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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.

FARRER, William James. 1845 - 1906.

William James Farrer, the wheat-breeder, was born in the village of Docker, near the small town of Kendal, Westmorland, England, on the 3rd April, 1845. He was the first child of Thomas Farrer, a small landowner and his wife Sarah.

William Farrer was an intelligent boy and won a scholarship to Christ's Hospital School in London. He then won a scholarship to Pembroke College, Cambridge, specializing in mathematics and he graduated B.A. in 1868. When Farrer returned to Cambridge to study medicine, it was discovered he was suffering from tuberculosis, the disease that killed his mother, and seeking a warmer climate, he decided to go to Australia.

At the age of 25 in 1870, William Farrer sailed to the colony of New South Wales. He had decided to learn farming and eventually buy a sheep station and he became a tutor at the Campbell's Station, Duntroon, near Canberra. In 1873 he published "Grass and sheep farming, a paper speculative and suggestive." This paper dealt with the suitability of various soils for grasses and the scientific side of sheep-farming.

Unfortunately Farrer lost all his money investing in mining shares and he decided to become a country surveyor. In July, 1875 he passed the examination for licensed surveyors and at once obtained a position with the Lands Department of New South Wales.

For eleven years Farrer travelled around the countryside of the state surveying; a lonely, uncomfortable and arduous life but a most healthy one. He got to know the countryside extremely well and became most interested in the native vegetation, particularly that of the arid and dry areas in the west of the state.

In 1882 William Farrer married Nina Fane de Salis and went to live on her father's property Cuppacumbalong, about twenty miles south of Canberra, near the little town of Tharwa. Becoming tired of the separations resulting from his surveying job, the couple decided to buy a farm and in 1886 Farrer resigned from the Lands Department and bought a small sheep station, Lambrigg, on the Murrumbidgee River near Tharwa. Here he was to spend the last thirty years of his life, and thanks to an annuity left to him by an English uncle,

he was able to spend his time conducting the experiments on wheat that were to be of such great value.

Farrer was the first man in Australia to practise cross-breeding in order to produce superior wheat varieties suitable for Australian conditions. In 1889 he started his experiments at cross-breeding in Australia and so became the founder of wheat-breeding in this country and possibly in the world. He built a small laboratory on his property and worked here for over twenty years, making from 200 to 400 crosses annually and keeping careful records of the results of his experiments. At the same time Farrer kept up an extensive correspondence with people working on the same lines, all over the world.

William Farrer began a detailed study of the effects of rust on wheat crops. This was a serious problem in Australia during the last years of the nineteenth century and Farrer decided to try and produce rust-resistant varieties of wheat. This was an extremely arduous and long-term project. At conferences of government officials in 1891 and 1892 Farrer contributed valuable papers on this problem and kept in close touch with the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales. In 1898 he was officially appointed a wheat experimentalist with this department and given a rather small salary.

Though he was not extremely successful in producing a rust-resistant wheat, he was able to find an early-maturing and drought-resistant variety with his famous "Federation" and it soon became the most popular variety of wheat in Australia.

Will Farrer died from heart disease on the 16th April, 1906, worn out by the efforts of the last twenty years of his life. His wife survived him till 1929 and they had no children.

Farrer was a most cultured and scholarly gentleman, rather reserved with a quiet and sensitive nature, but most generous and sympathetic. He was always an enthusiastic experimenter, untiring and energetic and his work was of tremendous value to Australia. His new varieties added enormously to the value of wheat crops and his methods of producing these new varieties were much used by later investigators. His great scientific work made a big contribution to the modern study of genetics.

William Farrer is remembered by the Farrer Memorial Trust, created in October, 1911 to provide scholarships for students to do research work abroad on wheat growing.

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FAWCETT HUGH CHARLES 1812-1890

Hugh Fawcett was born in England on the 16th May, 1812. He immigrated to Australia and from 1862 until 1870, he held the position of Police Magistrate at Casino in northern New South Wales.

Leaving the Public Service in August, 1870 Fawcett retired to private life until July, 1883 when he was appointed Police Magistrate at Bullahdelah in New South Wales. Fawcett was a busy man for as well as his duties as Police Magistrate he was also Clerk of Petty Sessions and Mining Warden.

Fawcett was an enthusiastic amateur botanist and during his years in Casino on the Richmond River he collected in the area for Ferdinand von Mueller, the now famous Victorian Government Botanist.

In 1885 Fawcett's headquarters were transferred from Bullahdelah to Stroud, another small country town in New South Wales, where the office of Crown Lands Agent was added to his duties.

Hugh Fawcett died at Stroud on the 15th March, 1890.

Part of his own Herbarium is now in the National Herbarium, Sydney.

Commemorations.

Cylicodaphne Fawcettiana,  $\frac{F}{C}VM$

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

N.B. Hugh Charles Fawcett:

Despite letters to Clerks of Petty Sessions at Casino, Bullahdelah and Stroud in New South Wales, nothing further can be discovered about this gentleman.



FEREDAY, Rev. John. 1813-1871.

John Fereday was born at Ellowes, Staffordshire, England on the 8th November, 1813. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his Master of Arts degree and later became a fellow.

Fereday went to Tasmania where he was the Episcopalian clergyman at George Town. He became a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania in 1852.

Fereday was always fascinated by the study of natural history and became especially interested in the study of algae, becoming an enthusiastic collector. He even obtained a boat and dredge for himself for this purpose. His wife shared his interests in the collecting of algae, helping to dry the many delicate specimens he found.

Fereday became a colleague of William Harvey (q.v.) collecting many algae specimens for him and Harvey dedicated the fourth volume of his "Phycologia Australica" to the Feredays with these words:-

"To the Rev. John Fereday, M.A. of George Town, Tasmania who has cultivated several branches of natural history and to Mrs Fereday, an accomplished and successful collector of algae, the fourth volume of the 'Phycologia Australica' is inscribed in grateful memory of many kindnesses conferred on the author during his stay in George Town."

Harvey refers to the Feredays again in the preface to volume 5 of the same work, stating that Fereday collected a rich harvest

of thousands of specimens which were beautifully preserved by his wife.

Samuel Hannaford (q.v.) himself a noted botanist and collector of algae, mentions collecting with Mr. Fereday in his "Wild Flowers of Tasmania."

John Fereday died at George Town, Tasmania on the 8th April, 1871. The Feredays had one daughter.

Many of Fereday's algae specimens are in the Herbarium of the British Museum.

He is commemorated by the following:-

*Cladophora Feredayi*, Harvey. (Phycologia Australica, plate 47.)

*Dasya Feredayae*, Harvey. (Phycologia Australica, plate 173.)

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

FERGUSON, William.

William Ferguson was born in England where he became very experienced in the growing of timber. He came to Victoria in 1856 and probably worked first on the private estate of Mr. Hugh Glass at Flemington, Victoria. Here he helped to establish a large plantation of exotic trees.

On the 1st September, 1869 Ferguson was appointed to the Public Service of Victoria as the Inspector of State Forests and on the 16th December, 1869 he became curator of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. He took over this position at a time when Baron Ferdinand von Mueller was the Director of the Gardens. This great botanist, during his time as director, had done an enormous amount of work to develop the gardens and to increase their scientific importance. However the public preferred to have beautiful landscape effects and a constant variety of flowers and this side of the gardens Mueller considered of far less importance than the furthering of the study of his beloved botany.

For this reason the authorities put William Ferguson, the Inspector of Forests, in charge of the landscape and practical work of the gardens. He had crossed words on a number of occasions with Ferguson and Mueller was apparently given no proper notification of this changeover nor a definite ruling as to Ferguson's duties.

On commencing his work, Ferguson soon fell out with Mueller and apparently considered himself equal if not superior to the Director. Feeling between the two botanists became most heated and the two men exchanged letters in the Melbourne newspaper, the "Argus". Baron von Mueller became greatly distressed when a number of trees were cut down and carted away from the botanic reserve and though William Ferguson firmly denied that he had given instructions for this to be done, Mueller held him responsible for their removal.

Ferguson undoubtedly held his duties surprisingly lightly and did much to undo the excellent scientific development of the gardens started by Mueller. During the whole of 1870 Mueller repeatedly and vehemently called for the replacement of Ferguson and was quick to point out to the authorities any fault in the work that Ferguson did in the gardens. He was apparently most remiss in his handling of the staff of the Botanic Gardens, regularly engaging or discharging workers and increasing or decreasing their wages as he willed.

William Ferguson probably was responsible for the cutting down of a large amount of important and unique trees, a fact that obviously greatly distressed the Baron who had done so much for the development of the gardens and who considered himself their main founder.

William Ferguson held his position in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens until the 30th June, 1872. By 1874 he was stationed at Macedon, Victoria and was presumably in charge of the young State Nursery there. On the 6th October, 1886 Ferguson, still Inspector of Forests and Superintendent of the Macedon Nursery, was interrogated by the Royal Commission on Vegetable Products.

In December, 1889 James Blackburn was appointed to the position of Inspector of Forests, presumably upon the retirement or resignation of Ferguson.

No further information is known as to Ferguson's subsequent activities or the date of his death.

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Additional information on this botanist was given by Mr. James Hamlyn Willis, National Herbarium, Melbourne, Victoria.

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

FIELD, Barron. 1786 - 1846.

Barron Field was born on the 23rd October, 1786, the second son of Henry Field, a surgeon, and a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and was called to the Bar on the 23rd June, 1814. He wrote an "Analyses of Blackstone's Commentaries", London, 1811, which was frequently reprinted. In May, 1816 Field was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Civil Judicature in New South Wales. Governor Macquarie at first admired him but over the next years Judge Field proved himself truculent and a dangerous enemy to whoever had the misfortune to cross him. Macarthur described him as having "a propensity to insult" and Bigge commented "The convict part of the population of New South Wales view Mr. Justice Field's administration of the law with sentiments of dissatisfaction. The free classes... equally apprehend the effects of his violent and unforgiving temper as well as his personal prejudices...."

Eventually he virtually deserted the post by leaving in 1824 for England without waiting for the appointment of his successor nor for the reconstruction of the Supreme Court. Governor Brisbane did not lament his departure but commented "Mr. Field has embraced every opportunity of falsely and foully slandering me and my Government as contemptible to various individuals." He had an able legal brain and many outside interests, both literary and scientific. Barron Field was a friend of Leigh Hunt and Charles Lamb. In 1819 he had published "First Fruits of Australian Poetry" which was indifferently received. Field was also an active member of the Philosophical Society of Australasia, forerunner of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

In 1825 Barron Field published, edited and contributed to ~~the~~ 'Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales', and sent plants he had collected to Sir William Hooker.

Field resumed practice in England in 1827 and in 1829 he took up the judgeship of Gibraltar. He retired after a stormy career in 1841 and he died at Torquay, (England) in 1846.

Barron Field is commemorated in the genera *Fieldia* (Gaudichaud) = *Vanda* and *Fieldia* (Allan Cunningham) and:  
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For full titles of abbreviations cited  
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

FINDLAY James 1821-1905

James Findlay was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland on the 5th May, 1821. He studied at Edinburgh University for the Presbyterian ministry. After graduating B.A. and later obtaining his M.A. he abandoned the clerical calling and migrated to Australia arriving in Melbourne during 1843.

Shortly after his arrival in Melbourne he visited New Zealand in search of employment, but returned to Victoria after a few months and took on the position of tutor at "Glenormiston" a station near Noorat in Victoria. Within a year or so he was managing Tallangatta Run in the north east and about 1853 he took over Towong Run on the far Upper Murray.

In August of 1865 Findlay married Elizabeth Moore and the couple had eleven children. During January 1874 Findlay escorted Baron von Mueller on a botanizing trip to the Dargals Range, Grey Mare Range and other parts of the Snowy Mountains in New South Wales. von Mueller collected many new specimens including that of *Bertya findlayi* which he described in Findlay's honour three months later.

At his home on Towong Hill Findlay had brought rich soil from the river flats to make a terraced garden and arboretum of which he was inordinately proud.

Findlay was a keen amateur botanist and botanical collector, specimens bearing his name are preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

The Towong Run and homestead was sold in 1902, three years before Findlay's death on the 8th November, 1905.

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This information received from Mr. J.H. Willis of the National Herbarium Melbourne.

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



FITZALAN, Eugene, 1830-1911

Eugene Fitzalan was born on the 12th July, 1830 at Londonderry, Ireland. He was trained in the gardens of the Earl of Enniskillen and at Veitch's of London. He came out to Victoria in 1849 with commissions to bring out certain plants.

He lived first at Geelong and then in Melbourne where he laid out many private gardens. He went to Queensland in 1859 and established a seed and plant shop in Brisbane. In 1862 he settled at Port Denison, now Bowan on the coast of Queensland and was one of the pioneers of the district. He formed there a large nursery garden and made many excursions into the unknown bush. He claimed he knew every nook and corner of the coast of Queensland up to its north most tip at Cape York.

It was his local botanical reputation which caused him to be selected as a collector for Marine Surveyor, Lt. J.W. Smith's expedition to the estuary of the Burdekin River in Queensland in 1860. Plants collected in this expedition were described by F. von Mueller, Victorian Government, Botanist.

In 1887, Fitzalan moved to Cairns on the far North Coast of Queensland and from there he exported large numbers of exotic plants. During his years in Queensland, Fitzalan was a constant collector for F. von Mueller, especially during the preparation of Bentham and Mueller's "Flora Australiensis".

Fitzalan also at various times collected with John Dallachy of Cardwell on the far North Queensland Coast and late of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

Fitzalan retired to Brisbane around 1900 and lived there with his daughter until his death on the 22nd June, 1911.

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Eulophia Fitzalani, FVM  
Eria Fitzalani,  
Ficus Fitzalani, Miq.  
Gardenia Fitzalani, FVM  
Psychotria Fitzalani, Benth.  
Randia Fitzalani, FVM.

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

FITZGERALD Robert David (1830-1892)

Robert David FitzGerald was the son of Robert David FitzGerald, a banker, He was born at Tralee, Ireland on the 30th November, 1830. When he was a boy he became interested in ornithology and continued his study of it while doing a civil engineering course at Queens College, Cork. He emigrated to Sydney in 1856 and joined the staff of the Government Lands Department. In 1864 he made a trip to Wallis Lake in New South Wales and became interested in the orchids he found on its shores. He began studying them and received some assistance from William Carron of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. He had some correspondence regarding orchids with Charles Darwin and several references to FitzGerald will be found in the second edition of Darwin's book on the fertilization of orchids. In 1869 his official work with the Lands Department took him to Lord Howe Island off the coast of N.S.W. He was accompanied by Mr. Charles Moore (q.v.) and he assisted the latter in obtaining specimens of the singular indigenous flora of that Island. A sketch of an aspect of the vegetation of Lord Howe Island by FitzGerald appears in F. von Mueller's "Fragmenta" volume 7.

FitzGerald became deputy surveyor general of N.S.W. in 1873 and during his term of office he made many natural flora and fauna Reservations in New South Wales, especially in the area of the Blue Mountains. In 1875, FitzGerald published the first part of his great book on Australian Orchids, the first volume of which was published in 1882 and dedicated to the memory of Charles Darwin. The drawings in "Australian Orchids", were by FitzGerald, they are in colour and most beautifully done.

FitzGerald had a horror of dried plants, maintaining that no accurate description of any orchid could be obtained from such a specimen. This was in contrast to his friend Baron V. von Mueller who would never attempt to describe a new species until it had been thoroughly dried. The difference between the two men was that FitzGerald was an artist to his fingertips and Mueller was a man of science.

In 1871 FitzGerald received a bronze medal from the Agricultural Society of N.S.W. awarded as a special prize for his work upon orchids.

In 1878 a gold medal awarded by the Exhibition Internationale de Paris was won by him for his masterpiece on Australian Orchids soon to be published. Other awards were in 1879 a heavy bronze medal from the Sydney International Exhibition, in 1880 a silver medal from the Melbourne International Exhibition, the Amsterdam Medal D'Or in 1883, <sup>FROM</sup> the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886 a bronze medal.

FitzGerald retired from the Lands Department in 1887 and continued working on his books until his death at Hunters Hill, Sydney on the 12th August, 1892.

The drawings and notes left by FitzGerald which were to have completed the fifth part of his second volume were carefully collected by his friends Henry Deane and A.J. Stopps the lithographer and between them they had the last number published in 1894.

FitzGerald had married Emily Hunt and was survived by three sons and three daughters. His grandson, another Robert David FitzGerald become a well known Australian poet.

FitzGerald was an amiable and versatile man. An excellent departmental officer, a civil engineer, geologist, ornithologist, a botanist of great ability, an artist of considerable talent and also some what of a poet.

He will be remembered always for his great work on Australian orchids.

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

\* *unseen reference.*

William Vincent Fitzgerald was the son of Ambrose Fitzgerald and born on the Mangana goldfield near Ben Lomond in N.E. Tasmania. At the age of 16 he began a mining career at the Denedin School of Mines in Tasmania. About 1890 he commenced corresponding with and sending Tasmanian plant specimens to Baron von Mueller in Melbourne and during 1895-96 he was on Sir William MacGregor's staff at Port Moresby, New Guinea, leading exploratory expeditions to report upon the geological and vegetational features of Papua.

In 1903 he was a member of the Royal Commission on Forests and in 1904 Chairman of the Forests Advisory Board of Western Australia.

In 1905 he was attached to C. Crossland's Trigonometrical Survey Expedition to the north west of West Australia. His very comprehensive Report to the Parliament of Western Australia covered many aspects of the important Kimberley area, from its geology, flora and fauna to its economic potentialities.

During this expedition Fitzgerald made a very important botanical collection which was second only in importance to that made by Baron von Mueller (q.v.) with A.C. Gregory's expedition in 1856.

In 1906 under the direction of the Minister of Lands he set out to examine and report on the cultivable capabilities of portions of river valleys in the Kimberleys. In 1918 in the Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia he published an important paper "The Botany of the Kimberleys, North West Australia, from the results of these two expeditions. This paper communicated by J.H. Maiden (q.v.) includes descriptions of 2 new genera, 88 new species and 5 new varieties.

Fitzgerald was a fellow of the Society of Science, London and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, England.

He enlisted in World War I in April, 1916 as a private and was later wounded. Fitzgerald died prematurely of blackwater fever on the Daru River, New Guinea, while exploring the Bismarck Range for sandalwood supplies on 6th August, 1929. His numerous plant specimens are to be found chiefly at Melbourne and Sydney Herbaria, while a complete set of specimens representing his new species from the Kimberleys is in the Edinburgh Herbarium, U.K.

COMMEMORATIONS. Received from J.H. Willis, National Herbarium, Melb.

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*Gahnia fitzgeraldii*, Rodway

*Gaimardia fitzgeraldii*, FvM & Rodway

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

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FIVEASH, Rosa Catherine. 1854 - 1938.

Rosa Catherine Fiveash, the botanical artist, was born in Adelaide, South Australia, on the 22nd July, 1854. She studied art under H.P. Gill at the Adelaide Gallery, but in the painting of Australian native flora in which she excelled so much, Rosa Fiveash was self-taught.

The first water-colour drawings of South Australian wild-flowers were done by Fanny de Mole (q.v.) and Rosa Fiveash was a very worthy successor to this well-known artist. Whereas, however, Miss de Mole restricted her art to Adelaide flowers, Rosa Fiveash searched the whole of the Commonwealth for her studies. Not only were her paintings of the flowers so true and the dissections and diagrams so accurate, but her paintings were artistically beautiful as well. This was because she loved the flowers and spent much time and effort in studying them.

Rosa Fiveash first exhibited her paintings in 1887 and they were purchased for the Adelaide Art Gallery by Lord Tennyson, the Governor-General of Australia and by Mr. R. Barr Smith, a wealthy South Australian pastoralist.

Miss Fiveash is most remembered however, for the wonderful studies of Australian orchids that she did for Dr. Richard Sanders Rogers (q.v.), the noted Australian orchidologist. Realising the value of illustration, Dr. Rogers invited Rosa Fiveash to do his illustrations and the result of these drawings in both black and white and colour, show how wonderfully she did the work. Her name will always be associated with that of Dr. R.S. Rogers. She provided drawings of many hundreds of species of orchids that were described by this scientist and his books on the

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

orchids of Australia contain her perfectly executed and accurate paintings. These greatly enhance all his publications.

Rosa Fiveash was most devoted to her work and she would be prepared to wait sometimes weeks for a rare orchid bud to be fully opened before she recorded it on paper. When she died in 1938, their close association came to an end. However their work had developed and grown over the many years in which they had collaborated and added greatly to the knowledge of South Australian orchidology.

Miss Fiveash lived in her old family home in North Adelaide for seventy-nine years and her old-world studio, full of art treasures, looked out onto a garden filled with so many of the Australian wild-flowers that she loved to paint.

In 1937 Rosa Fiveash presented a large collection of her paintings to the Adelaide Public Library. Dr. Rogers owned a most complete collection of her paintings portraying dissections of hundreds of different species of Australian orchids and on his death these were given to the Herbarium of the University of Adelaide.

Miss Fiveash continued to paint until about four years before her death when her eyesight became too poor for further work. She died in Adelaide on the 13th February, 1938 at the age of 83.

A kind, gentle and most loveable personality, she was considered to be the foremost botanical artist in Australia. Her name associated with that of Dr. Richard Sanders Rogers, will stand pre-eminent in Australian orchid lore.

FIVEASH, Rosa Catherine.

- 3 -

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FLEMING, James. fl. 1803.

Not a great deal is known about this botanist and gardener. James Fleming was the botanist on the "Cumberland" expedition. The "Cumberland" was a colonial schooner commanded by Lieutenant Robbins and the expedition was led by Charles Grimes, the Acting Surveyor-General for New South Wales. It left Sydney on the 23rd November, 1802 to explore the areas of Port Phillip, Victoria and King Island, off the Victorian coast and to visit Tasmania.

Governor King sent James Fleming specifically to examine the soil, timber and general vegetation of Port Phillip and King Island. Governor King apparently viewed Fleming with confidence, considering him intelligent and knowledgeable.

James Fleming kept a journal of this expedition and it was later found by Mr. J.J. Shillinglaw in the archives of the Colonial Secretary's office in Sydney and published in his "Historical Records of Port Phillip". (Melbourne, Govt. Printer, 1879.)

Fleming made collections of plants and seeds during this expedition and later also collected around Sydney and its environments. He was requested to do this by Governor King and the Rev. Samuel Marsden. King then sent him back to England on the "Glatton" in charge of a large collection of plants and seeds and the Rev. Mr. Marsden introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks by letter. In this letter he referred to Fleming as a man of experience and real knowledge in agriculture and a good botanist and gardener.

Fleming later got an appointment to a botanical garden in the West Indies. The date of his death is not known.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited  
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FLETCHER, Joseph James. 1850 - 1926.

Joseph James Fletcher, biologist and botanist was born in Auckland, New Zealand in 1850, the son of the Rev. J.H. Fletcher, a Methodist clergyman, at that time headmaster of the Auckland College.

In 1861 he accompanied his father to Australia, who after spending four years in Queensland, was appointed principal of the Newington College, Sydney in 1865. He was to hold this position for twenty-two years.

Joseph Fletcher was educated first at Ipswich Grammar School, Queensland, then at Newington College and later at the University of Sydney, where he graduated B.A. in 1870, receiving his M.A. degree in 1876.

Fletcher spent some years as a master at Wesley College, Melbourne and it was during this time that he first became interested in natural science, so much so that he went to London University to study biology and he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree. The study of biology at this time was entering a new phase, work with the microscope had become prominent and the ideas of Darwin and Wallace, adopted by Huxley and Joseph Hooker, had provided many fresh avenues of research. Fletcher remained in England for five years and met and was influenced by a large circle of scientists in both London and Cambridge. He published at this time a number of papers relating to the Mammalian orders.

He was most anxious, on his return to Australia in 1881, to solve some of the problems presented by the Australian flora and fauna but as there were no openings for a life exclusively devoted to research, he once again turned to teaching.

Joseph Fletcher joined the staff of Newington College, Sydney, under his father and at the same time he joined the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Here he came into contact with its founder Sir William Macleay (q.v.), who appointed him director and librarian of this Society in January, 1886, a position later known as Secretary. Fletcher was to devote more than thirty-three years to the service of this Society, for seven years as Director and Librarian and for twenty-six years as Secretary, and he edited thirty-three volumes of its Proceedings.

In 1893 he edited the Macleay Memorial Volume for the Society, a work which consisted of thirteen papers by Australian scientists on botanical, zoological and ethnological subjects and Fletcher himself contributed the biographical sketch.

Joseph Fletcher was at last able to carry out his aim to do active research on all possible aspects of the Australian flora and fauna. He devoted much of his time to the study of biology, publishing a number of papers on the embryology of marsupials and on Australian earthworms. He also became an authority on amphibia.

In 1900 he was President of the biological section of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and chose as his subject for his address "The Rise and Early Progress of our Knowledge of the Australian Fauna", a work considered to be of great value. This was to be his last publication on a zoological subject. From this time he turned his attention to plants and became keenly interested in the study of botany. He already possessed an intimate knowledge of the flora of New South Wales gained on the numerous excursions and expeditions he made all over the state, either alone or accompanying his botanical friends, Ernst Betche (q.v.), Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.), Henry Deane (q.v.), and Charles Musson (q.v.).

Joseph Fletcher was especially keen about native things and sandstone plants at first occupied his attention. The effect of the droughty conditions of the country on these native plants was to always interest him. He had a very large knowledge of the literature on the Australian flora.

Fletcher was particularly interested in peculiarities of growth and general relationships of plants rather than taxonomic work. He did a great deal of important work on Acaceas, Grevilleas and Loranthaceae; the Loranthas especially interested him with their parasitism, though he did not publish on them. In all he published three papers on botany and a fourth paper, "On a case of Natural Hybridism in the genus Grevillea", was completed and published after his death by his friend Charles Musson (q.v.). Musson was to remark on the amazing amount of detail Fletcher always collected when doing botanical research.



In 1919 Joseph Fletcher resigned his position as Secretary of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and in 1920 he was elected President of the Society, occupying the chair during the years 1919-1920 and 1920-1921. In his first Presidential Address he spoke of the climatic problems facing the Australian agriculturist and suggesting the formation of a manual to give scientific methods of coping with the droughts of the country.

In 1921 Joseph J. Fletcher was awarded the Clarke Memorial Medal of the Royal Society of New South Wales. He was a member of this Society from 1921. Following an accident, Fletcher became much more frail though he kept up his association with the Linnean Society and acted as a Trustee of the Australian Museum.

After retiring from active work, Fletcher spent his spare time carrying on botanical work on Acacias, Grevilleas and Loranthaceae. He was fond of exploring the Hawkesbury sandstone regions north of Sydney, collecting favourite botanical specimens.

Fletcher was renowned for his marvellous memory, and was rarely at a loss for a reference to the literature on the many subjects on which he was interested. He was a sincere and kindly man, always most ready to assist with his vast knowledge, anyone who sought his advice.

Joseph Fletcher died quite suddenly on the 15th May, 1926. He left his collection of botanical and zoological specimens to the Australian Museum. He had given in 1924, 361 books and pamphlets to the Mitchell Library in Sydney and a large number of more general works to the Library of Wesley College, University of Sydney.

In 1926 the Council of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, decided to establish an Annual Fletcher Memorial Lecture, to be given in Sydney on some subject of Natural History, in memory of Joseph James Fletcher.

Joseph Fletcher was survived by his wife.

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FLINDERS, Matthew. 1774 - 1814.

Matthew Flinders, the naval captain, hydrographer and scientist, was born on the 16th March, 1774 at Donington, Lincolnshire, England. His father, Matthew Flinders, was a surgeon.

Flinders was educated at Donington and at the Horbling Grammar School and in October, 1789 he entered the Royal Navy, encouraged by his uncle, a naval lieutenant. After serving on a number of ships, in 1791 Matthew Flinders joined Captain Blich on his second voyage to the South Seas to take bread-fruit trees to the West Indies.

On this voyage Flinders began to develop his interest in cartography and making astronomical observations. In 1795 he sailed with Governor John Hunter on the "Reliance" again as midshipman, to New South Wales. On this same vessel was George Bass and they became good friends.

On reaching Sydney, Bass and Flinders began an expedition of exploration south along the coast, travelling in an eight foot keel, the famous "Tom Thumb". The following year, 1796, they again went on an expedition south of Sydney, this time on a larger "Tom Thumb."

Matthew Flinders was an ardent naturalist and took a very keen interest in the vegetation of the new land as they passed down the coast. In 1798, then a lieutenant at the age of 24, Flinders went on the schooner "Francis" on a visit to the Furneaux Islands, discovering the Kent group of islands and doing much useful hydrographic work. Flinders made a most interesting record of the bird, animal and plant life of the Kent Islands.

He then went with George Bass on the "Norfolk" and circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, proving it to be an island. During this voyage much of the coast of Tasmania was surveyed for the first time and Flinders made keen observations of the flora and fauna of the island, taking the opportunity to collect botanical specimens. They returned to Sydney on the 12th January, 1799.

On his return to England in 1800, Flinders' work was recognized by the scientists of the time, particularly Sir Joseph Banks. Flinders dedicated to Banks his "Observations on the coasts of Van Diemen's Land, on Bass's Strait...." published in 1801. In April of the same year Matthew Flinders married Ann Chappell of Lincolnshire.

Flinders suggested to Banks that he be given charge of a ship to explore

minutely the whole of the coast of Australia and due mainly to Bank's influence, Flinders was given command of the "Investigator" and promoted to the rank of commander.

With a specially selected crew of 83, the botanist Robert Brown, the botanical draughtsman Ferdinand Bauer and the landscape artist William Westall and a large amount of stores, the "Investigator" left England on the 18th July, 1801 and sighted Cape Leewin on the 6th December. Flinders immediately began a survey of the southern coast of Australia, sailing eastward. He continued charting the coast and made frequent landings so that his naturalists could have time to study the flora and fauna and collect specimens along the hitherto unknown coastline. Robert Brown was able to make very large collections of the botanical specimens from the coast of Australia. He made frequent short expeditions inland gathering many rare varieties of plants. These he carefully preserved and frequently Ferdinand Bauer made detailed and accurate drawings of them during the voyage.

On the 22nd March, 1802 they discovered Kangaroo Island and on the 8th April sighted the French corvette "Le Geographe" under Captain Nicholas Baudin (q.v.) Flinders called the meeting place Encounter Bay.

The expedition reached Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) on the 9th May, 1802 and after overhauling the ship, Flinders continued north to make a detailed study of the Queensland coast. He then examined and charted the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. At this stage the vessel began to leak very badly and Flinders had to abandon his close survey of the Australian coast. However he continued his journey around the continent and returned to Port Jackson on the 9th June, 1803.

Matthew returned to England as a passenger on the "Porpoise" to give his charts and journals to the Admiralty and obtain another more suitable vessel to further his explorations, but unfortunately the ship was wrecked 740 miles north of Sydney and he returned there for assistance for the stranded seamen. He left Sydney again, this time in charge of the "Cumberland", and after helping rescue the marooned crewmen of the "Porpoise", sailed through the Torres Strait, across the north of Australia and then turned south-west for the Cape of Good Hope. However the vessel began to leak and Flinders landed at Mauritius, only to find

that war had broken out between France and England and he was interned there.

Flinders was imprisoned on the island of Mauritius for nearly six and a half years, despite numerous efforts to get his release. He arrived back in England on the 23rd October, 1810, after being away from his home and his wife for nine years and three months.

Flinders was much feted on his return, Banks giving him a dinner and William Bligh taking him to see the Duke of Clarence (later William IV). He completed the text of his "A voyage to Terra Australis" and finished his charts.

In 1812 he and his wife had a daughter Ann, who became the mother of the famous Egyptologist Sir William Flinders Petrie. However Matthew Flinders' health was rapidly failing and he died on the 19th July, 1814, one day after his monumental work "A voyage to Terra Australis" was published.

Flinders was one of the world's greatest navigators and cartographers. He was a wonderful seaman and successfully brought ships home that were completely unseaworthy. His observations were extremely accurate and his improvements in navigation and research into actions of tides, wind directions were remarkable achievements.

During the voyage of the "Investigator", very large collections of the plants of the Australian continent were made by Robert Brown and accurately drawn by Ferdinand Bauer. Flinders gave these men enormous assistance and encouragement and by his efforts on this voyage and the botanical observations made by him on his earlier Australian expeditions, added a great deal to the knowledge of the botany of Australia. Sir Joseph Hooker speaks of Flinders' voyage on the "Investigator", as far as botany was concerned, as the most important in its results ever undertaken and the work produced by the botanist Robert Brown "Prodromus", as a result of all the collections, was the greatest botanical work that had appeared for over half a century. Brown's extraordinary collection of botanical specimens is the basis of the knowledge in England of Australian vegetation.

There are numerous memorials to Matthew Flinders in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia and statues of him in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

Matthew Flinders is commemorated by the genus of trees *Flindersia*, a large rain-forest group predominantly Australian.

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

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FLOCKTON, Margaret Lillian. 1862 - 1953.

Margaret Lillian Flockton was born in England in 1862, the exact date is not known. At the age of nineteen she came out to Australia from England and for over forty years she was the artist at the Sydney Botanic Gardens.

Margaret Flockton prepared nearly all the illustrations for Joseph Henry Maiden's botanical books. These two people collaborated remarkably well and became firm friends.

Miss Flockton also prepared for publication a booklet of coloured plates of Australian wild-flowers.

She died at Tennyson, New South Wales on the 12th August, 1953 at the age of ninety-one years.

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by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

FLOOD J. Fl 1860

J. Flood was a member of A.C. Gregory's (q.v.) expedition to the north west of Australia from 1855 to December 1856.

Victoria's great Government Botanist, Baron von Mueller (q.v.) was botanist to this expedition and J. Flood is mentioned in the <sup>J</sup>ournals of the expedition firstly as an overseer and later as a botanical collector, preserver and assistant to Mueller.

No further information concerning Flood is available.

#### COMMEMORATIONS.

*Styliidium Floodii*, FvM

Taken from F.M. Bailey's Concise Hist. of Aust. Botany, p. 29 see reference.

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

FOELSCHÉ, Paul Heinrich Matthias. 1831 - 1914.

Paul Foelsche was born at Moorburg, near Hamburg, Germany on the 30th March, 1831. He emigrated to South Australia in 1853 or 1854 and joined the police force there.

Foelsche became a naturalised British subject on the 9th December, 1869 and the following year joined the police force of the Northern Territory. He spent the rest of his life in this part of Australia.

Paul Foelsche was to become most interested in the Australian Aborigines and living in this area, had many opportunities to observe them. He soon acquired considerable knowledge of their habits and history and as he was a keen photographer, had a remarkable collection of negatives on all aspects of their life. He wrote a number of papers on the aborigines, published them mainly in journals of geographical societies.

Paul Foelsche also became an enthusiastic collector of plant specimens and a keen botanical observer. He began a correspondence with Ferdinand von Mueller and became a most useful collector for this government botanist.

He became very friendly with Maurice Holtze (q.v.), the director of the Botanic Garden at Port Darwin and together they made excellent collections in Arnhem Land. (Northern Territory). Among these collections were specimens of eucalypts from the neighbourhood of Darwin.

In 1904 Paul Foelsche was made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. He held the office of the Inspector of Police in Darwin for very many years. He died in Darwin, Northern Territory on the 31st January, 1914.

Paul Foelsche is commemorated by the following:-

Eucalyptus Foelscheana, F. v. M.

This name was taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists"; second supplement. J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.55, 1921, p.159.

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

FORDE, Mrs. Edward. (nee Helena Scott) 1830-1910.

Helena Forde was the daughter of Alexander Walker Scott, the pioneer and naturalist, and she was born at Ash Island on the Lower Hunter River, near Newcastle, New South Wales in 1830.

Alexander Scott was a noted entomologist and was the author of more than 140 papers on insects, especially butterflies. Helena and his other daughter Harriett both had considerable artistic talent and they used it to illustrate their father's entomological papers.

In recognition of this valuable contribution to her father's work Helena Scott in 1864 was elected an honorary member of the Entomological Society of New South Wales. Her sister Harriett was elected at the same time.

Helena Forde also illustrated other scientific literature at that time, including Dr. J. C. Cox's "Monograph of Australian Land Shells", 1868 and two works of J.L.Gerard Krefft, "Snakes of Australia", 1869 and "Mammals of Australia", 1871. In both these works by Krefft she and her sister prepared the drawings and lithographs.

Helena Scott married Edward Forde and when he was sent in charge of a party to survey the Lower Darling River in 1865, she accompanied him. It was on this expedition that she began to take a great interest in the native plants and she made a large collection of these, painting many of them. Unfortunately both she and her husband contracted typhoid fever on this journey and Edward Forde failed to recover.

On her return to Sydney Helena Forde gave the botanical specimens she had collected to Dr. William Woolls (q.v.) and he used it in preparing his work "Plants of the Darling", 1867. She continued from this time to make elegant drawings of all types of Australian vegetation.



Helena Forde died at Parramatta, New South Wales on the 24th November, 1910, at the age of nearly eighty.

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

FORREST, Alexander. 1849 - 1901.

Alexander Forrest, the explorer and botanical collector was the son of William Forrest and the younger brother of John Forrest (q.v.). He was born in Western Australia in 1849.

He was trained as a surveyor and in 1870 was appointed the second in command of his brother's expedition to reach Adelaide from Western Australia by way of the south coast. It was a successful undertaking and Alexander Forrest proved himself an able explorer.

In 1871 Forrest was put in charge of a party to explore the country about 600 miles south-east of Perth and again in 1874 Alexander Forrest was his brother John's assistant on an expedition from Perth to South Australia to the Overland Telegraph Line and then to Adelaide,

Alexander Forrest was again in command of an exploring expedition in 1879. He led a party of eight men from the De Grey River in Western Australia to the Overland Telegraph Line, exploring the Kimberley District and finding the Orr River. This expedition ranks among the most valuable pieces of Australian exploration. The party was often in danger of starvation and in the last dash to the Telegraph Line, they nearly died from thirst. They found valuable country and covered a very large area, finishing up at Palmerston, then the capital of the Northern Territory.

The expedition took them from the 25th February, 1879 to the 7th October, 1879. During it Alexander Forrest collected a large number of plant specimens, these he sent to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller for determination.

Alexander Forrest was a keen naturalist and on all his expeditions he carefully collected and preserved plant specimens, most of which were sent to Mueller.

He established several companies with pastoral interests and was always very enthusiastic about the agricultural development of Western Australia. From 1893 to 1895 and again from 1898 to 1900 Alexander Forrest was Mayor of Perth, and was created Commander of St. Michael and St. George in March, 1890. In the same year he was elected to the Legislative Assembly and held the seat until his death in Perth on the 20th June, 1901.

He had married in 1880 Amy Barrett Leonard and he was survived by their four children. There is a memorial to him erected in Perth.

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

FORREST, Sir John. 1847 - 1918.

John Forrest, first Baron Forrest of Bunbury, was born at Bunbury, Western Australia on the 22nd August, 1847, the son of William Forrest. When he was eighteen he entered the Western Australian Survey Department and in 1869 he was put in charge of an expedition to search for traces of the missing explorer Ludwig Leichhardt. He took with him his brother, Alexander as second in command.

In 1870 John Forrest led another expedition, this time from Perth to Adelaide, South Australia, following the Great Australian Bight. Forrest was a most enthusiastic plant collector and on his expeditions made quite large collections of plant specimens. On this 1870 expedition across the Bight from Perth to Adelaide, he made a particularly large collection; all of which he gave to Ferdinand von Mueller for determination and description. John Forrest wrote "Explorations in Australia" London, 1875, and the second part is "From Perth to Adelaide".

Again in 1874 John Forrest was the leader of another expedition, starting out from Champion Bay, Western Australia, crossing the colony and reaching the Overland Telegraph Line (running from Adelaide to Port Darwin on the northern Australian coast). This was a distance of over 2700 miles.

On this expedition John Forrest again made excellent plant collections which he sent to Ferdinand von Mueller. In the journal of this expedition, "Journal of proceedings of the Western Australian exploring expedition through the centre of Australia", 1875, he gives clear descriptions of the vegetation encountered on the journey - the Spinifex grass "Triodia" and the Mallee scrub, a species of Eucalypt.

John Forrest was awarded, in recognition of these journeys, the gold medal

of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Order of the Crown of Italy, and honorary fellowship of the St. Petersburg, Vienna and Italian Geographical Societies.

In 1876 John Forrest became Deputy Surveyor-General of Western Australia, later Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General and a member of the Legislative Council. When Western Australia received self-government, he became the first Premier and the Colonial Treasurer of the colony, and remained so for over ten years. During this time the state of Western Australia developed enormously, particularly when gold was discovered there.

In 1901 John Forrest was elected to the Federal House of Representatives and kept this seat until he died. In the new parliament he held the positions of Postmaster-General, Minister for Defence, Treasurer and Acting Prime Minister. In February, 1918 a peerage was conferred on him, the first native-born Australian to receive this.

John Forrest died at sea on the 3rd September 1918 and was buried at Sierra Leone though later his remains were taken home to Western Australia. He had married in 1876, Margaret Elvire Hammersley who survived him; they had no children.

John Forrest was always a most popular figure, admired for his rugged honesty, courage and optimism. He had done great work for Western Australia first as an explorer and later as a statesman. His statue is in the King's Park, Perth.



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

FORSTER, Johann Georg Adam. 1754 - 1794.

Johann Georg Adam Forster, the son of Johann Reinhold Forster (q.v.), was born on the 26th November, 1754 at Nassenhuben, Danzig. After travelling with his father on a scientific journey in Russia in 1768, the family settled in England.

Georg Forster was a most intelligent youth with a gift for languages and a talent for drawing. For a short while he taught several languages. He then accompanied his father, the naturalist, on Captain James Cook's second voyage around the world, as his assistant, draughtsman and illustrator.

During this voyage from 1772-1775 a large number of plants were collected in a number of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, Cape Town, New Zealand and Tierra del Fuego, South America. The Forsters sailed with Cook himself in the "Resolution". The other ship of the expedition, the "Adventure", commanded by Captain Tobias Furneaux, was the only one to visit any part of Australia. The "Adventure" arrived at Adventure Bay, off the coast of Tasmania in February, 1773. The two ships had become separated in a thick fog and Cook sailed on directly to New Zealand.

During the five days that the "Adventure" was in the bay, several expeditions were made on shore and particular observations were taken of the flora and fauna, a number of botanical specimens being collected. These were later given to the Forsters to take back to England and be added to the collections they made at all the places visited by the "Resolution".

Georg Forster made a great number of drawings of the plants that he and his father had collected and on his return to England, (the "Resolution" reached Plymouth on the 29th July, 1775) these drawings were purchased by Sir Joseph Banks. Most of them are now in the British Museum, though duplicates that Georg Forster made are in the Australian Museum in Sydney.

Both the Forsters were allowed access to Bank's very large botanical collection in London, immediately after their return from the voyage and they were able to describe a large number of the Australian plants contained in this collection. Unfortunately, however, there was soon a great deal of ill-feeling over their work.

The joint publication of both Forsters and Dr. Anders Sparrman, a Swedish botanist, the "Characteres Generum Plantarum" was met with a very mixed reception and they were accused of unethical conduct in adopting unacknowledged, the nomenclature

of Daniel Solander for some plants. As well as this Georg Forster, despite the fact that his father was under contract to the Admiralty not to publish a separate account of the voyage, leaving this to Captain Cook, published his famous "A voyage around the world...". This work forestalled by just a few months, Cook's official account "A voyage towards the South Pole and Round the World" (London, 1777).

This work of Georg Forster's showed considerable scientific as well as literary merit and soon became one of the most popular travel-books of the time, but having incurred the displeasure of the British Government, both father and son left England for Germany.

Georg Forster arrived in Germany in 1778 and was received most enthusiastically by the writers and scientists of the country. From 1779 to 1784 he was a professor at the Collegium Carolinum in Kassel, Poland. He was then appointed Professor of Natural History at the University of Vilna in Poland and in 1788 Georg Forster was made University Librarian in Mainz.

Georg Forster married in 1785 Therese Heyne of Göttingen and they had one daughter. Forster joined the Jacobin Club and supported the French Revolution, going to Paris in March, 1793. For this he was outlawed by the German Sovereign and forsaken by his wife and friends. He died in Paris on the 10th January, 1794.

Most of Georg Forster's herbaria is in the British Museum (Natural History) and at Kew. Elmer Drew Merrill, in his account of the botany of Captain Cook's voyages, states that Forster material is represented in a number of English Herbaria. Apart from the London collections, there was a set in the Botanical Gardens, Liverpool. Many of these were transferred to Kew in 1885. Some of their material in Berlin was doubtless destroyed when the Sprengel Herbarium was bombed, though some was possibly saved with the Willdenow herbarium that was safely stored in a salt mine.

N.S. Mitrofanova states that there is a set in the Moscow University, apparently received from Germany by the Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy. When this Academy closed in 1840, the collection went to the University.

Georg Forster's daughter, Therese Huber, about fifty years after his death, published his works in a collected edition of nine volumes.

He and his father are commemorated by the following Australian plants:-

(See attached xerox taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1908, v.42, p.69).

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

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Autographed letter from J.R. Forster to his  
publisher (?) dated 25 January, 1797.

This letter concerns Forster's work on the  
translation of an unmentioned work from "the  
French original," possibly of Le Vaillant's  
travels (item above). Translation only  
seen.

- V MSS. Letters, Forsters to German correspondents.
- iv) 9 May 1789, G. Forster to B.G. Hoffmann.  
Holograph German letter with typescript translation.
- v) ? October 1781, J.R. Forster to publisher.  
Holograph letter.
- VI 28 April 1788, J.R. Forster autographed receipt for subscription for his observations from Mr. Ingram.

The Forsters  
are commemorated by the following Australian plants:—  
*Brathys Forsteri*, Spach. = *Hypericum gramineum*, Forst.; *Euchiton Fosteri*, Cass. = *Gnaphalium japonicum*, Thunb.; *Microseris Forsteri*, Hook. f.; *Wollastonia Forsteriana*, DC. = *Wedelia biflora*, DC.; *Thelymitra Forsteri*, Sw. = *T. longifolia*, Forst.; *Agrostis Forsteri*, R. et S. = *Deyeuxia Forsteri*, Kunth.; *Carex Forsteri*, Wahlenb. = ? *Dichelachne Forsteriana*, Trin. = *D. crinita*, Hook. f.; *Grisebachia Forsteriana*, Wendl. et Dr. = ?; *Howia Forsteriana*, Becc. = *Kentia Forsteriana*, Muell. = *Pandanus Forsteri*, Moore et Muell.; *Psilotum Forsteri*, Endl. = *Tmesipteris Forsteri*, Endl. = *T. tannensis*, Bernh.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA, CANBERRA.

I M.SS. Autographed Letters to Banks from George Forster.

- 1) 18 March 1777
- 2) 4 January 1778
- 3) 11 Nov. 1778
- 4) 9 February 1779
- 5) 1 April 1779
- 6) 27 June 1779
- 7) 25 Nov. 1779
- 8) 20 January 1780
- 9) 27 March 1780
- 10) 13 August 1780
- 11) 26 Nov. 1780
- 12) 10 January 1781 Two copies
- 13) 20 June 1781
- 14) 5 July 1781
- 15) 2 June 1783
- 16) Aug. or Sept. ? 1783
- 17) 27 Oct. 1783
- 18) 1 Dec. 1783
- 19) 22 May 1785
- 20) 11 Dec. 1785
- 21) 10 Jan. 1790

Letters 2) - 20) inc. are listed in W.R. Dawson  
op. cit. pp.335-338.

II M.SS. Autographed Letters to Banks from J.R. Forster.

- 1) 22 March 1780
- 2) 7 April 1780
- 3) 14 August 1781
- 4) 22 Nov. 1781
- 5) 6 July 1782

Letters 3) and 4) are listed by Dawson (pp.339-340).

III M.SS. autographed letter to J.R. Forster from Banks.

- 1) 22 January 1783  
Dawson p.340

IV Three M.SS diplomas (and photocopies) of honours and degrees conferred on George Forster by Gesellschaft der Naturforschender Freunde, Berlin, 6 August 1778; Halle University Dr. Med., 21st September 1785 and membership of the K nigliche Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, G ttingen, 18 Sept. 1785.

THE MITCHELL LIBRARY, SYDNEY.

- I M.S.S. and photocopy letters to Thomas Pennant from George Forster and J.R. Forster.
- i) J.R. Forster to Pennant M.S.S. letter 23 June 1772
  - ii) G. & J.R. Forster to Pennant M.S.S. letter 19 Nov. 1772
  - iii) George Forster to Pennant M.S.S. letter 5 March 1787
  - iv) George Forster to Pennant Photocopy 15 Feb. 1784
- II M.S.S. Letters, Forsters Banks and Solander.
- 1) Banks to Forsters. Draft M.S.S. letter 29 July 1776
  - 2) J.R. Forster to Solander ? Aug. 1776
  - 3) J.R. Forster to Solander 9 Aug. 1776
  - 4) J.R. Forster to Solander (Banks) 7 Oct. 1777
  - 5) J.R. Forster to Solander (Banks) 7 Feb. 1778
  - 6) J.R. Forster to Solander (Banks) 26 Sept. 1778
  - 7) J.R. Forster to Banks 4 March 1787
  - 8) J.R. Forster to Banks undated letter
- Letters 1) to 8) inc. are listed by Dawson, pp.338-339.
- III M.S.S. Letters Solander to Banks concerning the Forsters and their part in the second voyage.
- i) 23 June 1775
  - ii) ? August 1775
  - iii) 14 August 1775
  - iv) 31 July 1776
- These four letters are listed by Dawson, pp.771-772.
- IV Linnaeus to J.R. Forster dated circa 1771 Latin typescript with translation.
- V M.S.S. Letters, Forsters to German correspondents.
- i) 2 April 1776, G. and J.R. Forster to Carl Spener. Holograph German letter with typescript and translation.
  - ii) 30 August 1781, J.R. Forster to a publisher. Holograph German letter with English typescript.
  - iii) 12 August 1788, G. Forster to Muller. Holograph letter.

FORSTER, Johann Reinhold. 1729 - 1798.

Johann Reinhold Forster, the naturalist, was born at Dirschau, Polish Prussia on the 22nd October, 1729. After studying languages and history he became a pastor at Nassenhuben, near Danzig. He was married in 1754 to his cousin and they had a son, Johann Georg Adam (q.v.).

In 1765 Johann Forster resigned his pastorate to follow a scientific career and after travelling in Russia, he went to England in 1766 to become professor of Natural History at the Nonconformist Academy at Warrington, Lancashire. He only remained here, however, for a year.

In 1770 he wrote "A catalogue of British Insects" and in 1771 he wrote on North American flora and fauna. These and other pamphlets on natural history began to make him known in scientific circles and he met Sir Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander (q.v.)

When Banks decided not to sail on Captain James Cook's second expedition, Johann Forster was offered the position of scientist on the voyage, for £4000. He accepted the offer and took his son Georg as his assistant and illustrator.

Unfortunately Johann Forster had a difficult nature and quarrelled with everyone on board. However he carried out all his scientific observations most carefully and accurately. At Cape Town he persuaded Anders Sparrman, a pupil of Linnaeus to join them and Johann Forster paid his expenses. Though the ship the Forsters were on, the "Resolution", did not actually visit Australia, a number of Tasmanian plants were collected when the other vessel of the expedition the "Adventure" stopped for some days in Adventure Bay, on the south-east coast of the island. These were later described with many other Australian plants in Joseph Bank's collection, by the two Forsters.

From 1772 until 1775 Johann Forster and his son accompanied Cook on his huge sweeps of the South Pacific, during which they visited many of the Polynesian Islands, including Tahiti, New Zealand and New Caledonia.

On their return to England great controversy occurred over the writing of the account of the voyage. The Admiralty claimed that Johann R. Forster was under contract to them not to publish any work on the voyage till after Captain Cook's official journal appeared. However a few months before Cook's work was published, Johann Forster's son, Georg published "A voyage round the world in His Britannic Majesty's Sloop 'Resolution'....1777", mostly from his

father's papers. Many scientists of the time considered that much of it had actually been written by Johann Forster.

After a dispute with the Earl of Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty, which included an injudicious open published letter, Johann Forster left England in 1778. He took with him a great part of the large plant collection that he had made on the expedition.

In 1780 Johann R. Forster was appointed Professor of Natural History and Director of the Botanic Gardens at Halle, Saxony. He spent much time translating into German and editing the Pacific voyages and journals of Cook, White, Bligh, Hamilton, and Hunter.

Forster died in 1798. His library was acquired by the Royal Library at Berlin. All his notes that he had made on Cook's second voyage he bequeathed to the Berlin Museum.

Many of his plants were sent to Abraham Back about 1778. These are now incorporated in the Linnean Herbarium in London. A collection of his presented to Thunberg in 1778 is in the Botanical Museum, Uppsala. Plants collected by Johann Forster are also in the Herbarium of the British Museum and at Kew.

Johann Reinhold Forster is commemorated by the following Australian plants:-

See attached xerox taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists," J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1908, v.42, p.69.

Bibliography:

Characteres generum plantarum quas in itinere ad insulas maris Australis, colligerunt, descripserunt, delinearunt...annis 1772-1775. Londini, 1776. (Written in collaboration with J.G.A. Forster.)

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

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Autographed letter from J.R. Forster to his  
publisher (?) dated 25 January, 1797.

This letter concerns Forster's work on the  
translation of an unmentioned work from "the  
French original," possibly of Le Vaillant's  
travels (item above). Translation only  
seen.

The Forsters

are commemorated by the following Australian plants:—

*Brachys Forsteri*, Spach = *Hypericum graminifolium*, Forst.; *Eucleidion Forsteri*, Cass. = *Gnaphalium japonicum*, Thunb.; *Miccoseris Forsteri*, Hook. f.; *Wollastonia Forsteriana*, DC. = *Wedelia biflora*, DC.; *Thelymitra Forsteri*, Sw. = *T. longifolia*, Forst.; *Agrostis Forsteri*, R. et S. = *Deyouzia Forsteri*, Kunth.; *Carex Forsteri*, Wahlenb. = ? *Dicholachne Forsteriana*, Trin. = *D. crinita*, Hook. f.; *Grisebacia Forsteriana*, Wendl. et Dr. = ?; *Howeia Forsteriana*, Pecc. = *Kentia Forsteriana*, Muell. = *Pandanus Forsteri*, Moore et Muell.; *Ptilotum Forsteri*, Endl. = *Thysipteris Forsteri*, Endl. = *T. tamensis*, Bernh.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA, CANBERRA.

I M.SS. autographed Letters to Banks from George Forster.

- 1) 18 March 1777
- 2) 4 February 1778
- 3) 11 Nov. 1778
- 4) 9 February 1779
- 5) 1 April 1779
- 6) 27 June 1779
- 7) 25 Nov. 1779
- 8) 20 January 1780
- 9) 27 March 1780
- 10) 13 August 1780
- 11) 26 Nov. 1780
- 12) 10 January 1781 Two copies
- 13) 20 June 1781
- 14) 5 July 1781
- 15) 2 June 1783
- 16) Aug. or Sept. ? 1783
- 17) 27 Oct. 1783
- 18) 1 Dec. 1783
- 19) 22 May 1785
- 20) 11 Dec. 1785
- 21) 10 Jan. 1790

Letters 2) - 20) inc. are listed in W.R. Dawson  
op. cit. pp.335-338.

II

M.SS. Autographed Letters to Banks from J.R. Forster.

- 1) 22 March 1780
- 2) 7 April 1780
- 3) 14 August 1781
- 4) 22 Nov. 1781
- 5) 6 July 1782

Letters 3) and 4) are listed by Dawson (pp.339-340).

III

M.SS. autographed letter to J.R. Forster from Banks.

- 1) 22 January 1783

Dawson p.340

IV

Three M.SS diplomas (and photocopies) of honours and degrees conferred on George Forster by Gesellschaft der Naturforschender Freunde, Berlin, 6 August 1778; Halle University Dr. Med., 21st September 1785 and membership of the Künigliche Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, Gottingen, 18 Sept. 1785.

- V            MSS. Letters, Forsters to German correspondents.
- iv) 9 May 1789, G. Forster to B.G. Hoffmann.  
                  Holograph German letter with typescript  
                  translation.
- v) ? October 1761, J.R. Forster to publisher.  
                  Holograph letter.
- VI            28 April 1788, J.R. Forster autographed receipt  
                  for subscription for his observations from  
                  Mr. Ingram.





III M.S. Letters binder to Banks concerning the Forsters and their part in the second voyage.

- i) 23 June 1775
- ii) ? August 1775
- iii) 14 August 1775
- iv) 31 July 1776

These four letters are listed by Dawson, pp.771-772.

IV Linneus to J.R. Forster dated circa 1771 Latin typescript with translation.

V M.S. Letters, Forsters to German correspondents.

- i) 2 April 1776, G. and J.R. Forster to Carl Spener. Holograph German letter with typescript and translation.
- ii) 30 August 1781, J.R. Forster to a publisher. Holograph German letter with English typescript.
- iii) 12 August 1788, G. Forster to Muller. Holograph letter.

FORSYTHE, William. 1864 - 1910.

William Forsythe, the horticulturist and botanist, was born at Crieff, Perthshire on the 5th October, 1864. He was an apprentice gardener in the gardens of Drummond Castle in Perthshire.

On his arrival in New South Wales, William Forsythe was employed in the Sydney Botanic Gardens and in 1897 he was promoted to the position of Overseer of the Centennial Park, Sydney. He held this position for nineteen years.

Forsythe was a very keen botanical scholar and acquired an excellent knowledge of the flora of New South Wales. He collected and studied plants from all over the state; and in particular spent a great deal of time studying Australian mosses. He published a paper on them in the Linnean society of New South Wales Journal.

In his early forties William Forsythe began to study for an Arts Degree at Sydney University, being an evening student. In 1909 at the age of 45 he graduated, however this intensive study injured his health and he died in Sydney on the 14th September, 1910. He was survived by his widow Rose Helen Forsythe.

William Forsythe was a most able horticulturist and the fine state of Centennial Park is largely due to his work and enthusiasm.

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Mosses of New South Wales.

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J.P.R.A.H.S., v.18, pt.3, 1932, p.133.

Hedley, Charles: Obituary in his Presidential Address.

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Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, 15th September, 1910, p.8.

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

FRANCIS, George William. 1800 - 1865.

George William Francis was born in England in 1800. He served his apprenticeship at the celebrated firm of Loddiges. In England he was a member of several learned societies and the author of a number of scientific works and the editor of a popular magazine 'Science and Art.'

Probably his association with Loddiges stimulated his interest in Australia, as this firm as did others eminent in the botanic world, published in the first decade of the nineteenth century, sumptuous magazines with beautiful colour plates of the new Australian plants and flowers.

Francis decided to emigrate to South Australia and he arrived there in the "Louisa Baillie" on the 2nd September, 1849 with his wife and six children. He took a lease over the old botanic garden on the north bank of the River Torrens. While he was there he took an important part in the negotiations for the establishment of a new botanic garden (the present one). He was appointed the first Director and Secretary of this new botanic garden in 1855 and he stayed there until the 5th August, 1865 when he resigned because of ill health.

Under the management of George Francis the botanic garden became one of the most popular institutions in the colony. He had done a great deal in laying out and planning the gardens. He was considered to be a most experienced botanist, an amusing lecturer and a man with a most affable and cheerful disposition.

George Francis died in Adelaide on the 9th August, 1865. A portrait of him presented by his daughter Mrs. Anson in 1887,

hangs in the Museum of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and there is an obelisk erected to his memory in the same gardens.

Francis is commemorated by the following:-

*Calocephalus Francisii*, Bentham.

*Pachysurus Francisii*, F. v M.

*Hakia Francisiana*, F. v M.

(These were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's, "A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia"; Presidential address, Report of A.A.A.S., Adelaide, 1907, v.11, Sect. D. p.175.)

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The acclimatisation of harmless, useful, interesting and ornamental, animals and plants;

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Catalogue of the plants under cultivation in the Government Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, South Australia.

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Notes on general features, flora and fauna, survey and sale of lands in South Australia. c. 1869.

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

• *Unseen references*



FRANCIS, William Douglas. 1892 - 1959.

William Douglas Francis, Government Botanist of Queensland, was born in 1892.

In 1916 he joined the botanical staff of the Department of Agriculture in Queensland and he remained attached to this department for thirty-four years, working mostly as a systematic and economic botanist.

William Francis published in 1929 "Australian Rain Forest Trees", a second edition of which was revised and published in 1951. This work was originally a series of articles on Queensland trees which were published in the "Queenslander". Francis illustrated them with his own excellent photographs. The second edition, published by the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau had a section on the rain forest trees of tropical Australia. This work shows the great knowledge that Francis had, of the individual peculiarities of the trees and the ecological conditions in rain forests.

William Francis was most interested in botanical research, though he was usually only able to indulge in this work during his spare time and usually at his home. He did much work on plant anatomy and published a number of papers on this subject in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland. One of the most important group of papers published by him was written in conjunction with Cyril Tenison White and entitled "Contributions to the Queensland Flora".

Francis spent much time absorbed by the controversial subject of the origin of life. He felt convinced that experiments he conducted concerning iron in culture solutions resulted in the formation of a nucleoprotein. This idea and technique created much criticism and Francis felt this adverse criticism deeply. Though he had been secretary of the Royal Society of Queensland for many years, he resigned and decided to publish his paper on this subject privately.

In 1950 William Francis was appointed to the position of Government Botanist and he held this post till 1954 when he retired. Though he was an able administrator, he did not greatly enjoy his responsibilities as he was basically a quiet person with a retiring nature and a dislike for any form of public speaking.

FRANCIS, William Douglas.

- 2 -

On his retirement Francis spent some time working on the anatomy and properties of the stinging tree, but as he was in frail health, he was unable to give this work the full attention that he would have liked.

William Francis died at his home in Kangaroo Point, Queensland on the 2nd January, 1959.

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FRANKLIN, Jane, Lady. 1792 - 1875.

Jane, Lady Franklin, was born in England, the daughter of John Griffin, a silk weaver and his wife Mary (nee Guillemard). She was most well-educated, chiefly in Europe where from a very early age she travelled widely. She became a seasoned traveller in France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Holland, Denmark and Russia. Her love of travel was to remain with her all her life.

Jane Griffin married John Franklin in 1828, she was his second wife. The following year Franklin received a Knighthood and for the next few years they were constantly separated as Sir John Franklin was on duty with the navy in the Mediterranean, and Lady Franklin took the opportunity to visit the Middle East.

Lady Franklin accompanied her husband to Tasmania when in 1836 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the colony. They arrived in Hobart Town in February, 1837 and at once she became intensely interested in all aspects of life on the Island. She soon became renowned for her energy and her kindness.

Lady Franklin was particularly keen on making explorations around the island and visited the southern and western coasts and was the first woman to climb Mount Wellington. In April, 1839 she visited Melbourne and was acclaimed there for her benevolence and philanthropy. From Melbourne she travelled overland to Sydney and she is considered to be the first woman to have made this journey. She wrote many letters to her husband describing the countryside, as she crossed it. In 1841 Lady Franklin visited both South Australia and New Zealand.

Lady Franklin went to Tasmania determined to make a contribution towards the development of life in the colony, she was not interested in playing the part of a passive Governor's Lady. Having very definite ideas and with great mental drive, she was not extremely popular but it was due to her untiring efforts that Tasmania became the intellectual centre of the Australian colonies during her husband's term of office.

She greatly encouraged Sir John Franklin's interest in the island's scientific development and personally bought 130 acres of land near Hobart for a botanical garden. Ronald C. Gunn in a letter to Sir William Hooker mentions that Lady Franklin purchased some land for the collection of the indigenous plants, gathered by him and other botanists. This botanic garden she called Ancanthe and on it in 1842, she built and established her Museum of Natural History which today bears her name.

The Franklins were particularly interested in founding a state college and this they were able to do despite a great deal of sectarian jealousy. Lady Franklin assisted her husband in founding the Tasmanian Natural History Society, which with the Horticultural Society was to become the Royal Society of Tasmania.

Lady Franklin accompanied the botanists Ronald Campbell Gunn and Dr. Joseph Milligan on many of their expeditions about the island and helped them in collecting numerous botanical specimens.

She left Tasmania with Sir John Franklin at the end of 1843. When her husband was lost during the Arctic voyage of 1845, she devoted herself for many years equipping expeditions to search for him and to ascertain his fate. It was because of her efforts that geographical knowledge of the Arctic Regions increased enormously. Relics found by William Hobson on the north-west coast of King William's Island, showed Franklin had achieved his aim and had discovered a North-West Passage.

Lady Franklin spent the remainder of her life travelling. She died on the 18th July, 1875.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited  
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I. MANUSCRIPTS

A. *Official Records in the Archives of the Chief Secretary's Office, Hobart, Tasmania.*

1. The Duplicate Despatches of Van Diemen's Land.  
Despatches from the governors to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and from the latter to the governors are the basic documents for the study of Australian history during the colonial period. Another set of the Van Diemen's Land Despatches is available in the Public Record Office, London.
2. The Letter-books of the Governors of Van Diemen's Land.
3. The Minutes of the Executive Council of Van Diemen's Land.
4. Correspondence of the departmental officers and of the Chief Secretaries of Van Diemen's Land.
5. Police and Convict Records.

B. *Personal and Private Papers.*

1. The Lefroy Bequest.

A very large collection of letters, diaries and journals, chiefly by Lady Franklin, but including a number of letters, a diary and memoranda by Sir John Franklin, and also numerous souvenirs of their stay in Van Diemen's Land, preserved in the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge.

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A collection of letters, chiefly by Lady Franklin, but with some by Sir John Franklin, in the Library of the Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart. Many of these letters are copies of originals in the Scott Polar Research Institute, but there are some originals. These papers have been edited and published by Dr. Mackaness, under the title of *Some Private Correspondence of Sir John and Lady Jane Franklin* (1947).

3. Original Letters of Sir John Franklin.

A small collection in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

FITZGERALD, KATHLEEN: <sup>299</sup> Sir John Franklin in  
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Melbourne, 1949.

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## 4. Franklin Family Papers.

Letters from Sir John Franklin, Lady Franklin and Eleanor Franklin, in the possession of descendants. Miss J. Lefroy, Mrs. Rawsley and Mrs. Alston.

## 5. Lady Franklin's Australian Journals.

Diary of a Visit to Melbourne, 1843, in the Library of the Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart, and Journal of a Visit to South Australia, 1840, in the Parliamentary Library, Canberra. See also E. C. Hobson's 'Notes made during Lady Franklin's journey overland from Melbourne to Sydney, April 1839' (Public Library of Victoria).

## 6. The Arthur Papers.

A large collection of letters, chiefly addressed to Sir George Arthur, Franklin's predecessor as Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

## 7. The Calder Papers.

Two volumes of letters, paper cuttings and other documents relevant to Franklin's period in Tasmania, in the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne.

## 8. The Letter-books of the Derwent Bank.

In the Library of the Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart. One volume and photostats of others are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

## 9. The Diary of G. T. W. B. Boyes.

In the Library of the Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart.

## 10. 'Montagu's Book'.

The record of the successful defence of John Montagu against his suspension from the office of Colonial Secretary, in the Library of the Royal Society of Tasmania, Hobart.

## 11. The Lemprière Papers.

Diaries and an account of the penal stations of Van Diemen's Land by an officer of the convict department, in the possession of a descendant, Mrs. F. Debenham, Cambridge.

## 12. Robert Croke—'The Convict, a Tale Founded on Fact'.

An unpublished manuscript, written in 1856 by a former convict chaplain who served in Van Diemen's Land in Franklin's time, in the possession of Miss K. Croke, Melbourne.



FRANKLIN, Sir John. 1786 - 1847.

Sir John Franklin, the Rear-Admiral, arctic explorer and fifth governor of Tasmania, was born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, England, on the 15th April, 1786. He was the fifth son of Willingham Franklin and was educated at the grammar schools at Louth and at St. Ives.

At the age of 14 he entered the navy and served on H.M.S. "Polyphemus" at the battle of Copenhagen. He was appointed a midshipman under Matthew Flinders, his uncle by marriage, on the voyage of the "Investigator", during its voyage of discovery to New Holland in 1801-1804. This voyage was to give him a life-long love of exploration.

John Franklin then fought in actions in the United States during 1814 to 1815 and in 1818 he sailed from England as commander of the "Trent" in an expedition to the arctic regions. In the following year Franklin led another expedition; this time across Canada to Arctic America, covering about 5000 miles in appalling conditions. On his return in 1822, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society and a year later he married Eleanor Anne Pordern. They had one child, Eleanor.

Unfortunately his wife died eighteen months after their marriage when Franklin was again in Arctic America. For this important expedition of 1824 to 1828, he was awarded a gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris and a Knighthood.

In 1828 Sir John Franklin married Jane Griffin (q.v.) After serving on H.M.S. "Rainbow" for three years in the Mediterranean, he was appointed in April, 1836 to be Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania. In February, 1837, accompanied by his wife and private secretary, he arrived in Hobart Town.

Sir John Franklin soon became involved with the jealousies and factions of the new colony. Problems of taxation and finances and in particular, control of the convict system, gave him many worries.

Franklin was a very keen naturalist, and did a great deal towards developing and encouraging all forms of science in Tasmania. Kathleen Fitzgerald in her biography "Sir John Franklin in Tasmania", says of him, "Sir John Franklin's unique contribution to Tasmanian history is his work in furtherance of education, as a result of which, Tasmania became educationally the leader among the Australian states".

Though the Botanical Garden in Hobart was started by Governor Arthur, Franklin's predecessor, Sir John Franklin showed enormous interest in it and during his time in Tasmania, its development greatly increased. He raised the annual expenditure on the gardens from £300 to £800.

In 1839 under his guidance and patronage, the Hobart Town Horticultural Society was founded and both Lady Franklin and Sir John took a lively interest in its work. It was later merged into the Royal Society of Tasmania. Sir John Franklin believed that the study of natural history was essential to this new colony and he founded the Tasmanian Natural History Society. At the same time, he started and subsidized the "Tasmanian Journal of Natural History". He was most enthusiastic about the unique flora and fauna of Tasmania and encouraged Lady Franklin in her efforts to start the museum in Hobart. This Museum of Natural History is now known as the Lady Franklin Museum.

Sir John Franklin greatly encouraged and became most friendly with the botanists of his time. Men such as ~~Robert Lawrence (q.v.)~~, Ronald Campbell Gunn (q.v.), Dr. Joseph Milligan and Dr. Edmund Charles Hobson (q.v.) were all closely associated with him. In fact his lively interest in scientific matters soon attracted to him a circle of people interested in science, especially natural history.

For this reason many scientists were welcomed by him when they visited the colony of Tasmania. In 1838 John Gould, a well-known ornithologist and his wife and John Gilbert (q.v.) arrived and accompanied Lady Franklin on a collecting expedition to Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour; in 1839 Count Paul de Strzelecki, a Polish geologist came to the colony and was to become a most trusted friend of Franklin. Joseph Dalton Hooker visited Tasmania during the Antarctic voyage of the "Erebus" and "Terror" and made large plant collections there. Sir John Franklin wrote to Sir William Hooker informing him that he had met and entertained his son.

Franklin did a large amount of travelling around the island and often Ronald Campbell Gunn or Joseph Milligan accompanied him, making large collections of botanical specimens. Gunn mentioned in many letters to Sir William Hooker what help and guidance he received from Franklin. Gunn was to become manager of the Franklin's property on their departure from the colony for England.

On the 3rd November, 1843 Sir John Franklin left Tasmania. He had been recalled partly owing to his conflict with John Montagu, the Colonial Secretary and partly because the British Government did not entirely approve of his humane and advanced treatment of the convicts and the aborigines.

Franklin felt very bitter about his recall and in an attempt to vindicate himself, went as leader on the expedition of 1845 to search for the North-West Passage. At 59 years of age he was really too old for polar exploration and he died on this expedition in the "Erebus", within sight of the North-West Passage of which he was officially recognised as the discoverer.

Sir John Franklin was a conscientious, energetic and scrupulously honest man. Though he was not regarded as a very successful governor of Tasmania during the period when it was the principal penal colony of the Empire, Franklin did a great deal to further the development of culture and science in the young settlement.

There is a Memorial to this brave explorer in Westminster Abbey with an inscription by Tennyson and a statue in Waterloo Place, London.

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

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3. Original Letters of Sir John Franklin.

A small collection in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

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FITZGERALD, KATHLEEN: *Sir John Franklin in Tasmania.*  
Melbourne, 1949.

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## 12. Robert Crooke—'The Convict, a Tale Founded on Fact'.

An unpublished manuscript, written in 1835 by a former convict chaplain who served in Van Diemen's Land in Franklin's time, in the possession of Miss K. Crooke, Melbourne.



FRANKLIN, Sir John. F.R.S. 1786-1847.

Arctic explorer; Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania, 1837-43, and patron of science.

Papers of the Franklin family, including letters from Franklin, 1800-45, and letters to Franklin, 1812-47. Microfilm of originals held at Hopton Hall, Derbyshire.

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Letters to William Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Microfilm copy of originals held at Kew.

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Launceston

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FRASER, Charles (Also spelt Frazer and Frazier). 1788(?) - 1831

Charles Fraser was born at Blair-Athol, Perthshire, Scotland. After serving in the East Indies in 1815 with the 56th Regiment, he arrived in Sydney with the 46th Regiment on the 8th April, 1816. He was made Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens and when Governor Macquarie spoke of him three years later as the Colonial Botanist, he was on a salary of 5/- a day.

Fraser was known to have a good knowledge of horticulture and a scientific acquaintance with botany. In the years 1817, 1818 and 1819 he went with the explorer John Oxley on his expeditions collecting very large numbers of seeds and specimens. After twice visiting New Zealand and Van Dieman's Land, Fraser went with James Stirling to the Swan River in Western Australia, in 1827 and they decided that it would be a good place for a new settlement.

In 1828 Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales instructed Charles Fraser to proceed north "to establish a public garden at Brisbane Town, to collect the vegetable products of the country and to make observations on their uses and importance". Fraser and Allan Cunningham arrived at Moreton Bay, Queensland, in the ship "Lucy Ann" on the 30th June, 1828 and by July 2nd, the new garden was started. Fraser wrote some excellent reports of his botanical journeys.

When Charles Fraser was formally made Colonial Botanist in Sydney (he was the first officially appointed Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens), he greatly enlarged the Botanic Gardens there, introducing nearly 3000 new types of grapes, trees and fruits.

Fraser died on the 22nd December, 1831 at Parramatta, Sydney of apoplexy and was buried there in St. John's cemetery. He was considered a great loss to the colony, his personal charm and excellent scientific work being acknowledged by all who knew him. A large number of native plants were dedicated to him.

Fraser was commemorated by the following:-(see attached list)

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

He is commemorated by the following species which help to trace his journeyings:—

*Abutilon Fraseri*, Hook.; *Boronia Fraseri*, Hook.; *Campylanthera Fraseri*, Hook. = *Spiranthera Fraseri*, Hook. = *Pronaya elegans*, Hueg.; *Cochlospermum Fraseri*, Planch.; *Commersonia Fraseri*, J. Gay; *Hartighsa Fraserana*, A. Juss. = *Dysorhizon Fraserianum*, Benth.; *Sida Fraseri*, Hook. = *Abutilon Fraseri*, Hook.; *Acacia Fraseri*, Hook. = *A. podalyriifolia*, A. Cunn.; *Sophora Fraseri*, Benth.; *Sesuinsona Fraseri*, Benth.; *Calythrix Fraseri*, A. Cunn.; *Melaleuca Fraseri*, Hook. = *M. striata*, Labill.; *Andersonia Fraseri*, Sond. = *A. sprengeloides*, R.Br.; *Leucopogon Fraseri*, A. Cunn. = *L. multiflorus*, R.Br.; *Limnanthemum Fraserianum*, Griseb. = *L. indicum*, Thw.; *Marsdenia Fraseri*, Benth.; *Dryandra Fraseri*, Br.; *Hakea Fraseri*, Br.; *Lomatia Fraseri*, Br. = *L. ilicifolia*, R.Br.; *Persoonia Fraseri*, Br. = *P. sacata*, R. Br.; *Persoonia Fraseri*, Meissn. = *P. angustiflora*, Benth.; *Trichinium Fraseri*, Cunn.; *Casuarina Fraseriana*, Miq.; *Encephalartos Fraseri*, Miq. = *Macrozamia Fraseri*, Miq.; *Urostigma Fraseri*, Miq. = *Ficus Fraseri*, F.v.M. = *Ficus Cunninghamii*, Miq.; *Bulbine Fraseri*, Kunth. = *B. bulbosa*, Haw.; *Hierochloa Fraseri*, Hook., f. = *H. rebolens*, R.Br. var. *f. Fraseri*; *Lindsaea Fraseri*, Hook.; *Schizoloma Fraseri*, J. Sm. = *Lindsaea Fraseri*, Hook.; *Tulcea Fraseri*, Hook. et Grev.

FRENCH, Charles Hamilton. 1840 - 1933.

Charles Hamilton French was born in Lewisham, Kent, England on the 10th September, 1840. As a small boy he spent his leisure hours collecting wildflowers and hunting butterflies.

At the age of ten he went with his mother and step-father to Melbourne where from an early age he became very interested in all forms of natural history. In 1858 Charles French became apprenticed to a nurseryman named James Scott, at Caulfield, Melbourne where he developed his interest in botanical specimens. He planted himself many of the fine trees that are now in this district including one of the finest specimens of the Californian Redwood "Sequoia gigantea" that is in the state of Victoria. Here also he met Dr. Ferdinand von Mueller, the government botanist of Victoria and began a life-long friendship with him.

In 1864 Charles French was put in charge of the glass-houses at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens by Dr. Mueller and he became a plant propagator there. In 1861 he became custodian of the botanical museum under von Mueller.

In 1880 Charles French founded the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria. This club grew into a flourishing organization and its members spent long hours on rambles into the country of Victoria - all passionately interested in all forms of natural history. This club and its activities remained a great interest to French during his long retirement, and he was particularly concerned with the monthly journal published by the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, the Victorian Naturalist.

Charles French became an enthusiastic and successful cultivator of native ferns and orchids and published a number of articles on them in the

Victorian Naturalist. Charles French travelled all over Victoria searching for new ferns and orchids and it was he who first brought together a description of every species then known to occur within the colony. These were published in eleven parts of the Victorian Naturalist from 1884 to 1887 under the title "Victorian Orchids". In 1888 this information was included in Ferdinand von Mueller's "Key to the system of Victorian plants", in which 78 species were recognised. Charles French also collected a large number of other plants from all over Victoria over a number of years; many of these were determined by von Mueller.

In 1889 Charles French was appointed the first government entomologist and he published many articles on entomology including the important work "Handbook of the destructive insects of Victoria", 1891-1911.

In 1908 French retired and was succeeded by his son Charles French Jnr. He died in Melbourne on the 21st May, 1933 at the age of ninety-three. He had married twice and was survived by his widow, a son and two daughters. To his great joy he lived long enough to see the jubilee of the Field Naturalists' Club that he had founded.

Charles French is commemorated by the following plant names:-

*Prasophyllum Frenchii*, F. v. M.

*Helipterum Frenchii*, F. v. M.

(Taken from Willis, James Hamlyn: Botanical pioneers in Victoria.

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The orchideae of Victoria. part 4.

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Ms. by Hooper & Roberts,  
Adolph Basser Library  
Australian Acad. Sci., Canberra

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

FRENCH, Charles Hamilton, Jnr. 1868-1950.

Charles Hamilton French, the botanist and entomologist, was born at South Yarra, Victoria, on the 10th June, 1868. He was the son of Charles French, Sr. (q.v.), the founder of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria and one of Victoria's best known early naturalists.

It was most natural, having a father so deeply concerned with natural history, that Charles French, Jnr. would inherit his father's instincts and be a born naturalist. From a very early age he was encouraged to observe and enjoy all forms of nature and he grew up with an amazing knowledge of Australian plants, birds, reptiles, insects, aboriginal artefacts and so on.

After leaving school, Charles French, Jnr. went to work for a solicitor in Collins Street, Melbourne but he was quick to take the opportunity, when it became available, of joining the staff of the National Herbarium in Melbourne. He became a junior assistant under Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and he was to work for the Baron for thirteen years, until von Mueller's death in 1896. During this period he travelled all over the State of Victoria, making extensive botanical collections for the Herbarium. He also collected entomological specimens for his father, becoming most knowledgeable in this science at the same time.

Charles French, Jnr. and the Baron became firm friends, despite the difference in their ages and they worked very well together. Because of the large amount of travelling that he did, French was always loaded with requests for collecting from many of the Victorian scientists of this period and he would cheerfully comply. He was particularly adept at seeking out and finding rare botanical specimens.

When Charles French, Sr. was appointed Government

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

Entomologist in 1889, Charles Jnr. was appointed the first inspector of plant diseases and later Assistant Government Entomologist. When his father retired in 1908, he in turn, became Government Entomologist and some years afterwards, on the retirement of his great friend Charles Clifton Brittlebank (q.v.), he was promoted to Biologist in the Department of Agriculture. He held this position till 1932, when he retired full of honour and respect.

Charles French, Jnr. joined the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club in July, 1883 and he was present with his father at the inaugural meeting of the Club on the 17th May, 1880. He remained an active and enthusiastic member throughout his whole life and in August, 1937 he was elected to Honorary Membership.

Charles French, Jnr. published very little, his few notes in the "Victorian Naturalist" were mainly on orchid localities and on native insects that had become pests. However he freely gave of his information and knowledge to all who requested it, in letters and in personal talks. For many years he lectured to agricultural students at the Melbourne University and at the Burnley School of Horticulture.

After his retirement, French took a great deal of pleasure in naming the many mounted botanical specimens sent to him from country schools and he spent much time tending several glasshouses at his garden at Canterbury where he grew orchids and begonias.

Charles French continued to give specimens of the native flora that he delighted in collecting, to the National Herbarium in Melbourne. Some of his earliest orchid and fungal specimens were accompanied by life-like colour sketches.

FRENCH, Charles Hamilton, Jnr. - 3 -

Charles Hamilton French died at a private hospital in Deepdene, Victoria, on the 17th July, 1950, in his 83rd year. His wife had predeceased him by fifteen months and he was survived by two daughters and three sons.

He was a man much respected and admired, a kindly and most genial figure and a true naturalist whose greatest pleasure was to wander through remote areas of his state searching for rare Australian flora.

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FROGGATT, Walter Wilson. 1858 - 1937.

Walter Wilson Froggatt, the entomologist and botanist, was born in Blackwood, Victoria on the 13th June, 1858. He was the son of George W. Froggatt, an English architect, who came to Australia, with his wife, an Italian woman of noble birth whose family castle and fortune were destroyed by Napoleon.

Soon after Walter Froggatt's birth, the family moved to Bendigo in Victoria where George Froggatt became interested in mining ventures. Walter Froggatt was educated at the Corporate High School in Bendigo. As a child he was very delicate and his mother used to take him for walks in the bush to interest him in the plants, animals and rocks around him. Both his parents were keen nature lovers and so he early developed his love of natural history. During this early period he laid the foundation of his life's great interest, the study of nature and he spent most of his time out of doors, closely observing all the plants, birds and insects that he could find.

Because of his ill-health, Walter Froggatt spent some years on the land in north-west Victoria and then spent some time droving in western New South Wales and Queensland. Here he had ample opportunities to increase his knowledge of the bush and he began to make collections of insects and plants.

In 1880 Froggatt went to a goldfield near Milparinka, in New South Wales and then worked his way northwards through Queensland to various goldfields, collecting as he travelled.

In 1883 he returned to Bendigo to work with his father on the Mangot Hill lease near Mount Hope and because of his great fondness for insects, he came into contact with Charles French, Snr. (q.v.) and Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.). The Baron showed a kindly interest in the enthusiastic young naturalist and because of his influence, Walter Froggatt was appointed entomologist and assistant zoologist on the scientific



exploring expedition to New Guinea in 1885, that was sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society of New South Wales. The expedition left Sydney in June, 1885 on the "Bonito" (a name which Froggatt was later to give to his home in Sydney) and returned in December, 1885. Froggatt published an account of his experiences under the title "New Guinea Expedition".

Soon after his return from New Guinea Walter Froggatt was engaged by William Macleay (q.v.) as a collector for his private museum and from 1886 to 1888, he made extensive collections mainly of insects and animals but also large numbers of plants, in northern Queensland and in north-western Australia, in the back country of the Kimberleys. Froggatt spent just over a year on this productive collecting expedition. His many plant specimens were given to Baron von Mueller for classification on his return through Melbourne.

Walter Froggatt then went to England at the invitation of his uncle and he gained much experience visiting museums and universities there and he returned to Australia with much equipment for research work.

In 1889 Walter Froggatt was appointed assistant and collector at the Sydney Technological Museum under the curatorship of Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.). From this period he started his publications on the results of his entomological studies, publishing mainly in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. In 1896 he was appointed Government Entomologist of New South Wales and he held this position until his retirement in 1923. In addition to his entomological work, Froggatt was closely connected with various other aspects of natural history and its encouragement. He was Vine Inspector and later Inspector under the Vegetation Diseases Act. He spent much time doing research work into insect pests in general, particularly fruit pests, for the governments of

New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland and during the course of his work, he was sent on a world tour to study these fruit flies and wheat weevils. In the period before his retirement Froggatt did much valuable research into timber borers and forest insects of Australia. In 1923 his volume on "Forest Insects of Australia" was published and in 1927 another volume, "Forest Insects and Timber Borers" appeared.

In all Walter Froggatt published some three hundred papers on insects and a number of books. On his retirement from the Department of Agriculture, in 1923, he was entomologist in the Department of Forestry until his final retirement in 1927.

All through his life Walter Froggatt was intensely interested in native Australian trees and flowers and after his retirement they became his greatest interest.

Froggatt was a member of a number of Australian scientific organisations. For forty years he was on the Council of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and was President of this Society from 1911 to 1913. He was a foundation member of the Wattle League, the Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia and the Gould League of Bird Lovers. He was a member of the first Council of the New South Wales Naturalists Club, a Club that he was particularly interested in and he gave it his consistent support until his death and he was President of it for a number of years. He published a number of botanical papers in the Club's Journal, the Australian Naturalist, including "Big Trees, Redwoods and Gum Trees", (The Australian Naturalist, June, 1933, vol. 9, pt. 1, pp.1-6) and "Australian Pine Trees", (The Australian Naturalist, vol. 8, pt. 5, July, 1931, pp.89-91) and "The Quandong Tree", (The Australian Naturalist, vol. 8, pt.4, October, 1930, pp.76-79).

In 1897 Froggatt was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London, in 1931 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales and he was a member of the Australian National Research Council from 1921 to 1932. In his last few years Walter Froggatt took an active interest in the Royal Australian Historical Society.

Walter Froggatt had a most kindly and happy nature. He was a guide and friend to a long succession of young naturalists and gave them much encouragement and help. He was particularly keen on the conservation and use of Australian plants and because of his influence a great many Australian trees and shrubs were planted in reserves and parks and streets in Sydney and in other areas of New South Wales. During the latter part of his life he displayed a great enthusiasm for horticulture, his garden being utilized for growing various Australian shrubs and trees which he presented to local municipal bodies and people interested. Literally thousands of trees around Sydney in parks, streets, and school gardens started life in his garden at Croydon. Froggatt always had an intense interest in the bushlands and their preservation with a great love for the Australian flora.

Walter Froggatt died at Sydney on the 18th March, 1937. He had married Ann Emily Lewis in 1890 and he was survived by two daughters and a son, John Lewis Froggatt, who also became an entomologist.

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FROGGATT, Walter Wilson.

- 8 -

A considerable amount of information on W.W. Froggatt's life was given by his daughter, Miss Joyce Froggatt, Middle Harbour Road, Lindfield, N.S.W.

FULLAGAR James P. fl. from 1866

James P. Fullagar collected plants extensively at Little River and in the You Yang Ranges of Victoria from 1866 onwards.

For almost a year from 1873 until 1874 he was collecting plants on Lord Howe Island accompanied by Mr. Lind. All this material came to Baron von Mueller and is now housed at the Melbourne Herbarium. One set of the Lord Howe Island plants (embracing 92 species) was purchased by Kew Herbarium, England.

In volume 9 of his "Fragmenta Phytographiae Australie" von Mueller mentions Fullagar and Lind as collectors of the plants from Lord Howe Island. Mueller perpetuated Fullagar's name in two of the Lord Howe Island endemics which he collected, these are given below.

No other details concerning James Fullagar are available.

COMMEMORATIONS. From J.H. Willis National Herbarium, Melb.

*Acicalyptus fullagari* FvM

*Blechnum fullagari* FvM

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



FULLER, Amy Vardy. 1869 - 1944.

Amy Vardy Fuller, the wildflower artist, was born at Geelong, in Victoria in 1869, the exact day is not known. She was the youngest of the four daughters of John Hobson Fuller, an accountant. All these girls had unusual artistic talents, one was a well-known singer and pianist and the other three developed considerable ability as artists.

Amy Fuller was educated at the Presbyterian Ladies College, Melbourne and she became very keen on tennis, later playing A grade. She chose music as a career and at the age of twenty, made her debut as a vocalist. She sang as soloist with the Melbourne Liedertafel in 1889 and by 1894 had appeared in concerts in Perth and South Africa.

At this stage of her life Amy Fuller decided to teach singing and she resided in both Melbourne and in Western Australia following this occupation. From this time she began to develop a love for doing water-colours of the Australian flora. This first took the form of decorating boxes and paintings on wood and her designs for these projects were all native trees or blossoms.

In 1893 she went to South Africa and stayed there for eighteen months with her uncle Sir Thomas Fuller, the Agent-General. While there she met Cecil Rhodes on a number of occasions and she spent a week on the Zambesi River, Rhodesia, a trip that enthralled her and she described the beauty of the scenery and vegetation with great clarity in her paper "Some South African Scenes and Flowers", (Victorian Naturalist, vol. 32, June, 1915, pp.57-64.) In this article she mentions that it was her great love of flowers that made her decide to record the thousands that she saw while living at Cape Town.

Amy Fuller revisited South Africa three times and painted in all about 325 specimens of the wildflowers of this country. Moving to Western Australia, she continued to paint native flora and the 165 botanical specimens she recorded there, were named by Dr. Alexander Morrison (q.v.)

Miss Fuller then went to live in Victoria and New South Wales and from this period she gave her attention to the native flora of these two states. She was an early member of the Arts and Crafts Society of Melbourne and in September, 1914 she was elected to membership of the Victorian Field Naturalists Club. She now spent a great deal of her time painting clear and careful water-colours of a great variety of Australian wildflowers.

(done May 1969)

Amy Fuller visited London in 1914 and while she was there, the authorities of the Royal Botanical Gardens purchased from her 102 of her paintings for the Kew Herbarium, choosing the flowers that were most uncommon and of which they had no representations other than pressed specimens.

Miss Fuller spent the remaining years of her life in Melbourne and she died there suddenly from a fatal heart attack on the 18th August, 1944. She bequeathed 230 water-colour paintings of Australian and South African native flowers to the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria. These are now kept in the National Herbarium of Victoria.

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Roberts 29 May

STATE OF VICTORIA

No 12106

"EXTRACT" OF ENTRY

JB

Office of the Government Statist

Melbourne, 20th June, 1969

Re Application Fol. 69/25602  
MEMO.

According to the Registers in this Office,

Amy Vardy FULLER  
was born at Geelong  
on 29th January, 1869

The Official Number of the entry is 2597/1869

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.007-2915/68