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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

List of Australian Botanists & Collectors.

Abbott, Francis Jr. (1834-1903)
 Adamson, Frederick M. (-)
 Adamson, William (fl. 1863-1898)
 Adcock, George Henry (1860-)
 Alexander, Wilfred Backhouse (1885-)
 Allport, Joseph (1800-1877)
 Allport, Morton (1830-1878)
 Allitt, William (1828-1893)
 Anderson, James (1797-1842)
 Anderson, William (1750-1778)
 Andrews, Cecil Rollo Payton (1870-1951)
 Andrews, Ernest Clayton (1870-1948)
 Angas, George French (1822-1886)
 Archer, William (1820-1874)
 Armit, William Edington de Margrat (1848-1901)
 Arnold, Joseph (1782-1818)
 Armstrong, John (-1847)
 Arthur, John (1804-1849)
 Ashby, Edwin (1861-1941)
 Atkinson, Caroline Louisa Waring (1834-1872)
 Atkinson, Henry Dresser (fl. 1860-1890)
 Audas, James Wales Clarendon (1872-1959)
 Austin, Robert (1826/27-1905)
 Babbage, Benjamin Herschel (1815-1878)
 Backhouse, James (1794-1869)
 Bailey, Frederick Manson (1827-1915)
 Bailey, John (1800-1864)
 Bailey, John Frederick (1866-1938)
 Baker, Richard Thomas (1854-1941)
 Bancroft, Joseph (1836-1894)
 Bancroft, Thomas Lane (1860-1933)
 Barclay-Miller, Thomas (fl. 1875-ca. 1923)
 Barker, Mrs. (fl. 1850-1876)
 Barnard, Francis (1823-1912)
 Barnard, Francis G. A. Jr. (1857-1932)
 Bass, George (1771-1803)
 Bastow, Richard Austin (1839-1920)
 Baudin, Thomas Nicholas (1754-1803)
 Bauer, Ferdinand Lukas (1760-1826)
 Bauer, Franz Andreas (1758-1840)
 Bauerlen, Wilhelm (1845-)
 Baxter, William (1787-1871)

Becker, Ludwig (1808-1861)

Beckler, Herman (-)
 Behr, Hermann Hans (1818-1904)
 Bennett, George (1804-1893)
 Bennett, John Joseph (1801-1876)
 Bennett, Kenrick Harold (ca. 1840-1891)
 Becker, Ludwig (1808-1861)
 Bernays, Lewis Adolphus (1831-1908)
 Best, Dudley, (ca. 1843-1928)
 Betsche, Ernst (1851-1913)
 Bibby, Patrick Noel Sumner (1907-1955)
 Bicheno, James Ebenezer (1784-1851)
 Biddulph, Harriette Sophia (1839-1940)
 Bidwill, John Carne (1815-1853)
 Bingham, Charles Thomas (1848-1908)
 Bissell, Walter K. (fl. 1867-1880)
 Black, Raleigh Adelbert (1880-1963)
 Blackall, William Edward (1876-1941)
 Blakely, William Faris (1875-1941)
 Blandowski, William (fl. 1855.-1856)
 Bleasdale, John Ignatius (1822-1884)
 Eleeser, Florenz August Karl (1871-1942)
 Boas, Isaac Herbert (1878-1955)
 Bosisto, Joseph (1827-1898)
 Bowman, Edward Macarthur (1826-1872)
 Brackenridge, William D. (1810-1883)
 Bradley, Henry Houghton Burton (1845-1918)
 Braine, Arthur Belgrave (1854-1945)
 Brittlebank, Charles Clifton (1862-1945)
 Brogden, James (fl. 1857)
 Brongniart, Adolphe Theophile (1801-1876)
 Broome, Christopher Edmund (1812-1886)
 Brown, John Ednie (1848-1899)
 Brown, Maitland (1843-1905)
 Brown, William (-)
 Browne, Margaret Marie (née Riley) (fl. 1893)
 Bunce, Daniel (1813-1872)
 Burton, David (-1792)
 Bynoe, Benjamin (1803-1865)
 Byram, William J. (ca. 1864-1922)
 Caley, George (1770-1829)
 Calvert, James Snowden (1825-1884)
 Cambage, Richard Hind (1859-1928)
 Camfield, Julius Henry (1852-1916)
 Cambell, Walter Scott (1844-1935)
 Carlton, Henry (-1917)
 Carne, Walter Mervyh (1885-1952)

Carnegie, David Wynford (1871-1900)
 Carron, William (1823-1876)
 Cavanilles, Antonio Joseph (1745-1804)
 Chandler, J. C. W. (fl. late 19th century)
 Chapman, Frederick (1864-1943)
 Charsley, Fanny Anne (1828-1915)
 Cheel, Edwin (1872-1951)
 Clarke, William Branwhite (1798-1878)
 Cleland, John Burton (1878-) — Clement, Dr. E. fl. 1910
 Clements, Frederick Moore (1857-1920)
 Clifton, George (1823-1913)
 Clowes, G. (-)
 Clunies Ross, William John (1850-1914)
 Cobb, Nathan Augustus (1859-1932)
 Coghill, George (1864-1957)
 Coleman, Edith (fl. 1922-1951)
 Collie, Alexander (1793-1835)
 Collie, Robert (1839-1892)
 Considen, Dennis (fl. 1788-1815)
 Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (1825-1914)
 Coombs, Frank Andrew (1877-1964)
 Cowley, Ebenezer (1848/49-1899)
 Crawford, Alexander Robert (1840-1912)
 Cronin, John (1865-1923)
 Cunningham, Allan (1791-1839)
 Cunningham, Richard (1793-1835)
 Curdie, Daniel (1810-1884)
 Daintree, Edwin (1814-1887)
 Dakin, Edward Thomas (1897-1955)
 Daley, Charles (1859-1947)
 Dallachy, John (ca. 1820-1871) — D'Alton, St. Elroy (1847-1930)
 Dampier, William (1651-1715)
 Davenport, Samuel (1818-1906)
 Davidson, Alexander (fl. 1886)
 Davies, Richard H. (fl. 1833)
 Davies, Robert Roland (1805-1880)
 Dawes, William (ca. 1758-1836)
 Deane, Henry (1847-1924)
 Decaisne, Joseph (1807-1882)
 Dempster, Andrew (1843-1909)
 Desfontaines, Rene Louiche (1752-1833)
 De Mole, Fanny Elizabeth (1835-1866)
 Dendy, Arthur (1865-1925)
 Dietrich, Amalie (1821-1891)
 Dixon, Samuel (-1927)
 Dobson, Frank Stanley (1835-1895)
 Dobson, William Lambert (1833-1898)
 Domin, Karel (1842-1953)

Drummond, James (1784-1863)
Dryander, Jonas (1748-1810)
Duff, John (1845-ca. 1912)
Dunn, Edward John (1844-1937)
Dutton, Francis Stacker (1816-1877)
Dwyer, Joseph Wilfred (1869-1939)
Eckert, Johann Paul (1861-1924)
Emmett, Skelton Buckley (1818-1898)
Endlicher, Stephen Ladislaus (1804-1849)
Ewing, Thomas James (1813-1882)
Eyre, Edward John (1815-1901)
Farrer, William James (1845-1906)
Fawcett, Hugh Charles (1812-1890)
Fereday, John (1813-1871)
Ferguson, William (fl. 1870-1872)
Field, Barron (1786-1846)
Findlay, James (1821-1905)
Fitzalen, Eugene (1830-1911)
Fitzgerald, Robert David (1830-1892)
Fitzgerald, William Vincent (-1929)
Fiveash, Rosa Catherine (1854-1938)
Fleming, James (fl. 1803)
Fletcher, Joseph James (1850-1926)
Flinders, Matthew (1774-1814)
Flockton, Margaret Lillian (1862-1953)
Flood, J. (fl. 1860)
Foelsche, Paul Heinrich Matthias (1831-1914)
Forde, Mrs. Edward (née Helena Scott) (1830-1910)
Forrest, Alexander (1849-1901)
Forrest, John (1847-1918)
Forster, Johann Georg Adam (1754-1794)
Forster, Johann Reinhold (1729-1798)
Forsythe, William (1864-1910)
Francis, George William (1800-1865)
Francis, William Douglas (1892-1959)
Franklin, Jane (1792-1875)
Franklin, John (1786-1847)
Fraser, Charles (ca. 1788-1831)
French, Charles Hamilton (1840-1933)
French, Charles Hamilton Jr. (1868-1950)
Froggatt, Walter Wilson (1858-1937)
Fullagar, James P. (fl. 1866)
Fuller, Amy Vardy (1869-1944)

Gabriel, Joseph (1847-1922)
 Gardner, William (1802-1860)
 Garland, James Robert (1840-1915)
 Gaudichaud-Beaupre, Charles (1789-1854)
 Gilbert, John (1810?-1845)
~~Giles, Walter (1851-1929)~~
 Giles, William Ernest Powell (1835?-1897)
 Goadby, Bede Theodoric (-1945)
 Good, Peter (-1803)
 Gore, John (-1779)
 Gosse, William Christie (1842-1881)
 Gossip, George (1873-1939)
 Gould, William Buelow (1804?-1853)
 Graham, Thomas (fl. 1830)
 Grant, Alexander (1848-1906)
 Gregory, Augustus Charles (1819-1905)
 Gregory, Francis Thomas (1821-1888)
 Gregson, Jesse (1837-1919)
 Grey, George (1812-1898)
 Grimwade, Wilfred Russell (1879-1955)
 Guilfoyle, Michael (fl. 1860)
 Guilfoyle, William Robert (1840-1912)
 Gulliver, T. A. & B. (-)
 Gunn, Ronald Campbell (1808-1881)
 Gwyther, C. Julian (fl. 1890)
 Hackett, Walter Champion (1864-1938)
 Hamilton, Alexander Greenlaw (1852-1941)
 Hamilton, Arthur Andrew (1855-1929)
 Hannaford, Samuel (1828-1874)
 Hardy, Alfred Douglas (1870-1958)
 Hardy, John (1834-1916)
 Harris, George Prideaux Robert (1775-1810)
 Harrup, E. D. (fl. 1860)
 Hart, Thomas Stephen (1871-1960)
 Hartmann, Carl Heinrich (ca. 1804-1887)
 Harvey, William Henry (1811-1866)
 Harwood, George (1842-1915)
 Haviland, Edwin (1823-1908)
 Haviland, Francis Ernest (1859-1945) *Hawks, Edison (1890-*
 Helms, Richard (1842-1914)
 Hemsley, William Botting (1843-1924)
 Herrgott, Joseph Franz Albert David (1823-1861)
 Heuzenroeder, Heinrich (1820-1898)
 Heyne, Ernest Bernhard (1825-1881)
 Hill, Walter (1820-1904)
 Hillebrand, Wilhelm (1821-1886)
 Hobson, Edmund Charles (1814-1848)
 Hockings, Albert John (fl. 1855 to 1875)
 Holmes, William (-1830)
 Holtz, Maurice William (1840-1923)
 Holtz, Nicholas (1868-1913)

Hombron (fl. 1839)
 Howie, Malcolm Ian (1900-1936)
 Howitt, Alfred William (1830-1908)
 Howitt, Godfrey (1800-1873)
 Howitt, Mary (née Botham) (1797-1888)
 Howitt, Richard (1799-1869)
 Howitt, William (1792-1879)
 Hugel, Carl Alexander Anselme von (1795-1870)
 Hunter, John (1737-1821)
 Hussey, Jessie L. (1862-1899)
 Hyam, George Neville (1886-1958)
 Hynes, Sarah (ca.1860-1938)
 Jacobs, Ernest Godfried (-1954)
 Jeannerett (fl. 1847)
 Johnston, Robert Mackenzie (1844-1918)
 Jolly, Norman William (1882-1954)
 Julius, George Alfred (1873-1946)
 Kalckbrenner, Carl (1805-1886)
 Kefford, W. R. (-)
 Kempe, Hermann (1844-)
 Kennedy, Edmund Besley Court (1818-1848)
 Kershaw, James Andrew (1866-1946)
 Keys, James (fl. 1880)
 Kidd, James (1800-1867)
 King, Henry Sandford (1862-)
 King, Phillip Parker (1791-1856)
 Kingsley, Henry (1830-1876)
 Kippist, Richard (1812-1882)
 Knopwood, Robert (1761-1838)
 Krichauff, Friedrich Edouard Heinrich Wulf (1824-1904)
 La Billardiere, Jacques Julien Houton de (1755-1834)
 Lambert, Aylmer Bourke (1761-1842)
 Landsborough, William (1825-1886)
 Latrobe, Charles Joseph (1801-1875)
 Lauterer, Joseph (1848-1911)
 Lawrence, Robert William (1807-1833)
 Lawson, Abercrombie Anstruther (1874-1927)
 Layard, Mr. (-)
 Leichhardt, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (1813-1848)
 Leschenault de la Tour, Louis Theodore (1773-1826)
 Lesueur, Charles Alexandre (1778-1846)
 Lewin, John William (1770-1819)
 Leycester, Augustus Adolphus (-1892)
 Lhotsky, Johann (1800-)
 Lindsay, David (1856-1922)
 Lucas, Arthur Henry Shakespeare (1853-1936)
 Lushmann, Johann Georg (1843-1904)
 Lyall, David (1817-1895)
 Macarthur, Elizabeth (1769-1850)
 Macarthur, William (1800-1882)
 MacGillivray, John (1821-1867)
 MacGillivray, Paul Howard (1834-1895)

MacGillivray, William David Kerr (1867-1933)
 Macleay, Alexander (1767-1848)
 Macleay, George (1809-1891)
 Macleay, William John (1820-1891)
 Macleay, William Sharp (1792-1865)
 MacMahon, Phillip (1857-1911)
 Macpherson, Alexander (fl. 1877-1896)
 Maiden, Joseph Henry (1859-1925)
 Mallard, Mrs. (-)
 Mangles, George (fl. 1830)
 Mangles, James (1786-1867)
 Martin, Flora (née Campbell) (fl. 1880-1923)
 Maxwell, George (1804-1880)
 McAlpine, Daniel (1849-1932)
 McComish, James Doran (1881-1948)
 McCoy, Frederick (1817-1899)
 McGlynn, William Henry (1872-1956)
 McKibben, J. N. (fl. 1883-1887)
 McKie, Ernest Norman (1882-1948)
 McLean, John (fl. 1832)
 McLuckie, John (1890-1956)
 McWilliam, James Ormiston (1808-1862)
 Meares, Richard Goldsmith (1780-1862)
 Menzies, Archibald (1754-1842)
 Meredith, Louisa Anne (née Twamley) (1812-1895)
 Milligan, Joseph (1807-1883)
 Milne, William Grant (- 1866)
 Mitchell, Thomas (1792-1855)
 M'Lennan, John Paul (- 1921)
 Molloy, Georgiana (1805-1843)
 Moore, Charles (1820-1904)
 Moore, George Fletcher (1798-1886)
 Morris, Albert (1886-1939)
 Morrison, Alexander (1849-1913)
 Morrison, William (fl. 1824-1839)
 Morton, William Lockhart (1820-1898)
 Mueller, Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von (1825-1896)
 Muir, Thomas (1833-1926)
 Mulder, John Frederick (1841-1921)
 Murray, Henry Thomas Ayrton (fl. 1860-1876)
 Murray, James Patrick (fl. 1860)
 Musson, Charles Tucker (1856-1928)
 Nelson, David (- 1789)
 Nerst, Joseph (fl. 1860)
 Newman, Francis William (ca. 1796-1859)
 Nicholls, William Henry (1885-1951)
 Norton, Albert (1836-1914)
 Norton, James (1824-1906)
 Oakden, Emma (-)
 Oldfield, Augustus Fredrick (1820-1887)

O'Shanesy, John (1834-1899)
 O'Shanesy, Patrick Adams (1837-1884)
 Palmer, Edward (-1899)
 Palmerston, Christie (1850-1893)
 Panton, Joseph Anderson (1831-1913)
 Parkinson, Sydney (1745-1771)
 Paterson, William (1755-1810)
 Paton, David John (1891-1941)
 Pelloe, Emily Harriet (1878-1941)
 Perkins, Arthur James (1871-1944)
 Persieh, W. A. (fl. 1880)
 Pescott, Edward Edgar (1872-1954)
 Pettigrew, William (1825-1906)
 Phillips, William (1803-1871)
 Pink, James (fl. 1881)
 Pitcher, Frederick (1856-1935)
 Pockett, Thomas William (1857-1952)
 Plant, C. F. (fl. 1880)
 Preiss, Johann August Ludwig (1811-1883)
 Prentice, Charles (-1894)
 Pulleine, Robert Henry (1869-1935)
 Purdie, Alexander (1859-1905)
 Quoy, Jean Rene Constant (1790-1869)
 Ralph, Thomas Shearman (1813-1891)
 Raper, George (ca. 1768-1797)
 Rawlinson, Thomas E. (-1882)
 Reader, Felix Maximillian (1850-1911)
 Richardson, John Matthew (ca. 1797-1882)
 Robertson, John George (1803-1862)
 Robertson, William Naismith (-1844)
 Robinson, Thomas Alfred (1852-1943)
 Rodway, Leonard (1853-1936)
 Roe, John Septimus (1797-1878)
 Rogers, Richard Sanders (1862-1942)
 Rowan, Marian Ellis (1847-1922)
 Rudder, Augustus (1828-1904)
 Rupp, Herman Montague Rucker (1872-1956)
 Sainsbury, George Osborne King (1880-1957)
 Sanford, William Ayshford (1818-1902)
 Sargent, Oswald Hewlett (1880-1952)
 Sayer, W. A. (fl. 1888) *Schauer, Johann Conrad fl. 1840*
 Schipp, William A. (1891-1967)
 Schneider, Henry (-1917)
 Schomburck, Richard Muritz (1811-1891)
 Schultz, M. (fl. 1860)
 Scortechini, Benedetto (1845-1886)
 Scott, James Reid (1839-1877)
 Scott, Thomas (fl. 1827)
 Sealey, Edmund Grey (ca. 1823-1864)
 Searle, James (-1947)

Sharland, Frances Sara (née Schaw) (1813-1859)
 Sharland, William Stanley (1801-1877)
 Shepherd, Patrick Lindsay Crawford (1831-1903)
 Shepherd, Thomas (1799?-1835)
 Shepherd, Thomas William (1824-1884)
 Shirley, John F. (1849-1922)
 Sieber, Franz Wilhelm (1789-1844)
 Simson, Augustus (1836-1918)
~~Sinclair, Andrew (-1861)~~ → Sinclair, James (1809-1881)
 Skertchly, Sydney Barber Josiah (1850-1926)
 Smeaton, Thomas Drury (ca. 1832-1908)
 Smith, Charlotte (1809?-1838)
 Smith, Christopher (-1808)
 Smith, Henry George (1852-1924)
~~Smith, John Grant (fl. 1830)~~ → Smith, Mary Ballantyne
 Solander, Daniel Carlsson (1733-1782)
 Spencer, Walter Baldwin (1860-1929) 4
 Spicer, William Webb (ca. 1820-1879)
 Stackhouse, Thomas (-1886)
 Stephenson, William (-1863)
 Stirling, James (1852-1909)
 St. John, Percival Reginald Harry (1872-1944)
 Stokes, John Lort (1812-1885)
 Story, George Fordyce (1800-1885)
 Strange, Fredrick (-1854)
 Stuart, Charles (1802-1877)
 Stuart, James (1802-1842)
 Stuart, John McDouall (1815-1866)
 Sturt, Charles (1795-1869)
 Sullivan, Daniel (1836-1895)
 Sutton, Charles Standford (-1950)
 Swainson, William (1789-1855)
 Tadgell, Alfred James (1863-1949)
 Tardent, Henri Alexis (1854-1929)
 Tate, Ralph (1840-1901)
 Tate, Thomas (1842?-1934)
 Taylor, Norman (1834-1894)
 Tenison-Woods, Julian Edmund (1832-1889)
 Tepper, John Gottlieb Otto (1841-1923)
 Thozet, Anhelme (1826-1878)
 Tietkins, William Henry (1844-1933)
 Tisdall, Henry Thomas (1826?-1905)
 Tobin, George (1768-1838)
 Tovey, James Richard (1873-1922)
 Tregellas, Thomas Henry (1864-1938)
 Tryon, Henry (1856-1943)
 Turczaninow, Nicolai Stepanivitch (1796-1863)
 Turner, Frederick (1852-1939)
 Turner, George Edward (1810-1869)

Unwin, Ernest Ewart (1881-1944)
Urville, Jules Sebastien Cesar Dumont d' (1790-1842)
Vernon, William (1811-1890)
Verreaux, Jules Pierre (1807-1873)
Vicary, Nathaniel (fl. 1835-1859)
Vidler, Edward Alexander (1863-1942)
Walcott, Pemberton (1835?-1883)
Walker, James (1794-1854)
Walter, Carl (1831?-1907)
Warburton, Peter Egerton (1813-1889)
Waterhouse, Fredrick George (1815-1898)
Waterman, William (fl. 1850)
Watkins, George (-1916)
Watling, Thomas (1762-)
Watts, Henry (1828-1889)
Watts, William Walter (1856-1920)
Weindorfer, Gustav (1874-1932)
Welch, Marcus Baldwin (1895-1942)
Westall, William (1781-1850)
Whan, William Taylor (1829-1901)
Wheeler, W. F. (fl. 1860)
White, John (1756?-1832)
White, Samuel Albert (1870-1954)
White-Haney, Jean (1877-1953)
Whitelegge, Thomas (1850-1927)
Whittaker (ca. 1848)
Wickham, John Clements (1798-1864)
Wilcox, James Fowler (1823-1881)
Wild, C. J. (fl. 1880-1890)
Wiles, James (fl. 1790-1806)
Wilhelmi, Carl (fl. 1850-1870)
Williamson, Herbert Bennett (1860-1931)
Wilson, Francis Robert Muter (1832-1903)
Wilson, Herbert Ward (1877-1955)
Wilson, James (1855-1937)
Wilson, John Bracebridge (1828-1895)
Wilson, Thomas Braidwood (1792-1843)
Winnecke, Charles George Alexander (1856-1902)
Woolls, William (1814-1893)
Woolstencroft, John Young (1871-1957)

AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

GORDON STREET CANBERRA CITY ACT

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ADOLPH BASSER LIBRARY

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23rd August, 1966.

AUG 23 1966

Dear Dr. Lawrence,

HUNT
BOTANICAL LIBRARY

Enclosed are twenty bio-bibliographies of Australian botanists.

I would also like you to amend the previous three examples we sent you and would be grateful if you would include these corrections in the originals.

1. Bunce, Daniel,

Ref. 1.- Pescott, Edward Edgar: Pioneers of Horticulture in Victoria. Victorian Historical Magazine, v.18, no.1, 1940.

Ref. 2.- Pescott, Edward Edgar: The writings of Daniel Bunce. Victorian Historical Magazine, v.23, no.3, 1950.

2. Baker, Richard Thomas,

Ref. 3.- Mellor, David Pavor: Henry George Smith - A pioneer in Australian phytochemistry. Proceedings of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, v.27, no.7, July, 1960, pp.309-316.

3. Scott, Thomas,

Ref. 1.- Burns, T.E. and Skemp, J.R.: Van Diemen's Land Correspondents. correct: Hobart to Launceston, Queen Victoria Museum, 1961.

*

In reply to your query concerning Daniel Bunce's Manual of Practical Gardening - I quote from the Australian Dictionary of Biography that 'this appeared in twelve monthly parts from July, 1837 - June, 1838 and a second revised edition appeared in 1850 entitled Australian Manual of Horticulture.' According to the bibliographer John Alexander Ferguson it must be agreed that the 1838 Manual (Hobart) must be regarded as the first edition and the 1850 Manual (Melbourne) its successor, as search throughout the world for the first edition has failed.

We also learn that Daniel Bunce's Rural Magazine, nos. 1-8, appeared from April to November, 1855. We know nothing more about this. I will check whether all the publications in this magazine were by Bunce when I

go to the Melbourne Herbarium.

I would also like to add to Daniel Bunce's bibliography the following MS. item:-

Bunce, Daniel: Journal of Leichhardt's expedition from Sydney to Sean River, 7th December, 1846 - 4th July, 1847.
Mitchell Library, Sydney. N.S.W.

I hope this is satisfactory and clears any difficulties.

Yours sincerely,

Lorelei Hooper

L. Hooper (Mrs.)
Librarian.

* Scott, Thomas.

Ref. 2. Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Tasmanian botanists.
P.P.R.S.T., 1909, p.26.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A.A.A.S.	The Australian Association for the Advancement of Science.
The Emu.	A quarterly magazine to popularise the Study and Protection of Native Birds and to record Results of Scientific Research in Ornithology. Official organ of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union.
G.P.	Government Printer.
H.R.A.	Historical Records of Australia.
* J.H.S.Q.	Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland.
J.P.R.A.H.S.	Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Australian Historical Society.
J.P.R.S.N.S.W.	Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales.
J.P.W.A.H.S.	Journal and Proceedings of the Western Australian Historical Society.
J.W.A.N.H.S.	Journal of the Western Australian Natural History Society.
M.J.A.	Medical Journal of Australia.
M.L.	Mitchell Library, Sydney.
MS.	Manuscript.
N.S.W.	New South Wales.
P.L.S.L.	Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London.
P.L.S.N.S.W.	Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.
P.P.R.S.T.	Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

ABBREVIATIONS. (cont'd).

- P.R.S.Q. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland.
R.Z.S.N.S.W. Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales.
V.N. Victorian Naturalist.
- * Johns's. Fred Johns's Annual. Mainly a biographical record
of Australasia's prominent people.

EXTRA REFERENCES FOR AUSTRALIAN BOTANISTS.

ADAMSON, Frederick M.

Willis, James Hamlyn: Land flora of Victoria.
 Reprint extract from Victorian Year Book, No. 76, 1962, p.2.
 Willis, James Hamlyn: Vegetation of the Basalt plains in Western Victoria.
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ABBOTT, Francis Jr.

1834 - 1903.

Francis Abbott was born at Derby, England, the son of Francis Abbott, the Hobart meteorologist, on the 18th June, 1834.

From the age of seventeen he was connected with the Botanical Gardens, Hobart Tasmania, being apprenticed to F.W. Newman, the Superintendent there. On the 8th December, 1859 Abbott was appointed Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Hobart taking over from F.W. Newman. He held this position till his death in 1903.

He was a genial, kindly man, full of practical knowledge and never more happy than when he was imparting it to others.

Abbott died at Hobart on the 22nd November, 1903 and was buried at Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

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P.P.R.S.T., 1886, pp.182-185.

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Francis Abbott was commemorated by the following:-

Abbottia, F. Mueller. (Taken from Mueller von F: 'Fragmenta
Phytographiae Australiae!
v.9, p.181.)

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ADAMSON, Frederick M.

Not a great deal is known about this collector.

Between the years 1840 and 1855 Frederick Adamson, a settler in Victoria, made very extensive and excellent collections in Melbourne, which were all sent to England to Sir William Hooker at Kew Gardens.

He was a member of the Philosophical Society of Victoria in 1855. Frederick Adamson is believed to have been the first metropolitan botanist of Melbourne but all his specimens were sent to Kew.

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of: L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ADAMSON William fl 1863 -1898

Little can be discovered concerning William Adamson.

He wrote a useful book called "The Australian Gardener" which first appeared in 1863 and ran to some fourteen editions up until 1896.

William Adamson appears to have been a nurseryman, seedsman and gardener of Collins Street, Melbourne.

No records is held of his ever having done any collecting for the important Melbourne Herbarium or for the great Baron von Mueller who flourished during his time.

It can only be assumed that Adamson was more interested in the commercial and domestic side of horticulture.

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Melb, 1898 (copy of these held in National Lib. Canberra)

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cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ADCOCK George Henry 1860

George Henry Adcock was born on the 2nd October, 1860.

In July 1875 he was appointed to the Victorian Public Service as a Pupil Teacher at Geelong. After this he taught at various schools in the Geelong region. In August 1880 he was appointed Head Teacher at Warrabine he was subsequently Head Teacher at School at Niranda East and Geringhap all in Victoria and was then permanent assistant at Geelong Flinders school from November 1888.

Towards the end of the last century a great percentage of botanical enthusiasts were drawn from the ranks of country school teachers, and Adcock was one of this band.

In February 1898 Adcock was transferred ~~was transferred~~ from the Education Department to the Department of Agriculture and in July 1906 was promoted to the position of Principal of the Viticultural Station and School at Rutherglen ⁱⁿ Victoria from which he resigned at the age of 60 in October 1920. *Australian*

Information is lacking on his subsequent movements and death date.

Adcock joined the Geelong Field Naturalists Club about 1894 becoming President in 1897 and again in 1902. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society (London) and was a member of the Royal Society of Victoria from 1898 until 1902 rejoining as a country member in 1914.

A few of Adcock's collections from the Greater Geelong area are in the Melbourne Herbarium.

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National Herbarium, Melbourne.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ALEXANDER Wilfred Backhouse 1885 -

Wilfred Alexander was born in Croydon, England on February 4 1885. He obtained his M.A. at Cambridge and was assistant superintendent of the Zoological Museum at Cambridge from 1910 until 1911. From 1911 until 1920 he was Keeper of the Biological Department of the West Australian Museum at Perth. From here in 1920 he was appointed biologist to the Prickly Pear Board and Acting Officer in charge of the Prickly Pear investigations in Australia. Prickly Pear at this time was a serious pastoral problem in Australia and large sums of money were spent in finding a solution to the spread of this genus *Opuntia* of the family Cactaceae.

In connection with Alexander's work in finding a method of control of prickly Pear he spent some months in the United States of America and in Argentine in 1921 and was made Officer in Charge of the Prickly Pear Investigations in Australia in 1924, in left this position in 1925.

It would appear that Alexander left Australia about 1925 and returned to England.

No information can be found regarding any special interest in botany apart from his connection with the biological elimination of prickly pear and it would seem that Alexander was purely a biologist.

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ALEXANDER Wilfred B

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Melb. pp. 1-80, pts. 1-13.

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cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ALLITT, William. 1828 - 1893.

William Allitt was the curator of the botanic gardens of Portland, Victoria from about 1865 to 1885. He made large collections of plant specimens during these years and sent the plants to Ferdinand von Mueller and George Bentham.

Allitt botanised between the Basalt barriers and swamps along Darlot's Creek, Victoria and the South Australian border. George Bentham mentions that the amateur collector, Mr. W. Allitt from Portland had sent him a number of specimens and many of his collections are cited throughout the seven volumes of Bentham's 'Flora Australiensis', 1863-1878.

A large number of plants collected by Allitt are in the National Herbarium, South Yarra, Melbourne.

He is commemorated by the following:-

Styphelia Allittii, F. v M. = Leucopogon Allittii, F. v M.
(Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Victorian botanists."
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cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ALLPORT, Joseph. 1800 - 1877.

Joseph Allport was born in Aldridge, Staffordshire, England, the youngest son of William Allport, a land surveyor and schoolmaster and his wife Hannah. After leaving school he was articled to a solicitor and after completing his articles in London, he was placed on the roll of solicitors.

Joseph Allport practised at Wolverhampton, Lichfield and West Bromwich, England. On the 20th December, 1826 he married Mary Morton Chapman and in 1830 they decided to emigrate to Sydney, Australia with their young son Morton. In July, 1831 they left England on the "Platina" and arrived in Hobart Town, Tasmania in December of the same year. The Governor of the colony, Sir George Arthur induced Joseph Allport to stay in Tasmania and gave the family a grant of land at Black Brush, about 20 miles from Hobart. Allport began farming this small property but this venture was not a great success, and he decided to return to Hobart to practise law.

With a partner George Cartwright and later John Roberts, Allport built up a most successful practice. His son Morton Allport (q.v.) joined the firm in 1855 when it became Allport, Roberts and Allport.

Apart from his business concerns, Joseph Allport had a very intense interest in nature study. He was a most ardent horticulturist and in his home in Hobart, he had extensive gardens and orchards; he imported a great many plants from England and cultivated them most carefully. Allport was particularly successful in introducing white and yellow water-lilies to Tasmania and his garden was renowned for the trees and shrubs not found elsewhere in the colony. At the same time Joseph Allport took a very keen and active interest in the new Botanic Gardens in Hobart, visiting them frequently and helping the superintendents with their development.

Joseph Allport was a foundation member of the Tasmanian Society of Natural Sciences and an original member of its successor, the Royal Society of Tasmania. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania until he died and did a great deal to encourage its growth. He was probably the first person to attempt the introduction of live fish into Australia; in 1842 he constructed special ponds for them and some years after succeeded in introducing perch and tench, fresh-water fish from England.

Joseph Allport was a trustee of the Tasmanian public library which he helped found, from its formation until his death. He died in Hobart on the 30th October, 1877 and his wife and four of their six children survived him.

Allport's wife Mary was also a very keen scholar of natural history and she was renowned for her miniatures, lithographs and studies of Tasmanian flowers. Many of these flowers she collected with her husband in long bush rambles around Hobart. Her paintings were shown in Hobart exhibitions between 1845 and 1863.

Sir Robert Hamilton in his Inaugural Address to the meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science held in Hobart in January, 1892, mentions Mrs. Allport as one of the three original resident members of the Royal Society of Tasmania still living at that time.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ALLPORT, Morton.

1830 - 1878.

Morton Allport, the naturalist, was born at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, England in 1830, the son of Joseph Allport (q.v.) and his wife Mary.

He accompanied his parents when they emigrated to Australia and settled in Hobart Town, Tasmania in 1831. Educated in Hobart and trained for the law, he was admitted a solicitor and joined his father's firm in 1855.

Morton Allport's main interest in life was his love of natural history. This ardent interest in nature was encouraged by both his parents and fostered and directed during his educational training by the Rev. Thomas J. Ewing (q.v.), and all his spare hours were devoted to the study of the natural history of this new colony.

Morton Allport had most keen powers of observation, an excellent memory and a love^{of} making expeditions of exploration. For these reasons he soon developed a great knowledge of the natural history of Tasmania; he made a very close study of the native flora and fauna and at the same time learnt a large amount of geology. He always made large plant collections on his explorations, many of which he gave to his mother to draw.

Morton Allport was particularly interested in Ichthyology, for many years he collected specimens of every type of fish he could find and sent them to England and Europe to be named and classified. He introduced trout, salmon and the English perch into Tasmania.

Morton Allport shared his father's great interest in horticulture and like him, he introduced many English plants into the country and closely watched their development.

He was renowned for his knowledge. In his obituary in the Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1878, it states - "When scientific visitors from abroad sought for information, Mr. Allport was the unfailing referee and authority on all questions relating to our natural history". This information was always most freely given; Morton Allport had a most happy and genial disposition, with a gift for making friends.

He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania, being at the time of his death, Vice-President of this Society, a Fellow of the Zoological Society and a corresponding member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain. As well Morton Allport was a Fellow of the Linnean

Society of New South Wales, a foreign member of the Royal Linnean and Royal Botanic Societies of Belgium and a life member of the Entomological and Malacological Societies.

Morton Allport assisted with the Tasmanian exhibits for the Great Exhibition in London in 1862 and at later exhibitions. He died suddenly in Hobart on the 10th September, 1878.

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P.P.R.S.T., 1943, p.209.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ANDERSON, James. 1797 - 1842.

James Anderson was born at Boguham, near Stirling, Scotland in 1797.

In 1821 he collected botanical specimens at Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle and the Island of the Ascension, all on the west coast of Africa and collected rare botanical specimens in Europe also.

In 1823 and 1824 Anderson collected botanical specimens in the area around Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso in South America. During the years 1825 to 1830 Anderson was on the ship H.M.S. "Adventure", under Captain P.P. King, as the botanical collector during the voyage to South America and the survey of the Straits of Magellan.

He arrived in Port Jackson, New South Wales, on the 25th August, 1832, on the ship "Brothers". He sent plants from here to Sir William Hooker. Anderson became Assistant Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens on the death of Richard Cunningham and on the resignation of the Superintendent Allan Cunningham in 1838, he was appointed the Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens in February, 1838. (Allan Cunningham retained the title of Colonial Botanist till June, 1839. After this date Anderson was in sole charge.) He held this position until his death on the 22nd April, 1842.

Under his direction there were a great many improvements to the Botanic Gardens. He reclaimed from Sydney Cove that which is now known as the finest part of the lower garden. Anderson greatly advanced the interests of horticulturists and floriculturists in

the colony. He was a kindly and genial man, highly esteemed by his contemporaries. He was the great friend of both Allan and Richard Cunningham. Always a keen botanical collector, he travelled over much of the coast of New South Wales for specimens. These plants are now in various herbaria.

James Anderson, a bachelor, died in his cottage at the Botanic Gardens and was buried in Sydney.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ANDERSON, William. 1750-1778.

William Anderson was born on the 28th December, 1750, in North Berwick, the second son of Robert Anderson. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University, from 1766 to 1769 and surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons in England from 1768 to 1770.

Anderson sailed as the surgeon's chief mate on Captain Cook's second voyage and benefited by working with Johan and George Forster. On Cook's third voyage Anderson was the chief surgeon and naturalist but he died during the voyage. He wrote a diary on both voyages but only two volumes of the third voyage are in the Public Records Office. His natural history notebooks are in the British Museum of Natural History.

James Cook says of him "He was a sensible young man, an agreeable companion, well-skilled in his profession and had acquired much knowledge on other sciences."

In his Mss he described various genera, *Collema*, *Euphocarpus*, *Ramsaia*, *Aromadendum*. He died on the 3rd August, 1778 off the coast of Russian Asia and an island sighted shortly afterwards was named Anderson's Island.

William Anderson is commemorated in:-

Andersonia sprengeloides, R. Br.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ANDREWS, Cecil Rollo Payton. 1870 - 1951.

Cecil R. P. Andrews was born in London on the 2nd February, 1870. He was educated at the Merchant Taylor's School and in 1888 went to St. John's College, Oxford as a classical scholar where he gained his B.A. degree.

From 1893 to 1894 Andrews was an assistant master at Highgate School, England and from 1894 to 1896 a Sixth Form Master at the Forrest School. After taking his M.A. degree in 1898 he became tutor at St. John's College, Battersea, England, a training college for teachers, being here from 1896 to 1900.

Cecil Andrews arrived in Perth, Western Australia, in 1901 and was appointed the principal of the Claremont Training College. In 1903 he was given the position of Inspector-General of Schools, later his title being changed to Director of Education. Andrews held this position until his retirement in 1929.

From about 1901 to 1906 Cecil Andrews collected a large number of plants principally from the south coastal areas and the goldfields districts of Western Australia. At the same time he made collections of botanical specimens from the district around Perth.

Andrews was a very enthusiastic member of the Mueller Botanic Society of Western Australia and was a member of its council. In the year 1901 he is recorded in the Journal and Proceedings of the Mueller Botanic Society, v.1, no. 9, published in June, 1902, as a member of the sub-committee on Proteaceae. In the same journal it states that Andrews was a keen collector of orchids, in company with Alexander Purdie (q.v.) and Dr. Pritzel.

Cecil Andrews published a large number of descriptions of the plants that he had collected in Western Australia, in this journal and in the Journal of the Western Australian Natural History Society. These included many rare and new varieties.

In 1904 when the Western Australian Natural History Society was formed, Cecil Andrews was one of its founders and he was its first President. In 1906 he was vice-President and in 1907 and 1908 he was Treasurer of this society and editor of the Journal.

Cecil Andrews died on the 14th June, 1951 in London. He is commemorated by the name of the guinea-flower *Hibbertia andrewsiana*, Diels. This name was given by Mr. James H. Willis, National Herbarium, Melbourne.

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December, 1902, v.1, no.10, pp.39-40.

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June, 1902, v.1, no.9, pp.14-15.

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Perth, Sponsored by the Publications Committee of the University of
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

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ANDREWS, Ernest Clayton. 1870.- 1948.

Ernest Clayton Andrews was born on the 18th October, 1870 in the Sydney suburb of Balmain. His parents were English and he was the sixth child in a family of seven. His father was a stern and rather dour man with puritanical views who conducted a small school and Ernest Andrews, an intelligent and sensitive child, liked to spend his leisure time wandering in the bush country not far from their home. Thus from a very early age he developed a love for nature study.

Andrews was almost entirely self-taught, apart from early tuition from his father, until he reached university level and he graduated from the University of Sydney in 1894 as Bachelor of Arts. At Sydney University he met Professor Edgeworth David and because of David's influence, he became particularly interested in the study of geology.

Ernest Andrews was appointed to teach at a school at Bathurst in New South Wales and while there he spent much time wandering around the countryside observing the rocks and the flora and fauna around him.

In 1898 on the nomination of Professor David, Andrews led an expedition to the Fiji Islands and Tonga to collect coral-reef material and to study the raised reefs. From this time he became most interested in the origin of ore-deposits and in the physiography and geology of Australia. In 1899 he joined the New South Wales Department of Mines and he remained there for thirty-two years, filling successively higher posts till he was appointed to the position of Government Geologist in 1921. He kept this position till he retired at the end of 1931.

Andrews devoted much of his time to the topographic features of eastern Australia and to glacial sculpture in New Zealand and western U.S.A. and for these studies he was awarded

By Mrs. Roberts.

the David Syme prize and medal by the University of Melbourne in 1915. In 1908 on a visit to the U.S.A. and later the United Kingdom and Europe, Andrews was able to study and discuss problems of physiography and economic and structural geology. He was considered to be the pioneer of modern physiographic studies in Australia and in all essentials his work forms the basis of most of the present day conceptions of the physiographic evolution of the continent.

However his geological studies were by no means the only intellectual studies of Ernest Clayton Andrews. He had a most lively and knowledgeable interest in botany and in particular that of Australian plants. He had spent several weeks in the Californian Sierras with Dr. G.K. Gilbert who had initiated him into the botany of this area. From his friends Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.) and Richard Hind Cabbage (q.v.), he had gathered much knowledge of systematic botany and an intense interest in Australian plant ecology and geographical distribution of the native Australian flora.

In many of his geological reports, Andrews gave lists and illustrations of the local trees, shrubs and other plants. He was particularly interested in the origins and development of plants and in particular their bearing on geological history. He was always very fond of stressing the geological importance of plant distribution.

Ernest Andrews published a number of papers on these botanical subjects - "The development and distribution of the natural order Leguminosae"; (J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.48, 1914, pp.333-407) "The development of the natural order Myrtaceae"; (P.L.S.N.S.W., v.38 v.38, no. 3, September, 1913, pp.529-568); "The Geological history of the Australian flowering plants"; (Report of the American Journal of Science, v.42, September, 1916, pp.171-232) and "Origin of the

Pacific insular floras", (Proceedings of the sixth Pacific Science Congress, San Francisco, Berkeley and Stanford, 1939, pp.613-620).

Ernest Andrews was a member of many scientific organisations. He was an honorary member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, an honorary member of the Royal Society of New Zealand, He served for several years on the Council of the Royal Society of New South Wales and was President in 1921. He was on the Council of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for twenty-five years, till the time of his death and was President in 1937. From 1922 to 1926 Andrews was Honorary General Secretary of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science and his work formed the basis of its present constitution.

In 1927 E.C. Andrews was Silliman Lecturer at Yale University and he was leader of the Commonwealth delegations to the Pacific Science Congress in Java (1929), Canada (1933), and the U.S.A. (1939). Andrews was the recipient of a number of scientific honours. He was awarded the Clarke Medal of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1928, the Lyell Medal of the Geological Society of London in 1931 and the Mueller Medal of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advance of Science in 1946.

Ernest Clayton Andrews died in Sydney on the 1st July, 1948 in his 78th year. He had been married twice, first to Florence Byron in 1909 and in 1929 to Mabel Smith who survived him.

After his death his wife Mabel Andrews was to write of him "He had an intense desire for the acquirement of knowledge, with a love of nature in all her varying manifestations and moods - mountains, trees, plants, flowers, sea and valleys. He had a desire to impart knowledge and to help fellow-workers in any field and a modesty in regard to personal attainments and full recognition of the ability of others." (MSS. held in the Adolph Basser Library, Academy of Science, Canberra.)

ANDREWS, Ernest Clayton.

- 4 -

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Annual Report for 1948. April, 1949, pp.117-126.
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ANGAS, George French.

George French Angas, the artist and naturalist was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England on the 25th April, 1822. Educated at Tavistock Grammar school and in Essex, he studied drawing and lithography and after touring the Mediteranean in 1841 he published "A Ramble in Malta and Sicily in the Autumn of 1841" (London, 1842), illustrating it with lithographs drawn by him on stone.

In September, 1843 Angas sailed for South Australia, arriving at Adelaide on the 1st January, 1844. During this year he made journeys first with William Giles to the mouth of the River Murray and later with the Governor, George Grey along the south-east coast of South Australia and recorded these journeys in water-colour drawings shown in Adelaide in 1845.

In July, 1845 George Angas reached Sydney where he held an exhibition of his paintings and in March, 1846 he returned to England. In 1847 he published two illustrated volumes on the account of his travels under the title "Savage Life and Scenes in Australia and New Zealand" and in the same year appeared two volumes of his drawings "South Australia Illustrated" and the "New Zealanders Illustrated", the one on South Australia having many reproductions of aboriginal art as well as scenery, insects, butterflies and flowers.

Angas next travelled to South Africa, again publishing large folios of hand-coloured lithographs. In 1849 he married Alicia Mary Moran and they had four daughters. In 1850 she accompanied him to Australia where he became secretary to the Australian Museum, Sydney, holding this position from 1853 to 1860. During this time he supervised the first public collection of many Australian specimens, especially shells. He was at Adelaide, South Australia, in October, 1861 and was Chairman of the District Council of Angaston but left for England in February, 1863. Angas lived in London until his death there on the 4th October, 1886.

Angas was a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London and of the Zoological Society. He was essentially a naturalist and this is apparent in much of his work, native vegetation is always carefully depicted in his landscapes on Australia. He published a large number of papers on land and sea shells and miscellaneous writings for various periodicals, as well as illustrating the journals of John McDouall Stuart and the travels of John Forrest.

Many of the water-colour drawings of George Angas are in the National Gallery of South Australia and he is also represented at the Mitchell Library, Sydney and the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ARCHER, William. 1820 - 1874.

William Archer was born at Launceston, Tasmania on the 16th May, 1820. He was educated first at a school at Longford, Tasmania and afterwards in England. Here he qualified as an architect which profession he practised when he returned to Tasmania, designing Hutchins School, Hobart, Tasmania.

Archer was elected a member of the first Legislature of Tasmania in 1851 and again in 1860, after returning to Tasmania from another trip to England. He twice represented the seat of Devon, Tasmania, in the Assembly.

On the death of his father, Archer came into possession of the family estate of Cheshunt, Deloraine, Tasmania. From 1856 to 1858 he worked at the Kew Herbarium, England, taking there from Tasmania many plant specimens which he had investigated and collected from the district surrounding his property.

Joseph Dalton Hooker says of him in his Introductory Essay to His Flora of Tasmania:- "He returned to England in 1857 with an excellent herbarium, copious notes, analyses and drawings and a fund of accurate information on the vegetation of his native island, which have been unreservedly placed at my disposal". J.D. Hooker dedicated his "Flora Tasmaniae" to Ronald Gunn (q.v.) and to William Archer, and in it stated about Archer " I am indeed very largely indebted to this gentleman, not only for many of the plants described, and much of the information that I have embodied in this work, but for the interest he has shown during its whole progress and for the liberal contribution of the thirty additional plates all of which

are devoted to the Orchidæ and chiefly made from his own drawings and analyses".

In 1860 Archer succeeded Dr. Milligan as secretary of the Royal Society of Tasmania and he held this position for two years. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and the Linnean Society of London.

William Archer died at Fairfield, near Longford, Tasmania on the 14th October, 1874.

Archer is commemorated by the following plants:-

Psoralea Archeri, F. von Mueller.

Mitrasacme Archeri, Hooker, f.

Plantago Archeri, Hooker, f.

Diselma Archeri, Hooker, f.

Prasphyllum Archer, Hooker, f.

Carex Archer, Boot.

Danthonia Archeri, Hooker, f.

(these commemoratives were taken from J.H. Maiden 's Records of Tasmanian Botanists; P.P.R.S.T., 1909, p.12.)

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pt. 3, Flora Tasmaniae, v.1, Introductory Essay, p. 127.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
of. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

• *Three references.*

ARMIT, William Edington de Margrat. 1848 - 1901.

Armit was born in Liege, Belgium. He was a police officer in the Queensland Mounted Police prior to 1883 and served in the northern part of Queensland during which time he wrote many articles for newspapers such as the Age, Melbourne and the Argus, Melbourne on geographical and botanical subjects. In 1883 on the annexation of the eastern half of British New Guinea by the Queensland government, Armit was sent in charge of an expedition organised by the Argus, journeying into the Astrolabe Ranges. Another member of the party was the American geologist Denton who died from fever during the journey. Armit submitted several descriptive letters to the Argus accompanied by maps of these comparatively unknown regions.

He continued as a journalist for ten years more and was then offered the position of private secretary to Sir William MacGregor, Administrator, British New Guinea (now Papua) from 1888-1895 and Lieutenant Governor from 1895 - 1898, and Armit subsequently held appointments such as Officer-in-Charge of the Mekeo and Rigo districts and sub-collector of Customs at Samarai. He resigned his offices in 1897 but was re-appointed and placed in control of the Northern Division during 1899.

He died in 1901 in Samarai, British New Guinea. He had collected for Baron Ferdinand von Mueller in the Gilbert River, Lynd River and Herbert River districts and is commemorated by the following plants:-

Bossiaea Armitii, (F.v M. Fragm. ix, 44).

Goodenia Armitiana, (F.v M.)

Eriachne Armitii, (F. v M.)

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
of L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ARMSTRONG, John.

Very little is known about this collector who came from Belize, British Honduras.

In 1838 Port Essington on the north coast of Australia, near the present city of Darwin, was founded by Sir Gordon Bremer. Mr. Armstrong, a botanical collector, was sent there soon after 1838 by Kew Gardens and resided there for several years. He made important collections, a considerable portion of which were sent to Sir William Hooker's herbarium.

Armstrong was ^{at} Raffles Bay, on the north coast of Australia, as late as August, 1846. He collected, again for Kew Gardens, in Timor from 1840 to 1845. He died at Koepang, Timor on the 21st January, 1847.

Armstrong's plants and letters are in the Kew Herbarium and the British Museum.

The following species commemorate him:-

Eugenia Armstrongii, Benth.

Goodenia Armstrongiana, Dr. Vr.

Phyllanthus Armstrongii, Benth.

Cyperus Armstrongii, Benth.

(The names of these species were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia, Reports of A.A.A.S., Adelaide, 1907, Sect. D., President's Address, p.199.

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pt.3, Flora Tasmaniae, v.1, Introductory Essay, p.117.
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Sect. D., President's Address, p.199.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ARNOLD, Joseph. 1782 - 1818.

Joseph Arnold, the fourth son of Edward Arnold, was born on the 28th December, 1782 at Beccles, Suffolk, England. Studying medicine he graduated at Edinburgh in 1807 and joined the British Navy as a surgeon a year later, becoming attached first to H.M.S. "Victory" and in 1809 to H.M.S. "Hindustan", carrying Lachlan Macquarie and the 73rd regiment to Sydney, New South Wales. This ship returned to England carrying Admiral Bligh.

Arnold again came to Sydney in 1815 as the first surgeon superintendent of a convict ship, the "Northampton". His manuscript journals written from 1809 to 1815 are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. As a youth Arnold was very interested in botany, writing articles to the "Gentleman's Magazine" and during his voyages he made many collections of plants, insects, fossils and shells.

Joseph Arnold returned to England in 1815 on the "Indefatigable" but lost many of his possessions including some journals and his collections when the ship was burnt at Batavia. Here he met and became friendly with Sir Stamford Raffles and when Raffles was made Governor of Sumatra in 1818, Arnold went with him as a naturalist having studied extensively in London beforehand. He arrived in Sumatra on the 22nd March, 1818 but died of fever at Padang soon after on the 26th July of the same year after a journey into the interior.

Arnold was a fellow of the Linnean Society and bequeathed to it his collection of shells and fossils from Sumatra. The Mitchell Library in Sydney, New South Wales, has many of his letters and originals of his journals.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ARTHUR, John. 1804 - 1849.

John Arthur was born at Dunkeld, Scotland in 1804. He arrived in Melbourne, Victoria on the ship "David Clark" on the 31st October, 1839. In his native land he had been a trained landscape gardener and on reaching Melbourne at once began farming in the Heidelberg district of Victoria.

Through the efforts and foresight of Mr. C.J. Latrobe, the Superintendent of the Province of Port Phillip, the site of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne was decided upon and the area was taken over in February, 1846. John Arthur was then appointed to be the first superintendent of the garden.

He at once fenced in the five acres on the east side of the gardens. Though he was only in charge for a short period he was a very keen and vigorous superintendent taking great interest in the setting out of the grounds and in the planting of a large number of trees. Many of the trees planted by Arthur are still growing vigorously to-day.

John Arthur died in January, 1849 at his official residence in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ASHBY Edwin 1861-1941

Edwin Ashby was born at Capel, Surrey, England in 1861. He was a delicate child and his education was much interrupted by illness.

His later intense interest in most branches of Natural History was acquired from his father who frequently took all his seven children for excursions around their home at Redhill Surrey in search of butterflies and plants.

On leaving school he travelled the north of England for his father's business of tea merchant in London. He came to Australia in 1888 on medical advice. He settled in Adelaide and married in 1890.

A member of the Society of Friends he attended many conferences in different states and it was during such trips that he was able to get into the bush and indulge his study of bird and plant life. Edwin Ashby was in business as a land and estate agent. In 1902 he moved from Adelaide to the country town of Blackwood in South Australia. In 1918 he visited America with his eldest son who required medical help and whilst there he continued his natural history interests in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. Returning from America he spent the rest of his life at Blackwood, except for visits to Tasmania and Victoria.

Ashby was an enthusiastic gardener and paid particular attention to growing native scrubs from all States in his home garden. Other groups of interesting exotic plants such as Cactaceae and various succulents also claimed his attention. He was an ardent supporter of Native Reserves and was a prime mover in obtaining the Chauncy's Line Reserve of some 2000 acres in the Murray River district of South Australia. Ashby's botanical publications were few compared to his quite large output concerning zoology and ornithology.

Ashby was one of the earliest member of the Royal Society of South Australia and was vice president from 1919 until 1921. He was a fellow of the Linnean Society of London and a member of the British Ornithologists Union.

Edwin Ashby died suddenly on the 8th January, 1941 at his home at Blackwood South Australia.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

ATKINSON, Caroline Louisa Waring. 1834 - 1872.

Caroline Atkinson was born at Oldbury, near Berrima, New South Wales, on the 25th February, 1834, the daughter of James Atkinson.

She spent nearly all her life at "Fernhurst", Kurrajong Heights, New South Wales, where she studied botany and learnt much about Australian flora. She collected a large number of plant specimens for the Reverend Dr. William Woolls and for Ferdinand von Mueller, and many of her plants are recorded in the "Flora Australiensis" and in Mueller's "Fragmenta".

She herself, possessed considerable literary gifts and besides writing Australian tales, illustrated by herself, she wrote country sketches for a number of important papers, containing notes on the botany of the Hawkesbury district, New South Wales.

Caroline Atkinson was also interested in zoology and was an excellent taxidermist as well as being an excellent botanical artist, delighting in depicting the native flora.

In 1870 she married James Snowden Calvert and they had one daughter. Caroline Atkinson died on the 28th April, 1872.

She was one of the earliest Australian writers of fiction but her work in that direction is commonplace and now forgotten. Her botanical work was far more important.

Caroline Atkinson is commemorated by the Loranthaceous genus *Atkinsonia*, also *Erechthites Atkinsoniae*, Ferdinand von Mueller and *Epacris Calvertiana*. A horticulturally distinct fern called *Doodia Atkinsonii* (a form of *D. candata*) was also named after her. (These names were taken from Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian botanists, J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, p.83.)

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
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The Rev. Henry D. Atkinson was Anglican clergyman of Stanley a small town and port at Circular Head, Tasmania. Stanley about 180 miles from Launceston, was the town which grew up from the foundations laid by the Van Diemen's Land Company in 1826. Atkinson was educated at Cambridge and Trinity College Dublin. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1864 and was ordained priest in 1866. He came to Tasmania about 1868 and took over the parish of Stanley in 1877 and remained there until 1890. Atkinson took a great interest in the unusual flora of the Circular Head district and was especially interested in forest conservation. He made strenuous efforts to have reserves proclaimed in order to safeguard such rare plants as the Slender Tree-Fern (*Cyathea cunninghamii*) but to little avail. After leaving Stanley H.D. Atkinson was Rural Dean of Evandale until 1895. After this date nothing further can be discovered of him.

Rev. H.D. Atkinson's son was another keen amateur Tasmanian botanist. He was educated in Tasmania and was later to become the Ven. Archdeacon H.B. Atkinson and devoted much time to studying the plant life of Tasmania, making a large collection of orchids from various localities and recording several species new to the state.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

AUDAS, James Wales Clarendon. 1872 - 1959.

James Wales Clarendon Audas was born on the 7th December, 1872 in the Beaufort district of Victoria. He was one of the ten children of Joseph Audas, an English artist who emigrated to Victoria to take up farming.

James Audas was educated at Grenville College, Ballarat and in March, 1890 he went to Melbourne to be a clerical assistant in the Titles Office. It was about this time that he came under the influence of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and he became interested in botany.

Audas had grown up with a great love of the Australian bushlands, especially the native plants and after meeting von Mueller, he began to make a close study of them. James Audas was appointed to the position of Herbarium Assistant in the Department of the Chief Secretary, in October, 1897. The Government Botanist at this time was J.G. Leuham (q.v.), Baron von Mueller having died in 1898 and Leuham was responsible for Audas' early training in botany.

Audas was to spend the next forty years as a botanist in the Public Service of Victoria and he was the Senior Botanist at the National Herbarium in Melbourne, from 1923 to 1937. In June, 1906 he joined the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club and he remained a member for over forty years. He was always a very enthusiastic member, enjoying the numerous excursions around the State of Victoria, making plant collections. He assisted in the naming of the large amount of botanical material in the big wildflower shows of the 1920's and 1930's.

James Audas contributed to the descriptions of the hundreds of new species and varieties of plants that were published in the "Victorian Naturalist", the magazine of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria. In October, 1908, he spent a fortnight at the National Park at Wilson's Promontory, the most southerly part of the Australian continent, on the suggestion of Professor Alfred J. Ewart and

he made a full botanical survey of the area. He published a list of the 600 plant species that he found in the region, in the Victorian Naturalist, 1909, v.25 and 1910, v.26 and 1911, v.27.

Audas spent much time touring areas in the State, particularly the highland regions of the Grampians, an area that he particularly loved and between 1912 and 1927, he visited it time and time again, making botanical collections and studying the vegetation. His book "One of Nature's Wonderlands" (1925), tells of these journeys and the botanical results of them.

Altogether Audas covered a very large area of the Victorian state and much of the botanical material he collected, he exchanged with inter-state botanists. In 1905 he visited Tasmania and Queensland in 1908. In August, 1926 he travelled through Western Australia and he went to New South Wales in 1932 and to New Zealand in 1937.

James Audas spent some time identifying hundreds of numbered specimens that had been collected in Western Australia by Max Koch in 1924, and most of this valuable collection is in the Melbourne Herbarium.

Audas published three books, three brochures and many papers on botany. He himself, kept no private herbarium, most of the plants that he collected were either exchanged or given to the National Herbarium in Melbourne. He was an Associate of the Royal Victorian Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a Fellow of the Linnean Societies of London and Lyons and a Fellow of the International Faculty of Science (London) and the Royal Microscopical Society.

On the 26th November, 1928, Audas married Marjorie Lawless Bell, a nursing sister. They lived for most of their married life at Brighton Beach, Victoria. Audas was a very keen gardener, renowned for his flowers and vegetables and he worked with great

pleasure in this garden right through till the end of his life.

James Audas died in Melbourne, on the 12th October, 1959, at the age of 86. His wife survived him.

Audas is commemorated by "*Caledonia Audasii*," Rogers.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

AUSTIN Robert 1826/27 -1905

Robert Austin was born in Essex, England in 1826 or 27.

He emigrated to Western Australia, probably with his parents about 1840.

In 1846 he joined the Lands Department of Western Australia as a surveyor and by the 1850's he was assistant to the Surveyor General, Septimus Roe (q.v.).

During the course of his duties, he made various exploring expeditions. The most important of these was in 1854 when he travelled north east from Northam near Perth to Mount Magnet, thence west to Shark Bay on the central West Australian coast.

In his report of the journey, Austin described the country around Mount Magnet "as probably one of the finest goldfields in the world", a statement which history later verified. During this expedition over previously unexplored country, Austin collected plant specimens which were described by the well known West Australian botanist, James Drummond and published in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London for 1856.

In 1860, the same year as Septimus Roe retired, Austin obtained an appointment as a surveyor in what is now the state of Queensland. He worked steadily at his profession in Queensland until 1878 when he would seem to have more or less retired. Field books lodged with the Department of Lands, Brisbane stop in 1878 except for details of one small survey conducted in 1904.

During his years in Queensland, Austin carried out work over practically the whole of the eastern section of the state south of Mackay, and we may be sure his botanical collecting was not neglected on these trips and that the Herbarium at the Brisbane Botanical Gardens benefited from his journeys.

Robert Austin died at Thornborough, North Queensland in February, 1905.

His age was given as 79 and some months. He left six children, two sons and four daughters.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Cooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BABBAGE, Benjamin Herschel. 1815 - 1878.

Babbage, son of Charles Babbage, was born in England in 1815. He was educated as an engineer and in November 1851 with his wife and three children, he arrived in South Australia on the "Hydaspes". In 1852 Babbage was made geological and mineralogical surveyor, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner to issue gold licences by Lieut-Governor Young and in 1853 was made the first local chief engineer of the City and Port Adelaide railway, (opened April, 1856).

He was one of the first members of the Adelaide Philosophical Society and was its president in 1855-1856, reading more than twenty papers to the Society.

In 1856 Babbage led an expedition in search of gold from Cape Jervis to Blanchewater in the far north of the State, finding the MacDonnell River, Blanchewater and Pasley Creek and Mount Babbage and in 1858 he made a second expedition, this time up the western side of Lake Torrens. During his explorations Babbage made a small collection of plants which he gave to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) who gave the name Babbagia to one of three specimens representing new genera.

In 1871 Babbage, in the construction of the Overland Telegraph Line, from South Australia to the north coast of Australia, located the route of the line.

He died in 1878. He had many interests apart from his profession, being a capable artist as well as naturalist and an enthusiastic vigneron and farmed on his 227 acres of land at St Marys, Adelaide.

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BACKHOUSE, James. 1794 - 1869.

James Backhouse, the missionary, was the son of James and Mary Backhouse and was born on the 8th July, 1794 at Darlington, Yorkshire, England. His father dying when he was a child, he was brought up by his mother in a religious atmosphere. He began work in a grocery, drug and chemical business but as his health was not good he adopted an outdoor life and was helped in the study of botany by his uncle.

In 1815 with his brother Thomas, he bought the nursery business of J. & G. Telford at York. He married in 1822 but his wife died in December, 1827 leaving him with a son and a daughter. In 1824 he was admitted as a minister to the Society of Friends and in September, 1831 with George Washington Walker, he sailed for Australia on a mission to the convicts and settlers.

Arriving in Hobart in February, 1832 he spent the next six years in missionary journeys all over districts of Tasmania, New South Wales and as far north as Brisbane. In 1837 he visited Port Phillip and went on to South Australia and Western Australia. The two missionaries then went to Mauritius and South Africa and continued their mission work.

Backhouse returned to England on the 15th February, 1841 and took up the nursery again, bringing his own son James into the business when in 1845 he lost his brother. He kept up his religious work for the whole of his life, travelling and preaching much in England, Scotland and Ireland. He died at York on the 20th January, 1869.

The botanical work of James Backhouse was always excellent. Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker in his Introductory Essay to his "Flora Tasmaniae" says of him "The results of his journey have proved extremely valuable in a scientific point of view and added much to our familiarity with Australian vegetation".

James Backhouse is commemorated by the following plants:

Correa Backhousiana, Hook. = *C. speciosa*, Ait. var. *Backhousiana*.
Helichrysum Backhousii, F. v M.
Ozothamnus Backhousii, Hook. f. = *Helichrysum* Backhousii, F. v M.
Wilsonia Backhousii, Hook. f.
Beyeria Backhousii, Hook. f. = *B. opaca*, F. v M.
Octoclinus Backhousii, Hill. = ?
Blandfordia Backhousii, Lindl. = *B. marginata*, Herb.

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BAILEY, Frederick Manson: 1827 - 1915.

Frederick Manson Bailey, a most outstanding botanist and horticulturist, was born at Hackney, England on the 8th March, 1827. He was the son of John Bailey (q.v.), a botanist trained in the famous nursery of Conrad Loddiges and Sons of Hackney.

Frederick M. Bailey left England for Australia in December, 1838 when his father was appointed the Government Botanist for South Australia and first curator of the newly established botanic gardens there. He accompanied his parents and brother and sister on the frigate "Buckinghamshire" which arrived in Holdfast Bay, South Australia on the 22nd March, 1839.

While in England Frederick M. Bailey had had an early education at the Foundation School of the Independent Church at Hackney, but after reaching Australia when he was twelve years of age, he was mainly self-taught. He became a most avid reader and encouraged by his father, became especially interested in the study of botany. He became a partner with his father in a plant nursery in Adelaide, South Australia and together they introduced many valuable plants into the colony.

Frederick Manson Bailey left Adelaide to try his hand at gold-mining but he was recalled by the illness of his father. In 1858 he migrated to New Zealand and took up land in the Hutt Valley but owing to the Maori war, he returned to Australia, staying briefly in Sydney and then in 1861 he arrived in Brisbane, Queensland. Apart from brief visits to the other States, New Zealand and New Guinea, he was to remain in Brisbane for the rest of his life.

In 1856 Frederick Bailey had married Anna Maria Waite, the daughter of a minister and they had three sets of twins. Soon after the familie's arrival in Brisbane, Bailey started a seedsman's business, opening a seed store in Edward Street and at the same time he made large collections of botanical specimens from the areas around Brisbane. These he sold to British and European Botanical Museums and Herbaria. However his business was not a success.

In 1875 the government appointed Frederick Manson Bailey to be the botanist on a board it set up to enquire into the causes of disease of livestock and plants in Queensland. He travelled over a large part of the state, collecting

plants and grasses to check if they were poisonous to livestock. He contributed a number of articles to newspapers on this subject. In December, 1860, Bailey was appointed the Acting Curator of the Queensland Museum and he held this position for two years. He was recommended by his great friend, the Rev. Julian E. Tenison Woods (q.v.).

Frederick Manson Bailey was appointed the Queensland Colonial Botanist in 1861 and he held this position until his death. He began to publish a large number of articles and books on the ferns, grasses and other flora of Queensland and rapidly gained recognition as a most important scientist in this field. His first work was his "Handbook to the ferns of Queensland", which he privately issued in 1874; and from then till 1915 he published a very large amount of botanical material. Much of his work is summarized in three important publications. These were "The Queensland flora", published in six volumes from 1899-1902; "Weeds and suspected poison plants of Queensland" in 1906 and "The comprehensive catalogue of Queensland plants, both indigenous and naturalized", published in 1912.

Frederick Bailey's quarters for the position of Colonial Botanist were at the Queensland Museum and later at the Department of Agriculture, where the Museum of Economic Botany and the Herbarium occupied three large rooms. Though Bailey apparently never received a high salary, he was always most content with his position and he declined to retire from it as he grew older. He continued to work energetically and successfully as Colonial Botanist for Queensland until his death at the age of 88,

Bailey was always a most enthusiastic collector, first in 1861 around the city of Brisbane and later travelling extensively over the whole of the State, the second largest in Australia. Most of his specimens are in the Queensland Herbarium and some of the early ones collected by him are in British and European herbaria. His first large collecting trip was in 1873 to Rockingham Bay and the Upper Herbert River in North Queensland; in 1876 he went to western Queensland to Roma and then on to Rockhampton; in 1877 he visited Cairns and the Barron River in north Queensland.

In 1889 Frederick Manson Bailey went on the Bellenden Ker Expedition to north Queensland and collected a very large number of tropical Australian plants.

He considered this a most important trip and published a report on it with descriptions of the new species. In 1895 Bailey went to Georgina River in western Queensland and in 1897 to the Torres Strait. He accompanied Lord Lamington on a tour of British New Guinea and again collected many important new botanical specimens.

Frederick Bailey was a member of a number of scientific societies and always took great interest in their development. In January, 1884 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Philosophical Society of Queensland, being a member of its first council and in 1890 to 1891 its President. He was an Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Societies of Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia and was awarded in 1902 the Clarke Medal for scientific research, by the Royal Society of New South Wales.

Bailey became a corresponding member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1879 and a member of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, being President of Section D (Biology) in 1911. In 1878 he was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London; in 1897 becoming a Fellow of the Societe Royal Botanique de Belgique and in 1905 a Fellow of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh. In 1911 Bailey was created C.M.G.

Frederick Manson Bailey died in Brisbane on the 25th June, 1915 and was buried in the South Brisbane cemetery. He was survived by three daughters and a son, John Frederick Bailey (q.v.) who became the Queensland Colonial Botanist on his father's death. A grandson of F.M. Bailey on the maternal side, Cyril Tenison White (1890 - 1950) was to become the Queensland Government Botanist, in 1917.

Frederick M. Bailey was one of Australia's foremost botanists and certainly did more than any other single person to further the knowledge of Australian flora in Queensland. He was a scholarly and distinguished man, noted for his frugal habits, strong personality and kindly humour. Though he was a great reader of poetry, he was not concerned with the philosophical side of his science, Darwinism did not interest him. He spent very little time on any other science, deciding that for him, botany was his life's work.

Bailey is commemorated by the following plant names:

(See Attached xerox taken from T. Harvey Johnston: Frederick Manson Bailey.
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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

the Australian flora, e.g., *Acacia baileyana*, F. v. M.; *Samadera baileyana*, F. v. M.; *Indigofera baileyi*, Oliv.; *Eucalyptus baileyana*, F. v. M.; *Crytandra baileyi*, F. v. M.; *Tecoma baileyana*, Maid. & Baker; *Persea baileyana*, F. v. M.; *Dendrobium baileyi*, F. v. M.; *Bulbophyllum baileyi*, F. v. M.; *Panicum baileyi*, Benth.; *Ditrichium baileyi*, C.M.; *Dicranum baileyi*, C.M.; *Dicronella baileyana*, C.M.; *Trematodon baileyi*, Broth.; *Leucobryum baileyana*, C.M.; *Macromitrium baileyi*, Mitt.; *Schelothheimia baileyi*, Broth.; *Distichophyllum baileyana*, C.M.; *Splachnobryum baileyana*, Broth.; *Hookeria baileyi*, Broth.; *Neckera baileyi*, C.M.; *Meteorium baileyi*, Broth.; *Homalia baileyana*, C.M.; *Isopterygium baileyana*, C.M.; *Fabronia baileyana*, C.M.; *Plagiochila baileyana*, Steph.; *Euosmo-lejeunea baileyana*, Steph.; *Eumitria baileyi*, Stirt.; *Ocellularia baileyi*, Mull. Arg.; *Graphus baileyana*, Mull. Arg.; *Helminthocarpum baileyana*, Mull. Arg.; *Parmentaria baileyana*, Mull. Arg.; *Endocarpon baileyi*, Stirt.; *Pyrenula baileyi*, C.K.; *Merulius baileyi*, B. and Br.; *Clavaria baileyi*, Massee; *Cyathus baileyi*, Massee; *Ascobolus baileyi*, B. and Br.; *Nummularia baileyi*, B. and Br.; *Asterina baileyi*, B. and Br.; *Coleochaete baileyi*, Moeb.; *Spirogyra baileyi*, Schmid.; *Alsophila baileyana*, Domin.; *Hymenophyllum baileyana*, Domin.; *Trichomanes baileyana*, Watts; *Asplenium hookerianum baileyana*, Domin.

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It is a pleasure to us to know that his work is being continued, as far as other departmental duties will allow, by his son, Mr. J. F. Bailey, to whose duties as Director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, those of Government Botanist have been added, and in this sphere of labour he is being assisted by the late Mr. F. M. Bailey's grandson, Mr. Cyril T. White.

The late Mr. Bailey's publications are as follows:—

Trans. Phil. Soc. Q'land:—

A few remarks on our naturalised Solanums, III, March, 1881, 4 pp.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Q'land:—

Contributions to the Queensland Flora, I, (1), 1884, p. 9; I, (2), p. 84; I, (3), 148; A contribution towards the Flora of Mt. Perry, I, (2), 61; Fasciation in *Sicyos argulata* L. I, (2), 102; Fasciation in *Bouvardia*, III, 153; Description of a new species of *Acacia*, V, (3), 1888, 121; Description of a Queensland form of *Nipa fruticans*, V, (4), 146; Note on *Acacia melaleucooides*, V, (4), 148; Concise History of Australian Botany, VIII, (2), xvii; Notes on some plant specimens collected by Dr. T. L. Bancroft on the Diamantina, VIII, (4), 128; Description of a new Eucalypt, X, 1893, 17; Exhibit of a bunya nodule, etc., X, 1894, 53; An account of the Easter excursion . . . to Eumundi, X, 1894, 51; Obituary notice of Dr. C. Prentice, X, 50; Botanic Notes, XI, 1894, 14; Notes on the Vegetation of New Guinea, XIV, 14; Contributions to the Flora of New Guinea, XVIII, 1.

Government Printer, Brisbane.

A classified Index of the Indigenous and Naturalised Plants of Queensland, 1883; Synopsis of the Flora of Queensland, 1883-1884; Catalogue of plants in the two Metropolitan Gardens, the Brisbane Botanic Garden and Bowen Park, 1885; Occasional papers on the Queensland Flora, 1886; Suppl. Synopsis of Q'land Flora and Classified Index, 1886; Second supplement, ditto, 1888; Botany of the Bellenden Ker Expedition, 1889; A classified Index of the Indigenous and Naturalised Plants of Queensland, 1889;

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Third Suppl. Syn. Q'land Flora, 1890; Addenda to Third Suppl., 1890; Contributions to the Queensland Flora, Dept. Agric., Bull. 4, 1890; Bull. 7, 1891; Bull. 9, 1891; Bull. 13, 1891, Bull. 18, 1892; Lithograms of the Ferns of Queensland, 1892; Bull. 20 (Botany Bull. 6) Contrib. Q'land Flora, 1893; Companion for the Queensland Student of Plant Life, 1893; Second Edition, 1897; Bull. 21 (Bot. Bull. 7), 1893; Botany Abridged, etc., 1894; Bot. Bull. 8, 1893; Bot. Bull. 9, 1894; Bot. Bull. 10, 1895; Additions to Flora of New Guinea, 1895; Bot. Bull. 11, 1895; Peculiarities of the Queensland Flora. Bot. Bull. 12, 1895, pp. 11-26; Bot. Bull. 13, 1896; Additions to the New Guinea Flora, 1896 (April and Oct.); Bot. Bull. 14, 1896; Bot. Bull. 15, 1898; Bot. Bull. 16, 1903; Bot. Bull. 17, 1913; Weeds and suspected poisonous plants of Queensland, 1906; The Queensland Flora (6 parts), 1899-1902; Comprehensive Catalogue of the Queensland Plants, 1912; Official Guide to the Queensland Museum of Economic Botany, 1891 (Govt. Printer, Brisbane).

Queensland Agricultural Journal:—

Contributions to the Flora of Queensland and New Guinea, Vol. 1, onwards (1897-1915); Plants reputed to be poisonous to Stock (*Colostemma luteum*, etc.), 1, 1897, 328; A neglected natural product (The ear fungus—a Chinese soup plant) 2, 1898, 40; Plants reputed poisonous to stock (Prickly lettuce, *Lactuca scariola*) 2, 40; ditto (Order Cycadaceæ) 2, 131; Edible fruits indigenous to Queensland, No. 1. Davidson plum,—No. 2. Endeavour River Pear. 2, 471; Indigenous rubber plant (*Excoecaria dallachyana*) 3, 1898, 284; Plants reputed poisonous to stock (Noogoora Burr, *Xanthium strumarium*) 3, 356; ditto (Redhead or milky cotton bush *Asclepias curassavica*) 3, 437; ditto (Hedge nettle *Stachys arvensis*) 4, 1899, 49; ditto (*Pratia erecta*) 4, 285; ditto (Arsenic plant *Hibbertia bennettii*) 4, 465; Economic Botany (The Kei Apple *Aberia caffra*) 4, 468; Plants reputed poisonous to Stock (Scarlet blood-root, *Haemodorum coccineum*) 5, 1899, 41-2; ditto (Wallflower poison-bush, *Gastrolobium grandiflorum*) 5, 287; ditto (the physic nut, *Jatropha cueca*) 6, 1900, 382-3; ditto (Leichhardt's Leguminous Ironbark,

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Erythrophloeum labouchei) 7, 1900, 153; Noxious weeds (yellow water lily, *Nymphaea flava*) 7, 154; ditto (climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum convolvulus*) 7, 441; An abnormal growth in a papaw fruit 7, 442; Plants reputed poisonous to stock (*Sarcostemma australe*) 7, 259; ditto (*Gomphocarpus brasiliensis*) 7, 348; A New Guinea food plant 7, 442; Noxious weeds (Chinese burr, *Triumfetta rhomboidea*) 8, 1901, 111; Stink grass of Brazil (*Melinis minutiflora*) 9, 1901, 215; On the so called African Wonder-grass 21, 1908, 8.

Ann. Rep. Brit. New Guinea.

Contributions to the Flora of New Guinea, 1897-8 (1898), 137; Contributions to the Flora of New Guinea, 1899-1900 (1901), p. 133; Account of a New Guinea food plant, p. 134; Contributions to the Flora of Brit. New Guinea, 1900-1 (1902), 142; Names of easily recognised plants observed by Lord Lamington's party during New Guinea trip in Lord Lamington's Report of a visit to Brit. New Guinea—Parliamentary paper, June, 1898, p. 27.

Report by the Government Botanist on Botanical specimens collected by Mr. A. Meston on or about the Bellenden Ker Range, in report by Mr. Meston on the expedition to the Bellenden Ker—Parliamentary paper, March, 1904, p. 9.*

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales (1st Series):—

A general account of the Flora of tropical Queensland, II, 276; On the Ferns of Queensland, III, 118; On some of the introduced plants of Queensland, IV, 26; On a new species of fern, *Asplenium prenticei*, IV, 36; Medicinal plants of Queensland, V, 1; On Queensland Ferns with a description of two new species, V, 29; On a new species of *Nepenthes*, V, 185; On the Flora of Stradbroke Island, etc., VI, 139.

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Our Grasses (Queensland), 1875 (1876), 127; A few remarks on the distribution and growth of Queensland plants, 1878, 51.

* I am indebted to Mr. C. T. White for many of the above references to Mr. Bailey's papers.

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Miscellaneous.

Queensland Blight Fungi, Notes and Exhibit at Fruit-growers' Conference, Wellington, New Zealand, May, 1896, 8 pages; Handbook of the Queensland Ferns, Brisbane, 1874; The Fern World of Australia, with names of the Queensland species, etc., Brisbane, 1881; The Flora of Queensland, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886; a few Queensland grasses, etc.; Queensland woods, etc.; a sketch of the Economic Plants of Queensland;—Queensland Commission—Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886; 2nd Ed., Melbourne Exhibition, 1888; 3rd Edit., Greater Britain Exhibition, London, 1899.

Rep. Austr. Assoc. Adv. Science.

A review of the Fungus blights which have been observed to injure living vegetation in the Colony of Queensland, IV, 1892 (1893), p. 388; Peculiarities of the Phanerogamic Flora of Q'land, VI, 1895, p. 389; A few words about the flora of the islands of Torres Straits, etc., VII, 1898, p. 423.

F. M. Bailey and P. R. Gordon—

Plants poisonous to stock—Govt. Printer, Brisbane, 1887.

F. M. Bailey and K. T. Staiger—

An illustrated Monograph of the Grasses of Queensland—Brisbane, 1879.

F. M. Bailey and J. E. Tenison-Woods—

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BAILEY, John. 1800 - 1864.

John Bailey was born at Hackney, London in 1800. He was trained in the botanical nursery of Conrad Loddiges & Sons at Hackney, then the biggest nursery in England. This firm specialised in Cape bulbs and shrubs and the beautiful flowering plants of the new colony in New South Wales.

Bailey was chosen by Governor Lawler, Governor of the colony of South Australia to be the Government Botanist and curator of a Botanic Garden to be established in the colony, at a salary of £80 per year. With his wife and his two sons and daughter he left England on the 12th December, 1838 in the frigate "Buckinghamshire", taking with him a large number of vines, olives and other fruit trees for the colony.

Bailey arrived at Holdfast Bay, South Australia on the 22nd March, 1839 and at once laid out a Botanic Garden on the banks of the Torrens River. This was in two sections, one for flower beds and ornamental plants and the other to grow fresh vegetables to combat scurvey.

Towards the end of 1841 the Botanic Gardens were abandoned due to drastic cuts in administration costs by Governor Grey and Bailey turned to farming. He established in Adelaide a private nursery which he called the Hackney Nursery, through which he introduced a great many valuable plants into the colony. He died in 1864 at Adelaide, leaving two sons. His son Frederick Manson Bailey (1827-1915) was one of the most important botanists in Queensland.

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Royal Geographical Society of South Australia, v.35, 1933-1934,

pp.38a and 41-44.

White, Cyril ^{Tennyson.} ~~Tenison~~; The Bailey Family and its place in the botanical history of Australia.

Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland, 1945, v.3,

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BAILEY, John Frederick. 1866 - 1938.

John Frederick Bailey, the son of Frederick Manson Bailey, was born in Brisbane, Queensland in 1866.

In 1889 he was appointed assistant to his father, the colonial botanist of Queensland. During the years of association with his father he travelled extensively in the colony, making important journeys to the Atherton Tablelands, the Gulf of Carpentaria and the far south west of the state. Specimens collected on these expeditions are now in the Queensland Herbarium. The results of his work in the Atherton Tablelands are embodied in an important work "Report on the Timber Trees of the Herberton District, North Queensland" published in the Queensland Agricultural Journal for October, 1899. As a result of this expedition the botanical identity of the North Queensland timbers was revealed for the first time. The results of the South West journey were in a paper "Plants of the Rabbit Infested Country, Bulloo River, South Queensland", read before the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1898 and published in volume 7 of its proceedings.

In 1905 John Frederick took over Directorship of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens and set about their improvement at once. His main love was horticulture though he had an excellent knowledge of botany. He wrote many articles as Director publishing them mainly in the Queensland Agricultural Journal, on ornamental trees, palms, shrubs and climbers and spent a good deal of time investigating the timbers of the State's tropical regions, writing many articles on economic plants in the Queensland Agricultural Journal (1897 - 1905).

BAILEY, John Frederick.

Bailey took a very active part in the management of the Queensland Horticultural Society which honours him by holding a J.F. Bailey Memorial Show each year.

In 1915 in addition to the Directorship of the Botanic Gardens, he was appointed the Queensland Colonial Botanist but he resigned in 1917 to become the Director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens in South Australia. He took this step as the South Australian Government was prepared to spend more on its botanic garden than the Queensland Government was.

Bailey returned to Brisbane on his retirement in 1932 where he died in May, 1938.

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v.2, 1898, pp.41-42, 199-200, 387, 473.

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Paper read before the Horticultural Society of Queensland on
the 13th December, 1898.

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Queensland Philosophical Society and the Royal Society of
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BAILEY, John Frederick.

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Royal Geographical Society of South Australia, v.35, 1933-1934,
pp. 41 - 44.

White, Cyril ^{Tennyson} ~~Tenison~~: The Bailey Family and its place in the
botanical history of Australia.

Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland, 1945, v.3,
pp.362 - 368.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
of. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BAKER, Richard Thomas 1854 - 1941

The economic botanist Richard Thomas Baker was born at Woolwich, England on the 1st December, 1854. He arrived in Australia in September, 1879 and in June, 1880 he joined the staff of the Newington College, Sydney as the science and art master. In June, 1888 he obtained an appointment at the Sydney Technological Museum and in 1901 he succeeded Mr. Joseph Henry Maiden as the curator and economic botanist at the Museum.

He was lecturer in forestry at the University of Sydney between 1913 and 1924 and was married to Ann Dawson. They had one daughter.

Conjointly with Henry George Smith, F.G.S., he conducted an exhaustive and important series of investigations into Eucalypts, Pines and Melaleucas and other genera of Australian flora and palaeontology. This fruitful collaboration lasted more than twenty years. Together they made researches, one as a botanist, the other as a chemist, into the essential oil-yielding shrubs and trees of the continent. They collected more than three hundred plant species gathered from an area of approximately three million square miles, much of it sparsely settled and ill-provided with transport, getting eucalypts from the most isolated regions ranging from the Hanz Mountains of Tasmania to the arid regions in the centre of the continent. Their papers on this subject are regarded as classics.

Baker retired from the Museum on the 30th June, 1921. He was a member of the Royal and Linnean Societies of New South Wales, in whose journals he published more than one hundred original papers which include descriptions of many species of eucalypts.

In 1924 he was awarded the Mueller Medal by the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1922 the Clark Medal of the Royal Society of New South Wales. He died in Sydney on the 14th July, 1941.

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A research on the pines of Australia. by Richard Thomas Baker and Henry George Smith. (Technological Museum of New South Wales. Technical Education Series No.16.) Sydney, Govt., Pr., 1910.

A research on the eucalypts of Tasmania and their essential oils. By Richard Thomas Baker and Henry George Smith. Hobart, Govt. Pr., 1912.

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Note: See Serle Dictionary per Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BANCROFT, Dr. Joseph. 1836 - 1894.

Joseph Bancroft was born at Stretford near Manchester, England in 1836. He studied medicine and took his degree at the University of St. Andrews in 1859, later becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

In 1864 he emigrated to Queensland and set up a practice in Brisbane, being appointed resident surgeon at the Brisbane General Hospital in 1867. Resuming practice in 1870, Bancroft did a good deal of research, becoming interested in economic botany as well as medicinal problems and investigated the pharmacology of numerous native plants.

In 1872 Bancroft did research into the medical properties of the pituri plant leading to the discovery in 1877 of the myoporoides, this was afterwards much used in ophthalmic surgery. He also worked at the hybridisation of plants, producing new varieties of the grape, castor oil plant and strawberry and made many experiments, endeavouring to obtain a rust proof wheat. Diseases of plants greatly interested him, especially Queensland's bananas and sugar-cane. Bancroft also did important research on leprosy and was the first to discover the mature parasite *Filaria bancrofti*.

Joseph Bancroft was one of the leading scientists of his time in Queensland, he was at various times vice-president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science and president of the Queensland Medical Board, the Royal Society of Queensland and the Medical Society of Queensland.

He died suddenly in Brisbane on the 16th June, 1894, being survived by his wife, a daughter and a son Dr. Thomas Lane Bancroft.

BANCROFT, Joseph (Dr.)

Joseph Bancroft is commemorated by the following plants:-

Strychnos Bancroftiana, Bailey.

Dendrobium speciosum var. *Hillii*, forma *Bancroftianum*, H.G.Reichb.f.

(these names were taken from Maiden, Joseph Henry, Records of Queensland botanists; Records of A.A.A.S., Brisbane, 1909, v.12, Sect. D., pp.374-375.

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Australian Medical Journal, 1894, v.13, p.42.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BANCROFT, Dr. Thomas Lane. 1860 - 1933.

Thomas Lane Bancroft, the son of the scientist Joseph Bancroft, was born at Nottingham, England, on the 2nd January, 1860. In 1864 his parents took him to Australia and he was educated at the Brisbane Grammar School and graduated in Medicine at the University of Edinburgh in 1883.

On his return to Australia he devoted a great deal of his time to scientific research, experimenting in the breeding of the Queensland lung-fish. Thomas Bancroft was the first person in Australia to find trypanosomes in rats, frogs, birds, fish and tortoises. He also undertook much medical research, in 1905 showing that the mosquito "*Stegomyia fasciata*" was the carrier for the dengue-fever pathogen and in 1902 discovered how the hook-worm entered the human body. His father's work on filariasis was continued by him.

Bancroft was also interested in botany and hybridisation research, making by hybridisation a number of new kinds of peach, grape, castor-oil plant and cotton. His varieties of cotton particularly were regarded as having great merit.

In 1906 Bancroft was appointed medical officer at Eidsvold, Queensland and in 1930 became medical officer at Palm Springs, Queensland, leaving it in 1932 for Wallaville, near Bundaberg, Queensland, where he died on the 12th November, 1933. He was survived by his wife and one daughter, Josephine.

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cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

Rewrite of biography of T. BARCLAY MILLER following receipt of information from Oxley Library, Brisbane.

BARCLAY-MILLER Thomas fl. 1875 died approx 1923

Thomas Barclay Millar was a resident of Northern Queensland from about 1875.

He was a keen amateur botanical collector who sent most of his specimens to

Fredrick Manson Bailey the Queensland Government Botanist of his time.

Bailey records in his "Concise History of Australian Botany" (see references) that Barclay Millar had been in the habit of collecting and forwarding specimens of native plants of Northern Queensland from about 1875. Many of these plants were collected from the Cape York Peninsula in the far north of the state and from

around the Walsh River district inland from the town of Cairns on the far north coast.

Barclay Millar collected specimens of *Erythroxylon ellipticum*, a small tree which was only known previously from specimens obtained by Robert Brown during his voyage with Matthew Flinders in 1801. Brown recorded collecting *Erythroxylon ellipticum* on the mainland of the Gulf of Carpentaria about opposite Groote Eylandt. This small tree supplies a handsome and durable wood, so Barclay Millar's discovery was an important economic one.

In the Qld. Post Office Directory of 1894 Thomas Barclay Millar is listed as a miner of Herberton in far western Queensland. In 1897 the Queensland Government Gazette lists Barclay Millar as Bailiff of the Small Debts Court of ^{Herberton} Queensland

and he continued in this position until his retirement in 1920.

It would appear from the Queensland Government Gazette of 1923 that Barclay Millar died a short time previous to April 1923 for in this issue of the Magazine there is mention of his estate being administered by the Queensland Public Curator and Barclay Millar is named as a retired public servant.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BARKER, Mrs.

Mrs. Barker was a resident of Cape Schank in Victoria about the middle of the nineteenth century. She was a very keen collector of algae which she gave to Dr. William Henry Harvey (q.v.) at Trinity College, Dublin, during the 1850's. Harvey included these algae in his "Phycologia Australica" and he named "Rhodophyllis Barkeriae" and "Gloiophyllis Barkeriae" after this collector. Mrs. Barker died on the 9th March, 1876.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BARNARD Francis (Snr.) 1823-1912

Francis Barnard was an amateur Victorian botanist and professional pharmacist of Kew a suburb of Melbourne.

He was one of the original members of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria which was founded in 1880, mainly at the instigation of Baron von Mueller (q.v.) Barnard was not a young man at the time of the Club's inception and was able to attend only a few meetings but he retained his membership and interest in the Club until his death. He was a descendant, through his mother of the great English botanist Sir James, E. Smith.

Francis Barnard was best known as an expert microscopist, having been induced to take up that line of study by Dr. T.S. Ralph. Barnard in his turn became the tutor of several well known Victorian observers. He also devoted some attention to microscopic fungi and a species was named for him.

Barnard was active in local politics and was a councillor of the Municipality of Kew and three times its Mayor.

His son, Francis G.A. Barnard was for some 30 years editor of the Victorian Naturalist and one of Victoria's most enthusiastic botanists.

Francis Barnard senior died at his home at Kew at the ripe old age of 89 on the 21st September, 1912.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Phragmidium Barnardi, Flouwright. Taken from Obit Notice,


Victorian Naturalist, vol. 29, 1912, p. 101

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Victorian Naturalist, vol. 49, 1932, p. 69


For full titles of abbreviations cited
of. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BARNARD Francis G.A. (jnr.) 1857-1932

Francis G.A. Barnard was the son of Francis Barnard (q.v.) a pharmacist of Kew Melbourne and he was born at Kew in 1857.

He attended the University of Melbourne and became a registered pharmacist in 1879.

The Barnards senior and junior were foundation members of the Victorian Field Naturalists Club. At first Barnard junior was interested mainly in entomology but later became more involved with physiography and botany.

In 1883 Francis G.A. Barnard was elected a member of the committee of the Field Naturalists Club and in 1884 became honorary secretary and later honorary librarian. From 1892 Francis Barnard junior was honorary editor of the Victorian Naturalist, the official journal of the Field Naturalists Club and he held this position until 1925. During his many years as editor of the Naturalist, Barnard was responsible for some eight thousand pages of the journal and very few errors crept into its pages during his tenure.

Barnard must have been a man of vast energy, he kept up his pharmacy business during all those years, was president of the Metropolitan Chemists Association, from 1915 was member of the Kew Municipal Council and was Mayor of Kew when that suburb was proclaimed a city in 1920.

In 1910 Barnard had published a "History of Kew" which was considered by literary critics as a model of what a local history should be. He was also an active member of the Victorian Historical Society.

This keen amateur botanist and stalwart of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria died during June, 1932 in his 83rd year.

It is recorded that Barnard spent his last few years in compiling an Index to the Victorian Naturalist which was completed a few months before his death. This does not seem to have ever been published.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1963

GEORGE BASS (1771-1803)

George Bass, surgeon and sailor was born at Aswarby in Lincolnshire, England, the only child of George Bass tenant farmer and his wife Sarah. His father died when Bass was six or so and he moved with his mother to Boston, England, only a few miles from the sea. There he grew up with a great love of the sea.

After leaving school Bass was apprenticed to a surgeon apothecary to further his medical training. He finished this training at the Boston Hospital winning his surgeon's diploma with 'marked credit'.

His love of the sea was strong and in 1795 he sailed as surgeon with H.M.S. Reliance bound for New South Wales. On board, as masters mate was another young sailor, Matthew Flinders and thus began a long and fruitful friendship.

On reaching Port Jackson in September 1795 Bass and his friend Flinders found little of the coast had been explored. They set about to remedy this and fitted the 'Tom Thumb' with a mast. The 'Tom Thumb' was a small rowing boat with about an 8 foot keel which Bass had brought with him in the 'Reliance'. During what remained of 1795 and early 1796 Bass and Flinders in the 'Tom Thumb' explored the coast of New South from Botany Bay to Illawarra. Later Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Tasmania and proved at last that there was a strait between that island and the mainland. This Strait was, at the insistence of Matthew Flinders named after Bass. Bass's journals of this voyage contain natural history and geological observations.

In 1799 Bass was elected a member of the Linnean Society of London.

In 1800 Bass returned to London to organize a commercial trading venture. Whilst there he met and fell in love with Elizabeth Waterhouse, sister of his former captain of the 'Reliance'. They were married and were constantly together until 1801 when in January Bass left for Port Jackson, N.S.W., on his trading venture. His ship was the Venus. Bass spent the next two years trading between

New South Wales, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

In need of funds to re-unite him with his wife in England, Bass was attracted by the handsome profits to be made by trade with South America. Although well aware of the dangers in infringing in trade restricted to Spanish merchants, in February, 1813, Bass, in command once again of the 'Venus' sailed into the Pacific from Port Jackson bound for South America.

From that time ~~nothing~~ further was ever heard of this great sailor, surgeon, explorer and naturalist.

His young wife waited in vain for him and in 1805 she was granted a pension by the Admiralty and she died in 1824.

There are many rumours regarding the fate of George Bass, from murder by South Sea Islanders to capture and imprisonment by the Spanish, none have been authenticated.

Bass was a tall, handsome man of great courage and resourcefulness, eminently qualified to undertake the remarkable work he carried out. A man, according to his friend Matthew Flinders, whose ardour for discovery was not to be deterred by danger.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug, 1966

BASTOW, Richard Austin. 1839 - 1920.

Richard Austin Bastow was born in Edinburgh on the 14th May, 1839. He studied to be an architectural draughtsman and in this capacity he went to Tasmania in 1864.

Bastow had become very interested in cryptogamic botany and though this remained only a hobby with him, he spent a great deal of time increasing his knowledge on the subject. He wrote a number of papers on the subject and his profession as an architectural draughtsman enabled him to carefully and accurately illustrate his papers.

Richard Bastow resided in Tasmania for some years during which time he published a number of papers in the Journal of the Royal Society of Tasmania, of which he was a member. He spent a great deal of his time collecting specimens of mosses and hepaticae in Tasmania. Many of these were described by B. Carrington and W.H. Pearson in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania for 1867, pp.1-12 and pp.49-52.

Bastow was a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London from 1865 to 1869. After leaving Tasmania, he went to live in Victoria. He became a member of the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club and published some papers on lichens and mosses in its journal, the Victorian Naturalist.

This part of botany had not really been dealt with in any detail in Victoria prior to this time and Bastow was considered to be a pioneer in the study of mosses and hepatics in Victoria. He collected specimens of these plants in many parts of the State and took part in the excursions of the Field Naturalist's Club. Over the years he collected quite a large personal herbarium.

Bastow's paper "Victorian Hepaticae", V.N., September, 1914 was the first published on this subject in the state of Victoria. He also published in the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales and in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. At the meeting of the Royal Society of Victoria on the 12th July, 1888, R.A. Bastow was elected a member of the Society.

Richard Bastow lived in St. Kilda, Melbourne until he was 80 years of age. Unfortunately during the last years of his life, he was not able to pursue his hobby. Bastow died on the 14th May, 1920. His herbarium is in the National Herbarium, South Yarra, Melbourne.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BAUDIN Thomas Nicholas 1754-1803

Thomas Nicholas Baudin was born at St. Pierre-de-Re, France on the 19th February, 1754. He joined the French navy as a cadet in 1774. In 1792, under the patronage of Archduke Francis of Austria (a nephew of Marie Antoinette), he took charge of an expedition to the Indian Ocean and of another in 1796 to the West Indies. Both these expeditions were very successful and won Baudin great acclaim.

Baudin was next chosen by the French government to lead a mission to New Holland to complete a cartographic survey of the southern coasts of that country and to conduct scientific investigations there.

The expedition left France in October 1800 with the ships "Le Geographe", Baudin's flag ship, and "Le Naturaliste" commanded by Captain Emanuel Hamelin. Among the scientific advisors with the party were Louis de la Tour Ileschenault (q.v. a young medical student named Francois Peron, the chief zoologist was Mauge and the head gardener was Anselme Riedle. Both the latter died on the voyage and were particular friends of Baudin.

The expedition reached Mauritius in March 1801, where they lingered for a month because of ill health among the crew.

In May 1801, the "Le Geographe" anchored in Geographe Bay on the coast of Western Australia and, after a cursory survey of the coast returned to Timor to wait out the winter.

In January 1802, the two ships arrived in Van Diemen's Land and met the Australian navigator Matthew Flinders in Encounter Bay.

Baudin in "Le Geographe" reached Sydney in April 1802, having spent some two months in Van Diemen's Land charting the coast and collecting specimens. Whilst in Sydney, Baudin and his entire crew were most hospitably entertained by Governor King. Later there was some fear by the Governor that Baudin

intended claiming Van Diemen's Land for France.

Baudin had no intention or instruction to do anything of the kind but as a result of this rumour, Governor King made haste to formally claim Van Diemen's land for England.

Sailing around the west and north west coast of Australia, Baudin finally reached Mauritius and being then in very bad health, he died there in September 1803.

This voyage to Australia had not been a happy one and Baudin's relations with the scientific members of his party had not been altogether cordial. Francois Peron he found particularly trying. When the expedition finally returned to France in 1804 there was much criticism of Baudin by members of the expedition, criticism which Baudin, poor fellow, was unable to answer.

This expedition gathered and partly classified a basic collection of specimens which destroyed Dampier's (q.v.) theory that the western coast of Australia was barren.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BAUER, Ferdinand Lukas. 1760 - 1826.

Ferdinand Lukas Bauer, the botanical artist, was born at Feldsberg, Austria, on the 20th January, 1760, the youngest of the three sons of the court painter to the Prince of Liechtenstein, Lukas Bauer. The three brothers, becoming orphaned in 1761 were encouraged by a priest Norbert Boccius in botanical drawing.

In 1780 the brothers moved to Vienna where in 1784, Dr. John Sibthorp of Oxford, England, impressed with Ferdinand's work, engaged him as his natural history painter and they travelled through Greece and the Mediterranean before going to England in 1787. Here Bauer finished the 1000 coloured drawings of plants, 363 drawings of animals and 131 of landscapes of this expedition resulting in the "Flora Graeca" (London, 1806 - 1840).

In England Ferdinand Bauer met Sir Joseph Banks who arranged for him to accompany Matthew Flinders in the "Investigator" as a botanist and draughtsman, in 1801 on his voyage to Australia. Bauer worked for a salary of £315 a year, in close co-operation with Robert Brown, the botanist and naturalist on the expedition. Bauer, himself an excellent botanist collected many specimens, making from them many accurate and detailed drawings. By July, 1802 he had made about 700 drawings of plants and animals and a year later had done over 600 more.

Returning to England in 1805 Bauer worked on these drawings for a number of years and in 1815 began his "Illustrationes Florae Novae Hollandiae" which however, was not a financial success mainly because the artist was so conscientious that he tried to do all the work himself.

BAUER, Ferdinand Lukas.

- 2 -

Bauer returned to Austria in 1814 but continued to do much work for English publications.

He died on the 17th March, 1826 at Hietzing, Vienna. Matthew Flinders named Cape Bauer on the South Australian coast after him.

Ferdinand Bauer is commemorated by the following plants:-

Plant genus Bauera.

Prasophyllum baueri, (R. Brown) Poir.

Grevillea baueri, (R. Brown).

Eucalyptus baueriana, (Schauer). (MANNING, J. H. Records of Aust. Bot. J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 55, 1921, p. 151)

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The Majority of Bauer's plant drawings remain unpublished and are in the British Museum of Natural History. London, the Naturhistorische Hofmuseum, Vienna and the University of Gottingen, Germany. His paintings are also listed in the Royal Herbarium Sydney, Botanic Gardens.

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*Canon
Ferdinand Bauer, Ferdinand*

BAUER, Franz Andreas. 1758 - 1840.

Francis Bauer, brother of Ferdinand was born at Feldsberg, Austria in 1758, the son of the court painter to the reigning Prince of Lichtenstein. Orphaned in 1761, he and his brothers came to the notice of a priest, Norbert Boccius who encouraged them in botanical drawing.

In 1780 the brothers went to Vienna and met there Baron Nikolaus von Jacquin. He employed Franz and Ferdinand in illustrating his work "Icones Plantarum Rariorum" (Vienna 1781-1793). This training and experience was invaluable to Franz, the Baron quickly appreciated their talent and from him they learned that botanical draughtmanship is an exacting art demanding understanding of the objects portrayed as well as accuracy and grace in drawing. In this way they became familiar with a diversity of plants and trained their eyes to minute observations and established their superb technique.

Sir Joseph Banks asked Franz Bauer to come to England and in 1790 he became attached as draughtsman to the Botanic Gardens at Kew. Here he remained as botanical artist till his death in 1840.

Bauer delineated the plants collected in Australia on the voyage of the "Endeavour" under Captain Cook from 1768-1771, by Joseph Banks. Banks had collected a great number of plants around Botany Bay, New South Wales and when the "Endeavour" continued north along the coast of New South Wales and Queensland he continued to collect in large quantities. When the expedition returned to England a great number of these plants were later illustrated and delineated by Franz Bauer.

Bauer did a volume of drawings, 48 in number, illustrating the structure and diseases of wheat, also a great number of miscellaneous drawings and sketches chiefly of the more remarkable plants flowering at Kew. He became more and more fascinated by the complicated floral mechanisms of the Asclepiadaceae and Orchidaceae, by pollen grains and spores and by the histology and anatomy not only of plants but also of animals. He patiently explored with the lens, microscope and scalpel the hidden parts of the plants around him at Kew. In microscopical drawing he became altogether unrivalled.

Georg August Pritzel in 1872 described Franz Bauer as the "greatest botanical artist". Only his brother Ferdinand could in any way equal him. Together they set standards in botanical illustration which have never been surpassed.

Franz Bauer died at Kew in 1840. A monument to him adorns St. Anne's Church on Kew Green, and Mount Bauer in New South Wales was named in honour of both Franz and his brother Ferdinand.

The Saxifrageous genus "Bauera" was named after the brothers as well the following Australian plants:-

Acronychis Baueri, Schott.

Dodonæa Baueri, Endl.

Lasiopetalum Baueri, Steetz.

Acacia Baueri, Benth.

Chorizema Baueri, Meissn.

Phyllota Baueri, Benth.

Tephrosia Baueri, Benth.

Commemoratives (Cont'd).
Calythrix Baueri, Schau.
Eucalyptus Baueriana, Schau.
Eucalyptus Baueriana, Miq.
Harmogia Baueriana, Schau.
Murucuja Baueri, Lindl.
Enchysia Baueri, Presl.
Isotoma Baueri, Presl.
Laurentia Baueri, A.DC.
Utricularia Baueri, Br.
Alternanthera Baueri, Moq.
Banksia Baueri, Br.
Grevillea Baueri, Br.
Aristolochia Baueri, Buch.
Genoplesium Baueri, Br.
Peperomia Baueriana, Cas.DC.
Thysanotus Baueri, Br.

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of. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BAUERLEN, Wilhelm. 1845 -

Wilhelm Bauerlen was born on the 7th October, 1845. For many years he collected specimens of Australian plants, most of which he gave to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) to describe.

Later in his life he sent specimens of plants, particularly Eucalypts, to Joseph Henry Maiden. These he had collected in the Braidwood district, south-eastern New South Wales and around Tenterfield, in northern New South Wales. Maiden acknowledges Bauerlen's assistance in his work "Forestry Handbook", pt.2.

Wilhelm Bauerlen went on the "Bonito" expedition to New Guinea in 1885. The "Bonito" was a steam launch of about 70 tons and was commanded by Captain Everill. The party examined the Fly River, the largest river in New Guinea and discovered the Strickland River, one of the principal tributaries of the Fly. On this expedition Bauerlen collected a large number of botanical specimens and most of these he gave to von Mueller for description.

In 1891 Wilhelm Bauerlen published with Gertrude Lovegrove "The wild flowers of New South Wales".

His death date is not known.

Wilhelm Bauerlen is commemorated by the following Australian plant:-
Correa Bauerlenii, F. v. M.

This name was taken from Frederick Manson Bailey's "Concise history of Australian Botany", P.R.S.Q., 1890-1891, v.8, pt.2, p.32.

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BAXTER, William.

William Baxter, the botanical collector, flourished around 1823 to 1830. His birth date is unknown and his exact death date is unknown also, though it was before 1836.

Baxter was a gardener and was sent out to Australia to become a botanical collector for private firms. He was commissioned to collect seeds and roots of Australian plants and he became a well-known collector for the Sydney Botanic Gardens as well. Many of his specimens were in Sir W.J. Hooker's collections and others were in Robert Brown's, the Proteacea of which are included in the supplement to Brown's "Prodromus Florae Novae-Hollandiae".

In 1823 Baxter collected in Kangaroo Island, South Australia, for the Clapton nursery (England). There is no doubt the *Eucalyptus santalifolia*, var. (?) *Baxteri*, Benth. was collected by him in Kangaroo Island and a reference to Baxter appears in Robert Sweet's "Flora Australasica", Plate 1, *Correa pulchella* is from a plant raised from seed collected by him on Kangaroo Island and grown in the nursery of Mr. J. Mackay of Clapton in 1824.

Between 1823 and 1825 and again in 1828 to 1829 William Baxter collected in the region of King George's Sound, Western Australia, and as far east as Cape Arid. Many of his specimens are in the Hookerian Herbarium, Kew and the Herbarium of the British Museum. Of his first little is known but his trip of 1828-1829 was made by arrangement with the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Baxter left Sydney for Western Australia on the "Lucy Annie" and made a very large collection of native plants and seeds wherever the ship stopped on the way over as well as in Western Australia itself. Here his

specimens were from King George's Sound, Western Australia, Wilson's Promontory, Victoria and Cape Arid and Lucky Bay, both in Western Australia. All these specimens were described by Dr. Robert Brown and Sir W.J. Hooker.

On his return to Sydney, however, Baxter had strong differences of opinion as to the disposal of these collections of specimens. He apparently tried to deprive the Sydney Botanic Gardens of its share of his collection, wishing to take most of it back to England with him.

William Baxter is commemorated by a number of plants. (see the attached photo-copy.) **These** names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian Botanists"; J.W.A.N.H.S., v.6, 1909, pp.6-10.

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cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966