

CHARLES WILKINS SHORT, 1794-1863
BOTANIST AND PHYSICIAN

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IN TWO PARTS*

PART II: MATERIALS RELATING TO DR. SHORT:

- (a) In The Filson Club, (b) In the University of Louisville,
(c) Data on letters he received, (d) His published writings

(a) DR. SHORT IN THE FILSON CLUB ARCHIVES

Except for his herbarium, the will of Charles Wilkins Short made no provisions that his possessions should be retained as a unit and placed in some public collection for preservation. Not only was his wealth divided, but his valuable collection of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, letters, charts, maps, and the like, were scattered among the various members of his family.

Through a revival of interest in the scientific men and their accomplishments of the Nineteenth Century and the willingness of Dr. Short's descendants to release considerable quantities of his valuable records, they have recently been assembled in both private and public collections for study and preservation.

A large collection of his original papers and other materials relating to him are deposited for safe keeping in the archives of The Filson Club. The largest gift, a large tin box containing hundreds of different items, was that of the late Mrs. Thomas A. Courtenay, Louisville, a granddaughter of Dr. Short. Other contributors are Miss Ludie J. Kinkead, great-granddaughter and Miss Mary C. Short, granddaughter, Louisville; also one or two items by William Allen Richardson, St. Louis, a great-grandson; John Thomas Lee, Worcester, Massachusetts; William C. Coker, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Charles F.

* PART I, A Biographical Sketch of Dr. Short, is published in the July, 1945, number of *The Filson Club History Quarterly*.

Jenkins, Philadelphia; J. Christian Bay, Chicago; William C. Mallalieu, Otto A. Rothert, and P. Albert Davies, Louisville.

Not all the material relating to Dr. Short in The Filson Club archives is here listed. The writer has selected the items he deems most important. Such items as invitations to dinners and teas, brief records of money paid, accounts collectible, small memoranda, etc., are not included in the following list:

Genealogical Record of the Family of Charles Wilkins Short and Mary Henry Churchill, compiled from various sources by Charles Wilkins Short, Louisville, Kentucky, 1843. This copy contains only the genealogical record by Dr. Short. It was made from a copy originally owned by Peyton S. Kinkead and is dated 1880. The original compiled by Dr. Short in 1843 and continued by his daughter, Mary Churchill Richardson, in 1879 is now in the possession of Mrs. Ernest J. Bacon.

Descendants of William Short. A genealogical chart (a blueprint copy), 22 by 57 inches, constructed from data obtained from various sources by William Allen Richardson, a great-grandson of Charles Wilkins Short, and completed in January, 1931. The early genealogical records for this chart were taken from the Genealogical Record of the Family of Charles Wilkins Short and Mary Henry Churchill, by Charles Wilkins Short.

Biographical Sketch of Charles Wilkins Short, M.D., formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, by Samuel D. Gross, M.D. (1805-1884). Published by Collins, Philadelphia, 1865 (31 pages). Read by Dr. Gross as an obituary notice before the members of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of which society Dr. Short was a member.

Two Notes of Recommendations from Transylvania University. Charles Wilkins Short was student at Transylvania for four sessions. As both recommendations bear the same high praise, only one is here quoted:

"A small testimony of the high opinion which the undersigned had of the talents, application, and improvement of Charles W. Short while he attended the Latin, Greek, Logic, and Rhetoric classes in the T. University.

"T. University, April 4, 1811. Robt. H. Bishop, E. Sharpe."

Sixteen Tickets of Attendance Issued to Charles W. Short on Lectures to the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania for the 1813-14 and 1814-15 sessions. The tickets bear such outstanding names as Nathaniel Chapman, Benjamin Smith Barton, John Redman Coxe, Caspar Wistar, Philip S. Physick, and John S. Dorsey.

Introduction to a Syllabus of a Course of Lectures in the *Materia Medica*, &c., by Charles Wilkins Short, for delivery before the students in the Medical Department, Transylvania University, during the 1826-27 session.

Lectures written by Dr. Short to be read before the students in the Medical Department of Transylvania University on Cathartics, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. Following the custom of the time, Dr. Short wrote his lectures in full and then read them before the students.

Catalogue of Plants Collected, Preserved, and Distributed between 1833 and 1838. During this interval Dr. Short distributed more than 28,918 specimens of Kentucky plants to botanists and organizations at home and abroad. This record shows he gave to such foreign botanists as Sir William J. Hooker, Scotland; Francis Boott, England; M. Merbel, France, and Joachim Steetz, Germany. Some of the American botanists who received collections were: Samuel Boykin, R. Buchanan, A. W. Chapman, M. A. Curtis, William Darlington, Elias Durand, Asa Gray, M. C. Leavenworth, William Oakes, J. L. Riddell, and Thomas I. Wray.

Botanical Memoranda for 1841. This contains an account of seventeen parcels or boxes of plants sent to various botanists and organizations in North America and Europe. European botanists favored with plants during this year were C. F. Meisner of Switzerland and Joachim Steetz of Germany; the American botanists were John M. Bigelow, A. W. Chapman, M. A. Curtis, William Darlington, Asa Gray, Josiah Hall, I. A. Lapham, William Oakes, John L. Riddell, and John Torrey.

Notebook on Trigonometry. Solutions to problems with illustrations in color. A very attractive treatise carefully prepared in 1810 by Charles W. Short while he was a student in Transylvania University.

Meteorological Observations Made in Lexington, Kentucky, from November, 1816, to March, 1817. Few meteorological records were then available, so he, along with some other scientists, collected and exchanged such information from various parts of eastern North America.

Records of Medical Cases Dr. Short attended while practicing medicine in the environs of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, from 1817 to 1825. These are of interest because at that early date very few doctors kept medical case records.

Diaries of Charles Wilkins Short for 1860 and 1861. Chiefly concerned with the affairs at "Hayfield," his country estate, south of Louisville, and contains information about the weather, planting and harvesting, crops, domestic affairs, etc. At this late stage in his life he was not actively interested in collecting and distributing plants.

Charts Made by Charles W. Short and Used in his *Materia Medica* and *Medical Botany Lectures* in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, the Louisville Medical Institute, and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. The charts were made with pen and brush, and each contains an eyelet in the center near the top through which passes a string-loop for hanging the chart to the wall. Two charts, 18 by 22 inches, show the external anatomy of leaves: one the simple leaf structure, and the other compound leaf structure, each type of leaf structure is labeled with the name of a plant which has the particular type. One chart, 10 by 12 inches, bears the title *Structure and Germination of Seeds*. Three charts, 9 by 12 inches, illustrate five classes in the Linnaean system of the classification of plants: *Didynamia*, *Tetradynamia*, *Monadelphia*, *Diadelphia*, and *Polyadelphia*.

Maps Made by Charles W. Short. One shows the area east of Lexington, between the Licking and Kentucky rivers, and depicts a botanical trip by H. A. Griswold, William Short (son of Dr. Short), and Wilkins and Parson Dudley (sons of the famous Lexington physician), and Dr. Short made to Mudlick by way of Winchester and Mt. Sterling. It is not dated, but from information given in his *Botanical Memoranda* for 1833 the trip took place from April 27 to May 3, 1833. Another un-

dated map is of the area between Licking River and the Ohio River to a point just south of the entrance of Big Bone Lick, showing the course of the Ohio River, towns along its banks, and the important roads running close to it. Map, not dated, is of the area covered by the Ohio River and a line drawn between Cincinnati and Louisville showing the towns along the river and the principal roads bordering it. Dr. Short used river transportation to travel to and from "Fernbank," his country estate, and "Shorthill," his brother's nearby estate, on the Ohio River below Cincinnati. Map of the city and environs of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, is not dated, but probably was made sometime between 1817 and 1825, the years Dr. Short spent practicing medicine and botanizing in Christian County, Kentucky.

A Lithographed Map of Western Eskimaux-land (showing the district over which the flora of Western Eskimaux extended) and a Map of the Isthmus of Panama. The source and date of these two maps are not given, but he apparently secured them from Sir William J. Hooker, for they were among the botanical plates he obtained from Sir Hooker.

Engraved reproduction of F. Andre Michaux (1770-1855), silviculturist, traveler, and botanist, son of Andre Michaux (1746-1802), also one of William Darlington (1782-1863), West Chester, Pennsylvania, an outstanding American medical-botanist. Also a lithographic reproduction of William Baldwin (1779-1819), an American medical-botanist.

One Hundred and Nineteen Lithographic Reproductions of American and European Plants. These were secured from Sir William J. Hooker and were used by Dr. Short to illustrate his lectures to his medical classes.

Plates Illustrating a New Edition of *Ferguson's Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, Geography, Astronomy, and Dialling*, by Daniel Brewster, revised and corrected by Robert Patterson, Philadelphia, 1806.

Several Plates by Dr. Short illustrating the growth stages in the human embryo, muscles of the jaw and face, muscles and blood vessels of the arm and leg, and a leg-brace attached

to a shoe. Dr. Short was a good amateur artist; his illustrations are carefully and beautifully done.

Botanical Correspondence of Letters Addressed to Dr. Short, Lexington, Kentucky, on Subjects Chiefly Concerned with Botany, Volume I, by various correspondents in Europe and America between 1815 and 1834. An analysis of this collection—Volume I—and other available records of his scientific letters is considered at length elsewhere in this paper, under the head of Data Pertaining to Letters Received by Dr. Short.

Memoranda of Letters Written and Received by Charles W. Short between 1816 and 1860. A few pages in the memoranda are missing. A careful estimation made from various sources indicates that he wrote more than 5,000 letters.

Correspondence between Charles W. Short and his Uncle, William Short of Philadelphia, from April 1813 to May 1849. The collection contains 291 letters written by Charles W. Short and 156 letters written by William Short.

Copies of Letters Written by Dr. Charles W. Short. The copies are in Dr. Short's handwriting. Two letters, October 15, 1818, and February 8, 1820, to Dr. Edward Barton, Philadelphia, who was a classmate of Dr. Short in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Two letters to his cousin, William Ridgely, Lexington, Kentucky, November 3, 1818, and July 5, 1819. A letter to Daniel Drake, Secretary of the Western Museum Society, Cincinnati, January 6, 1819, acknowledging the honor of his election to membership in the Western Museum Society. A letter to Mrs. Caspar Wistar, Philadelphia, April 20, 1819, thanking her for a set of eye-instruments which he received from the collection of the late Dr. Caspar Wistar. A letter to Mr. John Vaughan, Philadelphia, January 6, 1819. A letter to his aunt, Mrs. Jane Wilkins, Lexington, Kentucky, October 19, 1818. Two letters to his brother, John Cleves Short, Cincinnati, October 28, 1818, and January 22, 1819. Two letters to his uncle, William Short, Philadelphia, December 23, 1820, and November 19, 1822.

Letter from Charles B. Frego, Secretary of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, to C. W. Short, June 21, 1853, notifying him that he was appointed to prepare an obit-

uary notice of his uncle, the late William Short of Philadelphia, who was a member of this Society.

Letter from Thomas J. Matthews to C. W. Short, February 7, 1826, announcing that Dr. Short had been unanimously chosen a member of the Kentucky Institute.

Memorandum from Nathaniel Chapman to Charles W. Short informing him of his examination. It is not dated, but as Short attended two courses of lectures on *Materia Medica* given by Dr. Chapman during 1813-1815, it must have been written at some time during his attendance at these lectures.

Correspondence Consisting of Twelve Letters from Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell to Charles W. Short from September 11, 1836, to July 10, 1838. They were directed toward interesting Dr. Short to accept the position of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany in the newly organized Louisville Medical Institute.

Correspondence of William Short, son of Charles Wilkins Short, to his mother and father at various periods. Four letters, 1840 to 1843, from Danville, Kentucky, where William was attending Centre College. One from Baltimore, May 24, 1845, and two from New York City, May 18, 1846, and May 19, 1846, during vacations to the East. One letter dated May 4, 1866, and part of another, from "Hazel Hill," William Short's country estate in Hardin County, Kentucky.

Correspondence Relating to Dr. Josiah Gregg. Letter from John Gregg, brother of Josiah Gregg, Shreveport, Louisiana, December 24, 1850, to George Engelmann, St. Louis, Missouri. One from John Gregg, Shreveport, January 21, 1851, to C. W. Short, Louisville, Kentucky, in answer to a letter from Dr. Short inquiring information about the life of Dr. Josiah Gregg; the letter informed Dr. Short that he had previously sent the information to Dr. Engelmann. Both Dr. Engelmann and Dr. Short were interested in writing a biographical sketch of this fellow-botanist. Josiah Gregg was a friend of Dr. Engelmann and a student of Dr. Short in the Louisville Medical Institute. The letter containing the information on Dr. Gregg's life was sent to Dr. Short by Dr. Engelmann, who shifted to him the responsibility for the biographical sketch. Dr. Short never

wrote the biography, but a biographical sketch of both Dr. Engelmann and Dr. Gregg was later written by John Thomas Lee. Letter from G. W. Bayless, Hazelwood, December 31, 1850, to C. W. Short, Louisville, Kentucky, in answer to a letter sent by Dr. Short inquiring information about the life of Josiah Gregg. The letter informed Dr. Short that he had very little information about Dr. Gregg. Another letter from G. W. Bayless, Hazelwood, March 16, 1851, to Dr. Short, sending him information he had obtained on the life of Josiah Gregg from a visit to Dr. Gregg's mother and sister.

Much of this material is embodied in *Josiah Gregg and Dr. George Engelmann*, Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John Thomas Lee, a reprint from *The Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Vol. 41, July, 1931, pages 355-404. A copy of the reprint was presented to The Filson Club by Mr. Lee.

Three letters from A. Maclure, New Harmony, Indiana, to Dr. Short, Lexington, Kentucky, October 8, 1834, October 22, 1835, and December 10, 1835. They contain information on the health, death, and the disposal of the library of his brother, William Maclure.

Letter from W. Campbell, New Harmony, Indiana, to Dr. Short, Louisville, Kentucky, February 10, 1839, informing Dr. Short that they intend to republish *Michaux's Sylva* and asking his opinion on the desirability of adding an appendix to bring it up to date.

Two letters from Dr. Charles Caldwell, May 14, 1829, and May 24, 1829, while on a visit to Philadelphia, to Dr. Short, Lexington, Kentucky, telling of the influence the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences* had in the East and the attitude of the Philadelphia physicians toward the Medical Department of Transylvania University and the *Journal*.

Four letters received by Dr. Charles W. Short from his brother, John Cleves Short, June 30, 1828, October 25, 1829, February 10, 1832, and December 31, 1845, are inter-family letters about family affairs.

Correspondence of William Short of Philadelphia to his nephew, John C. Short of Cincinnati, from 1813 to 1828. They contain interesting information about business and family affairs.

Letter from John Daughy, Louisville, to Charles W. Short, Lexington, January 20, 1835, informing him that he is sending some gunpowder and bird's eggs for their museum.

Letter from Henry A. Griswold, Louisville, to Charles W. Short, Lexington, November 15, 1834, giving information about botanists and botanizing in the Louisville area.

Correspondence of J. F. Henry (26 letters) and G. R. Henry (3 letters) to C. W. Short, 1861-1862, concerning joint-ownership of land in Iowa.

Correspondence of J. R. Carpenter (92 letters or notes) and S. H. Carpenter (30 letters) to C. W. Short during the years 1849 to 1863. They were Dr. Short's agents in the eastern part of the United States.

Correspondence of J. C. Chapman to C. W. Short, from 1850-1856, in relation to New York land originally owned by William Short of Philadelphia and inherited by C. W. Short and his brother, J. C. Short.

Correspondence of Samuel B. Younglove, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to Dr. Short. Mr. Younglove was the agent in Christian County, Kentucky, for William Short of Philadelphia and Dr. Charles Wilkins Short.

Correspondence of James Breathitt, Hopkinsville, to Charles W. Short, Lexington, from 1825 to 1835, concerning the property left by his father, Peyton Short, in the Hopkinsville area, and general news. Peyton Short died in Hopkinsville in 1825.

Papers relating to Ohio land (1813-1821). This land was obtained by Charles Wilkins Short from his grandfather, John Cleves Symmes, the great Ohio colonizer.

Papers, letters, accounts, etc., between 1844 and 1847, relating to land Charles W. Short owned in Hamilton County, Ohio.

Letters, notes, etc., from John Margoun, Bloomington, Illinois, to Charles Wilkins Short concerning Dr. Short's purchases of land in Illinois and the maintenance of this land.

Correspondence of H. R. Denis, Elyah Peal, and others during 1847 concerning stocks owned by Charles Wilkins Short and John Cleves Short.

Fernbank Accounts, Ohio, 1840-1847. "Fernbank" was a country estate of Dr. Short, near "Shorthill," his brother's estate on the Ohio River below Cincinnati. He called it "Fernbank" because of the profusion of ferns he found growing there. In 1847 he sold it to his brother, John Cleves Short.

Correspondence of Charles Wilkins, Lexington, Kentucky, to his brother-in-law, William Short of Philadelphia, from 1809 to 1826. Mr. Wilkins was one of William Short's agents; the letters are chiefly concerned with business and family affairs.

Two letters from John Cleves Short to his uncle, Charles Wilkins of Lexington. The letters are dated North Bend, Ohio, April 17, 1819, and Hamilton County, Ohio, October 23, 1823.

Correspondence of A. M. Denis to William Short of Philadelphia. The collection consists of 78 letters, although there is a letter memorandum which shows that he received 248 letters from 1792 to 1849. The letters contain a mixture of business and general news of the period in which they were written.

Copy of a letter sent to Colonel Skipwith by Peyton Short (father of Charles Wilkins Short) from Pennsylvania, Red Stone Fort, October 21, 1785. It was Peyton Short's first trip to Kentucky and the letter contains interesting accounts of his journey from Virginia to Pennsylvania and the proposed trip down the Ohio River in a flatboat. Original owned by Henry S. Tyler. Copy given to The Filson Club by Dr. W. C. Mallalieu.

Biographical Memoir of Dr. Frederick Ridgely, late of Lexington, by Charles Wilkins Short. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 3, 1828, pages 442-448. Dr. Ridgely was an uncle of Charles Wilkins Short and one of the outstanding physicians in Lexington, Ken-

tucky. Charles' early studies of medicine (1811-1813) were in the office of Dr. Ridgely.

Notices of Western Botany and Conchology, by C. W. Short and H. H. Eaton. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1831, pages 69-82. Catalogue contains the names of fifty species of plants and forty species of shells collected from September 16 to October 1 in a journey from Lexington, Kentucky, to the Ohio River.

A Biographical Memoir of H. H. Eaton, A. M., late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, by Charles W. Short. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. V, No. 4, 1832, pages 469-481. Delivered November 10, 1832, as an introductory address to the medical class of Transylvania University at the opening of the 1832-1833 session.

Instruction for the Gathering and Preserving of Plants for Herbaria, in a letter to a young botanist, by Charles W. Short. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VI, No. 1, 1833, pages 61-74. He gives in detail a most valid method for the gathering, pressing, and preserving of plants for herbaria.

A Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America by Charles W. Short. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. IX, No. 2, 1836, pages 324-350. Sensed with a deep feeling for the rapid rise of taxonomic botany and the important place it was occupying in the natural history of the West and in medicine, and the need for bringing together a summary of the Westward progress of botany with its outstanding contributors and their contributions, so that others, particularly young botanists, might have this information, he carefully compiled this Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America from 1785 to 1836.

A Fourth Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky, by Charles W. Short. *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. II, 1840, pages 283-288. Dr. Short has written on the cover, "To Dr. Warder, with the respects of C. W. Short." This copy was presented to The Filson Club by Dr. J. Christian

Bay, Chicago, Illinois, April 28, 1936. A catalogue of the native plants of Kentucky and three supplementary catalogues were published in the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences* between 1833 and 1837.

Duties of Medical Students During Attendance on Lectures, by Charles W. Short—An introductory address delivered on November 3, 1845, at the opening of the 1845-1846 session in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. Printed by Morton and Griswold, Louisville, 1845. Fatherly advice to attending students as to their duties and responsibilities to the Medical Department and to the citizens of Louisville.

Hookers Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany. Edited by Sir William J. Hooker. Vols. VIII (1856) and IX (1857).

Introductory Essay on the Flora of New Zealand, by Joseph D. Hooker. London, 1853.

Plantae Wrightianae-Texano-Neo-Mexicanae. It is an account, by Asa Gray, of a collection of plants made by Charles Wright in an expedition from Texas to New Mexico in the summer and autumn of 1849. Parts I and II. Published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1852.

The Mathematical and Philosophical Works of the Right Rev. John Wilkins. Vols. I and II. London, 1802.

Tracts on the Natural History of Animal and Vegetable. Translated from the original of the Abbe Spallanzani, by John G. Dalyell, Second Edition. Vol. II. Edinburgh, 1803.

Sketches of the History of Literature, from the Earliest Period of the Revival of Letters in the Fifteenth Century, by Wilkins Tannehill. Nashville, 1827.

A Practical Essay on the Analysis of Minerals, by Frederick Accum. Philadelphia, 1809.

Letters from the Collection of Dr. Charles Wilkins Short, edited by William C. Coker, Professor of Botany, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*, Vol. 57, No. 1, July, 1941, pages 98-168. It contains 50 letters to Dr. Short and 6 to

other persons, selected from the items presented to the Library of the University of North Carolina by Miss Annie A. Richardson.

Two publications by Charles F. Jenkins, of Philadelphia: *Asa Gray and His Quest for Shortia Galacifolia*, *Arnoldia* (Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum) Vol. 2, April 10, 1942; and *Oconee Bells-Shortia Galacifolia*, *Bulletins* No. 37 (January 1) and No. 38 (April 1), 1942, of *The Hemlock Arboretum at "Far Country."* Both presented to The Filson Club by Mr. Jenkins. Asa Gray found an unnamed plant in Michaux's herbarium in Paris. The plant was gathered by Michaux in one of his herborizing journeys into the mountains of North Carolina. Asa Gray named the plant *Shortia Galacifolia* in honor of his Kentucky friend, Charles Wilkins Short. It was almost a century after Michaux had gathered the plant before it was rediscovered. Mr. Jenkins tells the interesting story of its discovery by Michaux, its naming by Gray, and its rediscovery many years later.

Three articles pertaining to 15 of the Dr. Short letters in The Filson Club were published in *The Filson Club History Quarterly*: Three Letters, 1838, by Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell to Dr. Charles Wilkins Short (in Vol. 7, No. 3, July, 1933); also A Letter by J. Cleves Short, 1829, to Charles Wilkins Short (in Vol. 8, No. 2, April, 1934)—both articles (four letters) were transcribed for publication by Otto A. Rothert. The third article is: Eleven Letters by Rafinesque to Dr. Short in the Archives of The Filson Club, With an Introduction by Samuel E. Perkins III (in Vol. 12, No. 4, October, 1938).

The Filson Club is now procuring a microfilm copy of the John Cleves Short Collection of the Short, Symmes, Harrison Papers recently acquired by the Library of Congress. There are about 1,000 letters, principally the correspondence (1809-1862) between Dr. Short and his brother, John Cleves Short.

(b) DR. SHORT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE LIBRARY

In December, 1942, the Library of the University of Louisville received seventy volumes that had been a part of the library of Dr. Charles Wilkins Short. These books, including

bound volumes of pamphlets, had recently been bought at auction and were to be sent out of Kentucky for resale. Feeling that the collection should remain in the State, Miss Mary Verhoeff, Mrs. Attila Cox, Mr. William S. Speed, Mr. Charles B. Price, and Dr. Raymond A. Kent purchased the volumes and presented them to the University.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross, in his *Biographical Sketch of Charles Wilkins Short* (1865), says that Dr. Short had a large and selected library containing about three thousand volumes, one-fourth of which were rare and costly botanical works. Sufficient records are available by which the growth of his library may be traced. In 1839, shortly after Dr. Short moved to Louisville to join his colleagues in the Louisville Medical Institute, his son, William, made a catalogue of the volumes in his library. At this period of his life his library contained 536 volumes, of which 97 were botanical. The volumes received by the University of Louisville contained 18 of the 97 botanical books listed in the catalogue. The difference between the number of volumes listed in the catalogue of 1839 and the number stated by Dr. Gross would indicate that the majority of the volumes were secured in the later period of his life, probably after he had inherited the large fortune and had retired from active duty in the University of Louisville. A record of the books purchased by him between 1813 and 1815, while studying medicine in Philadelphia, gives the numbers and titles of his initial library, a record now in the possession of Mrs. Jane Courtenay Tyler. It lists 103 volumes, of which 6 are botanical. Included in the botanical volumes are Barton's *Botany*, Muhlenberg's *Catalogue*, and Michaux's *Flora*. The growth of his library between 1815 and 1839, by purchases and gifts, may be partially traced through the numerous memoranda and letters which have been saved.

After Dr. Short's death, his library was divided among the members of his family. Many of his botanical volumes went to Jane Short Butler, a daughter, who took an interest in his botanical studies and aided him in his herbarium. The collection which now rests for safekeeping in the Library of the University of Louisville contains the volumes, or at least part of them, which Jane Short Butler received. The volumes are from the heart of his collection, the works he cherished most.

Such books as Linnaeus' *Philosophia Botanica* and *Flora Svecica*, Michaux's *Florula Boreali-Americana*, Pursh's *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*, Nuttall's *Genera of North American Plants*, and others, were his early treasures and the basis of nomenclature for his *Florula Lexingtoniensis*.

THE BOOKS in the University of Louisville collection are here arranged alphabetically by authors. The pamphlets, which follow, are listed in the same manner. Important information which associates Dr. Short with the author or the publication is here noted. In most of these books Dr. Short wrote his name:

Aiton, William—*Hortus Kewensis*; or, A Catalogue of the Plants Cultivated in the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew. Second Edition, Enlarged by William Townsend Aiton. Vols. II and III. London, 1811.

Armstrong, John—*The Art of Preserving Health*, To Which Is Prefixed a Critical Essay on the Poem by J. Aikin. London, 1796.

Barton, William P. C.—*Compendium Florae Philadelphicae*, Containing a Description of the Indigenous and Naturalized Plants Found within a Circuit of Ten Miles around Philadelphia. Vols. I and II. Philadelphia, 1818. On the inside of front cover Dr. Short wrote: "This book was presented to me by the author whom I knew in Philadelphia in 1814-15-16, whilst I was a student in medicine there. He was the nephew of Professor Benj. Smith Barton, whose lectures on botany gave me the first taste of that science. C. W. Short. 1857."

Bigelow, Jacob—*Florula Bostoniensis*. A Collection of Plants of Boston and Its Vicinity. Third Edition Enlarged. Boston, 1840.

Darlington, William—*Flora Cestica*. An Attempt to Enumerate and Describe the Flowering and Filicoid Plants of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania. West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1837.

Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall, With notices of their botanical contemporaries. Philadelphia, 1849. On the front flyleaf is written: "Prof. C. W. Short with the best respects of his old and obliged friend, Wm. Darlington."

De Candolle, Augustin-Pyramus, and Alphonse De Candolle—*Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis, Sive Enumeratio Contracta Ordinum, Generum, Specierumque Plantarum Huc Usque Cognitarum, Juxta Methodi Naturalis Normas Digesta*. Vols. III (1828), IV (1830), V (1836), VI (1837), VII (1838), VIII (1844), IX (1845), XIII, Part 2 (1849), Part 1 (1852), and XIV incomplete (1856). Paris.

Elliott, Stephen—*A Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia*. Vols. I (1821) and II (1824). Charleston. On the front flyleaf, in Dr. Short's handwriting, is the notation: "Bought in Lexington, Ky., of Mr. Matt. Kennedy."

Harvey, William H.—*Phycologia Britannica: History of British Sea-Weeds, Containing Coloured Figures, Generic and Specific Characters, Synonymes, and Descriptions of All the Species of Algae Inhabiting the Shores of the British Islands*. Vols. II (1849) and III (1851). London.

Hooker, Sir William Jackson—*Botanical Miscellany, Containing Figures and Descriptions of Such Plants as Recommend Themselves by their Novelty, Rarity, or History, or by the Uses to Which They Are Applied in the Arts, in Medicine, and in Domestic Economy; Together with Occasional Botanical Notices and Information*. Vols. I (1830) and III (1833). London.

The Journal of Botany, Being a Second Series of the Botanical Miscellany, Containing Figures and Descriptions. Vols. I (1834), III (1841), and IV (1842). London.

The British Flora, Comprising the Phaenogamous or Flowering Plants and the Ferns. Second Edition. London, 1831. Inscribed on the title page is: "Dr. Short of Lexington, U.S.A., with the sincere regards of the author, 1833." (Many of Dr. Short's herbarium specimens were sent to him by Sir William J. Hooker.)

The English Flora of Sir James Edward Smith. Class XXIV. Cryptogamia. Vol. V (or Vol. II of Hooker's *British Flora*), Part I, Comprising the Mosses, Hepaticae, Lichens, Characeae, and Algae. London, 1833. On the title page is written: "To Dr. Short of Lexington, Kentucky, from his friend, the author. Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1833."

Icones Plantarum, or Figures, with Brief Descriptive Characters and Remarks, of New or Rare Plants, Selected from the Author's Herbarium. Vols. II (1837), III (1840), and IV (1841). London.

The London Journal of Botany, Containing Figures and Descriptions of Such Plants as Recommend Themselves by their Novelty, Rarity, History, or Uses, Together with Botanical Notices and Information, and Occasional Memoirs of Eminent Botanists. Vols. II (1843), III (1844), VI (1847), and VII (1848). London.

Hooker's Journal of Botany and Kew Garden Miscellany. Vols. I (1849), II (1850), III (1851), IV (1852), V (1853), and VI (1854). London.

Niger Flora, or An Enumeration of the Plants of Western Tropical Africa, Collected by the Late Dr. Theodore Vogel, Including *Spicilegia Gorgonea* by P. B. Webb, and *Flora Nigritiana* by Dr. J. D. Hooker and George Bentham. London, 1849.

Horticulturist—*Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*. Edited by A. J. Downing. Vol. V (1850) and Vol. VI (1851).

Hull, John—*The British Flora*, or A Linnean Arrangement of British Plants, With their Generic and Specific Characters, Selected Synonyms, English Names, Places of Growth, Duration, Times of Flowering, and References to Figures. Part I. Manchester, 1799.

Lehmann, Christian—*Plantae Preissianae Sive Enumeratio Plantarum Quas in Australasia Occidentali Et Meridionali-Occidentali Annis 1838-1841 Collegit Ludovicus Preiss*. Vols. I (1844-1845) and II (1846-1847), Hamburg. On the back of the front cover, in Dr. Short's handwriting, is: "Presented by Dr. Steetz of Hamburg, Germany. Oct. 10, 1850."

Linnaeus, Carolus—*Philosophia Botanica*, in *Qva Explicantur Fundamenta Botanica*. Stockholm, 1751.

Flora Svecica, Exhibens Plantas Per Regnum Sveciae Crescentes. Stockholm, 1755.

Lachesis Lapponica, or A Tour in Lapland, Now First Published from the Original Manuscript Journal of the Celebrated

Linnaeus; by James Edward Smith. Vols. I and II. London, 1811.

MacFadyen, James—*The Flora of Jamaica*, A Description of the Plants of That Island, Arranged According to the Natural Orders. Vol. I. Ranunculaceae—Leguminosae. London, 1837. On the title page is the inscription: "Dr. MacFadyen with the author's sincere acknowledgment."

Michaux, Andre—*Flora Boreali-Americana*, Sistens Characteres Plantarum Quas in America Septentrionali Collegit et Detexit. Vol. I and Vol. II. Paris, 1820. F. Andre Michaux's picture is pinned on the front flyleaf. In Dr. Short's handwriting, on the flyleaf: "Memorandum: This copy of Michaux's Flora was presented to me by the 'Good Mr. John Vaughan'—for many years the venerable Librarian of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia—about the year 1827." (Dr. Short knew Mr. Vaughan during 1813-1815 while attending the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.)

Milne, Colin—*A Botanical Dictionary or Elements of Systematic and Philosophical Botany*. Third Edition. London, 1805.

Nuttall, Thomas—*The Genera of North American Plants and A Catalogue of the Species, to the Year 1817*. Vols. I and II. Philadelphia, 1818. On the back of the front cover is a notice of the death of Thomas Nuttall. Below the notice is written, "A present from Wm. F. Ridgely, 1818." Also in Dr. Short's handwriting are lists of some plants observed at Mudlick in 1833, Bluelicks in 1834, and on the Kentucky River.

Pursh, Frederick—*Flora Americae Septentrionalis* or A Systematic Arrangement and Description of the Plants of North America. Vol. II, First Edition (1814). Vol. II, Second Edition (1816). London.

Torrey, John—*A Flora of the Northern and Middle Sections of the United States* or A Systematic Arrangement and Description of All the Plants Hitherto Discovered in the United States North of Virginia. Vol. I. New York, 1824.

Torrey, John, and Asa Gray—*A Flora of North America* Containing Abridged Descriptions of All the Known Indigenous and Naturalized Plants Growing North of Mexico; Arranged

According to the Natural System. Vols. I (1838-1840) and II (1841-1843). New York. Pinned on the front flyleaf is the death notice and a short biography of Asa Gray. Dr. Short died twenty-five years before Dr. Gray; evidently Jane Short Butler, or someone else, pinned the notice on the flyleaf.

Volney, C. F.—*A View of the Soil and Climate of the United States of America*, With Supplementary Remarks upon Florida, on the French Colonies on the Mississippi and Ohio, and in Canada, and on the Aboriginal Tribes of America. Translated, with occasional remarks, by C. B. Brown. Philadelphia, 1804.

THE PAMPHLETS in this collection—with the exception of the Biographical Sketch of Charles Wilkins Short, by S. D. Gross—are bound into volumes called “tracts.” Only those which pertain to American botany and have a definite title with place or date of publication are here listed. On the cover of nearly every pamphlet is the notation, “Prof. Short, with the author’s respects,” or written in Dr. Short’s handwriting, “From the author.”

Andersson, N. J.—*Salices Boreali-Americanae*, A Synopsis of North American Willows. American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. IV, 1858.

Backman, J.—*Catalogue of Phaenogamous Plants and Ferns*, Native or Naturalized, Found Growing in the Vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina. Printed by A. E. Miller, Charleston, 1834.

Bigelow, John M., and Asa Hor—*Florula Lancastriensis* or A Catalogue Comprising All the Flowering or Filicoid Plants, Growing Naturally Within the Limits of Fairfield County. Wright and Legg, Printers, Columbus, Ohio, 1841.

Carey, John—*The Carices of the Northern United States*, Contributed to Gray’s Manual of Botany of the Northern United States. Metcalf and Co., Printers, Cambridge, 1847.

Chapman, A. W.—*A List of Plants Growing Spontaneously in the Vicinity of Quincy, Florida*. Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Vol. III, 1845.

Croom, H. B., and H. Loomis—*Catalogue of Plants Observed in the Neighbourhood of New Bern, N. C.* Printed in the Spectator Office, New Bern, 1833.

Eaton, H. Hulbert—*Description of a Few Species of Plants from the Vicinity of Troy, N. Y.* Transylvania Journal of Medicine, Vol. V, 1832.

Engelmann, George—*Sketch of the Botany of Dr. A. Wislizenus's Expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Parras, Saltillo, Monterey, and Matamoros.* Tippin and Streep-er, Printers, Washington, 1848.

Notes on the Cereus Giganteus of Southeastern California and Some Other California Cactaceae. American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. XIV, 1852.

Synopsis of the Cactaceae of the United States and Adjacent Regions, Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. III, 1856.

Systematic Arrangement of the Species of the Genus Cuscuta, with Critical Remarks on Old Species and Descriptions of New Ones. Extract from the Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, Vol. I, 1859.

Gibbes, Lewis R.—*A Catalogue of the Phaenogamous Plants of Columbia, S. C., and its Vicinity.* Printed at the Telescope Office, Columbia, 1835.

Gray, Asa—*Notes of a Botanical Excursion to the Mountains of North Carolina, and with Some Remarks on the Botany of the Higher Alleghany Mountains,* in a Letter to Sir Wm. J. Hooker. American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. XLIII, 1842.

Plantae Lindheimerianae and Enumeration of F. Lindheimer's Collection of Texan Plants, with Remarks, and Descriptions of New Species, etc. Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. V, 1845.

Plantae Lindheimerianae Part II, An Account of a Collection of Plants Made by F. Lindheimer in the Western Part of Texas, in the Years 1845-6 and 1847-8, with Critical Remarks, Descriptions of New Species, etc. Boston Journal of Natural History, Vol. VI, 1846.

Musci Alleghanienses, Sive Spicilegia Muscorum Atque Hepaticarum Quos In Intinere a Marylandia Usque Ad Georgiam Per Tractus Montium (with W. S. Sullivant). American Journal of Science, Vol. I, 1846.

Notes on the Genus Buckleya. American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. XVIII, 1854.

Statistics of the Flora of the Northern United States. Extracted from the American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. XXII, 1856. Review of Darwin's Theory on the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. XXIX, 1860.

Gross, Samuel D.—*Biographical Sketch of Charles Wilkins Short, M. D.*, Formerly Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Printed by Collins, Philadelphia, 1865.

Harvey, Wm. Henry—*Nereis Boreali-Americana*, or Contributions to a History of the Marine Algae of North America, Part I, Melanospermeae. G. P. Putnam, New York, 1852.

Lapham, I. A.—*Plants of Wisconsin.* Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, pp. 19-59, 1849.

Lea, Thomas G.—*Catalogue of Plants, Native and Naturalized, Collected in the Vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio*, during the Years 1834-1844. Printed by T. K. and P. G. Collins, Philadelphia, 1849.

Newberry, J. S.—*Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Ohio.* Richard Nevins, Printer, Columbus, 1860.

Oakes, William—*Catalogue of Vermont Plants.* As Published in Thompson's History of Vermont. (No date.)
Notices of Some Rare Plants of New England, with Descriptions of Some New Species, 1841.

Olney, S. T.—*Catalogue of Plants Collected by the Botanical Department of Providence Franklin Society*, Principally in Rhode Island, Printed by Knowles and Vose, Providence, 1844.
Rhode Island Plants, or Additions and Emendations to the Catalogue of Plants Published by the Providence Franklin Society, Proceedings of the Providence Franklin Society, Vol. I, No. I, 1846.

Rhode Island Plants, 1846, or Additions to the Published Lists of the Providence Franklin Society. Proceedings of the Providence Franklin Society, Vol. I, No. 2, 1847.

Riddell, John L.—*A Synopsis of the Flora of the Western States*. Printed by E. Deming, Cincinnati, 1835.

A Supplementary Catalogue of Ohio Plants, Catalogue and Descriptions. N. S. Johnson, Printer, Cincinnati, 1836.

Catalogue Florae Ludovicianaë. New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. VIII, 1852.

Short, Charles Wilkins—*Instructions for the Gathering and Preservation of Plants for Herbaria*—In a letter to a Young Botanist. Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, Vol. VI, No. 1, 1833.

Catalogue of the Native Phaenogamous Plants and Ferns of Kentucky (with Robert Peter and Henry A. Griswold). Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, Vol. VI, No. 2, 1833.

A Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky (with Robert Peter). Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, Vol. VII, No. 4, 1834.

Bibliographia Botanica—A Notice of Some of the More Recent Works on American Botany. Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1835.

A Second Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky (with Robert Peter). Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1835.

A Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America. Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences, Vol. IX, No. 2, 1836.

Observations of the Botany of Illinois, More Especially in Reference to the Autumnal Flora of the Prairies, in a Letter to Daniel Drake. Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Vol. III, 1845.

Sullivant, William S.—*A Catalogue of the Plants Native or Naturalized, in the Vicinity of Columbus, Ohio*. Charles Scott, Printer, Columbus, 1840.

The Musci and Hepaticae of the Northern United States, Contributed to Gray's Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States. Metcalf and Co., Printers, Cambridge, 1848.

Musci Boreali-Americani, Quorum Specimina Exsiccata (with L. Lesquereus). Columbus, Ohio, 1856.

Characters of Some New Musci Collected by Charles Wright

in the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, under the Command of Captain John Rodgers (with L. Lesquereus). 1859.

Torrey, John, and Asa Gray—*Notice of a Flora of North America*. Wiley and Putnam, Printers, New York, 1841.

Tuckerman, Edward—*A Synopsis of the Lichens of the Northern United States and British America*. (No date.)

Wright, John, and James Hall—*A Catalogue of Plants Growing Without Cultivation in the Vicinity of Troy*. N. Tuttle, Printers, Troy, 1836.

(c) DATA ON LETTERS RECEIVED BY DR. SHORT

Dr. Charles Wilkins Short had a voluminous correspondence. Reliable sources indicate that he wrote several thousand letters and in return received an equal number. In the days of the quill pen, expensive paper, and high postage, this was a remarkable achievement. Although most of his now known correspondence consists of family and business letters, many were sent to and received from scientists throughout the world.

For the purpose of a better presentation of his correspondence the letters are here divided into six periods. These periods are based upon the scientific letters he received and bound in four volumes. Except for a bound volume of letters written by him to Mary Henry Churchill before their marriage, the various business and family letters and the letters received from scientists before 1815 and after 1848 are unbound.

The first period extends from his early correspondence with his grandfather, John Cleves Symmes, until his return to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1815, after completing his medical education in Philadelphia. This correspondence consists mainly of a loose collection of family letters.

The second period is represented by Volume I, containing 128 letters from scientists, chiefly botanists, from 1815 to 1834. His early botanical letters are in this volume, now in the archives of The Filson Club.

The third period is represented by letters received from scientists during 1835 and 1836, which are bound in Volume II; the whereabouts of this volume is not known.

The fourth period contains the letters received from scientists by Dr. Short from 1837 through April, 1841, which are

bound in Volume III. This volume of 120 letters is in the library of Mr. Alexander F. Courtenay.

The fifth period contains the scientific letters received by him from May, 1841, through 1848, which are bound in Volume IV. This volume has not yet been located. The last, or sixth, period extends from 1849 until his death in 1863. The correspondence of this period is unbound.

The four collections of letters received by Dr. Short considered in this paper are in the archives of The Filson Club; in the library of the University of North Carolina; and in the private collections of Mr. Alexander F. Courtenay, great-great-grandson, and in the private collection of Miss Violet F. Henry, a great-granddaughter of Dr. Short.

The Filson Club has the largest and most varied collection of Dr. Short's original materials that I have seen. It was the gift of Mrs. Thomas A. Courtenay, a granddaughter of Dr. Short. A partial list of this material is given elsewhere in this paper under Materials Relating to Charles Wilkins Short in The Filson Club Archives. [Pages 208-220.]

The University of North Carolina collection was a gift of Miss Annie Allen Richardson, a granddaughter of Dr. Short. Believing that this gift represented Dr. Short's entire surviving collection, Dr. William C. Coker, along with publishing 56 of the letters, makes the statement in his pamphlet entitled *Letters from the Collection of Dr. Charles Wilkins Short* (1941): "The University of North Carolina has acquired all the letters left in his collection after his death." However, materials that were available, but evidently not known to Dr. Coker, show that the University of North Carolina has only a small part of the Dr. Short collection. Nearly all the scientific letters of Dr. Short in the University of North Carolina were received by him after 1848. Only those published in Dr. Coker's *Letters From the Collection of Dr. Charles Wilkins Short* are included in our Data Pertaining to Letters Received by Dr. Short from Scientists. I have not yet had an opportunity to go over the Dr. Short material in the University of North Carolina.

The Alexander F. Courtenay collection of scientific letters is bound in Volume III. This volume bears the title "Botanical Correspondence or Letters Addressed to C. W. Short of Kentucky on the Subject Chiefly of Botany, Between January 7,

1837, and April, 1841, by Various Correspondents in Europe and America."

The Violet F. Henry collection consists of unbound letters received by Dr. Short at different periods of his life. The majority of the scientific letters are after 1848.

Many of the letters written by Dr. Short to scientists, chiefly botanists, have been saved. The Gray Herbarium of Harvard University has his letters to Dr. Asa Gray; the New York Botanical Garden has his letters to Dr. John Torrey, and the New York Historical Society has his letters to Dr. William Darlington. Recently, the Library of Congress received a large collection of the papers of the Short, Symmes, and Harrison families, including many letters written and received by Dr. Short. [The Filson Club is now acquiring a microfilm copy of this material in the Library of Congress.]

These letters by Dr. Short just referred to present sufficient material for one or more papers and are therefore not dealt with here. Probably there are elsewhere a number of small collections of Dr. Short's letters.

The following list shows letters received by Dr. Short from scientists and now in one of these four collections: The Filson Club; the Violet F. Henry; the Alexander F. Courtenay; also that part of the University of North Carolina collection presented in Dr. Coker's pamphlet. The list gives the name of the scientist, the number of letters received, the range of dates when written, and the collection in which they are to be found:

- Aikin, William E. A.: 5 letters, 1833-1834, The Filson Club.
- Alexander, R. C.: 2 letters, 1852, Violet F. Henry.
- Allen, Henry: 1 letter, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Bache, A. D.: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club.
- Backman, John: 1 letter, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Barratt, J.: 3 letters, 1840-1841, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Barton, Edward: 16 letters, 1815-1819, The Filson Club.
- Barton, William P. C.: 2 letters, 1815-1818, The Filson Club.
- Beatty, O.: 1 letter, 1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Beyrich, Charles: 2 letters, 1834, The Filson Club.
- Bigelow, Jacob: 1 letter, 1817, The Filson Club. (This letter was addressed to Dr. Wm. Croghan, Louisville, and apparently sent by him to Dr. Short.)

- Bigelow, John M.: 1 letter, 1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
Boott, Francis: 2 letters, 1833-1834, The Filson Club.
Boykin, Samuel: 4 letters, 1833-1834, The Filson Club.
Buchanan, R.: 5 letters, 1834, The Filson Club.
Buckley, Sam B.: 6 letters, 1838-1840, Alexander F. Courtenay;
also 1 published letter, 1850, University of North Carolina.
Caldwell, Charles: 2 letters, 1829, The Filson Club.
Campbell, William: 1 letter, 1839, The Filson Club.
Carey, John: 1 letter, 1850, Violet F. Henry; also, 1 published
letter, 1852, University of North Carolina.
Chapman, A. W.: 5 letters, 1837-1841, Alexander F. Courtenay.
Clark Joseph: 1 letter, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
Clifford, John D.: 1 letter, 1819, The Filson Club.
Clinton, George W.: 1 letter, 1832, The Filson Club.
Cordier, M.: 1 letter, 1833, The Filson Club.
Crane, Daniel: 1 letter, 1829, The Filson Club.
Croom, H. B.: 2 letters, 1834, The Filson Club.
Curtis, Moses A.: 5 letters, 1834, The Filson Club; 7 letters,
1837-1841, Alexander F. Courtenay; also, 2 published let-
ters, 1851, University of North Carolina.
Darlington, William: 8 letters, 1827-1834, The Filson Club; 6
letters 1827-1841, Alexander F. Courtenay; also, 2 published
letters, 1849-1859, University of North Carolina.
DeCandolle, Alphonse: 1 published letter, 1855, Univ. of N. C.
Dennistown, A. J. I.: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club.
Dennistown, H. I.: 1 letter, 1833, The Filson Club.
DeWette, T.: 1 letter, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
Dewey, C.: 1 letter, 1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
Doughty, John: 1 letter, 1835, The Filson Club.
Drake, Daniel: 1 letter, 1837, The Filson Club. (Also in Vol-
ume 1, The Filson Club collection, is a letter written by Dr.
C. W. Short and addressed to Dr. Daniel Drake, Lexington,
December, 1816.)
Durand, Elias: 1 letter, 1856, Violet F. Henry; also, 2 published
letters, 1856-1857, University of North Carolina.
Eaton, Amos: 1 letter, 1832, The Filson Club; 1 letter, 1841,
Alexander F. Courtenay.
Eaton, H. H.: 2 letters, 1832, The Filson Club.
Eaton, M. R. (Mrs. H. H. Eaton): 2 letters, 1832, The Filson
Club.

- Eggesfield, Griffith: 1 letter, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Elliott, Stephen, Jr.: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club.
 Engelmann, George: 1 letter, 1841, Alexander F. Courtenay;
 1 letter, 1850, Violet F. Henry; also, 4 published letters,
 1850-1855, University of North Carolina.
 Gillis, George: 1 published letter, 1850, Univ. of N. C.
 Godon, Miss: 1 letter, 1838, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Gray, Asa: 2 letters, 1838-1850, Alexander F. Courtenay; 4
 letters, 1850-1855, Violet F. Henry; also, 23 published let-
 ters, 1849-1856, University of North Carolina.
 Griswold, Henry A.: 2 letters, 1834, The Filson Club; 3 letters,
 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Haines, Reuben: 2 letters, 1819-1831, The Filson Club.
 Hall, Josiah: 3 letters, 1837-1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Harvey, W. H.: 2 published letters, 1850, Univ. of N. C.
 Herbemont, N.: 1 letter, 1833, The Filson Club.
 Herbert, W.: 1 letter, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Hooker, Sir William J.: 8 letters, 1832-1834, The Filson Club; 3
 letters, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Hunter, C. L.: 1 letter, 1838, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Ingalls, Thomas R.: 3 letters, 1832-1833, The Filson Club.
 Lapham, I. A.: 3 letters, 1834, The Filson Club; 3 letters, 1837-
 1841, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Lavender, Chas. E.: 2 letters, 1839-1840, Alexander F. Courte-
 nay.
 Leavenworth, M. C.: 6 letters, 1833-1834, The Filson Club; 14
 letters, 1837-1838, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Locke, John: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club.
 Loomis, H.: 2 letters, 1833-1834, The Filson Club.
 Lundgrenl, J. H.: 1 published letter, 1852, Univ. of N. C.
 Maclure, Alexander: 3 letters, 1834-1835, The Filson Club.
 Manesca, I.: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club.
 McCullough, Sam D.: 1 letter, 1838, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 McDaniel, George: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club.
 Meisner, C. F.: 1 letter, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
 Merbel, M.: 2 letters, 1833, The Filson Club.
 Morton, Samuel George: 2 letters, 1832-1833, The Filson Club.
 Moultrie, James: 1 letter, 1833, The Filson Club.
 Munay, Stuart: 1 letter, 1833, The Filson Club.

- Munch, Christian: 1 letter, 1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Nuttall, Thomas: 3 letters 1817-1831, The Filson Club; also, 3 published letters, 1839-1854, University of North Carolina.
- Oakes, William: 5 letters, 1837-1838, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Peck, Clarendon: 4 letters, 1833-1837, The Filson Club.
- Pickering, Charles: 1 letter, 1831, The Filson Club.
- Price, M. Branch: 1 letter, 1841, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Rafinesque, C. S.: 1 letter, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay; also 11 published letters, 1818-1834, The Filson Club.
- Richardson, John S.: 1 letter, 1833, The Filson Club.
- Riddell, John L.: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club; 3 letters, 1837-1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Rogers, J. Smyth: 1 letter, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Sabin, A. N.: 1 letter, 1832, The Filson Club.
- Samples, John: 2 letters, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Say, Thomas: 5 letters, 1831-1833, The Filson Club.
- Say, Thomas, Mrs.: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club; 1 letter, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Smith, Erastus: 1 letter, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Steetz, Joachim: 4 letters, 1837-1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Steinhaur, David: 1 letter, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Stevenson, Thos. B.: 2 letters, 1841, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Sullivant, W. S.: 2 letters, 1838-1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Torrey, John: 8 letters, 1831-1834, The Filson Club; 9 letters, 1837-1841, Alexander F. Courtenay; 3 letters, 1852-1853, Violet F. Henry; also, 6 published letters, 1850-1860, University of North Carolina.
- Townsend, David: 3 letters, 1837, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Vaughan, John: 1 letter, 1834, The Filson Club; 2 letters, 1839-1840, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Williams, M. G.: 3 letters, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Wilson, W.: 1 letter, 1838, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Wistar, Caspar: 1 letter, 1813, Violet F. Henry. (W. H. Courtenay has a note written by Mrs. Caspar Wistar, November 23, 1818, and addressed to Dr. C. W. Short.)
- Wolle, Jacob: 4 letters, 1839, Alexander F. Courtenay.
- Wray, Thomas I.: 1 letter, 1833, The Filson Club.
- Yandell, L. P.: 12 letters, 1836-1838, The Filson Club, 3 of which are published.

The six letters published in Dr. Coker's *Letters From the Collection of Dr. Charles Wilkins Short* that are not addressed to Dr. Short are:

George Ticknor to Asa Gray, 1855. Charles Daubeny to Asa Gray, 1855. August Fendler to Asa Gray, 1858. Asa Gray to William Short, 1863. Elias Durand to William Short, 1864. Asa Gray to a daughter of C. W. Short, 1879.

(d) DR. SHORT'S PUBLISHED WRITINGS

Dr. Charles Wilkins Short's published writings are comparatively few. This seems strange when one considers his literary ability, his broad knowledge of Western botany, the leisure at his command, and the means of publication at his disposal. As far as I am aware, the twenty-nine articles here tabulated are all that were ever printed. This list of articles, however, does not include those of his letters that appeared in print later.

Unlike other great botanists of his day, he failed to assemble his botanical researches into a major publication. His longest contributions, *A Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America* (1836), contains only twenty-seven pages. There are, however, numerous indications that he had fully intended to publish a major work on the Flora of Kentucky. His distaste for preparing for publication, his timidity in placing his research before his contemporaries, and the expenditure of his energy in writing in full his lectures, also the great number of letters he sent to relatives, friends, and scientists, prevented him from doing any extensive work on a major publication. That he was capable of producing such a work is beyond doubt. He was intelligent, a close observer, and accurate in his statements.

His 29 publications are of such scope that they fall into five categories: 17 botanical; 4 medical history and description of medical cases; 3 materia medica and medical botany; 3 public lectures; and 2 biographical memorials.

The botanical writings and biographical memorials reflect his outstanding and most concentrated interest. His first botanical contributions appeared in the first issue of the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences* (Lexington) with his "Florula Lexingtoniensis"—a calendar of the

spring flora in the environs of Lexington. Later he began in the same journal and continued in the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery* (Louisville) the catalogue and supplements of the phaenogamous plants and ferns in Kentucky.

Among his botanical publications are three philosophical articles: "Remarks on the Nomenclature in Botany"; "Bibliographia Botanica," and "A Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America." Ralph L. Ruskin, in his *Literature of the Middle Western Frontier* (1926, Vol. I, page 258), places Dr. Short's "Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America" among the scholarly writings of that period. Although it lacks the deep feeling expressed in his biographical memorials, I, too, believe it will stand the test of time as his best and most historic contribution to American literature.

Practically all of his medical, medical botany, and materia medica writings are short and of little present-day scientific value. His lectures that were published at the request of his audiences depict, more than his other works, his inner nature.

All but four of his articles were published while he was Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Thirteen of these appeared between 1828-1831 while he was co-editor of the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*. In the eleven years (1838-1849) during which he was a member of the Louisville Medical Institute and the University of Louisville only four were published: three in the *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, and one privately in 1845 by the students in the Medical Institute. Although he lived until 1863, he failed to make an additional printed contribution after 1845.

The published articles by Dr. Short, known to me, are here arranged in chronological order, with each followed by a summary. For the present purpose they are numbered from 1 to 29. I am not prepared to say how many of his papers that were printed in Journals were reprinted in pamphlet form. The ten reprints I saw are those of Nos. 6, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, and 27. Six of the reprints are in The Filson Club, namely, Nos. 6, 13, 14, 15, 22, and 27.

1. Prodrromus Florula Lexingtoniensis, secundum florendi aetatem digestae. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 1, 1828, pages 92-99.

The Middle West was young, and only a few manuals of botany had reached beyond the Allegheny Mountains. Those that had, such as Andre Michaux's *Flora Boreali-Americana* and Frederick Pursh's *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*, were too difficult and too general in scope for beginner students.

Feeling deeply the need for a manual of practical botany for beginners in the study of local flora, he states the purpose of his intended "Florula Lexingtoneinsis": "To remedy in some degree these objections to the available manuals is the object of this contemplated undertaking, which will bring together in a form that can be understood by beginning students, all or the greater number of the plants of the neighborhood."

Neither the artificial system of Linnaeus nor the natural system of de Jussieu were to be followed. It was to be a "Calendar of Flora" arranged according to the season of flowering.

Information to be included was the derivation of each generic name; an explanation in regard to the title of each genus, class, and order in the Linnaean system; description of the species; also locality where found, date of blooming, duration of its inflorescence, the ordinary time of ripening of its seeds and fruits, medicinal values, etc.

The "Florula" was to consist of a number of "fasciculi," each to represent a definite period of blooming. Only four were issued, although more were planned. The four issued covered periods from February to the middle of May. They are here tabulated as Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9.

2. Case of Polypus Treated Successfully with Tartar Emetic. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 1, 1828, pages 118-120.

In his first medical paper he reports a case in which a woman suffering from Polypus (polyp of the face, apparently seated in the antrum involving the upper jaw) consulted a physician. The physician declined to operate because her physical condition would not permit. Through administration of a weak solution of tartarate of antimony and potassium several times daily, the woman recovered, and an operation was not necessary.

3. Florula Lexingtoniensis, secundum florendi aetatem digestae—or A Descriptive Catalogue of the Phaenogamous Plants Indigenous to This Portion of Kentucky, arranged in the order of their periods of flowering. Fasciculus I, *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 2, 1828, pages 250-256.

This first "fasciculus" considers the plants of the early spring which bloom during February, March, and the beginning of April. It contains 22 genera and 29 species. *Ulmus americana* and *U. fulva* are the first, followed by *Corylus americana*. The last are *Ranunculus abortivus*, *R. fascicularis*, and *R. nitidus*.

4. A Valedictory Address Delivered in the Chapel of Transylvania University, to the Medical Graduates at the Commencement on the 12th of March, 1828. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 3, 1828, pages 303-309.

This address was published at the request of the graduating class. In it he extended fatherly advice to the young doctors leaving the portals of the Medical Department. He warned them of their responsibilities to the sick and the obligations they owed to society. He pleaded with them to cultivate the friendship of those from whom they were likely to derive information, but to avoid, as they would the pest-house of infection, idleness and dissipation. To devote some portion of every day to reading, study, and reflection; and to pin their faith to the sleeve of no man, dead or living, but to draw their own inferences, through the written observations of some, the oral declarations of others, and the instruction of nature as revealed to them.

5. Florula Lexingtoniensis, secundum florendi aetatem digestae—or A Descriptive Catalogue of the Phaenogamous Plants Indigenous to This Portion of Kentucky, arranged in the order of their periods of flowering. Fasciculus II, *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 3, 1828, pages 407-422.

In this second paper on the flora about Lexington he considers only those species flowering during the month of April.

It contains 22 genera and 37 species. It begins with *Acer saccharinum* and *A. Negundo* and ends with *Aesculus pallida* and *A. flava*. Five species of *viola*—*cucullata*, *obliqua*, *ochroleuca*, *hastata*, and *concolor*—are included.

6. Biographical Memoir of Dr. Frederick Ridgely, Late of Lexington, Kentucky. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 3, 1828, pages 442-448.

Dr. Ridgely was born in Maryland in 1757. He was surgeon in the Revolutionary War, also in Wayne's Campaign. In 1790 he came to Lexington, Kentucky, where he died in 1824. Dr. Ridgely was an outstanding physician and much interested in Transylvania University. He married Elizabeth Short, aunt of Dr. C. W. Short. In the closing paragraph of the Memoir, Dr. Short says: "His unwearied assiduities in the discharge of his professional duties; his marked politeness to all persons, and especially his urbanity to brethren of his profession; his charitableness to the needy; his unrequited service to the poor; but above all, his widely extended and general beneficence are worthy of our highest eulogies and our closest imitation."

7. Florula Lexingtoniensis, secundum florendi aetatem digestae—or A Descriptive Catalogue of the Phaenogamous Plants Indigenous to This Portion of Kentucky, arranged in the order of their periods of flowering. Fasciculus III, *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. I, No. 4, 1828, pages 560-575.

This third paper on the flora of the environs of Lexington includes those species which flower during the last of April and the first of May. He presents 18 genera and 30 species, beginning with *Conus florida* and ending with *Prunus virginiana* and *P. chicensis*. Included are 6 species of *Quercus* (oaks): *alba*, *macrocarpa*, *palustris*, *prinus acuminata*, *castanea*, and *tinctoria*.

8. Alleged Causes of the Milk Sickness or Sick Stomach (signed S., under Miscellaneous Notices). *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. II, No. 1, 1829, page 145.

He summarizes two cases of milk sickness in cattle resulting from eating vegetable matter: "Should this disease really be produced by our domestic animals feeding on a vegetable

poison (an opinion which at present we are disposed to adopt) it is most probable that that poison will be detected in some one or more of the many noxious *Umbelliferae*, so abundant in the unsettled portions of the Western States."

9. *Florula Lexingtoniensis, secundum florendi aetatem digestae*—or A Descriptive Catalogue of the Phaenogamous Plants Indigenous to This Portion of Kentucky—arranged in the order of their periods of flowering. Fasciculus IV, *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. II, No. 3, 1829, pages 438-453.

This fourth paper on the flora about Lexington includes plants which flowered from the first to the middle of May. He lists 23 genera and 22 species. He begins with *Aquilegia canadensis* (wild columbine) and ends with *Anthemis Cotula* (dog-fennel). Among others are *Rhus radicans* (poison oak) *R. glabrum* (common sumach) and *Orchis spectabilis* (the showy orchid).

10. On the Cultivation of Certain Medicinal Plants. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. II, No. 4, 1829, pages 512-523.

This brings together information from his own practical experiences and from the experiences of others for the benefit of those who wish to grow *Digitalis purpurea* (purple fox-glove), *Cassia senna* (senna), *Ricinus communis* (castor-oil plant), and *Papaver somniferum* (poppy) for medicinal purposes. The information includes the nature of the medicine, a description of the plant, the growth requirements, and the approximate yield obtainable.

11. Case of Spontaneous Combustion of the Human Body. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. III, No. 1, 1830, pages 143-145.

He summarizes the case in these words: "A case, which, if it be not strictly speaking one of spontaneous combustion, is at least an instance in which more general destruction of the human body was effected, by calories, than is to be readily accounted for upon ordinary principles or from the amount of combustible material consumed on the occasion."

12. Paralysis of the Kidneys. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. III, No. 3, 1830, pages 424-425.

In 1830 only a few cases of paralysis of the kidneys had been diagnosed and described. All were of interest to the medical world. Dr. Short gives a description of the symptoms and progress of this rare and generally fatal disease in a corpulent and gouty man about seventy years of age. He reports: "This patient died comatose at the end of the fourth day, without fever, without pain, and without complaining of anything."

13. Notices of Western Botany and Conchology (with H. Hulbert Eaton). *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. IV, No. 1, 1831, pages 69-82.

This catalogue containing the names of 50 species of plants and 40 species of shells collected, from September 16th to October 1st, in a journey from Lexington, Kentucky, to the Ohio River. Brief statements are made concerning places where found, descriptions, and the abundance of many of the species. Dr. Short states that this catalogue may be considered a collection of the latest of the fall blooming plants of that section of America.

14. A Biographical Memoir of H. Hulbert Eaton, A.M., Late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of Transylvania University—Delivered November 10th, as an introductory address to the medical class at the opening of the session of 1832-33. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. V, No. 4, 1832, pages 469-481.

He presented this memorial to his young friend Eaton who died in August, 1832. Eaton had been his companion on many field excursions. Short looked forward to him as a co-worker in building large valid collections in some of the fields of natural history.

He spoke of him thus: "I bear witness to the amiability of his manner—the instructiveness of his intercourse—the ardor and enthusiasm of his devotion to nature—his admiration for her beauties—his untiring industry in the laborious pursuit of her objects—his patient examination of them—the acumen of her discernment—the accuracy of his deductions—the lucidness

of his descriptions—his careful and painstaking preservation of everything collected.”

15. Instructions for the Gathering and Preservation of Plants for Herbaria—In a Letter to a Young Botanist. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VI, No. 1, 1833, pages 61-74.

In this letter to a young botanist he sets forth valid information on the fundamental requirements in the building of an herbarium. He arranged the information under three headings: I, The collection of plants in their living state. II, The drying of them for preservation. III, The arrangement of the dried specimens in some suitable manner for convenient reference. Under the first heading he gives advice to the young botanist on the equipment needed in the field for gathering plants. He emphasizes what to collect, how to collect, when to collect, and the quantity of each specimen to be collected. Under the second heading he gives the materials needed and the proper methods employed in the preparation of specimens for preservation. Under the last heading he emphasizes the importance of labeling the specimens with as full information as possible. Also, the specimens must be arranged in the herbarium in a logical order for convenient handling and reference.

16. An Introductory Address to a Course of Lectures on Materia Medica. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VI, No. 4, 1833, pages 461-474.

He calls to the attention of the students the importance of plants in providing an inexhaustible supply of medicinal materials. He urged them to study botany in its various fields, i.e., taxonomy, anatomy, physiology, economic, etc., for a knowledge of botanical affinities may often become the means of preserving life or guarding against a premature death. He poured scorn on the heads of the so-called “steam doctors,” who through lack of medical knowledge belittled the use of drugs.

17. A Catalogue of the Native Phaenogamous Plants and Ferns of Kentucky (with Robert Peter and Henry A. Griswold). *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VI, No. 4, 1833, pages 490-501.

This is a list of genera and species of plants collected in Kentucky. It contains about 432 genera, listed in alphabetical order, and 871 species. The arrangement and names are those adopted in the sixth edition of Amos Eaton's *Manual of Botany for North America*. (Item No. 17 is followed by four Supplementary Catalogues designated in this list as Nos. 18, 21, 23, and 27.)

18. A Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky (with Robert Peter). *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VII, No. 4, 1834, pages 598-600.

This first supplement to the "Catalogue of Native Phaenogamous Plants and Ferns of Kentucky" lists 116 additional species distributed in 74 genera. Eleven corrections are made in the list appearing in the earlier Catalogue (1833). Special attention is given to the descriptions of *Solidago cordata*, *Solidago fontinalis*, and *Cunila glabella*.

19. Remarks on the Nomenclature in Botany—Read before the Medical Society, Lexington, Kentucky, January 2, 1835. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1835, pages 70-86.

He deplored the situation in which students objected to the concentration on *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany because the nomenclature is couched in hard Latin and its derivatives in still harder Greek.

He proceeds to explain the importance of Latin in nomenclature: "In order to establish a medium of communication, Latin has been adopted by naturalists of all countries, as a descriptive language of all the natural sciences." When one understands why and how genera and species have obtained their appropriate and distinctive Latin names, then one has the whole secret of botanical nomenclature.

Included under eight separate headings are examples of the sources of medical plant names: from supposed properties, as *Saponaria*—sapo, soap—from the cleansing qualities of the leaves which are substituted for soap; from appearances or resemblances, a *Campanula*—campana, a bell—from its bell-shaped flowers; localities, as *Convallaria*—convallis, a valley—from its thriving place; countries where they were discovered,

as *Samolus*, from the island of Samos; from fables of the classical poets of antiquity, as *Ambrosia* and *Narcissus*; from important men of history, as Hippocrates, Linnaeus, and Clayton; from famous botanists, as Hooker and Muhlenberg; and generic names of Greek origin expressing characters, habits, places of growth, and virtue.

20. *Bibliographia Botanica*—A Notice on Some of the More Recent Works on American Botany. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1835, pages 553-574.

The biographical material is divided for discussion into two sections. The first is an over-all view of the early botanical writings, while the second is a review to point out to the student of American botany the best guides and helps in six recent works on systematic botany.

He discusses the progress of American botany through the works of Gronovio, Catesby, Marshall, Agricola, Michaux, Muhlenberg, Pursh, Barton, Eaton, Bigelow, and Darlington, and through shorter articles by leading taxonomists in the important journals of the time.

Recent contributions he discusses rather fully, using excerpts directly from them: *A Flora of the Northern Middle Sections of the United States* and *A Compendium of Flora of the Northern and Middle States*, by John Torrey; *Musci Americani* by Thomas Drummond; *Flora Boreali Americana*, by Sir William J. Hooker; *Botany of the Northern and Middle States*, by Lewis C. Beck; and *North American Gramineae and Cyperaceae*, Parts I and II, by Asa Gray.

21. A Second Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky (with Robert Peter). *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. VIII, No. 4, 1835, pages 575-582.

This second supplement lists additional plants collected in Kentucky. It contains 211 species and varieties distributed in 122 genera. Recorded are twelve plants which were either new or had not been introduced into any of the systems of American Botany prior to 1835. Special information is given regarding eleven of the plants listed as to distribution, growth habits, etc.

22. A Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. IX, No. 2, 1836, pages 324-350.

This work was stimulated by a deep feeling for the rapid rise of taxonomic botany and the important place it was occupying in medicine and in the natural history of the West. Seeing the need for bringing together a summary of the westward progress of taxonomic botany—with its outstanding contributors and their contributions, so that other, particularly young, botanists may have the information—he carefully compiled this "Sketch of the Progress of Botany in Western America," to cover the history of the period from 1785 to 1836.

First place of honor is given to Andre Michaux for his extensive travels and herborizations in North America. Next in consideration is his son, Francois Andre Michaux, with a discussion of his *Flora Boreali-Americana* and *Sylva Americana*.

These two are followed by comments on the botanical contributions made from the collections of the Lewis and Clark and the Pike's expeditions to the Far West. Among the contributions of other herborizers of foreign birth he points out Frederick Pursh's *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*, Thomas Nuttall's *Genera of North American Plants*, and Sir William J. Hooker's *Flora Boreali-Americana*. Among the American botanists, he records: John Torrey and Asa Gray of New York, William Oakes of Massachusetts, William Darlington of Pennsylvania, M. A. Curtis and H. Loomis of North Carolina, John Backman of South Carolina. A. W. Chapman and H. B. Croom of Florida, also John L. Riddell, R. Buchanan, and Isaac Lea, of Ohio, and a number of others deeply concerned with local flora are given their rightful place as contributors to Western botanical progress.

As to Kentucky contributors, he recognizes the botanical interests of Dr. H. McMurtrie, Dr. Daniel Drake, C. S. Rafinesque, H. Hulbert Eaton, Dr. Robert Peter, and Henry A. Griswold. The collections made by Peter, Griswold, and himself he estimated at about fifteen hundred species, and would form the basis for a *Flora of Kentucky*.

23. A Third Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. X, No. 3, 1837, pages 435-440.

This third supplement contains 48 species of phænogams and ferns distributed in 27 genera, and 30 species of mosses distributed in 16 genera, all from Kentucky, none of which were included in any of his previous catalogues. The mosses were identified by the famous British botanist, Thomas Hooker. Special consideration is given in the form of descriptions—characteristics, habitats, distribution, etc.—to thirteen of the species here listed. Included is a comparative list of the ferns found in Kentucky with those common in Europe: twelve Kentucky species were common in Europe while eighteen were not.

24. Review of William Darlington's *Flora Cestrica*. An attempt to enumerate and describe the Flowering and Filicoid Plants of Chester County in the State of Pennsylvania, with brief notices of their properties and uses in Medicine, Domestic, and Rural Economy, and the Arts, by William Darlington, M.D., West Chester, Pa., printed for the author by S. Siegfried and for sale by Kimber and Sharpless, Philadelphia. One volume, 12 mo., 640 pages. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. X, No. 3, 1837, pages 499-506.

Dr. Short was a very close correspondent of Dr. Darlington, so the review of this book is a rather flattering, but deserved, tribute to the author. Dr. Short states:

“The botanist who enters upon the study of the plants themselves, with this book his *vade mecum*, will alone be able to appreciate its many excellencies, nor will its utility be restricted to an examination of the plants of Chester County. On the contrary, it must be decidedly the best manual extant for the botanist of the Middle Eastern States; and it will answer a valuable purpose in determining many of the plants of the Northern, Southern, and Western States. Would that every county and district could boast of a history as faithful of their vegetable productions, as that given by Dr. Darlington in his *Flora Cestrica*.”

25. A Brief Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Cholera Asphyxia. *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, Vol. XI, No. 1, 1838, pages 11-21.

A brief summary of material taken from various sources on the origin of cholera (first appearance in the Delta of the

Ganges in 1817), its progress to 1836, interest manifested by all classes of society in every quarter of the globe, and of its great mortality. This frightful plague was first observed in the New World in Quebec, New York, Cincinnati, and Louisville in 1832. Only a few cases occurred in Louisville. In 1833 at Lexington more than 600 persons died in a space of a few weeks, in a city foremost in Western medical progress.

26. Alleged Causes of Milk-Sickness. *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. I, 1840, pages 231-232.

Report on a plant submitted by a farmer as the cause of milk-sickness. It was identified as *Caltha palustris* (marsh marigold). After describing some of the characteristics of the plant he states: "We are not inclined to deny this vegetable might communicate deleterious properties to the food and milk of animals feeding upon it."

27. A Fourth Supplementary Catalogue of the Plants of Kentucky. *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. II, 1840, pages 283-288.

This is the last supplement of Kentucky plants published by Dr. Short. It contains 69 species distributed in 59 genera. Many interesting comments are made about the nature and distribution of many of the plants.

Among those described are: "*Anthoxanthum odoratum* (sweet-scented vernal grass.) This grass which imparts such delightful odor to new-mown hay is becoming gradually naturalized in our meadows); *Convallaria stellata* (I have met with this pretty species only on Corn Island, opposite to Louisville); and *Psoralea congesta* (a new species lately discovered by Dr. [Asahel] Clapp and Mr. Jones, of New Albany, on the islands of the Ohio River, near that place)."

28. Observations on the Botany of Illinois, More Especially in Reference to the Autumnal Flora of the Prairie—In a Letter to Daniel Drake. *Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, Vol. III, New Series, 1845, pages 185-198.

He describes a journey of about 400 miles during late summer and early fall through the state of Illinois. His prime purpose was to observe the summer and fall flora of the prairie and to collect various plants for his herbarium. The trip was

made in a covered wagon especially equipped for collecting and preserving plants.

He records in his careful and concise manner the route taken and the different geological regions traversed. He was greatly impressed by the magnitude, beauty, and color of the prairie, but was disappointed in the few species of plants which were to be found in any one locality. Where he expected to find a great many species, he found a great profusion of only a few. Many of the important and striking grasses, herbs, shrubs, and trees observed along the way are noted in the letter. Few species of mosses and ferns were found; he concluded this was due to the lack of shade and moisture.

29. *Duties of Medical Students During Attendance on Lectures*—An Introductory Address Delivered at the Opening of the Session of 1845-46 in the Medical Institute of Louisville, November 3, 1845. Privately published by the students in the Medical Institute. Printed by Morton and Griswold, Louisville, Kentucky, 1845. Pamphlet, 24 pages.

In this lecture he set forth the duties, engagements, and responsibilities of students attending the Institute. These are included under three headings: their relation to professors and studies, their relation to their fellow students, and their responsibilities to their fellow citizens. He showed that the responsibilities and obligations of students to the professors were punctuality in lectures. He emphasized the necessity of concentrating all available time on their various studies. Making friends was an important duty, for such friends were not only of value during attendance in the Institute but also in years to come. They should have a moral sense and obligation to the community and behave themselves as gentlemen, on all occasions.