–230 (in which labels are pasted on) his names are written on the folios; the sheets would thus seem to have been prepared by Miller — the title of H.S. 296 states, in Sloane's hand, that specimens contained in it were 'gathered dryed and fastened' by Miller himself. It is curious that none of his letters is in the Sloane MSS. Specimens from Robert Millar in H.S. 297, 298 and 316 are named by Miller. (See Part 1.)

Miller's own herbarium — which he told Bartram in 1758 was 'replete with near ten thousand specimens' (*Mem. Bartram* — where are six of Miller's letters — 381) and further described as 'perhaps, as large a Collection as can be found in the Possession of any private Person' (*Gard. Dict.* ed. 7, praef.) — was purchased by Banks in 1774 and incorporated with his herbarium. The descriptions in the *Gardeners Dictionary*, as Miller (i.e.) tells us, were drawn up from the living plants in the Garden and from these 'dried Samples'. Linnaeus's opinion of this work has already been quoted; its im-

¹ 'Milleria is an American plant, whose calyx is closely shut, and completely encloses one or two seeds, being called after a man who spent much labour over acquiring rare American seeds, preserving them carefully and imparting them to others' (translation of Linnaeus's *Critica Botanica* by Sir Arthur Hort, 63–64; 1938).

portance from the point of view of nomenclature — Miller having first described numerous species usually attributed to later authors — has received full, though belated, recognition and his specimens are thus of special value in determining his species. For purposes of nomenclature the eighth edition, published in 1768 — the last issued by Miller himself — is the standard, that being the one (and not the seventh, as stated in *D.N.B.* 37, 420) in which Linnaean (binomial) nomenclature was first adopted.

In Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Jamaicae' (**H.S. 162**) are specimens labelled 'Jam[aica] Miller' and one from 'Barbadoes. Miller'. It is not known whether these have any connexion with Philip Miller. (See **Part 1**.)

An example of Miller's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 30.

MOORE (REV. GARRETT), *fl.* 1689, of Jamaica. See **SLOANE**.

MORE or **MOORE** (JOHN). See **MACCHION**.

MORE (—).

In **H.S. 114**, f. 2, is a specimen found by him on the coast of Cornwall.

MORGAN (EDWARD), *fl.* 1639–1685.

H.S. 24–26. 'Plants gathered by Mr Morgan or Mr Rusholm at the physick garden at Westminster, named and pasted in three volumes', with note in **H.S. 24**: 'This Garden is mentioned by Lobel¹ in his time to have been famous for the culture of rare plants, and continued a Physick Garden containing many rare plants till the year 1686 or 1687, when about the latter end the gardner began selling his rare plants, and a sort of Ale made of the roots of Meum Athamanticum. During the time of its subsisting a Physick Garden there were cultivated in it the plants brought from Tanager, when in our possession, Canada, our Northern Plantations, which plants may be seen in these three Volumes bought of Mr RUSHOLM the last Gardner.'

Nothing appears to be known of the Westminster Garden beyond the incidental references in connexion with Morgan in the botanical literature of the latter half of the seventeenth century, nor are we acquainted with its exact situation; it was, however, well known and of good repute.² The earliest reference to it found so far is that in *The Art of Simpling*, by William Coles, published in 1656 (dedication dated 22nd February 1655) where (p. 12) 'Dr How, one of the Masters of the Physick Garden at Westminster' and 'Master Morgan the Gardiner at Westminster' are mentioned among those 'most expert' in the knowledge of plants. The best-known reference to it is by Evelyn in his diary (*Mem. Evelyn*, 1, 303), who, under 10th June 1658, writes: 'I went to see the Medical Garden at Westminster, well stored with plants, under Morgan, a very skilfull botanist.' It was about this time that PLUKENET, who himself had a garden in St Margaret's Lane, Old Palace Yard, visited the Garden: in *Phytogr.* t. 57, fig. 6 (1691), he figures *Phlomis purpurea* L., of which he says 'Antè triginta circitèr annos in Horto D. Morgani luxuriantem observavimus' and which Morgan first introduced to cultivation in this country; and in *Ahm.* 224 under *Liquid-ambari arbor* [*Liquidambar styraciflua* L.] he speaks of 'D. Edv. Morganus, rei Herbariae suo tempore callentissimus; qui in Horto suo Medico apud Westmonasterienses ponè Abbatiam, jam olim permultos annos hanc arborem enutrivit'. The position of the garden is somewhat more defined in Petiver's note in **H.S. 159**, f. 203, on the label of leaves of *Liquidambar*, which runs: 'This grew many years agoe in Old Mr Edw. Morgans most famous Garden behind the Abby Wall at Westminster, who then cald it the sweet scented Maple of Candy.' Morison (*Pl. Hist. Univ. Oxon.* 3, 385; 1699) says of an entire-leaved form of *Lanium purpureum* L.: 'Ex horto Dom. Edw. Morgan, prope coenobium Westmonasteriense, plurimis abhinc annis ipsi

1 Lobel was referring, not to Edward Morgan's garden, but to that of Hugh Morgan; see p. 169.

2 There is a recent paper, 'Edward Morgan and the Westminster Physic Garden', by R. H. Jeffers, in *Proc. Linn. Soc.* 164, 102–133 (1953); this is supplemented by a further note by the same author (op. cit. 168, 96–101; 1957).

comparavimus.' This and a similar form of *L. album* L. are in **H.S. 25**, f. 32; they were the subject of notes in *Journ. Bot.* **37**, 130–132 (1899); **41**, 150–154 (1903).

Plants from Morgan and his garden are scattered through Plukenet's herbarium — e.g. **H.S. 83**, ff. 221 verso, 235 verso, 244 verso, 250 verso; the names of others suggest that they were derived from some catalogue issued by Morgan — e.g. 'Platanus . . . Occidental. Morgani' (f. 3), 'Platanus Orientalis Edw. Morgan.' (f. 4) and 'Quinquefol. foliis serratis Edvardi Morgan.' (f. 17). Morison in 1672 refers to Morgan as 'omnium hortulanorum Botanicorum quos unquam adii peritissimi' (*Pl. Umbellif.* 2), and later, as already mentioned, speaks of a *Lamium* from his garden. Morgan also corresponded with Ray, who, writing of a *Solanum* allied to if not a variety of *S. nigrum* L., says: 'semen ejus Londino ad me misit Edvardus Morganus' (*Ray Hist.* **1**, 672; 1686).

It has been suggested that this was the garden referred to by Field (*Mem. Bot. Gard. Chelsea*, 8; 1820): 'In the month of June of this year [1676], it was stated, that the Court of Assistants agreed to take Mrs Gape's lease of the garden at Westminster off her hands, for the remaining two years for the sum of 16l. the rent being 2l. per annum; with the liberty of removing the plants to Chelsea garden.' Having quoted the passage from Evelyn already cited, Field (pp. 9–10) continues: 'It is extremely probable that this is the garden here alluded to, and that the Society purchased the lease in order to obtain possession of the plants, which it then contained; as it would certainly be a valuable acquisition to their new establishment at Chelsea.' It is clear, however, from the note prefixed to **H.S. 24**, already quoted, that the Westminster Garden was still in independent existence in 1686–1687, and that the gardener was then disposing of the plants therein, which could hardly have been the case had they belonged to the Society of Apothecaries.

In the note referred to, and by the Hon. Alicia Amherst in her *History of Gardening in England*, 223, Edward Morgan is confused with the earlier Hugh Morgan (*fl.* 1540–1576), Apothecary to Queen Elizabeth, to whom Lobel (*Stirp. Adversaria Nova*; 1570) makes frequent reference, e.g. on p. 376, where he mentions a cactus which 'naucleri Anglicis oris, Morgano peritissimo et perquam liberalis ingenii Ciui, et Pharmacopoeo Londinensi, attulerunt', and p. 276, where he says of *Clematis viticella* L. 'tantum anno Angliae inquilina fuit, floruitque in Morgani horto'. The position of Hugh Morgan's garden we learn from Gerard (1597) who says of *Celtis australis* L. that there was a 'great tree in a garden neere Colman streete in London, being the garden of the Queenes Apothecary at the impression hereof, called M. Hugh Morgan, a curious cōseruer of rare simples' (*Herball*, 1308). Hugh was acquainted with William Turner, who in the third part of his *Herball*, published in 1568, the year of his death (but preface dated 1564), writes of *Gnaphalium* that he brought two roots out of Brabant, which he 'gave unto maister Riche and maister Morgan Apotecaries of London' (p. 33).

Edward Morgan may have been related to Hugh, but there is reason to suppose that he came from Wales, as he was acquainted with the Welsh language. This we learn from the second part of Thomas Johnson's *Mercurius Botanicus*, 3–4 (1641), where, speaking of an excursion into Wales projected by Paul Sone and himself, which took place in 1639, he says: 'nobis antiquae Linguae Britannicae ignaris opus erat interprete, in quem finem Edoardum Morganum rei herbariae etiam studiosum nobis adjunximus, eiq; sumptus praebuimus.' This is the earliest reference so far found to Morgan. It seems probable that he remained in charge of the Garden until about 1678, and that the decadence to which the prefatory note to the collection refers took place under Rusholm, who succeeded him and was 'the last Gardner'.

The plants in **H.S. 24–26** are arranged alphabetically under their Latin names: **H.S. 24** (170 ff.) contains A–G; **H.S. 25** (164 ff.) H–Q; **H.S. 26** (141 ff.) the remainder. The labels are presumably in Morgan's hand; to each volume is prefixed an index of the plants contained therein, in the same hand; at the end of the first two lists is stated the number of specimens in each volume — 893 in **H.S. 24**, 543 in **H.S. 25**. The list in **H.S. 26** is headed 'tome 3d done by Lester', referring probably to the pasting of the plants on the sheets. Among the more interesting specimens are those of the *Lamiums* already referred to (**H.S. 25**, f. 32).

H.S. 70, 277 ff. 'Plants given to S.H.S. by Mr DOLLY, gathered by Morgan or Rusholm in Westminster garden. No references to Mr Ray's History, and tho' there is here and there some rare plants, the whole volume is not rightly named.' The labels in this volume are in the same hand as in **H.S. 24–26**.

H.S. 83*, 26 ff. 'Several plants from Tangier Virginia etc. from the garden of Mr Edward Morgan in Westminster.' This collection, the title of which was written by Maty in **H.S. 83**, is bound with **H.S. 84***, but follows it in the volume. It clearly belongs to the BONNIVERT collection contained in **H.S. 84***, **85*** and **86***. The names of the plants are in Latin and English, and sometimes French, in Bonnivert's hand. Most of the plants belong to common European species, but there are North American ones among them.

H.S. 110, 133 ff. This volume has no title-page, but is lettered on the back: 'Rusholm. Westminster Plants.' Folios 1–53 have names in a hand contemporary with but different from those in the preceding volumes; ff. 56–68, 71 are unnamed; ff. 69, 70, 133 have names in English; ff. 74–91 have Latin names in an uneducated hand and are apparently a collection of scented plants, as the word 'odor' or 'odorata' has been added to many of them; ff. 92–108 have Latin names in another hand; ff. 109–119 are mostly unnamed; ff. 120–132 have Latin names in yet another hand. It is impossible to say which of these hands is Rusholm's, but the similarity in arrangement of ff. 1–53 to the other Westminster collections suggests that these are the original contents of the book, unless it be contended, as the title-page of **H.S. 24** (see above) suggests, that Rusholm was a man of no education, in which case ff. 74–91 may represent him. It is quite possible that the plants in this volume had no connexion with the Garden, other than that they were found there in their present condition when the Garden was dissolved. How this volume connected with the Garden came into Sloane's possession is nowhere indicated.

MORLEY (CHRISTOPHER LOVE), fl. 1646–1702; M.D. of Leyden; see *D.N.B.* 39, 73–74.

H.S. 78*, 99 ff. 'Herbarium vivum gathered by Dr Christopher Love Morley being a Collection of plants from the gardens of Paris and LEYDEN ill named, fastened on with red sealing wax'. Numerous small and imperfect specimens of no value: an alphabetical Index precedes the specimens, written by Morley, who also wrote the names on the sheets.

His MSS. in the Sloane collection show him to have been a very competent botanist. The 'Catalogus Plantarum Horti Academici' (Sl. MS. 1291) probably relates to the Leyden Garden. Folios 180–225 of Sl. MS. 1289 are entered in *Sl. Index*, 379, as 'Catalogus herbarum in horto Brasiliensi crescentium' — the reference to Brazil is certainly erroneous: perhaps 'Basiliensi' is meant. The 'Notae de seminibus, etc.' in the same volume (ff. 226–253) are of a similar nature, and are by no means confined to seeds.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 70.

MOYLE (WALTER), 1672–1721. See STEVENS.

NEWTON (JAMES), 1639–1718; M.D.

'Stirpium Britannicarum Explorator indefessus' (*Pluk. Alm.* 200); 'in stirpium Britannica[rum] diligentis inquisitione et cognitione nulli ferè secundus' (*Ray Syn.* Praef.: 1690). In the third edition of *Ray Syn.* (Praef.) Dillenius says: 'Ex Newtoni quidem observatione peculiaris quaedam plantarum loca addere licuit, quae ipse Catalogi Plantarum Angliae exemplari, quo utebatur, adscripserat': these 'observations', according to John Martyn (Preface to his translation of *Tournefort's History of Plants*, 1; 1732), 'were transcribed by myself from an obscure manuscript of Mr Newton, and communicated to Dr. Dillenius'. The Table of authors in Newton's *Compleat Herbal*, published (1752) by his son after his death, gives some information as to the contributors to his herbarium which is not

apparent in the herbarium itself: thus JAN COMMELIN (1629–1692), ‘a very worthy, ingenious Person, a Magistrate of Amsterdam; who, with very great civility and freeness, treated me with Specimens for my Hortus Siccus, of rare Plants growing in the Physick-Garden at Amsterdam’; PAUL HERMANN (1646–1695), ‘Physician, and Botanick Professor now at Leyden; a most ingenious person, and great Botanist . . . with great freeness, gave me the liberty of the said Garden at LEYDEN, there to take Specimens (for my Herbarium Vivum) of Plants I best liked’; JAMES SUTHERLAND (d.1719), ‘Intendent of the Physick-Garden of Edenborough; who accompanied me in searching after the more rare Plants, Natives thereabouts; and freely gave me, for my Garden, the roots and seeds of many foreign ones’ — one will be found in H.S. 236, f. 168.

H.S. 205, 255 ff. ‘Plants gathered in England and Holland by Mr James Newton in which are those discovered by himself. There are some bulbose plants, ferns, equisetia, mosses, fungi, and sea plants, many of which were gathered by him in his travels in England, Scotland, and Wales.’ The numbering of the folios throughout is irregular. The (cultivated) ‘bulbose plants’ occupy ff. 1–84; there is then a gap, the pagination going on to f. 142. The remaining plants are mostly British; a few are localized — e.g. young *Osmunda*, Holyhead (f. 142); young *Pteridium*, Kendal (f. 145); *Phyllitis*, Ingleborough and Giggleswick (f. 164); *Philonotis fontana* (L.) Brid., Snowdon (f. 183) — and most have labels in Newton’s hand; ferns and allies occupy ff. 142–171; mosses, lichens, fungi, etc., ff. 176–195; algae, zoophytes, sponges, etc., ff. 197–241; followed by a few miscellaneous specimens, mostly cryptogams.

H.S. 206, 318 ff.; 207, 328 ff. ‘Plants gathered by Mr James Newton at [in] several gardens of England and Holland.’ A miscellaneous collection partly labelled (in different hands); some of the specimens are much damaged and the whole are of little value or interest. In a few instances the gardens whence they came are indicated — e.g. the States Garden at Amsterdam (H.S. 206, ff. 104, 238, 243, etc.) and the garden of SIMON VAN BEAUMONT (1641–1726) at The Hague (ff. 47, 114, 136, etc.), to which Kiggelaer became curator and of the rarer plants of which he published a *Catalogus* (1690). Among the English gardens named are those at Chelsea (f. 109), of William Darby (ff. 41, 198) and of Samuel Reynardson (H.S. 207, ff. 2–4, 55, 128, 142). H.S. 206 also contains specimens labelled by Robert Campbell. (See Part 1.)

H.S. 209 (paging irregular) includes ‘Plants gathered by Mr James Newton’. The connexion of this volume, which is of no value or interest, with Newton, is not obvious. The contents are on small sheets which have been pasted on others of folio size. The earlier portion (up to f. 103) consists for the most part of single leaves, all carefully named; these are followed by a miscellaneous series of specimens, most of which are labelled in F. Ruysch’s hand (see Part 1). Newton’s handwriting does not appear in the volume.

H.S. 236–239. ‘Plants gather’d by Dr James Newton in Holland, Great Britain and Ireland.’ (See Part 1.)

H.S. 236, 281 ff. The plants in this volume are usually arranged in groups — e.g. *Leguminosae*, ff. 2–50; *Cruciferae*, ff. 69–92; *Polygonaceae*, ff. 102–112; many of them are cultivated. The specimens are labelled in various hands as well as by Newton, and a few are localized — e.g. *Frankenia laevis* L. (f. 177): ‘I have found this in several places, as in loving land [Lothingland, known to contemporaries as “the best place for simpling in Suffolk” (see *Journ. Bot.* 39, 72; 1901)], just over the Water at Yarmouth, and in the Marshes about Thurrington in Essex, etc.’

H.S. 237, 40 ff.; 238, 102 ff.; 239, 22 ff., are bound together. The contents are of the same character as the preceding, and call for no further remark. Some of the plants are arranged in groups — e.g. in H.S. 239, ff. 8–19, *Juncaceae* and allies. Some labels indicating classification occur at intervals through the collection, but seem to have been pasted in at random — e.g. on f. 5 of H.S. 239, where the label says ‘English Trees and Shrubs’, none of which is represented.

In Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (H.S. 152, f. 153) is a specimen of *Allium ampeloprasum* L., a species added to the British flora by Newton (see *Ray Hist.* 2, 1125), labelled 'Dr Newton found this in Holms Isles [Steeple Holm, Somersetshire]'. One or two plants from him are in Buddle's herbarium—e.g. H.S. 125, f. 10; others are in Plukenet's herbarium—e.g. H.S. 84, f. 101, where is a specimen of *Juncus filiformis* L., which Newton also added to the British flora (see PLUKENET).

Other specimens from Newton are to be found in H.S. 150, f. 151; 151, f. 73; 152, f. 14; 208, ff. 25, 34, 42, etc.; 325, f. 1275; 326, f. 1529.

The Departmental copy of Parkinson's *Theatrum Botanicum* belonged to Newton, and has notes in his hand.

An example of Newton's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 23.

NICHOLLS (ROBERT), fl. 1713–1750, apothecary, of London.

In 1745 Nicholls presented to the Apothecaries' Company twelve volumes of dried plants, which were transferred to the Department of Botany in 1862 with other collections (see RAY). Those that were of value are now distributed through the General Herbarium; an example—*Rumex maritimus* L. collected in Conduit Street, London—will be found in the British collection. He contributed localities to Blackstone's *Specimen Botanicum*, e.g. on p. 101.

His specimens in the Sloane Herbarium are to be found in H.S. 152, ff. 16, 22.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 58.

NICOLSON (REV. WILLIAM), 1655–1727, (?b. Plumbland, Cumberland); F.R.S. 1705, Bishop of Carlisle, afterwards Archbishop of Cashel; see *D.N.B.* 41, 55–58.

Compiled a 'Catalogus Plantarum Britanniae' (unpublished), dated 1690; see Hodgson, *Fl. Cumberland*, xxiv–xxv. Contributed to *Ray Syn.* ed. 3 (where his name is spelt Nicholson—e.g. p. 172) and sent plants to BUDDLE; in H.S. 118, f. 20, is a specimen of *Tragopogon porrifolius* L. labelled 'From Dr Nicholson Bishop of Carlisle who tells me tis frequent in the meadows in Cumberland'. Buddle dedicated to him (and others) his MS. 'Methodus' (see Sl. MS. 2980, ff. 2, 3). Another specimen from him is in H.S. 151, f. 92.

NISSOLLE (GUILLAUME), 1647–1734.

'Dr Nissolle, a Physician and very Curious Botanist at Montpellier, has been pleased to send me a Collection, finely preserved, of such Rare Plants as I desired, growing thereabouts' (*Mus. Pet.* 95; 1703).

H.S. 288, ff. 12–19. Good specimens with autograph labels. Nissolle's plants occur occasionally in other volumes—e.g. H.S. 80, ff. 122, 124, 132; 164, f. 41; a considerable number are in H.S. 166, with names in his hand (ff. 3, 17, etc.). The following also contain specimens from him: H.S. 40 (ff. 40, 42, 52), 147–149, 195–200, 245, 247, 252, 254, 275, 276, 287, 290, 326, 328. (See Part 1.)

His letters to Petiver (1700–1701; *Sl. Index*, 395) refer to plants sent to and received from him, but are of no especial interest.

Jacquin commemorated him in the genus *Nissolia*.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 81.

OGDEN. See UGDEN.

OGLETHORPE (GENERAL JAMES EDWARD), 1696–1785; F.R.S. 1749, Founder of the Colony (now State) of Georgia; see *D.N.B.* 42, 43–47.

H.S. 316, ff. 40–48. 'Plants from Georgia given to me by Mr Oglethorpe' (m. Sloane). Numerous small and good specimens, with Latin names in Oglethorpe's own hand. His wife is referred to by Hill (*Brit. Herbal*, 175; 1756) in connexion with the healing properties of *Hypericum androsaemum* L. A letter to Sloane from Savannah, 19th September 1733 (Sl. MS. 4053, f. 53), apologizes for delay in making 'a Collection of such things as might be agreeable to one of your curiosity'.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 44.

OLDENLAND (HENRY BERNARD), d. before 1699.

‘Secundus fuit Botanicus, qui ad Caput bonae spei accessit et plantas ibi conquisivit’ (Linnaeus, *Flora Capensis*, 4). ‘Clarissimus D. Henricus Bernardus Oldenlandius Germanus, Pauli Hermani M.D. et in Academia Lugduno-Batava nuper Medicinae ac Botanices Professoris Discipulus, Medicinae ac plantarum studiosus, quarum gratia ad caput bonae spei se contulit, et paucis ab hinc annis periit vir, meliore fato et longiore vita dignus’ (Plumier, *Nov. Pl.* 42). Smith (*Rees’s Cyclop.* 25) correctly states that he was a Dane, and adds: ‘Having imbibed a taste for botany, under the tuition of Herman at Leyden, he undertook a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1695, for the purpose of collecting plants, where he soon after died, at an early age. His herbarium came at length into the hands of the Burmann family, and was taken to Upsal by the last professor of that name¹, for the inspection of Linnaeus, who described from thence many of his *Plantae Africanae Rariores*, in the *Amoen. Acad.* v. 6.’ Oldenland apparently settled at the Cape, where he was in charge of the Government Garden during the Governorship of W. A. VAN DER STELL (see *Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc.* 4, xxxiii). His widow continued to send Petiver plants, as the following entry (*Mus. Pet.* 46; 1699) shows: ‘From Madam MARGARETHA HENDRINA VAN OTTEREN, Widow to that late most curious Botanist and Physician Dr Oldenland, at the Cape of Good Hope, I have lately received the compleat Specimens of several Plants, very finely Preserved, and many of them such as I had not seen before; so that I am extremely obliged to this so generous a Benefactress, not only for these I have already received from her (and those formerly from her Learned Husband) but also for her kind Promises, in continuing to send me over whatever Plants that Fertile Promontory produces.’ Her husband’s plants were doubtless the ‘Remains of Dr Oldenlands Collections’ (op. cit. 45) brought to Petiver by SYLVANUS LANDON (q.v.). A catalogue of the plants found at the Cape by Oldenland is appended to J. Burman’s *Thesaurus Zeylanicus*.

A list of the species represented in Oldenland’s ‘Herbarius Vivus’ was published by François Valentijn in his ‘Beschryvinge van de Kaap der Goede Hoope, Met de Zaaken daar toe behoorende’, 22–29. This work formed the third book of volume 5, part 2 of the author’s *Oud en nieuw Oost-Indiën* and was published in 1726. He says (p. 22): [transl.] ‘I have seen a “Herbarius Vivus”, which Heer Henrik Bernard Oldeland, a fine botanist [“een fraai Botanicus”], whom I knew as director [“opziender”] of the Company’s garden here in 1695, had collected himself, and which was arrayed in 13 or 14 folio volumes, with a good description of each plant in Latin. I think that the work was left behind by him in the year 1714, after he had made many additions to it. There an Englishman² saw it and took such a great interest in it that the owner, a Monsr Donker, Oldenland’s heir, “eischte ’er hen veel te veel geld na hun zin voor. Zy waren ongemeen fraai, byzonder wel gedroogt, en zoo levendig nog van verwe, dat het een lust was de zelve te zien”.’ The catalogue is accompanied by a plan of the garden; the writer adds that ‘all these trees, plants, herbs and flowers are found in the garden of the Hon. Company, either at Vergelegen, at Constantia, or other good villas and estates’. See the account of Oldenland in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 45, 34–36 (1920), from which (p. 36) it appears that Landon bought the collection from Oldenland’s widow, who had married again; see also STARRENBURGH.

H.S. 156, 296 ff., is Petiver’s ‘Hortus siccus Cappensis’, which contains ‘Plants gathered at the Cape of good hope by Mr Oldenland’ and those of other collectors (see PETIVER). Oldenland’s name occurs on relatively few plants, but it seems probable that most of those to which no other collector’s name is attached were sent by him or his widow, as only Oldenland’s name appears on the title-page.

Specimens from Oldenland are to be found also in H.S. 32, 256, 329. (See Part 1.)

Plumier commemorated him in the genus *Oldenlandia*.

An example of Oldenland’s handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 96.

1 Nicolaus Laurens Burman (1734–1793); see Linnaeus, *Plantae Rariores Africanae*, 7 (1760); *Amoen. Acad.* 6, 82 (1763).

2 The Englishman was presumably Landon.

OTTEREN (MARGARETHA HENDRINA VAN), widow of OLDENLAND (*q.v.*).

H.S. 54, f. 102, and 156, f. 5 contain specimens labelled as from her (*Mus. Pet.* n. 343).

PADUA GARDEN.

A number of collections from the Padua Garden are in the Sloane Herbarium: see DOILY, LAWSON (ISAAC), MACCHION, PERIN, SANCROFT and SCHRÖDTER.

Numerous other specimens, mostly with labels in the hand of an unknown Italian writer (not Macchion), are scattered in H.S. 80, 96, 98, 148–150, 170, 240, 241, 247, 252, 254, 267, 270, 274, 275, 281, 325, 326. (See Part 1.)

Further information about *horti sicci* issued from the Padua Garden is given in Dr C. E. Raven's *English Naturalists from Neckam to Ray*, 265 (1947).

PAINE (WILLIAM), *fl.* 1732–1738.

H.S. 317, ff. 68–76. '173 $\frac{7}{8}$ Filax's [Filices] and Fungus's Taken in the West of England by Wm Paine Botanist'. This is the title of an autograph list of 200 specimens; the names are all in English, with a few notes of localities. Paine was evidently a man of no education: his claim to the title 'Botanist' seems to have consisted in the preparation of collections for sale. One such — a small collection of marine algae — is in the herbarium of Joseph Andrews, now in the Department of Botany (fasc. 10, ff. 15–25), entitled 'Curious Sea Plants taken between Yarmouth and Lyn by William Paine Botanist'. Another collection of about 500 specimens of common wild or garden plants, made in 1732, was in 1872 in the possession of a Mr Clark of Efford Manor, Plymouth. For fuller accounts see *Journ. Bot.* 10, 174–175 (1872); 42, 299–300 (1904).

PAMAN (HENRY), 1626–1695; M.D., F.R.S. 1679. See SANCROFT.

PAREY (—).

In H.S. 318, f. 58, is a specimen 'Sent by Mr Parey from Guernsey as the leaves of the Tree of the balsam of Peru, growing in that Island'.

PARK (PETER), *fl.* 1698.

A specimen of a gorgonian from him is in H.S. 158, f. 1 (*Mus. Pet.* n. 179: 'Mr Peter Park found this on the Shoars of Virginia').

PARRY (—), surgeon.

Specimens with his name are in H.S. 115, f. 13 (from Padua); 129, ff. 2, 27. See BUDDLE.

PARTRIDGE (JOHN), pharmacist.

H.S. 150, f. 44 has a specimen with his name.

PASMORE (REV. HENRY), d. before 1699.

'This Reverend Person was so kind to transmit me some Collections of Plants from the Island of Jamaica, with Promises of greater supplies, which I doubt not but he had performed had not Death prevented him' (*Mus. Pet.* 46; 1699).

H.S. 240, ff. 106–112. 'Plants from Jamaica by Mr Passmore 1698'. On f. 112 is a list of plants by Petiver headed 'Febr. 25. 1698/9. Recd the following from Mr Henry Pasmore at St Jago in Jamaica'. Others are in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Jamaicae' (H.S. 162: see Part 1); on f. 97 is a label in his hand attached to a partially prepared leaf of *Bromelia pinguin* L. — 'There is an Indian family near our house whose business is to make halters Hammocks etc. of this silk grass'.

A further specimen is in H.S. 184, f. 37.

PAUL (ROBERT), *fl.* 1733–1737. See COURTEN.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 27.

PERIN (—), *fl.* c. 1640.

H.S. 28, 166 ff. 'A book of dried plants gathered at PADUA, by Dr Perin about the year 1640, in which are contained many rare plants well preserved of Prosper Alpinus, Pona, Clusius, C.B. etc., some of which are refer'd to Mr Ray.' Cultivated specimens carefully named and alphabetically arranged, with copious references to C. Bauhin and occasional ones to other authorities including those mentioned in the title.

PETIVER (JAMES), c. 1658–1718, (b. Hillmorton, Rugby); F.R.S. 1695.

An admirable account of Petiver will be found in Trimen and Dyer's *Flora of Middlesex*, 379–386, to which the following notes, relating specially to his connexion with Sloane and his collections, may be considered as supplementary. Smith's biography in *Rees's Cyclop.* 27 may also be consulted. His collections, which attained the dimensions of a museum, are partially catalogued in his various publications, notably in the *Museum Petiverianum* (1695–1703), in six parts, each containing descriptions of 100 or 200 animals, plants, shells or fossils, with notes giving interesting information regarding the contributors. Pulteney (*Sketches*, 2, 31–32) says: 'excepting Mr Courten, and Dr Sloane, [Petiver] seems to have been the only one, after the Tradescants, who made any considerable collection in natural history. Petiver engaged the captains, and surgeons of ships, to bring home specimens, and seeds of plants, birds, stuffed animals, and insects; and he directed their choice, and enabled them to judge, in some measure, of proper objects, by distributing printed lists and directions among them. He was not less anxious to procure, what his native country afforded, and was so successful in his efforts, that Sir Hans Sloane, who afterwards purchased it, offered Petiver four thousand pounds for his Museum, some time before his death: which offer, although it may be considered as a proof of the opulence of Sir Hans, is equally so of the extent of the collection.' It would appear, however, from a letter from Petiver to Sloane printed in *Fl. Middlesex*, 384, that in 1711 he bequeathed his collections to the latter if 'I should dy before my return from Holland', for £500, on condition that a certain bond was cancelled. They were purchased by Sloane at Petiver's death in 1718: 'It is said (in the contemporary correspondence, as I think) that its cost to Sloane was four thousand pounds. But remembering what four thousand pounds was a hundred and fifty years ago, there is reason to suspect some exaggeration in the statement' (Edwards, *Lives of the Founders*, 290). Sloane himself (*Rich. Corr.* 163) says that he 'bought Mr Petiver's collections, books, etc. for a considerable sune'.

Petiver's herbarium, apart from scattered portions included in other volumes, extends to 106 numbered *Horti Sicci*. It is to some extent geographically arranged and bears testimony to the owner's industry, though not to his tidiness. A large proportion of the specimens are unlabelled, although where labels exist they often supply the name or the initials of the collector; many of the labels are cut from Petiver's various works, for which the specimens to which they are attached may be regarded as typical. Several of the volumes contain lists, the relation of which to the specimens is not always evident; and the labels in many instances are misplaced, two or more being attached to one specimen. An explanation of this may be found in the account of their condition when Sloane acquired them, given in the Introduction to the second volume of *Nat. Hist. Jam.*, which, as it contains information about Petiver, may well be quoted: 'Another Cause of the retarding the Publication of this Volume was the Death of Mr Petiver, a Person sufficiently known by his Understanding in Natural History all over the learned World. He was, when I knew him first, an Apprentice to Mr Feltham, who was Apothecary to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and was appointed by his Master to dispence the Medicines there according to the Directions of Dr Brown, Dr Bernard, and other Physicians of that Place, and afterwards set up for himself in Aldersgate-street, and was chosen Apothecary to the Charter-

house. He had taken great Pains to gather together the Productions of Nature in England, and by his Correspondents, and Acquaintance, all over the World procured, I believe, a greater Quantity than any Man before him. He did not take equal Care to keep them, but put them into heaps, with sometimes small labels of Paper, where they were many of them injured by Dust, Insects, Rain, etc. He always intended if he died before me, that his Collections should come into my Hands, which accordingly they did. I found myself obliged to take immediate Care of all of them, and in the first Place of the Animal Substances, which are most subject to Destruction. This was the more necessary to be done with Attention, because as he hath taken great Pains to give the Synonymous Names of Authors to such as were described, so there are many of them such as were not taken Notice of by any Natural Historian before him, and therefore his Samples were to ascertain what he meant by such short Names and descriptive Titles, as are to be found in his Pieces, either Anonymous or such as were publickly owned by him: Some few of them perhaps may be only Varieties of those Productions mentioned by other Writers, and not specifically different from what was described by them, but this could not be so certainly determined, without the very Originals from whence he took his Descriptions and Figures. I have taken as much Care as I can to bring his Collections and Papers out of the Confusion I found them in, and will take farther Care, that what he hath gather'd together, by very great and undefatigable Industry, shall not be lost, but preserved and published for the good of the Publick, doing right to his Memory, and my own Reputation.'

The accuracy of Sloane's account is only too fully confirmed by the condition of many of the volumes, especially as regards the numerous MS. lists which are scattered throughout. These abundantly demonstrate Petiver's industry in bringing together the history of the specimens, but they are practically useless, as many are fragmentary and have no connexion with the plants in the volumes in which they are now found. Hence it would seem that Sloane's efforts were only partially successful. The condition of some of the collections is further set forth by Sloane in a letter to Richardson dated 9th March 1721 (*Rich. Corr.* 163). The relations between W. SHERARD and Sloane and between Sherard and other English botanists were at this time strained; in the letter referred to, Sloane says that Sherard had 'quite left off any kind of communications with any [botanist] but those of other countrys', and of this neglect Petiver, 'even on his death-bed, took notice of it with some warmth' (l.c. 162). Sherard seems to have thought Sloane unwilling to lend Petiver's plants; writing to Richardson on 24th December 1720, he says of his 'Pinax': 'if Sir Hans will communicate Plukenet's and Petiver's plants, it will be done: if not, it never will be: none but one in England can pretend to do it; and those plants will soon be spoiled' (l.c. 162, footnote). It would appear that Richardson placed the matter before Sloane, whose letter to him (quoted above) expresses friendliness towards Sherard, and gives a reasonable explanation of his position. He writes — 'Upon the Doctor's arrivall, I was not wanting in assuring him of all the services I could do him, and that I intended, as soon as I could, to look out my duplicates of dry'd plants from all parts of the world; that I had promised and intended to divide them amongst my curious friends, (wherein I allways reckon you one, and a great benefactor;) and that, because he hath a curious and large collection already, I designed, and do design, he shall have the first and consequently largest share' (l.c. 162–163). Sloane then proceeds to give an account of the condition of Petiver's collections, as already mentioned above, and continues: '[I] therefore pray'd him to go on with other parts, and that in halfe a year mine would be ready. About six months ago, I told him that, at his desire, I had laid aside my other affairs; that one, the first, volume of Dr Plukenet's was ready for him to carry home; that before he wanted a second it should be ready, and so on till he should have all' (l.c. 163–164). It appears that Richardson's intervention was attended with some success; Sherard writes (28th March 1721): 'Your letter to Sir Hans has had the good effect you design'd. The next time I met him, he ask'd me when I wou'd come for the plants; that I shou'd have them section by section' (l.c. 165). But towards the end of the year the plants were still not forthcoming, and Sherard writes (14th October 1721) rather bitterly to Richardson on the subject: Sloane, he says, had made a catalogue of his medals and 'is now busy

upon his shells . . . Had he set on his plants, as I would have had him, he might have preserv'd them in some measure; for they [Petiver's plants] will be eat up (if they are not already) in a little time' (l.c. 176). When he did get them, Sherard's opinion was not complimentary; writing to Brewer on 14th December 1727, Richardson quotes a letter from him in which he says: 'I hope he [Sir Hans] will continue to let me see Petiver's rubbish; that I may adjust his Synonymes' (l.c. 285).

In the preparation of specimens for his herbarium, Petiver had the help of a nephew, who acted as an intermediary between him and Sloane. Writing to the latter on 23rd September 1743, John Bartram says: 'I have heard of Petiver's fine collections of Plants and Animals, which thee published; nay, I am well acquainted with his nephew, Captain Glentworth, who lived with his Uncle Petiver. He tells me he used to change, spread, and dry his uncle's specimens, and carried many curiosities between thee and his uncle' (*Mem. Bartram*, 305).

From an observation in a letter from Robert Ellis to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4064, f. 2) it would appear that the latter was accustomed to pay for collections. Ellis speaks of having written on Petiver's behalf 'to Mr Robt Stevens whose answer was, tht wh[at] he takes in Collecting of Seeds, and Plants, is only to please himselfe, and obleid[ge One] or Two perticular freinds, if he would have made a Trade of it, he h[oped for] greater offers then what I mentioned (which was according to your [letter?] 5 N¹ for each Volumn) but is resolved not to concerne himselfe in the [game?]'.

The very numerous entries under Petiver's name in *Sl. Index*, 417–418, give some idea of his extraordinary industry, but they convey little indication of the variety of interesting matter contained therein. For example, the nine volumes (Sl. MSS. 3332–3340) entered as 'Letters and observations on plants and insects' contain besides abstracts of the natural history contained in numerous books of travel and the like, and lists extracted from his own and other botanical works, copies in a cramped and not always easily legible hand of the letters which he wrote to his English and foreign correspondents during the years 1692–1717. Among the latter may be named, for France, Geoffroy, Antoine de Jussieu, Nissolle, Tournefort and Vaillant; for Italy, Buonanni, Micheli, Tilli, Tozzi, Triumfetti and Vallisneri; for Spain, Juan Salvador; for Holland, Kiggelaer, Oldenland, Leeuwenhoek, and F. and H. Ruysch; for Switzerland, Lavater and J. J. Scheuchzer; and for Germany, Heister and Knaut. The letters to which these were replies are for the most part in the Sloane correspondence and are entered in *Sl. Index* under the names of the writers, but, with rare exceptions, Petiver's letters are not included in *Sl. Index*,² doubtless because of the labour which such inclusion would involve; they are, however, necessary to those who would understand the relations, often intimate, which existed between Petiver and his contemporaries. They show Petiver as an admirable and very painstaking correspondent: his letters are often of considerable length, usually with a long postscript. Many of course are of no especial interest: such are those to captains of various ships or to persons going or coming from abroad, who took or brought specimens for him. Some relate to his patients, who, however, occupy a very small place in the collection as they would appear to have done in his work.

Two large volumes (Sl. MSS. 3330, 3331) contain a few letters and some things of interest — notably a remarkable document (Sl. MS. 3331, f. 413), dated 15th August 1705, conveying to the Governor of Carolina a promise of fidelity from the 'Kings, Princes . . . and great men' of various tribes, whose marks as signatures are appended to their names. The volumes consist largely of casual memoranda on small fragments of paper, which have been pasted on to large sheets, mostly relating to Petiver's collections and collectors, with long lists corresponding to portions of his various published works. Similar lists and catalogues are in Sl. MS. 3334, e.g. f. 55 (Johanna Island plants); and Sl. MS. 2300 is a catalogue of 266 quarto folios (the pages in double column), alphabetically arranged. Sl. MS. 2941, 'Kaymeliana Miscellanea', is almost entirely devoted to notes on Kamel's collections. The other volumes are sufficiently characterized by the entries in *Sl. Index*; they contain nothing

1 This must be either *li* (= £), or Gn (Guinea).

2 The occasional references are sometimes misleading — e.g. 'FitzRoberts (—)'. Letters to, from J. Petiver, 1695. 3332, *passim*'; only two such letters occur in the volume.

remarkable, but afford additional evidence of Petiver's astonishing industry.

Petiver seems to have been related to the Sherards: he refers to William Sherard as 'my worthy Friend and Kinsman' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 772), and was to have accompanied James to Wales in 1717, but his serious illness (which ended fatally a year later) prevented this (*Rich. Corr.* 127).

Plumier commemorated him in the genus *Petiveria*.

Petiver's collections are mainly contained in **H.S. 147–204, 247–250, 252–260, 263–287, 288*–290**, and in Hawkins's collection (**H.S. 325–332**). The full titles of all these *Horti Sicci*, with synopses (where necessary) of their contents, are given in **Part 1** (*q.v.*); further details of some of them follow.

H.S. 150–152. 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus methodo Rai dispositus à Dno Petiver.' The plants in these volumes are not exclusively of English origin; thus numerous specimens from Vaillant and J. J. Scheuchzer (with their autograph tickets) are scattered through the volumes and specimens from Iceland (from Evans) are in **H.S. 150**, ff. 30, 183. Many are carefully labelled in Petiver's hand, often with notes, or with his printed tickets from the *Botanicum Anglicum* and *Hortus Siccus Pharmaceuticus* or with cuttings from his various publications; others have labels in the hands of Buddle, Dale, Doody, Richardson, Jacob Bobart and other contemporaries; some are localized, including many Middlesex specimens of Petiver's collecting. The labels are sometimes misplaced, and a large number have no specimens associated with them. **H.S. 150** contains cryptogams (ff. 1–100), grasses and *Cyperaceae*; among the latter (ff. 157, 163, 166, 167) are specimens cited by Goodenough in his paper on *Carex* in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* **2**, 126–211. Many of the specimens in **H.S. 151** have been damaged by insects. On f. 36 is a *Callitriche* which has been identified with *C. stagnalis* Scop.; to this is affixed the printed label from the *Botanicum Anglicum* which states that 'The first discovery of this Plant to be a Native of England we owe to the Ingenious Physician and Botanist, Dr Hans Sloan, who observed it in a Bog on Putney-Heath, June 4. 1691': this is doubtless the plant sent to Ray for identification to which he refers in his letter of 25th May 1692 (see *Ray Corr.* 250).¹ In **H.S. 152**, f. 156, is a specimen of *Lloydia serotina* (L.) Reichb. with an interesting note on the opposite page by RICHARDSON (*q.v.*). At the end of **H.S. 151** are a number of lists and other memoranda in Petiver's hand.

H.S. 154, 101 ff.; **155**, 292 ff. 'Hortus siccus Africae continens Plantas in Africa, Monte Serradi, Cap tres-puntas collectarum à Dmns Bartar, Wingfield et dispositarum à Do Petiver.' These, which are bound together, the paging being very irregular, contain, besides those named above, plants from W. Brown, Gladman, Planer, Skeen and Watt. A list of Canary plants in Petiver's hand is prefixed to **H.S. 154**, and at the end of **H.S. 155**, along with other notes, are lists of the Barbary plants collected by Jezreel Jones.

H.S. 156, 296 ff. (paging somewhat irregular). 'Hortus siccus Cappensis. Plants gathered at the Cape of good hope by Mr OLDENLAND sent to Mr Petiver and disposed by him.' This contains the plants sent by Oldenland and his widow to Petiver, as well as many from Starrenburgh, F. Ruysch, Cuninghame, G. Stonestreet, Landon, W. Sherard, J. P. Breyne, Lewis, Fox and others. Many have no collector's name attached; it is probable from the title of the volume that these are from Oldenland, as well as those definitely assigned to him; this is confirmed by the fact that the novelties named by Solander and described in his MSS. are therein attributed to Oldenland. Some of the specimens are cited by authors — e.g. Bergius (*Descr. Pl. Cap.* 86; 1767) quotes 'Sedum Capense muscosum. Petiv. sicc. 248' (f. 263) for his *Crassula glomerata*. At the end of the volume are various fragments of MSS. by Petiver, including lists of Cape plants compiled from Plukenet's and other works.

A number of the engravings of Cape plants forming the 'Decas Nona: seu Herbarium Capense' (tt. 81–90) of Petiver's *Gazophylacium* are pasted in this volume. The decade is headed: 'This Decade Contains the Figures of One Hundred Elegant Plants, all growing about the Cape of Good Hope. And Copied from the Original Paintings taken from the Living Plants, viz. Those which the States of

¹ W. A. Clarke (*First Records of British Flowering Plants*, ed. 2, 121; 1900) also credits Sloane with the first record of *Salicornia radicans* Sm. [*S. perennis* Mill.].

Amsterdam presented to the Right Reverend the Bishop of London [COMPTON], when His Lordship was at the Congress there A.D. 1691. with above Fifty others Painted from Growing Plants. Lately Purchased from the Cape.'

This decade contains 100 figures of plants, of which sixty-six are from the collection last referred to, which is in the Department of Botany and which Petiver obtained from Dr Martin Dolneus, 'a German Physician and Surgeon', who 'procured [them] to be drawn on the Spot from the Original Plants growing luxuriently wild, about that Fertile Promontory the Cape of Good Hope' (*Gaz.* 2, t. 90, fig. 9). The drawings, which are coloured, are very rough, but not without character; they number seventy-three, and those which were published bear a reference in Petiver's hand to the figure in the *Gazophylacium*. Some of the figures in the *Gazophylacium* are cited by Bergius (*Descr. Pl. Cap.*) as representing his species — e.g. t. 89, fig. 6 (t. 46 in the original drawings) is quoted (p. 84) under *Crassula cymosa*.

Compton sent copies of the drawings in his possession to Petiver, who in acknowledgement 'presumed to hand [two of] them down to Posterity, under the Patronage of . . . his Name' (*Gaz.* 2, t. 87, fig. 7); Petiver was thus enabled to correlate the two collections. Plukenet also had access to Compton's drawings (*Phytogr.* t. 187, fig. 4; *Alm.* 170).

H.S. 157, 103 ff. 'Hortus siccus Americanus Jacobi Petiver. Vol. I continens Submarina, Filices [ff. 10–57], Gramina [ff. 61 *et seq.*] etc. collecta à Dr Barham etc.' This with the two following volumes represents Petiver's American collection. Many of the specimens are unlabelled and many folios are blank. Folios 1–9 contain 'Submarina', lichens, etc. The only specimens definitely assigned to Barham by Petiver, in whose hand are nearly all the labels except four from Vaillant (ff. 8, 24, 56, 91), are on ff. 1, 8, 40. Other collectors are Lane (Jamaica), Archbald Stewart (Darien), James Stewart (Martinique, f. 45), Stonehouse (St Helena, f. 101) and Walduck (Barbados). On f. 76 is *Catapodium rigidum* (L.) C. E. Hubbard from Bermuda, doubtless collected by Dickinson.

H.S. 158, 293 ff.; **159**, 400 ff. These two volumes contain good specimens, systematically arranged, some named by Solander and most of them labelled by Petiver, some in manuscript, others with printed labels cut from his published papers. It should be noted that the names on the labels in these volumes do not always refer to the actual collectors: thus Doody's name attached to specimens from Virginia in **H.S. 158** means that he sent the plants to Petiver — he himself was never out of the country. In other cases, two names occur on a ticket attached to one specimen; this indicates that each collector sent the species to Petiver — in such cases it is of course not possible to determine from which of them the specimen actually came.

H.S. 158 contains lower cryptogams (ff. 4–9), ferns (ff. 11–24), grasses, sedges and rushes (ff. 27–80); other groups largely represented are *Compositae* (ff. 83, 84, 100–138, 143–156) and *Labiatae* (ff. 171–189). Among the collectors are Ayrey, Banister, William Brown, Coombs, Francklin, Halstead, Hugh Jones, Krieg, Lord and Marshall, and there are also cultivated plants from Darby, Tournefort and Vaillant; most of these contributors are represented by numerous specimens. The same collectors are in large part represented in **H.S. 159**, which contains mostly trees and shrubs; it includes specimens from Newfoundland collected by Hay and from Hudson Bay by Smart, also many collected by Catesby, Ellis and John Lawson. An interesting series of North American oaks is on ff. 121–125.

Prefixed to **H.S. 158** is a list by Smart of plants collected by him in Maryland in 1708.

H.S. 160, 291 ff.; **161**, 304 ff. 'Hortus siccus Malabaricus Jacobi Petiver.' At the end of **H.S. 160** are numerous lists mostly in Petiver's hand, relating to the specimens in the volume and to other specimens from India. See BROWNE (SAMUEL).

H.S. 162, 310 ff. 'Hortus siccus Jamaicae à Jac. Petiver dispositus.' At the end of this volume is a copy of the 'Dendrologia Americana: or, A short Account of the Trees and Shrubs which grow in

most of the Charibby Islands, but most particularly in Jamaica and Barbadoes', extracted from *Memoirs for the Curious* of February and March 1708.

H.S. 163, 104 ff. 'Hortus siccus Asiaticus Plantarum à P. Camell collectarum et à J. Petiver dispositarum.' See KAMEL. This volume also contains plants from SAMUEL BROWNE (*q.v.*), CUNINGHAME (*q.v.*) and others. At the end (f. 100) is an alphabetical catalogue of Malabar plants, with references, in several parts, which does not seem to relate to this volume, with other lists in Petiver's hand; a MS. list of the plants in 'S. B[rowne] his 7th Booke of India Grasses' and proofs of the paper in *Phil. Trans.* in which these are enumerated are also at the end of the volume.

H.S. 164, 406 ff. 'Herbarium siccum Orientale Quo continentur Plantae Creticae, Constantinopolitanae, Syriaceae, Indicae, Chusan, Smyrnae, Balearicae, Armeniae, et Arabicae à D. Vaillant praecipue collectae et à Jac. Petiver juxta Rayi Methodum dispositae.' The specimens in this volume, which are in good condition, are systematically arranged: they were chiefly sent to Petiver by Vaillant and named in his hand, mostly with references to Tournefort. There are a large number from W. Sherard, including those from Smyrna of which a list is given in *Gaz.* 1, 96, with references to the list in Petiver's hand, and from Stoschius; ff. 302–327 are largely of Balearic plants (see SALVADOR, JUAN). The miscellaneous contents include a specimen from Ray (f. 54); a few from William Stonestreet; a number from Jacob Bobart and Micheli; a specimen of *Coris* from Minorca sent by James Campbell (f. 324), and another plant from him on f. 307. There are various lists of Eastern plants at the end of the volume, more or less connected with its contents; a list of 'Balearic, Candy, Sicily and Orientall Plants' occupies ff. 399–402, with a fragment on f. 405; lists of Cretan plants are on ff. 403, 405; on f. 406 is a list of 'Balearick Plants recd from Dr Salvadore D. Mar. 24. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ '.

H.S. 165, 408 ff. 'Plantae Malabaricae et ex Insulis Philippinis à P. Camell missae ad D. Jac. Petiver qui eas juxta Methodum Rayanum disposuit.' The first portion of the title relates to plants collected by SAMUEL BROWNE (*q.v.*) and Bulkley, which seem to be part of the 'Hortus siccus Malabarius' (**H.S. 160, 161**); the plants of KAMEL (*q.v.*) occupy ff. 125, 358–399. At the end are the usual MS. lists, whose bearing on the specimens in the volume is not obvious.

H.S. 174, 659 ff. 'Herbarium siccum Jac. Petiver, in which are some plants growing in the fields and gardens about London, gathered by Mr Petiver about the year 1683 or 4, a few of which are rare, but none referred to Mr Ray.' A quarto volume of irregularly numbered folios, the left-hand pages containing lists in alphabetical order, specimens of some of the plants enumerated being on the opposite pages. On the last folio are three fragmentary specimens from Tongking 'by Capt. Knox', but the collection is of no importance.

H.S. 175, 91 ff.; **177**, 71 ff. 'Botanicum hortense Indicum ineditum J. Petiver, in which are garden plants, mostly referred to Mr Ray.' The specimens are systematically grouped; most of them are from Irwyn. There are labels and lists at the beginning of each *Hortus Siccus*, in Petiver's hand, including one (in **H.S. 175**) of 'Chelsey and Hoxton plants'. The collection is not of much value or interest.

H.S. 185, 62 ff. 'Plants of Gibraltar, Tarragona, and Barcelona some of which are perfect and referred to Mr Ray. Many imperfect, but which with attention may be found.' A note by Petiver runs 'Gibraltar Plants . . . gathered by Mr Will. Brown and Dr Pel. Johnston'. Another runs 'Gibraltar Plants gathered in Dec. and Jan. 1706 and 7 by Mr Brown Surgeon'. It is not possible to differentiate all the specimens, most of which are unnamed and unlocalized: many are assigned to Johnston, but only one to Brown (f. 44). There are lists in Petiver's hand at the beginning of the volume, together with three by JOHNSTON (*q.v.*).

H.S. 186, 92 ff. 'Balearic Plants, Boucher; very few of which are referred to Mr Ray but which with attention may be found out.' Some are named in Petiver's hand, with dates; on ff. 36 and 58 are specimens from James Campbell, and possibly others are of his collecting; none bears Boucher's name.

H.S. 187, 155 ff. 'Plantae Balearicae et Orientales. Many of which are mentioned in Dr Tournefort's *Corollaria*, others were sent by Dr Sherard from Smyrna. Most referred to Mr Ray.' The specimens on ff. 1–19 were collected by Boucher, Juan Salvador and James Campbell in the Balearic Islands. The remainder are from the East, mostly from William Sherard, Vaillant, Stoschius, Green, Jacob Bobart and Wheler. The specimens are mostly good and carefully named by Petiver.

H.S. 188, ff. 42–180 (numbering very irregular). 'Herbarium Madraspat. et Malabaricum Jac. Petiver. In which are a few plants from those places'. Plants not localized and mostly unnamed; the list which precedes them and others at the end, as well as MS. slips inserted on the backs of some folios, have no reference to the specimens. The collection is of little value or interest.

Until Saccardo drew attention to the fact (see *Journ. Bot.* 37, 227; 1899), it had escaped notice that with Petiver originated the practice, now frequent, of issuing for sale sets of dried plants (*exsiccata*) with printed labels. These labels were also issued separately on large sheets, each of three or four columns, printed on one side of the paper, with suitable spaces for the convenience of cutting up; and were purchasable for the labelling of private collections. The sheets according to the indication printed on one of them were 'Sold by Samuel Smith, at the Princes Arms in St Paul's Church-yard. London'; the cost of each series we learn from the advertisement appended to the sheet describing the *Hortus Peruvianus Medicinalis: or, The South-Sea Herbal*, where they are entered as 'Labels for Specimens of English Wild Plants. 1s. 6d.' and 'Labels for Medicinal English and Foreign Plants, 1s. 6d. and if desired, the Specimens themselves'. The folded sheets form part of Volume 2 of Petiver's collected works and are entered in the table of contents. None of them is dated, but a folio of two pages — one devoted to tickets of British cryptogams, some observed in 1691–1692, the other to a catalogue of drugs concerning which information is required — bears the date 1693.

The collections of plants thus issued were three in number. Of the *Hortus Siccus Chirurgicus* there is no example in Sloane's collection; it probably formed **H.S. 201**, which, according to an early MS. list of the volumes, 'seems to be omitted by mistake': the printed catalogue of this consists of only one folio.

H.S. 202 contains the *Hortus Siccus Pharmaceuticus: Sive, Collectio Curiosissima Plantarum Officinalium; Tam Exoticarum quam Indigenarum, Alphabetico Ordine diligenter digesta. Cum Synonymis Necessariis, Locis Natalibus et Tempore Vigendi. Accesserunt etiam illarum Partes ac Preparationes quae maximè sunt in Usu* (title followed by an 'Explicatio Nominum Abbrivatorum' in which the authorities cited on the labels are specified); plants which are indigenous to or cultivated in England are indicated by the letter A. In the advertisement on the first folio of the *Botanicum Anglicum* this collection is described as containing 'a curious Collection of Real Plants, being the true Patterns of such Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs, both Native and Foreign, as are most frequently Prescribed by the Learned Colledge of Physitians'. **H.S. 202** has 40 folios, but there is in the Department a second copy which is much more extensive, containing 118 folios; in both of these are plants bearing labels which occur in the *Hortus Siccus Chirurgicus*.

H.S. 203, 40 ff. 'Botanicum Anglicum, or, The English Herball: Wherein is contained a curious Collection of Real Plants, being the true Patterns of such Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs, as are observed to grow Wild in England . . . With an Account (affixed to each Plant) of their Names, Places where Growing, and Times of Flourishing: As also what Parts and Preparations, of each Physical Plant, are most in Use.' This printed title is followed by an 'Explication' of the abbreviations employed on the labels, which include references 'to the General History, Catalogue and Synopsis of that Learned Author, and most Judicious Botanist, Mr John Ray: As also, to our Two most Esteemed English Herbals, Johnson upon Gerard and Parkinson'. There are in the Department of Botany two other examples of the *Botanicum Anglicum* containing the same number of folios, the specimens being mounted on similar paper, similarly arranged (in alphabetical order) with printed labels. The plants in each, however, are not identical with those in the others although several — e.g. 'Anagallis aquatica

rotundifolia' [*Samolus valerandi* L.] — appear in all three. Some for which printed labels exist are unrepresented in any of the collections; some of these are in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (H.S. 150–152).

Besides these Petiver planned a 'Herbarium Hampstedianum', of which a MS. prospectus is in Sl. MS. 3330, f. 213: this was intended to be 'very Usefull and Necessary to all Students in Physicke especially such as Love Botany and have not frequent opportunities of going farther'. 'The first Edition', price 2s. 6d., was 'to contain the more peculiar plants in the Woods and on the Heath.' Hampstead Heath was then a favourite botanizing ground, and Petiver's letters contain various references to excursions there, conducted by him in connexion with the Chelsea Physic Garden.

Further specimens from Petiver are contained in H.S. 11, 17, 32, 40, 41, 54, 59, 60 and 82, 90, 96, 115, 117–127, 129, 205, 231, 233, 240–243, 292, 302–305, 309*, 313, 317. (See Part 1.)

Examples of his handwriting are shown in Facsimiles Nos 80 and 83.

PETT (EDMUND), fl. 1656–1678, of Worcester. See DODSWORTH.

PHYSICKE (—).

In H.S. 330, f. 20, is a specimen brought from Tangier by 'Mr Physicke', who gave it to Plukenet from whom Petiver received it.

PITTON DE TOURNEFORT. See TOURNEFORT.

PLANER (RICHARD), fl. 1697–1703, surgeon.

'This ingenious and hearty Friend made me formerly some Collections of Plants . . . at Mount Serrado on the Coast of Africa: and in a Voyage since he got me other Collections from those Parts' (*Mus. Pet.* 46; 1699). 'My kind Friend Mr Richard Planer, Surgeon, hath again brought me several Plants . . . from the Coasts of Guinea, not yet taken notice of, some of which I shall suddenly figure' (op. cit. 95; 1703).

His plants are chiefly in H.S. 154 and 155 (see Part 1). A MS. note by Petiver at the end of H.S. 155 says 'Mr Richd Planer Dec: 8. 1697 gathered the following on the Cape side of Mont Serado in the Lat. of 6 d. 10 m. North'. The locality is near Monrovia in Liberia.

A specimen of *Hyptis lanceolata* Poir. collected on 'Mont. Serado' in 1697 is in H.S. 329, f. 142, and other specimens of plants from the same locality are in H.S. 247, f. 35; 254, ff. 90, 92; 255, ff. 70–77; 330, f. 39. In an autograph undated scrap addressed to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4067, f. 87) Planer announces his going to Guinea 'as a Factor and Surgeon', with the intention of remaining there five years; on this his name appears as 'Plainer'.

PLOT (ROBERT), 1640–1696, (b. Sutton Baron, Borden, Kent); F.R.S. 1677, Sec.R.S. 1682, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

H.S. 113, ff. 1–186. 'A Collection of dry'd plants nam'd by Mr Jacob Bobart of Oxford, gathered by Dr Robert Plott'. The plants are alphabetically arranged. In the volume is a MS. alphabetical list headed 'Dr Plot. Those crossed out are in the booke'. This relates to a number of specimens which were subsequently inserted in the volume in their proper places but are not there named. With the exception of a few commonly cultivated species, the plants are British: they include the species referred to in Plot's *Natural History of Oxford-shire* (1677), and some of those considered in that work to be new are indicated by an asterisk following the name; these include *Geranium dissectum* L. (f. 69; this not asterisked), *Oenanthe fluviatilis* (Bab.) Colem. (f. 124), *Monotropa hypopitys* L. (f. 128), *Potentilla anglica* Laichard. (f. 132), *Viola palustris* L. (f. 183) and the elm subsequently referred by Druce to *Ulmus plotii* though in fact *U. carpinifolia* Gled. (f. 185). Other plants especially mentioned by Plot, but without labels, are *Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) Roem. & Schult. (f. 93) and *Viola hirta* L. (f. 183): there is also one of the helleborines referred to by Plot (f. 85). The other species of elm on

f. 185 are of special interest: they represent three of the species described by Goodyer (in Gerard, *Herb. Enl.* 1479–1482). Plot had access to Goodyer's MSS. and was probably personally acquainted with him. Other specimens of two of these are in **H.S. 168**, f. 358 (see under BANISTER as to this volume, which is described as containing 'the plants mentioned in . . . Dr Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire': to some of the plants — e.g. *Viola palustris* and *V. hirta* (f. 355) — 'Dr Plot' follows the name, but this apparently means only that he is the authority for it, not that the specimens were contributed by him).

Adanson named a genus *Plotia* in his honour; its status is uncertain.

PLUKENET (LEONARD), 1642–1706, (?b. Westminster).

For accounts of Plukenet and his work see Pulteney's *Sketches*, 2, 18–29; *Fl. Middlesex*, 374–376; *Journ. Bot.* 20, 338–342 (1882); 32, 247–248 (1894); and *Rees's Cyclop.* 27.

He bequeathed to his wife all his 'hortus siccus Books of inestimable value to persons curious in Botany' (see *Journ. Bot.* 20, 341); afterwards his 'vast herbarium of more than 8,000 plants, mostly passed into the hands of Dr Moore, Bishop of Norwich (one of the subscribers to the Amaltheum), who bought them of his executors; from Dr Moore they were purchased by Sir Hans Sloane [in 1710]' (*Fl. Middlesex*, 376). A note appended to Pulteney's *Sketches* (last page) states on the authority of Dryander that part of Plukenet's herbarium was in the possession of Philip Carteret Webb and was disposed of at the sale of his books.

The botanical work of Plukenet was held in high esteem by Linnaeus, who, commenting on the genus *Plukenetia*, describes it as 'planta floribus maxime singularis structurae, ut Plukenetius inter Botanicos', and further remarks: 'Plukenetius plantas divitiis omnibus praefert: nil parcit, ut raras modo depingat, in quas, ut fere nullus, sic arsit' (*Crit. Bot.* 80, 83). Linnaeus later refers to the *Phytographia* as 'Opus incomparabile', and adds: 'Nullus Botanicorum plures novas plantas detexit, quam ille qui, ut fere nullus, sic ardebat¹ ad locupletandam Botanica' (*Bibl. Bot.* ed. alt. 27, 85). Ray also (*Ray Syn. Praef.*) pays tribute to his position among botanists; a long letter from Plukenet concerning the *Synopsis*, printed in *Ray Corr.* 214–224, shows him to have been well acquainted with British plants, as indeed is shown by notes scattered through his works, such as that on *Oxyria* (*Acetosa repens* etc.) in *Alm.* 8. It will be seen later, however, that Ray subsequently qualified his opinion; while Sloane and Petiver always expressed a less complimentary view. Indeed, the publications of the three men — Sloane, Petiver and Plukenet — whose collections now form part of one whole and are thus available for comparison with their reciprocal criticisms, abound in strictures couched in terms of considerable severity. Smith practically, if not quite impartially, sums up the relative merits of the men and their criticisms in his interesting accounts of the three in *Rees's Cyclop.* 'These authors', he says (op. cit. 27), referring to Petiver and Plukenet, 'were always at variance; for though they now and then speak of each other with civility, they much more frequently lay aside all decorum in their criticisms. Plukenet in his *Mantissa* . . . handles Petiver very roughly; nor was the latter at all behind-hand in abuse.' While lamenting Plukenet's 'severity of stricture, on the literary labours of Sloane and Petiver', he considers that 'his criticisms, however severe, are not unjust'. Smith censures very strongly certain labels attached to specimens sent to Tournefort and Vaillant in which Petiver 'displays a malignity and coarseness of criticism, directly calculated to defeat its own design, and of which we have scarcely ever met with another instance'.

Plukenet's references in his *Mantissa* to Sloane's work are hardly more complimentary than those to Petiver, and Sloane was not backward in repaying these in kind. The *Catalogus* of Jamaica plants was often the subject of Plukenet's censure — e.g. 'Hoc Chaos quomodo Componendum ipse viderit, cui otium datur, et ad opus emaculandum horae subsecivae magis abundè suppetunt' (*Mant.* 174). In the *Natural History* of Jamaica Sloane rebuts the criticisms of the *Mantissa*: he frequently

¹ The italicized words refer to Plukenet's motto, 'Ut penè Nullus sic Ardeo', an anagram of 'Leonardus Plucenetius' (see p. 186).

inserts notes that Plukenet's erroneous determinations are 'apparent to any body that compares their Figures and Descriptions' (1, 100) and so on, and sometimes accuses him of misrepresentation — 'he leaves out one of the Notes I give of this . . . and then finds fault with my Title, as not describing it particularly enough' (l.c. 160). It would appear from a passage in a letter to Sloane from Ray that Sloane had been anxious to 'clear up and reconcile things in difference' between himself and Plukenet, 'which would soonest and best be done by conference and mutual inspection of each other's dried specimens. But I know not whether Dr Plukenet will be willing to come to that, being a man reserved, jealous of his reputation, and none of the best natured, not to give him a worse character, being my friend' (*Ray Corr.* 306–307). In other letters Ray describes Plukenet as 'a man of punctilio, a little conceited and opinionated . . . incapable of advice' (l.c. 299–300); and as 'an ill-natured man, and liable to mistakes, however confident and self-conceited he may be' (l.c. 371). Those who care to be amused by the amenities of seventeenth-century criticism will find abundant examples in Petiver's paper on Samuel Browne's Indian plants in *Phil. Trans.* 22, 581–594 — e.g. 'That most celebrated Botanist, Dr Plukenet, may very well boast of his innumerable species of Plants, if he multiplies others as he has done this, making it three different Herbs' (p. 585); 'Dr Plukenet hath given such a sort of an Icon of this Herb . . . that when he came to see it in his Collection, he was so far from knowing it again, that he makes a new Plant of it . . . I wonder so great a Botanist as Dr Plukenet should not know his *own Plants*, especially such he had taken the pains to *Figure*' (p. 584). Ray in his letters to Sloane also criticizes Plukenet's work: 'It is impossible but that a man who relies wholly upon dried specimens of plants (be he never so cunning) should often mistake and multiply . . . As far as I am able to judge, he is often out in his conjectural synonymes' (*Ray Corr.* 297). Dale also criticizes his determinations (in S. Taylor, *Hist. Harwich*, 339, 375). Smith (l.c.) speaks of him as 'apparently, a man of more solid learning' than his two antagonists, and as 'skilled in the learned languages'. This, however, was not the opinion of Ray, who says of the *Almagestum* 'I find in it many mistakes in the language, and in the composition of Greek names' (*Ray Corr.* 297), and speaks of Plukenet's 'unskillfulness and want of exactness in the Latin and Greek tongues' (l.c. 371). It is evident also that Plukenet was capable of retorting to criticism — e.g. on a label in H.S. 93, f. 119, he calls Petiver 'our Neophytous Centuriator'!

Plumier commemorated him in the genus *Plukenetia* already mentioned.

The volumes of Plukenet's herbarium (H.S. 83, 84, 85, 86, 87–105) are models of neatness; the plants are written up with their names, often with synonymy and other information, in his small pretty hand, but unfortunately the names of their collectors and the localities whence they came are seldom indicated: these, however, can often be ascertained by reference to Plukenet's published works, for which the specimens are typical, being in many cases the actual plants from which the figures in the *Phytographia* were taken. The importance of these is very great, for the *Phytographia* — the largest collection of figures of plants then existing — was frequently quoted by contemporary and succeeding authors, and Linnaeus established many of his species upon them, having no other knowledge of the plants than that afforded by Plukenet's figures and references. In a copy of the *Phytographia* in the Department of Botany references to the volumes of the Sloane Herbarium containing Plukenet's plants have been in many cases added by Robert Brown and subsequent annotators, but this has not been exhaustively done. A comparison with the specimens is rendered more important by the fact that the artist not always interpreted them correctly: they are in very many instances correlated with the figures by Plukenet himself, other references being added by later workers on the collection. It would appear that Plukenet's labels were unattached when Sloane acquired his herbarium: Sloane (*Rich. Corr.* 163–164) speaks of 'the first, volume of Dr Plukenet's' as being 'ready for him [W. Sherard] to carry home; that before he wanted a second it should be ready, and so on till he should have all'. Sherard (op. cit. 166) says that Plukenet's specimens were 'all pasted on alphabetically, as he has publish'd them, but without names to them; and 'tis well they are in that methode, otherwise 'twou'd have been impossible to have made out their names. 'Tis no easy task now; for

tho' all the A's, for example, are together (till he begins a new alphabet), yet they don't follow, Ab, Ac, Ad, etc. but are mixt; and oft times one must run over the whole classe to find a name, viz. if not in Buglossum, you must search Echium, Lycopsis, etc.' Even until recent times many of the labels in both Petiver's and Plukenet's collections were not attached to the specimens, and in some doubtful cases are still unattached.

H.S. 83, 293 ff. 'A Collection of plants gathered by Dr Plukenet with names wrote by himself; European Plants.¹ The plants are named alphabetically, the first beginning at P, and about the middle (p. 123 and also 228 [282]) beginning at A. Almost all referred to Mr Ray.' The specimens were mounted by Plukenet, as notes in his hand often appear on the sheets; but the volume seems to have been bound up without due regard to the alphabetical arrangement of its contents, according to which the sequence of folios runs thus: 123, 124, 282, 125-137, 283, 138-147, 284, 148-281, 1-122. Facing the first folio are an artificial flower and leaves of 'Salvia variegat. Artificios.' and a curious little coloured drawing of a marigold-like flower which when unfolded contains a drawing of three men in a tree with a female standing figure; also the egg-purse of a skate. Additional specimens have often been inserted on the backs of the folios; all are well preserved. Among the more interesting plants in the volume are (f. 233) the entire-leaved form of *Lamium album* L. described as *L. molle* Ait. (*L. parietariaefolium* Benth.) which formed the subject of remarks in *Journ. Bot.* **37**, 130 (1899); **41**, 150 (1903); the specimen is the basis of *Phytogr.* t. 41, fig. 1. On f. 97 is a quadrifoliolate specimen of *Menyanthes trifoliata* L. ('est Lusus Naturae'). A few American plants — e.g. *Uvularia perfoliata* L. 'ex hortulo Walkeri' (f. 6) — are included. The named alphabetical sequence ends with f. 284; the remainder contain mostly unnamed specimens. Plants from EDWARD MORGAN (*q.v.*) and his garden are in this volume.

H.S. 84, 85, 86. 'Plants gathered from all parts and named by Dr Plukenet, in an Alphabetical order, most of them named and referred to Mr Ray.' These three form a series and are lettered on the back 'Hortus Paginarius sive Phytosopia Phytographica à Plukenet'. The contents of the volumes correspond generally with those of **H.S. 83** and with each other.

H.S. 84, 186 ff. References to *Ray Hist.* occur throughout the volume, but are by no means general, and a large proportion of the specimens, which are often very small and on both sides of the folios, are unnamed. Two of the specimens on f. 89 *verso* are named by Buddle. Folios 12 and 14 contain instructions to the artist which were followed in *Phytographia*. References to other volumes by W. W. Newbould are found on ff. 12-13, 20, 34. On f. 101 is the specimen of *Juncus filiformis* L. from which *Phytogr.* t. 40, fig. 8 was drawn: 'In Westmorlandiâ invenit ille stirpium Britannicarum Explorator indefessus, D. JACOBUS NEWTON, cujus munere accipiebam' (*Alm.* 200). Newton added the plant to the British flora.

H.S. 85, 209 ff. The plants are fully named and referred up to f. 163, after which they are mostly unnamed although continuing the alphabetical sequence (A-Limonium). Many of the grasses, sedges and rushes (ff. 149-163) are named by Buddle, either on labels or on the sheets. On f. 146 is a specimen of *Pilularia*, which was apparently added to the British flora by Plukenet, who showed it to Doody 'in puteis ubi per hyemem aquae stagnârant, propè fontes medicatos Strethamenses' (*Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 281), as indicated by Plukenet, who figured it in *Phytogr.* t. 48, fig. 1. References by Newbould are on ff. 17, 18, 19, 20, 70.

H.S. 86, 213 ff. Folios 1-168 complete the alphabet of the preceding volume, from *Linaria* to the end; the majority are unnamed. Folios 169-213 represent another alphabet, also mostly unnamed.

H.S. 87, 145 ff.; **88**, 143 ff. 'Collection of Indian Plants by Dr Plukenet. Some of them from Mr Stonestreet from the Indics, and other rare plants. Some referred to Mr Ray.' Two small quarto volumes, each folio containing usually only one specimen. The contents are very miscellaneous, and

¹ This portion of the title appears in **H.S. 83***, the title of which is entered in **H.S. 83** by error.

are for the most part unlabelled. The only specimens to which [George] Stonestreet's name is attached are Cape plants (H.S. 87, f. 129; 88, f. 1), but the St Helena specimens of *Trochetia* (H.S. 87, ff. 23, 24) and the numerous other Cape plants in both volumes — e.g. *Erica plukenetii* L. (H.S. 87, f. 80), *Pelargonium* (H.S. 88, ff. 6–10) and *Oxalis* (f. 88) — are doubtless of his collecting (see STONESTREET, GEORGE). Indian plants are not largely represented, though 'Coromandel' is mentioned on the labels to H.S. 87, f. 6; 88, f. 50, as well as Ceylon (H.S. 88, f. 75); but the term 'Indian' is doubtless intended to include plants obtained elsewhere during the voyages to and fro. There are many North American plants, e.g. *Aster* (H.S. 87, ff. 65–67); in H.S. 88, f. 37, is a *Centaurea* from Sicily. Plants from Uvedale's garden are in H.S. 87, ff. 28, 33; 88, ff. 27, 53 (a Sweet-pea with three flowers), 70, 114. H.S. 88, f. 60 contains a *Lotus* from Compton's garden at Fulham; a specimen sent by d'Avisson from Cyprus is on f. 78 and specimens from Adair are in H.S. 87, f. 45; 88, ff. 84, 121. In H.S. 88, f. 136, are a plant named on the sheet by W. Sherard and a specimen of *Viola palmata* L. referred to in *Journ. Bot.* 36, 130 (1898).

H.S. 89, 116 ff.; 90, 114 ff. 'Indian Plants and others collected by Dr Plukenet, many of which are figured and mentioned in several of his works and mostly referred to Mr Ray.' The contents of these as of the preceding volumes are very various: each is arranged alphabetically. In H.S. 89 many of the specimens are not labelled but those that are labelled are mostly localized. South African plants predominate; but there are specimens labelled as from 'Gades' [Cadiz], China (one on f. 54 is named by Robert Brown), Japan, Java, Johanna Island, St Helena, Carolina, Maryland and Florida (see Part 1). There are a few Indian plants; some from Coromandel are on ff. 48, 54, 56, 84. On f. 11 is the specimen from which is taken the figure (*Phytogr.* t. 344, fig. [2]) cited by Linnaeus (*Sp. Pl.* 356, erroneously as fig. 3) as the basis of *Erica plukenetii* — 'Chamaepitys Aethiopica foliis laetè virentibus . . . sive Plusqueneti' of Plukenet's *Mantissa*, 45. The drawing for *Phytogr.* t. 350, fig. [8] [*Hypoxis erecta* L.] is placed opposite the specimen (f. 47) from which it is taken, and shows the modification not infrequently made by the draughtsman. On f. 65 are two curiously attenuated specimens of *Reseda luteola* L., labelled by Plukenet 'Reseda Segetalis sive Luteola minor Valerianae campestris folio teneriori — an English Reseda lately found by Mr DU BOIS in Corn feilds juxta Tunbrigiam'. Specimens from Uvedale's garden are on ff. 5, 6, 35, 79; and one from Doody on f. 43.

In H.S. 90 the plants are mainly Indian, but other regions (China, Jamaica, Spain, Virginia) are also represented. Some of the specimens are from Banister, J. Bobart and Petiver (see Part 1). On f. 95 is the specimen of *Trillium sessile* L. referred to in *Journ. Bot.* 39, 322 (1901).

H.S. 91, 194 ff. 'Herbarium vivum Plukenetianum, in which are Plants from Mr George London gathered in the gardens of Leyden, from Mr Banister In Virginia, from Mr George Wheeler In his travels, and from Mr Jacob Bobart in the garden of Oxford.' The plants in this volume are alphabetically arranged; many of them are carefully named, with synonymy, etc., by Plukenet, whose labels are occasionally misplaced. The description inadequately conveys an idea of the variety of the contents (see Part 1). The collectors mentioned in the title are but sparingly represented (see BANISTER, JACOB BOBART, LONDON and WHEELER). The numbering of ff. 53–61 is repeated; at the end are six originally unnumbered folios containing supplementary specimens which do not belong to the series.

Among the contents are plants from des Marets (f. 192) and Courten (ff. 49, 100, 147); the volume includes ferns (ff. 9, 75), mosses (ff. 9, 126) and algae (ff. 15, 61 *bis*), e.g. *Halimeda opuntia* (L.) Lamx (f. 61 *bis*). On f. 136 are some of the attempts at anagrams on his name, of which Plukenet was so fond: 'Ut penè Nullus, sic Ardeo', 'En! Celo prudenti Salus!', 'Suâ pollet in urnâ Decus'. The first he adopted as his motto and placed it on the title-pages of the *Phytographia* and *Mantissa*; K is replaced by C. A note on f. 153 does not seem to relate to the collection, but would appear to have been an instruction to his printers.

H.S. 92, 125 ff. 'Herbarium vivum of Indian Plants by Dr Plukenet in which are many from the Island S. Helena, Johanna from Mr Banister from Virginia and the West Indies, mostly referred to

Mr Ray.' This is an inadequate description of the miscellaneous contents of this volume (see **Part 1**), which besides the Indian plants specified (some localized 'Coromandel') contains a large number of North American specimens; some of these are doubtless from Banister, but some are from Krieg (Maryland), whose name is attached to specimens on ff. 43, 63, 83–85, 101–104. A large number are from the Cape (ff. 13, 27, 31, etc.); on f. 14 is a Cyprus plant from d'Avisson; on f. 30 an *Aristolochia* from 'Cales. in Spain' [Cadiz]. The specimens, mostly very good, are more or less grouped — ff. 65–70 contain ferns, ff. 75–82 chiefly grasses and sedges — and are largely correlated with the figures in *Phytographia*.

The plants from Johanna Island are on ff. 4, 6, 9, 14, 17, 30, 39, 45, 49, 66, 67, 69, 70, 98, 103, 123; those from St Helena are of special interest as, with those in **H.S. 87** (see above) and **157** (see **STONEHOUSE**), they appear to be the earliest examples of its endemic vegetation. On f. 3 are specimens of *Trochetia erythroxylo* (Ait.) Benth. and *T. melanoxylo* (Ait. f.) Benth., the latter of which has long been extinct and the former is probably so (see J. C. Melliss, *St Helena*, 245); these are the originals of *Phytogr.* t. 333, figs [1, 5], though the artist has in each case somewhat amplified his material: other specimens are in **H.S. 87**, ff. 23, 24. **H.S. 92** also contains *Melanodendron integrifolium* (Roxb.) DC. (f. 33; *Phytogr.* t. 340, fig. [5]), *Commidendrum robustum* (Roxb.) DC. and *C. rugosum* (Ait.) DC. (f. 50; *Phytogr.* t. 345, figs [6, 8]), and *Microstaphyla furcata* (L. f.) Fée (f. 68; *Phytogr.* t. 350, fig. [2]). Of this last there are specimens also in **H.S. 87**, f. 140; **157**, f. 101 (from Stonehouse); and others are in **H.S. 129**, f. 27; **330**, f. 30.

H.S. 93, 230 ff.; **94**, 239 ff. 'A Collection of Plants from the East and West Indies, gathered by Mr Cunningham, Mr Dubois, Mr Dampier and others with the Indian names to several, and Dr Plukenet's notes and conjectures from his Amaltheum and other works: most of the plants being referred to Mr Ray.' Vols I and II. (See **Part 1**.)

H.S. 95, 205 ff.; **96**, 203 ff.; **97**, 186 ff.; **98**, 193 ff. 'An Herbarium of Dried Plants, collected by Dr Plukenet from all Parts, Amongst which are rare plants gathered in the Canaries, Madeira, etc. Alphabetically digested, figured by Dr Plukenet and referred to his Works, by Dr Sherard, and to Mr Ray's by Dr Amman, Many not being taken notice of, or referred to any Author.' Vol. I, A–C; Vol. II, D–L; Vol. III, M–S; Vol. IV, S–Z. (See **Part 1**.)

H.S. 99, 217 ff.; **100**, 209 ff.; **101**, 214 ff.; **102**, 218 ff. 'A collection of dried, rare, and chiefly Indian Plants many of which are not referred to Mr Ray, or to any other Author by Dr Plukenet.' Vol. I, A–C; Vol. II, C–M; Vol. III, M–S; Vol. IV, S–Z ('At the latter end of this Volume is a new Alphabet began from A to M of very rare plants, especially of Ferns and other rare things from the Island Joanna supposed from Dr Adair, who was there, and a great acquaintance to Dr Plukenet'). (See **Part 1**.)

H.S. 104, 76 ff. 'A Volume of loose Plants by Dr Plukenet, wherein are many rare Indian and English Plants many of which are referred to Mr Ray and Dr Plukenet, and many to neither.' (See **Part 1**.)

H.S. 105, 96 ff. 'Plants gathered in the gardens and fields about London by Dr Plukenet under this title Appendix Stirpium rariorum nuperrime inventarum many of which are referred to Mr Ray, with their names in an Index written by Dr Sam. Brown.' In spite of the title, this appears to be an early collection made in England by Samuel Browne (see **Part 1**).

H.S. 145, 66 ff. 'Mosses and Plants gathered and named by Mr Doody, Dr Plukenet, and Dr Richardson as also A collection gathered in Carolina probably about the year 1710 by Mr Lawson Author of a book on that Country.' Mosses and lichens labelled by Plukenet are on f. 1.

Other Plukenet specimens are in **H.S. 60 and 82, 61, 115, 122, 151, 236, 242, 243, 302, 311, 312, 315, 330**. (See **Part 1**.)

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 6.

PLUMIER (CHARLES), 1646–1704. See **KRIEG**.

Petiver (*Mus. Pet.* n. 762) says ‘This and the next [*Mus. Pet.* n. 763: *Trichomanes membranaceum* L., **H.S.** 329, f. 75] were gathered in America by the Reverend Charles Plumier that Curious Botanist who lately published his *Histoire des Plantes de l’Amerique* and sent me by Dr Tournefort’. In **H.S.** 163, f. 4, is a specimen of *Lycopodium cernuum* L. labelled ‘Americ. Vail.’ and referred to by Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* 23, 1451: ‘Monsieur Vaillant . . . hath also sent it me collected by that Curious and Acurate Botanist Pere Plumier.’

Tournefort commemorated him in the genus *Plumeria*.

POIRIER (—), Governor of St Helena.

H.S. 228*, f. 70 contains a specimen with his name. It is *Lycopodium saururus* Lam.

POOL (THOMAS), of Nottingham.

Specimens with his name occur in **H.S.** 151, f. 243; 152, ff. 126, 127 (‘in lenton feild near Nottingham’), 131; 292, f. 46.

PRESTON (CHARLES), 1660–1711, (b. Lasswade, Midlothian); M.D.; of Edinburgh.

‘Clariss[imo] viro et in hujusmodi rarioribus indagandis Sagacissimo Exploratore D. D. Carolo Preston M.D., eruditissimo Scoto’ (*Pluk. Mant.* 12); ‘cujus sanè Studio in re Botanicâ plurimùm debetur’ (op. cit. 119). He was a correspondent of Plukenet, Petiver, Courten, Sloane, Tournefort, and of Ray, to whom there is a long letter in *Ray Corr.* 380–388. Pulteney refers to him in his notice of George Preston (*Sketches*, 2, 9), with whom he questions his identity. Robert Brown named in his honour the genus *Prestonia*.

H.S. 16, ff. 1–16. ‘Plants gathered in France by Dr Preston and given to Mr COURTEN by him.’ The specimens have Preston’s labels, with plant names only.

Folios 51–71. ‘Plants brought from France and given me by Dr Preston’ (m. Sloane). A few of the labels are in Preston’s hand, but the majority are by an unknown writer.

H.S. 17, ff. 21, 22–43. ‘Plants from Dr Preston.’ The plants are Scottish and cultivated, many named by Preston: among them some (ff. 29, 31, 43) from ‘Gortoun Garden 1701’, and a large number of cryptogams, principally mosses, carefully named, with unnamed lichens and seaweeds (ff. 32–38). *Asplenium septentrionale* (L.) Hoffm. ‘from braid craigs near Edi. [Edinburgh]’ is on f. 38.

H.S. 61, ff. 96–103. ‘Plants sent me from Scotland by Dr Preston’ (m. Sloane). Most of the labels are in Preston’s handwriting.

Other specimens from Preston are scattered through the Sloane Herbarium in **H.S.** 54 (f. 92, ‘a kind of fucus found near Leith’ — a zoophyte), 59, 99, 100, 102, 148, 152, 158–160, 166, 195, 196, 199, 247, 252, 254, 258, 267, 270, 325, 327. (See **Part 1**.)

Further biographical details are given in *Not. R. Bot. Gard. Edinb.* 19, 64–102 (1935).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 13.

PRINCE’S GARDEN (THE), in Holland.

H.S. 206, f. 136 has a specimen from this garden, collected by Newton.

RAND (ISAAC), d. 1743; F.R.S. 1719, apothecary; Curator of Chelsea Garden 1724–1743.

Rand’s herbarium, which was presented by his widow to Chelsea Garden, was transferred to the Department at the same time as those of Ray and Dale (see **RAY**). The specimens, so far as they were of importance, were incorporated with the General Herbarium; they included British plants, many of which will be found in the British collection. His help is acknowledged by Dillenius in the preface to Ray’s *Synopsis*, ed. 3; Plukenet (*Mant.* 112) in mentioning Rand’s discovery at Westminster

of *Rumex palustris* Sm. refers to him as 'stirpium Indagator diligentissimus . . . et magnae spei Botanicus'.

He accompanied Petiver and J. Sherard upon excursions in search of plants (*Rich. Corr.* 125); in the MS. Proceedings of a Botanical Society which met in London from 1721 to 1726 and of which he was a member is 'A Catalogue of Plants collected by Mr Harris in a walk to Dulwich Aug. 10th [1725] in Company with Mr Rand'. His relations with Petiver, however, do not appear to have been cordial: Petiver's letters to him are brief and formal, and Rand (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 12) severely criticizes one of Petiver's plates. For further particulars of Rand see *D.N.B.* 47, 268–269.

Specimens from Rand are to be found in the Sloane Herbarium in H.S. 114, 117–119, 121–124, 151, 152, 303, 304, 307, 310, 315. (See Part I.)

Houstoun commemorated him in the genus *Randia*.

RANDAL (—), fl. c. 1700, gardener at Fort St George (now Madras).

'Randalia Madraspat. Graminis folio globulifer. This elegant Plant was first collected by Mr Randal a Gardner at Fort St George and sent to my worthy Friend Mr Charles Du-Bois' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 796 (1700): H.S. 188, f. 178 verso; 256, f. 43). The plant is *Eriocaulon quinquangulare* L.

RAWDON (SIR ARTHUR), 1660–1695, of Moira, Co. Down.

H.S. 300, 103 ff. 'Severall plants gathered in Ireland by Sr Arthur Rawdon and Dr Sherard and sent to me by Sr JOHN RAUDON his Grandson' (m. Sloane). WILLIAM SHERARD was at Moira in 1690–1694. There are no labels in the volume, which contains good well-preserved specimens of both native and cultivated plants.

H.S. 301, 50 ff. 'Severall plants gathered in the Oxford Garden by Mr Jacob Bobart and sent to Sr Arthur Rawdon whose Grandson Sr JOHN RAUDON sent them to me' (m. Sloane). The collector is Jacob Bobart the younger, and most of the specimens have labels in his hand, with Latin and English names.

Rawdon's letters to Sloane, 1688–1692 (Sl. MS. 4036), are mostly from Moira; one, dated 10th May 1688, describes the depressed state of affairs in Ireland: 'I beleeve no country was ever so poor, nor is there any prospect of amendment.' In 1690 he was at Congleton, whence he writes (31st March) about the wood used there 'for Lighting of fires and instead of Candles wch is found in mosses underground'.

He sent JAMES HARLOW (*q.v.*) to Jamaica.

RAWDON (SIR JOHN), grandson of Sir ARTHUR RAWDON (*q.v.*).

RAY (JOHN), 1627–1705, (b. Black Notley, Essex); M.A. 1651, F.R.S. 1667.

One of the only two extant collections¹ made by this great naturalist was presented to the Department of Botany by the Apothecaries' Company, with the herbaria of RAND and DALE; it was given by Ray to Dale a week before his death, and Dale in turn presented it, with his own collection, to the Physic Garden at Chelsea, where they remained until they were transferred to the British Museum in 1862. Smith in *Rees's Cyclop.* 29 says: 'It must be lamented that he [Ray] made, as far as we can learn, no collection of dried plants, which might serve to ascertain, in every case, what he described': so far as his great work, the *Historia Plantarum*, is concerned, this is of course true, but, as the following note by Trimen (*Journ. Bot.* 8, 82; 1870) shows, our collection represents the plants collected during his travels in Europe in 1663–1665. '[The herbarium] consists of 20 books of different sizes, each containing about 30 sheets of thin, rough paper, on which the specimens are s[e]wn. The

¹ The other collection, possessed by Lord Middleton, is at present in the library of the University of Nottingham. Most of the specimens in this collection are scrappy and without provenance. They are mounted on white writing-paper affixed to herbarium drying-paper and interleave four volumes of the *Historia Plantarum*.

parcels are distinguished by letters of the alphabet, and an MS. alphabetical catalogue . . . gives references to all the specimens but those in the last three fasciculi, which, perhaps, do not form really a part of Ray's herbarium. The collection has been badly used; many of the specimens have been cut out. Probably, some of the labels, too, are in Dale's writing, which it is difficult always to distinguish from Ray's. There is no apparent order in the collection, the plants having probably been laid in as they were collected. The bulk of the species are European. Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily are best represented: there are a few from Belgium, Holland, and Germany.' The extra-European species are probably from Continental gardens. Localities are not generally given, but many specimens from the Jura and Sicily are very definitely localized. There can be little doubt that these were collected during Ray's foreign tour in the years 1663–1665, of which he has left us an interesting account in his *Observations* published in 1673, in which book lists of the plants found are given, which agree well with those in the 'Hortus Siccus Rayanus'. These lists were afterwards extended and improved in the *Stirpium Europaearum . . . Sylloge* (1694). In the collection are a few British plants of which some have localities affixed, including a specimen of *Ribes alpinum* L. found 'In Com. Eboracensi' by DODSWORTH (*q.v.*); these are quoted by Trimen (*l.c.* 83–84). The MS. 'Catalogus' is in Dale's hand and enumerates the contents of the parcels up to S; P is missing from the collection. The mutilation of the sheets is explained by Kalm, who, in *Kalm's Account of his Visit to England* (translated by Joseph Lucas from his *Resa til Norra America*), describes the collection, which he saw in 1748 'In a room up in the Orangery' in the Chelsea Garden. He says (p. 108): 'In some places the plants had been cut out, for Dr Sherard had borrowed this collection from Mr Dale, and when he had found any plant, which was either rare, or he thought much of, it was said that he had either clipped or cut it out, so that the books had been sufficiently mutilated.' These cannot be traced in the Sherardian Herbarium at Oxford. The remaining three fascicles, lettered T, W, Y, are not continuous with the preceding. T contains a set of Sloane's Jamaica plants occupying thirty-seven folios; Sloane's writing is on most of the sheets, from which it would appear that they were given by him to Ray (or to Dale) in their present condition; the names from Sloane's Jamaica *Catalogus* are added by Dale. W contains a miscellaneous collection, some with labels in Dale's and in various other hands, others without labels. Y contains fragmentary specimens forming part of a collection which was originally arranged alphabetically; these are labelled by Ray. The specimens in these last two fascicles are of no interest.

With a view to their better preservation, the leaves of this collection have been mounted on sheets of stiff paper of uniform size, the original numbering being preserved, and placed in nine Solander cases lettered on the back 'Hortus Siccus Rayanus'.

A number of Ray's specimens are in the Sloane Herbarium among Petiver's collections. They appear to have once been in Ray's European herbarium, and may have been presented to Petiver. On some of the labels Ray's name is abbreviated to 'R.' These specimens are to be found in **H.S. 147–149, 164, 199, 276, 290** (see **Part 1**).

There are also in the Department of Botany a collection of letters to and from Ray, 1663 to 1686; the MS. of Derham's 'Life of Mr Ray' published in his *Select Remains* (1760); and a MS. volume endorsed by Ray 'Dr Sherards Observations of Plants sent me from Badmington 2 Tomes' (see **SOMERSET**).

A full biography of this great naturalist was published in 1942 by Dr C. E. Raven: *John Ray Naturalist*; a second edition (reprint, with Addenda) appeared in 1950.

Plumier named a genus *Ian-Raia* in his honour. This Linnaeus altered to *Rajania*.

In certain volumes of the Sloane Herbarium are found annotations in Ray's handwriting. These have been gathered together in the index which follows.

INDEX OF ANNOTATIONS BY JOHN RAY IN THE SLOANE HERBARIUM. (To save space only the generic names used or suggested by Ray are given. The **clarendon** numbers indicate the Sloane *Horti Sicci*; these are followed by the folio numbers.)

- [Absynthium] 66: 5.
 [Acacia] 235: 1.
 Ageratum 31: 129 *verso*.
 Alcea 37: 118.
 [Alcea] 273: 16.
 [Alnifolia] 37: 112.
 Alsine 37: 68 α ; 247: 17.
 Althaea 37: 132.
 Ambrosia 37: 71, 88.
 Anemone 37: 71.
 Angelica 37: 130.
 Anonis 37: 61.
 Antirrhinum 37: 90.
 Aphaca 235: 40.
 Apocynum 32: 98; 37: 86, 110B, 111, 115.
 [Apocynum] 32: 77, 93.
 [Arbor Americana] 37: 138.
 [Arbor Corylifoliis] 66: 57.
 Arbor Judae 31: 147 *verso*.
 [Arbor lonchifolia] 331: 78.
 [Arbor Zeylanica] 37: 135.
 Arum 37: 70.
 Aster 37: 61, 97, 98 (label transposed with *Ilex*).
 Botrys 37: 67.
 Cardamine 260: 89.
 Cardiaca 66: 42.
 Caryophyllus 290: 29.
 Cassida 31: 39 *verso*.
 Castanea 37: 69.
 [Cenchramidea] 66: 46.
 Centaurium 37: 93.
 Cerasus 37: 125.
 Chamaeiasme 37: 94.
 Chrysanthemum 37: 75, 91, 93, 100.
 [Cicer] 37: 106.
 Circaea 37: 115.
 Cistus 37: 134.
 Citrullus 37: 117.
 [Clematidis] 37: 93.
 Clinopodium 37: 113.
 Convolvulus 66: 51.
 Conyza 37: 65.
 Cornus 37: 70; 290: 45.
 Crataegonon 37: 95.
 [Crithmum] 66: 25.
 Cupressus 37: 120.
 Cytisus 37: 106.
 Digitalis 37: 92.
 Echium 31: 7 *verso*.
 Elaeagnus 37: 136.
 Erinus 37: 92.
 Eryngium 66: 24.
 Euonymus 37: 135, 137.
 Euphrasia 37: 71.
 Eupatoria 37: 101, 102.
 Eupatorium 37: 101, 102.
 Filicifolia 37: 62.
 Filix 37: 65; 330: 29.
 [Filix] 37: 62.
 Foenum Graecum 37: 106.
 Gale 37: 61.
 [Gall tree] 235: 36.
 Gentiana 37: 114.
 Gnaphalium 37: 113.
 [Gnaphalium] 235: 34.
 Gramen amoris 37: 81.
 Gramen cyperoides 37: 79.
 Hedera 37: 91.
 Hedysarum 37: 105; 66: 19.
 Heliotropium 37: 92.
 Helleborine 37: 113.
 Herba stellata 66: 1.
 Hipposelinum 37: 92.
 Horminum 37: 88.
 Hypericon 37: 72.
 Iberis 37: 95.
 Ilex 37: 97 (label transposed with *Aster*).
 Iris 37: 91.
 [Jacea] 37: 93.
 Jupecai 37: 116.
 Lamium 31: f. 4 *ter verso*.
 Laserpitium 37: 132.
 Leonurus 66: 8.
 Lichen 37: 137.
 Limonium 37: 112.
 Linaria 31: 68.
 Lychnidea 37: 120.
 Lychnis 37: 117, 131; 329: 139.
 Lychnoides 37: 68 β .
 Lycopus 37: 88.
 Lysimachia 37: 88, 91.
 Mespilus 37: 75; 66: 77.
 Millefolium 37: 94.
 Mimosa 37: 114.
 Mirabilis 31: 107.
 Morus 37: 121.
 Myosotis 37: 116.
 Myrrhis 37: 93.

- [Myrtus] 37: 61.
 Nardus 37: 91.
 Nux Juglans 66: 73.
 Orchis 37: 67.
 [Origanum] 66: 7.
 Ornithogalo affinis 37: 129.
 Orobanche 37: 75.
 Pedicularis 37: 69.
 Pentaphylloides 37: 70; 235: 12.
 Periclymenum 37: 109.
 Pilosella 37: 122.
 Platanus 37: 113.
 Polygala 37: 75, 86, 95, 96.
 Pomum Maiale 37: 96.
 [Pseudictamnus] 66: 16.
 Pseudoasphodelus 37: 68 α .
 Pyrolae affinis 37: 97.
 Quamoclit 235: 24.
 Quercus 37: 75.
 Ranunculus 37: 92, 118.
 Rapunculus 37: 94.
 [Ricinus] 37: 83.
 Rubia 37: 97.
 [Rubia] 66: 17.
 Safsaf 31: 64.
 Sagittariae similis 37: 95.
 Sanicula 37: 68 β .
 Sassafras 37: 86.
 [Sassafras] 235: 43.
 Saururus 37: 89.
 Scrophularia 37: 72.
 Scutellaria 37: 110A.
 Secudes 31: 92 *verso*.
 Senecio 37: 114.
 Serpentaria 37: 136.
 Smilax 37: 119.
 Solanum 37: 98.
 Speculum veneris 37: 92.
 Spiraeae similis 37: 136.
 Teucrium 37: 133.
 Tithymalus 37: 113; 66: 20, 21.
 Trifolium 66: 22.
 [Trifolium] 66: 48.
 Ulmaria 37: 95.
 Uva ursi 37: 91.
 Valerianoides 37: 133; 156: 61; 330: 91.
 Veronica 37: 94.
 Virga aurea 37: 72.
 Vitis 37: 118.
 Vitis Ideae 37: 138.

An example of Ray's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 9.

REED (JAMES), fl. 1689–1692.

H.S. 55, ff. 1–33. 'Plants gathered in Barbadoes by James Reed, bought by Mr COURTEN'. On f. 1, m. Sloane: 'Plants from Barbados by James Reid the quaker sent thither on King Wms account. 1692.' Fragmentary specimens, mostly of leaves, with labels (sometimes misplaced) bearing English names perhaps in Reed's hand on ff. 5–17. Labels by Courten are also present.

H.S. 184, 172 ff. 'Arbores Barbadoenses et Jamaicensis of Mr Petiver. Very bad specimens of Barbadoes trees gathered by Mr Read'. This is the collection enumerated in Petiver's *Collectanea*, 2–4, ns 161–269 (1716). An alphabetical list by Petiver, prefixed to the volume, relates to this enumeration, and some of the specimens are labelled with printed extracts from it.

H.S. 284 contains 'Plants gathered in Barbados by James Read', these being duplicates of some of those in H.S. 184, with similar labels.

A Barbados specimen of *Cassytha filiformis* L. from him is in H.S. 3, f. 129; other plants are in H.S. 5, f. 76; 8, ff. 129, 138, 138 *verso*; 162, f. 146; 282, f. 42.

Reed was also in communication with Plukenet, who (*Ahm.* 15) styles him 'honesto viro'. He sent to Courten seeds as well as plants, which the latter distributed. W. Sherard, writing to Richardson, 6th June 1691, says: 'I have raised above sixty Barbados plants, from seed sent by Mr Charleton [Courten], brought over by James Read, the quaker' (*Rich. Corr.* 11). A note in Giseke's *Index Linnaeanus*, v, 43, suggests that Reed was sent at the instance of the Earl of Portland, who was 'proximus' and 'intimus' with William III and 'rem hortensem in deliciis haberet . . . adeo ut "Jaco-

bum Reede pluries in Caribaeas Insulas ablegaret ad explorandum plantas nobiliores, Hortum regium Aulae Hamptoniensis instruendas”’. Some of Reed’s plants were raised and grown at Hampton Court (see *Phil. Trans.* **28**, 216). His name is spelt indifferently Read, Reed, Reede, Reid, Rheed and Rheede; but he himself writes it Reed.

Courten’s instruction to Reed as to ‘The things I desire you to get me’, dated September 1689, is in Sl. MS. 3962, f. 188; it relates to animals of various kinds, the only mention of plants being under the head ‘corralls and sea plants’. A list of ninety-three plants, with descriptive notes, headed ‘The names of plants which do groue in barbadoes gared [gathered] by me James Reed in the early 1690 I did land ther the 11 of May’, in Sl. MS. 4072, ff. 286–289, is in two hands, the earlier portion (up to n. 54) probably by Reed, the latter a transcription by someone less illiterate. At the end of the list are notes relating which indicate that the collections were made for several people, as it is directed that a copy be taken for ‘Every one of youe thatts Is to have thes Boock soe thatt this Cobby May be left to me’. To a further note, even more illiterate, to the same effect, ‘Eliz: Rheed’ has been added in Petiver’s hand. It is possible that an almost exact repetition of this list (Sl. MS. 4070, ff. 19–21) is Reed’s autograph original. It has a note at the end — ‘so I shall Rest at psent, James Reed’ — which is not in the other version, but omits the reference to his landing. The substitution of ‘Collected’ for ‘gared’ in the heading suggests, however, that the Sl. MS. 4070 list, in a more educated hand, is a copy; the labels to some of Reed’s plants in H.S. 55 are in a similar hand. Another copy of the list, containing the names only, is in Sl. MS. 4072, ff. 284, 285. Some of these are referred to by Sloane in the Herbarium — e.g. H.S. 8, f. 139, where opposite Sloane’s own specimen is Reed’s on brown paper which clearly came from one of the books referred to above; Sloane notes this as ‘Spirit-weed of Reid in cat. M.S.’ Another list of 129 numbers, of which 110–129 have been added by Courten, is in Sl. MS. 4070, ff. 17, 18; and a catalogue in Petiver’s hand of eighty-six trees and shrubs, relating to another collection, ‘brought for K. William from the Maderaes, Barbadoes, etc. in Octob. 90’, is in Sl. MS. 2346, ff. 197–199. None of these corresponds with the list in Petiver’s *Collectanea* already mentioned, although many of the plants in the MS. catalogues are included in this. Reed evidently collected extensively; from the dates given it would seem that he was in Barbados for three years.

REYNARDSON (SAMUEL), d. 1721, merchant.

Reynardson had a notable garden at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, which was visited by Plukenet (*Mant.* 51), who styles him ‘Eximius Exoticarum stirpium cultor’ (*Amalth.* 63). Specimens from his garden are in the collections of Petiver (H.S. 178, f. 44 verso; 328, f. 16), Plukenet (H.S. 100, ff. 70, 120 bis; 101, f. 58) and Newton (H.S. 207, ff. 2–4, 55, 128, 142). Some account of the garden will be found in Loudon’s *Arboretum*, 1, 59, 61. In Sl. MS. 4068, f. 96, is a copy of a letter from Sloane, introducing ‘Juvenem Dominum Reynardson’ — probably a son of Samuel — to Boerhaave at Leyden, where he was about to study anatomy, botany, etc.

The copy of the second edition of Gerard’s *Catalogus* (1599) in the Department of Botany has an inscription on the title-page, signed by Petiver: ‘Ex Dono Generosi D. D. Reynardson’.

REYNOLDS (JOSEPH).

A specimen received by Petiver from him is in H.S. 150, f. 55.

RHYNE (WILLEM TEN), 1647–1700, Dutch physician and botanist.

Specimens sent by him to JAKOB BREYNE (*q.v.*) are in H.S. 176, ff. 20, 24; 275, f. 39; 332, f. 59. The collection of Kamel’s drawings was sent to him by KAMEL (*q.v.*) in 1700, before it was sent to Petiver (in 1701); see *Ray Corr.* 377. A note from Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* **20**, 331 (1698), gives interesting

information about ten Rhyne's participation in Rheede's *Hortus Indicus Malabaricus*: 'Since I have mention'd the twelve Volumes of the Hort. Malab. which is indeed a very curious Work, I cannot omit telling you (it not being there taken notice of) that I am lately given to understand, that Dr Wilhelmus Ten Rhyne a most ingenious Physitian and Botanist now living at Jacatra in Batavia, had a large share in composing that most Noble Herbal, as may be seen by Letters under his own Hand which he wrote to a Learned Physician of my Acquaintance, who was so kind to inform me of it.' Ten Rhyne collected at the Cape in 1673 and sent specimens to Breyne, who enumerated them in an Appendix to his *Exoticarum . . . Plantarum Centuria* (1678), which contains also a summary of ten Rhyne's observations 'de Frutice Thee'.

Numerous letters (in Latin and Dutch) to Sibelius, 1678–1689, are in Sl. MS. 2729.

Both Scopoli and de Candolle named a genus *Rhynea* in his honour, but neither stands today. An example of ten Rhyne's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 54.

RICHARDSON (RICHARD), 1663–1741, (b. North Bierley, Bradford); M.D., F.R.S. 1712.

A biography of this well-known naturalist will be found following the Preface by Dawson Turner to the volume of *Extracts from the Literary and Scientific Correspondence of Richard Richardson* (1835) which is constantly referred to in this book; other extracts are given in Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century* and in Smith's *Selection of the Correspondence of Linnaeus*. Sloane made his acquaintance in 1702 and corresponded with him almost up to his death; the Sloane MSS. contain his letters to Sloane, as well as those to Petiver and Lhwyd (see *Sl. Index*, 452). The following account relates only to Richardson's connexion with the Sloane Herbarium.

H.S. 61, ff. 104–121. 'Plants sent me from Yorkshire by Dr Richardson' (m. Sloane). Good specimens, with labels in Richardson's hand; the plants mostly but not all from Yorkshire.

H.S. 72, ff. 125–129. English plants with labels in Richardson's hand — one, *Cymbalaria muralis* Gaertn., Mey. & Scherb. (f. 128), is localized: 'grows plentifully in a quarry nigh Dartfield [Darfield, Yorkshire] church alsoe upon the church walls not taken notice to be spontanious'. This locality is mentioned in *Ray Syn.* ed. 3, 282*.

H.S. 79, 147 ff.; **80**, ff. 1–110. 'An Herbarium vivum gathered by Dr Richardson in Holland out of the gardens, given to S.H.S. by Mr VERNON.' This collection was made by Richardson in the Botanic Garden during his stay in LEYDEN, where he matriculated in 1687 and lived for three years in the house of PAUL HERMANN. The specimens were collected before or early in 1689 — the date of publication of the *Prodromus* to which reference is made in Richardson's letter quoted in **Part 1** under **H.S. 79**. The small sheets on which the specimens were originally mounted have been pasted on the larger ones of SLOANE'S herbarium. Other specimens, evidently forming part of the same collection although the original sheets have been cut down and several of these have been mounted on the same page, are in **H.S. 240**, ff. 2–27; and more are scattered through **H.S. 1–7, 60 and 82, 325, 331, 332** (see **Part 1**). An alphabetical list in Richardson's hand, prefixed to **H.S. 79**, apparently includes the plants in all these volumes; at the end is a note by Petiver dated 25th September 1707, saying that he 'Gave Dr Sloan out of this Catalogue' a certain number of specimens and that Sloane at the same time gave him other Leyden plants.

Besides the preceding, interesting plants from Richardson, to which his labels are attached, are scattered through the collection. **H.S. 146**, f. 9, for example, contains specimens of *Rhinanthus serotinus* (Schönh.) Oborny, a species which Richardson first described as British (see *Ray Syn.* ed. 3, 284*); *Saxifraga hirculus* L., shown to Richardson by its discoverer, Dr Kingston, on Knutsford moor, the first British record (op. cit. 355) — of this there are other specimens, also from Richardson, along with other plants from the north of England, in **H.S. 213**, f. 1; and *Acorus calamus* L., from Holford Moat, Plumley, near Knutsford — there is another specimen in **H.S. 152**, f. 177, labelled

in Richardson's hand: 'This was gathered in an old moate at Holford in Cheshire, where it grows in abundance, as alsoe in some marle pits called Holford pitts bout six miles from Northwich I could have gathered 1100 in these places about the begining of July 1711.' In this volume (H.S. 152) as well as in H.S. 151 (see Part 1) are numerous specimens with Richardson's labels, often with localities, e.g. H.S. 151, f. 207 (*Galeopsis speciosa* Mill.): 'in Kighley [Keighley, Yorkshire] fields amongst the corne it is a common weed I have found it in severall places of Craven and nigh Tabley in Cheshire.' These are probably the plants from the north of England which Petiver acknowledges having received from Richardson (*Mus. Pet.* 95; 1703). One of the most interesting plants in PETIVER'S 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (H.S. 152, f. 156) is *Lloydia serotina* (L.) Reichb., which Richardson found in Caernarvonshire, in company with its discoverer, EDWARD LHWYD, whose name the plant bears; another specimen, sent by Richardson to Buddle, is in H.S. 124, f. 30. Petiver's specimen has the following note by Richardson: 'in the year 1700 which was the first time that I ever saw the Welsh mountains, being in Mr Lhwys company we found severall plants of it in flower upon the side of Trigvulcaugh, being the first time we saw it in flower which was in the begining of June, it is very difficult to finde unles in flower as I have since several times experienced, not being able to finde one root of it though I am certaine there were severall where I was; the flower when fresh is not unlike that of *Trifolium acetosum* [*Oxalis acetosella* L.] in shape, texture, and size though the out side of it be of a purplish coloure, this is the only plant I have left, and believe I shall never see an other of them unles I fetch it my selfe in the time of flowring'.

Another specimen of interest (H.S. 151, f. 25) is of a plant cited by Hudson (*Fl. Angl.* 53) under his *Plantago montana*, but subsequently referred by him (ed. 2, 64) to *P. maritima* L. To this is attached a note in Richardson's hand: 'Plantago alpina angustifolia JB. The small specimen, I gathered as it is upon the rocks Trigvylcaugh the large one is a specimen gathered in my garden the last sumer where the plant has grown this 2 years.' There is only one specimen, which is probably the larger; Richardson collected the plant when in North Wales with Lhwyd, to whose specimen Ray (*Syn.* 126) refers (see *Rich. Corr.* 239–240). The plant is discussed in *Journ. Bot.* 45, 21–23 (1907), and in *Botanical Exchange Club Rep.* 3, 170–172 (1913), but Richardson's specimen is not referred to.

Plants from Richardson, sometimes — e.g. H.S. 118, f. 32 verso; 119, f. 8; 124, f. 43 — labelled by him, are scattered through BUDDLE'S herbarium (H.S. 114–126: see Part 1). In H.S. 145 are a large number of bryophytes and lichens (ff. 2–8) with labels in Richardson's hand, occasionally with localities. On f. 9 is *Cephalanthera longifolia* (L.) Fritsch with a label in Richardson's hand; this is probably from the Ingleton locality mentioned in *Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 242: on the same folio are unlabelled specimens of *Trichomanes speciosum* Willd., probably collected by Richardson at Bingley, as they correspond in appearance with the one from that locality in Uvedale's herbarium (H.S. 302, f. 66), to which Richardson was 'soe great a benefactor' (see UVEDALE). Some mosses with Richardson's tickets are in H.S. 283, f. 5; 285, ff. 16–20, 24, 28, 30, 40, 44, 46, 48; 286, ff. 24–28. Dillenius (*Hist. Musc.* viii) mentions Richardson, 'nuper rebus humanis exemptus', among those who sent him specimens for his work, and in the preface to *Ray Syn.* ed. 3 couples him with James Sherard — 'Amici nostri honoratissimi, qui de industria crebris institutis itineribus botanicis plantarum Angliae familiam plurimum auxerunt, plantas dubias earumque loca minus certa restituerunt, et species demum non paucas novas necdum descriptas ipsi invenerunt'.

More of Richardson's plants are to be found in H.S. 99, 150, 190, 302–313, 315, 329. (See Part 1.)
Houstoun commemorated him in the genus *Richardia*.

Examples of Richardson's handwriting are shown in Facsimiles Nos 31, 32 and 33.

ROBINSON alias **FITZ-ROBERTS** (JOHN), fl. 1695–1710, of Kendal.

He was a correspondent of Ray, Plukenet and Petiver. 'Mr John Robinson, alias Fitz-Roberts, a Curious Naturalist, sent up several . . . Plants [of *Cryptogramma crispa* (L.) R. Br. ex Hook.] from Kendal, which were set in Chelsea Garden and elsewhere' (Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* 27, 376). Petiver

(l.c. 377) refers to him as an expert botanist, and (in *Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 325) styles him 'Amico optimo'. Specimens collected by him will be found in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (H.S. 150, ff. 66, 118, 183; 151, f. 28; 152, ff. 27, 36, 101, 170, 171, 174, 182, 183, 233, 255, 277). Another plant from him is in H.S. 32, f. 75. Ray had drawings as well as plants from him (see *Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 202, 203).

ROBINSON (SIR TANCRED), d. 1748, (b. in Yorkshire); M.D., F.R.S. 1684, Physician to George I.

For a sketch of his life reference may be made to *D.N.B.* 49, 45–46. He was a fellow-student with Sloane under Tournefort in Paris in 1683. He was an intimate friend of Ray, who in the preface to the *Synopsis* writes: 'Agmen claudat sagicissimus Vir et conjunctissimus Amicus noster D. Tancredus Robinson M.D. qui plura omnibus Opusculo huic contulit. Nam et Manuscriptum recognoscendo, quicquid à me per oblivionem incuriam aut festinationem admissum omissumve deprehendit emendare et supplere dignatus est: quicquid ad ejus illustrationem aut complementum pertinere, aut aliquo modo facere arbitratus est, me amicè commonefecit. Eodem obstetricante foetus hic noster, qui aliquandiu in partu haesit, in lucem tandem eluctatus est.' His letters in *Ray Corr.* show that he was well acquainted with plants; he contributed localities to the *Synopsis*, where (p. 49) he was the first to record the occurrence of *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. ('circa Londinum, et aliis in locis frequens occurrit, sed certè non Indigena') in Britain, unless, as suggested in *Fl. Middlesex*, 149, Merrett's 'Conyza Caerulea acris' from Parsons Green, London, be that plant. Plukenet, to whom he gave plants, styles him 'vir omni eruditione clarus, et de re Herbariâ optimè meritis' and 'insigni Botanico' (*Alm.* 1, 374). He was a correspondent of Petiver and contributed to BUDDLE's herbarium: a specimen from him of *Tulostoma mammosum* Fr. is in H.S. 114, f. 48. There is in the Department of Botany a transcript by Banks of a catalogue of plants observed by Robinson in Wales in 1689.

In Sl. MS. 4036, ff. 30, 32, are two interesting letters to Sloane, 1687, 1688, relating to the second volume of Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, which he was sending to Sloane, and suggesting that the latter should contribute to a second appendix to the volume.

Other specimens from him will be found in H.S. 114, f. 49; 292, f. 51.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 36.

ROUSE (WILLIAM), fl. 1696–1706, 'an ingenious Botanist, and eminent Apothecary in London' (*Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 236).

According to Ray (l.c.) he observed *Himantoglossum hircinum* (L.) Spreng. near Dartford in Kent. A note by him on the locality for the plant is in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (H.S. 152, f. 158 verso), where his name is spelt Rous. A further spelling occurs in *Gaz.* 1, 77, where Petiver dedicates t. 49 to 'Mr William Raus, Master of the Society of Apothecaries'.

RUDBECK (OLOF the elder and the younger), 1630–1702 and 1660–1740.

H.S. 274, ff. 5–9. 'Plants from Olaus Rudbeck Ol. fil. gathered in Lapland etc.' Twenty-three specimens mostly well preserved, with autograph labels. On f. 7 is a specimen of *Linnaea borealis* L. Other specimens from them are to be found in H.S. 150, ff. 142, 143; 151, f. 58; 170, ff. 276–278; 278, f. 32 (Finland).

There is a letter from them to Petiver, dated 1700, in Sl. MS. 4063, f. 12; and one from the elder Rudbeck to Petiver, dated 1701, in Sl. MS. 4063, f. 107.

Linnaeus commemorated both the Rudbecks in the genus *Rudbeckia*.

An example showing the handwritings of both Rudbecks is shown in Facsimile No 76.

RUSHOLM (—). See MORGAN.

RUTHERFOORD (ROBERT), fl. 1699–1703, surgeon.

'This hearty Person and kind Friend gathered me several Plants in Carolina . . . He hath also

as I desired obliged some curious Persons that reside there, to hold a constant Correspondence with me' (*Mus. Pet.* 46; 1699). His plants are not often specially identified; one will be found in **H.S. 159**, f. 222. Others are in **H.S. 278**, f. 28; **329**, f. 103 (*Mus. Pet.* n. 485).

Letters from him to Petiver, 1700–1701, are in Sl. MSS. 4063, 4067 (see *Sl. Index*, 467).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 64.

RUYSCH (FREDERIK), 1638–1731; F.R.S. 1715, 'Anatomick and Botanick Professor in Amsterdam' (*Mus. Pet.* 46; 1699).

'I have received from him divers Exotick Plants, some of which I have not before nor since seen' (Petiver, l.c.). 'Several Cape-Plants' are later acknowledged (op. cit. 95; 1703). These are mostly in **H.S. 156**, some (ff. 7, 31, 49, 61, 78, 85, 87, 95, etc.) with autograph labels: one belonging to the series is in **H.S. 274**, f. 32; others with autograph labels are in **H.S. 331**, ff. 9, 13, 117, 123. Individual specimens of his Cape plants are scattered through the Sloane Herbarium, e.g. in **H.S. 32**, f. 84.

Petiver also received specimens from 'Dr HENRY RUYS[C]H MD. a very curious Naturalist, and Son of that celebrated Professor' (*Gaz.* 2, t. 59, fig. 10). Two from Curaçao are in **H.S. 162**, ff. 307, 309.

H.S. 111, 199 ff.; **112**, 195 ff. 'Herbarium vivum gathered in Holland about 1657 by Dr Fr. Ruysch in which are many fine Specimens and Varieties of flowers'. Good well-preserved specimens of wild and cultivated plants, occasionally named, but of no interest. An index, in Ruysch's hand, is at the end of **H.S. 112**.

Other specimens from him are in **H.S. 158, 176, 209, 247, 256, 264, 290, 320–322, 329**. (See **Part 1.**)

His numerous letters to Sloane, 1705–1730, and Petiver, 1699–1710, are listed in *Sl. Index*, 467. Jacquin commemorated him in the genus *Ruyschia*.

Some biographical details are given by H. Engel in *Bijdr. Dierkunde*, 37, 310 (1939).

An example of Ruysch's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 49.

RUYSCH (HENDRIK), b. c. 1671, physician; son of FREDERIK RUYSCH (*q.v.*).

SALVADOR Y PEDROL (JAIME), 1649–1740, of Barcelona.

He was the friend of TOURNEFORT (*q.v.*) with whom he botanized in Spain and Portugal in 1681 and 1688.

H.S. 143 and **144** form Volumes I and II of a collection described as 'Plants gathered in Spain and Portugal by Dr Jussieu, Mr Salvador and Dr Tournefort'. In **H.S. 143** (ff. 1–34) the numerous specimens, which are good, are named and localized throughout by Salvador. This is the case also with ff. 21–33 and 41–43 of **H.S. 144**, but many of the labels on these folios are in the hand of an amanuensis. **H.S. 144** also contains plants from his son JUAN SALVADOR (ff. 1–8, 34–40) and from Johann Scheuchzer (ff. 9–20); on f. 40 is a leaf of *Nelumbo*. The connexion of the name of Jussieu with this collection is misleading, for neither ANTOINE nor BERNARD DE JUSSIEU (who accompanied Juan Salvador on an expedition into Spain in 1716, stimulated thereto by the discoveries of Tournefort) was associated with Tournefort or Jaime Salvador in the earlier journeys. No autograph tickets in either Jussieu's hand appear in the volumes nor is there anything to indicate any specimen as collected by them.

The principal collection of the elder Salvador's plants is, however, in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Hispaniae' (**H.S. 166**), which largely consists of plants collected by him and by his son Juan. They are good specimens, with labels in his hand; many are localized — from the Pyrenees, Aragon, Murcia, Barcelona, Cadiz, Catalonia, Galicia, Valencia, Andalusia, Portugal, etc. Among those from Montserrat is *Sarcocapnos emeaphylla* (L.) DC. (f. 322), localized as 'In fissuris rupium Montis Serrati, vulgo

Montserrat, et in parietibus Heremitarum frequens'. The specimen is useful in that it has also a label in his son's hand, the writings of the two not being always readily distinguishable, and Petiver's abbreviations 'J. Salvad.', 'Salv.', etc. applying equally to both. He seems to have been much struck with *Matthiola tristis* (L.) R.Br., on which he has a note (f. 181): 'Elegans haec Planta (nescio an sit descripta) in variis locis Segarrae reperitur, et mane ante Solis ortum flores suavem moschi odorem aspirant, et post ortum nihil, ut tanquam inodori fuissent.' A considerable number of the Salvadors' plants, with autograph tickets, are scattered through Hawkins's collection (H.S. 325–329; see Part 1); others are in the Banksian Herbarium.

Garcin, when establishing the genus *Salvadora* (subsequently adopted by Linnaeus), has an interesting reference to Jaime Salvador. Having alluded to Tournefort's mention of him (*Inst.* 65) as 'gentis suae Phoenix', Garcin continues: 'he was really the richest Naturalist, and the most expert in botanical Matters that Spain ever produced . . . they [Tournefort and Salvador] herborized together in Catalonia, and on the Pyreneans . . . They were intimate Friends, and carried on a Correspondence some Years: And as I was personally acquainted with him for three or four Years, and have likewise herborized with him . . . and have since been honoured with his Friendship and Correspondence, I thought it incumbent on me to do Honour to his Memory, by giving his Name to this Plant. And I have done it with the greater Justice, because it is certain, that, had he lived, he would have given a History of the Plants of Spain, which, by its Accuracy, would have afforded much Pleasure to the Botanists of Europe' (*Phil. Trans.* 46, 52–53; 1749). It seems likely that JEZREEL JONES was associated with him or his son in collecting; both names appear on some of Petiver's labels — e.g. H.S. 147, f. 26.

Other specimens from Jaime Salvador or his son Juan Salvador (it is not always clear which is the collector) are in H.S. 147–149, 152, 162, 164, 178, 194–200, 245, 248, 249, 252, 258, 259, 263, 283. (See Part 1.)

SALVADOR Y RIERA (JUAN), 1683–1726, apothecary, of Barcelona; son of the preceding.

'Plants found [in 1712] in the Islands Majorca and Minorca, by the Curious Mr John Salvadore, Apothecary at Barcelona, and Mr George Bouchere, Surgeon at Port Mahone' (*Collectanea*, 9). The list includes fifty species; specimens of many of them are in H.S. 187, ff. 1–19, most bearing the printed slips from the list. Another series of excellent specimens sent by Salvador to PETIVER in March 1712 is in H.S. 164, ff. 302–327, mostly with autograph labels — of these a list is given at the end of the volume; and others similarly authenticated in H.S. 144, ff. 1–8, 34–40. Although Balearic plants had been previously known — Thomas Penny (c. 1532–1589) sent a specimen and drawing of *Hypericum balearicum* L. to L'Écluse in 1580–1581 (see Clusius, *Rar. Pl. Hist.* 68) — Juan Salvador was the first botanist who made collections of any extent in the islands: a MS. list of the plants obtained by him is in the Jussieu library. He sent plants to Boerhaave, who acknowledges his help (*Index Alt. Pl. Hort. Acad. Lugd.-Bat.* (39)), and publishes eleven species with his descriptive phrases, which are also associated with the specimens sent to Petiver — e.g. with *H. balearicum* (H.S. 144, f. 39): the tickets contain references to his herbarium, which is in the possession of the family at Barcelona. Juan Salvador also sent to Petiver sixteen 'Plants gathered on Mount Serato' (*Collectanea*, 8), and Barcelona plants (H.S. 144, f. 37; 147, ff. 2, 4, 8, 13, 14, 35, 41, 45, 51, 65). Numerous 'Crustaceous and Testaceous Animals', as well as 'Barcelona Fossils' and 'Corals and other Mediterranean Submarines', were also sent by him to Petiver (op. cit. 1, 2); under the last heading is included (n. 160) *Halimeda tuna* (Ellis & Soland.) Lamx (H.S. 147, f. 4). Colmeiro (*Cat. Met. Pl. Catal.* ix–xi) refers to the work of the two Salvadors, with a third, a brother of Juan, in Catalonia. Juan, he says, had intended to publish a list of Catalonian plants, under the title 'Botanomasticon catalanicum'.

Other specimens from Juan Salvador are mentioned above under JAIME SALVADOR.

The long and interesting correspondence of Juan Salvador with Petiver between 1706 and 1717 is preserved, for the former in Sl. MSS. 4064, 4065, for the latter in Sl. MSS. 3336–3340. Salvador's

letters are mostly in French, but occasionally in English, which he wrote fluently, and in Latin. In the first (24th December 1706) he says that he had been two years in France and Italy solely for the study of plants, and had met and become intimate with Tournefort (who had been a friend of his father — see preceding article) and Nissolle in France and with Tilli and Triumfetti in Italy. He had arranged exchanges with these, which were facilitated by Lecaan, by whom Petiver sent him a large collection of plants in April 1708, introducing Lecaan as ‘one of her Majesty of Great Brittain’s Physitians’. The long list of plants in Sl. MS. 3339, ff. 141, 142, shows that Salvador made a liberal return. In 1711 Salvador writes from Port Mahon as to the plants he had found in the Balearic Islands. These included the *Hypericum* already mentioned, which he regarded as of special interest. Petiver was not pleased with his share of the collections, which he describes as ‘the remains of those you sent to Mr Rand’, with whom Petiver was not on friendly terms.

In 1717 Salvador writes from Lisbon that, having herborized over a large part of Spain, he had begun to investigate Portugal. In an undated letter to Lecaan (Sl. MS. 4067, f. 134) he gives some account of the siege of Barcelona, during which his father and the rest of the family had left the town, in which he and his brother remained. In 1712 he wrote to Sloane (Sl. MS. 4043, f. 83), at the introduction of Lecaan, offering exchanges. The letter from Sloane (1738; Sl. MS. 4068, f. 348), entered in *Sl. Index*, 473, under Juan Salvador’s name, was, as the date shows, addressed to his father. An interesting account of this family of botanists of four generations will be found in Colmeiro’s admirable volume — a model for works of its kind — *La Botánica y los Botánicos de la Península Hispano-Lusitana*, 69, 158–160 (1858).

An example of Juan Salvador’s handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 80.

SAMBACH (RICHARD), fl. 1698–1727; M.D.

‘Mr Richard Sambach, an ingenious Surgeon now living at Worcester, a Person whom you formerly knew, was the first who brought me this Plant [*Tragia involucrata* L.] from the East Indies which, with many others, I communicated to that most accurate Botanist, Dr Plukenet, who has figured it in his *Phytogr. Tab. 120. Fig. 5*’ (Petiver to S. Browne in *Phil. Trans.* **20**, 317; 1698). The specimen figured is in **H.S. 97**, f. 163, with the allied *T. cannabina* L. f. (from C. du Bois) figured by Plukenet in *Phytogr.* t. 220, fig. 2. The ‘many others’ referred to by Petiver are figured by Plukenet on tt. 118–120. These plates form the ‘Altera Appendix’ to the *Phytographia*, in the prefatory note to which Plukenet acknowledges his indebtedness to Petiver and Sambach, referring to the latter as ‘humanissimus Vir ac Chirurgus peritissimus’. The specimens are scattered through Plukenet’s herbarium (**H.S. 92, 94–98**; see **Part 1**).

A letter from Sambach to Sloane relating to a patient is in Sl. MS. 4077, f. 149.

SANCROFT (REV. WILLIAM), 1617–1693, Archbishop of Canterbury.

H.S. 172, 125 ff.; **173**, 138 ff. ‘Hortus Hyemalis of Plants gathered at PADUA by Archbishop Sancroft or Dr HENRY PAMAN who was his Physician, and lived with him at Lambeth, containing many rare old plants disposed in an alphabetical order, some of which are referred to Mr Ray by Mr Petiver.’ Petiver, who acquired this collection, refers (*Phil. Trans.* **28**, 194) to a specimen ‘in the 1st Vol. [**H.S. 172**] p. 116. pl. 43. of Archbishop Sandcroft’s Collection of Padua Plants, which I guess to be made about A.D. 1650’. Sancroft, however, was entered as a student of the University of Padua between 1657 and 1660 (*D.N.B.* **50**, 245). The arms of the See of Canterbury are on the covers of each volume.

The plants are numbered throughout, the numbers beginning afresh with each letter of the alphabet. Prefixed to **H.S. 172** is an index in an Italian hand, probably issued with the collection. At the beginning of this volume are notes by Petiver, and at the end a full index following the order of the pages, with separate lists of ‘Candy Plants in Sancrofts Padua Collection’ and ‘Padua Plants in Mr Evelyns Collection’ — no doubt that already referred to under MACCHION (*q.v.*); at the end of

H.S. 173 are other lists. Whether the plants were actually gathered by Sancroft is doubtful: the Italian index suggests that the collection may have been prepared at Padua and purchased by him (see LAWSON, ISAAC). On folio A at the beginning of **H.S. 172** is a recipe in Petiver's hand headed 'To make the ciment, or past to fasten the herbs on the paper'.

On f. 124 of **H.S. 172** Petiver has placed the English butterflies mentioned in *Mus. Pet.* and *Gaz.*

'Hortus Hyemalis' is an old term for what is more usually called a *hortus siccus*; see the quotation from Saint-Lager on p. 24 of this book.

SCAMPTON (JOHN), fl. 1695–1716.

He added *Calamagrostis canescens* (Weber) Roth to the British flora: 'The first discovery of this Grass is owing to Mr John Scampton a Curious Botanist, who sent it me from Leicestershire' (Petiver, *Gram. Brit. Concord.* n. 69; 1716). The specimen is in **H.S. 329**, f. 36; attached to it is a label in Petiver's hand: 'this I found very plentifully all along the side of a Moat neer Huntington, it grew 3 or 4 feet high, but most of it lay on the ground, it being so tall and the stalk so weake tht it could not stand upright (Scampt.) see his Letter of Jan. 22. 169 $\frac{5}{6}$.' Another specimen of the plant is in BUDDLE's herbarium (**H.S. 125**, f. 11), 'a D. Scampton in agro Northamp: circa Oundle collecta'. Scampton also botanized 'amongst the Peak-Moors in Derbyshire', whence Petiver records a moss of his finding, hitherto undescribed (*Mus. Pet.* n. 74).

Further specimens from Scampton are in **H.S. 150**, ff. 54, 97, 124.

It is much to be regretted that no letters of Scampton seem to have been preserved, as it is clear from the copies of Petiver's long replies that they must have been interesting and would probably have contributed much to our knowledge of a county little known botanically before 1933.¹ Petiver's letters in Sl. MSS. 3332, 3333 range from 1695 to 1698: those in Sl. MS. 3340 are undated but probably belong to the former date. At that time Scampton was mainly occupied with plants: in Sl. MSS. 3332, ff. 63–65, and 3340, ff. 205, 206 (which are partly illegible), are lists of plants many of which he had sent to Petiver to name and on which the latter makes interesting notes; among them were *Caucalis latifolia* L. and 'Pulsatilla', of which Petiver says: 'I am now convinced this is the same wch the most Curious Botanist Monsr Breynius some time since sent me under a non descript name, wch I then suspected it to be the Puls. fl. minore Ger. 386. where he has there given an excellent figure of it, only I find it does not grow so large here as in the more Northern Countries.' Petiver's suggestion that Scampton should 'collect of all the Grasses you can find among wch tribe I doubt not but you may make some discoverys' may perhaps have stimulated him to the discovery of the *Calamagrostis*. The letters urge Scampton to continue to send plants and promise a 'Retalliation' in kind; the majority, however, are concerned with insects, chiefly butterflies.

SCHEUCHZER (JOHANN), 1684–1738, Professor of Physics in Zürich.

H.S. 144, ff. 9–20. A large and interesting series of *Juncaceae*, *Cyperaceae*, *Gramineae* and *Scheuchzeria*, all with autograph labels bearing the names with references to his *Agrostographia* ('Hist. Nost. '; 1719), for which these specimens may be considered typical. Of this work Linnaeus (*Bibl. Bot.* ed. alt. 42) says: 'hinc opus sine pari, quo carere potest nullus.' In a letter (in Latin) to Sloane dated 27th February 1720 (Sl. MS. 4045, f. 294) Scheuchzer asks for specimens of such English grasses as were not included in order that they might be dealt with in a future volume.

Other specimens from him are in **H.S. 240** (ff. 52–57), **242**, **326–328**. (See Part 1.)

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 92.

SCHEUCHZER (JOHANN JAKOB), 1672–1733; M.D., F.R.S. 1703, Professor of Mathematics and Physics in Zürich.

¹ Published in that year, *The Flora of Leicestershire and Rutland*, by A. R. Horwood and C. W. F. Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, has filled the gap.

Brother of the foregoing, whom he succeeded in his professorship. His son, Johann Gaspar Scheuchzer, was engaged in Sloane's library: 'In the beginning of 1729 dy'd Dr Scheutzer, Sr H. Sloans amanuensis, an ingenious young man' (W. Stukeley, *Family Memoirs*, 1, 133).¹

'Dr John Jacob Scheuchzer, Physician at Zurich, and Fellow of the Royal Society in England. This accurate Observer of Nature, hath been pleased to present me with a Collection of rare Alpine Plants very neatly preserv'd, and in a very curious Mss. which he hath Dedicated and sent to the Royall Society, there are many of the Plants very finely Painted, which I will suddenly give the Figures of' (Petiver, *Gaz.* 1, 63; 1704). Petiver, writing to Richardson in September 1704 (*Corr. Linn.* 2, 168), states: 'I have lately received a very curious collection of plants, many of them such as Caspar Bauhin in his Prodrömus has described from those parts, which were not only highly acceptable to me, but will give me an opportunity to clear the obscure Botany of that time. These were sent me from Dr Scheuchzer, a physician at Zurich.'

The plants sent to Petiver were numerous, and are scattered through various volumes of his herbarium, usually having autograph labels. Many are in his 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (H.S. 150–152: see Part 1) — e.g. H.S. 150, f. 118, where is the specimen from Scheuchzer referred to by Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* 28, 179. His Alpine plants are chiefly in H.S. 147 (ff. 10, 36, 37, etc.), 148 (ff. 8, 9, 21, etc.) and 149 (ff. 12, 22, 23, etc.); these have autograph labels with the names—e.g. H.S. 147, f. 63—under which they are described and figured in the *Itinera Alpina*, to which many are referred by Petiver. The references are to the first edition published in London in 1708: this was the 'very curious Mss.' mentioned above. Some of the plates were executed at the expense of British botanists—e.g. Sloane for t. 3 of part 1, J. Bobart for t. 19, Lhwyd for t. 20 and Dale for t. 21 of part 2—and some of the figures are reproduced by Petiver (*Gaz.* 2, tt. 65, 66). The *Itinera* was edited by JOHN THORPE (see *Rich. Corr.* 94).

H.S. 240, ff. 54–57, 121a; 242, ff. 24, 27–29, 30–38, 40 contain Swiss plants sent to Sloane with labels in J. J. Scheuchzer's hand; these are accompanied by specimens labelled by his brother Johann, who accompanied him on part of his journey. The collection of grasses which occupies ff. 45–60 of H.S. 292 includes a number of specimens with labels in J. J. Scheuchzer's hand; others are scattered through Hawkins's collection (H.S. 325–328: see Part 1), and there are some in Buddle's herbarium (H.S. 125, f. 13; 127, f. 52).

Other specimens from him are in H.S. 166, 243, 245, 249, 275. (See Part 1.)

Writing to Linnaeus (7th April 1738), Haller says that he had ordered Scheuchzer's herbarium to be bought for himself (Smith, *Corr. Linn.* 2, 325); it would seem, however, that it remained in the possession of the family, as Haller (*Enum. Meth. Stirp.* Praef. 9) speaks of it as then (1742) belonging to Scheuchzer's nephew, who subsequently allowed him to consult it (*Hist. Stirp.* xv; 1768).

Linnaeus dedicated the genus *Scheuchzeria* to the two brothers: 'Scheuchzeria est graminea et Alpina, a celebri isto Fratrum pari Scheuchzeris, quorum alter in Graminibus, alter in Alpinis Plantis excellit' (*Crit. Bot.* 79).

Scheuchzer's letters to Sloane, 1706–1733, and Petiver, 1704–1717 (see *Sl. Index*, 479), are very numerous and often long; they deal almost entirely with botanical matters and would repay further investigation than seems necessary for the present undertaking.

A fragment of biographical work, which if completed would have been very valuable, dealing with writers on natural history but chiefly on botany, forms Sl. MS. 3402. It contains the letter C and includes full accounts of Camerarius, Clusius and Valerius Cordus: it is written in Latin.

Sl. MS. 4015 contains (ff. 1–18) an account of the 'Alsine' species of Switzerland, to the number of twenty, with full descriptions and six good coloured drawings. This is dedicated to Sloane in recogni-

¹ At Sir Hans Sloane's request he translated into English Kaempfer's High-Dutch MS. *History of Japan*, and this was published in London in 1727.

tion of help received from him.

An example of J. J. Scheuchzer's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 62.

SCHRÖDTER (CHRISTOPHER), *fl.* 1665; Ph. and Med. D.; of Dannenberg, Saxony.

H.S. 210, 140 ff. 'C. Schrouter Plantae collectae PADUAE Ao 1665.' 'In this Collection are many rare plants of Veslingius, Alpinus, and others, some of which are referred to Mr Ray.' (See **Part 1**.)

SCOTT (ANDREW), *fl.* 1736–1739.

H.S. 316, ff. 34–39. 'Plants gathered in Maryland 1736 by Dr Scott given me by Dr MASSEY' (m. Sloane). A collection of thirty-six numbered (irregularly arranged) small specimens, preceded by a letter to Richard Middleton Massey from Scott dated 'Septr 29. 1736 Mary Land', containing descriptions (Latin and English) of the 'Rattle-Snake Poison' and others of the plants sent. Rattlesnakes are referred to by Scott in a letter to Sloane dated from Maryland 6th August 1739 (Sl. MS. 4056, f. 110), in which he mentions having sent seeds to Lord Petre and offers some to Sloane, whose influence with Lord Baltimore he seeks with a view to appointment as Sheriff of Prince George's County.

SCOTT (—). See UNKNOWN COLLECTOR (p. 222).

SEDGWICK (REV. JOHN), of Lincoln.

A specimen of *Lathyrus tuberosus* L. in **H.S. 119**, f. 23, is stated to have been gathered by him not far from Lincoln (see BUDDLE); another specimen, apparently a duplicate of this, is in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Anglicanus' (**H.S. 152**, f. 123).

SHERARD (JAMES), 1666–1738, (b. Bushby, Leicestershire); F.R.S. 1706; brother of the following.

Specimens from him are among Petiver's plants in **H.S. 150**, f. 196; **151**, ff. 36, 196. Others are in **H.S. 308**, f. 1172; **311**, f. 38 (see UVEDALE). In **H.S. 151**, f. 97; **152**, ff. 55, 56, 210, are plants found by Petiver in company with Sherard.

SHERARD (WILLIAM), 1659–1728, (b. Bushby, Leicestershire); F.R.S. 1720.

'Consul Gulielmus Sherardus, agnomine apud Botanicos Magnus, dum suam vitam, se ipsum et omnia sua Rei Herbariae consecravit, immortalem apud Botanicos obtinuit gloriam, quae perennabit virens et florens dum virent et florent plantae'. For accounts of Sherard, to whom Linnaeus, in the dedication of the *Hortus Cliffortianus*, pays this tribute, reference should be made to his biography by Smith in *Rees's Cyclop.* **32**; to Pulteney's *Sketches*, **2**, 141–150; to the fuller biography by B. D. Jackson in *Journ. Bot.* **12**, 129–138 (1874), based largely upon the numerous letters to Sloane and to Petiver in the Sl. MSS. (see *Sl. Index*, 492) and the Sherard MSS. at the Royal Society (about 620 letters to Sherard); and to *D.N.B.* **52**, 67–68. Many of his letters are printed in *Rich. Corr.* He bequeathed his herbarium, which consisted of over 14,000 sheets and was considered by Smith (l.c.) as 'perhaps, except that of Linnaeus, the most ample, authentic, and valuable botanical record in the world', to the University of Oxford; a brief summary of its contents, which correspond very closely with those of Sloane, will be found in Druce's *Account of the Herbarium of the University of Oxford*, 8. For some particulars about the relations between Sherard and Sloane, which were sometimes strained, see under PETIVER; the two botanists, however, exchanged plants freely. See also HARLOW, MICHELI and SOMERSET.

The following is a summary of the specimens from Sherard in the Sloane Herbarium. Some were sent to Petiver, who acknowledges them in *Mus. Pet.* 95, and (op. cit. n. 772) mentions that he had received 'many . . . very Curious and undescribed Cape Plants' from Sherard, whom he describes as

'my worthy Friend and Kinsman'. Sherard also corresponded with Plukenet, who refers to him as 'numquam satis laudatus Vir' (*Alm.* 9).

H.S. 13, ff. 96–110. 'Ferns [ff. 96–98], grasses, given me by Dr Sherard.' Unlocalized specimens, mostly labelled by Sloane, with references to Ray's *Historia Plantarum*. The 'grasses' include *Cyperaceae* and *Juncaceae*.

H.S. 17, ff. 12–21. 'Plants from Dr Sherard.' A miscellaneous collection, not localized, mostly with labels in Sherard's hand.

H.S. 60 and 82 includes 'Jamaica Plants gathered and dried by S.H.S. and some from Dr Sherard' — these latter are indistinguishable from the rest.

H.S. 187. 'Plantae . . . Orientales . . . sent by Dr Sherard from Smyrna.' Sherard's plants are scattered through this collection; his name is associated with specimens on ff. 23, 31, 35, 37, 38, 49, 72, 74, 76, 79, 81, 83, 84; on ff. 48, 62, 66 are labels in his hand. Smyrna plants from him also occur incidentally in the Herbarium — e.g. **H.S. 147**, f. 30, *Ophioglossum*, one specimen figured by Petiver (*Gaz.* 2, t. 73, fig. 6); **148**, f. 178; **149**, f. 112.

H.S. 241, ff. 79–89. 'Cambridge Plants'. Numerous poor specimens of common plants, mostly British and without labels or any information; a note by Petiver on f. 89 *verso* connects them with Sherard — 'Plantae Rariores. Viz. Dr Sherard. 1. European Cambridge plants found in a Mss.' There is a specimen definitely from him on f. 78.

H.S. 285 contains 'Mosses, etc. from Dr Sherard, Dr Richardson, Mr Buddle etc.' No labels in Sherard's hand have been found, but many specimens are unlabelled.

H.S. 300. 'Severall Plants gathered in Ireland by Sr Arthur Rawdon and Dr Sherard'. See RAWDON (SIR ARTHUR).

There is an interesting series of British and other plants scattered through Uvedale's herbarium (**H.S. 302–315**: see **Part 1**) with labels in Sherard's hand — among them some which he added to the British flora, of which he was a diligent student (see Dillenius's preface to *Ray Syn.* ed. 3). He paid special attention to mosses and lichens, in examining which he had the help of Buddle's collection (**H.S. 115**: see BUDDLE) wherein (ff. 6, 9, 14, 19, 20, 23) are specimens from him from Germany, Bohemia, etc. A few specimens from him are in Hawkins's collection (**H.S. 325–328**: see **Part 1**).

Other specimens from Sherard are in **H.S. 80, 95–98, 100–102, 114, 116, 123, 125, 127, 147–151, 156, 158, 163, 164, 166, 199, 256, 257, 267, 274, 292**. (See **Part 1**.) A list by him precedes **H.S. 319**.

There is in the Department of Botany a quarto MS. endorsed by Ray 'Dr Sherards Observations of Plants sent me from Badmington 2 Tomes'. This consists of notes on Vols 1 and 2 of Ray's *Historia Plantarum* and contains observations made by Sherard on his travels in France and Italy. Sherard contributed a short list of British and one of Jersey plants to the Appendix in *Ray Syn.* 237–239 (1690), and one of French and Italian plants to Ray's *Stirpium Europaeorum . . . Sylloge*, 398–400 (1694).

Dillenius founded the genus *Sherardia* in his honour.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 57.

SIPMAN (JOHAN PHILIP), 1666–1725; see *Flora Malesiana*, ser. 1, 1, 486. See KIGGELAER.

SKEEN (JAMES), fl. 1703, surgeon.

'Mr James Skeen, Surgeon, was pleased to present me with three or four Books of Plants, with such Shells and Insects as he and Mr WATT, Surgeon, deceased, had observed at Cape tres Puntas and Wida on the Coast of Guinea' (*Mus. Pet.* 95; 1703).

His plants are scattered through **H.S. 154 and 155** (see **Part 1**); others from Cape Three Points and Wida, without collector's name, were doubtless collected by him or John Watt. Skeen's autograph

labels (**H.S.** 154, ff. 8, 101; 155, ff. 163, 164, 235) relate chiefly to plants from Cape Mezurado, a locality near Monrovia in Liberia.

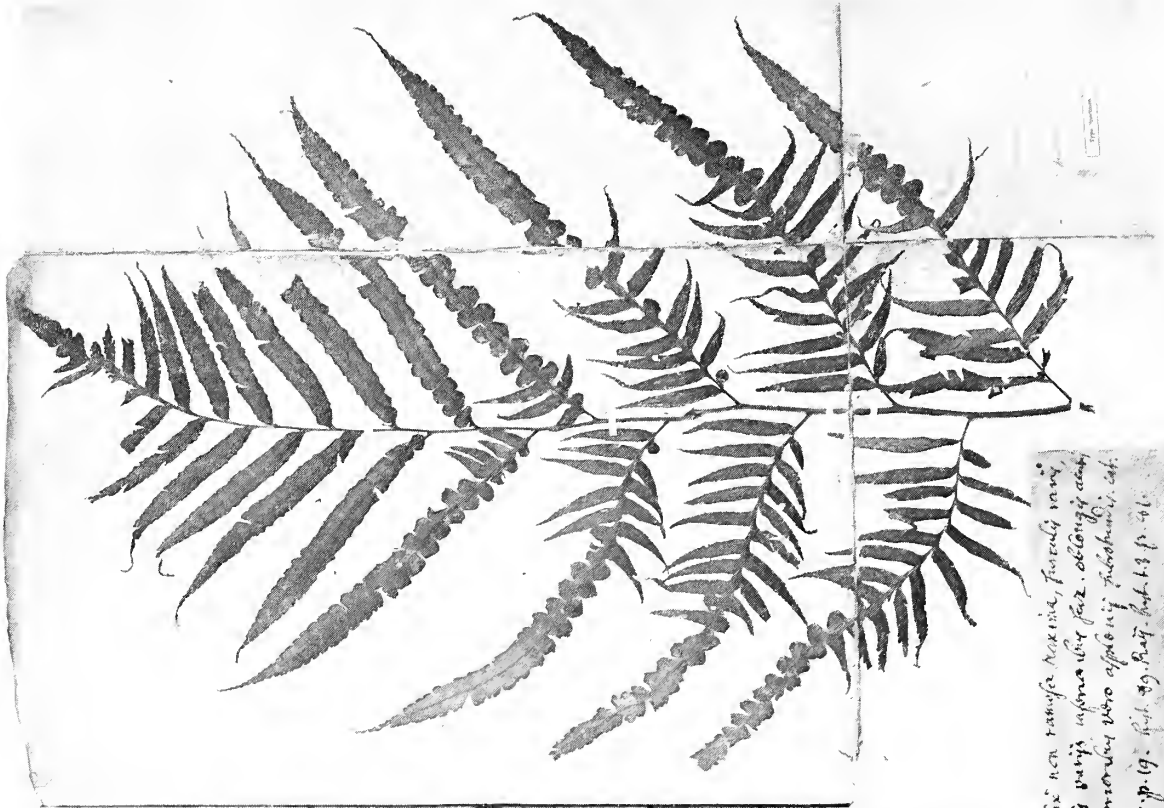
SLOANE (SIR HANS), 1660–1753, (b. Killyleagh, Co. Down); M.D., F.R.S. 1685, P.R.S. 1727–1740; see **SLOANE AND HIS HERBARIUM** (p. 15).

(In addition to the plants collected by Sloane himself, there are included here those collections which he probably compiled or added to.)

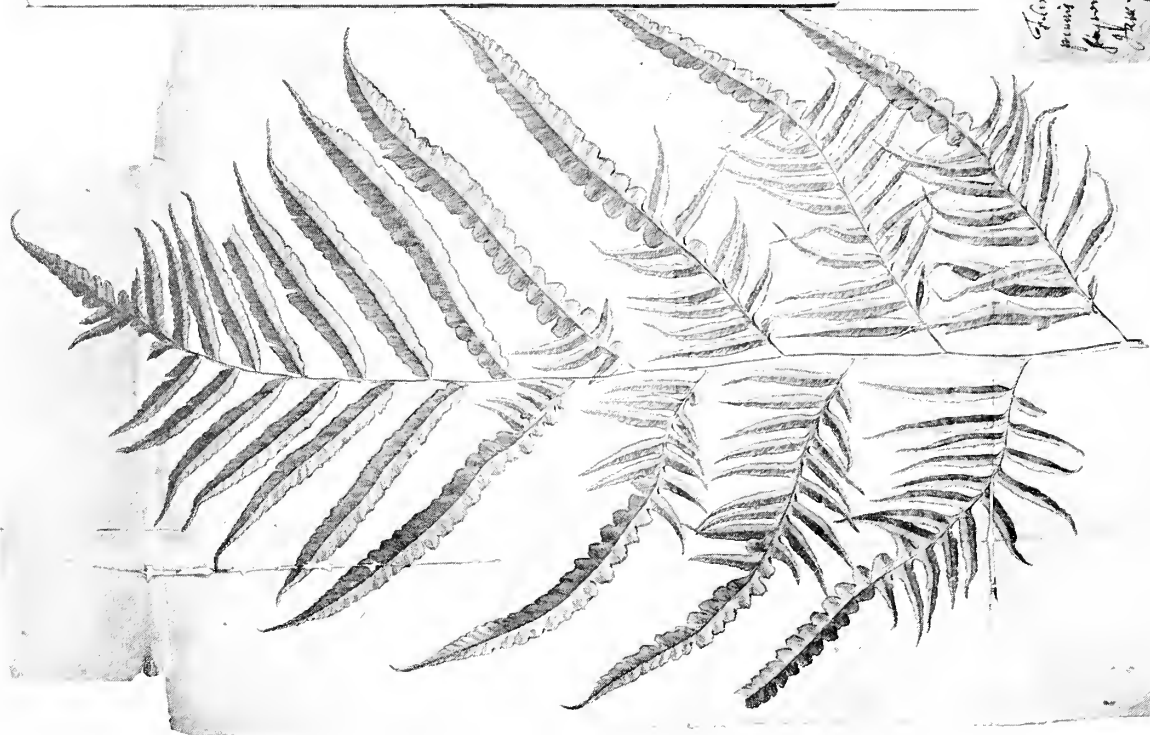
H.S. 1–8. These volumes, which may be regarded as the foundation of the Herbarium, contain the plants collected by Sloane during his voyage to Jamaica in 1687 and during his residence in that island from that year until 1689. The great bulk of them was collected during the latter period, but the collection includes plants from Madeira, Barbados, Nevis and St Kitts, obtained during the outward voyage, of which lists and descriptions will be found in the *Natural History* of Jamaica (**1**, 14–45), and from the Isles of Scilly on the homeward voyage; the specimens, as indicated in the margins of Sloane's copy, are scattered through the volumes.

The plants are named throughout by Sloane in accordance with his *Catalogus* (1696) and his *Natural History* (1707, 1725), to each of which, as well as to Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, he frequently gives references. Sloane's own copy of his *History* is in the Department of Botany; in the margins he has entered for each plant references to the volume and page of the Herbarium where the specimens may be found. This copy also contains numerous additions in his own hand, as well as transcriptions of copious notes communicated by Tullideph and notes by Barham, Houstoun and others. On the pages of the Herbarium facing or succeeding the specimens, or occasionally on the same page with them, are the drawings by EVERHARDUS KICKIUS, from which the copperplates illustrating the *History*, engraved by M. van der Gucht, were prepared. The drawings are in many cases mere tracings of the specimens; in some the details are supplied, probably under Sloane's direction, but they cannot as a whole be considered satisfactory from a botanical standpoint. Those in **H.S. 6** and **7** are dated, the dates in the former ranging almost consecutively from 22nd March to 3rd May 1701, and in the latter from 9th May to 5th July of the same year. Some of his drawings (e.g. **H.S. 2**, f. 78 *verso*) were not published. After this Kickius was employed by the Duchess of Beaufort at Badminton, and made the drawings for one of the two volumes elsewhere referred to (see **SOMERSET**), the first page of which is inscribed: 'This Book was drawn by Mr Kychious (from the Life growing) at Badminton who came thither the 21st of July 1703, and staid there till the 14th July 1705'. Many of the drawings in this volume are exceedingly fine, some of them (e.g. the *Onopordum* on f. 20) approaching in excellence those of Ehret (1708–1770) of later date. Michael van der Gucht (1660–1725), the engraver, came from Antwerp to London, where he died; his name appears on many of the plates of Plukenet's *Phytographia*. His two sons were also engravers — Gerard, the elder (1695–1776), was also employed by Sloane. The drawing of *Plumeria* (**H.S. 6**, f. 57) is based on a sketch by the Rev. GARRETT MOORE of Jamaica, whom Sloane (who describes him in his Preface as 'one of the best Designers' in Jamaica) employed 'to take the Figures' of 'Fruits that could not be dried or kept': some unsigned drawings of fruits and tubers in Sloane's volumes, evidently made from fresh material, are presumably the work of Moore, including coloured ones of a 'Yam' [*Dioscorea*] (**H.S. 2**, f. 99a) and a 'Potato' [*Ipomoea*] (**H.S. 3**, f. 1*) 'from the Leward Islands', and of 'Pricle peares' [*Opuntia tuna* (L.) Mill.] (**H.S. 7**, f. 82).

There is thus present in the Department of Botany the whole of the material necessary for the identification of the plants collected and described by Sloane. The importance of this can hardly be over-estimated, as the figures and descriptions in Sloane's book were frequently cited by Linnaeus and other early authors in founding their species. Linnaeus, in describing the genus *Sloanea* (founded, as *Sloana*, by Plumier), says of Sloane 'cui fere soli debetur notitia plantarum jamaicensium et plurium americanarum' (*Hort. Cliff.* 210). Swartz, in the preface to his *Prodronus* (1788), refers to the importance of Sloane's *History*, and continually quotes from it in the body of the work. When working in



*Spina non ramifica maxima, pinnulis variegatis
pinnis suis inferioribus par. oblongis acutis
superioribus vero apicibus trilobatis. cat.
Linn. p. 19. fil. 29. Rat. herb. t. 3. p. 41.*



the Banksian Herbarium Swartz had access to Sloane's annotated copy, from which he quotes the MS. names of three species of *Panicum* (see *Journ. Bot.* **35**, 21; 1897); he also consulted the specimens, and attached his names to several, thus authenticating them as representing species he described. In numerous instances Swartz's names and descriptions, both of genera and species, are taken from Solander's MSS., to which, by the courtesy of Banks, which he gratefully acknowledges in the preface to his *Prodromus*, he had free access during his visit to England in 1786–1787. It is to be regretted that some subsequent workers on West Indian botany have made little if any use of the collection; thus Grisebach in the Preface to his *Flora of the British West Indian Islands* (1859–1864), while saying that the 'collection exists still, and forms one of the treasures of the British Museum', does not seem to have referred to it although his book was compiled at Kew and the specimens were thus not difficult of access.

Specimens from RICHARDSON (*q.v.*) (with inscriptions in both his early and late handwritings), HARLOW (*q.v.*) and HOUSTOUN (*q.v.*) are intercalated here and there through H.S. 1–7. Numerous specimens throughout H.S. 1 and 2 are determined by Solander.

H.S. 1, 168 ff. This volume contains the cryptogams of the collection. A few phanerogams are interspersed — e.g. *Thalassia testudinum* König (f. 17), *Syringodium filiforme* Kütz. (f. 19), *Pistia stratiotes* L. (f. 30), *Phyllanthus latifolius* (L.) Sw. (f. 62) and species of *Marcgravia* (ff. 64–67). Plants from Handisyd are on ff. 25, 32, 34, 35, 148. Folios 1–22 are mainly occupied by algae. The *Caulerpales* are of special interest as being in some cases the earliest known specimens: such are *Penicillus capitatus* Lam. (f. 22) and *Udotea flabellum* (Ellis & Soland.) Howe (f. 20), which are referred to by A. and E. S. Gepp in their monograph of *Codiaceae* (*Siboga-Expeditie*, **62**, 82, 132). The two species of *Halimeda* (*H. tuna* (Ellis & Soland.) Lamx and *H. opuntia* (L.) Lamx) on f. 2 are included by Mrs Gepp (E. S. Barton) in her monograph of the genus (op. cit. **60**, 13, 19). On f. 12 is a specimen of *Ahufeltia plicata* (Huds.) Fr. from Dover. Another specimen from Dover is on f. 1*. Fungi are on f. 23, *Selaginella* on f. 24, and *Jungermanniaceae* on f. 25. Lichens occupy ff. 26–29; f. 27a contains Jamaica specimens from Petiver. *Equisetum* is on f. 31, and mosses on ff. 32–37.

The specimens of the ferns (ff. 38 *et seq.*) are very good. A complete list of the species with copious notes was published by G. S. Jenman in *Journ. Bot.* **24**, 14–17, 33–43 (1886). Many of them are of especial interest; some — e.g. *Doryopteris concolor* (Langsd. & Fisch.) Kuhn (f. 46) and *Lygodium venustum* Sw. (f. 100) — were only comparatively recently rediscovered in Jamaica, and one — *Saccoloma sloanei* (Jenm.) C. Chr. (f. 102a, type) (PLATE 2) — has not been found again. Specimens of *Cyathea arborea* (L.) Sm. (ff. 160, 161) are from the island of Nevis (see *Nat. Hist. Jam.* **1**, 42); on f. 160 is also a small specimen of *Cteutis subincisa* (Willd.) Copel.

H.S. 2, 125 ff. The contents of this volume are various. About half is occupied by *Gramineae* (ff. 1–44, 62) and *Cyperaceae* (ff. 46–61, 63–69); other families are *Euphorbiaceae* (ff. 70, 71, 72, 77, 90*–99); *Urticaceae* (ff. 73–76, 120, 121); *Compositae* (*Ambrosia*, f. 78; *Mikania*, f. 103; *Rolandra*, f. 107); *Piperaceae* (ff. 79–84, 86*–90); *Dioscoreaceae* (ff. 100–102); *Basellaceae* (f. 103); *Polygonaceae* (ff. 104, 105); *Amaranthaceae* (ff. 106, 108, 109, 112–119); *Chenopodiaceae* (f. 111); *Tiliaceae* (*Corchorus siliquosus* L., f. 122); *Rubiaceae* (ff. 123, 124); *Lythraceae* (*Annummia*, ff. 124a, 125).

The grasses are enumerated and determined by A. S. Hitchcock in *Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium*, **12**, 131–135 (1908). Two (*Hyparrhenia hirta* (L.) Stapf, f. 28, and *Aristida adscensionis* L., f. 43) are from Madeira (see *Nat. Hist. Jam.* **1**, 16) and two (*Andropogon bicornis* L., ff. 17–19, and *Digitaria insularis* (L.) Mez (*Valota insularis* (L.) Chase), f. 42) from Nevis (see *Nat. Hist. Jam.* **1**, 42, 43). *Panicum trichoides* Sw. (f. 39) and *Sporobolus purpurascens* (Sw.) Ham. (*Agrostis purpurascens* Sw.) (f. 40) are named by Swartz himself; the latter seems to have been overlooked by Hitchcock, who assigns Sloane's name exclusively to *S. indicus* (L.) R. Br. (f. 41), the plant figured in *Nat. Hist. Jam.* **1**, t. 73, fig. 1. Sloane's name is attached to both specimens; but Swartz in his label points out the distinctness of the two plants. The specimen of *Cyperus articulatus* L. (f. 63) is

an example of a Linnaean type. Authenticated specimens of Swartz's *Piper discolor* and *P. verrucosum* [*P. arboreum* Aubl.] are on ff. 80 and 84; the specimens of *Croton linearis* Jacq. referred to by J. J. Bennett in *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* **4**, 30, are on f. 91.

H.S. 3, 129 ff. The contents of this volume are very various; the family most largely represented is *Leguminosae* (ff. 62–94). The *Bromeliaceae* (ff. 98–106) are named by Morren. On f. 121 are the specimens of *Begonia acutifolia* Jacq. referred to by Dryander in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* **1**, 165; the discrepancy there pointed out is explained by the occurrence of two species on the folio, Sloane's description (*Nat. Hist. Jam.* **1**, 199) applying partly to the one (*B. glabra* Aubl.) and his figures (t. 127, figs 1, 2) to the other (*B. acutifolia*). A Barbados specimen from Reed is on f. 129, and one from Hamilton on f. 48 verso.

H.S. 4, 128 ff. The groups principally represented in this volume are *Malvales* (ff. 31, 42–69), *Solanaceae* (ff. 95–101, 105–108) and *Orchidaceae* (ff. 115*–124). On f. 31 is the type of *Triumfetta sloanei* Fawc. & Rendle (*Journ. Bot.* **59**, 225; 1921). The *Sapindaceae* (ff. 102, 103) are named by Radlkofer.

H.S. 5, 113 ff. *Compositae* occupy ff. 1–46 (except f. 23, on which is *Globularia alypum* L. from Madeira). On f. 52 is *Juniperus bermudiana* L., the existence of which in Jamaica was long considered doubtful (see *Journ. Bot.* **21**, 257, 259; 1883). MS. descriptions by Sloane face ff. 68, 75, 76, the last referring to a plant on f. 76 collected by Reed in Barbados. A type of *Croton sloanei* Benn. (*Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* **4**, 30; 1859) [*C. nitens* Sw.] is on f. 109. A specimen from Millar (Cartagena) is on f. 48a verso.

H.S. 6, 110 ff. Folios 1, 2, 4*–9, 11–15, 18–37, 40–51 are occupied by *Leguminosae*. The specimens on ff. 53, 72 are authentic for *Andromeda jamaicensis* Sw. [*Lyonia jamaicensis* (Sw.) D. Don] and *Prunus sphaerocarpa* Sw. [*P. myrtifolia* (L.) Urb.] respectively, being named in Swartz's hand. Folios 65, 66 contain the specimens of *Gossypium peruvianum* Cav. [*G. barbadense* L.] mentioned (but incorrectly numbered) by Watt (*Wild and Cultivated Cotton Plants*, 216; 1907). Fine specimens of *Canella winterana* (L.) Gaertn. are on f. 100. *Cinnamodendron corticosum* Miers is on f. 102.

H.S. 7, 115 ff. On f. 5 is a type of *Ehretia sulcata* Miers (*Contrib. Bot.* **2**, 227) [*E. tinifolia* L.]. On f. 9 is the plant cited by Swartz for his *Psychotria pavettae* [*Palicourea domingensis* (Jacq.) DC.]. On f. 31 is a type of *Vitis caribaea* DC. (*Prodr.* **1**, 634) [*V. tiliifolia* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Roem. & Schult.]. The type of *Mastichodendron sloaneanum* Box & Philipson (*Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)*, *Bot.* **1**, 23, t. 1; 1951) from Barbados is on f. 62.

H.S. 8, 151 ff. The chief contents of this volume are the Fuegian and other American plants collected by HANDISYD (*q.v.*). There are some of Reed's Barbados plants on ff. 129, 138, 138 verso. Some of Sloane's own plants, including one from the Isles of Scilly (f. 1) and duplicates (mostly small scraps) of the plants of the earlier volumes, to which they are referred in Sloane's hand, are scattered through the book. Some of the duplicate specimens are named by Courten — e.g. on ff. 105, 111, 135. A specimen of Arabian Coffee from Clive is on f. 93.

H.S. 9, 125 ff. 'Plants gathered in the fields and gardens about London about the year 1682 for my own (Sir Hans Sloane's) and Mr Courten's collections.' The plants in this collection were probably part of Sloane's first herbarium formed between his arrival in London in 1677 and his departure for Paris in 1683. The original folios, which each contained several specimens, were much smaller than those on which they are now mounted and many were cut up before being attached; some of the specimens towards the end of the collection were not previously mounted. The specimens are for the most part named in Sloane's hand, then smaller and neater than it afterwards became, with references to Gerard and (added later) to Ray's *Historia*. Here and there towards the end of the collection (where are many not named) are labels in Courten's hand; on f. 122 is a note by him: 'Plants given me by Dr Sloane.'

Bound with this collection is **H.S. 18** (20 ff.), the title-page of which is inscribed by Maty 'A book of plants gathered in Germany with Taber[nae]montan[us's] names not enter'd in Mr Ray — to be cut out, and added to **H.S. 9** which is now done'. There is a reference to p. 219 of the missing 'Catalogue' which might explain whence these pages were taken and why they were placed here. The specimens were in the first instance placed upon other sheets which have been cut up and are here remounted on twelve folios. The plants are nearly all named in a German hand, most of them with a copious synonymy in various languages.

H.S. 10, 109 ff. 'Plants rare gathered by me H.S. in the fields and gardens about Montpeliers, Paris, and in several parts of France, about the year 1683. N.B. Many not named, chiefly for want of leisure.' This like the preceding was originally of smaller sheets (except a few at the end), which were affixed later to the present folios. Most of the plants are neither named nor referred to Ray's *Historia*: to only two is any definite information affixed—one (f. 5a) has '2 sorts of the Bangué from 2 sev[era]ll places of the east Indies'; the other (f. 9) a descriptive note on a *Pulsatilla* which 'growes wild att about 5 leagues from Montpelier, whence Dr Magnol transplanted itt to his garden'; these inscriptions are in Sloane's hand.

H.S. 11, 128 ff. 'Plants, Mosses, etc. gathered about London, 1689, etc. — Some rare plants from the East Indies, Sam. Brown etc. from Mr Petiver; most omitted to be named.' A miscellaneous collection, for the most part unlabelled and unnamed. Folios 1–8 contain mosses and other cryptogams. S. Browne's plants, sometimes with original labels, or with printed names cut from Petiver's works, are scattered through ff. 9–17, 26–36, 62–77; with one from Cuninghame on f. 10 *bis*, and some from Bulkley on ff. 14, 15, 30, 32, 34, 67, 70. Folios 18–22 contain good specimens of seven North American plants from Cotton Mather; f. 79 and following include common British plants.

H.S. 12, 154 ff. 'Plants gathered at Dr Uvedale's, Hampton Court, by me H.S. etc. The first and last part omitted to be named for want of time.' The contents of this volume are miscellaneous and seem to include several collections. Folios 1–15 contain mostly ferns and other cryptogams, and ff. 16–26 grasses, sedges and rushes. Folios 16, 20, 21 have names in Sloane's hand, which does not appear elsewhere in the volume. Folios 27–87 seem to form one named collection, the names sometimes including French synonyms, and ff. 88–131 form another named collection; the names are in various hands. The specimens throughout are good, but none is localized. The (mostly) unnamed portions (ff. 1–26, 132–154) are on smaller sheets, which have been pasted on to others of the size of the rest. Plants from Uvedale's garden and Hampton Court cannot be distinguished.

H.S. 38–47. 'Plants known about the year 1660.' These ten *Horti Sicci* form a series under the above title and are for the most part similar in their contents. They are bound in three volumes, which contain respectively **H.S. 38–41**, **42–44**, **45–47**. The suggestion has been made that they formed part of Petiver's herbarium, but no evidence can be found for this, though some of his plants are in **H.S. 40**. The specimens are good and carefully named according to Dodoens, Parkinson and other writers, mostly in two or three neat foreign hands, with references to Ray added by Sloane. Some folios throughout are blank. The plants are for the most part of common cultivated or wild species, often grouped together in families or genera, but none (apart from Petiver's) is localized. The labels are occasionally misplaced — e.g. **H.S. 45**, f. 62 — and sometimes have no specimens associated with them.

H.S. 38, 62 ff. 'Large Samples and curiously preserved of Plants known about the year 1660. Many of these plants are refer'd to Mr Ray's History. Vol. I.' The collection has the following secondary title in an unknown hand: 'Liber I mus Continet

- 1 Graminum varia Genera a fol. 1 usque ad fol. 38
- 2 Trifolia a fol. xxxix ad fol. xlviij.
- 3 Lotos ac Melilotos a fol. xlix ad liv
- 4 Muscos et Filices a fol. liv ad lxii'.

The folios are numbered in Roman numerals, and the collection appears to be the first of a series not otherwise represented. The contents are indicated above; the specimens are mostly large, well selected and carefully named in two foreign (?German) hands (neither of them that in which the contents are written) which are found throughout. Folios I–XXXVIII contain mostly grasses, as indicated above.

H.S. 39, 31 ff. 'Plants known about the year 1660. Vol. II.' Folios 1–24 are almost exclusively confined to cultivated *Leguminosae*.

H.S. 40, 78 ff. 'Plants known about the year 1660. Vol. III. To this Vol. and the following one are added some plants of Mr Petiver's Mus. and plants from Norway.' The foundation of this collection seems to have been a series of fine specimens of *Umbelliferae* which occupy thirty-three folios, a few named. Interspersed with these is a miscellaneous collection of Petiver's plants, with labels in his hand — his list on f. 3 has no reference to the collection. Many are unnamed and the specimens are for the most part poor. Among them are plants from Daniel (Chios, ff. 16, 49), Charles du Bois (Alicante, ff. 16, 52, 53), Vaillant (ff. 17–19, 31, 45), Wheeler (orchids from Norway, ff. 18, 19, 23, 40), Keill (Cyprus, ff. 31, 47, 49; Gozo, ff. 49, 52), Nissolle (ff. 40, 42, 52), Jezreel Jones (Lisbon, ff. 40, 52), Leyden Garden (ff. 42, 47, 54–58), Ayrey (Virginia, ff. 53, 60), Gilbert (Leghorn, f. 54), Krieg (Maryland, ff. 56, 58), Coombs (Maryland, f. 59) and Vernon (f. 61); also (ff. 65–72, 76–78) an unlocalized series labelled in a French hand.

H.S. 41, 48 ff. 'Plants known about the year 1660. Vol. IV. To this Vol. and the preceding one are added some plants of Mr Petiver's Museum, etc. and plants from Norway.' The specimens in this collection are almost entirely of common flower-garden plants typical of the period — stocks, pinks, columbines, rocket, honesty, peonies, pansies, narcissus (ff. 2, 35–37), crocuses (ff. 10, 11), campanulas, tulips (ff. 3, 43, 44), irises (ff. 9, 46–48), snowdrops, larkspurs, etc.; ff. 25–29 contain orchids. There is no indication of any plants from Petiver. The few labels are in the foreign (?German) hand which is frequent in the series.

H.S. 42, 94 ff.; **43**, ff. 103–157; **44**, 52 ff.; **45**, 72 ff.; **46**, 70 ff.; **47**, 70 ff. These *Horti Sicci* are more or less uniform in arrangement and labelling and are sufficiently described under **H.S. 38**. They contain good specimens of cultivated plants and some wild plants, more or less brought together in families or genera, so far as each *Hortus Siccus* is concerned, and for the most part carefully labelled. In **H.S. 44** ff. 1–9 are mainly occupied by climbing plants, such as *Convolvulaceae*, with elaborate labels containing copious synonymy in a hand hardly met with elsewhere (it occurs in **H.S. 47**, f. 57).

H.S. 72, 146 ff. 'Plants gathered in England etc. by Mr Vernon, Dr Richardson, Mr Bonnivert, and Sir Hans Sloane. Very good Specimens not taken notice of in Mr Ray, nor referr'd to him.' This composite volume, or at any rate the first part of it (ff. 1–30; the numbering of the folios is quite recent), is from Courten's collection, and bears on its first folio a note in his shorthand, under the date 'Xber 1700'; the plants on these folios are all British, and unnamed and unlocalized good specimens. On f. 1 is a small specimen of white Heather labelled by Dodsworth 'Erica vulgaris flore albo, On Knaresbrough Forrest and many other places of Yorkshire'; this and other small specimens may have been added later; ff. 31–62 are smaller folios, with poor unnamed (except for one on f. 32, m. scr. ignot.) specimens mostly of garden plants; ff. 63–99 are almost entirely confined to small and worthless specimens of grasses and sedges; a printed label from Petiver is on f. 83. Folios 100–124 are occupied by small unnamed examples of British and cultivated plants: a label by Courten is on f. 105; on ff. 125–129 are British plants with labels by Richardson; and on ff. 126, 129–134 are British plants named in another hand, with occasional references to Ray's *Synopsis*. Folios 135–142 bear mosses, lichens and fungi; ff. 143–146 seaweeds, *Zostera*, zoophytes and a sponge; all unnamed.

Individual specimens from Sloane are in **H.S. 54**, f. 11; **60 and 82**, f. 115; **115**, ff. 7, 10, 14; **151**, ff. 36, 56; **158**, f. 90; **176**, f. 41; **309**, f. 36.

SMART (JOHN), fl. 1708, surgeon, of Sassafras Creek, Maryland.

H.S. 159, ff. 351, etc. Hudson Bay plants; specimens much damaged. Prefixed to the volume is a list in Petiver's hand of ninety-nine plants from Smart, those in the volume being indicated by references to the folios on which they occur. This is probably the earliest list of Hudson Bay plants. Other specimens, mostly duplicates of the same series, are in **H.S. 243**, ff. 28, 30, 31, 37.

Prefixed to **H.S. 158** is a descriptive list of fourteen plants in Smart's hand, with a note: 'All these Plants were gathered the beginning of Sepr Ano Dom: 1708 in Sarsafras River in Mary-land by Mee J. Smart.' One of them (No 1) is on f. 86. Another specimen from Smart is in **H.S. 283**, f. 13.

His undated letter to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4067, f. 153) announcing his return contains nothing of interest.

SMYTH (REV. JOHN), fl. 1695–1697.

'My Worthy and Reverend Friend, Mr John Smyth . . . Minister to the Royal African Company in the English Factory at Cabo Corso, vulgarly called Cape Coast, in Guinea' (Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* 19, 677; 1697).

H.S. 191, 23 ff. These specimens (some very fragmentary) form the subject of Petiver's 'Catalogue of some [forty] Guinea-Plants, with their Native Names and Virtues' (l.c. 677–686). The notes on medicinal properties are by Smyth. There are five specimens not included in the enumeration. This is perhaps the earliest collection of Guinea plants. On ff. 21–23 are six labels probably written by Smyth.

SOMERSET née CAPEL (MARY), DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT, 1630?–1714.

Considering the importance of the gardens at Badminton and the position which they evidently hold in the history of English gardening, it is remarkable that published references to them, other than those by contemporaries, should be so few and so slight. They do not appear in the Index to G. W. Johnson's *History of English Gardening* (1829); in Loudon's *Arboretum* they are only referred to in connexion with the introduction of *Juglans cinerea* L. (3, 1440), and there with some uncertainty; and in the Hon. Alicia Amherst's *History of Gardening in England* are only mentioned (p. 244) in connexion with an arrangement of avenues.

Of the Duchess of Beaufort, who was evidently an enthusiastic horticulturist and devoted to the gardens a lavish and intelligent expenditure, scarcely anything is known: *D.N.B.* gives her no separate entry, merely mentioning her name, with the names of her children and that of her former husband, in the account of the first Duke (53, 244). The fullest account of her seems to be that by Smith in *Rees's Cyclop.* 39 under the genus *Beaufortia*: 'a truly noble genus, consecrated, by Mr Brown, to the memory of Mary duchess of Beaufort, who died January 7th, 1714, in the 85th year of her age. Her grace cultivated a number of rare plants in the stoves and green-houses at Badminton, Gloucestershire, during the life-time of her husband, Henry, first duke of Beaufort, whose death happened in 1699. The plants introduced by her always therefore bear this date [i.e. 1714] in Mr Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. Numerous specimens from the Badminton garden were communicated to sir Hans Sloane, and if we are not mistaken, a splendid herbarium in the British Museum, bound in several large folio volumes, bears the title of "The Duchess of Beaufort's Plants."'

The importance of the Duchess's gardens, both at Badminton and at Chelsea, was fully recognized by her contemporaries, and she was in correspondence with the principal botanists and horticulturists of the day. She also contributed, probably by way of exchange, to various gardens: thus Petiver (*Phil. Trans.* 28, 184) mentions having seen a plant 'with the Dutchess of Beaufort at Chelsea, who was pleased to make me a Present of it for our [Chelsea] Physick Garden'.

Two volumes, in large folio, of drawings of the more interesting plants grown in the gardens, prepared under her direction, are preserved in the library at Badminton House. The first was executed

between 21st July 1703 and 14th July 1705 by EVERHARDUS KICKIUS, who had previously drawn the plants for the *Natural History* of Jamaica, and was doubtless recommended by Sloane to the Duchess. His drawings are excellent and some of them singularly beautiful, the treatment recalling that of Ehret, who was of course of later date. The drawings in the second volume, much inferior in execution, are by Daniel Frankcom, described on the title-page as 'A Servant of My Lady Dutchess of Beaufort's'; these are of later date, extending beyond 1711. See SLOANE.

Her letters (undated as to year) in Sl. MS. 4061, ff. 1–26, show that the Duchess was in intimate correspondence with Sloane, who was of course her neighbour at Chelsea, and who sent her specimens and seeds. Writing on 10th July she speaks of having had 'indiff[er]ent good succes wth the seeds you gave mee . . . I cannot brag of the number that I have rais'd of those from the Colledg'; and, after various details, adds 'when I get into storys of plants I know not how to get out, but it is high time for mee to remember how much better things I may keep you from by reading this scrible'.

It was through Sloane that the Duchess succeeded in obtaining the services of WILLIAM SHERARD (*q.v.*) as tutor for her grandson — an appointment which, as numerous letters show, she was anxious to secure, doubtless partly on account of Sherard's botanical knowledge, 'hee loveing my diversion so well'. The appointment lasted for about eighteen months, in 1700–1702, ending at the death of his pupil. Writing to Richardson from Badminton on 1st March 1701, Sherard says: 'I have been this six months here, in quality of compaynion to the young Duke of Beaufort, which I was the easelier induc'd to accept of, on account of the noble gardens her Grace, my Lady Duchesse, has; and trully in a few years they will out-do any yet in Europe, being furnish'd with all conveniences imaginable, and a good stock of plants, to which I have added above fifteen hundred, and shall daily procure more from my correspondents abroad' (*Rich. Corr.* 33).

Sloane's testimony to the horticultural care and skill of the Duchess is recorded on the title-page of H.S. 66, and is quoted later under the description of that volume. It is endorsed by Petiver, who visited Badminton, which he calls 'that Paradise of a Garden' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 890), and says that her 'Nursing Care scarce any Plant (tho' from the most distant Climates) can withstand' (*Phil. Trans.* 27, 392). In the 'Abstract' of his collections (*Mus. Pet.* 94), dated 16th January 1703, he writes: 'In her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort's most Noble Garden and Matchless Stoves at Badminton in Gloucestershire, I the last Summer met with many New, Rare and very curious Plants, most of them raised to that Perfection I never saw before'. He also dedicated to her t. 3 of his *Gazophylacium*.

Plukenet (*Amalth.* 106) speaks of the garden as 'Horto . . . stirpium exoticarum refertissimo'; and in the *Catalogus Plantarum* published by a Society of Gardeners in 1730 we read: 'Her Grace the Dutchess of Beaufort did also collect a numerous Quantity of rare Plants into those famous Gardens of Badminton, where she preserved and maintained them with great Care in wonderful Beauty for many Years; but as this Collection consisted chiefly of the most tender Exotick Plants, so we shall have Occasion to mention that Noble Person in a particular Manner when we come to treat of those Plants in another Place' (p. vii). There is, however, no further reference to her in the book.

Besides the Duchess's own herbarium, to be described later, the Sloane collection contains two volumes of plants received from her during her lifetime. The first of these — H.S. 66 (81 ff.) — was at one time considered as part of her own herbarium, and has been called 'Vol. I' on the title-page, the Duchess's volumes (H.S. 131–142), although correctly lettered on the back I–XII, being called II–XIII. H.S. 66 is, however, quite independent of these, as is shown by Sloane's description of its contents: 'Plants sent me (S.H.S.) from Badminton from her Grace the Dutchess of Beaufort, very well preserved and flourishing there better then in any garden of Europe I ever saw; Her Grace having what she called an Infirmary or small green house, to which she removed sickly or unthriving plants, and with proper culture by the care of an old woman under her Grace's direction brought them to greater perfection then at Hampton court or any where.' The volume was no doubt made up by Sloane; some of the specimens are on the small folded sheets similar to those on which the Duchess's own plants were placed before being mounted in her volumes; others have been removed

from them and are pasted on the sheets, the labels from Badminton being affixed. The contents of the volume are similar to those of **H.S. 131–142**, and the general account given later of the contents of those volumes may be taken to include these, many of the specimens being duplicates of them. The names on the sheets, in addition to those by Sir Hans Sloane, are in various hands, many being referred to Ray's *Historia*. Nineteen of the specimens are annotated by RAY (*q.v.*), to whom this volume and **H.S. 235** were lent by Sloane, and who, writing to the latter on 24th November 1703, notes that 'the specimens . . . are very fair ones, and curiously dried and preserved' (*Ray Corr.* 437).

H.S. 235, 50 ff. This small folio volume is that which the Duchess in her letter to Sloane of 17th December (year not given; Sl. MS. 4061, f. 19) says she was sending him. In it, she says, 'I doubt you will find many false names, but they are as my Lords Gardiner and I usually calls them, hee has been in this the scribe, and neither hee nor I understand latine so that I feare wee have commited many faults, at the end of the booke are some plants that have figures that came to mee wthout names, when you have an idle hower, if you send mee the names markt wth the figures, I shall bee very glad, not being able to find them in any of the books I have, the mark't ones are all from the west Indies'. The specimens, which are small but mostly fairly good, are arranged in alphabetical order up to f. 47; the 'mark't ones', to the number of thirteen, occupy the remaining three, f. 48 being headed 'I know not the names of these'. The name (in Latin or English) of each specimen is followed by an abbreviated reference to some recognized work, the abbreviations being explained in a MS. table prefixed to the volume. Notes and names (sometimes corrections of those given on the labels) by RAY (*q.v.*) are scattered through the volume (ff. 1, 12, 24, 34, 36, 40, 43). The localities whence some of the plants were received are indicated — 'Canaries' (ff. 7, 10, etc.), 'Scanderoone' (f. 26), 'New-market' (f. 29), 'the Cape' (f. 30), 'Snowdowne' (f. 32: *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh., probably from Lhwyd). A specimen of *Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth on f. 30 is noted as 'the fearne you gather'd at Tunbridge'. On f. 46 is a specimen of *Euphorbia hyberna* L., 'Irish Makenbaugh' — one of the few Irish names which early found their way into English books and gardens: Merrett (*Pinax*, 118; 1666) has 'Makenboy'. Sloane has added references to Ray to many of the specimens.

H.S. 131–142. This is the 'splendid herbarium in the British Museum, bound in several [twelve] large folio volumes' referred to by Smith in *Rees's Cyclop.* 39. The volumes are lettered on the back 'Dutchess of Beaufort's Collections' and remain in the state in which they were received by Sloane. The inscription on the title-page of the first runs: 'A collection of plants, most rare and some common gathered in the fields and gardens at Badminton, Chelsea, etc. etc. dried by order of Mary Dutchess of Beaufort all very well preserved, and many referred to Mr Ray's History and many not, especially from China and the Canary Island.' Then follows the special title for the volume: 'in which amongst others are the Ficus [*Mesembryanthemum*], Aloes Opu[n]tia Various Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Auriculas, Mimosas, Acacias, etc.' The remaining volumes are simply inscribed 'A collection of plants etc. gathered and dried by order of Mary Dutchess of Beaufort', with the exception that Vol. V has a special title: 'containing mostly plants from Chelsea Ao 1714'. The volumes do not represent any chronological order: the dates on the specimens range from 1701 to 1714, a large number bearing the latter date. This shows that the collection was continued after the Duchess's death, which occurred on 7th January 1714. It would seem that the volumes were made up after that event; the specimens were originally placed in small folded sheets which are pasted down upon the folios, often several on each, with little regard to classification. These sheets bear in various hands, including that of the Duchess, the name of the plant (not always correct) and a reference to the works of one or more of the authorities of the period — C. Bauhin, Munting, Morison, Johnson, Parkinson, etc. Sloane has often added a reference to Ray. The descriptive phrase from Plukenet's *Almagestum* is often added, with the date of introduction, information about the origin of the plant, and other matters of interest. Much of the writing is in the same hand as that which prevails in the collection of drawings referred to above, but many people have contributed names or remarks. Sometimes full

descriptions are given: an example of these may be cited — that of *Eucomis regia* Ait. (H.S. 138, f. 64), referred to in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, 1, 433, as having been introduced to cultivation by the Duchess. On the outside of the sheet the Duchess has written: 'This plant is painted by Daniell, not to be found in any of my books; tis said to be by most knowing Persons a Hyacinth'. Within, in another hand, is written: 'This plant resembles most *Moly montanum Pannonium bulbiferum secundum Parkin: G: 143: 2.* The roote a bulb the leafe like tht *Moly* att first coming up, the leaves stand upright, but when it puts up, the tuft in the middle lies round the pot, the second year that it blossom'd, it had 2 rowes of leaves: the flower is white, with a little green button in the middle of the flower; it looses its leaves in the autumnne.' The 'Daniell' referred to is of course Daniel Frankcom, the artist of the second volume of the Duchess's drawings, in which the plant appears on ff. 12, 35.

Although the plants are not arranged in one series, there is a certain amount of grouping — sometimes in genera, as then understood, sometimes alphabetical. Many of the specimens are very good, and most are in an excellent state of preservation. Besides those from the two gardens are some from various sources; many were raised from seeds or plants sent direct from abroad. Among the places thus mentioned are Leyden, Nuremberg, Genoa, Greece, Sicily, the Cape, the Canaries, the East and West Indies, Malabar, Madras ('Fort St George'), Ceylon, China, Virginia and Carolina; plants were also received from the gardens at Fulham and Hampton Court. There are a few British plants: 'the true *Mayden-hair [Adiantum capillus-veneris L.]* sent by Mr LHWYD Au[*g.*] the 2 1697 grows upon the rocks neer Porth King [Porthkerry?] in Glamorganshire' (H.S. 135, f. 54 *bis*); 'Creeping Sorrell [*Oxyria*] from the Snow-down' (H.S. 137, f. 28); *Gentiana pneumonanthe* L. from 'the heath by Tunbridg wells' (H.S. 135, f. 40); *Polystichum aculeatum* (L.) Roth 'from Tunbridg' (H.S. 140, f. 34); and one or two of less interest. Among those contributing are Sloane, Sherard, Petiver, Jacob Bobart, the Governor of Virginia and Sir Robert Southwell who sent seeds in 1697. Sloane sent a number of seeds of Chinese plants, from which plants were raised (H.S. 131, ff. 12, 16–19; 134, ff. 29–31; 139, f. 37; etc.).

An examination of the herbarium, in connexion with the collection of drawings, will probably show that the introduction of many more plants than is supposed is due to the Duchess. Some are credited to her by Dryander in the Preface (pp. ix–x) to Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, 1 (1789): 'The abbreviation Br. Mus. H.S. signifies the Sloanean Hortus siccus, kept in the British Museum; from whence much information, principally concerning the Plants cultivated by the Dutchess of Beaufort, has been obtained.' It may be worth while to give a list of those of the Duchess's specimens which are cited in the text of the *Hortus Kewensis*, with references to the pages where they are mentioned; all the specimens are to be found in the Sloane Herbarium as indicated.

<i>Hort. Kew. 1</i>	<i>H.S. vol. and fol.</i>
18 <i>Veronica virginica</i>	136 ('336') . 42
32 <i>Verbena jamaicensis</i>	136 . 45
106 <i>Cynosurus coracamus</i>	138 . 27
106 <i>C. indicus</i>	137 . 21
210 <i>Convolvulus canariensis</i>	139 . 63
213 <i>C. lineatus</i>	139 . 27
253 <i>Solanum igneum</i>	133 . 28
256 <i>Lycium afrum</i>	137 . 58
257 <i>L. barbarum</i>	137 . 54
263 <i>Sideroxylon spinosum</i>	141 . 39
264 <i>Rhamnus volubilis</i>	133 . 13

283	<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>	137	.	6
287	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	131	.	70
305	<i>Asclepias procera</i>	135	.	18
308	<i>A. arborescens</i>	132	.	22
308	<i>A. fruticosa</i>	133	.	67
318	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	133	.	12
325	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	139	.	3
433	<i>Eucomis regia</i>	138	.	64
453	<i>Asparagus sarmentosus</i>	131	.	26
490	<i>Medeola asparagoides</i>	138	.	16
<i>Hort. Kew. 2</i>		<i>H.S. vol. and fol.</i>		
32	<i>Polygonum orientale</i> α	137	.	35
164	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	139	.	5
180	<i>Mesembryanthemum noctiflorum</i>	142	.	72
183	<i>M. deltoides</i>	131	.	40
184	<i>M. barbatum</i>	133	.	17
186	<i>M. imcinatum</i>	142	.	64
186	<i>M. spinosum</i>	142	.	67
186	<i>M. tuberosum</i>	142	.	67
189	<i>M. acinaciforme</i>	133	.	19
195	<i>M. dolabriforme</i>	142	.	73 ('72')
195	<i>M. albidum</i>	131	.	23
195	<i>M. linguiforme</i>	131	.	22
196	<i>M. pugioniforme</i>	142	.	74 ('75')
239	<i>Cistus thymifolius</i>	133	.	61
276	<i>Teucrium latifolium</i>	134	.	15
283	<i>Thymbra verticillata</i>	137	.	58
293	<i>Bystropogon canariense</i>	142	.	26
309	<i>Phlomis leonurus</i>	136	.	55
309	<i>P. leonotis</i>	136	.	56
321	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	133	.	22
368	<i>Melianthus minor</i>	137	.	53
424	<i>Pelargonium zonale</i>	135	.	6
459	<i>Achania malvaviscus</i>	131	.	57
<i>Hort. Kew. 3</i>		<i>H.S. vol. and fol.</i>		
5	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	133	.	2
8	<i>Erythrina corallodendrum</i>	132	.	2
20	<i>Crotalaria incana</i>	134	.	6

31	<i>Dolichos lablab</i>	132	.	1
63	<i>Hedysarum allagi</i>	135 ('13')	.	79
80	<i>Psoralea hirta</i>	142	.	42
92	<i>Lotus jacobaeus</i>	134	.	41
161	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	137	.	63
183	<i>Conyza candida</i>	131	.	8
240	<i>Achillea aegyptiaca</i>	134	.	36
245	<i>Verbesina alata</i>	139	.	57
248	<i>Bupthalmum helianthoides</i>	139	.	56
249	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>	139	.	60
260	<i>Centaurea ragusina</i>	133	.	69
334	<i>Hernandia sonora</i>	136	.	14
335	<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i>	141	.	37
346	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	133	.	57
412	<i>Cliffortia ilicifolia</i>	134	.	14

A large number of the specimens are from the garden at Beaufort House, which was visited by Petiver (see *Phil. Trans.* 29, 362, etc.) and whence an exchange of plants was effected with the adjacent Physic Garden at Chelsea.

The herbarium presents many points of horticultural interest, not only in connexion with the introduction of plants but as showing the taste of the period. Variegated (or as they were termed 'stript' or 'striped') plants are in several of the volumes, notably in H.S. 135, where we have sorrel, bay, knotgrass, violet, a spurge and many others with variegated leaves, as well as (f. 14) a 'Strip'd Sedum' (1713: *Sempervivum arboreum* L.), which is referred to by Miller in the *Gardeners Dictionary* (1731): 'a Variety . . . which was accidentally obtain'd in the Gardens of the late Dutchess of Beaufort at Badmington, from a Branch which broke off from one of the plain Sort of Houseleek Trees by accident, and being planted in Lime Rubbish afterwards, became beautifully variegated; from which Plant there hath been vast Numbers rais'd, and distributed into many curious Gardens, both at Home and Abroad.' In H.S. 66, f. 23, is a variegated ivy, labelled 'This Ivy this [the] young Duke found in the Wilderness'. Mesembryanthemums were then in vogue and were largely grown by the Duchess, as will be seen from the references in the *Hortus Kewensis* already cited: there is a note in H.S. 66 (f. 1) — 'There is now growing 42 Sorts of Ficoides they have not all Blowne' and (attached to one specimen) 'This Ficoides is a Rare plant you'l see it when the Limner has finished enough to bind in a Booke' — a reference to the volumes of drawings already mentioned; 'Severall sorts of Aloes — 27' is an entry on the same folio. In H.S. 131, ff. 46–47, are tepals of the tulips then cultivated, with their names and prices; in H.S. 138, ff. 8–11, are a large number of corollas of auriculas, each with its garden name.

The English names of the plants are sometimes interesting — e.g. 'Jacke in a box' for *Hernandia sonora* L.; 'Wild mercurie, called quicke In hand' for *Impatiens noli-tangere* L.; 'The Princes feather' for *Saxifraga umbrosa* L.; 'Stinking Fish, named so in Virginia' (*Chenopodium ambrosioides* L.); and 'Bears grasse from Virg[inia]' for a species of *Yucca*. Occasionally we find a word now obsolete — thus of one of the Chinese forms of *Celosia argentea* L. it is said 'Their Colours are yellow, Carnation Gridelin, etca' ('[Fr. *gris de lin* = the gray of flax.] a colour mixed, or white and red, or a gray violet. (Dryden: *Flower and Leaf*, 343)'; *Encycl. Dict.* 4, 60).

The herbarium as well as the garden was consulted by contemporary botanists. Thus Petiver (*Phil. Trans.* 28, 204) mentions a plant which the Duchess had shown him 'amongst her curious

Collection of dry Plants raised at Badmington'; and in the MS. volume in the Department of Botany described by RAY as containing 'Dr Sherards Observations of Plants sent me from Badmington 2 Tomes' Sherard refers (p. 32) to a specimen seen 'amongst my Lady Duchesse's dried plants'. From this it will be seen that Ray was among her correspondents.

Individual specimens from the Duchess's gardens are scattered in other volumes of the Sloane Herbarium, e.g. **H.S. 170**, ff. 113, 155 (Chelsea); **243**, f. 132 (Chelsea); **315**, f. 47 (Badminton).

SPOTTSWOOD (ROBERT), fl. 1673, surgeon, of Tangier. See **BALAM**.

STAPHORST (—).

H.S. 242, ff. 146, 148, 169–172, 177. 'Guinea Plants Mr Staphorst.' Nothing further is known about him; he is not the Nicolaus Staphorst of *Sl. Index*, 510.

STARRENBURGH (JOHN), fl. 1700–1709, of the Cape of Good Hope.

'This kind Gentleman hath lately sent me a Collection of Plants from the Cape of Good Hope, amongst which were some very Curious and altogether new, gathered neer 800 Miles up the Country' (*Mus. Pet.* 80; 1700); a second instalment, 'very neatly dried', is later acknowledged (*op. cit.* 95; 1703). These are mostly scattered through Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Cappensis' (**H.S. 156**); a few are in **H.S. 257, 273, 329, 330** (see **Part 1**). Some are localized 'Tyger hill'.

His letters to Petiver (*Sl. MSS.* 4063, 4064) relate mainly to the collections, chiefly of plants, of which he seems to have sent several: *Sl. MS.* 4063, f. 216 contains descriptions of bulbs and other plants, to some of which Petiver has added names. His frequent complaints that Petiver did not answer his letters are partly explained by the time which was occupied in transmission: thus a letter dated 4th October 1701 is noted by Petiver as received 6th March 1702, and one from Petiver dated 6th December 1701, entrusted, as was frequently the case, to the captain of a merchant ship, arrived in September 1703. All his letters, except the last, which was written at Amsterdam in July 1709, are from the Cape, to which he was returning in the following year. From the earliest letter (20th January 1701; *Sl. MS.* 4063, f. 61) it would appear that Starrenburgh was anxious to improve his position by 'serveing your and other Curious gentlemens natural Ingenuity', and to take towards Petiver the position which had been occupied by **OLDENLAND**: 'it would be a great pity, after the death of Dr Oldenland you should be destitute of all Collections, here to be made his widow is married again to a man who will not trouble his head with those foelerys (as he Calls em) she being a womon of a Covetous Temper, who my very good friend, Silvanus Landon must sufficiently pay before he Could gett that Remnant of my neighbour Oldenland's Collections he last, brought you'. Starrenburgh was well acquainted with **DAMPIER** (*q.v.*), for whom he had 'a Particular Esteem, for his delightfull and with my Temper agreeing Company': Dampier's name is associated with Starrenburgh's on some labels in **H.S. 156**, e.g. on ff. 176, 177, 184.

Starrenburgh spells his name both with and without the final h. In *Sl. MS.* 3330, ff. 895, 896, is a holograph list with notes of the plants sent by Starrenburgh to Petiver, who has added names, from 'the Tyger hills' and from 'the Gowries river abt 800 Miles up the country'.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 66.

STATES GARDEN, Amsterdam.

Specimens from this garden are among Newton's plants in **H.S. 206, 208, 236, 238, 326**. (See **Part 1**.)

STELL (WILLEM ADRIAN VAN DER), 1664–1723, Dutch colonial administrator. See **OLDENLAND**.

He introduced many plants, the Camphor tree among them, into South Africa during his Governorship of the Cape (see Paterson's *Narrative*, 7), and sent plants to KIGGELAER (*q.v.*) which are in H.S. 217.

STEPHENS (REV. LEWIS). See STEVENS (Rev. LEWIS).

STEPHENS (WILLIAM), d. 1760; M.D. Leyden, F.R.S. 1718, Lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin.

Sent plants to Petiver; specimens are in H.S. 159, ff. 137, 223, 226, the last dated 18th August 1709. A MS. 'Catalogus Plantarum in Horto Dublinense' (1726), partly in his hand, is in the Department of Botany.

STEVENS (REV. LEWIS), 1654?–1724, vicar of Menheniot, Cornwall, 1685–1724.

'A learned Clergyman, and skilful in Botanicks' (*Ray Syn.* ed. 2, 4). Described marine algae, which he collected in company with 'Walter Moyl [or MOYLE], Esq; an ingenious young Gentleman of Cornwall' (Ray, l.c.). Correspondent of BUDDLE, to whom he sent algae (H.S. 114, ff. 1, 2, 12, 18, 23, 30); *Hypnum filicinum* L. (H.S. 115, f. 18 verso); *Matthiola sinuata* (L.) R.Br. (H.S. 123, f. 1); *Physospermum cornubiense* (L.) DC. (H.S. 120, f. 37), which he added to the British flora; and other Cornish plants. Moyle and Stevens are said to have found *Sorbus domestica* L. 'in many places in the mountainous part of Cornwall' (Ray, l.c. 295), but this must have been an error. His name is spelt Stephens as well as Stevens; the latter is correct according to Dr C. E. Raven (*John Ray Naturalist*, 257; 1942).

Moyle lived at Bake, in the parish of St Germans, not far distant from Menheniot.

Other specimens from Stevens are in H.S. 115, 117, 122–124, 150, 151. (See Part 1.)

STEWART (ARCHBALD), *fl.* 1699–1709, surgeon.

H.S. 157, f. 8 (*Selaginella exaltata* (Kunze) Spring). 'This elegant Plant my worthy Friend Mr Archibald Stewart Surgeon, brought from the Scots Settlement at Darien' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 533; 1699). Another species, *S. arthritica* Alston, collected by Stewart in the same locality is in H.S. 329, f. 80. Some of his specimens were given to Petiver by WALLACE (*q.v.*): see *Mus. Pet.* n. 552 (H.S. 157, f. 100), *Psilotum nudum* (L.) Griseb.; and n. 553 (H.S. 157, f. 30), *Adiantum wilesianum* Hook. The plants from Darien in H.S. 60 and 82, ff. 68–71 (including *Psilotum nudum* on f. 70), given by Wallace to Sloane, are presumably also from Stewart.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 29.

STEWART (JAMES), *fl.* 1711, surgeon.

H.S. 157, f. 45 (*Adiantum fragile* Sw. from Martinique). 'Taken in a French prize (in wch there was severall cask of it) by the Capt. of the Norwich Mr James Stewart Surgeon' (m. Petiver). More of it is in H.S. 264, f. 132. His letter relating to this, written on H.M.S. *Norwich* at The Nore, 28th April 1711, is in Sl. MS. 4064, f. 261.

STONEHOUSE (—), surgeon.

H.S. 157, f. 101. 'St Hellena plants given me by Mr Stonehouse Surgeon' (m. Petiver). On this folio are *Wahlenbergia linifolia* (Roxb.) A. DC., *Elaphoglossum nervosum* (Bory) Christ, *E. dinorphum* (Hook. & Grev.) T. Moore, *Microstaphyla furcata* (L. f.) Fée and *Asplenium platybasis* Kunze ex Mett.—all endemic to St Helena.

STONESTREET (GEORGE), *fl.* 1698.

Sent through his brother WILLIAM STONESTREET (*q.v.*) plants from St Helena and the Cape to

Petiver (see *Mus. Pet.* ns 143, 149, 230) and PLUKENET. Some of the Cape plants are in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Cappensis' (H.S. 156), which is described as containing plants gathered by Oldenland; Stonestreet's name is attached to a few (see **Part 1**), but probably many others were also of his collecting. The 'Amaranthoides Polygoni folio' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 143) is in H.S. 330, f. 56; it is *Alternanthera peploides* (Willd.) Urb., which is not included as a St Helena plant by Hemsley (*Rep. Voy. Challenger*, Bot. 1, pt 2; 1884). The plants sent to Plukenet are in H.S. 87 and 88, which are described as containing plants 'from Mr [William] Stonestreet from the Indies': the volumes afford no evidence to connect George Stonestreet's name with Indian plants, though the St Helena *Trochetia erythroxylo* (Ait.) Benth. and *T. melanoxylo* (Ait. f.) Benth. (H.S. 87, ff. 23, 24) and the numerous Cape plants, to two of which (H.S. 87, f. 129; 88, f. 1) his name is attached, are doubtless of his collecting. Plukenet has a number of references to Stonestreet's Cape plants — e.g. in *Mant.* 89. He was the first collector on the island of Ascension, whence Cuninghame (*Phil. Trans.* 21, 300; 1699) says he brought him *Aristida adscensionis* L. 'some time since'; a specimen of this is in H.S. 256, f. 61.

Further specimens from him are included among those of his brother William (see below).

STONESTREET (REV. WILLIAM), d. 1716, Rector of St Stephen's, Walbrook, London.

Correspondent of Ray; and of Petiver (who dedicated to him t. 19 of the *Gazophylacium*), Plukenet and Buddle, to whose herbaria he contributed. 'I did design to have visited the North and Wales this summer, but was prevented by Mr Stonestreet's sudden death, who had promised to accompany me on that occasion, and in whom I have a great loss, being very much indebted to his friendship' (J. Sherard, 4th August 1716; *Rich. Corr.* 124–125). He is mentioned by Dillenius in the preface as having contributed to the third edition of Ray's *Synopsis*. He added *Euphorbia portlandica* L. to the British flora, as recorded by Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* 29, 282 (1715): 'The Reverend Mr William Stonestreet, that accurate Botanist, first discovered this about a Year since on a narrow Neck of Land covered with Peebles which joyns Portland with the Coast of Dorset-shire.'

His plants, which include those received from his brother GEORGE STONESTREET, are scattered through the herbaria of Buddle (H.S. 115, 117, 121–124, 126), Petiver (H.S. 148–152, 156, 164, 170, 171, 175, 178, 195, 245, 247, 257, 260, 327, 329, 330) and Plukenet (H.S. 87, 88, 99–101); many more are in Uvedale's collection (H.S. 302–311, 313–315), mostly with autograph labels. (See **Part 1**.)

In H.S. 305, f. 522, is a specimen of *Limonium humile* Mill. from William Stonestreet, labelled by C. du Bois 'Found in the Salt Marsh near Pagham Church in Sussex'. He was a principal contributor to du Bois's herbarium (now at Oxford), his plants including many British, some localized.

According to Petiver (*Phil. Trans.* 28, 182, 204) W. Sherard sent seeds of his Eastern plants to Stonestreet, for whom FAIRCHILD grew them in his celebrated garden at Hoxton, which was much frequented by the botanists of his time: he seems to have undertaken this for those who needed such assistance (see Bradley, *General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening*, 3, 181; 1724). A copy of a letter to Stonestreet from M. A. Tilli, dated July 1712 (Sl. MS. 3338, f. 97), relates to an exchange of seeds, and shows that they were on terms of intimacy.

An example of William Stonestreet's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 16.

STOSCHIUS (LUDOVICUS), fl. 1708–1716.

Sent Oriental plants to Petiver: many, with autograph labels, are in H.S. 164, ff. 1, 5, 14, 21, etc.; 187, ff. 21, 31, 39, 48, etc. He also sent Petiver cultivated specimens (e.g. H.S. 158, f. 196). Other specimens from him are in H.S. 148, 149, 170, 171, 178, 199, 243, 325–328. (See **Part 1**.)

His numerous letters in Latin and English (which he wrote fluently) range from 1712 to 1716 (*Sl. Index*, 514). These, with Petiver's replies (Sl. MSS. 3338–3340), contain much matter of interest. The first is from Leyden, but he was probably a German by birth. Most, however, relate to the period (1713–1716) when Stoschius was in Paris; a long list of plants sent by him to Petiver from the Royal Garden there in 1713 is in Sl. MS. 3339, ff. 69, 70. He was on terms of intimacy with ANDREAS GUNDELSHEIMER, to whom he introduced Petiver during the latter's visit to Amsterdam in 1711.

Gundelsheimer presented to Stoschius all the collections he had made when in company with Tournefort he visited 'the Archepalogo and Asia minor'; the Eastern specimens in the Sloane Herbarium are probably from this collection, of which Petiver had asked Stoschius for the duplicates.

Stoschius seems to have had or to have expected some post at Berlin and to have been disappointed in the matter. In March 1715 he writes to Petiver that he had received thence 'a disagreeable letter', as a consequence of which he proposed to 'establish [his] smal fortun in your citty of London, or in one of your Universities', and asks Petiver's help, and through him the influence of Sloane, towards bringing this about. Petiver writes a sympathetic reply, but expresses inability in the matter. In October of the following year Petiver upbraids Stoschius for his silence, and the latter replies in a long and very interesting letter, the last of the correspondence. In this he says that his proposed visit to London had been delayed until the following spring as orders 'from our Court' had compelled him to stay the winter in Paris. He mentions the death of Gundelsheimer 'at Stettin a year and a half ago', and that 'the King has continu'd my Pension to me, upon which I live poorly, that is, like a Philosopher'.

A long autograph MS. in English on fishes and other marine animals, with which Stoschius was evidently intimately acquainted, dated 1708, addressed to Petiver and Lewis Stevens, is in Sl. MS. 3331, ff. 484–489.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 61.

STUART (ALEXANDER), fl. 1701–1740; M.D.

H.S. 17. 'Plants gathered . . . in the Levant by Dr Stuart.' Specimens of Oriental plants are on ff. 1, 9–11, but there is nothing to distinguish those of Stuart. This is presumably the Alexander Stuart whose numerous letters to Sloane (1701–1740) are catalogued in *Sl. Index*, 515, from which we learn that he was in the Mediterranean in 1701; also the one who contributed a plate of and commentary on the Rose of Jericho [*Anastatica hierochuntica* L.] in a Croonean Lecture published in *Phil. Trans.* **40**, Suppl. xxi–xxii, t. 1 (1739). He took his M.D. degree at Leyden and became a surgeon in the merchant service, going to China and the East. He sent plants and other objects to Sloane and Charles du Bois, and appears to have formed a herbarium.

SUTHERLAND (JAMES), 1638?–1719.

'From Mr James Sutherland, Superintendent of the Physick Garden at Edinburgh, I have received several uncommon Northern Plants, which he had gathered wild in Scotland' (*Mus. Pet.* 95; 1703). Sutherland was 'Intendant' of this garden from 1676 to 1706 (see *Not. R. Bot. Gard. Edinb.* **1**, v–vi). He had previously sent Petiver Scottish plants — e.g. *Asplenium septentrionale* (L.) Hoffm. from 'the Rocks of Edinburgh Park' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 742; 1700) — but none has been traced in Petiver's herbarium. He sent *Allium scorodoprasum* L. to Richardson, with whom he was in frequent correspondence, from the same locality (**H.S. 61**, f. 117), and also *Adiantum capillus-veneris* L. (**H.S. 116**, f. 33). Sutherland accompanied JAMES NEWTON (q.v.) 'in searching after the more rare Plants, Natives thereabouts [i.e. of Edinburgh]; and freely gave [him], for [his] Garden, the roots and seeds of many foreign ones' (Newton, *Compleat Herbal*, Table of authors); a specimen from Sutherland is in Newton's herbarium (**H.S. 236**, f. 168). He also corresponded with Courten (Charleton), William Sherard and Uvedale (see *Rich. Corr.* 27, 68–69). Robert Brown named after him the genus *Sutherlandia*, which he was the first to cultivate in Britain.

Other specimens from him are in **H.S. 91** and **96** (from Hort. Edinburgh), **120**, **122**. (See **Part 1**.)

His numerous letters to Petiver, all in a beautiful hand (Sl. MS. 4063; 1700–1701), are mostly long and interesting. Petiver's answer to that of 16th January 1701, in Sl. MS. 3334, f. 65, contains a summary of botanical work abroad at the period. He set aside a portion of the Physic Garden for a collection of British plants arranged according to Ray's method, which he asked Petiver to help him to complete; he sent Petiver a long list of grasses and other plants wanted, which will be found in

Sl. MS. 4020, ff. 270, 271. His letters to Sloane, 1701–1702, relate entirely to medals.

Further biographical details are given in *Not. R. Bot. Gard. Edinb.* **19**, 13–61 (1933).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 2.

SYMPSON (ALEXANDER), *fl.* 1699, surgeon.

‘Mr Alex. Sympson, Surgeon. This Gentleman was so kind lately to present me with the Samples of some Plants, very well Preserved, which he had observed about Gallipoli in Apulia’ (*Mus. Pet.* 46; 1699).

His specimens from Gallipoli are in **H.S. 247**, f. 96; **276**, ff. 27, 30; **290**, f. 42.

TALBOTT or **TALLBOT** (—).

This name is attached to specimens from Malaga in **H.S. 260**, ff. 8, 10.

TARANT (JOHN), *fl.* 1699. See Fox.

TATE (—), *fl.* 1698.

H.S. 193, ff. 26–44. ‘Antegoa Plants consisting of imperfect Specimens with their virtues by the natives.’ These have autograph labels stating medicinal properties, in one case (f. 32) with a description in Latin; they were collected in October 1698. In **H.S. 184**, f. 164, are specimens of *Guajacum officinale* L., with autograph Latin description, which evidently belong to this series. Other Antigua plants, which with one exception have autograph labels, are scattered through **H.S. 162** and **184** (see **Part 1**).

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 95.

THEOBALD (JAMES), *fl.* 1724.

His name is attached to a specimen in **H.S. 296**, f. 70 *bis* (‘*Calceolus Mariae*’ from Norway). A specimen ‘From China Mr Theobald’ is in Miller’s collection (**H.S. 244**, f. 9).

THORPE (JOHN), 1682–1750, (b. Penshurst, Kent); M.D., F.R.S. 1705, antiquarian, of Rochester; Under-Secretary to the Royal Society 1713.

He was a correspondent of BUDDLE and Lhwyd (see *Rich. Corr.* 94), and friend of Dale (see *Journ. Bot.* **21**, 225; 1883). There is an account of him in Nichols’s *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, 3, 509–522. See also SCHEUCHZER (J. J.).

Specimens from him are scattered among Buddle’s plants in **H.S. 54**, **114–116**, **121**, **124–126** (see **Part 1**). They include *Epipactis purpurata* Sm. ‘a D. Thorpe’ (**H.S. 124**, f. 43): a letter to Petiver relating to this, dated from Penshurst 22nd July 1706, is in Sl. MS. 4064, f. 116; and another letter, of two days previous (f. 115), relates to ‘Sea-Plants’ collected at Hastings. Marine algae from Hastings are in **H.S. 114**, ff. 6, 13, 18, 24.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 4.

TIBBALD (—).

His name is attached to a specimen in **H.S. 243**, f. 103, from Canton.

TILDEN (RICHARD), *fl.* 1700–1707.

In Petiver’s ‘*Hortus siccus Anglicanus*’ (**H.S. 152**, f. 61) is a specimen of *Gentianella germanica* (Willd.) Börner labelled ‘This was gathered near St Albans by Mr Tilden’. Another specimen of this from him is in the Department’s British collection from Rand’s herbarium (see Pryor, *Flora of Hertfordshire*, 274, where the name is printed ‘Feilden’). He also collected at Hudson Bay, whence

his plants are in the Sherardian Herbarium at Oxford (see Pursh, *Fl. Amer. Sept.* **1**, xviii). A letter written by him from Eastcheap, 4th January 1707 (Sl. MS. 4064, f. 126), invites Petiver to go 'a Moss Cropping' with Buddle and himself.

Miquel named after him a genus *Tildenia*, now referred to *Peperomia*.

TITUS (MADAM —), *fl.* 1719–1721.

Specimens from Madam Titus (Barbados) are in **H.S. 288***, f. 15; **302**, ff. 80–83; **303**, f. 81; **307**, f. 886. See UVEDAILE.

TOURNEFORT (JOSEPH PITTON DE), 1656–1708.

H.S. 13, ff. 111–134. 'Plants given Mr COURTEN by Dr Tournefort.' Tournefort, of whom an interesting biography is given by Smith in *Rees's Cyclop.* **36**, was until his death Keeper of the Royal Garden at Paris from 1683, in which year Sloane attended his lectures; and these plants, which mostly have labels in Tournefort's hand, were doubtless sent from the Garden. Many of them bear the names subsequently published for plants of this garden by William Sherard, his pupil from 1686 to 1688, in the *Schola Botanica* (1689) — e.g. 'Aster autumnalis elatior flore coeruleo minori hort. reg. Paris.' (f. 114; *Schola*, 204); 'dentariae affinis echii flore hort. reg. Parisiens.' (f. 112; *Schola*, 93) — which names, Sherard tells us in the preface, were those employed by Tournefort. The numerous named specimens from Tournefort scattered through the Sloane Herbarium are of great value as representing the plants described or enumerated by him.

In 1681 Tournefort visited at Barcelona his friend JAIME SALVADOR, with whom he botanized in Catalonia and Valencia; in 1688, in the same company, he collected in various parts of Spain and Portugal. Probably from one or other of these expeditions came the 'Plantae ex Hispania' (**H.S. 17**, ff. 3–8) and plants from Spain and Portugal (**H.S. 80**, ff. 116–134 *passim*, mostly *Cistaceae*), both lots with autograph labels. On **H.S. 80**, f. 118 *bis* is a specimen from Petiver's herbarium labelled by him 'A Clariss. Tournefort accept. A.D. 1699'.

H.S. 143 and **144**, stated to contain 'Plants gathered in Spain and Portugal by Dr Jussieu, Mr Salvador and Dr Tournefort', are discussed under SALVADOR (JAIME). There is in the Department of Botany a transcript, 181 pp. in small quarto, of a catalogue made by Tournefort of the plants found by him in various parts of Spain and Portugal; Colmeiro (*La Botánica*, 68) mentions what seem to be other copies of the same original. Details of the work are given in *Journ. Bot.* **56**, 118–121 (1918).

H.S. 241 is stated to contain 'Plants Eastern from Dr Tournefort'; two with labels (ff. 2, 6) are distinguishable. Others are in **H.S. 245**, e.g. ff. 70, 112 — probably the plants acknowledged in *Mus. Pet.* 47 (1699), 95 (1703); the specimen mentioned above (**H.S. 80**, f. 118 *bis*) was one of these. Some of Tournefort's specimens are in Hawkins's collection (**H.S. 325–329**) — one of these (**H.S. 326**, Appendix f. 23) is of interest, being an authentic example of the plant on which Lapeyrouse founded his *Orobis tournefortii* [*Lathyrus tournefortii* (Lapeyr.) Rouy] (see *Journ. Bot.* **39**, 100–101; 1901). Other specimens are in **H.S. 16, 17, 147–149, 156, 158, 164, 166, 170, 195, 199, 247, 248, 254, 257, 260, 267, 270, 273, 275, 290, 303, 307**. (See Part 1.)

His numerous letters to Sloane, 1685–1704 (*Sl. Index*, 424), are mostly in French and gracefully expressed.¹ They relate to plants and seeds received from or to be sent to Sloane. That written from Mykoni, 14th January 1701, gives a list of the places visited during his three months in the Grecian Archipelago. On 24th January 1703 he speaks of sending a large collection from the Levant. His letters to Petiver, 1699–1704, are similar in character. A 'Catalogue', sent to Petiver and written by Vaillant, of the plants observed 'en Candie' in 1700 by Tournefort and GUNDELSHEIMER, who accompanied him, is in Sl. MS. 4020, f. 1.

¹ Interesting references to the relations between Tournefort and Sloane are given by J. Jacquot in his paper 'Sir Hans Sloane and French Men of Science' in *Notes and Records*, **10**, 85–98 (1953).

The Banksian Herbarium contains a collection of Tournefort's plants on separate sheets, with autograph labels, made in the Levant in 1702, as well as others incorporated with the Herbarium. The largest collection, according to Smith (*Rees's Cyclop.* 36), is now in the Sherardian Herbarium (at Oxford) which included all Tournefort's acquisitions: 'the fruits of [his voyage to the East] were transmitted to England with more particular care and exactness, than perhaps to any other country'.

Tournefort's herbarium is at Paris and contains specimens labelled in the handwriting of Petiver who presumably sent them in exchange.

Plumier named a genus *Pittonia* in his honour; Linnaeus changed this to *Tournefortia*.

An example of Tournefort's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 72.

TOZZI (BRUNO), 1656–1743; F.R.S. ?1715, Abbot of Vallombrosa.

This excellent botanist is commemorated in the genus *Tozzia* — a name originally given by Micheli in his *Nova Plantarum Genera*, 19 (1729), followed by a brief biography; further particulars concerning him will be found in *Phil. Trans.* 27, 455–456, by J. P. Breyne, who visited him in 1703; in Saccardo's *La Botanica in Italia*, 1, 165; 2, 108–109; and in G. Targioni-Tozzetti's *Notizie . . . Micheli*, 19–21 (1858). The last contains the following reference to Tozzi's connexion with England: 'Ascritto alla R. Società di Londra, fu anco nominato lettore pubblico del regno unito, con ricco stipendio, ma per l'età avanzata principalmente, credè bene di rinunziare. Lo ebbero amico e in gran conto lo Sherard, il Boerhave, il Petiver, e per le opere loro si giovarono spesso delle piante, e dei disegni ch' egli con liberalità trasmetteva.' William Sherard in his MS. 'Observations' preserved in the Department of Botany (p. 5) mentions having received from Tozzi a 'book of Fungi and orchides, besides severall curious plants'; and it was the sight of these that induced Petiver to write to him (November 1706; Sl. MS. 3335, f. 72) offering to exchange letters and plants. The correspondence between them (for a list of Tozzi's letters see *Sl. Index*, 535) became intimate and continued until shortly before Petiver's death.

On tt. 128, 129 of Petiver's *Gazophylacium* are figured 'Orchides Etruriae' from drawings by Tozzi, who was evidently an accomplished draughtsman. Also on t. 129 are fungi, etc., and tt. 130–133 show animals drawn by him. Writing to Vaillant in 1716 Petiver mentions having received fifty drawings of orchids and a book of above 500 fungi (Sl. MS. 3340, f. 193). In May 1714 Petiver exhibited some of his drawings at a meeting of the Royal Society, 'who being well pleased with thm I tooke the Opportunity of nominating you for a Meritorious Member amongst us, wch . . . the President and the Fellows present consented to' (Sl. MS. 3340, f. 48). In the *Record of the Royal Society*, ed. 4, 393 (1940), Tozzi's name appears at the end of the list for 1715, with a query as to date. A small volume of rather crude coloured drawings — 'Libretto Di muschi Lichene Fuchi, e Coralline' — forms Sl. MS. 4010.

There are numerous Italian plants from Tozzi, with autograph labels, in Petiver's 'Hortus Siccus Europaeus' (H.S. 148 and 149: see Part 1). Others are in H.S. 243, ff. 75–77, 80 — facing f. 67 is a list in Tozzi's hand of twenty-five plants sent to Petiver, which relates at any rate in part to the specimens already indicated. In *Collectanea*, 8, ns 455–464 (1716), is a list of ten 'Plantae Ilvenses' which were sent to Petiver by Tozzi, who had paid three visits to Elba in 1713; but these have not been found in the Sloane Herbarium.

Other specimens from Tozzi are in H.S. 152, 187, 199, 242, 276, 326. (See Part 1.)

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 56.

TULLIDEPH¹ (WALTER), d. 1794 or later, surgeon.

He was amanuensis to Dr James Douglas (1675–1742) and went to Antigua about 1726, after which

¹ This is his own spelling in his letters to Sloane (H.S. 60 and 82 and Sl. MSS. 4049, 4053, 4056), but the name appears in different forms. Gorham (*Mem. Martyn*, 19) prints it Tullidelph; the transcriber of his notes in Sloane's copy of *Nat. Hist. Jam.* writes Tuladelph, Tulladelph and Tuladelf.

time until 1739 he corresponded with Sloane (see *Sl. Index*, 538). According to Gorham (*Mem. Martyn*, 20) he originally settled as a planter, but in 1730 became a medical practitioner. In 1727 and again in 1729 he sent Sloane collections of fourteen and thirty-five specimens respectively; these with the accompanying letters and descriptions are in **H.S. 60 and 82**, ff. 72, 76–78, 85–114. He correlated his specimens with the descriptions in *Nat. Hist. Jam.*, and his notes show him to have been a competent botanist. Besides these, he sent Sloane many notes on the medicinal properties of West Indian plants, which are entered in MS. in Sloane's own copy of *Nat. Hist. Jam.*

He was a member of a Botanical Society founded in London in 1721 (Gorham, l.c. 19).

Further details of him are given in V. L. Oliver's *History of the Island of Antigua*, 3, 155–162, 408–410 (1899).

UGDEN or OGDEN (—), fl. 1698, surgeon.

'Gnaphalium Alonocum¹ capitulis valdè lanatis. Gathered at Alicant by Mr Ugden, Surgeon' (*Mus. Pet.* n. 226; 1698). The specimen (*Micropus erectus* L.) is in **H.S. 325**, f. 1244. A grass from Alicante is in **H.S. 328**, f. 61, where the name is spelt Ogden.

His other specimens are in **H.S. 80, 147, 150, 195, 196, 241, 247, 252, 254, 260, 270, 283**. (See **Part 1**.)

UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.

H.S. 21, 129 ff.; **22**, 133 ff.; **23**, 126 ff. 'Plants gathered named and fastened in three books at Paris, brought from thence by Mr SCOTT. The Specimens very well preserved, and some of the[m] rare; for the most part not refer'd to Mr Ray's Herbal.' No further information has been found regarding this collection, nor about Mr Scott, whose connexion with it seems to have been confined to bringing it from Paris (perhaps he was Robert Scott, bookseller, of London; see *Sl. Index*, 485). An index is prefixed to the contents of the third volume. The specimens are mostly of common wild or garden plants and are carefully named by an unknown writer, apparently French.

UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.

H.S. 48–53. Six volumes (bound in three) of 'Plants gathered in Holland and put into the order of Dodoneus's [his] *Pemptades*'. In Vol. I is added: 'Many of these are Garden plants and flowers not now common.' The contents of these volumes afford no clue to their history. The specimens, which are small, good and well preserved, are of cultivated plants; they are mounted on the left-hand pages; facing them on the right-hand pages are the names, with references to the chapters of Dodoens's *Pemptades* (1583) in which the plants are mentioned. The writing is mostly very neat and suggests Italian calligraphy; an Index is appended to each of the original volumes (that in Vol. VI covering all six volumes), with reference to the folios, which, however, were not numbered until quite recently. The whole collection is clearly of a pre-Sloanean period, and was doubtless acquired by Sloane by purchase. The volumes bear a general resemblance to those catalogued under **MACCHION** (*q.v.*); but there is nothing to show their origin beyond what is stated on the title-pages.

UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.

H.S. 62, 59 ff. 'Plants taken out of the Herb markets with their names in bundles, many of which are wanted, but may be supplied.' An entirely useless collection of scraps, mostly with labels in an unknown pre-Sloanean hand giving names in English and Latin; alphabetically arranged. Many of the folios are blank; their numbering is recent.

UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.

H.S. 64, 30 ff. 'Tulips with their names not referred to Mr Ray.' A manuscript precedes the

1 From Alonae, the ancient name for Alicante.

specimens, in which a detailed record is kept of the planting of named tulips from 1658 to 1666. The record is in English. Some of the original vellum labels used to distinguish the living tulips by name are included. There are seven folios containing tulip tepals, followed by a specimen of an umbelliferous plant (f. 30).

UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.

H.S. 65, 94 ff. 'A collection of dry'd herbs from Germany not taken notice of in Mr Ray's history.' A curious little unbound volume in small quarto, originally a ciphering book, but subsequently used as a herbarium. It contains numerous very small specimens alphabetically arranged, with names in a small clear hand, mostly written directly on the sheets. The names are in Latin and English, with references to Gerard ('G.') and Parkinson ('P.'). There is nothing to suggest any connexion with Germany — a connexion rendered more improbable by the original use of the book, at the end of which are arithmetical tables and an account dated 1663, the latter in the hand of the writer of the names. It has been suggested by Carruthers in a note at the beginning of the volume — partly because the initials 'B.N.', taken to indicate Black Notley, occur in the account — that the collection was made by Ray, but the writing is certainly not his. Many of the folios are blank, and most have only one or two specimens, representing common British or cultivated species. The writer of the names was evidently well acquainted with plants, and occasionally adds a critical note: thus of the form of *Chelidonium majus* L. which was raised by Miller to the rank of a species under the name *C. laciniatum* he notes (f. 29) 'nihil variant . . . nisi foliorum laciniis'. (See **Part 1**.)

UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.

H.S. 73, 140 ff. 'An old Hortus siccus gathered in Germany about the year 1650, with the names then used. Bad Specimens not taken notice of in Mr Ray.' A collection of scraps of wild and garden plants, pasted on to sheets from various printed books; the names are in Latin. There is a MS. title-page in German script: 'In Namen Jesu Amen. Herbarium Vivum Anno 1659 Die 24 Maij', followed (on the next folio) by the inscription:

'Alle Mein Anfange
zu Dieser Schrift.
Geschicht in Nahmen
Jesu Christ.
Omnia Connanto, Docilis Solertia Vincit.'

UNKNOWN COLLECTOR.

H.S. 109, 171 ff. 'Plants growing about Montpellier a few of which are referred to Mr Ray.' This is a neat foolscap octavo volume bound in vellum. Nearly all the specimens (which are for the most part well chosen though in some cases only leaves are represented) are named, mostly accurately — an exception will be found on f. 9 — in a late seventeenth-century hand. An alphabetical Index in the same hand is at the end of the volume, about which no information is forthcoming.

UVEDALE (REV. ROBERT), 1642–1722, (b. Westminster); B.A. Cantab. 1662, LL.D. 1682.

'Dr Uvedale lived at Enfield, where he cultivated a garden, which appears to have been rich in exotic productions. And although he is not known among those who advanced the indigenous botany of Britain, yet his merit as a botanist, or his patronage of the science at large, was considerable enough to incline Petiver [*Mus. Pet.* ns 799, 800] to apply his name to a new plant, which Miller retained in his Dictionary; but which has since passed into the genus *Polymnia*, of the Linnaean

system; the author of which has nevertheless retained *Uvedalia*, as the trivial epithet' (Pulteney, *Sketches*, 2, 30).

A full and interesting biography of Uvedale, by G. S. Boulger, will be found in *Journ. Bot.* 29, 9–18 (1891), to which reference should be made for general information regarding him and his relations with the botanists of his time. To the account of his garden there given may be added the fact that a manuscript catalogue of the exotics it contained was given by the son of Richard Richardson to R. A. Salisbury; the catalogue contained information as to those from whom the plants were received (see *Trans. Hort. Soc.* 1, 347, 352).

Uvedale's herbarium is one of the best-preserved in the Sloane Herbarium, of which it forms volumes H.S. 302–315; it seems to have been acquired by Sloane after the death of Uvedale's widow in 1740. The volumes are arranged according to Ray's classification: the general title begins 'Collectio Plantarum siccatarum et dispositarum juxta methodum Joh. Raii'. The following list, taken from the title-pages, indicates the contents of each volume.

H.S. 302. 'Vol. I continens genus I et II aut potius genera priora quatuor sive Plantas imperfectas nempe Submarinas, Fungos, Muscos, et Capillares iisque affines.' H.S. 303. 'Vol. II continens genus III et IV aut potius V et VI sive herbas flore imperfecto, stamineo, vel apetalo et herbas flore composito, natura pleno, lactescentes.' H.S. 304. 'Vol. III continens genus V et VI aut potius VII et IX nempe Herbas flore composito, semine papposo non lactescente, flore discoide et Herbas flore ex flosculis fistularibus composito, sive Capitatas.' H.S. 305. 'Vol. IV continens genus VII et VIII aut potius VIII et X nempe Herbas flore composito discoide, seminibus pappo destitutis, Corymbiferas dictas et Herbas flore perfecto, seminibus nudis solitariis, seu ad singulos flores singulis.' H.S. 306. 'Vol. V continens genus IX X et XI aut potius XI XII et XIII nempe Herbas umbelliferas, stellatas, et asperifolias.' H.S. 307. 'Vol. VI continens genus XII et XIII aut potius XIV et XV nempe Suffrutices et herbas verticillatas et Herbas semine nudo polyspermas.' H.S. 308. 'Vol. VII continens genus XIV XV et XVI aut potius XVII XVIII et XIX nempe Herbas bacciferas, multisiliquas, et Herbas fructu sicco singulari, flore monopetalo.' H.S. 309. 'Vol. VIII continens genus XVII et XVIII aut potius [—] nempe Herbas flore tetrapetalo uniformi siliquosas et Herbas vasculiferas, flore tetrapetalo, anomalas.' H.S. 310. 'Vol. IX continens genus XIX aut potius Herbas [—] nempe Herbas flore papilionaceo, seu leguminosas.' H.S. 311. 'Vol. X continens genus XX aut potius XXII nempe herbas pentapetalas vasculiferas.' H.S. 312. 'Vol. XI continens genus XXI et XXII aut potius XXIII nempe herbas radice bulbosa praeditas et herbis bulbosis affines.' H.S. 313. 'Vol. XII continens genus XXIII et XXIV aut potius [—] nempe Herbas graminifolias flore imperfecto culmiferas et Herbas graminifolias flore imperfecto non culmiferas.' H.S. 314. 'Vol. XIII continens genus XXV nempe Herbas anomalas et incertae sedis.' H.S. 315. 'Vol. XIV ubi inveniuntur Arbores, Suffrutices, etc.'

The herbarium has evidently been subjected to rearrangement; it was originally on smaller sheets which have been mounted on those of which it now consists. The numbering of the folios has also been changed; each volume was paged separately, but in eight volumes (H.S. 303–308, 312, 314) the folios have been given a more or less consecutive numbering. Writing to (?) Richardson in August 1718, Uvedale speaks of his herbarium as 'but meanly furnished, and most out of my own garden, which cannot be supposed to afford much, though it has been the grave of a great many plants which have grown there in half a century'. In the same letter he acknowledges the help of William Sherard 'in correcting my Hortus Siccus'; the 'turning over' of which gave him 'a little pleasure' almost up to his death (*Rich. Corr.* 179). It would seem that the Cedar of Lebanon in Uvedale's garden at Enfield was the first introduced to this country (see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, ser. 3, 32, 31 (with fig. 12), 62–63; 1902).

Among specimens of special interest may be mentioned the collection of cultivated monocotyledons in H.S. 312: the collection of crocuses on ff. 1270–1276 (and in H.S. 333, ff. 61–63) is referred to by Maw (*Monograph of the Genus Crocus*, 36; 1886) as probably containing the earliest examples of their cultivation in England; on ff. 1298–1316 is a fine series of British and North American

orchids. **H.S. 313**, ff. 61–73 contain sedges referred to by Goodenough in his paper in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* **2**, 126–211 (1794); among these is a specimen of *Carex stellulata* Gooden. [*C. echinata* Murr.] (f. 68), first described by Goodenough in this paper. In **H.S. 302**, ff. 80–83, is an interesting collection of marine algae ‘brought me from Barbadoes 1721 by the ingenious Mdm TITUS’, whose name also occurs in connexion with Barbados plants in **H.S. 303**, f. 81 (1719); **307**, f. 886 (1721).

Scattered through the volumes in their respective classes is a fine series of British plants from Sherard with autograph labels. A few of these are localized, including some of special interest, as representing the first collecting of the plants in Britain: such are *Melampyrum arvense* L., ‘Found by J. SHERARD in Northfolk’ (**H.S. 308**, f. 1172; cf. *Ray Syn.* ed. 3, 286*); and *Silene comica* L., ‘found at Sandown [Kent] by Mr J. SHERARD’ (**H.S. 311**, f. 38; cf. *Ray Syn.* l.c. 341). Another series of British plants, including many from Wales, is from RICHARDSON, of whom Uvedale speaks as ‘soe great a benefactor’ to his *hortus siccus* (*Rich. Corr.* 179): these include a specimen of *Trichomanes speciosum* Willd., ‘This beautyfull Capillary I lately found in the moist and shady rocks nigh Bingley [Yorkshire]’ (**H.S. 302**, f. 66; cf. *Ray Syn.* l.c. 128, t. 3, fig. 3); *Sedum forsterianum* Sm. and *Wahlenbergia hederacea* (L.) Reichb. ‘from Wales’ (**H.S. 308**, ff. 1073, 1133). Occasionally interesting notes are added — e.g. on *Cochlearia danica* L.: ‘from the mountains of Wales this I have kept in my garden several years, and does not vary’ (**H.S. 309**, f. 61 verso). British plants from other collectors are scattered through the herbarium, some of them localized — e.g. *Limonium humile* Mill., ‘Found in the Salt Marsh near Pagham Church in Sussex’ by William Stonestreet (**H.S. 305**, f. 522).

Besides the British botanists above mentioned, the following contributed to the herbarium — Jacob Bobart the younger, Buddle, Collinson, Dale, Doody, Lhwyd, Petiver, Plukenet, Rand, Sloane and Vernon. From abroad there are specimens from Daniel (brother of Charles) du Bois from Fort St George (e.g. in **H.S. 310**, f. 138 verso); from Alexander Brown, ‘Gathered at Carwar in India . . . 1692’ (**H.S. 307**, f. 902); from Hermann (**H.S. 311**, ff. 108, 156; **312**, f. 1288); from Bulkley from Fort St George, Bengal and Pegu (**H.S. 303**, ff. 96, 98; **313**, f. 48; **315**, ff. 1 bis, 17, 50, 95, 141); from Tournefort and Vaillant. Among the English gardens represented are those at Chelsea, Hampton Court, Badminton, and those of Darby, Charles du Bois and Fairchild. Some of the labels in the herbarium are in writing which is not identified; it is evident from this that Uvedale had correspondents who are not represented elsewhere in the Sloane Herbarium. Uvedale’s own writing is usually on the sheets — e.g. **H.S. 302**, f. 77; **303**, f. 22.

The value and interest of this herbarium in connexion with Ray’s *Historia Plantarum* are pointed out by Smith in his biography of that author in *Rees’s Cyclop.* **29**. Smith laments that Ray made no adequate collection of dried plants (as to this, see RAY) and says: ‘The great Herbariums of Buddle, Uvedale, etc. still kept in the British Museum, are indeed supposed to supply, in a great measure, this defect; they having been collected by persons who had frequent communication with Ray, and were well acquainted with his plants.’

Among the consecutively numbered volumes forming the Uvedale herbarium is a volume lettered **309***, containing various plants which obviously belonged to Uvedale and formed part of his collection. It includes numerous specimens with labels by W. Sherard and Richardson, and others in hands corresponding with those in Uvedale’s herbarium. The volume has no title and the paging is recent, but the number **309*** appears in the earliest list we have (1835) of the Sloane Herbarium.

There is also a small quarto volume (**H.S. 333**) entitled ‘Garden Plants and Flowers gathered and named by Dr Uvedale’, which is somewhat puzzling. It contains seventy folios of specimens, the rest being blank. The names on ff. 1–45 are evidently of an earlier period than in Uvedale’s herbarium, and the same may be said of those of crocuses on ff. 61–63; a few of the specimens have been removed. Some of the references to Ray’s *Historia* seem to be in Uvedale’s hand; f. 70 contains three British mosses, evidently added later, with references to Ray’s *Synopsis*. Probably this is a collection made by Uvedale in his youth.

Other plants from Uvedale and his garden are in H.S. 12, 32, 87–89, 96, 99–102, 104, 116, 127, 147, 148, 169–171, 195, 241, 252, 256, 258, 260, 267, 282, 317, 325–328. (See Part 1.)

His numerous letters to Sloane, 1691–1717 (see *Sl. Index*, 541), are of no special interest, many being concerned with medical matters; nor are those to Petiver, 1700–1716, of much moment. Petiver's share of the correspondence will be found in Sl. MSS. 3332–3334 and 3339.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 7.

VAILLANT (SÉBASTIEN), 1669–1772, Regius Professor of Botany at Paris.

'To Mons. Vaillant (Secretary to Dr Fagon, Chief Physician to the King of France) I am indebted for several uncommon Plants, growing about Paris and elsewhere, very curiously preserved' (*Mus. Pet.* 95; 1703); Petiver (*Collectanea*, 5) also gives a list of seventy-three 'Plants growing wild about Paris, sent me from that Accurate Botanist, D. Sebastian Vaillant'. 'Prodemonstrator plantarum horti Regii Parisini, Chirurgus, sed botanico studio addictissimus, primum adparet. In plantis difficilibus, Muscis, Fungis, Lichenibus, in plantis alioquin ob parvitatem suam, et difficilem inventionem minus notis felix, et accuratus, multa addidit Tournefortianis, novamque methodum naturali proximam meditabatur, nisi morte fuisset interceptus' (Haller, *Bibl. Bot.* 2, 139). An excellent biography of Vaillant will be found in *Rees's Cyclop.* 36, and a defence of him against the attacks of Dillenius and Antoine de Jussieu is included in an interesting letter from Linnaeus to Haller printed in *Corr. Linn.* 2, 277–278.

Vaillant's specimens, which are numerous, are scattered through the Sloane Herbarium; most of them have labels in his elegant hand — e.g. H.S. 40, ff. 17–19, 31 (orchids). They will be found in H.S. 32, 40, 80, 127, 147–152, 156–159, 162–164, 166, 170, 178, 184, 187, 190, 192, 195–200, 233, 240, 241, 243, 245, 247, 254, 257–260, 267, 270, 273–276, 283, 290, 292, 303–311, 325–331. (See Part 1.)

His letters to Petiver, 1700–1714 (in Sl. MSS. 3321, 3322), are mostly long and interesting: Sl. MS. 3321, f. 71 gives an account of Tournefort's travels in the East. Petiver's share in the correspondence will be found in Sl. MSS. 3334, 3335, 3338–3340. Vaillant had a large correspondence with English botanists, with many of whom he was on friendly terms. William Sherard, writing to Richardson in 1717, says: 'he is the most accurate Botanist I ever knew, and the most cordial' (*Nich. Illustr.* 1, 347).

Tournefort named the genus *Valantia* in his honour.

An example of Vaillant's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 82.

VERNON (WILLIAM), fl. 1688–1711; F.R.S. 1702.

'Mr William Vernon, fellow of St Peter's College, Cambridge [graduated B.A. 1688, M.A. 1692], and Dr David Kreig, a German physician, led by their genius for botany, made a voyage to Maryland. They returned, after having collected an Herbarium of several hundred new and undescribed plants. These came into the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, by whose liberal communication they were inserted in the "Supplement" to Ray's History. Mr Vernon is also spoken of by Ray, as not less skilful and assiduous in the pursuit of English plants, and of all other branches of natural knowledge. His discoveries in the Cryptogamia class were numerous' (Pulteney, *Sketches*, 2, 57–58). The reference to Ray is to the preface to Ed. 2 of his *Synopsis*, where he speaks of Vernon as 'Rei Botanicae, reliquaeque Historiae Naturalis peritissimus, inque stirpibus, praesertim Anglicis, exquirendis, colendis, observandis industrius admodum et curiosus'.

In *Ray Corr.* 362 is printed a letter, dated 22nd March 1699, from Ray to Sir Hans Sloane referring to the Maryland collection of Vernon and KRIEG (*q.v.*) which Sloane had just sent him: 'I was very much taken with the beauty of the dried plants, indeed I cannot say that ever I saw the like spectacle; such large and fair samples of rare and nondescript plants, so curiously and exactly

extended and preserved, and so many of them; and could not but wish that they might be drawn, engraven, and published. But, alas! I find, as I told you, that I can make but poor work with them; the fruit or seed scarce to be seen, at least perfectly discerned, in any of them; neither the colour or figure of the flower, without marring the specimens, which it were a great pity to do; the stature to be known but in few, and nothing of the root. Those that gathered them might easily have given an account of all these, as also of the place where they were found. For my part, I am loth my work should want such an ornament, yet am I afraid to meddle with them, having not been conversant among dried plants, especially Indian and American.' In a later letter (op. cit. 364) Ray continues to express his regrets at the incompleteness of the specimens, and Sloane, writing to Richardson in 1721, expresses himself as 'very much disappointed' with Vernon's collections. Ray, however, describes a considerable number of Vernon's plants in the third volume (or *Supplementum*) of his *Historia* and refers to them in the preface (pp. iii, iv). It would appear that Vernon's stay in Maryland was but short.

In Sl. MS. 4068, f. 16, is a document, signed by Sloane as Secretary and John Hoskyns as Vice-President, from the Royal Society (dated 31st December 1697) recommending Vernon 'to the favour and assistance of such persons as he thinks proper to apply himselfe to' as having had 'a very good character given of him to the Royall Societie', at several of whose meetings he was present, when he 'gave them good reason to believe that by his endeavours naturall learning would be much promoted'. Writing to Sloane from Annapolis, 24th July 1698, he announces his return to England at 'the later end of October', and his intention to 'bring every Fryday night a collection of plants to be discussd by you, and tht Honourable Club [i.e. the Royal Society]; to whom my service. Mr Krieg will be back about that time'. After this his letters, 1699–1701, show that he was for some time in Kent; writing from Margate (15th February 1699) he speaks of a projected voyage to the Canaries in about a month's time; this, however, was postponed (see Sl. MS. 4037, f. 274) and does not seem to have been undertaken. A letter from Canterbury (Sl. MS. 4037, f. 313) relates to zoological specimens; in 1701 he writes from Peterhouse ('St Peters Coll.'), Cambridge, but the letters contain nothing of interest. Those to Petiver (Sl. MS. 4067, ff. 179–187) relate to his efforts to obtain subscribers to Petiver's works, for which purpose he seems to have been employed; one of them (f. 186) is long and somewhat amusing.

The three letters from Vernon to Richardson (published in *Rich. Corr.* 37–40, 73–75, 79–80) are dated from Peterhouse and London, 1702–1704, where he seems to have mostly lived after his return from Maryland. He was elected F.R.S. on 6th May 1702. During this period he visited various parts of England. He communicated several records of plants from Cheshire to Blackstone, who acknowledges them in his *Specimen Botanicum* (1746). The Richardson *Correspondence*, from which the above were selected for publication, contains thirteen of his letters, which Dawson Turner says (*Rich. Corr.* 37) 'are those of a sensible, gentlemanly-minded man, who was fond of Natural History, and lived much among the Naturalists of his day'. The published letters show a keen interest in botany, especially in mosses, of which he had a large collection including, according to William Sherard, many new to science. Among his botanical acquaintances, besides those separately mentioned, were Adair, Ayrey, Lhwyd, Uvedale and Sherard. He appears to have had a large collection of fossils, insects and coins, and to have exchanged with other collectors. He was on intimate terms with Ray, whom he visited within a year of the latter's death (*Rich. Corr.* 79). Dillenius (*Hist. Musc.* [2]; 1741) mentions him among the 'curiosiores Muscorum observatores' to whom he was indebted; and he is named by BUDDLE among the friends who helped him with his herbarium and contributed to his 'Collectio graminum exoticorum' (H.S. 127).

A reference in one of Vernon's letters (*Rich. Corr.* 73) indicates that his relations with John Woodward were unfriendly. On this point reference may be made to another letter, undated as to year and somewhat incoherent, in Sl. MS. 4061, f. 233.

We have no record of Vernon's death, which took place before 1716. He is commemorated by Schreber's genus *Vernonia*.

H.S. 37, 138 ff. 'Book containing about 250 plants gathered in Maryland by Dr Krieg, and plants gathered in Maryland by Mr Vernon, with notes and observations upon them by Mr Ray, Dr Amman, Dr Krieg, etc.' (See also **H.S. 74**).

A large number of specimens from f. 61 to the end are named by RAY (*q.v.*) and many are referred to in his *Supplementum* — e.g. (f. 38) 'Eupatorium Virginianum . . . Hujus specimen siccatum nobis communicavit D. Sloane à D. Vernon è Marilandia allatum' (*Ray Hist.* 3, 189). Many are also named by Solander. The two collectors are not discriminated in the volume, but Ray seems to have known which plants were collected by each, as he quotes their names. There are two of Krieg's labels on f. 48, and one in Courten's hand on f. 57.

H.S. 54, ff. 15, 16. 'Mosses gathered by Mr Vernon.' These are British; lichens, etc. are included: seven specimens on f. 16 have labels by Buddle. In **H.S. 286**, ff. 20, 22–30, is a collection of cryptogams, chiefly mosses, some labelled by Buddle, others by Richardson and Doody, preceded by a letter dated 'May 23' (no year) from Vernon to Doody. A similar collection in **H.S. 285**, ff. 10–49, belongs to the same series.

H.S. 59, ff. 20, 21. 'East India plants from Mr Vernon.' Scrappy specimens, unnamed, probably not of Vernon's collecting, as he does not seem to have been in India.

H.S. 72 is said to contain 'Plants gathered in England etc. by Mr Vernon' and others, but none is definitely associated with him.

H.S. 74. 'Plants gathered in Maryland by Mr Jones a Minister, Dr Krieg, and Mr Vernon.' These belong to the series in **H.S. 37** (see above); the volume is described under JONES (HUGH, *q.v.*).

H.S. 79 and **80**. 'An Herbarium vivum gathered by Dr Richardson in Holland out of the gardens, given to S. H. S. by Mr Vernon.' See RICHARDSON.

H.S. 246, 35 ff. 'Plants gathered in Maryland by Mr Vernon.' This collection is bound with **H.S. 74**; many of the specimens are named by Solander. Many of Vernon's Maryland grasses and sedges are in Buddle's collection (**H.S. 127**, ff. 2, 5, 6, 10, 41, 43, etc.). *Botrychium dissectum* Spreng. is in **H.S. 129**, f. 2.

Vernon's Maryland plants occasionally occur in other volumes — e.g. in **H.S. 40**, f. 61. Other specimens from him are in **H.S. 104, 114, 115, 121, 123, 125, 150–152, 158, 243, 267, 273, 274, 283, 302**. (See **Part 1**.)

An example of Vernon's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 78.

WAGER (SIR CHARLES), 1666–1743, Admiral, R.N.

He was a friend of Peter Collinson, and had a garden at Fulham.

H.S. 244, ff. 40, 73 contain Gibraltar specimens received by Philip Miller from him.

WALDUCK (CAPT. THOMAS), *fl.* 1710–1715.

'*Sideritis spicata* Scrophulariae folio . . . a fair Specimen my hearty Friend Capt. Thomas Walduck sent me from Barbadoes' (Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* 29, 357; 1716). By this presumably *Hyptis capitata* Jacq. is intended, of which there are Barbados specimens from Walduck, with the English name 'Wild Hopps', in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Jamaicae' (**H.S. 162**, f. 20). This volume contains a large number of Walduck's Barbados plants — there is an autograph label on f. 103; his name is usually abbreviated by Petiver to 'Wald.' or 'W.' More of his specimens are in Petiver's 'Hortus siccus Americanus' (**H.S. 157**, ff. 31, 66, 69, 70, 72, 80, 86, 88) and in **H.S. 184**, ff. 19, 28.

The three separate entries under Walduck in *Sl. Index*, 556, 557, refer to the same person; and the copies of the letters to his nephew John Searle (Sl. MS. 3338, ff. 74–77) are identical with part of those (also copies) addressed to Petiver (Sl. MS. 2302) in 1710–1711. These contain an exceedingly interesting account of the history and people of Barbados, and, if not already known, should be examined with a view to publication. In this volume is a long holograph letter from Walduck to

Petiver, whose acquaintance he had made through Searle, written 'from Ruports Fort in the Leeward of Barbados', 17th September 1712; together with a portion of a holograph letter. In Sl. MS. 4065, f. 164, is a long letter to Petiver dated from London, 20th May 1714, which contains an account of 'experiments in forcing the growth of vegetables', which he had made during his residence at Rupert's Fort, where 'in the late Warrs' he was 'Oblig'd to keep Guard . . . for severall years'.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 86.

WALKER (CAPT. THOMAS), fl. 1701–1705, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in the Bahamas.

'This Generous Gentleman, at the desire of my kind Friend Mr ROBERT ELLIS, hath lately sent me Specimens of the Brasiletto Wood, and some other Trees and Plants from New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands: for which I am extreamly obliged to him, and for his kind Promises of greater Performances, by the next and all Opportunities' (*Mus. Pet.* 96; 1703).

'Trees and Herbs, sent me from the Isle of Providence, by that Curious Gentleman Capt. William [*sic*] Walker, Chief of the Bahama or Lucay Isles' (*Collectanea*, 4, ns 270–279). This and the preceding entry refer to the same collection, which is in H.S. 284, ff. 7–13, with printed labels from *Collectanea* attached.

Walker sent plants to his father, who had a garden at Westminster, which is mentioned by Plukenet under *Ptarmica virginiana* etc. [*Parthenium integrifolium* L.]: 'Hujus specimen jam ante triginta circiter annos in Horto D. Walkeri apud Westmonasterium legimus, cujus filius hanc plantam cum aliis rarioribus è Virginia Patri suo in Angliam transmisit' (*Alm.* 308). The elder Walker is also referred to (l.c. 233) under *Lychnis Caryophylleus* etc. [*Silene stellata* (L.) Ait.]: 'Nata est haec Planta in Horto D. Walkeri, senioris, in Plantar. notitiâ suo tempore expertissimi'; and (l.c. 372) under *Tithymalus s. Chamaesyce* etc.: 'Quadraginti ferè abhinc annis in Horto D. Walkeri, observavimus.' The text of the *Almagestum* dates from 1696; on the plate in *Phytographia* (t. 65, fig. 8; 1691) 'Quadraginti ferè' stands as 'triginta . . . ad minimum'. In H.S. 83, f. 6, is a specimen of *Uvularia perfoliata* L. labelled by Plukenet 'ex hortulo Walkeri'. In H.S. 316, ff. 1, 2, are specimens of 'Grana Paradysi' stated to be 'from Guinea by Mr Walker'.

Capt. Walker's letter to Petiver dated from New Providence, 13th November 1701 (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 123), relates to the plants he had sent; that of 20th February 1705 (Sl. MS. 4064, f. 58) is written from South Carolina.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 43.

WALLACE (JAMES), fl. 1684–1724; M.D., in H.E.I.C. service; his claim to F.R.S. unconfirmed.

He was a native of Orkney, and the author of a *History of Scotland* published in 1724; see *D.N.B.* 59, 100.

H.S. 60 and 82, ff. 68–71. 'Plants gathered at Darien by Mr ——— and given S.H.S. by Dr Wallace.' Mostly ferns and detached leaves. The plants were presumably collected by ARCHBALD STEWART (*q.v.*), some of whose specimens were sent to Petiver by Wallace (see *Mus. Pet.* ns 552, 553). In *Phil. Trans.* 22, 536–543, is 'Part of a Journal kept from Scotland to New Caledonia in Darien', in which Wallace (pp. 539–540) gives the following (probably the earliest) account of Darien vegetation: 'This place affords legions of monstrous Plants, enough to confound all the methods of Botany ever hitherto thought upon. However, I found a shift to make some specimens, and that is all I can do. I say some specimens, because if I should gather all, 'twould be enough to load the St Andrew, for some of their Leaves exceed three Ells in length, and are very broad; besides these Monsters, reducible to no Tribe, there are here a great many of the European kindred, (but still something odd about them) as *Lingua Cervina* of different kinds, *Filix* of different kinds, *Polypodium*, several of the *Plantae Papilionaceae*, *Musci*, *Fungi*, *Convolvuli*, and a great many more I cannot now remember.'

Three of the specimens given to Petiver by Wallace are in H.S. 157, ff. 30, 100; 329, f. 80.

WALLIS (—).

H.S. 152, f. 61 (*Gentianella campestris* (L.) Börner). 'Abt Kettering Northampt. Mr Wallis' (m. Petiver).

WATT (JOHN), d. before 1703, surgeon.

His plants from the coast of Guinea are with those of SKEEN (*q.v.*) in H.S. 154 and 155 (see Part 1). A specimen from his garden at Enfield is in H.S. 156, f. 92.

An example of his handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 75.

WATTS (—), merchant.

Specimens labelled 'è Chinâ. Merchant Watts' are in H.S. 93, ff. 133, 134.

WHEELER (RICHARD), d. 1699 or 1700.

'This Person, my kind and hearty Friend, hath for many Years past, and doth still continue to send me all the Plants . . . which he can get or procure me, about Long-Sound in Norway: many . . . being rare with us, and only to be met in the North of England' (*Mus. Pet.* 47; 1699).

A small specimen of *Alchemilla* is in H.S. 325, f. 1210, labelled by Petiver 'e Norwegia a D. Wheler collect.' More Norway plants are in H.S. 40, ff. 18, 19, 23, 40 (orchids); 147, ff. 9 (lichens), 30 (*Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod.); 276, f. 14 (*Mus. Pet.* n. 787).

Other specimens from him are in H.S. 150, 170, 255, 260, 275, 290, 326. (See Part 1.)

WHELER (REV. SIR GEORGE), 1650–1724, (b. Breda); F.R.S. 1677.

'He was the son of Col. Wheler, of Charing, in Kent; and was born in 1650, at Breda [in Holland], his parents being there in exile with the royal Family. At the age of seventeen, he became a commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford; and, before he took any degree, went on his travels. He spent near two years in France and Italy; and, in 1675, travelled into Greece and Asia Minor; from whence he returned in November 1676. He was knighted before he took his master of arts degree, which was conferred upon him in 1683, in consideration of his learning, and in return for a present of antiquities collected in his travels. He afterwards took some valuable preferments in the church; was created doctor of divinity in 1702; and died Feb. 18, 1724' (Pulteney, *Sketches*, 1, 357–358).

His herbarium, in four volumes, was bequeathed to the University of Oxford, but a few specimens of his Eastern plants sent by him to Petiver are in H.S. 164, ff. 178, 237, and 187, ff. 28, etc.; and to PLUKENET in H.S. 91, 96–98 (see Part 1). His name appears in the title of H.S. 91 as one of the principal contributors, and is definitely mentioned on the labels of some of the specimens. One of these (f. 57 *bis*) is figured in *Phytogr.* t. 85, fig. 3, and is referred by Vahl (*Symb. Bot.* 2, 36; 1791) to *Convolvulus wheleri* [*Ipomoea sagittata* Poir.] (see *Journ. Bot.* 32, 170–171; 1894). A list of the plants observed by Wheler in his voyage to Greece and Asia Minor will be found in Ray's *Collection of Curious Travels*, 2, 30–34 (1693); ed. 2, 2, 364–367 (1738).

Schreber commemorated him in a genus *Wheclera*, of uncertain identity.

An example of Wheler's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 22.

WHITEHEAD (—).

In H.S. 159, ff. 3, 11, 17, 22, 24, are several plants with this name on Petiver's labels, e.g. (on f. 17) 'e Virg[inia] inter Plant. maj. D. Whitehead'. The other labels bear variations of this wording.

WHITING (—).

Specimens from the Canary Islands with this name are in H.S. 265, ff. 76, 87.

WILLISEL (THOMAS), b. in Northamptonshire or Lancashire, d. 1675? in Jamaica, where he was gardener to Lord Carbery.

H.S. 27. According to the title-page, this volume contains 'Some gathered by Thomas Willison'. This is a wrong transcription of 'Willisel', but the only specimens with which his name is connected are two (on f. 144) given by him to DODSWORTH (*q.v.*): *Listera cordata* (L.) R. Br., 'brought to me by Tho. Willisell who as I remember found it in Yorkshire'; and *Pinguicula lusitanica* L., 'brought me out of Cambridgshire by Tho. Willisel'. This latter plant is not recorded from Cambridgshire and Willisel may have been mistaken as to the place whence he brought it, as he was employed by MERRETT (*q.v.*) during five years to collect plants 'per universam Angliam', as well as by other botanists.

S. F. Gray named a genus *Willisellus* in his honour, but this was already named *Elatine* by Linnaeus.

WILLUGHBY (FRANCIS), 1635–1672, (b. Middleton, Warwickshire); F.R.S. 1663; pupil and friend of Ray.

Gave a plant to Petiver: 'Rubia laevis Taurinensium [*Asperula taurina* L.] . . . D. Willughby alicubi in Italia collegit, et ad nos attulit'; the specimen is in **H.S. 254**, f. 43.

Scopoli and Roxburgh both named genera after him, of which Roxburgh's *Willughbeia* now stands.

WINDSOR (—).

A specimen from him is among Buddle's mosses in **H.S. 115**, f. 34.

WINGFIELD (GEORGE), *fl.* 1698, surgeon.

H.S. 154, f. 15. 'Filix Dactyloides perelegans, è Monte Serado. Found there by my ingenious Friend Mr George Wingfield, Surgeon' (*Mns. Pet.* n. 215; 1698). The specimen shows this to be *Pteris johnstonii* Bak., described from Sierra Leone material in *Ann. Bot.* **5**, 218 (1891). Wingfield's plants are scattered through this and the following volume (**H.S. 155**) (see **Part 1**). Another of his specimens is in **H.S. 265**, f. 78, where his name is spelt Winckfield.

WINTHROP (JOHN), b. Boston, Massachusetts, 1681, d. London 1747; F.R.S. 1734.

H.S. 317, ff. 83, 84. 'Varieties of the Acer majus from near Walton upon Thames by Mr Jn Winthrop.' A collection of leaves of *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. with *Rhytisma acerinum* Fr.

He spent the latter part of his life in London. His chief interest was in fossils, shells and stones. There is an account of him by F. E. Brasch in *The Scientific Monthly*, **33**, 354–355 (1931).

WOODWARD (JOHN), 1665–1728; M.D., F.R.S. 1693. See DAMPIER.

WYN or WYNNE (—).

H.S. 245, ff. 17–60; **247**, ff. 120, 122, 143, 147, 150–154. Plants from Vizagapatam, Madras, with many autograph labels and native names, some labelled by Petiver.

Other specimens of this series from him are in **H.S. 146, 161, 242, 257, 260, 264, 266, 282, 290**. (See **Part 1**.)

ZWINGER (THEODOR the younger), 1658–1724; M.D.

He was a correspondent of Petiver, to whom he sent specimens (with autograph labels) scattered through **H.S. 148** and **149**. In **H.S. 243**, ff. 67–73, 79, 80, is a series of grasses, sedges, etc., including (f. 68) the specimen referred to by Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* **28**, 179 (1714): 'Dr Zuinger, Physician, and Son to the famous Professor of that Name, a very accurate Botanist, hath lately, amongst other curious Plants, sent me this Grass, which he gathered on the hilly Meadows about Basil, where Caspar Bauhine first discovered it.'

Schreber named a genus *Zwingera* in his honour, but it had already been named *Simaba* by Aublet. An example of Zwinger's handwriting is shown in Facsimile No 77.

INDEX TO GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALITIES

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 Capouladou, near Montpellier: **58** (32); *Courten* (116).
 Caribbean Islands: **255** (63), **318** (75); *Clerk*, Rev. (113). See Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St Kitts.
 Carolina: **16** (28), **89** (37), **92** (38), **94** (38), **99** (39), **100** (40), **102** (40), **104** (40), **127** (43), **129** (44), **145** (44), **212** (56), **232** (59), **242** (60), **243** (61), **249** (62), **260** (64), **264** (65), **267** (66), **268** (66), **272** (66), **274** (67), **278** (68), **283** (68), **284** (69), **285** (69), **308** (73), **310** (73), **318** (75), **329** (77); *Bohm* (93), *Catesby* (111, 112), *Clerk*, Rev. (113), *Courten* (116), *Ellis* (129), *Francklin* (131), *Halsteed* (133), *Krieg* (152), *Lawson*, J. (154), *Lord* (159), *Plukenet* (186, 187), *Rutherford* (196).
 Carshalton, Surrey: **16** (28); *Courten* (116).
 Cartagena [Colombia]: **5** (27), **297–299** (71), **316** (74); *Houstoun* (139), *Millar* (165), *Sloane* (206).
 Cartagena [Spain]: **194** (53).
 Castelneuf, near Montpellier: **58** (32); *Courten* (116).
 Catalonia: *Salvador*, *Jaime* (197).
 Caversham [Oxfordshire, now Berkshire]: *Hawkins* (136).
 Ceylon: **91** (38), **93** (38), **95** (39), **98** (39), **211** (56), **331** (77); *Hermann* (138), *Kaempfer* (145), *Plukenet* (186).
 Channel Islands. See Guernsey.
 Charlton [London]: *Buddle* (105).
 Chekiang. See Chusan.
 Chelsea [London]: **32** (30), **86*** (37), **131–142** (44), **169–171** (50), **178–180** (51), **206** (55), **207** (55), **228–230** (58), **243** (61), **244** (61), **293–296** (71), **316** (74), **317** (74), **323** and **324** (75); *Bonnivert* (94), *Houstoun* (139), *Miller* (167), *Newton* (171), *Somerset* (211, 214, 215), *Uvedale* (225).
 Cheshire: *Richardson* (195). See Knutsford, Plumley.
 Chile. See Juan Fernandez, Magellan.
 China: **20** (28), **59** (32), **76** (35), **81** (36), **89** (37), **90** (37), **92–94** (38), **102** (40), **104** (40), **129** (44), **243** (61), **252** (62), **255** (63), **258** (64), **259** (64), **264** (65), **267** (66), **277** (68), **287** (69), **289** (70), **290** (70); *Cuninghame* (119–121), *Gough* (132), *Keir* (148), *Libanus* (157), *Maidstone* (160), *Plukenet* (186), *Theobald* (219), *Watts* (230). See Amoy, Canton, Chusan, Crocodile Islands.
 Chios: **32** (30), **147** (45), **150** (45, 46), **196** (54), **245** (61), **247** (62), **248** (62), **254** (63), **267** (66), **326** (76), **328** (77); *Daniel* (123), *Sloane* (208).
 Chusan: **17** (28), **20** (28), **32** (30), **93** and **94** (38), **163** (48), **164** (49), **252** (62), **269** (66); *Cuninghame* (119–121), *Petiver* (180).
 Cintra, near Lisbon: **181** (51); *Almeyda* (82).
 Claremont [Surrey]: **244** (61).
 Cochin China: **32** (30), **255** (63), **283** (68), **287** (69); *Cuninghame* (119–121). See Pulo Condore.
 Coggeshall, Essex: *Buddle* (105).
 Colombia. See Cartagena.
 Colombiere (La), near Montpellier: **58** (32); *Courten* (116).
 Comoro Islands. See Johanna Island.
 Constantinople: **164** (49); *Petiver* (180).
 Coos: see Kos.
 Cornwall: **114** (42), **115** (42), **117** (42), **120** (42), **122–124** (43), **288** (69); *Buddle* (103, 105, 106), *Gipps* (132), *Jago* (141), *More* (168), *Stevens* (216). See Falmouth, Scilly.
 Coromandel: **93** and **94** (38), **99** (40), **102** (40), **104** (40); *Plukenet* (186, 187).
 Crete: **107** (41), **164** (49); *Browne*, E. (99), *Petiver* (180).
 Crocodile Islands [Fukien]: **20** (28), **93** and **94** (38), **242** (60), **252** (62); *Cuninghame* (119).
 Croydon [Surrey]: *du Bois*, C. (128).
 Cuba: **292** (70); *Houstoun* (139).
 Cumberland: **118** (42); *Nicolson* (172).
 Curaçao: **162** (48), **193** (53), **220** (57); *Kiggelaer* (150), *Ruysch*, F. (197).
 Cyprus: **17** (28), **88** (37), **92** (38), **100–102** (40), **147** (45), **149** (45), **151** (46), **156** (47), **195** (54), **283** (68), **290** (70); *Avisson* (83), *Keill* (148), *Plukenet* (186, 187), *Sloane* (208).
 Czechoslovakia. See Bohemia.
 Dahomey. See Wida.
 Danzig: **231** (58, 59); *Breyne*, J. (97).
 Darfield, Yorkshire: *Richardson* (194).
 Darien: **60** and **82** (33), **115** (42), **157** (47), **329** (77); *Buddle* (104), *Petiver* (179), *Stewart*, A. (216), *Wallace* (229).

- Deal [Kent]: *Buddle* (106), *Jones, H.* (143).
 Derbyshire: *Ayrey* (84).
 Disgun, Persia: *Kaempfer* (145).
 Dorsetshire: *Buddle* (105).
 Dover [Kent]: **274** (67); *Buddle* (103, 105), *Sloane* (205).
 Dunwich, Suffolk: *Buddle* (105).
- East Indies: **11** (27), **32** (30), **59** (32), **76** (35), **93** and **94** (38), **127** (43), **146** (44), **219** (57), **227** (58), **233** (59), **240** (60), **241** (60), **243** (61), **245** (61), **247** (61), **256** (63), **257–259** (64), **263** (65), **264** (65), **266** (65), **270–272** (66), **273** (67), **275** (67), **276** (67), **282** (68), **287** (69), **288** (69), **290** (70), **317** (74), **332*** (78); *Brcyne, J.* (97), *Buddle* (107), *Bulkley* (108, 109), *Cuninghame* (119–121), *Dampier* (123), *du Bois, C.* (128), *Gough* (132), *Hale* (133), *Kiggelaer* (150), *Maidstone* (160), *Plukenet* (187), *Sambach* (199), *Sloane* (207), *Vernon* (228).
- Edinburgh [Midlothian]: **91** (38), **96** (39); *Newton* (171), *Preston* (188), *Sutherland* (218).
 Egypt: *Micheli* (163).
 Elizabeth's Island: *Handisyd* (134).
 Enfield [Middlesex]: *Uvedale* (223, 224), *Watt* (230).
 England: **14** (28), **15** (28), **27** (29), **36** (30), **54** (31), **57** (32), **59** (32), **72** (34), **84*** (36), **86*** (37), **104** (40), **150–152** (45), **171** (50), **203** (55), **205–207** (55), **213** (56), **231** (58, 59), **240** (60), **243** (61), **251** (62), **317** (74, 75); *Baker* (84), *Bonnivert* (94), *Boyle* (95), *Brewer* (96), *Buddle* (106), *Dillenius* (125), *Dodsworth* (126), *Gerard* (131), *Merrett* (162), *Newton* (171), *Paine* (174), *Petiver* (178, 181), *Plukenet* (187), *Richardson* (194, 195), *Sloane* (208), *Vernon* (228). See Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Lincolnshire, London, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Westmorland, Yorkshire.
- Esperau, near Montpellier: **56** (32); *Courten* (116).
 Essex: *Buddle* (105, 106), *Dale* (122), *Newton* (171). See Black Notley, Harwich, Mersea Island.
 Etruria: see Tuscany.
- Falmouth [Cornwall]: **81** (36).
 Farnbridge, Essex: *Buddle* (106).
 Finland: **278** (68); *Rudbeck* (196).
 Flanders: **17** (28), **85*** (37); *Bonnivert* (94).
 Flintshire. See Holywell.
 Flores [Indonesia]: **256** (63), **329** (77); *Landon* (153).
 Florida: **89** (37), **92–94** (38), **102** (40); *Plukenet* (186).
 Fort St George: see Madras.
 Fowlmere [Cambridgeshire]: **317** (75).
 France: **10** (27), **16** (28), **115** (42); *Courten* (116), *Preston* (188), *Sloane* (207). See Montpellier, Paris, Provence, Savoy.
 Fukien: *Cuninghame* (119). See Amoy, Crocodile Islands.
 Fulham [London]: **32** (30), **80** (36), **88** (37), **156** (47), **169–171** (50), **175** (51), **178** (51), **180** (51), **206** (55), **207** (55), **241** (60), **242** (60), **248** (62), **267** (66), **274** (67), **281** (68), **325–327** (76), **328** (77); *Compton* (115), *Plukenet* (186).
- Galicia, Spain: *Salvador, Jaime* (197).
 Gallipoli [Italy]: **148** (45), **182** (51), **199** (54), **243** (61), **247** (62), **276** (67), **290** (70); *Baker* (84), *Sympson* (219).
 Galway: *Lhwyd* (156).
- Georgia [United States of America]: **316** (74); *Oglethorpe* (172).
 Germany: **18** (27), **65** (34), **73** (35), **115** (42), **231** (59); *Buddle* (104), *Sherard, W.* (203), *Sloane* (207), *Unknown collectors* (223). See Saxony.
 Ghana. See Cape Coast, Cape Three Points.
 Gibraltar: **147** (45), **185** (52), **244** (61), **326** (76); *Brown, W.* (99), *Frost* (131), *Hopkey* (138), *Johnston* (142), *Petiver* (180), *Wager* (228).
 Giggleswick [Yorkshire]: *Newton* (171).
 Gloucestershire. See Badminton, Bristol.
 Gomera: **96** (39).
 Gozo: **257** (64), **270** (66); *Keill* (148), *Sloane* (208).
 Grammont: **85*** (37).
 Gramont (Bois de), near Montpellier: **58** (32); *Courten* (116).
 Great Purston, Northamptonshire: *Merrett* (162).
 Great Yarmouth [Norfolk]: *Newton* (171).
 Greece. See Chios, Crete, Hymettus, Kos, Morea, Rhodes.
 Greenland: **317** (74), **318** (75); *Blackstone* (91), *Craycroft* (117).
 Guernsey: **318** (75); *Parey* (174).
 Guinea: **102** (40), **154** (47), **155** (47), **191** (53), **242** (60), **255** (63), **259** (64), **265** (65), **316** (74); *Bartar* (88), *Planer* (182), *Skeen* (203), *Smyth* (209), *Staphorst* (215), *Watt* (230).
- Haarlem: *Flines* (130).
 Hague (The): *Beaumont* (90), *Newton* (171).
 Halifax [Yorkshire]: *Merrett* (162).
 Halle: **213** (56), **231** (59).
 Hampshire: *Dillenius* (125).
 Hampstead [London]: *Buddle* (103, 106).
 Hampton Court [Middlesex]: **12** (27), **32** (30), **92** (38), **95** (39), **98** (39), **99** (39), **156** (47), **169–171** (50), **180** (51), **242** (60), **243** (61), **257** (64), **265** (65), **315** (74), **326** (76), **328** (77), **329** (77); *Hampton Court Garden* (134), *Sloane* (207), *Uvedale* (225).
 Harefield, Middlesex: *Blackstone* (90).
 Harwich [Essex]: *Bradley* (95), *Buddle* (103).
 Hastings [Sussex]: *Buddle* (103, 104), *Thorpe* (219).
 Hawkins Island: *Handisyd* (134).
 Hertfordshire. See St Albans.
 Hillingdon [Middlesex]: *Reynardson* (193).
 Hispaniola: *Handisyd* (134).
 Holford [Cheshire]: *Richardson* (194, 195).
 Holland: **1–7** (27), **48–53** (31), **79** (35), **80** (36), **111** and **112** (41), **151** (46), **205–207** (55), **236–239** (59); *Bentinck* (90), *Beverningk* (90), *Breyne, J. P.* (97, 98), *Flines* (130), *Newton* (171), *The Prince's Garden* (188), *Richardson* (194), *Ruysch, F.* (197), *Unknown collector* (222), *Vernon* (228). See Amsterdam, Breda, Hague, Leyden.
 Holyhead [Anglesey]: *Newton* (171).
 Holywell (St Winifred's Well) [Flintshire]: *Buddle* (104).
 Hornsey [Middlesex]: *Buddle* (106).
 Hounslow [Middlesex]: *Buddle* (106), *Dillenius* (125).
 Howden [Yorkshire]: *Merrett* (162).
 Hoxton [London]: *Buddle* (105), *Darby* (123), *Fairchild* (129), *Fox* (131).
 Hudson Bay: **100** (40), **243** (61), **257** (64), **318** (75); *Lide* (157), *Petiver* (179), *Smart* (209).
 Huntingdon: *Scampton* (200).
 Huntingdonshire. See Huntingdon.
 Hymettus: **91** (38).
- Iceland: **147** (45), **148** (45), **150** (46), **152** (46); *Browne, E.* (99), *Evans* (129), *Petiver* (178).

- India: 87–90 (37), 92–94 (38), 99–102 (39), 104 (40), 115 (42), 129 (44), 160 and 161 (48), 164 (49), 306–308 (73), 310 (73), 315 (74), 328 (77), 332* (78); *Brown, A.* (98), *Brownie, S.* (101, 102), *Conway* (115), *Doody* (127), *du Bois, C.* (128), *Kiggelaer* (150), *Mewse* (163), *Petiver* (180), *Plukenet* (185–187), *Uvedale* (225). See Balasore, Bengal, Bombay, Madras.
- Indochina. See Cochin China, Tongking.
- Indonesia. See Amboina, Borneo, Flores, Java, Sumatra.
- Ingelborough [Yorkshire]: *Newton* (171).
- Ingleton [Yorkshire]: *Richardson* (195).
- Ireland: 54 (31), 97 (39), 100 (40), 101 (40), 114 (42), 121 (42), 122 (43), 126 (43), 151 (46), 152 (46), 236–239 (59), 300 (72); *Bonnivert* (94), *Buddle* (105, 106), *Lhwyd* (156), *Newton* (171), *Rawdon, A.* (189), *Slerard, W.* (203).
- Italy: 147–149 (44), 152 (46), 254 (63); *Merrett* (162), *Micheli* (163), *Tozzi* (221), *Willughby* (231). See Gallipoli, Leghorn, Lombardy, Padua, Sicily, Tuscany, Virgil's Tomb.
- Jamaica: 1–8 (27), 60 and 82 (33), 90 (37), 91 (38), 92 (38), 98 (39), 101 (40), 114 (42), 115 (42), 127 (43), 129 (44), 146 (44), 157 (47), 158 (48), 162 (48), 184 (52), 240 (60), 292 (70), 297–299 (71); *Barham* (87), *Buddle* (103, 104), *Catesby* (111), *Harlow* (135), *Harrison* (135), *Houstoun* (139), *Lane* (153), *Millar* (165), *Müller* (168), *Pasmore* (174), *Petiver* (179), *Plukenet* (186), *Sloane* (204–206).
- Japan: 89 (37), 211 (56), 219 (57), 242 (60), 331 (77); *Kaempfer* (144, 145), *Kiggelaer* (150), *Meister* (162), *Plukenet* (186).
- Java: 20 (28), 89 (37), 91 (38), 93 (38), 254 (63), 289 (70), 290 (70); *Cuninghame* (119, 121), *Plukenet* (186). See Batavia.
- Johanna Island: 89 (37), 92–94 (38), 102 (40), 254 (63); *Adair* (81), *Plukenet* (186, 187).
- Johore: 289 (70); *Keir* (148).
- Juan Fernandez: *Handisyd* (134).
- Kabinda: 255 (63), 265 (65); *Kirckwood* (151).
- Karwar: 127 (43), 307 (73); *Brown, A.* (98), *Uvedale* (225).
- Keighley, Yorkshire: *Richardson* (195).
- Kendal [Westmorland]: 150 (46); *Newton* (171).
- Kent: 113 (41); *Buddle* (105, 106), *Lhwyd* (155), *Uvedale* (225). See Deal, Dover, Rochester, Sandwich, Tunbridge Wells.
- Kerry: *Buddle* (106).
- Kettering, Northamptonshire: *Wallis* (230).
- Kirkby Bridge, Westmorland: 206 (55).
- Knaresborough, Yorkshire: *Sloane* (208).
- Knutsford [Cheshire]: *Richardson* (194).
- Kombuis Island, Java: 20 (28), 93 (38); *Cuninghame* (119).
- Kos (Coos): 17 (28), 80 (36), 149 (45), 190 (53), 195 (53), 254 (63), 274 (67), 328 (77); *Daniel* (123), *Keill* (148).
- Kwangtung. See Canton.
- Lambeth [London]: *Foster* (131).
- Lancashire: *Buddle* (106).
- Lapland: 274 (67); *Rudbeck* (196).
- Lattes, near Montpellier: 58 (32); *Courten* (116).
- Leeward Islands: *Sloane* (204). See Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St Kitts.
- Leghorn: 32 (30), 148 (45), 194 (53), 242 (60), 274 (67); *Barklay* (88), *Gilbert* (132), *Hill* (138), *Sloane* (208).
- Leith [Midlothian]: 54 (31); *Courten* (117), *Preston* (188).
- Leningrad (St Petersburg): 316 (74); *Amman* (82).
- Levant (The): 17 (28), 240 (60), 293 (70, 71); *Millar* (165), *Stuart* (218).
- Leyden: 30 (29), 32 (30), 68 (34), 78* (35), 80 (36), 84* (36), 91 (38), 148 (45), 149 (45), 150–152 (46), 158 (48), 160 (48), 166 (49), 170 (50), 177 (51), 179 (51), 194 (53), 195 (54), 196 (54), 206 (55), 213 (56), 238 (59), 240 (60), 241 (60), 245 (61), 247 (62), 252 (62), 254 (63), 256 (63), 260 (64), 265 (65), 267 (66), 270 (66), 274 (67), 275 (67), 281 (68), 283 (68), 289 (70), 290 (70), 325–327 (76), 328 (77), 329 (77); *Boerhaave* (92, 93), *Bonnivert* (94), *Doily* (126), *Heister* (136), *Hermann* (138), *Kaempfer* (145), *Lecaan* (154), *Leyden Garden* (155), *London* (157), *Merrett* (162), *Morley* (170), *Plukenet* (186), *Richardson* (194), *Sloane* (208).
- Liberia: *Planer* (182), *Skeen* (204). See Cape Mezurado, Montserrat.
- Ligurian Sea: 91 (38).
- Limehouse [London]: *Buddle* (106).
- Lincoln: 152 (46); *Buddle* (105), *Sedgwick* (202).
- Lincolnshire: *Buddle* (106). See Lincoln.
- Lindsey, Lincolnshire: *Buddle* (106).
- Lisbon: 80 (36), 147 (45), 148 (45), 150 (46), 181 (51), 194 (53), 195–198 (54), 241 (60), 247 (62), 254 (63), 260 (64), 270 (66), 273 (67), 274 (67), 276 (67), 325–327 (76), 328 (77); *Almeyda* (82), *Hay* (136), *Jones, J.* (144), *Sloane* (208).
- Lokhorst, Holland: *Beverningk* (90).
- Lombardy: 148 (45).
- London: 9 (27), 11 (27), 105 (40), 174 (50), 180 (51), 208 (56), 272 (66); *Buddle* (106), *Campbell, R.* (110), *Petiver* (180), *Plukenet* (187), *Sloane* (206, 207). See Battersea, Charlton, Chelsea, Fulham, Hampstead, Hoxton, Lambeth, Limehouse, Peckham, Putney, Streatham, Westminster.
- Lothingland, Suffolk: *Buddle* (104, 106), *Newton* (171).
- Luristan: *Kaempfer* (145).
- Luzon: *Kamel* (148).
- Madeira: 1–7 (27), 95–98 (38, 39), 100 (40); *Harlow* (135), *Plukenet* (187), *Sloane* (204–206).
- Maderaspatan: see Madras.
- Madingley [Cambridgeshire]: 285 (69).
- Madras (Fort St George, Maderaspatan): 91 (38), 93 and 94 (38), 95–97 (39), 104 (40), 115 (42), 127 (43), 188 (52), 245 (61), 247 (61, 62), 250 (62), 252 (63), 256 (63), 264 (65), 265 (65), 267 (66), 274 (67), 278 (68), 282 (68), 283 (68), 287 (69), 288* (69), 289 (70), 290 (70), 303 (72), 307 (73), 308 (73), 310 (73), 311 (73), 312 (74), 315 (74), 328 (77); *Bulkley* (108), *du Bois, C.* (128), *Petiver* (181), *Randal* (189), *Uvedale* (225), *Wyn* (231). See Arcot, Coromandel, Malabar, Vizagapatam.
- Magellan (Straits of): 55 (31), 115 (42); *Buddle* (104), *Handisyd* (134), *Houstoun* (139).
- Majorca: *Salvador, Juan* (198).
- Malabar: 81 (36), 96 (39), 99 (40), 104 (40), 127 (43), 160 and 161 (48), 165 (49), 188 (52), 240 (60), 264 (65), 274 (67), 278 (68), 283 (68); *Bulkley* (108), *Petiver* (179–181).
- Malacca: 242 (60), 289 (70).
- Malaga: 260 (64); *Talbott* (219).
- Malaya. See Johore, Malacca.
- Maldon, Essex: *Buddle* (105).
- Malham [Yorkshire]: 283 (68).
- Malta. See Gozo.
- Manchester, Lancashire: *Buddle* (106).
- Martinique: 157 (47), 264 (65); *Petiver* (179), *Stewart, J.* (216).

- Maryland: 37 (30), 74 (35), 89 (37), 91 (38), 92 (38), 94 (38), 99 (39, 40), 102 (40), 104 (40), 115 (42), 121 (42), 127 (43), 129 (44), 246 (35), 248 (62), 249 (62), 260 (64), 264 (65), 267 (66), 273 (67), 274 (67), 283 (68), 288* (69), 290 (70), 302 (72), 307 (73), 316 (74), 328 (77), 329 (77); *Ayrey* (83), *Brown, W.* (99), *Buddle* (103, 107), *Compton* (115), *Coombs* (115), *Jones, H.* (143), *Krieg* (151), *Massey* (161), *Plukenet* (186, 187), *Scott, A.* (202), *Sloane* (208), *Smart* (209), *Vernon* (228).
- Mauritius: 243 (61); *Jackson* (141).
- Mayo: *Llwyd* (156).
- Mersea Island [Essex]: *Buddle* (104).
- Mexico: 97 (39). See Campeche, Vera Cruz.
- Middlesex: *Blackstone* (90), *Petiver* (178). See Enfield, Hampton Court, Hillingdon, Hornsey, Hounslow.
- Midlothian. See Edinburgh, Leith.
- Minorca: *Campbell, J.* (110), *Petiver* (180), *Salvador, Juan* (198).
- Mitcham [Surrey]: *Daniel* (123), *du Bois, C.* (128).
- Mocha: *Breyne, J.* (97), *Clive* (114).
- Monrovia: *Planer* (182), *Skeen* (204).
- Montpellier: 10 (27), 17 (28), 35 (30), 54 (31), 56–58 (32), 109 (41), 147–149 (45), 166 (49), 288 (69); *Courten* (116), *Hungerford* (141), *Magnol* (160), *Nissolle* (172), *Sloane* (207), *Unknown collector* (223).
- Montserrat [Liberia]: 115 (42), 154 and 155 (47), 247 (62), 254 (63), 255 (63), 265 (65), 329 (77), 330 (77); *Petiver* (178), *Planer* (182), *Wingfield* (231).
- Montserrat [Leeward Islands]: 296 (71), 297 (71); *Clerk, Rev.* (113).
- Montserrat, Spain: *Salvador, Jaime* (197, 198).
- Morea: 302 (72), 309 (73).
- Morocco. See Atlas Mountains.
- Mucho (?Mocha) (Island of): *Handisyd* (134).
- Murcia: *Salvador, Jaime* (197). See Cartagena.
- Naples. See Virgil's Tomb.
- Nevis: *Sloane* (204, 205).
- Newcastle upon Tyne [Northumberland]: *Jurin* (144).
- New England: 37 (30), 98 (39), 100–102 (40); *Handisyd* (134), *Mather* (161).
- Newfoundland: 152 (46), 329 (77); *Clerk, W.* (114), *Hay* (136), *Petiver* (179).
- Newington Green, London: *Buddle* (106).
- New Providence: *Walker* (229).
- New York: 243 (61).
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Myriophyllum: 229 (96).
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- Najas marina*: **114** (103).
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Nelumbo: **144** (197).
Neottia nidus-avis: **328** (136).
Nitella: **229** (96).
Notholaena hirsuta: **90** (157).

Ocymum tenuiflorum: **133** (213).
Oenanthe fluviatilis: **113** (182).
Ophioglossum: **147** (203).
Opuntia tuna: **7** (204).
Orchis militaris: **168** (86).
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Orobanche ramosa: **122** (87).
Orobolus tournefortii: **326** (220).
Osmunda: **205** (171).
Oxalis: **88** (186).
Oxyria: **137** (212).
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Palicourea domingensis: **7** (206).
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Pelargonium: **88** (186).
 zonale: **135** (213).
Pellia calycina: **329** (138).
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Plagiochila: **1** (134).
Plantago: **123** (105).
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 trinidadense: **163** (82).
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Pteridium: **205** (171).

Pteris johnstonii: **154** (231).
Pulsatilla: **10** (207).

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 nigra: **232** (112).
 phellos: **212** (112).
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FACSIMILES OF HANDWRITINGS

1. Adam Buddle (Sl. MS. 4037, f. 188; his first letter to Sir Hans Sloane).
2. James Sutherland (Sl. MS. 4038, f. 276).
3. George London (Sl. MS. 4059, f. 286).
4. John Thorpe (Sl. MS. 4043, f. 131).
5. James Cuninghame (Sl. MS. 4038, f. 35; a letter to Sir Hans Sloane).
6. Leonard Plukenet (Sl. MS. 4060, f. 114).
7. Robert Uvedale (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 102).
8. Charles du Bois (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 316).
9. John Ray (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 2).
10. Samuel Dale (Departmental autograph collection).
11. William Charleton [Courten] (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 39).
12. John Blackstone (Sl. MS. 4055, f. 89).
13. Charles Preston (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 292).
14. Jacob Bobart the younger (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 18).
15. Edward Lhwyd (Sl. MS. 4038, f. 236).
16. William Stonestreet (Sl. MS. 4061, f. 126).
17. Nathanael Maidstone (Sl. MS. 4076, f. 101).
18. Samuel Fifield (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 3).
19. Samuel Browne (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 289).
20. Edward Bulkley (Sl. MS. 4066, f. 292).
21. Matthew Dodsworth (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 196).
22. *Sir* George Wheeler (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 153).
23. James Newton (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 217).
24. *Sir* Thomas Browne (Sl. MS. 4066, f. 275; with postscript by Lady Browne).
25. Edward Browne (Sl. MS. 1861, f. 36).
26. George Handisyd (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 110).
27. Robert Paul (Sl. MS. 4055, f. 212).
28. Robert Ellis (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 81).
29. Archbald Stewart (Sl. MS. 4067, f. 155).
30. Philip Miller (Sl. MS. 4026, f. 269).
31. Richard Richardson (c. 1689; H.S. 79, f. 26).
32. Richard Richardson (c. 1702; H.S. 79, Catalogue at beginning).
33. Richard Richardson (1702; Sl. MS. 4039, f. 4).
34. Samuel Doody (Sl. MS. 4039, f. 326).
35. Samuel Brewer (Sl. MS. 4050, f. 2).
36. *Sir* Tancred Robinson (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 30).
37. Cotton Mather (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 255).
38. Mark Catesby (Departmental autograph collection).
39. John Lawson (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 79).
40. Hugh Jones (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 268).
41. Robert Millar (Sl. MS. 4053, f. 249).
42. William Halsteed (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 18).
43. Thomas Walker (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 123).
44. James Edward Oglethorpe (Sl. MS. 4053, f. 53).
45. William Houstoun (Sl. MS. 4051, f. 142).
46. George Francklin (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 34).
47. George Boucher (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 40).
48. Jezreel Jones (Sl. MS. 4037, f. 357).
49. Frederik Ruysch (Sl. MS. 4040, f. 45).
50. Paul Hermann (Sl. MS. 4003, f. 59).
51. Franz Kiggelaer (Sl. MS. 4038, f. 283).
52. Jakob Breyne (Sl. MS. 4066, f. 272).
53. Joseph Lord (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 132).
54. Willem ten Rhyne (Sl. MS. 4083A, f. 129).
55. Pier' Antonio Micheli (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 144).
56. Bruno Tozzi (Sl. MS. 4039, f. 407).
57. William Sherard (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 119).
58. Robert Nicholls (Sl. MS. 4044, f. 60).
59. David Krieg (Sl. MS. 4037, f. 299).
60. Lorenz Heister (Sl. MS. 4049, f. 216).
61. Ludovicus Stoschius (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 97).
62. Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (Sl. MS. 4040, f. 145).
63. John Dickinson (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 14).
64. Robert Rutherford (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 31).
65. Johann Philipp Breyne (Sl. MS. 4026, f. 245).
66. John Starrenburgh (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 62).
67. Thomas Grigg (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 69).
68. John Burnet (Sl. MS. 4044, f. 250).
69. Martin Lister (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 36).
70. Christopher Love Morley (Sl. MS. 1289, f. 226).
71. Jean Lecaen (Sl. MS. 4064, f. 16).

72. Joseph Pitton de **Tournefort** (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 16).
73. Gedeon **Bonnivert** (Sl. MS. 4036, f. 264).
74. William **Clerk** (Sl. MS. 4066, f. 298).
75. John **Watt** (Sl. MS. 4067, f. 200).
76. Olof **Rudbeck** the elder and the younger (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 13).
77. Theodor **Zwinger** the younger (Sl. MS. 4043, f. 87).
78. William **Vernon** (Sl. MS. 4037, f. 103).
79. Georg Joseph **Kamel** (Sl. MS. 4062, f. 292).
80. Juan **Salvador y Riera** (Sl. MS. 4064, f. 124; the note is by James **Petiver**).
81. Guillaume **Nissolle** (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 19).
82. Sébastien **Vaillant** (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 48).
83. James **Petiver** (Sl. MS. 4042, f. 305).
84. Gottfried **Klem** (Sl. MS. 4063, f. 2).
85. James **Campbell** (Sl. MS. 4044, f. 174).
86. Thomas **Walduck** (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 164).
87. John **Hungerford** (Sl. MS. 460, f. 7).
88. William **Green** (Sl. MS. 4066, f. 354).
89. Joseph **Andrews** (Sl. MS. 4046, f. 310).
90. Henry **Barham** (Sl. MS. 4043, f. 46).
91. John **Banister** (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 7).
92. Johann **Scheuchzer** (Sl. MS. 4065, f. 329).
93. Edward **Bartar** (Sl. MS. 3321, f. 32).
94. Johann Jakob **Dillenius** (Sl. MS. 4053, f. 223).
95. ——— **Tate** (H.S. 193, f. 32).
96. Henry Bernard **Oldenland** (H.S. 156, f. 158).

(Note.—The handwritings of other contributors are to be found in the *Horti Sicci*, and are sometimes mentioned in the text. These include many examples of Sir Hans Sloane's handwriting, two of which are reproduced in the frontispiece of this book and in Plate 2.)

1788
Jan 19 1788

I received a letter from M^r Vernon wherein
he hints to me your inclination to be acquainted with
me, such proposal is heartily embraced by me, & I
shall be very glad if in any thing I can answer
y^r glorious expectation, I know y^e you are a very
good Botanist & well skilled in all other natural
philosophy, & if you please may be very assistant to
me just extend into y^e study thereof, but I cannot
at present understand how I can be serviceable to you
I have made some progress in Botany, & have arriv'd
to a compleat knowledge of our native grasses &
Mosses & have a good collection of y^e m^o by me to
serve my friends, in y^e foremost of w^h number I
shall reckon you if you please to command any of
y^e from me, this is that is y^e scope of my present
knowledge in nature, this next year I shall take notice
w^h shells occur in my way when fowling, now you
know (as I may say) w^h I am good at, pray write me
a line or two in w^h manner I may be serviceable
to you & assure your self I will be y^e utmost of
my power

Being your most humble
servant
Adam Buddle

them a while till I get my set of Heads somewhat full. His Honour Mr Weedale my special good friend does me the favor to carry this Letter being ambitious of the honour of your acquaintance, and if ye please to lay any commands on him will be very ready to serve you. I shall have occasion shortly to write with another friend by whom I intend to send you some few Scotch Fossils. and therefore shall only now add that I am

Honoured Sir
 Your most obliged humble servant
 Ja: Sutherland

Morning
 To your
 My love
 You from
 A letter to
 a business
 Mr to M
 but the
 of Martin
 Morning
 Affairs
 to Carols
 Evening
 To a Clo
 you Cha
 please you

Your obedient servant
 Geo: London

Capacity, to obey Their Commands in whatever may contribute towards advancing the Design of Their Institution, or may testify the Gratitude and Respect of

Their most Obedient and
 Obedient Servant

Ormondstreet,
 March the 17th 1713

John Thorpe

Worthy Sr

From On Board the Eaton Frigate
at anchor near Banjar on Borneo

July 19. 1700

I wrote to you in April last, an account
of our safe arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, where I
made some small Collection for you, which I referre to a
convenient opportunitie; I have likewise undergone the toil
to ascend the Table-Land (altho I have been there before)
partly to Satisfie Dr Woodward's Curiosity of finding
shells either in or out of the Rocks, but without any success
yet had the fortune to meet with a fair specimen of the
Cinarodes frutex, which I'll take care to send you when
I transmit other things. I told you then that I had kept
a register of the Thermometer, whose greatest altitude was
within 2 Divisions of Extream Hot (and since has been at
2 Div.) & that the greatest Inclination of the Needle's
South Point was 48^o Degr. at the Cape, but since has
augmented to 7^o Degr. off of the Island St Pauls a -
particular ^{account} whereof with the Variation, Latitude
& Longitude, Winds & Weather I thought to have sent
you now, but could not have it in readiness, therefore
shall not fail to send it with the first Occasion. From
the Cape of Good Hope we touch'd no where till our
arrivall here, & the Pinnacle being sent to Banjar,
where the English Factory is 60 miles from hence, I
have had no opportunitie of making any Collections
ashore, having stay'd here but 3 days, we're now proceeding
in our voyage for Ning-pô in China, from whence
I hope to give some satisfaction to your longing Ex-
pectations, from whom I have received so many singular
marks of favour, that cannot be express'd in few Words
& therefore I'm willing to continue in the sense of them
Sr, should you give yourself the trouble to remember me
with all respect to Mr Gilbert & Mr Samuell Heathcote,
& also to all the Worthy Gentlemen of your Societie, I
shall not be wanting still to acknowledge myself more
indebted to your kindness while I am
Sr Your most Humble Servant
L'ninghame

consider the proportion of the Sounds to one another, so as to
approve it; and seems it easier to the Faculty & the Memory, it
is not to be wonder'd, if it be not so proper to make one sleep

For the offering these Lines to y^e Hon^r is the same
with me holding a Candle to the Sun.

Y^o most humble & most unhappy Serv^t

Leon: Stukenet

6

I have received most kindly
y^r letter of the 29th inst.

you please to favour me wth a line
of receipt of this I shall thank you
to be oblig'd.

7

enjoying your Conversation of late, which I hope to
regain in a little Time by a more exact waiting on
you & the rest of the good Company, I am

29th 1697

Y^o Oblig'd humble Serv^t
Charles du Bois.

8

scale, or thrust many species into a Plate. I would not have any ingenious definition of friction of such a treasure, the sight of so gratefull objects as you the credit of your inventions.

I hope you have received the little Tract, wch I ordered Mr Smith to present you with a copy of. If you come down into the Countrey this Summer I hope you will do me y^e kindness to give us a visit at Black Notley: My wife (who tenderly her humb^ls services to you) as well as my self would be very glad to see you here. They with Duob^l thanks for your many favours & great kindnesses is all at present from

Sr

Your affectionate friend

humb^ls Servant John Ray.

Black Notley

June 3. 81.

and perhaps may have been planted there. Our Authors are very Deficient in the Mist tribe, so that one cannot often know what they mean, and I much suspect C.B. hath in his Binax confounded names. How to rectifie these I know no better way then by the figures given by Authors, these may supply ~~whithin~~ the Shortness and obscurity of many of their descriptions. I wish you a happy new year and am
to

Sr

Your humb^l servant

M^r Isaac Rand

S: Dale

home but if it may be for your advantage
I shall think you time you shorten of kissing
your hands & am

Mr Wood is your
humble servant /

Your most Obedient
& most obliged servant

Wm Charlston

to know your opinion of me. Our family desire this
the service and thanks for your kindness to me.
I am

If you honour
me with a line
be please to direct them
to Mr Blackstone at

Your most Obedient
and very obliged humble
servant

John Blackstone

of the English Language as to do a thing with that
exactness that is requisite. I appear in the world of an

I wish my not attend
upon you this evening.

Sir

London

Your most humble servant
Charles Greville

Trust of them were upon that account. I have been
somewhat impatient in balancing to direct you in the
name) if you will find to reach but what you shall find
at either plants or means that is useful to you, you may
easily reject, and shall hope so that you will be pleased to think
I am more ready & willing to serve you than

Y^r

NOT
Decemb. 17.
1085

I am obliged and
humble servant

J. B. Burt.

14

in accident of the information you may have received of
Native places, &c. Here are a name the country of
Dr. Plot, one of Dr. Lister's, and any or two of another
Persons, and I think it may prove in your service
I profited in a distinct Cabinet, although you might not
furnish immediately, you may perhaps accept of
mindful of it, as occasion shall offer, I shall have care
to register your Donation according to our usual manner,
and shall be always glad of an opportunity of appearing
my self
Gen. S. M. J. B. Burt. Junior

21st Aug. 1085

15

...ing, as you had appointed; but I shall wait upon
you, God willing, to morrow sent night, without fail
by 7 in 4th Morning. I am.

Sr

Your most obliged Servant

Walbrook
Munday 22nd 1723

Will. Stone Street

[Faint handwritten text, possibly bleed-through or a separate note]

Conf. rit. Chamceypariff.

You my respects before I go. In the mean
time return you thanks for your civilities
to me, & desire you to excuse me.

Yoursth 19th Dec: 1699. Most Humble
Servant
Samuel Piffard
My Servant to Mr Martin

As Anatomica.

Every man his own Gauger
Women's Mechanics & Dialling
Hughes Combat Dingard.

There is what other treatises of Philology Physics or
mechanics you think proper will be very Acceptable to.

For your Real friend & humble

Sevan L. Am. G. T. M. C.
N. T.

Fortal, George

Sept. 24: 30: 10 Ys.

19

Hydragogue mostly, but is a good general purge, the dose
From 2 to seven drops, with a proper vehicle, a marishal
extract of Cassia, juice of Cyronth or what else is liked.
It is not to be taken by its self, being both inflaming
to the throat, & jaws, upon say: up: I never had any
ill accident attend it.

Edward Duddy

20

Mr Raper is all at this time from y^e affair &
constant friend and servant

if you would mighty add to y^e former
labours, if you could with convenience
p^{ro}vide me some extracts w^{ch} opportunity
will not give me leave neither to get
nor see. If you please to give me
an answer to this you may direct y^e
letter for me att St John Darrays
house in Cowick Yorkshir to be
left with y^e Postmⁿ of Rockliffe.

W^m Dodswoth

21

acceptable to your ingenious Botanic Society. And
I am
yours
affectionat

Humble servant

I have this afternoon rec^d
a letter for our Isidaphylon
and have it
and you will find Return of y^e Carrier as y^e first

W^m Dodswoth

I have

get Roots

22

if you will do me y^e favor as to send me some Decid^{us}
I shall be very glad to see you as soon as y^e or you
can conveniently;

yours obliged friend &
servant
James Newton

23

I have given me a fine young Eagle just arrived from Carolina if you please to accept thereof and give it admission among your other curious Creatures it is at your Service.

If you please to send any one of your Servants in my name to Mr Vaughan a Merchant in Harp Lane Tower Street it will be delivered him.

I was so ill your last Council Day that I could not possibly attend and at a former I happen'd to be at Windsor.

I am with the greatest Regard

Sir

Y^r. most obedient humble

Servant

Customhouse London.

10 October 1737

Rob Paul

27

Y^r. Obedient Servant

I enclose yours with the enclosed from Mr Pettiver w^{ch} I have perused & return'd you. I shall think my selfe very happy in ~~continuing~~ continuing a correspondence and serving him to y^e ut most of my power ^{here} I having a great esteem for y^e person and his charecter in the world.

28

near convent garden I am
Sir Your humble servant
Nicholas Hewart.

29

2 or 3 times and in different company: this I am ready to make affidavit
off if required) Philip Miller

The names of some of the persons in whose company Mr. Brown
repeated the above mentioned words.

Mr. George Lee

Mr. Atwood

Doctor Keble

Mr. Deprit

The Minister of the English Church at Leyden.

30

Amaranthoides Indicum monospermum folijs
Acymastri capitulis purpureis. par: Bat:
Amarantho affinis India orientalis floribus con:
glomeratis purpureis Boeyn: Cent: 1 Ray, 203 & t. 3. 127.

31

✓ Amaranthoides Indicum monospermum folijs Acymastri capitulis purpureis
Amaranthoides humile crassifolium folijs lanceo linearibus cap: albis. P. B. P.
Idem folijs polygoni. P. B. P.
✓ Amaranthoides erecti crassifolium folijs phylli floribus conglomeratis
albis ad singulorum foliorum axillas.

32

I am
n^o of mi^o stand you a p^o
ne to pick up some civilities to send you with
but shall be the endeavour of myself for
your much obliged servant
Ric: Richardson



33

Grandson to collect I
am

Your most humble

servant & friend

July 10 I presume Capt. Hutton is
1704 not in town. If he is I beg
that you would let him
know that this company

34

Dr Richardson I thank of your very
kind note to Brecken again

I am Hon^d if r
y^r most obed
servt

Saml Brewer

35

Your most affectionate friend and humble servant
James Robinson

36

Guilt as much; and soon
from becomes considerable.

That the Blessing of Heaven may attend
your, and all your generous Endeavours in
the World; is the every prayer of,

Yours

Your most affectionate
Friend & Servant.

Cotton Mather.

37

If may have an opportunity of sending from one part of the country
what another affords not. I have tried you so will conclude

Kind
Yours

Your most assured Friend

And Humble Servant

C. Mather

38

Direct for me all papers through Quia in North Carolina
to be left for me at Cotton Quarries in Philadelphia
I shall (God willing) send you some collection
by Octob^r 1757. by way of Pensilvania or
Virginia.

39

and you & you may assure yo^r friends of my return
but if I live you shall receive better things than out
of his Excellency has promised to order of Man of War
and I shall stand for yo^r future, w^{ch} w^d have been done this time
his mind sooner. I have no more to add but desire
- me wth a letter when yo^r ships returns J. M.

Yours

Yo^r friend
A. M. Jones



Wm. is our Minister of Christ Church in
County Maryland.

40

Mr. Houlter

is obliged to

the humble servant

Robt. Miller

would what you desire, not to say
I take yo^r Country very well what
is going up yo^r Country on Saturday
& a ship sail in a fortnight
a more particular account
of the way, my wife, which all
from your real friend to you
Yo^r friend
H. H. H. H.

42

and as early as I can sell you in our
Country. Or I shall endeavor to keep
up, but good Commission to the world
Formerly. Indeed which I hope will

46

Friend to Intercede with my Lord for me, while
endeavour to bring on hand your some of my, believe
I shall remain for ever your most humble



A. Speckhousen Esq

Port Mason June 10th 1712
George Bouwman

47

Medical humble Service to S. John Harkness
all the Hon^{ble} Gentlemen. I am with great
truth.

Sir Your most faithful
& most Obedient
Dec. 13. 1699.
I am.

48

58
Vob. vni Lin. avo. Gisa Linon in poudus, omnia
sancta vob. vniis predicatur

Vob. v: 0

J. J.

45 46
Fredericus Ruyffels
anct. Professor

Amstelredami
D. 17 Junij 1704

49

Flos e purpureo coeruleo. per petala traasit
rit nonnunquam aliovis albi aut rubri. flo
ri pass in lenior. nonnunquam rubet.

50

Inquis mihi cordi sit, quas eius verius naturalium
indagationibus, impunitis exteris, amicitiam colere;
haec ut credas rogo et maneo.

Carissime Domine Vester observantissimus.

Auge comitis
27 Decembris
MDCCCI.

W. Ruyffels
1701

51

Paris: Viro Ano: Jacobo Petiver 1744
 Regis Societatis Socio
 Petrus Antonius Michaelis S. P. D.
 Regis Celsitudinis Magis Aueij & hinc Botani
 Botanicus S. P. D.

55

... per vostra molto obligato, e se dopo la
 decima ve ne sono altre di nuovo. Perseggo la decal
 urina, e seconda del medesimo sig. Giacomo Periver, ve egli
 ne quelle dare al publico altre dopo q. due nuove mi
 sarebbero grandissime, e alla seconda decal mi mancano
 tutte le descriptioni. Altro non mi occorrendo ora, che
 pregarla a congratarmi, & onorarmi di suoi comandi
 dimostrarmi quale mi dichiaro di Pisa il 22. Aprile 1704
 & M. Mod. P. S.

Deuot. & affec. ser. vno
 G. Bruno Torri Leo V.

56

most humble servt
 W. Edwards

... in chappell street in
 ...
 ... humble servt to
 your

Robt Nicholls

57

58

I would fain have send you more things, but amny not
yet been much abroad, & not yet at all out of the Town, so
you will excuse me for this time, I hope to have the opportunity
to give you in the future an account of ^{some} natural things more.
The Scarcity of money (whereof one, that is a very little
himself, hath most need off) hath likewise prevailed wth you
sending you more books at present.

59

Laurentius Heisterus.

Insigni animi voluptate toties ego perscruto
quoties animo revolve atque cogito, qua
humanitate me olim, cum duodeviginti abh
annis in Britannia vestra essem, non solum
in edibus tuis exceperis; verum etiam, qua

60

Libras Tuas humanitate plenissimas, Priorum
a Morgensio, Posteriorum illam de theatro, quo
certe mihi gratissimo, grate accepit maximam,
Tibi reddo gratias, pro plantis rarissimis ~~me~~ mihi
transmissis, non minus quam creditissime a Te
elaboratis. Et fateor certe mecum fuisse, in eo
paucis, parvis paribus referre, ad hoc licet uliginosum
cum voluptate fecissem, occasio tamen, tempore
angustias, iterum Probantibus vestris inscriptionum
per totam Civitatem, me vel mortuum a laboribus
Betrucis ~~betruis~~ quibus totum aliam me tradidit
retulerunt, ut per totum istud tempus

61

monstrous luxury, and grows rapidly
into the luxury which, under the
labouring industry, produces
more poverty. After agriculture has
depleted the soil.

As you were ready to discuss
the Revolution, certain for

three years

of the Revolution

nothing more material to be
said, I am, Sir,
Yours most humble servant

Robert A. L. (London) 1777

time by which opportunity you may do
more effectually from me than
subscribed

Yours humble Servant

John Robinson

Unimaginable Regret

Worthy Sir

Your most humble servant
did not at first feel so much

Yours

This Cap-ⁱⁿ Dampier has promised
me the second part of his voyages

in July I found
they left us, I had got several plants
not usual, but cannot save & in having
no Brown paper here, pray give my
Love & Service to all friends & accept
of same from
Yr^o affectionate
Friend & humble Serv^t
Rachel Chapman
Give her love & Service
M^{rs} G. G. G. G.

Your much obliged and most
obedient Serv^t J^o: Barnett



You so will find you accordingly
know, if you please to command
His Father was accidous to his Grace,
where this is some now succeeded.
God preserve you, & find you well
back again to yo^r friends. I am

Y^r most humble Serv^t

May 27. 88.

White

cum ^{potius} scribitur Belgicum. I. maximum Anglicum Deskinsens. /
 English Sea Woundwort, apud nos nescit. Cur ex p. communis lau-
 tonicum ex Alexandria? Nam Carthaginiense unde inde usq. affert?
 Iam no. qd. Cordus in Haemica & Byzantina Civitate Alexandria-
 num professe Semen Cing. s. Sauronicum, eod. dubias. qd. an
 ille inq. viderit, s. arborum qd. profert Sauronicum. Qd. qd. le-
 usaq. sine Hb. vicia Scribitur, qd. in Alexandria differe
 que a vicia. Cur ex hanc equivocari aufa. Coll. possi-
 bi. lione exillimare Sauronicum esse semen Scribitur mani,
 cui sic absolui, et s. d. d. d. a Coll. et verba ponere.

who shall have care to bring it
 here with his own goods, if you
 have any thing you can send of this
 city you shall much oblige
 your most humble servant
 John Neeson

J. Neeson

N. B. Junii
 XXXV.

et mittas litteras neq. ad hiberna regnum
 un. no. titulo a M^r Breman pour vnder
 neport de tout en medecine en l'ed. royal
 a Paris.

you that has so little time to spare therefore I'll
make an end of it and subscribe my self

S

Pray if you like any of
those things I sent to Mr
Charleton do not spare em.

Your very humble serv^t
BONNICKER

Dear Signor Cavalier

This is all yt relevant collection for y
myznou & y^e yerbs was cast over b
down

I have not much more is
at the
... ..

Yr
Yours for Len
Hed Clark

Pray if you to Dr. Russart this morning know
of him whether his occasions will permit him to goe to
England on Sunday in y^e afternoon if he can be
know is that am

by day by a clock

Yr v^l humble serv^t
M^r Watts

Te haec non tribuisse off. et
Jaleas tantisper, vir nobilissimus
et. reges amare

1712. 9. 3. Apr.

Sui tempore amantissimus

St. deus Honoris

Clariss. Rudbeck patris

et Olavi Rudbeck filium

76

Do mihi indicaveris mercatorem quomodo
Te transmittenda commendare tulo queam. Vale, vir Clarissime
dum diuq. sospes et incolumis, servorumq. tuorum clasti insere,
insectarumq. ama semper
Celeberrimi Nominis tui



Bastea.
D. 3. Septem. br.
1712.

Cultorem officiosissimum

Theodorum Zuingerum,
Philos. et Med. Doct. Medicina
Practicae Professorum Primarium
Reg. Republicae Berolin. Archiatr.
tum.

77

P.S. Ad hunc locum aliquot Exemplaria differenda.

Y^r oblig'd Friend & Servant to Command
William Vernon

78

1. m'envoyer quelques semences exotiques, du Cap de bonne esperance, des indes ou des autres endroits que vous trouverez a propos le voy en seray tres obligé sur tout des especes de phalocolus, et de minimola, et quelques specimens des aromates, comme cinamome, girofle, café, poivre de l'espere que vous me faites celle grace et celle de me croire

Monsieur

Montpellier ce 2^e May

1700

Ms. B. 1. 1700. n. 97.

à Monsieur
Votre tres humble et tres
affectonné serviteur

Nissolle. N. 1.

Sur tout ce qui regarde la Botanique et toutes autres sciences
qui vous pourront faire plaisir et qui dépendront absolument
de mon temps me trouverez toujours prêt à exécuter avec
tout ses soins et avec une grande marque que je suis tres sincerement
~~vostre~~ Monsieur, votre tres-humble et tres zélé serviteur.

A Versailles ce

10^e de Juin 1700.

Carillan

thful Friend to serve you
James Petiver.

P.S.

I beg if you will be pleased
to let y^e enclosed to my Man or put
into y^e Conny post, as soon as it come
to y^e Land -

83

Most humble servt

J^r: Campbell

85

Salvia officinalis Ad. seu folijs
radice nigro. Pin.

Salvia vita.

Asplenium at Ceterach.

87

ing y^r: Commands I am
without Reserve
y^r: Most sincer friend
and humble servt.
W^m: Green

88

best, for all the troubles you
the post throff, you may
in for whom it is made you
England. The Bank of
I receive, but not the wages
me with the fish Post, know
of Rhabarbar and Cathartum
know what the roff, because
London. I believe I shall
for Afford what the peace
is again you may be here
mean time I beg yet once more
rais be at your service
you, who remains always
most humble - Servant
Raffree Allen

84

id with Common Water,
rue of Nature

2
y^r: most humble Servant
W^m: Duck

86

(Liberatissimo & Honorando Domino
Humillimus Obsequatissimoq; huius
Servulus
S: Andrews.

89

Lead Stone that our Clay is proportioned it was brought from
or New-England. ⁱⁿ 16 Miles walk from whence they have
brought no very large Stones full of Agate, what they say
there is a Mountain of it.

comrad, Your humble servant,
John Bunster.

the letter sent you Mifearnie and Tomkins
the letter sent you Mifearnie and Tomkins
the letter sent you Mifearnie and Tomkins

the letter sent you Mifearnie and Tomkins
the letter sent you Mifearnie and Tomkins
the letter sent you Mifearnie and Tomkins

Opportunity to wait on you in the time this week early
by morning, or about dinner time when whole
Plum

Trenton May
26. 1734

are, added a catalogue
of 48 books by which you will
easier compare what you have
ready, or not.

Forward

Yours, most obliged & most
humble servant

D. Jennings

Verticillata spinosa
Cerebus & spicatus
Folijs latis & latius viridibus, tribus
quatuor quinque sex & septem folijs & nodis
prostrantibus, Scidum folijs succedunt fructus
minutus in Guayabae speciem apparet.
Folia in 100 & magnitudine & forma differunt
alia majora alia minor, alia oblonga
alia rotunda.
Fishing 100

Take

Florib. pentapetaloidis ex incana
nata purpureis alabris inspiculis
in adumen de fronting. pericentra
tundit. sub a foresto et aherula
inspicit. Spiculis quibus intis
et ~~teno~~ apiculis elongatis et usio
brevissimo apice pedicelo reptetis. MS. 100

Bot. Soc. Phila. K. C. 29.

