

# THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF JOHN BARTRAM FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO THE RIVER ST. JOHN pdf

## 1: The life and travels of John Bartram from Lake Ontario to the River St. John

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Marple, Pennsylvania, 23 May ; d. Kingsessing, Pennsylvania, 22 September botany. Here he converted the marshy lands into productive meadows by draining them; and, through intelligent use of fertilizer and crop rotation, he was soon reaping more abundant crops than most of his neighbors. By he had laid out a small garden where he cultivated plants, shrubs, and trees from different parts of America. Collinson ordered seeds, plants, and shrubs; got Bartram other customers; advised him on what would sell in England; and instructed him how to pack and ship the specimens and even how to behave toward his patrons. In this way Bartram introduced more than a hundred American species into Europe. Sometimes they sent him botanical works as gifts so that he could identify the plants he found, and Collinson persuaded the Library Company of Philadelphia to give Bartram a membership so that he might use its collections. Buffon, and other European naturalists, and also to Americans who shared his interests. With a market for his plants thus assured, Bartram began to make a series of botanical journeys to distant parts of the country. The first, in , was to the sources of the Schuylkill River. In he traveled to Virginia and the Blue Ridge , covering 1, miles in five weeks and spending but a single night in any town. He made shorter expeditions to the New Jersey coast and pine barrens and to the cedar swamps of southern Delaware. The subscription was abandoned when Logan opposed it, and Bartram never had the kind of financial independence he repeatedly sought. Nonetheless, in the summer of he tramped over the Catskill Mountains , and in , with Conrad Weiser, the province interpreter, and the cartographer Lewis Evans , he traveled through Pennsylvania into the Indian country of New York as far as Oswego and Lake George. We observed the tops of the trees to be so close to one another for many miles together, that there is no seeing which way the clouds drive, nor which way the wind sets: By Bartram was famous. Copies of his journals circulated in manuscript in London, and that of the trip to Onondago was published there in Such American naturalists as Dr. Peter Kalm spent so much time at Kingsessing that Logan complained that during an eight-month visit to Philadelphia the Swedish botanist had seen no one but Franklin and Bartram. Alexander Garden of Charleston wrote of a visit to Bartram in He collected shells, insects, hummingbirds, terrapin, and wild pigeons. In a letter to Garden in he proposed a kind of geological survey of the mineral resources of the North American continent. Bartram was always ready to become a traveling naturalist, supported by the government or private patrons and reporting his discoveries to his sponsors. On the other hand, he was friendly and open to those who shared his devotion. He continued to attend Quaker meetings, however, and to express his unorthodox views. Although he complained that it was not enough, Bartram set out all the same, accompanied by his son William. Entertained by governors and other officials, he traveled from Charleston through Georgia into Florida, visiting plantations, noting the quality of the soils, and recording trees, plants, and fossils. During these journeys he discovered the lovely *Franklinia altamaha*, which has never since been found in its native soils and survives today only in descent from a specimen Bartram brought back to his garden. In Florida, Bartram went up the St. He was aging, and his sight was failing. He spent his remaining years at Kingsessing, surrounded by family and friends, tending his garden, visited by the great and the curious. Inevitably honors came to Bartram. Bartram was married twice: His sons Isaac and Moses became apothecaries, John inherited the farm and famous garden, and William achieved lasting fame as a botanical traveler, artist, and author. New York, ; Leonard W. Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

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## 3: John Bartram - Wikipedia

*BOOK REVIEWS Edited by Edwin B. Bronner The Life and Travels of John Bartram: From Lake Ontario to the River St. John. By Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley.*

Little was known in Britain about these new colonies in ; Florida had not prospered under Spanish governance, and soon after the British flag was raised over the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida, 3, Spaniards departed for Cuba. Only three Spanish families remained, and no European settlements could be found outside the town walls in the vast, empty, and mostly uncharted wilderness that Governor James Grant characterized as a "New World in a State of Nature" soon after he arrived in But in London the new British province soon became the subject of great fascination and speculation. Potential investors anxious to people the new colony and exploit its resources clamored for maps and evidence of the quality of the soil and water. The man selected was John Bartram, a respected naturalist who had traveled widely in the New England colonies. Collinson recognized that Bartram would need assistance traveling through an uncharted wilderness, and urged him to take along his twenty-six year old son, William Bartram. Collinson regarded William as "a very ingenious young man" with "a general knowledge in natural things" and a special talent as a nature artist. William, living in North Carolina at the time, immediately expressed his "great desire in Going with thee They observed enslaved Africans at work, and sketched flowers, plants, and birds. When in the countryside, they rode through the heat of day and sometimes slept in corn cribs or in forests tormented by mosquitoes. They arrived in St. Augustine late in the afternoon of October 11th. John, suffering from malarial fever, recuperated in his room for most of the next month, but was able to ride to Fort Picolata to observe treaty negotiations between British officials and leaders of the Creek and Seminole Indians. After returning to St. Augustine, John was again confined to his room, still suffering from malarial fever. They did not return until February 13, , after nearly eight weeks of dangerous and exhausting travel. They had investigated the shores of the St. In all, they had covered a distance of more than miles. Along the way John measured and judged the quality of the soil, plants and trees and recorded his thoughts in a daily diary, while William filled sketch pads with his observations. Augustine, Governor Grant provided a room for Bartram to convert his diary entries into a travel journal and to draw a corresponding map to guide prospective investors to choice sites along the river. In mid-March Bartram delivered the journal to the governor and departed for Philadelphia. The journal was sent to London and incorporated into the second edition of Dr. Augustine up the River to St. Slaughter has written, "his job was to be of use to the Empire, to discover curious plants and provide information that would help extract value from the American possessions. For eight months he traveled in a small sailboat up and down the same waterway he and his father had explored in , adding horseback journeys to Seminole Indian villages in what are now Alachua and Leon counties as well. John Fothergill, a wealthy English physician and naturalist, who received in return plant specimens and sketches of birds, fish, flowers, and plants, and an important manuscript that is still utilized by scholars: A Report to Dr. He did not return to his family home near Philadelphia until January By then, Pennsylvanians and other North American colonials were engaged in a bitter war for independence. Like his father, William Bartram recorded his observations in a journal. The book is still in print, in several editions. John Bartram was the first person to systematically explore the St. Johns River and leave a written record of his observations. European plantation development had just begun when Bartram wrote his journal. Only a handful of settlements could be found in the lower valley of the river. The ceremonial mounds and burial middens that rose along the shores fascinated the Bartrams and were frequent subjects of their journal entries. Soon after the British planters and their enslaved Africans arrived, however, the forests were cleared, marshes were drained, fields were cultivated, and the face of the river valley changed forever. It was the British who brought the plantation era to Florida; Spanish and American successors merely expanded the extent of developed land. Subsequent forms of economic development, whether mills, power plants, factories, or

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recreational and residential communities, only accelerated and elaborated the transformation. Johns River before European plantation development occurred. Johns River valley in its natural setting. Johns River between December 19, , and February 13, . It benefits from the reliable work of Francis Harper, who edited that journal and published it as John Bartram, "Diary of a Journey through the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, from July 1, , to April 10, ", Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, n. Johns River tour begins December 20, , at the place Bartram launched his famous journey, Beauclerc Bluff Plantation. That location is marked on a map of the St. Johns River valley and keyed to the date of the diary entry John recorded there. The writing styles of the two men differ greatly. For many generations Travels has been considered a literary and artistic masterpiece by readers throughout the world. Viewers should note that when Bartram indicates the Battoe traveled "upriver," or when he refers to a site as "above," he means the direction is generally to the south; correspondingly, when reference is made to "downriver" or "below," the direction is to the north. Johns is one of the few major rivers in the world that runs to the north. Bibliography of sources consulted. Bill Belleville, River of Lakes: Johns River Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, University Presses of Florida, From Lake Ontario to the River St. University of South Carolina Press, Joseph Ewan, William Bartram: Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, Volume 74, Reprint of the Yale University Press edition. The Library of America, Waselkov and Kathryn E. University of Nebraska Press,

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## 4: Intro - Journal of John Bartram

*The life and travels of John Bartram: from Lake Ontario to the River St. John. "A Florida State University book." 2 The Life and Travels of John Bartram.*

ON COLD winter evenings, when the farm chores had been completed, young John Bartram and his brother James enjoyed sitting around the fireplace, listening to their grandmother telling of her early life in England. It was of Compton and Clifton, parts of the parish of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, that she spoke. Bartram spoke of caves, sinkholes, springs, and waterfalls, of fine land for cultivation in the valleys and of excellent pastures for cattle and sheep in the uplands. At first the boys wondered why anyone would leave such a country to undertake a long and hazardous voyage to a strange land, to clear the virgin forest, and to build a new home. Their grandmother explained that the reason for their migration was related to the peaceful Meetinghouse where they worshipped every First Day. She reminded her grandsons that the Society of Friends was still very young and that the Bartrams and many of their neighbors had been closely associated with its beginnings. Bartram proudly told her grandsons that it had been in Derbyshire that the first recorded meeting of the Society of Friends was held, although the society had begun earlier in a few other counties. George Fox had been imprisoned there for a year in , and it was upon his release from prison that his triumphal ministry began to gather momentum. In 2 *The Life and Travels of John Bartram* these early days of the society there could be no established places for worship so meetings were held in private homes. It took courage to become a Friend, Mrs. Bartram told her grandsons, for many were persecuted, placed in the stocks, thrown into ponds by mobs, and even imprisoned. Members of the Bartram family were among those who shared in the Derbyshire "sufferings," as they came to be known. When Mary died in , she left in her will ten shillings for the relief of poor Friends in the county. A solution for both the church and the society had been found when Charles II made a large grant of North American land to William Penn, a Friend, in payment of a debt owed to his father. In the fall of a group of ships sailed from England for Philadelphia, soon to be followed by many others. They were to bring more people to Pennsylvania in three years than had reached New York in fifty. Within two years some ninety ships brought over 7, people to Philadelphia. Bartram shuddered as she described to the boys that wretched voyage and the primitive conditions they From Derbyshire to Darby 3 had found at Philadelphia. Makeshift housing there was so inadequate that some people were living in caves dug in the ground. The Bartrams were not among those who had purchased land from Penn before sailing. They joined a small group of eight families, three of which, the Bonsalls, the Cartlidges, and the Hoods, were also from Derbyshire. They settled in a community west of Philadelphia, which was part of Chester County, and they gave it the name of Darby in Bartram it had been a great relief to find that this was no wilderness. Both Dutch and Swedish settlers were already there, the latter having arrived as early as Land had been cleared and small farms developed. The Swedes were cordial to the exhausted travelers, and even the Indians were friendly the earlier settlers had purchased land from them and had avoided antagonizing them. The Friends were able to establish themselves comfortably sooner than they had expected. Many of them had brought the tools of their trades with them from England, including a complete sawmill. He had been active in the organization of Darby Meeting and the construction of a meeting-house. He held office as supervisor of highways, as an appraiser of estates, and as a constable. The eldest son, John, died unmarried in James Hunt had been a prosperous linen weaver in Kent. He had come to Philadelphia in with a patent from Penn for 1, acres. He had acquired three tracts of land in the region that the Swedish settlers had called Kingsessing a name derived from an Indian word meaning bog-meadow , southwest of Philadelphia 4 *The Life and Travels of John Bartram* on the west bank of the Schuylkill River. Elizah failed to recover from her confinement and died two weeks later. John was a delicate child, often suffering from indigestion and heartburn. For these ailments he was dosed with a mixture of chalk, saccharin, cinnamon water, and the dregs of bentonite, which usually helped him. He was inclined to be timid and was particularly fearful of thunderstorms. Soon after a

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storm broke, John was apt to be found sitting motionless in the house, praying for protection. When the storm had passed he would say prayers of thanksgiving. This "slavish fear" of lightning, as he later called it, remained with him for much of his life even though he told himself that very few people were killed by lightning. There were other things of which he was afraid and, as an adult, he described himself as having been "Naturally one of the fearful Mortals from my In- fancy. It had been built on land originally owned by John Bethel, whose farm adjoined that of the Bartrams. The Friends had established compulsory education in There were probably additional compen- sating factors, such as room and board, but they do not seem to have been a matter of record. Clift taught John for three or four years, but nothing is known of his qualifications or those of his suc- cessor. Not only was there a twelve-month session, but school met for an eight- hour day, five days a week, and for four hours on Saturday. Little information is available concerning the number of years of re- quired attendance, but it is likely that children finished schooling by their twelfth year. Even so, with such a concentrated program their training was probably equivalent to that of the average high school graduate today. This last was not confined to or- thography but covered reading and writing as well. The school li- brary was furnished exclusively with religious works. Bartram has been generally regarded as a largely self-educated man. By Euro- pean standards this is no doubt true, but by colonial ones he re- ceived the average education of children whose parents were not wealthy. He received the basic tools with which to work and then his native intelligence took over. By the time he was twelve this interest was strongly developed, but he was handicapped by having few sci- ence books and no one who could instruct him. Penn, too, had stressed the importance of training in natural history. The Bartrams and the Smiths had both bought land from Thomas Bras- sey on the same day in William Bartram and Elizabeth de- clared their intentions of marriage on 3 September and were married on 1 October. William Smith was declared "out of unity" with the Meeting on 2 February and William Bartram was so declared on 2 June. His brother Isaac died on 7 March , leaving the family place to his mother for her lifetime and to his nephew John upon her death. Instead, he left his mother, eight-year-old John, six-year-old James, and his pregnant wife and went to Carolina to look for land. After a time William returned to Philadelphia, pleased with the land that he had found. He informed his family that he in- tended to move to Carolina to live. Two tracts of land on Bogue Sound, near the mouth of the White Oak River, had been surveyed for him on 22 December One tract con- tained acres and a second, adjoining it, William told his family of the conditions that he had found there among the 1, inhabitants of Bath County. The town of Bath had twelve houses and a population of sixty. He may or may not have told his family of the incessant jockeying for control of the government be- tween the Friends and the adherents of the Church of England. He probably did not dwell upon the very strained relations existing be- tween the white settlers and the Indians. There had been good rea- son for bitterness on the part of the latter. Their hunting grounds were being overrun. Some of their land had been purchased, but much had simply been taken. Still wbrse, many Indians had been seized and sold as slaves. To make this inflammable situa- tion worse, the Indians were being sold both rum and weapons with ammunition. In it he wrote: Should he survive, he would later direct them what to do with any remaining balance. Should he die, it was to be equally divided between his sons, John and James, who were left behind. Some, like William, were moving south from other colonies, but the majority were Swiss and German immigrants brought over by Baron von Graffen- reid. On 22 September Indians attacked throughout the area. William was killed, and Elizabeth and her two small chil- dren were taken prisoner. At the fort they found Baron von Graf- fenreid, already a prisoner. Lawson had been burned at the stake, but von Graffenreid was being held for ransom. He was later released and reported that some five hundred Indians had been assembled for the attack. He had been forced to watch with horror their preparations and the return of the warriors with cap- tives and scalps. They felt less certain when first weeks and then months passed with no sign of help. It was not until six months after their capture that rescue was attempted by a party of whites and friendly Indians, led by Colonel John Barnwell of South Carolina. When the water supply gave out in the fort, the Indians sent white women out to get it, threatening torture of their children if they failed to return. When Barnwell continued the siege, an eight-year-old girl was killed within hearing of

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the at- tackers. A mother of five children was then sent to inform Barnwell that unless he withdrew, all hostages would be killed and the Indi- ans would fight to the last man. Barnwell was forced to negotiate a truce but succeeded in rescuing the women and children. When the estate was finally settled a number of the charges against it were for expenses in- curred by the executors in traveling to meetings of the court. Their stepmother received 71, half of the estate. Mary was the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hayes Maris. Her grandfather, George Maris, hav- ing been both fined and imprisoned for holding meetings of Friends in his home, had left Grafton Flyford, Worcestershire, for Philadel- phia in He had settled in Springfield township, Chester County, quickly assuming a position of leadership there as a county justice, a member of the assembly, and a member of the Provincial Council. He represented Chester County in the assembly from to , being replaced in by John Bartram, the immigrant. The proposal was approved and they were married there on 25 April. Upon her death he received clear title to the farm. For years "Widdow Bartram" had paid the taxes due on the farm, but now they were paid by John; they varied between seven and nine shillings per year.

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