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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.

BECKER, Ludwig. 1808 - 1861.

This artist, naturalist and explorer was born in Darmstadt, Germany in 1808. He was well educated as were the rest of his family and obtained a doctorate of philosophy.

Becker left Germany, apparently for political reasons in the late 1840's going first to Brazil and then around 1850 went to Australia.

He was in Tasmania in 1851 to 1852 and became friendly with Governor Denison who afterwards wrote of him "He is one of those universal geniuses who can do anything, is a very good naturalist, geologist etc. and draws and plays and sings....He is travelling this country and paying his way by taking likenesses - minatures which he does very nicely indeed. He is very odd looking, with a large red beard".

Becker later made many drawings of the Bendigo gold - fields, in Victoria, exhibiting some in Melbourne, in April, 1854. Returning to Melbourne he did much illustrated work for Ferdinand von Mueller and in 1856 published "Men of Victoria", a collection of personal sketches.

Becker wrote a number of important papers as a member of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, including one on meterological observations made at Bendigo between December, 1852 and February, 1854 and articles on the Lyrebird. When the Philosophical Society became the Royal Society of Victoria, it organized the Burke and Wills exploratory expedition of 1860 and Becker went with it as artist and naturalist. However it was too much for a man of his age and he died

of illness at Cooper Creek on the 28th April, 1861. He was mourned in scientific and artistic circles in Melbourne being a man extraordinarily versatile and competent scientifically. Many of his sketches are in the Public Library, of Victoria and the Gallery at Bendigo, Victoria.

Becker's diary of the Burke and Wills expedition and some meterological observations are also in the Victorian Public Library.

Ludwig Becker is commemorated by the following plants:-

Hovea Beckeri, Ferdinand von Mueller.

Disoon Beckeri, Ferdinand von Mueller.

Ptilotus Beckeri, Ferdinand von Mueller.

(These names were taken from Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Victorian Botanists, V.N., v.25, 1908-1909, p.103.)

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Transactions of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria, 1855-1856, v.1, p.14.

Men of Victoria, Sketched by Ludwig Becker. Part 1. William Foster Stawell, Andrew Clarke, John Hodgson, Peter Lalor.
Melbourne, Printed at the Herald Office, Bourke St., 1856.
(no more parts were published.)

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v.1, p.170.

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Dixson, William: Notes on Australian Artists.
J.P.R.A.H.S., v.9, pp.166-167.

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Victorian Naturalist, v.48, 1932, p.244.

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P.R.S.V., 1961, v.73, p.17.

Whitley. Gilbert P: Emu, v.38,1938, p.158, John Gould's Associates.

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

• Unseen Reference.

Dr. BECKLER Herman

Dr. Beckler was born in Germany and trained for medicine at Munich. Dates of his birth and death are not known.

As well as a medical man, Dr. Beckler was a botanist and was in Australia for some years around the middle of the nineteenth century. He made collections of native flora around Moreton Bay in Queensland and around theRichmond, Macleay and Clarence Rivers in northern New South Wales. Ferdinand von Mueller, Victorian Government Botanist, said of Beckler's collections, 'his specimens are remarkably good and well selected.'

Dr. Beckler's chief claim to fame is that he was medical officer and botanist on the ill fated expedition of Burke and Will, the expedition which first crossed the continent from south to north. He was one of the few surviving members of this unfortunate expedition and gave evidence at the subsequent Royal Commission.

Dr. Beckler seems to have been a methodical and competent man, though perhaps personally a little dull, He certainly did not get on with the dashing Irishman, Robert O'Hara Burke leader of this great journey which first crossed Australia from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria. After the hue and cry of the Burke and Wills affair, Beckler returned to his native land and nothing further is known of him in Australia.

Commemoratives.

Hibiscus Beckleri, F.v.M.
Nephelium Beckleri, Benth.
Streptohamnus Beckleri, F.v.M.
Eurybia Beckleri, F.v.M.
IHelichrysum Becklerii, F.v.M.
Ixora Becklerii, Benth.
Myrtus Becklerii, F.v.M.
oOzothamnus Becklerii, FvM
Cleisostoma Beckleri, F.v.M.
Dendrobium Beckleri, F.v.M.
Fiscus Beckleri, Miq.
Phyllanthus Beckleri, Muell.
Polypodium Beckleri, Hook.

Commemoratives, taken from J.H. Maiden's, Forest Flora of N.S.W. V. 3, Part 6, Part 26 of the complete work, pp, 99-100.

References.

Bailey, Fredrick Manson; Concise History of Australian Botany. P.R.S.Q., 1890-91, v. 8, pt. 2, p 31.

Bentham, George & Von Mueller, Ferdinand; Flora Australiensis. v. 1, 1863, P. 14, (preface), Lond.

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Maiden, Joseph Henry; Forest Flora of N.S.W., v. 3, Pt. 6, Pt, 26 of the complete work, William Gullick, Gov. Printer, Syd., 1907, p.p. 99-100

Morsehead, Alan; Coopers Creek. Hamish Hamilton, Lond., 1963

Duncan; Medical Men & Explorers. M.J.A., 1938, p 879.

Woolls, Rev. Dr. William; The progress of botanical discovery in Australia. A Lecture, Syd., F. Cunningham & Co, Printers, 1869, p 33.

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

BEHR, Hermann Hans. 1818 - 1904.

Hermann Behr was born in Coethen, in the German duchy of Anhalt on the 18th August, 1818.

He became a doctor of medicine and arrived in Australia in 1844, coming on the advice of Alexander von Humbolt and Karl Ritter.

Behr resided in South Australia and lived among the natives, learning their language and studying their habits. He published the results of his observations in Kirchow's Archives, 'Linneae'and 'Nature'.

Hermann Behr also wrote on the flora of South Australia, and divided it into grassland and scrub. He also studied insects as well as plants and described many new species, which were usually published in Germany by Schlechtendal, in 'Linneae'.

Behr continued to collect vast quantities of plants during the years he was in South Australia and many of these he gave to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller .

He returned to Germany in 1847 and later went to California, U.S.A. He had been a devoted friend of Mueller during his time in Australia and Mueller sent numerous plants to him after he left the country. In this way Australralian plants were introduced into California.

Hermann Behr died in San Francisco, U.S.A. on the 6th March, 1904.

He is commemorated by a large number of Australian plants. (See attached photo-copy). These names were taken from:- Joseph Henry Maiden's 'A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia'; Presidential Address, Report of A.A.A.S., v.11, 1907, Sect. D. pp. 173-174.

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Ent. 'Zeitung', Stettin, v.6, pp.210 - 211, 1845.

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On the character of the South Australian Flora in general.
(Translated from the German in Schlechtendal's 'Linnaea', Bd. 20, Heft. 5, by Richard Kippist, Librarian, Linnean Society. Hookers' Journal of Botany, v.3, 1851, p.129.

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San Francisco, 1888.

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Synopsis of the Genera of Vascular Plants of San Francisco.
San Francisco, 1884.

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M.J.A., v.1, no. 17, Sydney, April 29th, 1950, p. 562.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia; Presidential Address, Report of A.A.A.S., v.11, Sect. D., 1907, p. 173-174.

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Musgrave, Anthony: The history of Australian entomological research.
The Australian Zoologist, v.6, 1929-1931, p. 198.

Musgrave, Anthony: Bibliography of Australian entomology; 1775-1930. Sydney, Published by the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, September, 1932, p.17.

Woolls, William: The progress of botanical discovery in Australia; Sydney, F. Cunninghame & Co., 1869, p.34.

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

The following species were named after him, and offer clues to the collections and collecting places of a worthy South Australian citizen, of whom few biographical details appear to be available :—

Abutilon Behrianum, F. v. M. = *A. Avicennae*, Gaertn.; *Cryptandra Behriana*, Reiss. = *C. tomentosa*, Lindl.; *Lasiopetalum Behrii*, F. v. M.; *Lavatera Behriana*, Schlecht. = *L. plebeia*, Sims; *Malva Behriana*, Schlecht. = *Lavatera plebeia*, Sims; *Trymalium Behrii*, Reiss. = *Spyridium subochreatum*, Reissek; *Acrna Behriana*, Schlecht. = *A. ovina*, A. Cunn.; *Loudonia Behrii*, Schlecht.; *Argyrophanes Behrii*, Schlecht. = *Helichrysum Baxteri*, A. Cunn.; *Aster Behrii*, Schlecht. = *Vittadinia australis*, A. Rich.; *Baeckea Behrii*, F. v. M.; *Calythrix Behriana*, Schlecht. = *C. tetradonta*, Labill.: *Camphoromyrtus Behrii*, Schlecht. = *Baeckea Behrii*, F. v. M.; *Chrysocephalum Behrianum* Sond. = *Helichrysum Baxteri*, A. Cunn.; *Eriochlamys Behrii*, Sond. and Muell.; *Eucalyptus Behriana*, F. v. M.; *Senecio Behrianus*, Sond. et F. v. M.; *Helipania Behriana*, F. v. M. = *H. littoralis*, Gaud. var.

glabrifolia; *Pentataphrus Behrii*, Schlecht. = *Astroloma conostephioides*, F. v. M.; *Eremophila Behriana*, F. v. M. = *Pholidia Behriana*. F. v. M.; *Grevillea Behrii*, Schlecht. = G. *ilicifolia*, Br.; *Pholidia Behriana*, F. v. M.; *Prostanthera Behriana*, Schlecht.: *Caladenia Behrii*, Schlecht. = ?; *Diuris Behrii*, Schlecht. = *D. pedunculata*, R. Br.; *Pimelea Behrii*, Schlecht. = *P. octophylla*, R. Br.; *Aristida Behriana*, F. v. M.

BENNETT, George.

George Bennett, naturalist and doctor, was born on the 31st January, 1804, at Plymouth, England. On the 7th March, 1828 he obtained his diploma of membership of the Royal College of Surgeons and at the same time starting his long friendship with the anatomist Richard Owen who had great influence on Bennett during the whole of Bennett's time in Australia.

George Bennett visited Australia first in 1829 and then again in 1832 bringing back to England with him a large collection of plants. In 1834 he published two volumes giving accounts of his wanderings, these included many plant descriptions from Australia.

In 1836 Bennett again visited Australia, this time settling in Sydney, practicing as a physician. He took a very active interest in the Australian Museum (of which he was the first secretary), the Acclimatization Society and the Zoological Society as well as the Sydney Botanic Gardens. For a great many years Bennett kept up a lively correspondence with Sir Richard Owen, Charles Darwin and other scientists of the time.

His remarkably wide and informed interest in natural science was emphasized by the publication in 1860 of his book "Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australia", many of his observations being made at first hand and in general being very accurate.

In 1890 when Bennett was 86, the Royal Society of N.S.W. awarded him the Clarke Memorial Medal for his contributions to the natural history of Australia. Bennett died in Sydney on the 29th September, 1893, having become one of the greatest naturalists and physicians of his time in Australia. He had married three times and had three sons and three daughters. It has been said of Bennett that he was the Australian counterpart of his great English contempories, Richard Owen, Hooker and John Gould, he was one of the outstanding pioneers of the natural history of Australia.

He is commemorated by the following plants:

Eupomatia Bennettii: von Mueller
Flindersia Bennettiana: von Mueller
Claudea Bennettiana: Harvey.
Mucuma Bennettii: von Mueller. (New Guinea)
Ficus Bennettii: Seemann. (South Sea Islands)
Antiaris Bennettii: Seemann. (Fiji).

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An address on the physiology, utility and importance of acclimatisation to Australia; delivered at the annual meeting of the Society, 4th April, 1864. In the Third annual report of the Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales. Sydney, 1864.

Gatherings of a naturalist in Australasia: being observations principally on the animal, and vegetable productions of New South Wales, New Zealand and some of the Austral islands. London, 1860.

Recent visit to several of the Polynesian islands. Published in the United Service Journal, June, 1831. London.

A trip to Queensland in search of fossils. Sydney, 1872. In Proc. of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 1872.

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Gordon-Taylor, Sir Gordon: The debt of surgical science to Australasia, The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Surgery, v.17, 1947, pp.87-91.

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Extract from Leisure Hour. 1879.

Ball fruit.
Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, Annual report, 4., 1865.

Calophyllum inophyllum in South Sea mahogany.
Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, Annual report 5. 1866.

Fibre of the banana and plantain.
Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, Annual report 4. 1865.

Grass cloth plant of China.
Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales, Annual report 6, 1867.

Observations on the red gum.
New South Wales medical Gazette, v.2., 1872, pp.136-138.

Observations on the 'Rice paper tree'.
P.P.R.S.T., paper 4, 1865, pp.87-93.

On Calophyllum - the medicinal uses of the oil.
New South Wales Medical Gazette, v.2., 1871-1872, pp.161-165.

On the introduction and cultivation of the orange in New South Wales.
N.S.W. Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, Commissioners catalogue.

On the introduction and cultivation and economic uses of the orange and others of the citron tribe in New South Wales.
Sydney. Intercolonial Exhibition. 1870.

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

BENNETT John Joseph (1801-1876)

Born at Tottenham, England, 8th January, 1801.

At school, Bennett had as a companion the poet Keats.
As an adult, he was a man of many parts, in 1825 he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons, he was of literary mind possibly influenced by his early association with Keats and his lifelong interest was botany.
In 1827 he was appointed to the Botanical department of the British Museum where he was assistant to Mr. Robert Brown and was keeper of that department from 1857 until his retirement in 1870.

His special charge at the Museum was the Banksian Herbarium and Library which in accordance with the will of Sir Joseph Banks had been left to the British Museum. Directors of Kew Gardens applied many times for charge of this collection, these applications Bennett most vigorously and finally after many years, successfully opposed.

While in charge of the Banksian collection Bennett described some Australian plants and authorised the distribution of the duplicates to various herbaria which took place soon after his death in Sussex, February, 1876.

A member and stalwart of the Linnean Society of London, he was secretary of that society for twenty years.

Bennett was a most gentle and amiable man and conducted a wide literary and scientific correspondence.

His commemoratives were unhappily set aside by earlier names.

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Maiden Joseph Henry, Records of Australian Botanists, J.R.H.S. N.S.W. v.42, 1908, p 64.

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

BENNETT, Kenrick Harold. c.1840 - 1891.

Kenrick Harold Bennett was born around 1840, the exact year is not known. Living in New South Wales, he became an educated and enthusiastic bush naturalist. Though his chief interest was in birds and he wrote a number of articles on their habits in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, he became as well a keen observer of the native plants of Australia and began to make collections of them.

Bennett gave many of these plant specimens to Joseph Henry Maiden who remarked on the accuracy of his plant observations. Kenrick Bennett published a number of papers on his research into the native vegetation of the country.

He was also very interested in the aborigines and he devoted much attention to their native weapons and their implements and utensils.

During the last few years of his life Bennett lived at Ivanhoe, near Hay, New South Wales and he died there on the 30th June, 1891.

Bibliography:

Exhibition of specimens of Spinifex or Porcupine Grass ("Triodia pungens").
Mr. K.H. Bennett exhibited specimens of the Spinifex or Porcupine Grass ("Triodia pungens"); also the Mallee hen ("Leipoa ocellata") with the young and eggs; also sand from the nest from which the eggs were taken.
P.L.S.N.S.W., v.8, 1883, p.180.

Notes on the method of obtaining water from Eucalyptus roots as practiced by the natives of the country, between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers.
P.L.S.N.S.W., v.8, 1883, pp.213-215.

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Haswell, William Aitcheson: Presidential Address. P.L.S.N.S.W., v.16, 1891, p.707.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian botanists.
J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, pp.84-85.

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

BERNAYS, Lewis Adolphus. 1831 - 1908.

Lewis Alolphus Bernays, was born on the 3rd May, 1831, the son of Dr. A. Bernays, Professor of German language at King's College, London. After being educated at King's College, London, Bernays emigrated to New Zealand when he was 19 to take up sheep farming. In 1852 he went to Sydney, New South Wales and became a public servant on the staff of the New South Wales parliament.

In 1859 Bernays was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, and got a reputation for his organization and knowledge of parliamentary practice.

Bernays had a number of outside interests particularly in economic botany. He was an enthusiastic collector of native plants and especially interested in the introduction of economic plants into Queensland and managed to cultivate successfully many useful and ornamental plants. He published in 1872 "The olive and its Products" and in 1883 "Cultural Industries for Queensland; Papers on the Cultivation of Useful Plants Suited to the Climate of Queensland". Bernays became a member of the Brisbane Board of Waterworks and was one of the founders of the Queensland Acclimatization Society, being for a time its president. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London and a member of the Royal Society of Queensland.

Bernays died on the 22nd August, 1908, being survived by four sons and four daughters.

Bernays is commemorated by the following plants:-

Phaius Bernaysii, Rowl.

Nepenthes Bernaysii, Bailey.

(These names were taken from Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Queensland Botanists. Records of A.A.A.S., 1909, v.12, p.375.

Bibliography:

Cultural Industries for Queensland. Papers on the cultivation of useful plants suited to the climate of Queensland; their value as food, in the arts, and in medicine; and methods of obtaining their products. First series. Brisbane, James C, Beal, Government Printer, William St., 1883.

Description of exotic fruits new to Queensland.
P.R.S.Q., v.1, 1884, pp.136-137.

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An inaugural address delivered at the Town Hall Brisbane, on the 23rd April, 1875, on occasion of the first of a series of conversaziones to be held under the auspices of the Queensland Acclimatization Society. Brisbane, Thorne and Greenwell, Printers, Queen St., Journal of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, 1877, pp.335-360.

Guinea grass, (Panicum maximum); its history, cultivation and value. P.R.S.Q., v.8, pt.2, 1890-1891, pp.51-55.

Notes on palm "Caryota urens.
P.R.S.Q., v.3, 1886, pp.33-35.

The olive and its products; A treatise on the habits, cultivation, and propagation of the tree; and upon the manufacture of oil and other products therefrom. Brisbane, James C. Beal, Government Printer, William St., 1872.

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P.R.S.Q., v.2, 1885, pp.216-211.

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• Unseen reference.

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

BEST, Dudley. ca. 1843 - 1928.

Dudley Best, the naturalist, was born about 1843. He arrived in Victoria with his parents in 1850 and he was educated at the Model School Melbourne.

Dudley Best first became interested in natural history at about the age of twelve and he started to make collections, continuing this pursuit for many years and gradually making friends with others of similar tastes.

Though this was always to remain just a hobby for him; he entered a merchants office and later became a partner in the firm; he was able to spend a great deal of his time on many forms of natural history. In his early years Best was mainly concerned with Coleoptera but as he grew older the study of botany and the collecting of botanical specimens was also to interest him.

With his friend, Charles French, Snr. (q.v.), and others, Dudley Best decided to form a society to be known as the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria and Dudley Best was the first Honorary Secretary. He retained this position in the new club for four years and for a further twelve years he held positions of Committee-man, Hon. Treasurer and Vice-President, the last position in 1891 to 1892 and 1892 to 1893.

Dudley Best published a short series of papers in the "Southern Science Record", on Coleoptera. This magazine preceded the publication of the "Victorian Naturalist", the journal of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria. He later wrote a number of papers for the "Victorian Naturalist" recording his experiences in various excursions with the Club. In many of these he accurately describes the country through which they traversed and the types of native flora they observed and collected.

Best was for many years very keen on excursions, travelling particularly in the Grampions and around favourite areas closer to Melbourne. His very large collection of beetles he presented to the National Museum of Victoria.

It was during a later period of his life that Dudley Best became most particularly interested in botany and at his home in East Kew he began to cultivate Australian plants.

He spent much energy and time on this work and it was while attending to his plants that he suffered a heart attack that was to prove fatal.

Dudley Best died on the 10th June, 1928 at the age of 85. He was unmarried.

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BETCHE, Ernst, 1851-1913.

This botanist was born at Potsdam, Germany, on the 31st December, 1851.

In 1880 he visited Samoa, Tonga and the Marshall and Caroline Islands and collected plants there. Most of these are now preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne, though the ferns he collected were sent to the University of Leipzig. He published two papers as a result of the trip, "Vegetations - Charakter der Samoa Inseln" (1821), and "Vegationsskizze der Marshall Inseln'" (1884).

Betche went to Australia in 1881 where he was appointed collector to the Botanic Gardens, Sydney and in 1897 he became the botanical assistant there. Betche developed a profound knowledge of the flora of New South Wales and his published work is among the soundest and most scholarly of the writings on systematic botany in Australia. However ill-health prevented him from taking a very active part in the scientific life of Sydney and a retiring dispostion deterred him from publishing much on his own account. He collaborated with Charles Moore (q.v.) in the preparation of the "Handbook of the Flora of New South Wales" (1893) and with Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.) in " Census of New South Wales Plants" (1916), and in the series of "Notes from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney", in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. (from 1897-1913).

Betche died in Sydney on the 28th June, 1913.

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Handbook of the flora of New South Wales: by Moore, Charles and Ernst Betche. Sydney, Government Printer, 1893.

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New Species of macadamie: by Maiden, J. H. and Betche, Ernst P.L.S.N.S.W., v. 21, 1896.

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Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian Botanists, second supplement. J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v. 55, 1921, p. 153.

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

BIBBY, Patrick Noel Sumner. 1907 - 1955.

Patrick Noel Sumner Bibby was born at Ballarat on the 13th March, 1907, the son of W.J. Bibby who was an engrossing law clerk. He was educated at St. Patrick's College in Ballarat.

Bibby came to Melbourne while still quite young and in April, 1924 he joined the staff of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne as a seed boy. His work involved collecting seeds for the local nursery and for exchange purposes.

In 1938 Patrick Bibby was appointed to the staff of the National Herbarium and he remained there for many years. His keen powers of observation and deep knowledge of plants and their cultivation made him a most valued member of the Herbarium.

One of his first tasks was to re-organize the official reference set of Victorian plants, mounting them and replacing old specimens with new ones and generally bringing the collection up to date. Bibby also was involved with the mounting of the entire eucalypt collection, organizing and arranging it to conform with William Faris Blakely's (q.v.) "Key to the Eucalypts" (1934).

Patrick Bibby's main botanical interest however, was in connection with the Australian lichen and hepatic flora. This research into cryptogamic flora concerned him very deeply and James Hamlyn Willis states in his obituary to Bibby (V.N., vol. 72, p.99) "It is true to say that he was the only person in Australia qualified to give a critical opinion on the identities of lichens and liverworts - even the common species".

Botanists from all parts of Australia regularly sent him specimens of these cryptogams for determination and he

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

maintained a large correspondence with scientists from Europe, America and New Zealand.

Bibby published papers on hepatics and lichens and when he died in 1955, he left a manuscript check-list of Victorian "Hepaticae" with localities for the 130 species and a complete bibliography of all the hepatics recorded for Australia and New Zealand - a most important botanical work. Parts of this were published posthumously in the Victorian Naturalist.

Patrick Bibby joined the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club in November, 1941. He entered with great enthusiasm into its affairs and activities and was always a popular member. He led a number of the Club's excursions and was assistant librarian for some years and later librarian for a short while after Dr. C.S. Sutton (q.v.). Ill-health however, prevented him from being as active a member as he would have liked.

Bibby died in Melbourne on the 6th June, 1955 and he left a widow, formerly Jean Hunt of Mona Vale, N.S.W., and two sons. He was a most highly esteemed botanist, admired and respected by all his colleagues.

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Death Notice: The Age, newspaper, Melbourne, 7th June, 1955, p.13, col. 1.

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Photograph on page 100.

BICHENO, James Ebenezer. 1784 - 1851.

James Bicheno was born on the 25th January, 1785 at Newbury, Berkshire, England, the son of the Rev. James Bicheno, a Baptist minister. He was brought up at Newbury and published articles attacking the administration of prisons and arguing that punishment were too severe. In 1821 he married but a year later his wife died in child-birth.

Though he was called to the Bar in 1822, joining the Oxford circuit, Bicheno preferred economic and scientific studies to legal work. He achieved a reputation in England as the author of books on botany as well as jurisprudence, contributing a number of papers to the Linnean Society of which he was a fellow and he was elected its secretary in 1825. In May, 1827 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In October, 1842 Bicheno was appointed Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land, with a salary of £1200. Assuming office in Hobart Town in 1843, he served in turn Lieutenant-Governors Franklin, Wilmot and Denison, quickly getting a reputation for wisdom, calmness and quiet efficiency. The colony was in deep depression and he advocated the development of local government with the decentralization of powers and financial responsibilities.

Bicheno, in Hobart did much philanthropic work to encourage the development of the arts and sciences and pursued his interest in botany. he took an interest in the botanical gardens and on his farm on the banks of the New Town Rivulet he spent much time and money experimenting with plants.

BICHENO, James Ebenezer.

In 1849 when he was vice-president of the Mechanics Institute, Bicheno lectured there on "The Philosophy of Botany" proclaiming that "gardening advances civilization by combining the innocent, useful and beautiful".

He was also a vice-president of the Royal Society of Tasmania and published in the Society's Transactions in 1851, two papers, "On a specimen of Pristus cirrhatus" and "On the potato as an article of national diet, and the potato disease in connection with distress in Ireland".

Bicheno died after a short illness in Hobart on the 25th February, 1851, bequeathing his herbarium to the public museum at Swansea, Wales and his library of 2500 books to the first Tasmanian public library.

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An inquiry into the Poor Laws. London, 1824.

Ireland and its economy. London, Murray, 1830.

Observations on the Orchis militaris of Linnaeus.

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Bicheno assisted Sir William Jardine in preparing the two volumes of "Illustrations of Ornithology." Edinburgh, 1830.

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

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

BIDDULPH, (Mrs.) Harriette Sophia. 1839 - 1940.

Harriette Sophia Foot was born at Singleton, New South Wales, on the 22nd September, 1839, the daughter of Theophilus T. Foot.

In 1862 she went with her parents, brother and sisters on an overland trek by dray from the Hunter River in New South Wales to central Queensland, where the family settled at Warrivilla Station.

On the 13th June, 1865 Harriette Foot married Walter John Biddulph, the eldest son of Captain Lt. Edward Biddulph of the Royal Navy, who brought the first steamship, "Sophia Jane" to Australia in May, 1831. Harriette settled with her husband and family, in 1878 at Mt. Playfair Station near Tambo in central Queensland.

Mrs. Biddulph became very interested in the great variety of native plants of the district in which they lived. She began to make collections of these botanical specimens and from 1890 she sent numerous plants to the Melbourne Herbarium to be identified by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.). She continued to send botanical specimens to him until he died in October, 1896 and mostly the material came from Mt. Playfair.

In 1903 the Biddulph family bought a property at Birtley near Springsure, in central Queensland and settled there.

Walter Biddulph died in 1905 but Harriette Biddulph lived until the 11th September, 1940. She died at the age of 101 and had been able to attend to her own correspondence and assist with housework and gardening right up till the end. The Biddulph's son, Sir Francis A. Biddulph, Bart., became the ninth Baronet Biddulph of Westcombe, Kent, England, in 1956.

Harriette Biddulph is commemorated by the following Australian plant names:-

Hemigenia biddulphiana, F. v. M.

Astrotricha biddulphiana, F. v. M.

These names were supplied by James Hamlyn Willis, National Herbarium, Melbourne.

References:

Bailey, Frederick Manson: Concise history of Australian botany. P.R.S.Q., 1890-1891, v.8, pt.2, p.40.

Biographical material supplied by the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

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

BIDWILL, John Carne. 1815 - 1853.

John Carne Bidwill, born at Exeter, England, was the eldest son of James G. Bidwill, a merchant. He arrived in Sydney in September, 1838 intending to take up land but travelled to New Zealand when he found there would be a delay in obtaining land. Travelling through the interior of the North Island of New Zealand he collected many botanical specimens and took them back with him to England and gave them to Sir William Hooker, at Kew Gardens.

He returned to Sydney in 1844 and accompanied Joseph Dalton Hooker in his excursions around Port Jackson (Sydney). On the 1st September, 1847 he became temporary government botanist and director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney until Charles Moore arrived. Bidwill then was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates for the district of Wide Bay in what is now Queensland.

In the year 1848 John Bidwill went to Maryborough and established on the banks of Tinana Creek what he hoped would become a botanic garden. Among his collection of fruit trees and ornamental plants was what was probably the first mango tree to be grown in Australia.

In 1851, while marking out a new road to the Moreton Bay district he became separated from his companions and was lost without food for eight days. He eventually succeeded in cutting a way through the scrub with a pocket hook but never properly recovered from his privations and died on the 16th March, 1853 at Tinana, Wide Bay at the early age of thirty-eight.

Joseph Dalton Hooker spoke of Bidwill as "possessed of a remarkable love of botany and knowledge of Australian plants, impressing me deeply with the extent of his knowledge and his fertile talents." Bidwill's chief contribution to science lay in the number of living plants which he sent to botanists in England, his own research work and published papers were negligible. The genus Bidwillia and some twelve species of native Australian and New Zealand plants commemmorate his name.

The genus Bidwillia, Herbert;
Brachychiton Bidwilli, Hook. = Sterculia Bidwilli, Hook.;
Cupania Bidwilli, Benth.;
Hyptiandra Bidwilli, Hook.f.;
Saccopetalum Bidwilli, Benth.;
Acacia Bidwilli, Benth.;
Tephrosia Bidwilli, Benth.;
Helichrysum Bidwillii, Benth.;
Loranthus Bidwillii, Benth.;
Myrtus Bidwillii, Benth.;
Jasminum Bidwillii, Vis. = J.lineare, R.Br.;
Cryptocarya Bidwillii, Meissn. = ?
Araucaria Bidwilli, Hook.

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P.R.S.Q., v.8, pt.2, 1890-1891, p.27.

Firmin McKinnon: Early pioneers of the Wide Bay and Burnett.
J.H.S.Q., v.3, no.2, 1939-1941, pp.97-99.

Froggatt, Walter Wilson: The curators and botanists of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
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pt.3, Flora Tasmaniae, v.1, p.126, Introductory Essay.

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in Maryborough, periodical, 1924, p.19.

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P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, pp.85-93.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: The Sydney Botanic Gardens, Biographical Notes, n.8.

Serle, Percival: Dictionary of Australian biography.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. [illegible]

BINGHAM, Charles Thomas. 1848 - 1908.

Charles Thomas Bingham was born in India on the 16th April, 1848. He was attached to the Bengal Staff Corps and he held the post of Conservator of Forests in Burma up to 1894.

On his return to London, Bingham worked at the British Museum (Natural History) where he was particularly interested in entomology. He published some papers on Queensland parasitic insects but he did not deal with Australian botany.

References:

Musgrave, Anthony: Bibliography of Australian entomology; 1775 - 1930. Sydney, Published by the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales, September, 1932, p. 23.

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

BISSELL Walter K. fl 1867-1880

The botanical collections of Walter Bissell in the National Herbarium, Melbourne span the periood 1867 to 1880.

About 1867 he was in northern Tasmania (Circular Head and Goshen) and sent botanical specimens from there to Baron von Muller (q.v.) Victoria's Government Botanist.

In 1868 he was back in Victoria and there are specimens from the Rutherglen distict of Victoria, collected by Bissell in the National Herbarium, Melbourne and also some from the Bendigo region of Victoria collected in 1880.

Bissell would appear to have been a grazier and lived at Belvoir Park, Ravenswood, Victoria.

No biographical details are available.

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Records of the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston,
No. 21, March, 1966, p. 10.
(Extra information concerning his botanical collections from the National Herbarium, Melbourne.)

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

BLACK, Raleigh Adelbert 1880-1963

Raleigh Black was the most important collector of Tasmanian vascular flora during the first half of the 20th century.

He was the second son of the second marriage of Reverend Joseph Black a Theological Tutor at Aberdeen, Scotland. Dr. Black migrated from Scotland to Hobart in January 1890, and shortly after became co-founder of the University of Tasmania. Raleigh Black was born on thellth March 1880. When he was three years old he had a serious fall from a swing and suffered some cranial damage. After this he became a difficult child and suffered frequent headaches.

His distraught parents, on a doctors recommendation, took him away from school at the age of twelve and he began work as a 'printer's devil' with the local newspaper 'The Tasmanian News".

In his teens this earnest young man paid the grand sum of one pound to the New York Institute of Science for a course of memory training. As a result he was able to perform such feats as reading out a jumbled series of 100 figures and an hor later to repeat them all in reverse order.

Black early evinced an interest in natural history and made a collection Tasmanian beetles and achieved some reputation as an amateur entomologist.

The Government became aware of this young scientist and asked him to undertake a survey of every orchard in Tasmania in order to determine the incidence of San Jose Scale which was causing concern on the island. As a result of this work at the age of 21, Black was offered a permanent appointment with the Counicl of Agriculture.

Keen to learn more of plant life young Black carefully polished several hard earned sovereigns and offered then to the honorary Government Botanist Leonard Rodway (On list B) with a request to be given some tuition in Botany.Rodway returned the money, saying he would be glad to teach the young man all he knew of Tasmanian Flora and this was the beginnings of a lifelong friendship.

Henceforth botany became the all consuming interest of this young scientist. He. formed his own herbarium which was eventually to reach some 15,000 species. In 1912 Black was elected a member of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London and an original member and later treasurer of the Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club.

Black was also a keen mountaineer and everywhere he went he continued to build up his private herbarium of Tasmanian plants.

He mairied inl917 and had two sons and a daughter.

This largely self taught young scientist had quite a number of most useful inventions to his credit mostly in the form of pastoral equipment.
After 26 years as a public servant in Tasmania Black found himself burdened simultaneously with various offices, all on his normal salary for a single position. So he was more than pleased when an unexpected opportunity came for him to leave the state. He went to Sydney with his young family and was employed as a manager and private secretary to the director of the large School of Physical Culture there. With his scientific learning as strong as ever he was soon a member of the Naturalists Society of New South Walse.
In 1931 Black came to Melbourne and worked for a Chemical Company as a country traveller. His beat was the whole of the north eastern portion of Victoria and the adjoining district of the Upper Murray in NSW. This itinerant occupation afforded excellent opportunity for botanical collecting and he concentrated mainly on grasses, sedges and rushes.
About 1940 Black became increasingly absorbed in the physiological processes of woody plants, particularly that of water movement through the vessels.
Raleigh Black was a deeply religious man with strong Christian convictions but he was also tolerant of others who thought differently and was receptive to new insights. Toward the end of 1951 he surprised his old associates by leaving the Presbyterian Church of which he was an Elder and joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
In 1957 he transferred his herbarium of now some 15,000 specimens to the National Herbarium, Melbourne. In his latter years he often visited this herbarium to work on his specimens but failing memory soon rendered this impossible.
Raleigh Adelbert Black died on the 2nd July, 1963, after a long life devoted to botanical science.

REFERENCE

Willis, James Hamlyn: The Late Raleigh Adelbert Black and his private Herbarium Mulleria, Vol. 1, 1967, pp. 233-238.

COMMEMORATION

Carex raleighii, E Nelmes - Taken from Willis, The Late Raleigh Black as in ref.

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Contributions to the Flora of Tasmania, P.P.R.S. Tasmania, 1916, pp. 144-145.

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

BLACKALL, Dr. William Edward. 1876 - 1941.

William Edward Blackall, the botanist, was born in England in 1876. He became a Bachelor of Medicine and a Bachelor of Surgery from Oxford. He arrived in Western Australia from England in 1904 and he at once showed a very keen interest in the flora of this new land.

Blackall started to collect the native flora but his work was interrupted by World War I and it was not until he returned to Western Australia at the end of the war, that he started to make a serious and determined collection of the flora of this State.

William Blackall continued with this work, travelling to many different parts of Western Australia though concentrating in the temperate regions, and amassing a large and very valuable collection. This collection of Blackall's included a large number of original specimens and many rare ones of great value.

Dr. Blackall conceived the idea that "by the use of illustrated keys he could enable amateur botanists and interested people without specific botanical training, to identify the wildflowers they might come across in the field".

He began writing a book with this in mind, in association with the Government Botanist of Western Australia, Charles Austin Gardner (on List "B"). These two botanists had been colleagues and friends for many years. This work of Blackall's was the result of long years of interested experience, with keen observation and a large amount of actual first-hand collecting and research.

Dr. Blackall made provisional sketches and notes and he then set out

the keys in script form with associated drawings for reproduction by a photographic process.

Unfortunately he was only halfway through this task when he died in 1941. He donated his valuable herbarium to the state of Western Australia. It has been kept as a distinct collection and named the "Dr. W.E. Blackall Collection" and is housed in the basement of the Perth Museum.

In 1948 Blackall's family offered to present the original manuscript of his book entitled "Key to the flora", to the University of Western Australia on the condition that the University would complete the work. This was done by Dr. B.J. Grieve, the head of the Botany Department of the University of Western Australia. He recognised the importance of this key on wildflowers and was most enthusiastic about the manuscript.

From 1949 onwards, with the assistance of members of the Botany Department, Grieve completed the manuscript for publication. The book "How to know Western Australian Wildflowers" was published in three volumes in 1954, 1956 and 1965 and contained the "Blackall Key" and many illustrations of wildflowers. Dr. Brian J. Grieve was named as co-author in volumes two and three.

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Revised and edited by Brian J. Grieve, assisted by the Staff of the Botany Department, University of Western Australia.
Perth, The University of Western Australia Press, 1954.

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by Dr. W.E. Blackall and Brian J. Grieve.
Perth, The University of Western Australia Press, 1956.

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Perth, The University of Western Australia Press, 1965.

Manuscripts:

Manuscript and field notebooks are in the Western Australian Herbarium.

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

BLAKELY William Faris 1875-1941

William Faris Blakely was born at Tenterfield, New South Wales in November, 1875. He spent most of his youth in the country which gave him a practical appreciation of the problems of agricultural and pastoral work. From an early age he developed a keen interest in natural history and botanical work was to be his career.

He first spent some nine years in the Bowan Park district near Orange NSW. In 1898 he was appointed to the staff of the Jenolan Caves in the Blue Mountains not far from Sydney and he immediately interested himself in the flora of the district. His many valuable collections soon brought him to the notice of J.H. Maiden then Government Botanist and Director of the Sydney Botanical Gardens.

In 1900, Blakely was transferred to the staff of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, here he was employed for twelve years as a gardener and during this time he took every opportunity of adding to his knowledge of the native flora. In 1913 he was transferred to the staff of the National Herbarium in Sydney as a botanical assistant and he remained with this institutions until his retirement in 1940. Blakely developed a considerable capacity for systematic botany and soon became a co-worker with J.H. Maiden in his monumental revision of the genus Eucalyptus. After Maiden's death in 1925, Blakely was recognized as the greatest authority on Eucalyptus in Australia. Such was his devotion to the study of the Eucalypt that he published, at his own expense, a detailed "Key to the Eucalyps" which will always remain a most useful reference book.

On his retirement from the Sydney Herbarium in 1940, Blakely was asked to accept the position of Honorary Custodian of the Eucalyptus collection so that his specialized knowledge would remain available as long as possible. He carried out these honorary duties until a few days before his death.

Blakely in his position at the Sydney Herbarium was associated with much of the published work on the genus Acacia.

William Blakely was a born naturalist, the study of plants becoming his life's work and almost his sole interest, He possessed an unrivalled general knowledge of the native flora, naturalized plants and horticultural special. Apiarists found him a useful source of information regarding honey flora.

William Faris Blakely died at Hornsby on the 1st September, 1941.

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" 2 " " , 1922, p. 199-222.
" 3 " " , 1922, p. 391-414
" 4 " vol. 48, 1923, p. 130-152.
" 5 " 49, 1924, p. 79-96.
" 6 " 50, 1925, p. 1-24.
" 7 " 53, 1928, p. 31-50.

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Vict. Naturalist, vol. 52, 1935, p. 119-121.

Descriptions of 3 new species and 1 variety of eucalyptus of the Elder & Horn expedition. T.P.R.S.S.A, vol. 60, 1936, p. 153-156.

Descriptions of 4 new species and two varieties of eucalypts, jointly with E.N. McKie and H. Steedman, P.L.S.N.S.W., vol. 63, 1938, p. 65-69.

A Key to the NSW species of Dillwynia, - Aust. Naturalist, vol. 10, 1939, p. 157-168.

A Key to the Eucalypts with descriptions of 522 species and 150 varieties, C'Weath Forestry and Timber Bureau, 2nd ed, Canberra, 1955

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

BLANDOWSKI, William. fl. 1855-56

William Blandowski, the naturalist, was born in Germany (date unknown) and migrated to Victoria in about 1850. In April, 1854 he was appointed to the staff of the institution that is now the National Museum of Victoria.

Also in 1854 he made several tours of the colony of Victoria collecting specimens and he published notes on them in the Journal of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, of which he was one of the founders. In 1856 the Victorian Government appointed Blandowski to lead an expedition to investigate the natural history of the northern part of the colony. Though the expedition was marred by quarrels among the men of the party, a considerable area of country was covered and Blandowski claimed he had travelled 1300 miles and collected 16,000 specimens. Further ill-feeling developed over the naming of these specimens when they returned and Blandowski, despite his claim that he did not mean to be offensive in naming his specimens (one fish that he named after a leading naturalist, he described as being "easy to recognise by its low forehead and big belly"), was faced with a censure motion by the Philosophical Society.

He finally resigned from the Museum in March, 1859 after further clashes with the staff there and returned to Germany. Though he spent some time preparing an illustrated work on the birds of Australia, he did not publish it. The illustrations for it are in a museum at Berlin and other examples of his drawings are in the National Museum, Melbourne and the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

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Copies of this work are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney and the National Library, Canberra. There is no record of the original, it is assumed it was taken to Germany by Blandowski.

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Mr. Blandowski's camp on the Lower Murray.
Illustrated Melbourne News, newspsper, 6th February, 1858, p.65.

(We are still checking for Report 1.)

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Museum Reference

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

BLEASDALE, Rev. John Ignatius. 1822 - 1884.

John Ignatius Bleasdale was born in Lancashire, England in 1822. From an early age he went to live in Portugal and received his University training from an English college in Lisbon.

In 1844 Bleasdale returned to England and was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest by Cardinal Wiseman. For five years he was garrison-chaplain at Weedon and Aylesbury.

The Rev. John Bleasdale went to Victoria, Australia in 1855 where he was appointed Vice-President and teacher of experimental physics at St. Patrick's College. At the same time he became secretary to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne.

Bleasdale joined the Royal Society of Victoria, soon after its inception and he became a life member. For many years he was a most active and prominent member of the Society and in 1865 he was elected its President.

While in Portugal in his early life, the Rev. John Bleasdale had acquired an intimate knowledge of viticulture and he was able to give the new colony of Victoria much helpful information about wine-growing. He read and published a number of papers of great practical importance on the wine industry and did much to help establish this industry in Victoria.

John Bleasdale was also intensely interested in mineralogy, especially gem-stones and published on them in the Royal Society of Victoria. In 1860 he was elected an honorary member of the Medical Society of Victoria and this was a rare distinction for a non-medical man. Bleasdale was made president of the first Intercolonial Exhibition in 1865.

The Rev. John Bleasdale left Victoria during 1877 for San Francisco, California and he soon made himself known there by the interest he showed in practical science and wine-producing. He died in San Francisco in about the middle of 1884.

Bibliography:

An essay on the wines sent to the late Intercolonial Exhibition by the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia with critical remarks on the present condition and prospects of the wine industry in Australia. Melbourne, F.F. Bailliere, 1876.

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Printed for private circulation only. Melbourne, Stillwell & Knight, 1867. Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, 1867, v.8, pp.53-72.

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Adelaide, Andrews, Thomas and Clarke, 1868.

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1. On colonial wines.
2. On preserved meats, being for the most part a study of a process of freezing fresh meat for exportation.
Melbourne, Mason, Firth and McCutcheon, 1873.

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

BLEESER, Florenz August Karl. 1871 - 1942.

Florenz August Karl Bleeser was born at Woodside in South Australia on the 5th July, 1871. His father was of Polish descent, and at the early age of 15 or 16 Bleeser senior is believed to have accompanied the botanist Dr. Richard M. Schomburgk (q.v.) on his exploratory journeys in British Guiana from 1840 to 1844. It was his special duty to assist with the pressing and storing of the botanical specimens that were collected.

When quite young F.A.K. Bleeser started work in the South Australian Postmaster-General's Department and at the age of 18 he was promoted and transferred to Darwin in the Northern Territory. So in 1889 he began a career in the Darwin Post Office that was to last for 52 years.

During this time Bleeser became particularly interested in the native vegetation of this far northern area of Australia and, probably influenced by his father's experiences, he began making collections of plant specimens. He studied and collected specimens of natural history over a large area of the Northern Territory.

This interest continued for many years and he became familiar not only with the plants and animals of this large area but he had an acute knowledge and understanding of the aboriginal tribes who inhabited it.

In the "Advertiser", the Adelaide newspaper of the 18th May, 1956, C.P. Mountford stated - "Although Bleeser was forced by circumstance to live the humdrum life of a civil servant, when he would have made his greatest contribution in a science laboratory, he added more than any man, to the store of knowledge of the natural history around Darwin.

"Perhaps one of the greatest contributions was the

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

hospitality and help which both he and his wife gave to visiting scientists".

One of these scientists was Charles Barrett, who described, in his book "Koonwarra" (London, Oxford University Press, 1939), his visit to 'Boss' Bleeser and his wife in Darwin and the journey they made in the bush to see the rare green ribbon orchid "Chilochista Bleeseri" (described by Professor Diels of Berlin from plants received from Bleeser early in 1932).

Bleeser sent his plant collections to Kew Herbarium, England, to the National Herbarium in Melbourne and also to the Berlin Herbarium from where he received interest and encouragement from Dr. L. Diels. Unfortunately it now appears that the specimens sent to Berlin have been destroyed. Bleeser carefully kept duplicates, specimens and records, in Darwin in a small cottage built as a private museum in his garden there.

Bleeser also sent a number of his plant specimens to William K. Blakely (q.v.) at the National Herbarium in Sydney and in 1927 Blakely described "Eucalyptus bleeseri", Blakely, dedicating it to "Mr. F.A.K. Bleeser, Assistant Postmaster, Port Darwin, who for upwards of 38 years has taken a very keen interest in the flora and fauna of the Northern Territory."

At the end of 1928 or early 1929 Mr. F.J. McRae, the then Government Botanist of Victoria received as a donation, 102 numbers of North Australian plant specimens from Bleeser.

On the 19th February, 1942, after the first Japanese air raid on Darwin, Bleeser and his wife had to leave Darwin when the military personnel took over the town. They had only a few hours notice and were allowed only 35lbs. of

luggage and he was unable to take with him his valuable collections of plant specimens.

Unfortunately all his natural history collections and bush-house of growing orchids were destroyed by looters. Bleeser suffered from ill health after leaving Darwin, no doubt made worse by the loss of the results of all his research and he died in Adelaide on the 1st November, 1942. He was survived by his wife and one daughter.

F.A.K. Bleeser is commemorated by "Eucalyptus bleeseri", Blakely and by two grasses "Eragrostis bleeseri", Pilger and "Eriachne bleeseri", Pilger.

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The Australian Journal of Botany; vol. 2, Melbourne, 1954, pp.99-138. Reference to F.A.K. Bleeser on p.101.

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BOAS, Isaac Herbert. 1878 - 1955.

Isaac Herbert Boas was born on the 20th October, 1878 in Adelaide, South Australia, the son of Rabbi A.T. Boas who was the minister of the Adelaide Jewish community for almost fifty years.

He received his Bachelor of Science degree from Adelaide University in 1899 and his Master of Science degree from the University of Western Australia in 1914. During the period 1900-1920 Isaac Boas was actively engaged in the teaching of chemistry, lecturing at Adelaide University from 1900 to 1902, at the Charters Towers Technical College from 1903 to 1904 and at the Perth Technical College in Western Australia from 1904 to 1920.

In 1919 Boas was sent overseas by the Institute of Science and Industry to study forest products investigations in other countries, with the direct object of establishing an Australian Forest Products laboratory in Perth. He gained a considerable amount of valuable experience during this trip and in 1928 he was appointed to be the first Chief of the newly-formed Division of Forest Products of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the forerunner of C.S.I.R.O. (Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial Research Organisation).

Isaac Boas was particularly interested in the study of Australian timbers and was especially concerned with their economic value to the country. He had a great interest in their possibilities for the manufacture of paper. The idea for mixing various eucalypt woods and bark for the extraction of tannins also interested him and he spent a great deal of time doing research into this project.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

While Chief of the Division of Forest Products from 1928 until he retired in 1944, Boas and his staff did all they could to assist the timber industry and allied industries. He encouraged his staff to do basic investigations on wood with gratifying results.

Boas was an inspiring leader, full of confidence and enthusiasm and he was most stimulating to work for. Under his leadership a mass of information regarding Australian timbers was rapidly accumulated.

Isaac Boas wrote "The Commercial Timbers of Australia; their Properties and Uses", which was published by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in 1947. This was a particularly important work containing the results of many of his researches into timber.

In 1935 Boas was an Australian delegate to the British Empire Forestry Conference which was held in South Africa. During World War Two he carried out many important tasks for the Australian Government and from 1940 to 1942 was the Controller of Timber for the Commonwealth Government.

Isaac Boas, on his retirement in 1944 became a director of the firm New Zealand Forest Products Co. Ltd. He was a keen supporter of a number of scientific organisations. He was a member of the Timber Advisory Panel; a member of the Flax Production Committee, a member of the Australian Advisory Committee on aeronautics and an Honorary Member of the Australian Pulp & Paper Industry Technical Association.

Boas was a foundation member of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, a Committee Member of the Western Australian Branch from its beginning and President of the

Western Australian Branch in 1918 and 1919. He was a member of the Victorian Committee of this Society in 1923-1924 and in 1952 was unanimously chosen General President of the Institute. In 1944 he was elected a Fellow.

Isaac Boas also took an active part in the Jewish Community of Australia and was Chairman of the Australian Jewish Welfare Society from 1936 to 1946.

Boas died in Melbourne on the 22nd September, 1955 aged 77 years. He was survived by his wife, Adela, whom he had married on the 1st January, 1908, three sons and two daughters.

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BOSISTO, Joseph. 1827-1898.

Joseph Bosisto, a research chemist, was born on the 21st March, 1827 in Yorkshire, England. He was educated first at Leeds School of Medicine and then as a pharmacist in London.

In 1848 he sailed to Australia to start a new department of a drug house in Adelaide, South Australia. After working for a while at Bendigo goldfields in 1851, he established a pharmacy at Richmond, Victoria, enlarging it with a chemical laboratory where he experimented on the chemical properties of Australian vegetation, especially the eucalypts.

With Ferdinand von Mueller, the Victorian Government Botanist, Bosisto began the distillation of eucalyptus oil, writing a paper in 1862 on the "Yields and Uses of Volatile Oils" to the Royal Society of Victoria. He was the first to make use of the pharmaceutical and antiseptic properties of eucalyptus oil and by 1888 was employing a staff of forty to do this work.

In 1874 Bosisto was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Victoria and was mainly responsible for the Pharmacy Act, becoming president of the first pharmacy board established under it. The Pharmaceutical Society of Australia and the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy were founded largely through his efforts.

Joseph Bosisto died in Melbourne on the 8th November, 1898, He is commemorated in the name of a genus of Australian rutaceous plants, Bosistoa.

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T.P.R.S.V., v.7, 1861, pp.52 - 61.

Essay on the eucalyptus and its properties.
Victorian Paris Universal Exhibition, 1878.

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Victorian Naturalists, v.25, 1908-1909, p.103.

Mennell, Phillip: Dictionary of Australian Biography, 1855-1892.
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

BOWMAN, Edward Macarthur. 1826-1872.

Edward Macarthur Bowman was born in Sydney in 1826 the elder son of Dr. James Bowman. He was trained by Sir William Macarthur of Camden Park, New South Wales in botany. He collected in Central East Queensland, and along the Rockhampton, Fitzroy and Burdekin Rivers, Queensland for Baron Ferdinand von Mueller and other botanists. Von Mueller refers to him in Australiensis and Fragmenta.

Bowman was very highly regarded by his contempories and his collection is referred to by William Woolls as "highly serviceable". He discovered Ptychosperma Alexandrae, one of Australia's most splendid palms and through his exertions the properties of gastrolobium grandiflorum, Flinders's poison pea were investigated.

Edward Bowman died on the 30th June, 1872 at Clermont, Peak Downs, Queensland. Almost nothing further of his life is known.

Bowman is commemorated by the following specimens:-

Eucalyptus Bowmanii, F.v.M.; (Baron Ferdinand von Mueller)
Eremophila Bowmani, F.v.M.;
Dendrobium Bowmanii, Benth.; (George Bentham)
Pimelea Bowmani, F.v.M.;
Ricinocarpus Bowmani, F.v.M.;
Cyperus Bowmani, F.v.M.

References:

Blake,S.T: Some pioneers on plant exploration and classification. P.R.S.Q., v.66, no.1. pp.14-15.

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Woolls, Rev. William: Lectures on the vegetable kingdom with special reference to the Flora of Australia, Chapter 3, Progress of botany in Australia, p.53.

Woolls, Rev. William: The progress of botanical discovery in Australia; a lecture. Sydney, Cunninghame & Co., 1869, p.34.

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

BRACKENRIDGE, William D. 1810-1883.

William Brackenridge was born on the 10th June, 1810 in Ayr, Scotland. Early in life he became a gardener's boy to the Head Gardener of Dr. Patrick Neill's grounds in Edinburgh. He travelled on the continent and was a student in Berlin under the Garden Director Friedrich Otto.

In about 1837 Brackenridge went to the United States of America and obtained work in a nursery there.

Brackenridge was appointed assistant botanist on Commodore Charles Wilkes Exploring Expedition during the years 1838 to 1842. He was assistant to Dr. Pickering and got the position when Asa Gray (q.v.) resigned to work on the flora of North America.

This important expedition left Hampton Road, Virginia on the 19th August, 1838 and Brackenridge was attached to the U.S. Ship "Vincennes". The expedition went first to Madeira, then to Rio de Janeiro, Chile, Peru, Tahiti and Samoa and from there to New South Wales. It arrived in Sydney in 1839 and here Brackenridge made a large collection of botanical specimens, mostly from Sydney and the Hunter River district of New South Wales.

Commodore Wilkes mentions in his narrative that the members of the expedition met the botanist Allan Cunningham (q.v.) in Sydney and describes with interest details of the flora of the colony. From here the expedition went on an Antarctic Cruise and then to New Zealand, Fiji, the Sandwich Islands and returned to the west coast of the North American continent. It reached New York on the 9th June, 1842.

On the expedition about 10,000 species and about 40,000 specimens were collected including over 100 living plants. These were made the nucleus of the National Herbarium, Washington.

Brackenridge was given a small greenhouse in Washington and was commissioned to write up descriptions of the ferns collected on the expedition, together with the cultivation of the living plants. Though he was an excellent field botanist he found it an effort to do this writing and Asa Gray helped him. (Later Asa Gray asserted that most of the work was his own.)

In 1854 Brackenridge's work "Cryptogamis-Filices" , volume 16 of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, was published. This was considered a 'scientific masterpiece' but unfortunately almost all the text and the plates were destroyed by fire in 1856. It thus became the scarcest of the expedition's reports and is the rarest of all modern botanical monographs.

In 1855 Brackenridge bought 30 acres of land near Baltimore and spent most of his energies as a nurseryman and landscape gardener. He became the horticultural editor of the "American Farmer". His influence may be traced in many of the older estates around Baltimore.

William Brackenridge died in Baltimore on the 3rd February, 1893. He is commemorated by the following:-

Brackenridgea, Gray. (taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists, J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, p.93.

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. Unseen reference

BRACKENRIDGE William D (1810-1883)

Born at Ayr, Scotland, 10th June 1810, Brackenridge died at Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., February, 1883.

During his early career he worked with Patrick Neil of Edinburgh as gardener.

Brackenridge went to America during the year 1837. In 1838 he joined the scientific corps of the expedition of Commodore Charles Wilkes. Brackenridge was assistant botanist on the U.S. ship Vincennes. The Vincennes visisted N.S.W. in 1839 where Brackenridge collected botanical specimens mostly in the Sydney and Hunter River districts.

Commemoratives.

Brackenridgea, Gray.
(Commemorative taken from J.R.S.N.S.W., v. 42, 1908, p 93.)

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Bailey, Fredrick Manson: A concise History of Australian Botany.
P.R.S.Q., v. 8, 1890-91, p 25.

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J.R.S.N.S.W. v. 42, 1908, p.93.

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

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BRADLEY, Henry Houghton Burton. 1845 - 1918.

Henry Houghton Bradley, the solicitor-naturalist, was born in Surrey Hills, Sydney, on the 4th November, 1845, the son of one of Sydney's leading solicitors. He followed his father's profession and like him became particularly interested in horticulture, and although horticulture was always only a hobby, he became most eminent in this field. Joseph Henry Maiden states that he was the most distinguished horticulturalist of his time.

Henry Bradley was very successful at improving bulbous plants and practiced hybridising species of Hippeastrum. He studied hybridisation and genetics closely and one of his papers entitled "Hybridising at the Antipodes" was published in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society. This paper deals with "Narcissus", "Hippeastrum", "Gloriosa" and "Lilium".

At the fourth international conference on Genetics in Paris in 1911, Bradley was awarded the Mendel medal. He was the Honorary Secretary of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales from 1893 to the last year of his life, 1918, when he was the President.

Henry Bradley was renowned for the beautiful garden at his home "Grantham", at North Sydney, New South Wales, where he regularly entertained students of horticulture.

Bradley was keenly interested in other forms of natural science. He was a member of the Entomological Society of New South Wales and studied in particular species of spiders, publishing in the Transactions of the Entomogical Society of New South Wales, a number of papers on them. He sent most of his spider collection to specialists in Europe with whom he kept up a large correspondence.

Henry Bradley was a foundation member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and on his death had been a member for forty-four years. He was the president of the Board of Trustees of the Australian Museum in Sydney.

Bradley died at his home in Sydney on the 23rd November, 1918. His wife presented to the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, his unique collection of "Crinums" and "Hippeastrums".

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

BRAINE Arthur Belgrave 1854-1945

Arthur Belgrave Braine was born in England in 1854. He was the son of C.J. Braine who had been an important merchant in Hong Kong who was something of an amateur botanist and who, according to Britten & Boulger's "Index of British and Irish Botanists" (see reference) sent ferns from Hong Kong to Hooker at Kew Herbarium. C.J. Braine was credited with the discovery of the unique fern Brainea insignis.

Arthur Braine before coming to Australia lived for some years in Ceylon and was engaged in coffee planting.

It would appear that Braine arrived in Australia about the time of the first world war (1914) and he was at first a country school teacher, stationed at Cravensville in Victoria.

Arthur B. Braine was to become one of Australia's most important orchidologists. From 1917 until 1918 Braine wrote a series of 23 articles which appeared irregularly in the Chiltern district newspaper "The Federal Standard". In these articles called "In Quest of Orchids" some 53 species of orchids were described, all collected within a ten mile radius of Cravensville. These newspaper articles were the first orchid survey of the north eastern portion of Victoria.

Unfortunately these articles were never published separately but a bound copy of the series is held in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

During his many years as headmaster of the state school at Cravensville A.B. Braine discovered the unique orchid "Chiloglottis Pescottiana" and several others new to Victoria.

One of Braine's nine children married another prominent Australian orchidologist W.H. Nicholls (q.v.)

A.B. Braine lived to the grand age of 91 and up to the end of his life he was still tramping the hills surrounding his home in search of new orchids.

Braine died in Melbourne on October 6, 1945.

COMMEMORATION. Prasophyllum Brainei, R.D. Rogers from Willis, Bot Pioneers in Victoria, V.N. Vol. 66, 1949, p. 104.

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Willis James Hamlyn: Botanical Pioneers of Victoria,

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Orchids new to Victoria discovered by Braine.

Chiloglottis trapeziforme,

Thelymitra canaliculata,

Drakaea Huntiana

Prasophyllum intricatum

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

BRITTLEBANK, Charles Clifton. 1862 - 1945.

Charles Clifton Brittlebank was born in 1862 probably at Winster in Derbyshire, England. He left England with his parents and brother and after living for two years in the New Hebrides, the family went first to Queensland and then to Tasmania. Finally in 1893 they settled in the Pentland Hills near Bacchus Marsh, Victoria and started a dairy farm.

Charles Brittlebank, from his early years, was interested in all forms of natural history; botany, geology, ornithology and entomology all greatly interested him. He was able to develop this interest in the district around his home which included the famous Werribee Gorge.

Brittlebank joined the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club and soon became a most popular member, becoming friends with Charles French, Sen. (q.v.) and Charles French, Jun. and Daniel McAlpine (on List "B"). His fellow club members were soon to consider him one of their most versatile and knowledgeable members. His home "Dunbar" farm became the centre for many excursions and explorations that the club carried out in this area.

During these excursions many specimens of natural history were collected including many native plants. Charles Brittlebank was renowned for his water-colour drawings of natural history subjects. These works were remarkable for their beauty and their delineation and accuracy of detail. He illustrated Charles French, Senior's "Destructive Insects of Victoria", published in five volumes from 1891 to 1911; and Campbell, Archibald James' "Nests and eggs of Australian Birds" (1900).

In 1894 Charles Brittlebank discovered some striated pebbles in the Werribee Gorge, near his home, thus proving evidence of a former ice age in the district. This discovery immediately made Brittlebank world famous.

Brittlebank began a study of the mistletoe plant (Loranthus exocarpi, Behr.) and worked out its life history. He published this research in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for 1908 and this included six plates of drawings.

In 1908 Daniel McAlpine (on List "B"), the plant pathologist of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, asked Charles Brittlebank to become his assistant and from this time began his great interest in mycology.

Brittlebank spent a greatdeal of his spare time searching for specimens of fungi and his official collection became most extensive. He illustrated McAlpine's work on mycology and made hundreds of beautiful micro-photographs for McAlpine's publications.

In 1913 on the retirement of Daniel McAlpine, Charles Brittlebank became the Government Plant Pathologist for Victoria and he was considered to be highly skilled in this field of botany. He held this position till 1924 when he was appointed the Biologist in charge of the Science Branch of the Department of Agriculture and he held this post till 1928 when he retired.

From 1923 to 1928, Brittlebank lectured on the fungus diseases of fruit at the Brunley School of Horticulture in Victoria and he also lectured on plant pathology at the School of Agriculture at the Melbourne University.

When he retired Brittlebank started to prepare, in a large book, a complete list of all records of Australian fungi and fungus diseases of plants. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research got him to prepare an indexed record of this, and this took him two and a half years. This index is now held by this Research organisation (now known as the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.)

Brittlebank than finished the large folio book of Australian fungi records and presented it to the Botany School of the Melbourne University.

Charles Brittlebank lived for some years more, enjoying his books and hobbies and above all, his garden. He died on the 2nd November, 1945 aged 83 and was buried in the Bacchus Marsh cemetry, near Werribee Gorge.

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In the Botany School, University of Melbourne, Victoria.

Small collection of water-colour sketches of Victorian orchids.
In the Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, Victoria.

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

BROGDEN James fl. 1857

No biographical information can be discovered regarding this collector. He apparently visisted or lived in Australia prior to 1857 for in this year Plants from New Holland collected by Brogden were on Sale in London.

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

BRONGNIART, Adolphe Theodore. 1801-1876.

This French botanist was born in Paris on the 11th January, 1801, and was the brother of Alexandre Brongniart the chemist and geologist. He studied medicine and graduated in 1826. Brongniart then became very interested in botany, specialising in palaeontology and vegetable physiology.

In 1834 he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, where he succeeded Desfontaines (q.v.). For more than fifteen years Brongniart was professor at the Jardin des Plantes. He published a great many articles during these years.

Brongniart described the plants collected from Australia on the expedition of "La Coquille", commanded by L.J. Duperrey in 1822-1825. The Australian plants were all collected at Port Jackson. Specimens were also collected in the Society Islands, Caroline Islands, New Zealand and islands near New Guinea.

The record of this expedition - "Voyage autour du Monde, execute par ordre du Roi, sur la Corvette de Sa Majeste "La Coquille" pendant les annees 1822, 1823, 1824 et 1825.....par L.J. Duperrey..... Commandant de l'expedition." was published in Paris in 1828 and 1829. In volume 1 the "Cryptogamie" was done by M. Bory de St. Vincent (q.v.) and Brongniart did the Phanerogams in volume 2, published in Paris in 1829. The work is mainly devoted to grasses and there is an Atlas of folio plates for Phanerogams.

Brongniart died in Paris on the 18th February, 1876.

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Notes fur quelques Rubiacees de la Nouvelle- Caledonie et des Isles Voisines. Extract du Bulletin de la Societe Botanique de France. (Seances du 8 Decembre, 1865 et du 26 Janvier, 1866).

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Brongniart also published a great number of articles in the "Annales des sciences naturelles,"in the"Annales de Musee d'histoire naturelle"and in the"Dictionnaire classique d'histoire naturelle."

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BRONGNIART, Adolphe Theophile. (1801-1876)

Was a son of Alexandre Brongniart, a botanist also. Adolphe Brongniart was born at Paris, 11th January, 1801 and graduated a doctor of medicine in 1826. A distinguished botanist, he wrote chiefly on palaeontology and vegetable physiology. He died in Paris in February, 1876.

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* Nothing further can be discovered about this gentleman, its assumed he worked on botanical results of French expeditions to Aust.
* This year not available in Canberra.

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

(same as: BRONGNIART, Adolphe Theodore)

BRONGNIART, Adolphe Theophile. (1801-1876)

Was a son of Alexandre Brongniart, a botanist also. Adolphe Brongniart was born at Paris, 11th January, 1801 and graduated a doctor of medicine in 1826. A distinguished botanist, he wrote chiefly on palaeontology and vegetable physiology. He died in Paris in February, 1876.

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* Nothing further can be discovered about this gentleman, its assumed he worked on botanical results of French expeditions to Aust.
* This year not available in Canberra.

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

BROOME, Christopher Edmund. 1812 - 1886.

Christopher Edmund Broome was born at Berkhampstead, Herts. England, on the 24th July, 1812. He was educated first at a private school at Kensington and then at Hounslow. Broome went to school at Swaffham Prior in Cambridgeshire and he remained there till he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge on the 23rd October, 1832. It was while he was at Swaffham Prior that he first became interested in botany and his enthusiasm for this science greatly increased during his University years.

Christopher E. Broome took his degree in January, 1836 and in April of the same year, he married Charlotte Norman, fourth daughter of the Rev. John Rush. Broome became one of the hardest workers in his chosen field of botany, of his time, and was to make a great contribution to this science with his work on mycology. He was an acute thinker, taking great care to be accurate in his botanical research.

Broome became very friendly with the Rev. M.J. Berkeley and published a number of papers in association with him. He became very interested in the fungi of Australia and though he did not visit this country, he published on its botany. Mrs. Flora Martin (q.v.), the enthusiastic mycologist of Victoria, sent large numbers of specimens of fungi that she had collected, to Broome for determination.

C. E. Broome was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1866. He died At Elmshurst, Bath, where he had lived for many years, on the 15th December, 1888. His herbarium of fungi, in all about 40,000 specimens in excellent condition, together with part of his library, he left to the British Museum.

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

BROWN, John Ednie. 1848 - 1899.

This botanist was born in Scotland in 1848. In 1871-1872 he visited Canada and the United States of America and as a result of this trip he published "Trees in Canadian Forests"; Trans Scot. Arbor Soc. (date unknown).

John Ednie Brown then went to Australia and became Conservator of Forests in South Australia in 1879-1890, writing a number of articles on tree culture and forest flora of the state.

In 1879 Ednie Brown became a fellow of the Linnean Society and in 1890-1892 he was Director-General of Forests in the state of New South Wales. He then went to Western Australia and from 1895 to 1899 held the position of Conservator of Forests for Western Australia.

Dr. M.R. Jacobs in his Address, "Forests and Forestry in the Australian Capital Territory", delivered to the Canberra and District Historical Society in April, 1963, states that "Ednie Brown did a remarkably energetic job as Conservator of Forests in South Australia between 1878 and 1889. He experimented with dozens of species and determined a satisfactory technique for the establishment of many of them, and had grown trees or forests of some kind from Hergott Springs in the north to Mount Gambier in the south. He also made a creditable attempt to treat the native eucalypt forest of South Australia. His was truly an outstanding achievement and gave great promise for the development of forestry in Australia as a whole."

However according to Sir David Hutchins, the well-known English forester who visited Australia in 1914, Brown was not

a professionally trained forester and forestry in South Australia suffered accordingly.

He stated "Mr. Ednie Brown's friends will share with me the regret that, before undertaking to direct the forestry of three of the principal states of Australia, he did not, in the absence of a professional training obtain more acquaintance with the scientific forestry of Europe, America or Japan. In his reports I see chiefly good intentions, platitudes and forest truisms, with some faulty arboriculture; of modern forestry, little or nothing".

John Ednie Brown died in Perth, Western Australia, in 1899.

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

BROWN Maitland (1843-1905)

Maitland Brown was born in England (place unknown) in July 1843. He came to Australia and was Resident Magistrate at Geraldton on the north coast of Western Australia. Brown collected herbarium specimens on Francis T. Gregory's expedition to the North West in 1861 and Baron von Mueller, Victorian Government Botanist and Father of Australian Botany, determined and described them.

Commemoratives.

Acacia Maitlandi, F.v.M.
Scaevola Maitlandi, F.v.M.
Eremophila Maitlandi, F.v.M.
Gomphrene Maitlandi, F.v.M.
(These commemoratives, taken from J.W.A.N.H.S., No. 6, 1909, p.10)

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

BROWN, William.

William Brown was the botanist chosen to assist David Nelson (q.v.) on the voyage of H.M.S. "Bounty". He had been personally recommended by Sir Joseph Banks to go on this voyage as gardener and collector. The "Bounty" was purchased by the Admiralty in 1787 to collect and convey bread-fruit trees and other useful products from the South Sea Islands to the West Indies.

Sir Joseph Banks drew up instructions for both David Nelson and William Brown to act as gardeners on the voyage and to carefully handle the bread-fruit. Captain William Bligh, the commander of the ship, had orders to call at St. Helena, leaving there a small number of trees and then to proceed to St. Vincent, to land half the trees and to take the remaining half to Jamaica.

During this voyage the "Bounty" visited Tasmania in 1788 and William Brown with Nelson made considerable collections of botanical specimens. The ship put in at Adventure Bay, on Bruny Island off the South coast of Tasmania and the two botanists planted a number of fruit trees here and some potatoes.

The ship arrived at Adventure Bay on the 21st August, 1788 and remained there till the 4th September. Brown thus had ample time to examine the surrounding country and note the many new botanical specimens of the area. He gathered many of them to take back to England to Sir Joseph Banks, his patron. It is probable that the expenses on the voyage of both William Brown and David Nelson had been paid by Banks.

Bligh's narrative of the voyage records the time spent at Adventure Bay. The expedition was able to replenish their supplies of water and to catch considerable numbers of fish. Bligh states that the botanists selected the east side of the bay as the most suitable to plant their fruit trees and having chosen the most favourable situation they planted the following:- "three young apple trees, nine vines, six plantain trees, a number of orange and lemon seed, cherry stones, plum, peach and apricot stones, pumpkins, also two sorts of Indian corn as well as apple and pear kernels". Potatoes, onions and cabbage roots were also planted.

When Bligh revisited Adventure Bay on the 16th February, 1792, during his voyage as captain of the "Providence", he was pleased to find some of the apple trees planted by Brown and Nelson still thriving.

William Brown had met several of the natives during his excursions into

the bush looking for plants and he carefully noted their "wigwams" and physique for Bligh to record in his journal. This was the first clear observation and description ever given of the natives of Tasmania.

William Brown is named by Bligh in his narrative, as one of the "pirates" who remained on board the "Bounty" after the mutiny, when Bligh with Nelson and others were put adrift in a small boat. Probably many of the botanical specimens collected by the two botanists were lost. Some years later many of the mutineers were brought back to England and courtmartialled and it is possible that Brown went with them. He was not recommended as botanist or gardener on any future voyage.

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

BROWNE MRS. MARGARET MARIE (NEE RILEY) fl. 1893

Margaret Browne was the wife of Thomas Alexander Browne, an Australian novelist of the middle eighties, who wrote under the name of Rolf Boldrewood.

Rolf Boldrewood's "Robbery under Arms" is a great Australian classic. Boldrewood wrote many other books of merit, among them "The Squatter's Dream" and a "Colonial Reformer", both of which gave interesting an faithful pictures of squatting life in the early days of Australia.

The Browne's had for some years station propertiesin the rich Riverina district of New South Wales. Bad seasons had forced them to leave the land and Thomas Brown became a government servant and was police magistrate and goldfields commissioner in New South Wales until his retirement in 1895.

Mrs. Browne, like many ladies of her day was interested in botany and horticulture and in 1893 she published a book "The Flower Garden in Australia."

Margaret Browne was the mother of two sons and five daughters.

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

BUNCE, Daniel 1813 - 1872

Bunce's main claim to fame was as a member of Leichhardt's second expedition in 1846, to try to cross Australia from east to west. Indeed it may be said that he saved that expedition from much hardship.

He was born at Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, England in 1813 and trained as a gardener and horticulturalist before emigrating to Hobart, in 1835, where he settled at Lightfoot's nursery which he eventually bought. Moving north he established the Denmark Hill nursery in Launceston. At this time he also published a monthly magazine 'The Manual of Practical Gardening' which appeared in twelve issues during 1837. Crossing to Port Phillip he established a nursery at St. Kilda in 1839.

He joined Leichhardt's expedition in 1846 and proved himself resourceful and far-thinking by planting melon and vegetable seeds at each camp, so that when they were forced to turn back within six months the party was saved from further privations by the supply of fresh vegetables. He collected upwards of 1000 plants during this unhappy venture and discovered some new genera.

In 1848 he accompanied Thomas Archer on an exploratory trip to the Burnett River. On his return south he made a collecting trip down the Murray River in 1848 and contributed a series of articles on this trip to the Melbourne newspaper, 'The Argus'. On another expedition to Gippsland, Victoria, he lived among the natives and later published a small work 'Language of the Aborigines'.

He applied unsuccessfully for the positions of Director of both the Melbourne Botanical Gardens and the Adelaide Gardens and became manager of a mining company in Bendigo, Victoria, where he also busied himself writing on the flora of the Bendigo district for the 'Argus'.

In 1858 he became Director of the Geelong Botanical Gardens, Victoria, which he designed and planted.

He was married three times and had five children, four of whom died within three days of each other during a diptheria epidemic. Bunce himself is buried in Geelong, Victoria.

He is commemorated by Panicum Buncei (F v M)

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Note: all pencil corrections per Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

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

BURTON David died 1792.

Early in 1791, Burton whilst en route, to Port Jackson as superintendent of convicts, applied to Sir Joseph Banks for the additional appointment as collector for Kew Gardens. Banks thus engaged the young man at twenty pounds a year to collect 'Living Plants and specimens on the condition that you engage not to supply any other person, directly or indirectly with any vegetable production.'

Arriving in the colony in the "Gorgon" later that year, Burton was sent to Parramatta as Public Gardener and superintendent of convicts there.

Until his death in 1792 Burton sent many living plants and specimens to Banks for his herbarium with these Banks was much pleased.

Burton was killed in 1792 by a gun shot wound when duck shooting on the banks of the Nepean River, just west of Sydney.

He was evidently much esteemed and it was said of him atthe time of his death, 'This young man, on account of the talents he possessed asa botanist and the services which he was capable of rendering in the surveying line could be ill spared in this settlement. '

He is credited in Aiton's "Hortus Kewensis" with having introduced Podolobium trilobatum to cultivation.

Commemoratives.

Burtonia, R. Br. (a genus of Leguminosae)

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

BYNOE Dr. Benjamin 1803-1865

Surgeon on H.M.S. Beagle (in which Charles Darwin had visited Australia in 1836), during the ships exploration of Australian coasts in the years 1837 until 1843.
H.M.S Beagle was seconded to Australia to make explorations and hydrographic surveys of the Australian coasts and especially of Bass Strait in the South and Torres Strait in the North. "Beagle" wasuntil 1841 under commandof Captain Wickham from whom Captain Stokes took over. Surprisingly there was not a botanist aboard during these explorations and Dr. Bynoe acted in this capacity. He collected specimens on Depuch and Abrolhos Islands off the West Australian coast, around the Victoria River in what is now the Northern Territory and in the islands of Bass Strait and in New South Wales. These specimens were sent to Sir William Hooker's Herbarium, Kew, England.

Commemorations.

Acacia Bynoeana, Benth.
(Commemoration taken from J.W.A.N.H.S., 1909, pp 10-11)

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

BYRAM William J. -1922

William Byram was born in Brisbane, Queensland probably about 1864. He was educated at the Brisbane Boys Grammer School and in 1880 probably about the age of 16 he won the Lilley Gold Medal for the highest marks in a state wide school leaving examination. He was head boy of his school. Mr. Byram would appear to have been a lawyer and was well known in Brisbane Legal and business circles. A cultured gentleman, Byram was a good classical scholar and during the last few years of his life published a verse translation of "Eschylus "Prometheus Vinctus" which won the commendation of Professor Gilbert then Professor of Greek at Oxford (England) University.

William Byram was a keen microscopist and was especially interested in Freshwater Algae. He collabrated with F.M. Bailey who was Queensland Government Botanist of his time in bringing out a series of Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock Bulletins which were devoted to Freshwater Algae. Byram translated from the German the original descriptions forwarded to Bailey by European Algae specialists.

Byram was an early president of the Royal Society of Queensland and papers on various subjects, written by him, appeared in its proceedings.

William J. Byram died on the 10th March, 1922.

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CALEY, George. 1770 - 1829.

George Caley was born on the 10th June, 1770 at Craven, Yorkshire, England, the son of a horse dealer. When he was seven his people moved to Middleton near Manchester, England to take up farming and Caley was sent to the Manchester Grammar School. His love of plants and botanical bent were innate but were not developed for some time and then in a peculiar way. After observing deformities and diseases in animals, he discovered some of the remedies were with the use of herbs and in this way his thirst for botanical knowledge was awakened. He became an active member of the Manchester School of Botanists, and in this district he collected every available plant, fern and moss which came to his notice. Caley's association with this school , which continued until his death, greatly broadened his outlook.

In March, 1795 Caley first approached Sir Joseph Banks for assistance in obtaining a position travelling abroad as a botanical collector and after much persuasion on his part Banks agreed. In September, 1799 he travelled to New South Wales on the "Speedie" with a salary of 15/- a week paid by Banks to collect plants and seeds for the Kew Gardens. He arrived in Sydney on the 15th April, 1800 and at once marked out a garden at Parramatta and was given a cottage there.

Caley, impetuous and a little arrogant, did not get on well with Governor King but up to this time little had been done on the botanical side in New South Wales, though some specimens had been sent to Banks, and Caley filled a long felt want. He sent many letters to Banks and also to his Manchester botanical friends and sent an enormous number of specimens and their descriptions back to Banks.

The arrival in the colony of Robert Brown gave to Caley a great scientific stimulus though J.H. Maiden suggests that many of Caley's collections lost their identity through being incorporated with the famous collections of Robert Brown. However Caley and Brown worked together in great harmony for a number of years.

Many species have been named in Caley's honour. Joseph Henry Maiden stated that "next to Brown we owe more to Caley for diffusing a knowledge of New South Wales plants in Europe than to anyone else during the first two decades of the infant colony."

Though Botany was Caley's primary object, ornithology and zoology became secondary ones and he sent many bird collections to Banks. He also collected many native woods, chiefly eucalypts for Banks and discovered hybridization in the genus Eucalypts. Early in 1801 he accompanied Lieutenant Grant on an exploratory expedition to Western Port in southern Victoria and made visits also to Norfolk Island and Van Dieman's Land. By reason of Caley's great powers of endurance and observation, he was admirably suited to carry out exploratory work in the colony and always kept proper sketch maps of his journeys. He explored a great many of the areas at a distance from Sydney, to the Nepean River, Camden and Picton to the south and Kurrajong Heights and Mount Tomah to the north, also Mount Banks and the valley of the Grose River in the same area. It has been said of Caley that he was the first man to try to cross the Blue Mountains. The knowledge of exploring techniques gained by him on these trips were used by later explorers in the colony, especially William Lawson when he crossed the Blue Mountains in 1813.

Caley was very robust with a keen love of nature and an unbounded knowledge of it. He took a keen interest in the development of the colony and from time to time furnished Banks with elaborate reports on colonial affairs. He had a firm friendship with Robert Brown and greatly helped him in looking after the garden of live plants that Brown had collected.

On the 12th May, 1810 Caley left the colony on the "Hindostan" for England, Banks having terminated his appointment. In 1816 he was appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at St. Vincent, West Indies, returning to England in May, 1823, sadly worn and dogged by ill-health, caused by the climate of the West Indies. He led a somewhat secluded life, living in Bayswater, London and he died on the 23rd May, 1829 bing buried at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London. He had married a widow in 1816 but she had died without their having any children.

A genus of Australian orchids and many species of plants bear his name, and a hill in the Peel Range, New South Wales, is called after him. George Caley is commemorated in the genus Caleya, also in:-

Dodonoœa Caleyana, G. Don. = D. boronicefolia, G. Don.
Viola Caleyana, G. Don.
Acacia Caleyi, A. Cunn. = A.podalyricefolia, A. Cunn.
Anadenia Caleyi, R. Br. = Grevillea ramosissima, Meissn.
Banksia Caleyi, R. Br.
Grevillea Caleyi, R. Br.
Persoonia Caleyi, F.vM. = P. chamœ peuce, Lhotsky.
Prostanthera Caleyi, Benth. = ?.
Eucalyptus Caleyi.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
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CALVERT, James Snowden. 1825 - 1884.

James Snowden Calvert was born on the 13th July, 1825 at Liverpool, England. He was educated at Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham.

He migrated with his brother to New South Wales in 1841, arriving at Sydney on the 14th February, 1842. On the ship James Calvert met Ludwig Leichhardt (q.v.) and in 1844 he joined Leichhardt's expedition to Port Essington in the north of Australia.

During this expedition Calvert was seriously injured on the 28th June, 1845 during an attack made on the party by aborigines of the Mitchell River area, near the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north.

Calvert collected many botanical specimens during this expedition. Leichhardt named Calvert's Plains, Calvert's Peak and the Calvert River after this botanist and explorer. Later James Calvert sent plant specimens to the first Paris International Exhibition and as well sent some to exhibitions in London.

In 1862 Calvert was awarded a silver medal for his exhibit of paper-making materials sent to London.

In 1870 he married Caroline Louisa Atkinson (q.v.), a noted botanist and author, and they had one child, however, his wife died two years later. Calvert himself, died on the 22nd July, 1884.

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

CAMBAGE, Richard Hind. 1859 - 1926.

Richard Hind Cambage, the botanist, surveyor and geologist, son of John Fisher Cambage, was born at Milton, New South Wales, on the 7th November, 1859.

Receiving his early education at State and Private schools, Cambage was employed for a short time as a teacher in the Milton State School. Deciding to follow the surveying profession, he became an assistant to M.J. Callaghan, a surveyor and he took part in the survey of National Park, south of Sydney, New South Wales.

Cambage became a Licensed Surveyor in June, 1882. After three years work as a draughtsman in the Lands Department of New South Wales, he was appointed in 1885 to the Department of Mines as a mining surveyor.

His duties with this Department took him all over New South Wales and it was during this time that he became especially interested in the study of botany. Richard Cambage soon became a most experienced bushman with an instinctive awareness of the vegetation and wildlife of the areas in which he worked. He was always an ardent lover of Nature and he decided to concentrate at first on the general study of plants. As his knowledge of the science of botany increased, he developed a desire for specialization and he undertook to make a detailed study of the genus "Eucalyptus" and the genus "Acacia".

To further his understanding of botany, Richard Cambage studied temperatures, rainfalls, soils and physiography and because of this knowledge, he was able to ascertain the general range of various endemic genera and species of phanerogams (his particular interest).

Cambage collected large numbers of plants during all his trips and he would feel really excited if he discovered some new specimen where he was not expecting it. He was a very close friend of Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.) and would regularly send him telegrams reporting his latest discovery.

Between 1880 and 1890 Richard Cambage collected plant specimens for the Rev. Dr, William Woolls (q.v.) and from this time he began to specialize in the study of the Eucalypts. It was Woolls who gave him his first lesson in botany. Later in his life he worked very carefully over the various Eucalyptus species with his friends and colleagues, J.H. Maiden, (q.v.), Henry Deane (q.v.), James J. Fletcher (On list "B"), Richard Thomas Baker (q.v.) and Edwin Cheel (q.v.). He had a great love for the tall Eucalypts of Eastern Australia, which could exceed 300 feet in height and he made important

contributions to the knowledge of the geographical distribution of the Eucalyptus.

Of even greater importance was Cambage's work on the youthful stages of the Acacia. For many years he systematically planted Acacia seeds and carefully watched and recorded their growth. From 1915 to 1928 he published descriptions of 133 species of "Acacia" in the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales. Unfortunately his sudden illness and death interrupted this most important work. It was later completed at the Botany School of the University of Sydney.

In 1902 Richard Cambage was appointed Chief Mining Surveyor of New South Wales and he held this position till 1916 when he became Under-Secretary of Mines. He retired from the Public Service on the 7th November, 1924.

Cambage always had many outside interests. From 1909 to 1915 he lectured on surveying at the Sydney Technical College and three times he was President of the Institution of Surveyors. He was secretary of the Royal Society of New South Wales from 1914 to 1922 and from 1925 to 1928 and was President of this Society in 1912 and 1923. He was a member of the Council of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and in 1924 was its President. In 1904 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

Richard Cambage was an enthusiastic member of the Royal Australian Historical Society and Honorary Secretary of the Australian National Research Council from its foundation in 1919 until 1926 and he was its President from 1926 to 1928. In his capacity as secretary of this Council, he organized the second Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Melbourne and Sydney in 1923.

Cambage was an elected President of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in 1928. In 1925 Richard Cambage was created Commander of the British Empire.

Cambage was in every way a most admirable character, renowned for his amiability and tact. Possessed of an ambitious and progressive nature, he nevertheless realised the importance of the true scientific spirit. He was renowned as a peacemaker and a wise counsellor and his relations with his colleagues were unusually harmonious.

Cambage was always much in demand as a public speaker at scientific functions as he had a clear and strong voice and a convincing and frank method of address.

In Cambage's obituary notice in the Proceedings ofthe Linnean Society of New South Wales (1929), Dr. W.R. Browne wrote of him - "He will be sadly missed by all his colleagues and friends, for he possessed to a rare degree, the qualities of tact, moderation, charitable judgement and geniality, which made him beloved by all who knew him."

Richard Cambage died suddenly from a heart attack on the 28th November, 1928, at his home in Burwood, New South Wales. He had married in 1881 Fanny Skillman who predeased him in 1897 and they had two sons and two daughters.

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CAMFIELD Julius Henry 1852-1916

Julius Camfield was born at Islington, London on the 30th March 1852 (see note). At thirteen he began his apprenticeship in gardening with W.J. Harris of Bigley, Kent, where he worked, learning his trade, for some seven years. Finishing his apprenticeship, he then moved to one Samual Souter of Regent's Park, London where he stayed for a further three years and then spent another seven years with William Whelpton of Woods Lodge, Shooters Hill, Kent.

So, when Camfield sailed for Australia in 1882 he was well versed in his trade. On his arrival in Sydney he presented his qualifications to Charles Moore (q.v.) who was then director of the Botanic Gardens and he immediately was made overseer of the Garden Palace Grounds in the inner city.

A kindly but reserved man Julius Camfield was exceedingly well read and had a great knowledge of botany. He shortly had a profound knowledge of the flora of the Sydney district but could rarely be persuaded to appear in print.

In 1912 in consequence of the changes arising from the Government's taking over the greater part of Government House grounds for the people of Sydney, Camfield was appointed overseer of the large public Inner Domain area. His work was to consolidate the whole area into a Public Gardens. In this he was most successful.

Julius Camfield developed a great love of the Sydney Gardens and even in those few months before he died, when he knew he was dying he still took an almost daily walk in the gardens, admiring and giving advice.

Julius Camfield died on the 26th November, 1916.

Shortly after his death, the title of his office was changed to Superintendent.

He was a much loved and respected man and the staff of the Sydney Botanic Gardens remembered him fondly.

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NOTE.

Walter Froggart gives 1842 as birth date of Camfield.

His Obituary in the Report of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, 1916 and Britten adn Boulger give 1852. We have taken the later as the more correct.

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

CAMFIELD J.H.

Cultivation of native flowering plants,

Agric. Gazette of New South Wales, Jan, 1904, pp. 65-71

CAMPBELL Walter Scott 1844-1935

Walter Scott Campbell was the son of Dr. Francis Campbell, a notable Sydney medical man of the 1840's. He was born at East Maitland, New South Wales on the 11th June, 1844. As a child his father sent him to the private school run by the Rev. Dr. William Woolls, (q.v.) one of Australia's greatest botanists.

Dr. Francis Campbell himself was also something of a botanist, so his son was early well trained in the field of natural history he was to make his career.

Walter Scott Campbell was educated also at the Fort Street School in Sydney and was one of the first pupils of the Sydney Grammar School which was founded in 1857.

After leaving school young Campbell joined the Surveyor General's Department in 1862 and later transferred to the Mines Department as one of its original staff.

The Mines Department later became the Department of Mines and Agriculture with Campbell as first Director of the Agricultural Section. Indeed, W.S. Campbell was virtually the founder of the New South Wales Agricultural Department and his reports on rural and primary industries still serve as models of their kind.

Botany was Campbell's abiding interest and during the many journeys necessitated by his work he collected assiduously for such great names in Australian Botany, as his old teacher Rev. Dr. W. Woolls, for the great Baron von Mueller. He was a contemporary and friend of William Carron and R.D. FitzGerald (q.q.v.). He worked with Joseph Henry Maiden when Maiden was NSW Government Botanist. He collaborated with Maiden in producing the delightful booklet "Flowering Plants and Ferns of New South Wales" which was published in seven parts from 1893, each part consisted of four coloured plates with an accompanying descriptive text.

In 1912 Campbell investigated the agricultural prospects of the Northern Territory for the Commonwealth Government.

Apart from botany and agricultural subjects Campbell was deeply interested in Australian history and published numerous papers on historical subjects. He was an authority in this field and was a fellow of the Royal Australian Historical Society, who benefited

greatly from his prodigious memory and his ability of almost total recall, apart from his great scholarship.

Campbell was a fellow of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. His many papers published in various journals were generally on genealogy, natural history and agriculture and also included personal reminiscences of noted scientists.

Walter Scott Campbell was married in 1868 and there were five children.

As a man he was noted for his remarkable physique and fantastic memory, both of which remained with him to the last. Indeed he made his first trip to England at the age of 90 and just before his death in his 92nd year he performed his last public service when he prepared a report for the Commonwealth Wheat Commission.

Campbell spent his years of retirement at his home at Vaucluse, a charming harbour side suburb of Sydney, tending his beautiful garden and still producing papers on botany, agriculture and history.

Walter Scott Campbell died in Sydney in 1935.

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Bound in one vol. in Basser Library, Academy Science, Canberra, by J.H. Maiden assisted by W.S. Campbell.

Seeking Australian Orchids.

Mitchell Library newspaper cuttings. Vol. 165, 1923-24, pp. 144-45.

Also attached is xeroxed copy taken from the Card Index System at the Mitchell Library Sydney regarding W.S. Campbell.

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

It is felt that the fact that this man lived to a great age should not preclude him from inclusion in this project.

CARLTON Henry - 1917

SAME AS: SCHNEIDER, Henry

Henry Carlton was an Eng lishman with a B.A. Oxen who came to Queensland in 1866.

He took up sugar cane farming in the Nerang River district.

Carlton was one of the pioneer members of the Royal Society of Queensland and was a keen student of natural history being especially interested in botany and zoology. We are told that that it was his careful observations that made known a number of new species of flora and fauna.

Henry Carlton died in Queensland early in 1917.

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(Awaiting further biographical information from Oxley Library Brisbane.)

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 25 Aug. 1966

CARNE Walter Mervyn 1885-1952

Walter Mervyn Carne was the second son of Joseph E Carne, New South Wales Government Geologist and was born on the 16th September, 1885 at Croydon, Sydney. He was educated at Sydney High School. Sydney Technical College and at the University of Sydney. From the time of his first appointment as Lecturer in Economic Botany, Plant Pathology and Entomology at the Hawkesbury (NSW) Agricultural Col College, until his retirement in 1950, he devoted his life to the teching, research and administration of the science of botany.

An outline of his professional career follows.

1906-1911 Assistant to the Lecturer in Economic Botany, Plant Pathology and Entomology at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

1912-1913 NSW Agricultural Cadet at the University of Sydney, the University of California and Agricultural Experiment Stations in U.S.A.

1914-1919 Assistant Agrostologist in the NSW Department of Agriculture (With Australian Imperial Forces during First World War from 1915-1919)

1920-1922 Science Master at Hawkesbury Agricultural College

1923-1928 Economic Botanist and Plant Pathologist to the West Australian Department of Agriculture and Lecturer in Economic Botany and Plant Pathology at the University of Western Australia.

1929-1930 Senior Plant Pathologist, CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) Perth , Western Australia.

1931 In England at the invitation of the Empire Marketing Board and to represent Australia at the First International Seed Testing Conference at Wageningen.

1932-1935 Senior Plant Pathologist C.S.I.R. stationed in Tasmania.

1936-1937 Seconded to Department of Commerce as Fruit Officer At Australia House, London.

1938-1941 In Australia again second to the Department of Commerce as Technical Adviser on fruit matters.

1941-1950 Permanently transferred to the Department of Commerce as Supervisor of Fresh Fruit Exports.

Inall this represents some 44 years of scientic service interrupted only by his participation in the First World War. Even on active service he maintained his scientific interests and collected new records and specimens in Palestine and Jordan. During his War Service Carne was mentioned in despatches and commissioned in the field.

Carne's scientific interests were extraordinarily wide and though in the latter half of his professional career he was concerned mainly with storage and parasitic disorders of fruit he retained always his great interest in general botany.

Earlier in his life he not only dealt with general plant pathology but was also interested in pasture plants, seed testing and plant introduction. In his own time he contributed to herbaria and was largely responsible for reviving and extending the collection of plants which formed the basis of the National Herbarium of Western Australia.

His contributions to botanical knowledge in Western Australia were recognised by the award of the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Western Australia and the followship of the Linnean Society of London. Carne was vice president of the Royal Society of Western Australia from 1927 until 1928 and was a member of the Linnean Society of NSW and the Royal Society of Tasmania.

Walter Carne's most far reaching importance was in the was in the study

of non parasitic disorders of stored fruit.

Walter Carne's personality and character won universal respect, admiration and affection and had he been less modest, the importance of his servies to his country would have received wider recognition.

Walter Carne is increasingly recognised as one of the founders of Plant Pathology in Australia and the father of scientific work on fruit storage in this country.

Walter Carne died on the 20th November, 1952 at his home at Chatswood, a suburb of Sydney.

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Bathurst Burr (Xanthium spinosum, L) with C.A. Gardner,

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W.A. Agric. Dept. Leaflet, No. 215 n.d.

Sorrel (Rumexacetosella) with C.A. Gardner & A.B. Adams)

W.A. Agric. Dept. Leaflet No. 254, n.d.

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

CARNEGIE, David Wynford. 1871 - 1900.

David Wynford, Carnegie, the explorer and administrator, was born on the 23rd March, 1871, the fourth son of the Earl of Southesk, Kinnaird Castle, Forfarshire, Scotland. He was educated at the Charterhouse School and the Royal Indian Engineering College, Windsor.

After leaving school he went to Ceylon and worked on a tea plantation, but went to Australia in 1892 to take up prospecting on the goldfields at Coolgardie, Western Australia.

During the 1890's a considerable amount of exploration of the interior of South Australia was carried out by Carnegie. In 1894 when he was only 23 years of age he led a prospecting expedition to the Hampton Plains and struck unknown territory near Mount Shenton. He then visited the Niagara district before returning to Coolgardie, covering at least 850 miles.

In 1895 Carnegie went to England for a short visit but returned the next year with plans for an expedition more ambitious than his previous one. He financed the expedition from the earnings he had derived from gold-mining and set out in 1896. He reached Hall's Creek and then proceeded south along the eastern side of Lake Macdonald and past the Rawlinson Range and reached Coolgardie again after having been away eight months and covered over 3000 miles.

On both these journeys Carnegie made large collections of plant specimens, the first of which he sent to Baron von Mueller for classification and description.

In 1897 Carnegie left Australia for ever and returned to England, where he was awarded the Gill Memorial medal by the Royal Geographical Society for his feats of exploration. His book, "Spinifex and Sand" was published in 1898.

He then went to Nigeria on the west coast of Africa where he was the assistant resident Governor there. While trying to suppress a revolt by one of the local chiefs he was killed, dying where he fell, pierced by a poisoned arrow. He was only 29 years of age. Carnegie was considered by all who knew him, to be a brave and enduring man, with great ability and resourcefulness. He was buried at Lopoja, Nigeria. There is a memorial to him in Brechin Cathedral and a replica was placed in St. George's Cathedral, Perth in 1925.

Commemorative:

Dicrastylis Carnegiei, Hemsl. in Hook, Icon. Pl. 2582.
(This name was taken from Britten, James & Boulger, George S: "British and Irish botanists. 2nd. ed. revised by A.B. Rendle, London, 1931, p.59.)

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

CARRON, William. 1823 - 1876.

This botanist was born on the 18th December, 1823 in Norfolk, England. He arrived in Sydney, New South Wales in 1843 in charge of plants for William Macleay. On the 29th April, 1848, Edmund B.Kennedy, Assistant Surveyor, left Sydney in the barque "Tam o'Shanter" to explore the country lying between Rockingham Bay and Cape York. Carron was the botanist of this expedition and he and Jacky Jacky, the aborigine, were the only survivors. On his return he published a pamphlet "Narrative of Kennedy's Expedition" an abstract of which is given in H. Stuart Russell's "Genesis of Queensland"(1888). A better known narrative is his addendum, entitled "E. B. Kennedy's Expedition for the Exploration of the Cape York Peninsular" (1852) to John MacGillivray's "Voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake" (1852). This addendum if full of excellent observations on the vegetation of the swampy and almost impracticable country traversed.

After some work at collecting, Carron was permanently employed as "Collector", Botanic Gardens, Sydney from the 1st November, 1866 to the 31st December, 1875. In 1871 he visited the north coast of New South Wales and prepared a number of useful reports on the timber reserves there. He selected the timbers prepared at the Botanic Gardens for the Philadelphia Exhibition.

In 1876 he left the Botanic Gardens to take up the post of Forester on the Clarence River. Carron went to Grafton but on the 25th February, 1876, less than a month after taking up his appointment, he died.

A contemporary wrote of Carron that he was "well known for his extensive and accurate acquaintance with the flora of Australia, as

CARRON, William.

also for his readiness to impart to others his valuable stores of information".

Ferdinand von Mueller named the genus Carronia (Bauhinia) after him. He is also commemmorated by the following plants:-

Bauhinia Carronii, Ferdinand von Mueller.

Fagus Carronii, C, Moore.

Phaius Carroni, Ferdinand von Mueller.

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Narrative of an expedition of the late Mr. Assistant Surveyor E.B. Kennedy, for the exploration of the country lying between Rockingham Bay and Cape York.

To which are added:-

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2. The statement of Dr. Vallack and Captain Dobson who rescued the survivors of the expedition.
3. The statement of Captain Simpson, of the "Freak" who proceeded in search of Mr. Kennedy's papers.

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Woolls, Rev. Dr. William: The progress of botanical discovery in Australia. A lecture, Sydney, F. Cunningham & Co., Printers, 1869, pp.26-27.

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

CAVANILLES, Antonio Joseph. 1745 - 1804.

Antonio Jose Cavanilles, the Spanish botanist was born at Valencia on the 16th January, 1745. He was educated at the university of that town and in 1777 went to Paris, where he resided for twelve years, engaged in the study of botany. In 1801 he became director of the Botanic Gardens at Madrid.

A large number of botanical specimens were collected by Luis Née and Tadeo Haeneke, in the area around Port Jackson, New South Wales. These men were botanists on the Spanish expedition under Malaspina which arrived in Port Jackson in March, 1793 and remained there for a little time.

One of Cavanilles' main works was in six volumes - "Icones et descriptiones plantarum quae aut sponti in Hispania crescunt". In it he described for the first time a number of Australian plants and founded the genera 'Angophora' and 'Bursaria'. In volume 4 published in 1797 he described six species of Eucalyptus - three quite fully described and three only briefly.
At the time of this publication there was very little known about Australian flora in general though some Eucalypts had been described by Dr. J.E. Smith(q.v.) in 1790, 1793 and 1797. These descriptions were based on specimens and notes sent to him from Port Jackson after the first settlement of Australia in 1788. When he wrote his fourth volume, Cavanilles was unaware of Smith's work.

The Eucalyptus species which he describes are E. corymbosus, E. platypòdos and E. rostratus, each at some length and with a figure. Also he briefly described E. obluquus and E. salicifolius and E. racemosus.

Many of the specimens collected by Luis Nee are preserved in the Herbarium at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Madrid.

Cavanilles died in Madrid on the 4th May, 1804.

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

CHANDLER J.C.W. Fl late 19th century.

Almost nothing can be discovered regarding this collector. Information from Melbourne Herbarium leads us to believe that the Chandler on their files as a minor collector was the Telegraph Master at Barrow's and Tennant's Creek in the Northern Territory. He was probably one of many pressed into service as a plant collector by that great Australian botanist Baron von Mueller. The South Australian Parliamentary Papers of 1867 until 1869 list a J.C.W. Chandler as a Telegraph Manager in South Australia. One assumes this to be the same person.

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CHAPMAN, Frederick. 1864 - 1943.

Frederick Chapman was born at Camden Town, London on the 13th February, 1864, the son of Robert Chapman who was a technical assistant first to Michael Faraday and then to Professor John Tyndall. His elder brother Robert had a great influence on the young Frederick's life and interested him in the study of microscopy, botany and geology and helped him develop a great love of nature. He was educated at Chelsea Exeter Hall and by private tuition.

Frederick Chapman in 1881 was selected by Professor J.W. Judd as laboratory assistant in the geology department of the Royal College of Mines and he remained in the department until he came to Melbourne twenty years later in 1902.

In Melbourne he was selected for the post of palaeontologist to the National Museum, Melbourne and his first task was to arrange and name the collections of fossils both Australian and foreign in the National Museum; a very large task which he carried out with conspicuous success.

Frederick Chapman then began the publication of the long series of works on Australian fossils, general geology and natural history, which he carried on for many years. He stayed at the National Museum till 1927 when he was appointed by the Commonwealth Government as first Commonwealth Palaeontologist and he held this position until his retirement in 1936 at the age of 72.

Though the study of palaeontology was his life's work, Chapman liked to describe himself as a broad naturalist rather than a geologist and his remarkable range of knowledge justified this view. He was an excellent botanist, a fine entomologist and could speak with authority on almost every phase of natural history.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

In addition to his professional work, Frederick Chapman from the time of his arrival in Victoria, took an active part in the life of the scientific bodies of the Commonwealth and of Victoria. He held office for many years in the Royal Society of Victoria, the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and the Microscopical Society, being for a time President of each.

Chapman was a very keen botanist and though this remained basically a hobby, it occupied a good deal of his time and energy. He had a great love of the Australian native flora and did much to popularise the use of it in gardens and parks. For many years and up to the time of his death he was the Honorary Curator of the Maranoa Native Plant Garden in Beckett Park, Balwyn, Victoria. He was particularly proud of the number of rare native shrubs and trees which were being most successfully cultivated there. Apart from his scientific activities Chapman was keenly interested in gardening and his garden at Balwyn and later at his son's home in Kew, Victoria was a Mecca for all those who shared with him a love of the Australian native plants.

Chapman was a very enthusiastic participant of the Field Naturalists's Club excursions and with his knowledge of the Australian flora and fauna as well as geology, he had a most important influence on the young scientists of his time.

During his lifetime his work was recognized by many scientific societies and he received many honours, one of the most notable being the Australian Natural History Medallion in 1941. Frederick Chapman also received the Syme Medal and Prize for research in 1920, the Clarke Medal

for research in 1932 from the Royal Society of New South Wales and the Lyell Medal in 1930 from the Geological Society of London.

A quiet, almost gentle figure, he had however an active, alert and well-furnished mind with a great determination to seek out and solve important scientific problems.

Frederick Chapman died at Stawell, Victoria on the 10th December, 1943 in his 80th year. His wife, formerly Helen Mary Dancer, predeceased him by three years and he was survived by one son and one daughter.

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CHARSLEY, Fanny Anne. 1828 - 1915.

Fanny Anne Charsley was born at Beaconsfield on the 23rd July, 1828, a daughter of John Charsley of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, England, a solicitor. She was one of five sisters and her brother Edward Charsley was also a solicitor. All her family were successful amateur water colour painters.

In 1856 Fanny Charsley arrived in Melbourne with a married sister and her husband. She lived there for ten years and during this period made a beautifully executed set of water colour drawings of wild flowers. In 1866 she returned to England where her drawings were published in book form under the title "The wild flowers around Melbourne". (London, 1867.)

In this book there are thirteen large quarto lithogragh plates of beautiful flower drawings, coloured with perfect accuracy. Baron Ferdinand von Mueller added the botanical names and flower classifcations and named a new Australian flower after Miss Charsley:- Hepipterum Charsleyae.

In 1889 Fanny Charsley and her surviving sisters moved to Hove, Sussex and she died there on the 21st December, 1915. She had painted a large number of beautiful English wild flower water colours which are in her family's possession still.

She is commemorated by:-

Hepipterum Charsley, Mueller.

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

CHEEL, Edwin. 1872 - 1951.

Edwin Cheel, the botanist, was born on the 14th January, 1872, at Chartham Hatch, near Canterbury, Kent, England, the son of Reuben Cheel. He was educated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England and he trained in horticulture and forestry at Kent, England.

While still a young man, Cheel came out to Australia and he worked for a while in the Queensland canefields and in private gardens in Sydney. In 1897 Edwin Cheel was engaged as a gardener and appointed to the staff of Centennial Park, Sydney. He was later transferred to the gardening staff of the Sydney Botanic Gardens and here he was entrusted with the care and maintenance of the Cryptogam collections of the Herbarium.

Cheel's keen interest in his work and his enthusiasm for the study of botany led to his appointment to the botanical staff in the National Herbarium in 1908. He was the Assistant Botanist in the gardens from 1908 to 1924, and he eventually rose to the position of Chief Botanist and Curator of the New South Wales National Herbarium. He held this appointment until he retired in 1936.

Cheel's botanical interests were very wide. His early studies were devoted particularly to lichens and fungi but eventually his interests extended to most groups of plants. He published a large number of papers on Australian plant life and he became a recognized authority in this field.

Edwin Cheel's greatest interest was in the Myrtacea and he himself cultivated and observed many species of these at his home at Ashfield, Sydney and on private ground at Hill Top, south of Picton about forty miles south-west of Sydney.

He was also a very keen collector of botanical specimens from a great

many parts of the State of New South Wales. These he gave to the National Herbarium in Sydney and they added much to the resources of this herbarium.

Edwin Cheel was most interested in the scientific societies of New South Wales and he always played a most active part in them. Most of his scientific papers were published in the Journals of these societies.

He became a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1899 and he was a member of its Council from 1925 to 1940. He was President of this Society in 1930 and Honorary Treasurer for 1928 and 1929.

Cheel was President of the Naturalist's Society of New South Wales in 1924 and President of the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1931. At the meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in 1937, he was President of the Botany section.

In 1943 the Royal Society of New South Wales awarded Edwin Cheel its Bronze Medal "in recognition of his contributions in the field of botanical research and to the advancement of science in general".

Cheel's published work was of great importance to the knowledge of botany in Australia and considering the fact that he had so little formal training in this science, his contribution was quite remarkable.

Edwin Cheel died in Sydney on the 19th September, 1951. In 1897 he had married Ada Spencer, daughter of Josiah Spencer of Ashfield, New South Wales and they had one daughter.

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See attached xeroxes. These were taken from the catalogue cards at the Mitchell Library, Sydney and the library at the Herbarium, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

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

CLARKE William Bramwhite 1798-1878

William Bramwhite Clarke was born at East Bergholt, Suffolk on the 2nd June 1798
He was the son of William Clarke, Master of the Free Grammer School in that town
Parish registers show various spellings of the name Bramwhite, Branthwaite is believed
to be correct, although Branwhite is usually used. This was his mother's maiden name.
William B. Clarke was educated at his father's school and in 1817 entered Jesus
College Cambridge. In 1821 he obtained his Batchelor of Arts degree and entered holy
orders. He gained his Masters degree in 1824. Clarke's main scientific interest was
geology which he had studied under Professor Sedgwick at Cambridge, but he was interested
in all the natural sciences and was also something of a litterateur. He wrote quite an
amount of well thought of poetry and hymns and published many of his sermons.
After working in various parishes in England, Clarke decided, mainly for health
reasons to emigrate to Australia where he had been offered a Living.
Clarke with his wife and family arrived in Sydney in May 1839.
Shortly after his arrival he became headmaster of King's School Parramatta where he
stayed until the end of 1840. He then had charge of various city parishes including
that of Campbelltown about 40 miles from Sydney.
In 1846 he took ove the parish of St. Leonards, at Willoughby, a suburb of Sydney
where he was to remain for some 24 years.
Clarke is credited with being the first man to discover gold in Australia. In 1841
when he showed his samples to the then Governor of NSW, Gipps, the Governor, aware
of the very unsettled conditions in the colony said "where did you get that, put it
away or we shall all have our throats cut." Thus, for various reasons of sate
the gold rush in Australia did not begin until 1853, althought Clarke and several
other geologists were well aware of the many valuable deposits.
Clarke continued his scientific work and clerical duties under some difficulties
at St. Leonards. In 1842 he had had to send his wife and children to a relative in
Ireland and it was not until about 1856 when a handsome gift from his parishioners

enambled him to bring them back to Australia.

After the official discovery of gold Clarke was granted substantial sums of money from the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria and after this his financial position was more secure.

Few men have been so busily engaged as Clarke was, with his ministerial duties and official engagements, he still managed to publish some 200 scientific papers in various Australian and British journals. It is claimed also that Clarke officially reported on no less an area than 108.000 miles of Australian territory.

He also kept up a wide scientific correspondence with his old professor, Sedgwick of Cambridge and with the great Charles Darwin. He also had dealings with the botanist William Campbell Gunn of Tasmania and the Rev. William Woolls of Sydney and he regarded that greatest of all Australian Botanist, Baron von Mueller as a close friend.

Clarke was offered the position of Professor of Geology at the University of Sydney but as acceptance would have meant interference with his clerical duties he felt bound to refuse. Great scientist that he was, his clerical work always came first.

Clarke's geological investigations continued all his life and he did much official work for the governments of New South Wales and Victoria. He also did valuable work in the field of palaeontology. Catholic in his interests, botanical observations were not neglected on his many field trips.

Besides geology, palaeontology and botany, Clarke was interested in Meteorological work and in 1842 he had established at his own expense a meteorological observatory in Sydney and later maintained others in various parts of New South Wales.

He also took a keen interest in the early Australian explorers and was particularly friendly with the explorer, botanist and geologist Ludwig Leichardt and with the equally ill fated Edmund Kennedy.

William B. Clarke was one of the foundation members and early vice presidents of the Royal Society of New South Wales and for several years delivered the address at the Society's annual meeting.

Clarke was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1876 and in 1877 received the Murchison medal from the Geological Society of London.
During his many years in Australia Clarke was a constant contributor to the Sydney daily newspapers with articles covering a wide range of local topics.
He was also an early Trustee of the Australian Museum.
In 1870 ill health and advancing years had forced Clarke's retirement from his clerical duties and henceforth he devoted himself entirely to science.
It is recorded that on the last day of his life he was busy arranging his fossil collection.
William Branwhite Clarke died on the 16th June, 1878. He was survived by at least one son whose descendants live in Australia today.
After his death a memorial fund was established by the Royal Society of New South Wales and money was set aside for an annual lecture in geology to be known as the Clarke Memorial Lecture and for a medal to be given for special service to geological science. The first award was made to Sir Richard Owen in 1878.
Clarke's collection of fossils, extensive Library and scientific objects was purchased by the Government of NSW for some 7.000 pounds but most unfortunately all was destoryed in the Garden Palace fire of 1882. (See. W.J. Maclesy biography)
William Branwhite Clarke is known as "The Father of Australian Geology."

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see L. T. Cooper letter of 23 Aug. 1965

CLARKE, Rev. William Branwhite, F.R.S. 1798-1878.

Geologist and Anglican clergyman; employed by the New South Wales Government as a Geological Surveyor, 1851-3, reporting on the southern and northern goldfields of the colony, and from 1839 a leader of Australian science.

Geological field-books kept in England, on a visit to Cape Town, 1839, and in New South Wales, 1820-79; MS. drafts of papers and published works; scientific notebooks and memoranda; sketch-books, diaries. MS. reports to the Government on the southern goldfields, 1851-2.

Meteorological records kept by Clarke at Parramatta and St Leonard's, 1839-56, and meteorological notes and records maintained by correspondents throughout the colony.

Press-cutting books of articles, letters, leaders and reviews, contributed by Clarke on scientific subjects to the Sydney Morning Herald and other papers, 1839-78. MS. of Clarke's poetical work published in England, 1819-30.

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28 Manuscript Records

CLARKE, Rev. William Branwhite (continued)

An extensive correspondence from scientific colleagues in Australia including Alexander Morrison Thomson, Archibald Liversidge and John Smith [qq.v.] at the University of Sydney, 1852-76; Christopher D'Oyly Hale Aplin, Richard Daintree, Norman Taylor [qq.v.], A. Selwyn and G. Ulrich of the Geological Survey of Victoria; Charles Gould, Ronald Campbell Gunn, Frederick McCoy, Phillip Parker King, William Sharp Macleay, Johann Ludwig Gerard Krefft, Friedrich William Ludwig Leichhardt, Samuel Stutchbury, Henry Chamberlain Russell and William Woolls [qq.v.], with some copies of Clarke's letters, 1840-78.

Material relating to the Church; to Clarke's various parishes; sermons, memoranda; press-cuttings and letters. A large collection of correspondence with Bishop Broughton, and with his clerical colleagues on religion, personal and scientific subjects.

Correspondence from leading British and American geologists, including Joseph Beete Jukes, James Dwight Dana [qq.v.], Adam Sedgwick, and Roderick Impey Murchison.

Correspondence with prospectors, miners, scientific observers, naval officers, and pastoralists, 1840-78, seeking and supplying information on scientific subjects.

Personal correspondence; a collection of letters received in England, 1820-39; Clarke's letters to his mother, May 1839-46, describing conditions in New South Wales; and other personal and family letters.

Diary of a journey from Plymouth to Australia, January-May 1838 and of Clarke's first year in New South Wales. 3 vols. and microfilm copy.

Photographs, obituaries and other biographical material.

Over 60 boxes.

Mitchell Library

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Material relating to the Church; to Clarke's various parishes; sermons, memoranda; press-cuttings and letters. A large collection of correspondence with Bishop Broughton, and with his clerical colleagues on religion, personal and scientific subjects.

Correspondence from leading British and American geologists, including Joseph Beete Jukes, James Dwight Dana [qq.v.], Adam Sedgwick, and Roderick Impey Murchison.

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Diary of a journey from Plymouth to Australia, January-May 1839 and of Clarke's first year in New South Wales. 3 vols. and microfilm copy.

Photographs, obituaries and other biographical material.

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Notebooks containing copies of Clarke's reports to the Government on the northern goldfields of New South Wales, 1852-3; copies of miscellaneous letters and scientific papers, 1872-4; sketches; scientific equipment and instruments used by Clarke in New South Wales; medals and other relics.

Fisher Library

CLELAND JOHN BURTON 1878- (still living)

John Burton Cleland was born on June 22, 1878, the son of Dr. W.I. Cleland, Colonial Surgeon of South Australia.

Educated at the Prince Alfred College Adelaide, he graduated Bachelor of Medicine from Sydney University in 1900.

After this he did post graduate work in London in the field of Tropical Medicine and was the Cancer Research Scholar at the London Hospital from 1904 until 1905.

The following is an outline of his professional career on his return to Australia:

1906-9	Govt. Pathologist and Bacteriologist in West. Aust.
1913-1919	Principal Micro-biologist Dept Public Health NSW
1933	Ve co Medal
1919-1949	Professor of Pathology Adelaide University
1949	Professor Emeritus of Pathology Adelaide University
1952	Aust. Natural History Medallion

John Burton Cleland belongs to the old tradition of the medical man who is also a naturalist. His botanical activities have been recreational but so well directed, continuous and serious in their aims that his scientific achievements bear very fabourable comparison with those of professional botanists. Countless papers recording local lists of plant distribution have flowed from his pen. His memorable and frequent expeditions to the north of South Australia and to Central Australia have yielded large collections which have always been faithfully worked up and published. New and interesting plants he often passed on to J.M. Black (on list b) for description and many were sent by Black to the Kew Herbarium.

Cleland's own large herbarium is kept within a reasonable proportion only by giving away a large section of it to one or other of the important public herbaria in Australia.

Cleland's approach to botany was influenced by his other strong interests, medicine, anthropology, zoology and ornithology. He published papers on poison plants and on nati native plants eaten by animals and birds. During the past half century J.B. Cleland has been a most assiduous collector of Australian Fungi and has accumulated what is undoubtedly the most extensive herbarium of these in existence. His main collecting grounds have been New South Wales and South Australia, but on his journeys around Australia and abroad he has supplemented his collections with specimens from other parts of the world, from New Zealand, North America and Europe.

Cleland has been unique as an Australian collector of fungi in that he has paid particular attention to the large fungi, especially the agaricales which have been almost totally neglected since the appearance of Mordecai Cooke's "Handbook of Australian Fungi" 1892, a work which was " very unsatisfactory and even misleading" (see reference)

The results

The results of Cleland's long association with fungi and Agaricales was published in 1934 in a monograph "The Toadstools and Mushrooms of South Australia." Since that time a new system of classification of the Agaricales has been developed outside Australia as a result of the investigations of Dr. R. Singer. The Cleland Fungi specimens are particularly valuable in that a complete description of microscopic characters is included with each and there is no doubt that this herbarium will form the foundation collection of Australian Agaricales, a position similar to the Friesian Herbarium in Europe.

Professor Sir John Cleland's scientific interests are wide, apart from his eminent career in medicine, he is Emeritus Professor of Patholgy at the University of Adelaide, his work and published papers in the varied fields of anthropology, zoology, ornithology and, of course, botany, make him a specialist in these fields also.

A Grand Old Man of Australian science at the age of 90, Professor Sir John Cleland still lives in Adelaide and is still involved with his many scientific interests.

COMMEMORATIONS

Violaceae Clelandia, Black
Taken from "A Tribute" in T.P.R.SS. A., vol. 82, 1959, p. 340.

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(Also information received from Professor La Nauze, Professor of History at Aust. National University, Canberra. Ason-in-law of Cleland)

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

NOTE! A Copy of this bibliography has been sent to Professor Sir J. Cleland for his comments and any additions.

CLEMENT, Dr. E.

Dr. E. Clement was a botanical collector residing in Western Australia in about 1910. He collected mainly in the districts around the Gascoyne, Ashburton and De Gray Rivers. These rivers flow into the central and north-west coast of the State of Western Australia and this area is in fact, the most westerly point of the Continent of Australia.

The botanical specimens collected by Dr. Clements were sent to Karel Domin who described many of them in his paper "Additions to the Flora of Western and North-Western Australia", in the Journal of the Linnean Society of London, 1912, v.41. The paper includes Monocotyledons, Ferns and a Casuarina.

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(Dr. E. Clement is mentioned a number of times in the three volumes of this work and Karel Domin describes a large number of specimens collected for him by Clement.)

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

CLEMENTS, Frederick Moore. 1857 - 1920.

Frederick Moore Clements, the chemist and naturalist, was born in England in 1857. He spent the early part of his life at Birmingham and he served an apprenticeship to a chemist there.

After spending a year in South Africa, Clements decided to emigrate to Australia and he arrived in Sydney towards the end of 1881. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and in 1891 he became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

Frederick Clements started a factory at Enmore, New South Wales, where he produced a tonic known as "Clements Tonic". This product became very well-known and popular. In 1906 he sold a large part of his interest in this factory, by which time the factory and its product had grown enormously. Clements made a special study of the application of electricity to pharmacology, at about this time.

Frederick Clements was keenly interested in the study of botany and although this only remained a hobby with him, he spent a great deal of his time, especially after the sale of his factory, in the collection of many plant specimens. He also was interested in ornithology and at his home in Stanmore, New South Wales, had a very large aviary.

Clements cultivated in his large garden at Stanmore, a large number of very rare plants and he acquired a large scientific library including a great many books on the subject of botany. During his leisure hours he studied these books closely and he acquired an accurate knowledge of a number of aspects of this science.

In 1910 Frederick Clements was elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, in 1917 he became a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London, a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1919 and he became a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1911.

Clements bequeathed his very extensive scientific library to the Linnean Society of New South Wales. This bequest consisted of over one hundred volumes on natural science in addition to a large number of medical and electrical works.

(done May1969)

Frederick Moore Clements, on his death, gave very large bequests to a number of charitable organisations, such as The Royal Humane Society, The National Institute for the Blind and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Clements died at his home in Stanmore, New South Wales, on the 17th August, 1920. He was sixty-one years of age.

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CLIFTON, George. 1823 - 1913.

George Clifton was born on the 15th March, 1823, son of Marshall Waller Clifton, one of fifteen children. He was on active service with the Royal Navy when his parents arrived in Western Australia in 1841, having started as a naval cadet at the age of fourteen years. Clifton was invalided out of the navy in 1842, at the age of nineteen after being wounded at the bombardment of Acre during the Blockade of Alexandria in 1840. For his services he received a medal for the Syrian War and a Turkish one for the siege of Acre.

In January, 1851 George Clifton came to Western Australia and was appointed Inspector of Water Police at Fremantle (salary £90 a Year.)

He married Eliza Naylor Roe, a daughter of Captain John Septimus Roe (q.v.) in Perth on the 10th February, 1853. It was a most happy marriage.

In January, 1854 William Harvey,(q.v.) the English botanist arrived in Western Australia. He was keeper of the Herbarium of the University of Dublin and Professor of Botany to the Royal Dublin Society and had come specifically to collect marine algae of the shores of Australia. Previous botanists to the colony had concentrated on the coastal land flora. Harvey spent about eight months in the colony and at Fremantle met George Clifton, himself a keen amateur collector of seaweeds. Clifton later supplemented Harvey's Australian collection with many rare and beautiful seaweeds.

Harvey named several new species of algae after Clifton in recognition of the latter's keen interest in marine botany. He

dedicated the first volume of "Phycologia Australica" or "A History of Australian Seaweeds" to his colonial colleague, with the following words:-

"To George Clifton, Esq. R.N. of Fremantle, W.A., an acute observer and successful collector of algae, the first volume of the "Phycologia Australica", is inscribed, in pleasant memory of our boating and dredging excursions, and as a grateful acknowledgement for liberal supplies of well-selected specimens, by his friend and fellow-student, The Author."

In the preface to volume 5, Harvey mentioned that Clifton first gave him specimens in 1854 and continued to do so up to 1863. "Three new genera, Cliftonaea, Bindera and Encyothalia, besides many new species prove the zeal and success with which Mr. Clifton has conducted his researches."

George Clifton left the colony for England in January, 1864 and became deputy Governor of Portland Prison the same year and then Governor of Dartmoor Prison. He retired in 1883 and spent his leisure years with his wife at Eastbourne where in 1913 they celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary. Shortly afterwards on the 12th August, 1913, he died, at the age of 90.

William Harvey named the following genus and species after Clifton, more Australian Algae are named after him than any other man:-

Dasya Cliftoni, Harvey.

Polyphsa Cliftoni, Harvey.

Chylocladi Cliftoni, Harvey.

Commemoratives (Cont'd).

Encyothalia Cliftoni, Harvey.

Cliftonia (later changed to Cliftonaea) pectinata, Harvey.

Halymenia (?) Cliftoni, Harvey.

Galaxaura Cliftoni, Harvey.

(These commemoratives were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian botanists"; J.W.A.N.H.S., v.6, 1909, pp.11-12.

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

CLOWES G. (-------)

A gentleman who visited New South Wales for his health around the middle of the nineteenth century. Whilst in New South Wales he collected and sent to Kew Gardens many fine specimens of the plants of the colony.

A few of his specimens are in the National Herbarium Sydney. Nothing further can be discovered about this gentleman.

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

CLUNIES ROSS William John 1850-1914

William John Clunies Ross was related to the famous pioneer of the Cocos Keeling Islands of the same name. He was born in London in 1850 and made his first visit to Australia in 1864. Returning to England he completed his education at King's College, London where he was Science Scholar and Associate. In 1884 he was appointed in charge of the newly opened Technical College at Bat urst in south western New South Wales. He was to spent nearly 19 years in Bat urst and during this time he made a thr ough investigation of the flora and geology of the dis rict and published an important paper "Notes on the Flora of Bathurst and its connection with the Geology of the District" which appeared in the Report of the seventh meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science in 1898. (see reference)

During his years at the Bathurst Technical College he much improved the College itself and established an important Museum.

In 1903 Clunies Ross was appointed lecturer in Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Sydney Technical College, he joined the Royal Society of New South Wales and was a regular attendant and frequent speaker at its meetings.

W.J. Clunies Ross died on November, 1914 as he was about to retire on a pension after thirty years service. He left a widow and four sons.

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

COBB, Nathan Augustus. 1859 - 1932.

Nathan Augustus Cobb, the botanist and plant pathologist, was considered to be one of the two founders of plant pathology in Australia; the other being Daniel McAlpine, (q.v.). He was born on the 30th June, 1859 in Spencer, Mass., U.S.A., the only child of William Henry Cobb and Jane A. (Bigelow) Cobb.

During the early years of his life Nathan Cobb moved from place to place as his father followed various occupations and from the age of fourteen, when his father wentwest and lost his memory in an accident, Cobb was left with his mother and became self-supporting. He had always lived in farms in the country and during the years that he worked as a farm-labourer, he had ample opportunity to observe the plants and animals around him. Plant crops in particular interested him and from his earliest years he observed their behaviour closely.

It was through Alice Vara Proctor, later to become his wife, that Nathan Cobb first became really interested in the science of botany, plants themselves rather than agriculture.

From 1878 to 1881 Nathan Cobb did a course at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Massachusetts, where he specialised in chemistry, there being no botany taught there. He and Alice Proctor were married on the 7th August, 1877. They were both keenly interested in botany and as well shared a love for drawing and painting, a hobby which Cobb in later years found invaluable, as he was able to accurately illustrate his scientific publications. By this time Cobb had accumulated quite a large herbarium of plant specimens that he had collected during these early years of his life.

In 1881 Nathan Cobb became a teacher of chemistry and drawing at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Mass. and he was able to continue his own private studies on plants and animals. For six years he taught an increasing variety of subjects, including natural science and in September, 1887 he left America to further his studies in Jena, Germany, taking his wife and three small children with him.

(done May 1969)

After studying in Jena, Germany where he received a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and Naples, for one and a half years, Nathan Cobb decided to go to Australia, wishing to observe at first hand the great variety of native flora and fauna so different from those of the rest of the world.

Cobb arrived in Melbourne with a letter of introduction from Ernst Haeckel of Germany to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.), the Victorian State Botanist. However as von Mueller did not have a position for him, the family went on to Sydney where, Cobb was appointed locum tenens professor at the University of Sydney to the chair held by Prof. Haswell who was on a year's leave of absence.

Nathan Cobb was then appointed for six months by the New South Wales Government to be Consulting Pathologist to the newly formed Department of Agriculture. Dr. Cobb was given the position of Vegetable Pathologist and he became the senior scientist of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales. He held this position till 1905 when he left Australia to go home to America.

Cobb was the first full time plant pathologist in Australia, a position which required a variety of responsibilities from work on fungus diseases of plants to studies of parasites of animals and research into varieties of wheat and its diseases. He spent much time travelling around the state of New South Wales and especially to the Government wheat experimental farm at Wagga, New South Wales.

An Intercolonial Conference on Grain Rust was held in 1892 and Nathan Cobb was a member of its main committees. He wrote a number of articles concerning this subject of rust of wheat and was chairman of a committee dealing with the nomenclature of wheats in Adelaide in 1892.

In 1898 Cobb decided to return to America to discuss his research work with scientists in America and Europe and the New South Wales Government held his position in the Department of Agriculture open for him till his return.

Cobb travelled a great deal for the next two and a half years, visiting all the states of America, Alaska, Western Europe and Algeria, studying and observing and taking a particular note of the wheat industry. Cobb represented the Australian Government at the International Conference for Agriculture in Paris, France and he was appointed by the Government of New South Wales to be a Special Commissioner to report on agriculture in the U.S.A. and Europe, from 1898 to 1900.

Returning to Australia in 1901, Nathan Cobb wrote a number of articles on wheat, these were nearly all published in the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. From 1890 to 1905 Nathan Cobb published a great many scientific papers in Australia. These were nearly always in the Agricultural Gazette but he also contributed to the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. His paper "Universal Nomenclature of Wheat" published in the Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W. from 1901 to 1904 was of particular importance and great interest was shown in it from various parts of the world. Nathan Cobb was now recognised as a world authority on this subject.

Almost half of the papers published by Cobb during his sixteen years as Plant Pathologist with the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales, dealt with plant diseases - bacterial and fungus diseases of cultivated plants. A great many of these papers were beautifully illustrated by the author himself.

Nathan Cobb was a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales from 1889 to 1906 and he was a member of the Society's Council from 1892 to 1894. During the years 1890 to 1898 he contributed eight papers to its Proceedings.

From 1905 to 1907 Nathan Cobb was in Hawaii studying the diseases of sugar cane and in 1907 the Cobb family returned to America where Nathan Cobb was given a position with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C. He was to remain with this Bureau till 1932. For the first few years his time was taken up with work on cotton but for most of this period with the

Bureau of Plant Industry, he devoted himself to the study of nematodes and he was appointed head of the Division of Plant Nematology. Cobb was acknowledged to be the world authority in this field of nematology.

Nathan Cobb was a man with exceptionally wide and varied interests, he had a friendly manner and a keen sense of humour, and had a very great influence with the young scientists of his day with whom he came into contact.

Nathan Cobb died of a heart attack at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th June, 1932. His wife, who had always been of great assistance to him, and five of his seven children survived him.

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Roberts 29 May

COGHILL, George. 1864 - 1957.

George Coghill, the naturalist and botanical collector, was born in 1864. He was one of the earliest members of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria, joining it in July, 1882, only two years after its foundation. He remained a member of this Club for 75 years, until the time of his death.

George Cohgill was a very keen naturalist and his early interest was in coleoptera. In February, 1884 he exhibited a collection of them that he had collected in the Plenty River area.

At the age of 20 Coghill was appointed Assistant Secretary and Librarian of the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club. He was a keen follower of the excursions undertaken by the Club and the other members soon brought to his notice the great wealth and variety of plants thriving in the state. In this way began George Cohgill's great interest in botany and the collection of botanical specimens.

Though this was always to remain only a hobby with him, (he had his own thriving business in Melbourne, Coghill and Haughton, later known as Coghill and Son), the study of botany was to always occupy a great deal of his time.

Orchids were of particular interest to George Coghill and he spent many happy hours searching for them in many areas of the state of Victoria. In October, 1890 the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club held its first Wildflower Exhibition and Coghill displayed collections of wildflowers that he had found in the Dandenong Ranges and in the Donald and Box Hill districts of Victoria.

This started a practice that Coghill carried on for many years - the

exhibition of wildflowers that he collected or caused to be collected from the lesser known parts of the State of Victoria. In all these formed a particularly important collection.

In 1897 George Coghill was made secretary of the Club and he continued in that capacity for four years, and then in 1904 he was elected Treasurer and he was to hold that position for fifteen years. Coghill was responsible for much organisation of meetings and excursions and proved himself most efficient in these matters.

In 1924 he was Vice-President of the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club and was elected President in 1925. Right up to 1942 when he was 78 years of age, he was on the Committee of the Club and from 1934 to 1942 was its Vice-President again. Coghill did much to develop the scientific nature of this Club and greatly organised and increased the amount of botanical research that it did.

In 1895 George Coghill married a Miss Halley and their son, E.H. Coghill became in his turn, a most active member of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria. George Coghill died on the 19th August, 1957 at the age of 93. Though very deaf and almost totally blind he remained right till the end of his life, vitally interested in the botany of Victoria with a particular emphasis on its wildflowers.

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

COLEMAN Edith -1951

Edith Coleman was born in Surrey , England and came to Australia sometime in the early part of this century. She was at first a school teacher in Victorian country schools. Whether she married before or after she arrived in Australia is not known, but it was probably after as generally the Education Department did not employ married teachers in those days.

Edith Coleman soon succumbed to the spell of the Australian bush and in September of 1922 she joined the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria.

Mrs. Coleman's special botanical interest was orchids and she wrote some 33 papers on orchids which appeared in the Victorian Naturalist from 1922 until 1949. Also quite a number of articles on general botany appeared under her name mostly in the Victorian Naturalist.

She was also interested in other aspects of Australian Natural History and articles concerning Australian fauna appeared in "Wild Life" the journal of the Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia.

Edith Coleman had a most extensive garden at her home at "Blackburn" in Victoria and she was also interested in medicinal herbs.

Mrs. Coleman's own amazing achievements can hardly be considered apart from the sympathetic collaboration of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Coleman. Many of Edith Coleman's best articles are the result of joint effort, the younger lady embellishing them with life like sketches or confirmatory observations.

Dorothy Coleman made botanical history by locating the rare saprophytic "Fairy Lanterns" (Thismia Rodwayi) in Sherbrooke Forest in Victoria, the only high flowering plant known to spend its whole existance under the ground .

In 1949 Edith Coleman received the Australian Natural History Medallion for her contributions to Australian Natural Science.

Edith Coleman died at Sorrento (a small seaside village near Melbourne) in 1951.

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V.N. Vol. 47, 1931, pp 176-178 (illus)

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Pollination of Orchids genus Prasophyllum,

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Further notes on the Pollination of Diuris Pedunculata (R. Br.)

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Description of new Caladenia (Orchid)

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Pollination of Diuris sulphurea (R.Br.)

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Sarcosiphon Rodwayi,

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Further remarks on herbs and birds Pt. 1

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Further remarks on herbs and birds Pt. 2,

V.N. Vol. 61, 1945, pp. 169-171

Autumn Fungi at Emerald (Cordyceps Gunnii)

V.N. Vol. 62, 1945, pp. 4-7 (illus)

Strange Root Formation in Weeping Willow (Salix babionica)

V.N. Vol. 62, 1945, p. 121

The Rapid growth of Nardoo,

V.N. Vol. 63, 1947, p. 268.

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V.N. Vol. 64, 1947, p. 27

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

COLLIE, Alexander.

Alexander Collie, the physician and explorer was born at Wantonwells, Aberdeenshire, Scotland in June, 1793. After studying medicine at Edinburgh and surgery in London, he became a surgeon in the Royal Navy, sailing in 1824 in H.M.S. "Blossom" under the command of Captain F.W. Beechey, which was going to north-west America. During the voyage Collie acted as naturalist having previously studied botany and mineralogy in Europe, and wrote a "Journal of Events of the Trip of the Blossom" which, however, was not published. He was then appointed to H.M.S. "Sulphur" which was to convey Lieut-Governor Stirling on the "Parmelia" to Western Australia.

Reaching the colony on the 8th June, 1829, Collie explored the country aroung Perth, studying the botany of the district and in the same year explored the south-west with Lieutenant Preston, discovering two rivers which Stirling named the Collie and the Preston.

Collie was given 1500 acres of land on the Swan River and 500 acres at Albany in 1831, the same year that he was sent to King George Sound as Government Resident. Here he continued his botanical studies, but suffering from ill health, he returned to Perth in 1832 to become the Colonial Surgeon there.

With his health further declining, Collie decided to return to England but had to be taken ashore from his ship at King George Sound where he died on the 8th November, 1835. He was buried there beside his faithful companion during his explorations, the Aboriginal, Markew.

On the 23rd November, 1835 a granite monolith memorial to him was erected in the town of Collie in Western Australia.

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

COLLIE Robert (1839-1892)

Born on the banks of the Dee, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was ordained into the Presbyterian ministry in 1866.

He arrived in New South Wales in 1876 and was in charge of the church at Newtown, Sydney until his death which occured on the 18th April, 1892.

He was a man with a warm personablity and made friends wherever he went. He took a great interest in Australian Flora and had quite a reputation as a lecturer.

He was for five years a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and on his death he bequeathed to the Society his extensive herbarium of dried plants and over a hundred books on various branches of natural history.

In recognition of his work in Australian botany he was made a fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

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

COLLIE Robert

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CONSIDEN, Dennis (d. 1815)

Consiiden came to Australia with the First Fleet (1788), as an assistant surgeon on the Scarborough. He studied the natural history of the country and used products of native plants to alleviate dysentery and scurvy- scurvy. Sent specimens of plants to Sir Joseph Banks (q.v.) in November 1788. Whilst in New South Wales, Consiiden formed an association with a convict Ann Cowley and from this union there were two children. Associations of this kind were normal in those days partially because of the very few chaplins available to legalize such unions. Consiiden left the colony because of ill health in 1793 taking his two children with him. Whether the mother of these two children returned to his homeland, (Ireland) with him is not known.

Consiiden graduated doctor of medicine with a thesis entitled 'De Tetano' which referred to his discovery of eucalyptus oil.

Maintaining his interest in the natural history of N.S.W., Consiiden kept in contact with his Friends Arndell (also a surgeon with the first fleet and now settled in the colony as a medical man and farmer) and D'Arcy Wentworth, also a surgeon and man of affairs in the colony and father of W.C. Wentworth the explorer.

Consiiden may well have returned to New South Wales after gaining his doctorate but his application for a grant of land had been refused by Govenor L. King.

Consiiden practised in County Cork until 1805 when he was granted leave with full pay to join an expedition bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1812 he was admitted to the Royal College of Physicians and he died on 29th December, 1815.

Commemorations

Consiiden is commemorated by Eucalyptus consideniana (J.H. Maiden 1904)

Consiđen (2) cont.

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letter to Sir Joseph Banks, 18th Nov. 1788, about natural history.

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James MacPherson 'Dennis Considen, assistant surgeon of the First Fleet.

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

COOKE Mordecai Cubitt 1825-1914

Mordecai Cooke was not an Australian Botanist although he worked on specimens of Australian fungi many of which were collected and sent to him b among others Mrs. Flora Martin (q.v.) about the end of the last century.

Articles by Cooke concerning Australian fungi appeared in several Australian scientific publications.

In 1892 the Government'ds of Queensland, New Sout Wales, Victoria and South Australia published as a joint effort Cooke's "Handbook of Australian Fungi".

Mordecai Cooke was born at Norning, Norfold, England on the 12th July 1825 and died at Southsea on the 12th November, 1914. He was awarded the Linnean Medal in 1903 and had received his M.A. degree at Yale in 1873 and LLD from New York in 1874. He was at the India Museum from 1861 until 1880 and from then until 1892 was at the Kew Herbarium and wrote extensively on British Fungi.

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Fungi Australiani: imprimis e collectionibus n reverendo,

J.M. B erkely pervisis 188 *

Pestiferous fungi and their modes of attack

A.A.A.S, Report 6, 1895, pp. 382-389

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

Industrial Chemist
Plant collector
Coauthor of Acacia dealbata (1927)

COOMBS, Frank Andrew.

Date of Birth - 28th March, 1877.
Place of Birth - Dunedin, New Zealand.
Date of Death - 21st October, 1964.
Place of Death - Sydney, Australia.

Frank Andrew Coombs started work in his father's Tannery at North East Valley, Dunedin, New Zealand. He came to Australia in 1908 and was the first man to teach Tanning and Leather Dressing in this country. His wife, Thomasina, followed him to Australia from New Zealand in November, 1908 and they were married the day after she arrived.

F.A. Coombs remained a teacher at the Department of Tanning, Sydney Technical College for many years, and he published a number of papers in the Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales and the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Sydney Section.

He was survived by his wife Thomasina; three sons, John, Frank Andrew and Len and one daughter, Lucy.

Information supplied by F.A. Coombs, Jnr. and Mrs. Thomasina M.H. Coombs, wife of Frank Andrew Coombs who is aged 92 and lives at 31 Bannerman Crescent, Rosebery, Sydney, N.S.W.

Reference: Death Notice; Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, Sydney, 22nd October, 1964, p.28, col.1.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

Re write upon receipt of further information from Qld.

Rec'd. 11 Dec.

Cowley Ebeneezer 1848-49 - 1899

Ebeneezer Cowley was born at Fairford, Cloucestershire, England in 1848 or 1849.

He was married in South Africa and one presumes he lived there for some time, prior to his arrival in Australia.

From the 12th September 1889 until his death he was overseer at Kamerunga State Nursery in the Barron Falls National Park Area, on the Atherton Tableland in northern Queensland.

He was directly responsible for the work involved in establishing this Nursery where he grew living plants of most tropical fruit trees as well as more than 80 varieties of sugarcane and a number of pasture grasses and other tropical crops.

He was a keen student of native plants and a correspondent of the Colonial Botanist F. Manson Bailey. He collected botanical specimens in the Kamerunga district many of which were new to botany.

In 1893 he visited New Guinea on behalf of the Queensland Government, principally to examine endemic varieties of surgar cane and collect living material.

He brought back several differnt canes which were established at Kamerunga and from which he propagated material for distribution to settlers.

Cowley pointed out the great potential of New Guinea as a source of sugar cane types and propagated many of the new canes collected later by Henry Tryon .

Cowley is credited by F.M. Bailey with discovering in Queensland for the first time a cassia tree identical with one described by Rumphius in "Herbarium Amboinessis" in 1750, as C Fistula, var sylvestris, which Bailey described as C Brewsteri var sylvestris.

Crowley was in ill health from 1896 onwards and died on the 8th February, 1899 at Kamerunga, aged 50 years.

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

CRAWFORD, Alexander Robert. 1840 - 1912.

Alexander Robert Crawford was born in Dublin, Ireland on the 21st February, 1840. He came to Australia to manage a property, "Cunderang Station" in New South Wales, that belonged to his uncle, Mr. Richard Hill.

Becoming very interested in the native vegetation around him, Crawford began to make a collection of plants and after some little time, started to send specimens to Ferdinand von Mueller. Baron von Mueller was delighted to receive them, finding his work as a collector of a very high standard, so much so that he requested that Crawford make a special trip to Western Australia to collect for him. Unfortunately Crawford did not wish to do so.

Joseph Henry Maiden states that he found Alexander Robert Crawford a "critical observer, making many critical observations, particularly on grasses and eucalypts". One new plant he discovered was "E. Globulus" in the New England district of New South Wales.

Many of his specimens are in the National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

Alexander Crawford died at Moona Plains, Walcha, New South Wales on the 27th March, 1912.

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

CRONIN, John. 1865 - 1923.

John Cronin was born at Clunes, Victoria in 1865 and he worked there for some years on the mining field.

In 1886 he went to Melbourne and joined the staff of the Botanic Gardens under W.R. Guilfoyle (q.v.). After working in the Gardens for ten years, he obtained a position as orchard inspector in the Department of Agriculture and his skill and knowledge was soon recognised by orchardists. It was he who first advocated the greater retention of the lateral system in fruit trees.

In 1908 John Cronin succeeded Mr. W.B. Luffman as principal of the School of Horticulture at Burnley and the Burnley Horticultural Gardens and though he was there for only one year, during that time he greatly increased the school's efficiency.

When Guilfoyle resigned his position as Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens in 1909, he recommended that Cronin succeed him and Cronin became the new Director. He was to fill this position admirably as he had great knowledge and ability coupled with a highly developed artistic instinct and strong personality.

John Cronin greatly encouraged the cultivation of the native Australian plants and shrubs and exercised considerable skill in their treatment. He increased the extent of the Australian border at the Botanic Gardens. The Head-Gardener at that time was Percival R.H. St. John (q.v.) and together the two men improved and developed the gardens, making particular emphasis on the cultivation and display of Australian flora.

Cronin's artistic tastes and judgement were regularly sought by local shire councils and others in laying out new parks and reserves in the suburbs of Melbourne and Victorian towns.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

As a plant hybridist Cronin possessed unusual skill and always unerringly selected the most suitable types. He obtained wonderful results with Dahlias, Watsonias, Gladioli and Daffodils, to mention only some of his successes.

John Cronin regularly sent collections of Australian Wild-flowers grown in the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne to the Field Naturalists' Club Wild-Flower Exhibitions and they were always a great attraction at the shows. He was well-known throughout Australia for his knowledge of trees, shrubs and flowers and was in demand as a judge at various horticultural shows and he regularly lectured on horticulture.

Cronin was secretary and later president and trustee of the Victorian Horticultural Society and did most valuable work for it. It was his ideal to spread the knowledge of botany and horticulture and to this end he gave unsparingly of his talents.

John Cronin died in Melbourne on the 30th June, 1923. He had been in ill-health for a considerable time and he was survived by his wife Cora, two sons and three daughters.

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STATE OF VICTORIA

Nº 87636

"EXTRACT" OF ENTRY

MH

Office of the Government Statist

Melbourne, 12th March, 1970.

Re Application Fol. 70/13970
MEMO.

According to the Registers in this Office,

John CRONIN
was born at Clunes
on 2nd February, 1865.

The Official Number of the entry is 1468/1865

V. H. ARNOLD
Government Statist

N.B.—The Fee for an Uncertified Extract or a search over any period of five years or part thereof is $1.00. A Certificate of above entry will be supplied for an additional fee of $1.00. In all correspondence bearing on the entry, the "Application Folio No. and the Official Number" must be quoted.

N.007—2711/69

A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, Melbourne

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM 1791-1839

Cunningham, who was born at Wimbledon near London, England, was well educated and was intended for the study of the law. However, from his own preference, he obtained a position under Aiten at Kew Gardens. Perhaps today better remembered as an Australian explorer, his botanical work was certainly no less distinguished than his explorations.

He was sent to Brazil in 1814 as a collector for the Kew Gardens, and made extensive collections of dried specimens, living plants and seeds. Sir Joseph Banks wrote that his work "did credit to the expedition and honour to the Royal Gardens".

In December 1816 he arrived in Sydney, Australia, and as "one of the King's botanists" he set out almost immediately as a member of parties then beginning to penetrate the great plains westward of the coastal Blue Mountains ranges.

He made four circumnavigations of Australia between 1817 and 1820, collecting extensively from the coastline of almost the whole continent, enduring great dangers and hardships in the tiny vessels and difficult waters.

Then followed further expeditions, some of which he commanded, upon the plains, and in the Illawarra district south of Sydney. Part of 1826 and most of 1827 he spent botanizing in New Zealand. Returned to Australia, he took part in more interior expeditions, and a journey both exploratory and botanical to the country surr-

ounding Brisbane. He made a botanizing expedition of four months to Norfolk Island.

In 1831 he returned to England, spending about four years at Kew Green working on his collections. He returned to New South Wales in 1836 to take up the position of Colonial Botanist, which had fallen vacant through the death of his brother Richard (q.v.). He was not happy in this post, resigned in 1838, and made another visit to New Zealand in that year.

His health had suffered greatly from the prolonged hardships of his work, and he died of tuberculosis in Sydney on 27 June, 1839, in his forty-eighth year. Though he was an acknowledged authority, his complete works were never published; if they had been issued in his lifetime or shortly afterwards, it would have been an immense service to botanical science.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan.

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

MS

CUNNINGHAM, Allan. 1791-1839.

Botanist and explorer; sent in 1816 by Joseph Banks [q.v.] to collect plants in New South Wales, Cunningham joined John Oxley's [q.v.] exploring expedition to the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers in 1817; he served as botanist to H.M.S. Mermaid, 1817-20, under Phillip Parker King [q.v.], and began inland explorations of New South Wales in 1822.

Journal, 20 September 1816 to 12 February 1831. 3 vols.

Journal, 18 April to 30 September 1823; 29 March to 31 May 1825. 3 vols.

Journal, 20 December 1826 to 24 March 1829.

Rough Journal, 'Journey Homeward', 16 June to 24 July 1827.

Field notebooks, 23 September 1824-31. 11 vols., illustrated (2 vols. are on microfilm).

'An attempt to describe my journey from Bathurst to Liverpool Plains', 31 March to 27 September 1823, illustrated with sketch maps and rough botanical drawings. Photostat copy, 82 pp.

'Report of a tour of discovery into the interior of New South Wales ... from Liverpool Plains to the shores of Moreton Bay ...', 22 April to 28 July 1827. Typescript copy.

Letters, 1826-33.

Copies of communications and letters from and to the Governor of New South Wales, 8 January 1817 to 1 January 1831, concerning Cunningham's expeditions and botanical work.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan (continued)

Astronomical observations, 30 August 1826 to 3 June 1828, and 16 March 1829 to 14 August 1830. 2 vols.

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See also BRISBANE, Thomas Makdougall; and BROWN, Robert

CUNNINGHAM, Richard. 1793 - 1835.

Richard Cunningham was the brother of the botanist Allan Cunningham (q.v.). He was born in 1793, the son of Allan Cunningham, a gardener of Renfrewshire, Scotland. Both he and his brother at 15 and 17 years, were placed under the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, William T. Aiton, who was then preparing the Hortus Kewensis. Here they came under the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, Robert Brown and other famous botanists. Richard worked as a clerk here and spent 18 years at Kew, while his brother Allan travelled, to Brazil and then to New South Wales.

In 1832 on the death of Mr. Charles Fraser(q.v.), he was appointed Colonial Botanist and Superintendent at the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, on the strong recommendation of Robert Brown. He embarked in August, 1832, taking with him many ornamental and useful plants and some open boxes of vines both for wine and raisins.

Arriving in January, 1833 Richard Cunningham entered into his position with enthusiasm and zeal, forming an experimental ground, where fruit trees and vines were cultivated and cuttings given to the colonists. A trip to New Zealand to collect plants was undertaken late in 1833 and he returned in May, 1834. In 1835 Cunningham joined Major (later Sir Thomas) Mitchell's expedition to ascertain the course of the Darling River but when they reached the Brogan River, Cunningham strayed away and was lost. On the third day the search party found the botanist had been murdered by the blacks. He was buried at Lower Tabratong near Dandaloo, Queensland.

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Historical Records of Australia; (1),v.16, pp.643, 644, 701; v.17, pp.79; v.18, pp.160, 214, 235, 236, 237, 375.

Heward, R: Biographical sketch of the late Allan Cunningham. London, 1842.

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Lee, Ida: Early explorers in Australia. London, 1925. pp.168, 615 - 616.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: The Sydney Botanic Gardens; Biographical notes concerning the officers in charge; no.3. Sydney, 1903.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian botanists; J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, p.99-100.

Sydney Herald, newspaper, April, 3rd, 1837.

Mitchell, Thomas L: Three expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia. London, 1838.

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

CURDIE, Daniel. 1810-1884.

Daniel Curdie was born in Slidderie, Arran, Scotland on the 9th January, 1810, the sixth son of Daniel MacCurdy. He was educated at Ayr School and later went to the Glasgow University where he got his M.A. degree in 1832. He received his M.D. at Edinburgh in 1838.

Curdie arrived in Australia on the ship "Caledonia" in 1839 with his nephew and they settled as squatters near Melbourne, deciding this was more lucrative than practising as a doctor. In 1840 Dr. Curdie built a homestead at "Tandarook", near Camperdown in southern Victoria and for eleven years he was both a doctor and a squatter.

Curdie studied seaweeds and became a most zealous collector of the Algae around the coast of Victoria. He exchanged letters with Robert Brown and Sir Joseph Hooker and became the good friend of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.)

He returned to Scotland in 1851 continuing there his study of seaweeds. There he married and with his wife returned to Melbourne on the 14th January, 1854. Mrs. Curdie, herself a keen scholar of botany as well as horticulture, greatly encouraged her husband's interests in these directions.

Daniel Curdie later met Dr. William Harvey, the great algologist and together they made many collections of seaweeds, these being later described by Harvey.

Curdie was always greatly interested in the Melbourne University and was for many years a member of the Senate. In 1872 he went with the government Expedition to observe the total eclipse of the

sun at Cape York in the ship "Governor Blackall". On this trip he found many opportunities to continue his great interest in seaweeds, the side of botany that most fascinated him.

William Harvey commemorated Curdie in his "Phycologia Australica" in the names of a number of seaweeds.

Curdie had three sons and two daughters. He died at "Tandarook" on the 22nd February, 1884, aged seventy-four years.

Daniel Curdie is commemorated by the following:-

Curdiœa, Harvey. (Phycologia Australica", pl.39.)

Curdiea laciniata.

C. obtusata.

Nitophyllum Curdieanum.

(The last three names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Victorian botanists"; V.N. v.25, 1909, pp.105-106.)

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