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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.

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GABRIEL, Joseph. 1847 - 1922.

Joseph Gabriel was born on the 17th September, 1847. He became a pharmaceutical chemist and had, from a very early age, a great interest in natural history.

Gabriel joined the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria in July, 1883 and thus was almost a foundation member. He always greatly enjoyed his associations with the Club and all his life took a most active interest in all its activities. On his death in 1922, at the age of 75 years, he was one of its oldest and best-known members.

In July, 1895 Joseph Gabriel became a member of the Club's Committee and held office for more than twenty-five years, being President in 1920 to 1921 during which year the Club celebrated its fortieth anniversary.

Gabriel was concerned with many aspects of natural history. He was a good ornithologist and had a fine collection of eggs but his main interest was his love for the sea and he was particularly fond of studying seaweeds. He spent most of his spare time following this hobby and he dredged and collected a large number of specimens of seaweeds, especially from the Western Port area of Victoria, the waters of which became his play-ground for many years, and of which he knew every inch.

Gabriel acted as a leader on several dredging and collecting excursions by the Field Naturalist's Club in Hobson's Bay, Victoria and he was always ready with advice and help to other inquiring enthusiasts.

He also collected quite a number of shells during these trips and he gave them to his son Charles J. Gabriel who eventually became a recognized authority on the marine conchology of Victoria and owned a most extensive collection of shells of the world.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

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Joseph Gabriel made a number of seaweed collecting trips further afield, in particular to the islands of Bass Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania. In November, 1890 he visited the Kent Group of islands and the Furneaux Group in November, 1893 and in 1895 in company with H.P.C. Ashworth, he went to Albatross Island off the north-west of Tasmania. During all these trips he made important collections of Algae and he spent a great deal of his time identifying and describing them. Gabriel contributed a number of papers to the Victorian Naturalist on these excursions that he made.

Gabriel was an excellent cabinet maker and always enjoyed working with wood. When the Club started its project of large wild-flower exhibitions, he not only made the tables for the shows, but greatly helped organise them. He was a man always most generous with his time and talents and was deeply respected and admired by all his fellow members.

Joseph Gabriel died in Melbourne on the 24th November, 1922.

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Victorian Naturalist, vol. 39, no. 9, January, 1923, p.109.

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GARDNER, William. 1802 - 1860.

This pioneer and historian was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1802. He probably had a college education in Scotland though no record is known of his education.

William Gardner sailed to Australia in April, 1838, from Leith on the "County Durham". He arrived in Sydney in September, 1838 and about 1842 went to the New England district of New South Wales to become a tutor at Mr. W. Dumaresq's station, "Saumarez" near the town of Armidale.

Gardner became a very keen horseman, riding over large areas of the district and he compiled the first detailed map of the northern district of New South Wales. A painstaking draughtsman, he also was interested in the new and varied plants of the area, many of which he sketched.

Gardner returned to Scotland for a short while and then went to Georgia in the United States. His experience there led to the publication of his pamphlet, "The cultivation of the Cotton Plant in New South Wales". (Maitland, 1848). From 1853 on he was tutor on a number of properties; Moredun (1853-1854), Rockvale,(1854-1855), Mt. Mitchell, (1856-1858), and Andrew Coventry's Oban station, (1858-1860). These were all in New South Wales.

William Gardner died at Oban station on the 10th September, 1860 and was buried there in an unmarked grave. He had never married, devoting himself to wide and varied scholarly interests.

His later works were not published but kept in large manuscript notebooks; they contained a great deal of valuable information about the early years of the New England district of New South Wales.

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As Gardner was such an observant, painstaking and cultured man who had arrived only ten years after the very first settlers to the district, his records and sketches are of particular historical and botanical interest.

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J.P.R.A.H.S., v.8, pt.5, pp.271-272.

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Museum reference.

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

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GARLAND, James Robert. ~~c.1839~~ 1840 - 1915. [Cf. birth entry attached]

James Robert Garland, the solicitor and naturalist, was born in Sydney about 1839, the exact date is not known, the eldest son of James Garland. Educated first at the Sydney Grammar School, he entered the University of Sydney as an undergraduate in 1857, one of the fifth batch of students to go to this university.

In 1859 James Garland graduated B.A. and in 1862 he obtained his M.A. degree, both from Sydney University. Deciding to follow a legal profession, he served his articles in Sydney and was admitted as a solicitor on the 1st July, 1865.

For some time Garland practised as a solicitor with a Sydney firm but in 1870 he moved to Wagga and took up a practice there. He was to remain in Wagga, N.S.W. for twenty years. During this time he came into contact with Sir William Macleay (q.v.), who from 1855 until November, 1874 represented the Murrumbidgee electorate, of which the town of Wagga formed part, in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. Wagga was the headquarters of Sir William's electioneering campaigns and James Garland was to become one of his keenest and most active supporters.

It was through Sir William Macleay that Garland first became interested in the native Australian flora and he began to make a detailed study of the botany of this area and to make quite extensive botanical collections.

Garland became Sir William Macleay's solicitor and he undertook a number of business transactions for him. The two men became firm friends and it was certainly because of this that James Garland joined the Linnean Society of New South Wales in February, 1880.

In 1890 James Garland went to live in Sydney and in 1892 he was elected to the Council of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, his appointment certainly being initiated by Macleay, Garland was given the position of Hon. Treasurer of this Society in 1902, being the fourth one appointed and he held this appointment until 1908 when ill-health forced him to retire. Mr. Arthur Henry Shakespeare Lucas (q.v.), President of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1908, spoke most highly of James Garland on his retirement from the position of Hon. Treasurer. He spoke of him as "a man of few

(done May 1969)

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words, but an effective worker, thoroughly to be relied upon" and he said that "our retiring Treasurer deserves the Society's most hearty appreciation and gratitude". Garland was a respected and popular member of this Society, admired for his knowledge and experience and noted for his modesty and quiet manner.

While living in Wagga, James Garland became a most enthusiastic plant collector. He was particularly interested in an area in the Wagga district, called the Hanging Rock, a hilly area between Albury and Wagga where there was a remarkable collection of coastal flora, growing alongside the western species of plants. This varied greatly from the plants of the surrounding more level country. Garland gave these plants his particular attention and the specimens he collected he gave to the Linnean Society of New South Wales. The western locality of these coastal botanical specimens was especially interesting to the botanists of his day.

James Garland exhibited a number of specimens of the native flora that he had collected in New South Wales at a meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales on the 30th August, 1893. Even after he had retired he continued to take an intense interest in the Society's activities and in further study of botany.

He died on the 5th February, 1915 at his residence, "Kintore", Homebush, a suburb of Sydney.

References:

Death Notice: in the Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, 6th February, 1915, p.14, col. 2.

Dun, W.S: Obituary, in his Presidential Address. P.L.S.N.S.W., v.40, 1915, pp.10-11.

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P.L.S.N.S.W., v.33, 1908, p.6.

Notes and exhibits of the Linnean Society of New South Wales,;
Wednesday, August, 30th, 1893.
P.L.S.N.S.W., v.18, 1893, p.303.

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No. of Application: B24410/69e.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BAPTISMS in the Parish of Appin

in the County of Cumberland, New South Wales, in the Year 1840.

No.	1190, Vol. 24a.
CHILD—	
When Baptised	5th November, 1840
When Born	26th September, 1840
Child's Name	James Robert
PARENTS—	
Father's Name	James Garland
Mother's Name	Emma Carne Garland
Abode	Hoare Town
Quality or Profession ..	Farmer
Sponsors	-
By whom the ceremony was performed.	H.D.D. Sparling B.A.

I, Jack Hayward Watson, Registrar General, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the particulars in an entry in a Register of Church of England Baptisms kept at the Registrar General's Office, Sydney, New South Wales, and extracted this 16th day of July, 1969.

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GAUDICHAUD-BEAUPRE, Charles, 1789-1854.

This eminent botanist was born on the 4th September, 1789, in Angouleme. From 1810 he was the Dispenser in the Military Marine, and undertook the botany depar department on several French expeditions. Later he became professor of botany and as the"Pharmacien de la Classe de la Marine", he accompanied Louis Claude Desaulses de Freycinet on his expedition to Australia on the "Uranie" and the "Physicienne" in 1817-1820.

When the ships visited the west coast of Australia Gaudichaud made considerable plant collections. Later when the ships were in Port Jackson, Gaudichaud, with Allan Cunningham and Charles Fraser, visited the Blue Mountains and Bathurst in New South Wales, collecting specimens. These specimens together with those collected at Shark Bay Western Australia, were taken back to Paris to be described by him in the published account of the voyage.

Much of the Australian material collected on this expedition was lost when the "Uranie" was shipwrecked in South America, even so more than 4000 specimens were brought home.

The official botanical publications of this expedition are an important contribution to science. Though not a great deal of botanical work was produced from this expedition, Gaudichaud's contribution was excellent and it includes a folio atlas of 120 plates, including some Australian plants. This folio work is valuable to the botanist for the specific localities of plants collected. These were Port Jackson, Botany Bay, the Blue Mountains in New South Wales and Shark's Bay in Western Australia.

Gaudichaud's other works include 'Memoire sur les Cyadees" (1824-25) and "Notice sur les genre Adriana" (1825). Most of his papers are, however, on physiology or morphology.

Gaudichaud died in Paris on the 16th January, 1854.

The attached photostat of commemoratives were taken from: - Maiden, J.H. Records of the earlier French botanists as regards Australian Plants, J.P.R.S.N.S.W. vol. 44, 1910, p. 139.

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Voyage autour du monde entrepris par ordre du Roi, execute sur les corvettes de S.M.L'Uranie et La Physicienne pendant les annees 1817-1820. (Paris, 1824-44)

'Partie Historique et Nautique' by Freycinet (1825-37)
The fourth chapter of this work (Voyage autour du monde etc.) is sub-titled "Botanique, par M. Charles Gaudichaud, Pharmacien de la Marine."

Gaudichaud, Charles: Description de quelques nouveaux genres de plantes receuilles dans le voyage autour de monde, sous les ordres du Capitaine Freycinet. Ann. Sci. Nat., vol. 3, 1824, p. 507-510.

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Woolls, William: The progress of botanical discovery in Australia; A Lecture. Sydney, F. Cunninghame & Co., ;869. p. 17.

*Unseen references.

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

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The following plants were named after him:—

Commersonia Gaudichaudii, J. Gay; *Philotheca Gaudichaudi*, G. Don. = ?; *Stephania Gaudichaudi*, A. Gray = ?; *Galium Gaudichaudi*, DC.; *Hydrocotyle Gaudichaudiana*, DC. = ?; *Sambucus Gaudichaudiana*, DC.; *Senecio Gaudichaudianus*, A. Rich.; *Euchysia Gaudichaudii*, Presl. = ?; *Laurentia Gaudichaudi*, A. DC. = ?; *Grevillea Gaudichaudii*, Br.; *Plantago Gaudichaudii*, Barn. = ?; *Rhagadia Gaudichaudiana*, Moq; *Trichinium Gaudichaudii*, Stew. = *T. corybosum*, Gaudich; *Adriana Gaudichaudi*, Baill. = *A. tomentosa*, Gaudich.; *Carex Gaudichaudiana*, Kunth. = *C. vulgaris*, Fries, var. *Gaudichaudiana*, Boott; *Freycinetia Gaudichaudii*, Benn.; *Isolepis Gaudichaudiana*, Kunth. = *Scirpus Gaudichaudi*, Boeckel = *S. inundatus*, Spreng.; *Polypolium Gaudichaudii*, Bl = *P. rigidulum*, Swartz.

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GILBERT, John. 1810(?) - 1845

John Gilbert, explorer and naturalist was born in England on the 14th March but the exact year is unknown, possibly 1810. He was connected with John Gould for the Zoological Society and was the chief collector on Gould's expedition to Australia in 1838 arriving at Hobart on the "Parsee" on the 19th September, 1838. Both Gilbert and Gould worked in Tasmania for a few months but on the 4th February, 1839 Gilbert went to the Swan River settlement in Western Australia, collecting specimens there for Gould for eleven months.

After working at Port Essington in the north of Australia in 1840 and 1841, he left for England having collected a large number of birds for Gould with notes on their habits.

In February, 1842 he again left England for Australia and reached Perth in July. He remained in Western Australia for seventeen months travelling considerable distances from Perth and collecting many specimens of birds, mammals and reptiles and a large number of plants.

In 1844 Gilbert travelled to Sydney and went from there to the Darling Downs in Queensland where he joined Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt's party on the expedition to Port Essington. Gilbert, being a good bushman, became second-in-command. After slow progress, food supplies became very short and on the 28th June when approaching the Gulf of Carpentaria, the party was attacked by Aborigines and Gilbert was speared in the throat and died at once, being buried on the spot. Leichhardt's party reached Port Essington in December, 1845, almost exhausted. He had preserved Gilbert's papers and his diary. The diary however was lost for nearly a hundred years, before its discovery in England by A.H. Chisholm. This diary revealed a great deal on the valuable work of Gilbert, showing him to be a man of fine character, a gifted naturalist and an excellent botanical collector. There is a memorial to John Gilbert at St. James Church, Sydney and his name is commemmorated by a mountain range, a river and a township in Queensland, and by a number of species of plants. His botanical collections are in many herbaria including those of Kew, the British Museum and Vienna.

He is commemmorated by the following species:-

Clematis Gilbertiana, Turcz. - C.aristata,R.Br. var.occidentalis;
Thomasia Gilbertiana, Turcz. - ?;
Xerosollya Gilbertii, Turcz. - ?;
Acacia Gilberti, Meissn.;
Bossiœa Gilberti, Turcz. - B.eriocarpa,Benth.?var.eriocalyx;
Podolepis Gilberti, Turcz. - P.Lessoni, Benth.;
Senecio Gilberti, Turcz.;
Verticordia Gilberti, Turcz. - V.chrysantha, Endl.;
Leucopogon Gilberti, Stscheg.
Hakea Gilbertii,Kipp. - H.sulcata, R.Br. var Gilbertii;
Chœtodisus Gilberti, Steud. - ?;
Prionesepalum Gilberti, Steud. - Choetanthus leptocarpoides, R.Br.

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John Gilbert's diary of Ludwig Leichhardt's expedition of 1844-1845, and 17 letters written by John Gilbert are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

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

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GILES William ERNEST Powell (1835?-1897)

Ernest Giles, as he was known, was born at Bristol, England, the son of William and Jane Giles and was destined to become one of Australia's most intrepid explorers. There is some doubt as to the date of his birth, but 1835 is generally accepted as correct.

Giles was educated at Christ's Hospital School., London. Whilst still in his teens he came to Australia in 1850 to join his parents who had settled in South Australia.

He first took a job with the General Post Office in Melbourne and later was a clerk in a county court. Tiring of town life, Giles went prospecting for gold in the fields of Victoria and by 1861 was exploring along the Darling Rive r in New South Wales, looking for pastoral country.

In 1872 Giles began his first regular exploring expedition into the inland of South Australia. In 1873, with knowledge gained on his previous trip, Giles attempted to cross the continent from South Australia to the Indian Ocean. His party consisted of four men and twenty four horses. Two of these men were his second in command, Tietkins and Young both of whom acted as botanical collectors on the trip. This tremendous undertaking was financed with funds raised by Giles staunch friend, The Victorian Government Botanist, Ferdinand von Mueller and supplemented by Giles own slender financial resources.

Heading generally north west ove new country, as he thought, Giles was astounded at Mt. Olga in South Australia, to come upon the tracks of another party. Poor Giles had been travelling over country passed only a month or so earlier by William Gosse's (q.v.) Government sponsored expedition.

Pressing on and experiencing the greatest hardships, Giles daily expected to come upon the party of William Gosse. He did not meet up with Gosse, who by this time was returning to Adelaide But Giles' pporly equipped expedition reached the Alfred Marie Ranges in the central north of West Australia. Only there, when all provisions had given out and he and his men were reduced to eating

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their horses did Giles finally abandon his attempt to reach the Indian Ocean and return to ADELAIDE. Giles had added some 700 miles to the knowledge of the unknown interior of Australia.

During these two expeditions of 1872 and 1873 Giles had collected some 250 species of plants which were named by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller. A list of these plants appears in the appendix of Giles own work, "Australia Twice Traversed" volume two. These plants were collected around the McDonnell and Musgrave Ranges in Central Australia and from the country between Lake Eyre and the River Finke in South Australia. This list contains most of the plants from the more central regions of Australia.

In March of 1875, Giles with the generous assistance of Sir Thomas Elder, pastoralist and public benefactor, began his third and most successful expedition. Thanks to Sir Thomas Elder his party was equipped with the camels Giles had long realised were so necessary for successful exploration of Australia's dry interior. Heading north west once again Giles reached Lake Torrens in South Australia and and here turned west wards. Finally after some 1500 miles through desert after desert, suffering great hardships and encountering trouble with the natives, the party reached Perth in Western Australia in November, 1875. There they were given an enthusiastic reception. After resting in Perth for some two months during the worst of the summer, Giles set off again with his camels for Adelaide. His course this time was some 440 miles north of that of his journey over. He reached Adelaide in September, 1876. In 1880, Giles published his "Journal of a Forgotten Expedition" which was an account of this, his third expedition.

Ernest Giles last years were spent as a clerk in the Wardens Office at Coolgardie in Western Australia.

Giles died, unmarried on the 13th November, 1897.

The career of Ernest Giles was full of disappointments and hardships, he had always to earn his own living and scratch a livlihood as best he could.

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Unlike many of Australia's early explorers, Giles received little reward for his work and was allowed to drop into obscurity. Yet, some forty years after his death, a competent observer was to say...."All who have worked in that country (Central Australia), since Giles time, have felt both admiration and astonishment at the splendid horsecraft, endurance and the unwavering determination with which his expeditions were carried through." Giles was a first rate bushman, a fine botanist and a great explorer. His journals abound with botanical references and as mentioned earlier he collected for Ba ron F. von Mueller, many of the plants of the then unknown centre of Australia.

Giles was Knight Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London and an honorary Fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of Vienna, Halle Saale and Hamburg.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Cyperus Gilesii, Benth;

Punicum Gilesii, Benth.

Eremophila Gilesii, FvM

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

* (Unseen Reference)

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GILL, Walter. 1851 - 1929.

Walter Gill, the botanist, was born at Welford, Northamptonshire, England on the 13th October, 1851. He was the son of the Rev. Walter Gill, an Independent minister of Parkstone, Dorset, England.

Gill was educated at Heathfield School in Parkstone, Dorset, a school established by his father. In 1868 he went to work in the Dorset nurseries of Messrs. F. Gill and Co. From this time on Walter Gill became especially interested in the study of horticulture and forestry.

On the death of his uncle, the senior partner, Gill joined the staff of the Wiltshire and Dorset Bank but all his leisure hours were spent in botanical research and he acquired an intimate knowledge of English flora.

In 1876 Walter Gill left England for South Australia and he spent some time working on the land, first with his uncle Joseph Keynes, at Keyneton Station and later on Mr. J.H. Angas' Mount Remarkable Station.

After revisiting England in 1881, and lecturing there on South Australia, Gill worked for the Willowie Land and Pastoral Company for two years and in August, 1884 he joined the public service and was appointed sub-inspector of Crown Lands and in 1886 Chief Forester at Wirrabara Forest. There he supervised the timber and plant operations for over four years.

Walter Gill was promoted to the position of Conservator of Forests in 1890, a position which he took on with great enthusiasm. He had a wide range of responsibility, extending from the date-plantations in the far north to Mount Gambier in the south, a distance of over a thousand miles. Walter Gill was the first person to introduce dates into Adelaide, after producing a superior sample of dates in the far north at Herrgott and Lake Harry, South Australia.

Gill's experience was of great importance to South Australia and he distributed and planted hundreds of thousands of young trees all over the state. Gill was interested especially in the commercial aspects of his trees and he became the first person in South Australia to successfully utilize the

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Remarkable Pine ("pinus insignis") for commercial purposes, a feat of great value to his state. In 1902 he published a pamphlet on the "Scarcity of Coniferous Timbers", showing that the world's production of available pine timber is largely exceeded by its consumption and suggesting areas of South Australia where more pine trees could be grown.

Walter Gill was a most ardent botanist and forester for over half a century, giving special attention to the Australian eucalypts. He published a large number of papers, mostly on forestry in the Journals of Agriculture and Industry in South Australia and in the papers of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science.

Gill was a skilful and enthusiastic photographer and was thus able to illustrate his many papers and lectures. His numerous photographs of forest scenery in different areas of the state of South Australia, of trees at different ages, were used extensively and helped create public interest in many aspects of forestry.

Walter Gill died in 1929. He was a Fellow of the Linnean Society and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

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Reference: Woods and Forest Department of South Australia.
Annual report for 1929, p.12.
Adelaide, Government Printer, 1929.

Dendy, Arthur: Died in London, England on the 24th March, 1925.
Reference: Who was Who; 1916-1928. pp.278-279.
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Dixon, Samuel. Died at a private hospital in Adelaide, South Australia, on the 25th August, 1929, at the age of 86 years. Thus he was born about 1841. He had lived in the suburb of Glenelg, S.A. and was buried in the Church of England cemetery, Brighton, S.A.
Reference: Death Notice; The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, S.A., 26th August, 1927, p.12, col.4.
Funeral Notice; The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, S.A., 26th August, 1927, p.8, col. 5.
Obituary; The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, S.A. 26th August, 1927, p.15, col.4.

Roberts 29 May

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GOADBY, Lt. Col. Bede Theodoric. - 1945.

Bede Theodoric Goadby, the soldier and botanical collector, was born at Kasauli in the Himalayas, India, the son of Major Goadby. The date of his birth is not known. He went to England for his education and he then joined the Royal Engineers.

In 1895 Goadby went to Albany in Western Australia from England, when he was lent by the British Government for three years to superintend the laying of submarines in the harbour. He was then transferred to the Commonwealth forces, a group which had just been formed.

Bede Goadby was a very keen collector of botanical specimens and this had been a hobby for him for a number of years. On his arrival in Australia, he became most enthusiastic about the native flora and he spent much time collecting botanical specimens. Most of these he, at first, sent to the Kew Herbarium.

In 1914 Goadby was sent with the First Contingent from Sydney to New Britain and from here he sent specimens of the local flora to be described by Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.).

On his retirement Bede Goadby went to live in Western Australia and he spent a great deal of his time studying and collecting the great variety of Western Australian botanical specimens. For several years he was President of the Western Australian Naturalists Club and in November, 1933 he joined the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, taking a very keen interest in its activities.

During the later years of his life Goadby became chiefly interested in the study of orchids. Many collections that he made of these, he sent to the Kew Herbarium in England, the Western Australian State Herbarium and to the National Herbarium of Victoria in Melbourne.

Both Goadby and his wife assisted many botanists visiting the state of Western Australia, giving them hospitality and helping them in the study of the flora of this state.

Bede Goadby died at his home Mosman Park, Western Australia early in 1945. He was survived by one son and one daughter, his wife having died only a short while before he did.

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The genus "Goadbyella" was named in commemoration of Bede Goadby. His specimens that are now in the Western Australian Herbarium date back to 1897.

References:

Coleman, Edith: The late Lt. Col. Bede Theodoric Goadby.
V.N., v.62, no. 2, June, 1945, p.30.

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R.G. 330

Western Australia

E.D. No. 5183

Registrar General's Office,

Perth 19 JUN 1969

EXTRACT FROM DEATH ENTRY

Registration No. 2072/44

Name Bede Theodoric Goadby

Age 82 Years.

Date of Death Twenty Eighth September Nineteen hundred and Forty Four

Place of Death Cottesloe

I certify that the registration stated above records, at this date, the above particulars.

FEE PAID 30 cents.

Issued	
Written	
Checked	

C. A. OCKERBY

Registrar General.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA Seal

Note.—Any alteration of the substance of this Extract will render the document valueless. Any person attempting an alteration is liable to prosecution.

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GOOD, Peter.

Peter Good, the botanical gardener, was born in Scotland. He was in the employment of Earl Wemyss in 1796 and became a gardener at the Kew Gardens. In 1796 he was selected from the Kew staff to go to Calcutta to bring home a collection of plants prepared by Christopher Smith.

On returning to Kew, Peter Good was made foreman and he stayed there till 1801 when he was appointed the botanical collector under Robert Brown, the botanist attached to Matthew Flinders' voyage on the H.M.S. 'Investigator'. This expeditiinn was commissioned to survey the coast of Australia.

Robert Brown always spoke very highly of Peter Good, declaring him to be a most valuable assistant, diligent and docile. Good collected a great many Australian plants during the voyage of the 'Investigator' though of course he was directly under the supervision of Robert Brown. The seeds he collected were forwarded to Kew where a great many new plants were grown from them.

From the Instructions and other records it is clear that research in natural history was meant to be an important objective all through the survey and the expedition had a wide scope for making collections and careful records. On the ship there was a special plant cabin in which were placed, the plants, trees and shrubs etc. collected on the voyage and this modified plant repository under Brown and Good "his quiet and able assistant", became a place of peace and beauty.

Many plants were collected during the careful survey of the Australian coast on the voyages between 1801 and 1803. Unfortunately

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Peter Good died in Sydney from dysentry, on the 11th June, 1803, two days after the ship returned from a voyage to the northern coasts and Timor. He was buried in Sydney.

The genus Goodia, Salisb. was dedicated to him and also a Banksia and a Grevillea by Brown.

References:

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

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GORE, Lieutenant John.

John Gore was a naval officer on the vessel "Endeavour" during its voyage under Captain Cook, when the first botanical specimens were collected in Australia by the British and taken back to England. He had already been around the world twice with Byron and with Wallis on the "Dolphin".

Cook referred to him as the "practical third lieutenant" who became very friendly with Joseph Banks on the voyage. The "Endeavour" sailed from Plymouth on the 26th August, 1768 and reached Botany Bay on the 29th April, 1770. Here Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander made very large collections of Australian plants and they were greatly assisted in their efforts by John Gore.

The vessel travelled north along the eastern Australian seaboard making frequent calls on shore and the collectors gathered large numbers of plants, especially in the north-east tropical regions of Australia. Banks and Solander with the help of Gore and other such as Sydney Parkinson (q.v.) the artist, collected about 1000 species of plants and this was the first systematic botanical collection made in Australia. The specimens were carefully preserved and taken back to England.

In his journal of the "Endeavour", Banks refers frequently to John Gore and obviously considers him enterprising and energetic.

John Gore accompanied Captain Cook on his third voyage of discovery around the world. He had by now achieved the rank of captain and he took command of the vessel "Discovery" and brought it safely home to England, when Captain Cook was killed by the natives at Hawaii, in 1779.

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Sydney, Angus & Robertson Ltd., 1962.
v.1, pp.34, 85-86, 112, 176, 187, 246, 270, 284, 289, 329, 330, 429, 468.
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References: (Cont'd.)

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London, Sampson Low, Son & Marston, 1865, pp.42-43.

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

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GOSSE, William Christie. 1842 - 1881.

William Christie Gosse was born in Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire in 1842. When he was ten years old he came with his parents to Adelaide, South Australia. He was educated privately and in 1859, at the age of 17 he joined the South Australian Survey Department. He was sent to the far north of the colony and quickly gained experience as a surveyor and bushman.

In 1873, when Gosse was 31, the Government of South Australia offered him the leadership of an expedition to make further exploration into the unknown territory of the state and to see if a practicable route could be pioneered through to Western Australia, possibly as far as the Indian Ocean.

William Gosse probably was recommended to the Government for this position by W.G. Goyder, the Surveyor-General at that time. He was to explore the country west of the MacDonnell Ranges and he started from Alice Springs, in Central Australia, on the 23rd April, 1873 and reached the Townsend Range (100 miles within the Western Australian border) before being forced to turn back.

During this journey Gosse discovered Ayers Rock (now the most popular tourist attraction of central Australia), declaring it to be "the most wonderful natural feature I have ever seen". He named it after Sir Henry Ayers, the Premier of South Australia.

During the expedition Gosse collected a large number of botanical specimens from the northern interior of South Australia and the Northern Territory. These specimens were sent to Melbourne and were determined and described by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller.

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The explorer Ernest Giles (q.v.) made an expedition in this area at the same time, undergoing much hardship. Giles had been bitterly disappointed to find that Gosse was only a few days ahead of his own expedition and horrified to discover on his return that a number of ranges named by him had been named by his rival Gosse, only one month earlier. These ranges were the Musgrave, Mann, Tomkinson, Cavenagh, Townsend and Warburton, bying between Charlotte Waters and the Western Australian border.

On the 22nd September, Gosse was reluctantly forced to turn back, owing to a lack of water. He brought home details of 60,000 square miles of hitherto unknown country, placing on the map the names of a whole series of ranges and other features as well as a large collection of carefully preserved botanical specimens.

On his return, probably as a reward, Gosse was made Deputy Surveyor-General in 1875, but his health failed and he died on the 12th August, 1881, in Adelaide.

The Gosse River, Mount Gosse, and Gosse's Bluff Range, which are all in the Northern Territory, are named after him. He was married and had one son (Sir James Hay Gosse, 1876-1952).

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References:

Roberts, Charles G.D: Discoveries and explorations in the century; The nineteenth century series. London, 1906, p.465.

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

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GOSSIP, George. 1873 - 1939.

George Gossip was a naturalist who lived at Ararat in Victoria. He was a driving force among the nature lovers of his district being largely responsible for the founding of the Wild Nature Park, at Ararat.

Gossip was one of the leading members of the Field Naturalists' Club of Ararat. He was President of this Club, the only public position he permitted himself to take and he worked with great energy and enthusiasm to establish and organise it.

George Gossip was always intensely concerned with the Ararat Wild Nature Park. He formed and lead a group of honorary workers to tend the park, an area of 160 acres, and carefully looked after every detail of its management and development. They planted a large number of Australian trees, shrubs and flowers in the Nature Park and carefully nurtured those already growing there.

Gossip achieved much success in the cultivation of native plants, watching with interest every wild-flower garden in the district and growing a particularly beautiful one of his own, filled with a large selection of the Australian flora.

Gossip was the organiser behing a number of movements to save the beauty of the Grampions, the range of mountains in Victoria and this preservation was a subject very close to his heart. Right to the time of his death he was trying to use all his influence to make the Grampions proclaimed a National Forest.

He encouraged members of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria to make regular visits to Ararat to observe the excellent examples of Australian flora that grew there.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

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George Gossip suffered a heart attack while working in the Wild Nature Park. Water was scarce in the heat of the summer and he became ill while lowering one of his fellow nature-lovers into a water-shaft sunk into a garden.

He never recovered from this heart attack and was particularly saddened when, during this dry period, many miles of forest-land in his beloved Grampions were destroyed by bush fires.

George Gossip died in Ararat on the 27th April, 1939 at the age of 66 years. He was survived by his wife Mary and three daughters.

On the 14th October, 1939 a Memorial Cairn to George Gossip was unveiled at the Wild Nature Park, Ararat. The unveiling was performed by Alec H.Chisholm in the presence of the Ararat Field Naturalists' Club and many prominent citizens of Ararat and the surrounding district.

References:

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Chisholm, Alec H: Death of Mr. George Gossip.
V.N., vol. 56, no. 2, June, 1939, p.32.

Death Notice: The Age, newspaper, Melbourne, 28th April, 1939, p.1, col. 1.

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STATE OF VICTORIA

No 87501

"EXTRACT" OF ENTRY

Office of the Government Statist

Melbourne, 11th March, 1970.

Re Application Fol. 70/13970
MEMO.

According to the Registers in this Office,

George GOSSIP
was born at Ararat
on 10th May, 1873.

The Official Number of the entry is 6914/1873

V. H. ARNOLD
Government Statist

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

N.007—2711/69

A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, Melbourne

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GOULD William Buelow 1804? -1853

William Buelow Gould, convict and natural history artist was born in Liverpool, England probably about 1804. His real name would appear to have been Holland and it is thought that his father was one Peter Holland, a drawing master of Liverpool and quite probably a Dutchman.

Gould was quite well educated for those days probably at a Grammer School and trained as an artist at the Royal Academy and for some time worked as a flower painter at Josiah Spode's china works.

As a young man Gould went up to London and like many other young men before and after him he fell in with bad companions and began gambling and drinking. He was finally transported to Van Diemen's Land for seven years for some petty crime which his gambling debts caused him to commit. Gould left England bound for Van Diemen's Land in the convict shop "Asia" in August of 1827, leaving behind in Burslem a wife and two children. Somewhere about this time Gould changed his name from Holland to Gould. The "Asia" arrived in Hobart Town in December 1827 and Gould was assigned to various free settlers as convict labour, but his habitual drunkenness , charges of stealing and of passing forged notes, increased his original sentance by some years.

Shortly after his arrival in Van Diemen's Land Gould was assigned to Dr. James Scott, The Colonial Surgeon and was with him until 1832. During these years, in spite of habitual drunkeness, Gould made many drawings of the plants of the colony and these were seen and described by Dr. James Backhouse the English medical man and botanist who was at that time visiting the colony.

In December 1836, 9 years after his arrival in the colony William Buelow "batchelor" took unto himself a wife. History has not revealed what happened to the wife and two children still in England but Van Diemen's Land was a long way off and news travelled slowly, if at all.

After his marriage, Gould appears to have endeavoured to earn an honest living but having a name as a ne'er do well, around town this was probably difficult. His attempt at reformation was evidently sincere and for the next eight years he kept out

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of serious trouble. The great bulk of his Tasmanian painting was done during these years and includes a self portrait which is now hung in the Tasmanian Museum.

About 1844 Gould was in trouble again and convicted of stealing a snuff box and sentenced to two years imprisonment, which was commuted to six months.

In spite of this Gould was in trouble again in a little over 12 months for stealing and this time the patience of the authorities ran out and he was sentenced to two years imprisonment which he served. His wife and five small children were left destitute and thrown on the charity of the colony. This appears to have been Gould's last conviction but his constitution was by this time broken by his years of drunkeness. Life for Gould was drawing to a close and he died in Hobart on the 11th December, 1853.

William Gould's paintings show a strong Dutch influence which is very evident in his flower studies, especially in his use of blue.

His life was a sad one brought about by his own weakness but he has left some unique and beautifully executed flower studies. These painting some 177 in all in 3 sketch books were purchased from England in 1958 and are now in the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston.

Some of William Buelow Gould's work was exhibited in the Jubilee Exhibition which went to the United States and Canada in 1941.

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Mead Isabella: William Buelow Gould, Convict Artist in Van Diemen's Land P.P.R.S.T., vol. 92, 1958, p. 81-88 with port.

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GOULD'S Painting and Drawings.

Self Portrait in oils in Tasmanian Art Gallery

Other Examples in National Gallery of Victoria,

Mitchell Library, Sydney,

Launceston Art Gallery

Commonwealth National Library, Canberra.

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

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GRAHAM, Thomas. fl. 1830.

Thomas Graham was the Assistant Superintendant of the Sydney Botanic Gardens during the last years of Charles Fraser (q.v.), the very zealous and enthusiastic colonial botanist. Graham resigned from this position on March 31st, 1829. At the time of his resignation his salary was £80 a year.

Graham had been granted an area of fifteen acres on the north shore of the harbour of Port Jackson and he decided to make this into a nursery and market garden to supply the town of Sydney with vegetables.

However when Charles Fraser died on the 22nd December, 1831, Graham was asked to take over the position of botanist. This was only for a brief period of two or three months. John McLean (q.v.) took over the position from Graham probably early in June, 1832.

The birth and death dates of this botanist are not known.

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J.P.R.A.H.S., v.18, pp. 108-109, 1932.

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Sydney Herald, newspaper, January, 9th, 1832.

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

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GRANT, Alexander. 1848 - 1906.

This horticulturalist and botanist was born at Cullen, Banffshire, Scotland in 1848. He was apprenticed as a gardener at Cullen House, home of the Earl of Seafield. Grant then worked in the gardens of Sir William Ramsay, in Stirlingshire and in the Woodburn and Merchiston Bank gardens.

Alexander Grant later became a gardener at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. He became a skilled microscopist and prepared botanical microscopical material for the students of the University who attended the Edinburgh gardens for special study.

Alexander Grant came to Sydney in 1878. For several years he was employed as a private gardener first to Thomas Walker of Concord and then to Alexander Campbell. In 1882 he joined the staff of the Sydney Botanic Gardens as propagator in charge of the hot-houses. Grant made a special study of fungi and was honorary custodian of the plants of this group in the National Herbarium. He was a Vice-President of the Horticultural Association of New South Wales from its foundation, until his death.

Alexander Grant died in Sydney on Christmas Day, 1906. He was always an ardent microscopist, always particularly interested in fungi. For many years he did all the microscopal work for the Department of Agriculture, Sydney and the Sydney Botanic Gardens, and was always considered an excellent preparateur.

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

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GREGORY, Sir Augustus Charles. 1819 - 1905.

This explorer was born at Farnsfield, Nottingham, England on the 1st August, 1819, the son of Joshua Gregory. After being educated privately he went with his parents to Western Australia in 1829.

In 1841 Augustus Gregory entered the Government Survey Office, and in 1846 he made his first exploration, accompanied by his two brothers Francis Thomas Gregory (q.v.) and Henry Churchman Gregory. In forty-seven days they covered a distance of 953 miles, exploring the country north of Perth.

Two years later Augustus Gregory was given command of another expedition, proceeding north to the Gascoyne River to look for new pasture land. In spite of a lack of water, in ten weeks over 1500 miles were covered and good pastoral country found, Gregory taking particular note of the vegetation and collecting plant specimens as he journeyed.

In 1854 Augustus Gregory was asked to lead a more important expedition to the north-west of Australia. This expedition was especially valuable for the amount of botany concerned in it and for the large number of important botanical specimens that were collected. Gregory's brother Henry Churchman Gregory was second in command and Ferdinand von Mueller was appointed botanist on the expedition. There were eighteen men as well as many horses and 200 sheep.

The expedition left Moretan Bay, Brisbane, Queensland, by sea on the 12th August, 1855 to go by sea to the mouth of the Victoria River on the north-west coast. It was then to traverse the Northern Territory to Burketown in northern Queensland and

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reach Brisbane via the Gilbert, Burdekin, Fitzroy and Burnett Rivers. The expedition was to greatly increase the knowledge of northern Australia and connect it with the southern colonies and at the same time its object was to search for the missing explorer Ludwig Leichhardt. (q.v.).

Whenever the party stopped Ferdinand von Mueller collected plant specimens, beginning at Moreton Bay and continuing throughout the journey. The trip on the way to Victoria River was most pleasant; Gregory, a quiet and capable man, inspired the group with confidence and encouraged Mueller to collect and examine a great number of plants.

Despite later difficulties suffered by the expedition, Mueller continued to make important botanical discoveries, often lagging behind the others in his enthusiasm and search for specimens. He observed nearly 2000 species, 800 of them new to Australian botany and at least 500 peculiar to the country.

For his achievement Augustus Gregory was awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1858 he led another expedition to try to trace Leichhardt, this time travelling through Central Australia via the Warrego and Barcoo Rivers, past Lake Torrens to Adelaide, South Australia During this Barcoo Expedition of 1858, Gregory made a large collection of plants along and near the Cooper's River and its tributaries in sub-central Australia. These were later described and enumerated by Ferdinand von Mueller in the official report.

These expeditions were described in "Journals of Australian exploration" published in 1884 by Augustus Gregory and his brother

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Francis Thomas Gregory.

On the 23rd December, 1859 Augustus Gregory was made the Surveyor-General of Queensland and for the next 20 years was occupied with departmental and geological investigations. In November, 1882 he was nominated to the Legislative Council; he was a trustee of the Queensland Museum from 1876 to 1899, a member of the Aborigines Commission from 1876 to 1883 and in 1895 was President of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science.

Augustus Gregory died on the 25th June, 1905, unmarried. He had been created C.M.G. in 1875 and K.C.M.G. (Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George) in 1903. Gregory's explorations had opened up hitherto unknown regions in the four larger colonies and extended east and west the whole length of the continent.

Augustus Gregory is commemorated by Adansonia Gregorii, F. V. M. (from Bailey, Frederick Manson: Concise history of Australian botany, P.R.S.Q., 1890, v.8, pt.2, p.29.)

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

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GREGORY, Francis Thomas. 1821 - 1888.

Francis Gregory, the younger brother of Sir Augustus Charles Gregory, was born at Farnsfield, Nottingham, England on the 19th October, 1821. He went with his father, Joshua Gregory and family to Western Australia in 1829 and entered the public service in 1841. He became a staff surveyor in 1847.

Through Francis Gregory was often overshadowed as an explorer by his brother Augustus Gregory, he made many plant collections and many early records of the birds of north-western Australia.

With his two brothers in 1846 he explored the country north of Perth, Western Australia and then in 1857 he explored and named the Murchison River and the Gascoyne and Lyons Rivers, in Western Australia, The following year he examined the country still farther to the east and north.

On all these expeditions botanical specimens were collected and notes made from them. After visiting London in 1860 Francis Gregory was put in charge of a big expedition to explore the north-west coast of Western Australia. He left Fremantle on the 23rd April, 1861 with a party of nine including the collectors Pemberton Walcott(q.v. and Maitland Brown (q.v.).

This expedition to the Fortescue and Ashburton Rivers and Nickol Bay, north-west Australia, yielded excellent botanical material. The plant specimens were later determined and described by Ferdinand von Mueller. The expedition opened up a wide area of pastoral land and did much to remove earlier impressions that all of the north west of the colony of Western Australia was useless country, lacking in both feed and water.

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In 1862 Francis Gregory went to Queensland and was for some years Commissioner of Crown Lands there. He became a member of the Legislative Council in 1874. He had married in 1865 Marion Scott Hume and they had three sons. In 1863 Gregory was given the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

Francis Gregory died at Toowoomba, Queensland on the 24th October, 1888.

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

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GREGSON, Jesse. 1837 - 1919.

Jesse Gregson was born in Kent, England on the 4th August, 1837, the son of William Gregson, a solicitor who practised at Rochford, in Essex and Caroline Hilda Gregson.

Jesse Gregson arrived in Sydney, Australia on the 6th January, 1856 and he took up a position on the Cassilis Station in Queensland, the property of Alexander Busby who was a fellow passenger with him on the voyage from England. A short time later he formed the "Mount Rainworth Station" in Queensland in partnership with Alexander Busby and his brother. Jesse Gregson managed this station property for the next twelve years.

In 1875 Gregson joined the Australian Agricultural Company and he was made the Assistant Superintendent. Sixteen months later he was appointed to the position of Superintendent to the Company and he was to hold this post till 1905. Thus for thirty years he was General Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company and his energy and enthusiasm did a great deal towards developing and improving it.

Jesse Gregson was keenly interested in botany and from the time of his arrival in Australia he studied the variety of native flora in the different areas in which he lived and worked.

On his appointment as Superintendent of the A.A.Co., Gregson bought a small property in the Mount Wilson area of New South Wales. He built a homestead on the ten acre property which he named "Yengo" and though this was only a holiday home for himself and his family, he made a practice of spending at least three months of each year there.

On the 1st August, 1870 at the age of 33, Jesse Gregson married Katie McLean in Sydney and they were to have two daughters and two sons. One of their sons, William, died during the first World War.

Jesse Gregson made a concentrated and careful collection of the botanical specimens of the Mount Wilson area of New South Wales. This area was a particularly fruitful source for rare and beautiful native plants, the soil being rich (of basaltic origin) and the rainfall abundant. Gregson Gregson began this meticulous collection from about 1880 on and he was the

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first person to collect the flora of this area. He was especially concerned with the eucalypts and made a detailed study of them. The specimens he gathered were sent to the Herbarium in Sydney to be identified.

Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.) was particularly interested in the botanical research carried out by Gregson. He himself, made a number of trips to Mt. Wilson and accompanied Jesse Gregson on his collecting excursions for eucalypts and the two men became firm friends.

Jesse Gregson became Chairman of the Associated Northern Collieries and he had a great deal of influence on the coal industry of New South Wales in its early formative years. He was regarded as one of the principal authorities on the coal-mining industry and was in a large measure, responsible for the great expansion of the Newcastle coal trade.

Gregson was considered to be a tough, rather austere and forthright man but one who was just and honest; a man of his word with great strength of judgement and integrity. He died at a private hospital at Leura in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales, on the 3rd August, 1919, at the age of 82 years. Gregson was survived by one son and two daughters, his wife having died in 1899.

All the botanical specimens collected by Jesse Gregson are in the National Herbarium of New South Wales.

Jesse Gregson's son, Edward Jesse Gregson (1882-1955) carried on his father's interest in botany, especially his research into the eucalypts. He spent most of his life on the family property at Mt. Wilson and collected a large number of eucalypt specimens. He contributed a paper entitled "Eucalypts of Mt. Wilson and Mt. Irvine, N.S.W." to the Victorian Naturalist, volume 68, in February, 1952 in which he refers to the many botanical specimens collected by himself and his father.

The many eucalypt specimens collected by Edward Gregson were given by his daughter to the University of New England, New South Wales.

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GREY, Sir George: 1812 - 1898.

Sir George Grey, the explorer, governor and statesman, was born on the 14th April, 1812, in Lisbon, Portugal. His father, Lieutenant-Colonel Grey was killed just a week before his birth.

George Grey was educated at a school at Guildford, Surrey, England and in 1826 entered Sandhurst Royal Military College. He joined the 83rd Regiment in 1830 and served in Ireland; in 1833 being appointed to Lieutenant. However Grey was particularly interested in exploration and on the 5th July, 1837 he left England in charge of a party to explore the north-west coast of Australia.

The party landed at Hanover Bay in Western Australia, discovering the Glenelg River and Stephen Range and Mount Lyell. George Grey showed great interest in the native plants around him and collected many specimens of them. These included some very rare varieties. However he was wounded in the leg by an aboriginal spear and he went to Mauritius to recuperate.

Grey returned to Western Australia, arriving in Perth on the 18th September, 1838. He made a number of short expeditions from Perth and in February, 1839 he left as leader of an exploring party by sea for Shark Bay, Western Australia. From here they returned overland to Perth, exploring the countryside and finding many new rivers. The party suffered terrible hardships on the journey and they could not bring back any specimens of natural history. However George Grey's narrative of the expedition contains many valuable observations of the vegetation of the country through which they travelled.

In August, 1839 George Grey was appointed resident magistrate at King George's Sound. About this time he began to take an interest in the natives, their language and habits. He published in Perth 1839 his "Vocabulary of the Aboriginal language of Western Australia", and "Vocabulary of the dialects spoken by the Aboriginal Races of South-Western Australia".

On the 2nd November, 1839 he married Eliza Lucy Spencer at Albany, W.A., and they returned to England in 1840. Here he published the journal of his explorations. Soon after his arrival he was appointed governor of South Australia, and he and his wife went back to Australia, arriving in Adelaide in May, 1841.

George Grey at once began a very strong financial policy in the bankrupt

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colony and at the same time dealt with the natives with firmness, kindness and justice.

Despite the enormity of his tasks as governor, George Grey was able to spend a large amount of time studying the natural history of South Australia. The flora and fauna of the state interested him enormously and he greatly encouraged explorers such as John Eyre (q.v.) to make large plant collections, on their expeditions. Grey corresponded a great deal with John Gould, the famous ornithologist. In the many cases of natural specimens that Grey sent from South Australia to the Trustees of the British Museum, there were regularly birds included among the plant specimens, for Gould's interest and study.

Though Grey's financial economies necessitated the retrenchment of John Bailey (q.v.), the Colonial Botanist, and a slowing down of the growth of the Botanic Gardens, Grey did a great deal for the development of botany in South Australia.

George Grey did much to increase land development in the state. When he arrived in South Australia, only 6000 acres of land were under cultivation and when he left four years later, nearly 30,000 acres were being successfully cultivated and production was rapidly increasing. It was considered that although many of his measures were very unpopular, George Grey had been a most energetic and successful governor in this new colony and helped straighten out many of its early problems.

Grey left South Australia in 1845 to become Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand. He arrived there during a time of great difficulty and war had broken out with the Maoris. Again Grey's interest in the welfare of native people stood him in good stead and the Maori chiefs recognised his honesty. When he left New Zealand he was universally praised for his efforts in ending the Maori war.

In June, 1854 George Grey was appointed Governor of Cape Colony, South Africa and he was there till 1861 when once again the Maori wars broke out and he was sent for a second term as governor of New Zealand. His administration there of nearly six years was a particularly stormy one. After being recalled to England, he decided to return to New Zealand and he lived there in retirement for some years.

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In 1875 George Grey was elected to the New Zealand House of Representatives and in 1877 he became the Premier. Though he had to resign this office through disagreement with his ministers in October, 1879, he continued to exert a very strong influence in the colony.

Returning to England in 1894 George Grey was made a member of the Privy Council. He died in London on the 19th September, 1898 and was buried at St. Paul's. He had lost his wife about two weeks before he died. Their only child, a son, had died in infancy many years previously.

All his life Sir George Grey (he had been created K.C.B. in 1848) had been a very keen naturalist. He collected large amounts of botanical, zoological and geological specimens for the Kensington Museum, London, and the Kew Herbarium, and others, at all the places that he had visited during his life overseas. Grey was a most ardent book collector and gave valuable libraries to Cape Town and Auckland and in Australia, South Africa and New Zealand he founded and helped develop a great many schools.

George Grey's long career was renowned for the greatness of his achievements not the least of which was the encouragement of the study of natural sciences, particularly botany, in all the countries that he helped develop.

Most of the plants collected by Grey are in the Kew Herbarium.

He is commemorated by the plant Swainsona Greyana, Lindl.

(This name was taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian Botanists," J.W.A.N.H.S., 1909, v.6, p.18).

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

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GRIMWADE, Wilfred Russell. 1879 - 1955.

Wilfred Russell Grimwade was born on the 15th October, 1879 at Caulfield, Victoria. He was the son of the Honourable F.S. Grimwade, Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria. Educated first at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School and then at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, Grimwade obtained a degree of Bachelor of Science.

Russell Grimwade went into the family firm of Felton, Grimwade & Co., (later known as Drug Houses of Australia Pty. Ltd.,) wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemists, and eventually he became its chairman. He also became chairman of a number of other companies in the chemical trade and he always took a keen interest in chemical research, endowing the Chemical Institute with shares in his company to establish a series of lectures on chemical subjects.

Russell Grimwade was a very keen botanist and although he had not studied this subject at the university, it was to become one of his greatest interests. He was always particularly interested in the study of the eucalypts and this was to be his special line of research. In 1920 he published a book covering his studies, "An Anthography of the Eucalypts" (Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1920) In this book 79 species of eucalypts were described and illustrated. He stated in the preface that the volume was "intended to assist in the identification of species, to awaken public interest, to stimulate research and to promote the cultivation of the Eucalypts".

Grimwade also wrote a considerable number of short articles, mainly on timber or forestry and these were printed in the daily Press or in such journals as the "Gum Tree". He joined the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club in 1913 and though his business activities kept him from taking a very active part in its meetings, he occasionally submitted an article in its journal, the Victorian Naturalist, nearly always on his favourite subject, the eucalypts. In 1953 he was elected to Honorary Membership.

Russell Grimwade read a great deal of botanical literature and for some years spent much of his spare time on expeditions to collect the leaves, flowers and fruits of the large varieties of eucalypts. Over the years he carefully collected a most comprehensive group of eucalypt capsules. He himself made an intricate cabinet to house this collection and in part of the grounds of

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his Melbourne home, he cultivated as many types of eucalypts as he could grow in the suburban area.

Grimwade was particularly concerned with the protection of native flora and fauna and in all forms of afforestation, advocating firmly the many uses for Australian woods. His love of trees was only equalled by his zeal for craftsmanship, and he practised cabinet-making as a hobby, becoming most skilled. Grimwade gave $30,000 to the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau for the establishment of a research fellowship and as well he gave $20,000 to equip the Forest Products Laboratory in Victoria.

During World War Two Russell Grimwade was appointed to be the official botanical adviser to the Army Department. When drugs were in short supply during the war, Grimwade grew and processed a number of important plant sources at his country home "Westerfield" in Victoria. Quite early in the war he developed a process for extracting the fixed oil from apricot kernels to replace Olive oil which had become practically unprocurable. One of his most important achievements was the commercial manufacture of hyoscine from the various species of "Duboisia", native to northern New South Wales and Queensland. This became an important project during the war and the Allied Nations depended almost entirely on Australia for supplies of hyoscine.

On his farm Russell Grimwade undertook the cultivation of a number of medicinal drug plants including Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Belladonna and Squill, a project of great value when supplies from overseas became unobtainable during the war.

Russell Grimwade was one of Victoria's most generous philanthropists. He gave many gifts to the nation including $100,000 to the Bio-Chemistry School at Melbourne University and many other large monetary gifts to Melbourne University, the Forestry and Timber Bureau and other scientific and cultural organisations totalling hundreds of thousands of dollars. He gave Captain Cook's cottage at the Fitzroy Gardens in Melbourne to the people of the city of Melbourne and in 1917 Russell Grimwade and his three brothers gave the Grimwade family home in East St. Kilda to Melbourne Church of England Grammar School

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for use as a preparatory school.

Grimwade held a number of positions in public life. He was a member of the Melbourne University Council, a member of the Board of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute and Chairman of the Felton Bequest Committee. Until his death he was chairman of the Trustees of the National Museum of Victoria and president of the Australian Forest League. He was also chairman of the Historical Committee formed to mark the centenary of the city of Melbourne and until his death he was chairman of the Australian Chemical Institute. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Victoria and was appointed a Trustee in 1938.

In 1935 Russell Grimwade was created C.B.E. (Commander of the British Empire) and was Knighted in 1950.

Though this businessman was noted for his extremely busy life, he was still able to pursue his scientific hobbies and the study of botany was always a source of great interest and relaxation to him. The results of his activities could be seen at his home, the drying room with the bales of "Digitalis" leaves for export and "Bursaria" or "Duboisia" foliage for chemical analysis.

Sir Russell Grimwade died in Melbourne on the 2nd November, 1955. He was survived by his wife, formerly Mabel Kelly whom he had married in 1909. They had no children. His name is commemorated by the beautiful Western Australian orchid "Prasophyllum grimwadeanum".

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GUILFOYLE Michael fl. 1860.

Michael Guilfoyle was an English landscape gardener who was trained at the Royal Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, which was alter to be well known as Veitch's. Before he came to Australia Guilfoyle had laid out some of the finest gardens in England. He arrived in Sydney in 1851 and immediately established a nursery in what is now the inner suburb of Redfern. The next year 1852, gold was discovered in Victoria and all Guilfoyle's gardeners deserted him for the diggings and he had to abandon his nursery. He took up landscape gardening again and laid out a marvellous garden at Greenoaks for Mr. T.S. Mort. When this garden was established he again opened a nursery, this time at Double Bay.

Guilfoyle's Double Bay nursery was famous in its day and was instrumental in making Australian native plants better known throughout the horticultural world. Two of Michael Guilfoyle's sons, William Robert (q.v.) and John were also gardeners. Wiilliam eventually took over the Melbourne Botanic Gardens from Baron von Mueller and John was for many years in charge of the main parks and gardens of Melbourne. Michael Guilfoyle was an exceedingly strict man and treated his sons with much spartan severity, eventually they both left their father's establishment and made their own way in the world.

Michael Guilfoyle was known to most of the naturalist of his day, indeed two of the most famous W.S. Macleay (q.v.) and John MacGillivray (q.v.) were estrusted with the Naturalist History education of his sons.

When Michael Guilfoyle died cannot be discovered.

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GUILFOYLE William Robert (1840-1912)

William Robert Guilfoyle was born at Chelsea, London on 8th December, 1840, the son of Mr. Michael Guilfoyle. Michael Guilfoyle had, before he came to Australia in 1851, designed and laid out some of the best landscape gardens in England. On arrival in Australia wit h his family, Michael Guilfoyle began a very successful nursery garden at Double Bay in Sydney. This ga rden did much to make Australian and Pacific plants better known in many part of the world. William Guilfoyle was privately educated by his uncle and also attended Lyndhurst College at Glebe in Sydney. He learned much of his botany from William S. Macleay (q.v.) and John McGillivray (q.v.) both eminent naturalists and botanists of Sydney. On growing up, William laboured in the nursery of his father, who was an exceedingly strict man. In 1868 young William Guilfoyle jumped at the invitation of Commodore Rowley Lambert of the H.M.S. "Challanger" to accompany him on a botanical voyage to the South Seas.

On this voyage Guilfoyle was supplied with a dozen Wardian cases by Mr. Charles Moore (q.v.), of the Sydney Botanic Gardens and in these he brought back many new plants which were eagerly sought after as acquisions to horticulture.

Six of the Wardian cases from this expedition were given to William Guilfoyle's father, Mr. Michael Guilfoyle and six went to the Sydney Botanic Gardens.

William Guilfoyle published some articles on this journey, under the heading "A botanical Tour amongst South Sea Islands" which appeared in the Sydney Mail newspaper of 1868.

After his return from the South Seas Guilfoyle left his father's nursery and took up land on the Tweed River in north eastern New South Wales. There he grew sugar cane and tobacco for some four years. Whilst in the Tweed River District he also collected plants of the area which he sent to Baron Ferdonand von Mueller the Victorian Government Botanist.

In 1873, the Government of Victoria, decided to divide the positions of Government Botanist and Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, both positions then being

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held by the great Ferdinand von Mueller. In consequence, the directorship of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens passed to William Guilfoyle.

Guilfoyle, though not approaching Mueller as a scientific botanist, was a better landscape gardener, a subject which interested the great Mueller hardly at all.

Under Guilfoyle the Melbourne Gardens assumed shape and are probably the best example of landscape gardening in Australia and among the finest gardens in the world. Paderewski the famous Polish pianist said of Guilfoyle and his gardens, "he does with his trees what a pianist tries to do with his music."

During his years as director from 1873 until 1909, Guilfoyle increased the area of the gardens, which had been quite small, to something approaching one hundred acres.

In 1896 William Guilfoyle made an extensive tour of Europe and visited the famous gardens of that continent.

Guilfoyle wrote two books on botany which were used as text books in Australian Schools and also produced many papers which appeared in various scientific journals.

Ill health forced Guilfoyle's resignation from the Melbourne Gardens in 1909 and he died in Melbourne on the 25th June, 1912.

Guilfoyle had married late in life and left a widow and one son.

William Guilfoyle was an artist, organizer and brilliant practical gardener and the Melbourne Botanic Gardens will ever be his monument.

Commemorations.

Simarubeae Guilfoylea, FvM.

Melodinus Guilfoylei, FvM.

Epipogon Guilfoylei, FvM.

Eucalyptus Guilfoylei, Maiden.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
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GULLIVER T.A. & B (no dates)

Not a lot can be discovered about these two brothers, who were it seems professional botanical collectors.

According to Fredrick Manson Bailey, director of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens in their time, they collected in many parts ofAustralia, sending their specimens to Baron F. von Mueller the famed Victorian Government Botanist for determination.

In 1867, a Captain Francis Cadell, of H.M.S. the "Eagle" was commissioned by the government to explore in detail the rivers of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Arnhem Land.

The brothers, Gulliver, on instructions from Baron F. von Mueller, travelled with Cadell and collected plants for him around the Gilbert, Norman and Flinders Rivers in the Gulf of Carpentaria and at Caledon Bay. They also made collections in Arnhem Land at the Liverpool River and in the country surrounding the mighty Roper River.

Specimens the Gulliver's collected on this journey were sent to von Mueller and cited by George Bentham in his "Flora Australiensis" Among the specimens collected on this journey was the curious 'love Grass' 'Heterachne Gulliveri" named by Bentham in their honour and now proven to be a fine pasture grass.

COMMEMORATIONS

Heterachne Gulliveri, Benth.

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

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GUNN, Ronald Campbell

R.C. Gunn was born at Cape Castle, Cape of Good Hope, in 1808, son of Lt. William Gunn, of the 72nd Highland Regiment. Like most military families the Gunns moved from one country to another and by 1824 he was in Aberdeen (Scotland) recataloguing the library of General Sir John Hope. He later went to Barbados where his father had been appointed Quartermaster with the 93rd Regiment and in 1826 on the death of his father he became a clerk with the Royal Engineers on Antigua, where he married his first wife, Eliza Ireland.

His elder brother William had emigrated to Hobart, Van Dieman's land (now Tasmania) and now urged Ronald to join him. The Ronald Gunn family arrived in 1830 and Ronald was appointed superintendant of the convict barracks in Hobart. By 1833 as Police Magistrate and Superintendant in Launceston he was in control of all convicts in Northern Tasmania. His duties and social life brought him into contact with Robert William Lawrence (q.v.) who had correspondence with and collected for W.J. Hooker, and Lawrence introduced Gunn to Hooker by letter and soon both Lawrence and Gunn were busy collecting for the great British botanist. Gunn learned an enormous amount of botany from Lawrence and sustained a great shock when Lawrence shortly died. Gunn was now an experienced plant collector and despite his onerous duties travelled extensively in northern Van Dieman's Land gathering new plants for Hooker.

In 1835 a new appointment as Police Magistrate at Circular Head meant much less official work and splendid opportunities for collecting. His wife, on a visit to her family in Dublin, died in 1836. Gunn travelled over much of the north-western portion of the island and persuaded another collector Dr. Joseph Milligan, surgeon to the Van Dieman's Land Company to send his collections to Hooker also.

The appointment of Sir John Franklin as Lt-Governor meant more encouragement for Gunn. Hooker had spoken highly of Gunn to Franklin and both Sir John and Lady Franklin's intense interest in scientific matters brought Gunn to the forefront as an authority on Tasmanian Natural History. Lady Franklin invited his help to lay out a Botanic Garden at her estate "Ancanthe" (now known as the Franklin Gardens). He left Circular Head to take up the positions of Third Member of the Assignment Board and Second Police Magistrate, in Hobart, and was able to take a much more active interest in Franklin's efforts to make the colonials science-conscious. He accompanied them on some of their trips and in 1840 was appointed private secretary to Sir John Franklin. Here he was able to meet all visitors interested in science such as John Gould, J.D. Hooker and Captains Ross and Crozier of the "Erebus" and "Terror" magnetic survey expedition.

He married Margaret Jamieson in 1841 and resigned all his government positions and returned to Launceston to manage the property of W.E. Lawrence, the father of his friend and tutor Robert William Lawrence. On Sir John Franklin's recall he also became manager of

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properties acquired by the Franklins during their stay. The salary from these posts enabled him to acquire property himself and by 1850 having started with little, he had become a large landowner. In 1856 he built Newstead House which still stands as an impressive mansion in Launceston.

Earlier in 1848 the Tasmanian Society had amalgamated with the new Royal Society of Van Dieman's Land and Gunn was its Secretary as well as the editor of its publication "The Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science" He continued to collect specimens for Hooker and also living animals such as the Tasmanian Tiger were sent to the British Museum. He was elected Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1850 and Fellow of the Royal Society in 1854, the first Tasmanian to receive this honour.

He collaborated with William Archer in helping Hooker with specimens and notes for Flora Tasmaniae and was gratefully acknowledged by Hooker in its introduction and the book was dedicated jointly to Archer and Gunn.

From 1840 to 1860 he continued an extremely busy political and socially active life. He held a seat in the Legislative Council and was later elected to a seat in the House of Assembly. He also held a variety of public posts such as Registrar of Births, Deaths and marriages and was Chairman on various boards. In 1876 he retired on a pension and died in 1881 in Launceston. He had five children by his first marriage and five by his second but no descendants bear the name of Gunn, the sons dying without male issue.

He presented his private herbarium to the Royal Society of Tasmania whence it went to the National Herbarium, Sydney.

Over fifty species of plants bore his name in a latinised form but revision over a century has reduced the number to about twenty-five. his chief claim to fame is his pioneering work in bringing Tasmanian flora and fauna to the public notice through his beautifully preserved specimens and accurate notes. Without him Joseph Hooker could never have produced his Flora Tasmaniae nor Hooker and Bentham made their comprehensive Genera Plantarum on which Bentham based his Flora Australiensis with the assistance of von Mueller.

Ronald Gunn is commemorated by the plants listed in the attached photo-copy. These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Tasmanian botanists; P.P.R.S.T., 1909, pp. 15 - 18.

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...e is commemorated by the genus Gunnia, and also ... the following species:—

Boronia Gunnii, Hook.—Boronia pinuata, Sm. var. Gunnii; Cryptandra Gunnii, Hook. f.=Spyridium Gunnii, Benth.; Lasiopetalum Gunnii, Steetz.=L. dasyphyllum, Sieb.; Ranunculus Gunnianus, Hook.; Stackhousia Gunnianus, Schlecht.; and Stackhousia Gunnii, Hook., f., both=S. monogyna, Labill.; Tetratheca Gunnii, Hook. f.=T. pilosa, Labill. var. (?) procumbens; Acacia Gunnii, Benth.=A. vomeriformis, A. Cunn.; Desmodium Gunnii, Hook. f.=D. varians, Endl. var. Gunnii; Haloragis Gunnii, Hook. f.=H. teucriodes, A. Gray; Psoralea Gunnii, Hook. f.=P. adscendens, F. v. M.; Pultenaea Gunnii, Benth.; Rubus Gunnianus, Hook.; Aplopappus Gunnii, Hook. f.=Erigeron pappochroma, Labill. var. Gunnii; Asperula Gunnii, Hook. f.; Emphysopus Gunnii, Hook. f.=Lagenophora emphysopus, Hook. f.; Erechtites Gunnii, Hook. f.=E. quadridentata, D.C. var. Gunnii; Erigeron Gunnii, Hook. f.=E. pappochroma, Labill. var. Gunnii; Eucalyptus Gunnii, Hook. f.;

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P.R.S.T. 1909.

Eucalyptus Gunnii, Miq.=(?); Eucalyptus Gunnii, F. v. M.=E. Stuartiana, F. v. M. (as formerly understood); Eurybia Gunniana, D.C.=Olearia stellulata, D.C.; Helichrysum Gunnii, Hook. f.=H. scopioides, Labill.; Lagenophora Gunniana, Steetz=. Huegelii, Benth.; Melaleuca Gunniana, Schau.=M. ericifolia, Sm.; Ozothamnus Gunnii, Hook. f.=Helichrysum Gunnii, F. v. M.; Panax Gunnii, Hook. f.; Tetrapora Gunniana, Miq.=Baeckea Gunniana, Schau.; Decaspora Gunnii, Hook. f.=Trochocarpa Gunnii, Benth.; Epacris Gunnii, Hook. f.=E. microphylla, R. Br. var. Gunnii; Limanthemum Gunnii, Hook. f.=Liparophyllum Gunnii, Hook., f.; Richea Gunnii, Hook, f.; Veronica Gunnii, Benth.=V. calycina, R. Br.; Villarsia Gunnii, Hook. f.=Liparophyllum Gunnii, Hook. f.; Banksia Gunnii, Meissn.=B. marginata, Cav.; Muhlenbeckia Gunnii, Hook. f.=M. adpressa, Meissn. var. hastifolia, Meissn.; Persoonia Gunnii, Hook. f.; Plantago Gunnii, Hook. f.; Caladenia Gunnii, Reichb.=Chiloglottis Gunnii, Lindl.; Callitris Gunnii, Hook. f.=Frenela Gunnii, Endl.=F. australis, R. Br.; Casuarina Gunnii, Hook. f.=C. stricta, Ait.; Fagus Gunnii, Hook. f.; Phyllanthus Gunnii, Hook. f.; Pimelea Gunnii, Hook. f.=P. cinerea, R. Br.; Sarcochilus Gunnii, F. v. M.=S. parviflorus, Lindl.; Aphelia Gunnii, Hook. f.=A. gracilis, Sond.; Carex Gunniana, Boott.; Cladium Gunnii, Hook. f.; Cyperus Gunnii, Hook. f.; Danthonia Gunniana, Nees—D. racemosa, R. Br. var. pencillata; Echinopogon Gunnianus, Nees=Deyeuxia Gunniana, Benth.; Hymenophyllum Gunnii, Bosch.=H. rarum, Br.; Isoetes Gunnii, A. Br.=(?); Isolepis Gunnii, Steud.=Scirpus inundatus, Spreng.; Juncus Gunnii, Hook. f.=(?); Lepidosperma Gunnii Bœckel.=L. lineare, R. Br.; Microlæna Gunnii, Hook. f.=M. stipoides, R. Br.; Scirpus Gunnii, Bœckel=S. cartilagineus, Spreng. var. alpina.

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GREGORY, Henry Churchman (continued)

Diary of survey work, 1849, and notes.

Mitchell Library

See also GREGORY, Augustus Charles and Francis Thomas

GRIFFITH, Sir Samuel Walker. 1845-1920.

Chief Justice of Queensland, and first Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia; graduated from the University of Sydney, 1863.

Notebook containing notes on experimental physics and mathematics from lectures at the University of Sydney, 1860.

Notes on trigonometry from lectures of Morris Birkbeck Pell [q.v.], c.1860.

Chemistry notebooks used at the University of Sydney, 1861-2. 4 books.

Oxley Memorial Library

GUNN, Ronald Campbell. F.R.S. 1808-81.

Tasmanian botanist; private secretary to John Franklin [q.v.]; editor of the Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science, (Hobart, 1842-9).

Papers, 1832-72. 8 vols., which include extensive correspondence from British and Australian scientists, notably Joseph Dalton Hooker, John Franklin, William Branwhite Clarke, Phillip Parker King, Charles Stuart [qq.v.], J. Bicheno, J. Milligan, William Hooker and others, together with MS. of papers received by Gunn as editor of the Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science.

Papers on Tasmanian botany and exploration, 1833-46, and papers relating to Tasmanian scientific societies.

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GUNN, Ronald Campbell (continued)

Letters to William Hooker. Microfilm of originals in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston

Correspondence, 1848-70.

Dixson Library

Letters to John Gould [q.v.], May 1867 to September 1868, regarding travel in Tasmania. 5 pp.

National Library of Australia

See also MUELLER, Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von; and ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

HACKER, Henry

Queensland Entomologist.

Unpublished notes and records of insects, bees, and lepidoptera, 1927-35. 1 box.

Basser Library

HAMILTON, Alexander Greenlaw. 1852-1941.

Naturalist; Lecturer in botany and nature study at Sydney Teachers' Training College, 1905-19.

Botanical drawings and notes. 1 vol.

MS. and typescript copy of a book on nature study.

1 box of papers.

Mitchell Library

HANNAN, Walter Henry

Member of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition [q.v.], 1911-14.

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GWYTHER C. Julian fl. 1890

C. Julian Gwyther flourished in the late nineteenth century and lived on the Darling Downs in Queensland. He was a keen amateur botanist and an assiduous 'self styled weed collector'. Most of his collecting was done around the town of Warwick in the Darling Downs. A series of botanical articles from his pen appeared in the early issues of the Transactions of the Natural History Society of Queensland .

Gwyther re discovered on the Darling Downs the beautiful mistletoe, "Loranthus myrtifolius" which had remained virtually unknown since collected by Allan Cunningham in the late 1820's.

A series of articles called "Botanizing near Warwick" written by Gwyther appeared in the newspaper "The Queenslander" from January to April 1892.

Gwyther's plant specimens were determined by Fredrick Manson Bailey the Queensland Government Botanist of the time.

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Botanizing near Warwick

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The occurrence of the Esculent Fungus Morchella deliciosa in Queensland,

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Qld.

vol. 1, 1892, 93, 94, pp. 27-29.

Botanising on the Southern Border,

Trans, Nat. Hist. Soc. Qld.

vol. 1, 1892, 93, 94, pp. 35-38.

Cryptandra Longistaminea,

Trans Nat. Hist. Soc. Qld. vol. 1, 1892, 93,94, p. 27.

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Partial Decade of the Warwick Acacias,

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Qld.

vol. 1, 1892, 93,94, pp. 66-79.

Notes on Two Species of Pezisa,

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Qld.

vol. 1, 1892,93,94, pp. 78-79

A Rare, Warwick Orchid, Acianthus Fornicatus

Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Qld.

vol. 1 1892-93-94, p. 80.

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Q. R.S.Qld, 1890-91, pt. 2, p. 38

Shirley, John: International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, Qld. Volume,

Brisbane, Gregory, Govt. Printer, 1899, p. 34

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

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HACKETT, Walter Champion. 1864 - 1938.

Walter Champion Hackett was born at Norwood, South Australia, on the 29th February, 1864. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide and he entered his father's business in Adelaide as a nurseryman and seed merchant in 1880 when he was still in his teens. When the business was made a proprietary firm, he became the foundation director and he remained in the firm for forty years until he retired.

Hackett was greatly interested in floriculture and he had a very extensive and broad knowledge of plant life and keenly studied the native flora of Australia. He was secretary of the South Australian Horticultural and Floricultural Society for thirty-five years and was always intensely interested in all the Society's activities.

Walter Hackett regularly visited the eastern states of Australia to be a judge at the Agricultural and Horticultural Shows and he soon became a well-known figure in New South Wales and Victoria, noted for his wide knowledge and sound judgement.

He was a member of the South Australian Royal Society and the Field Naturalists Section of this Society, being Chairman of both. He was President of the Australian Society of Nurserymen and Seedsmen and a member of the South Australian Fauna and Flora Protection Committee. To this last organisation particularly, Walter Hackett gave a great deal of his time and energy and he was largely responsible for the formation of a number of flora and fauna reserves in the State of South Australia.

Hackett was a Country Member of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club and he was always interested in its affairs. he was a frequent visitor to Victoria and he always tried to arrange his visits there so that they synchronized with either the meetings of the Club or with the Wild Nature Shows of the Club.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

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A kind, genial and courteous figure, Hackett was always a most popular member of these learned societies and his advice on all matters botanical or horticultural was keenly sought after.

Walter Hackett was an enthusiastic collector of books, especially those of Australian literature and his library was a famous one, numbering many thousands of volumes.

He died at a private hospital in Adelaide on the 25th May, 1938 atthe age of 74 years. He was survived by his wife May.

References:

Death Notice: The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, 26th May, 1938, p.12, col. 1.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria; June, 1938.
V.N., vol. 55, no. 3, July, 1938, p.38.

Obituary:
Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia; vol. 62, 1938, p.378.

Pescott, Edward Edgar: The Late Mr. Walter Champion Hackett.
V.N., vol. 55, no. 3, July, 1938, p.54.

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50c

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

№ 49018

EXTRACT FROM BIRTH ENTRY

Name Walter Champion HACKETT Sex Male

Date of Birth 29th February, 1864

Place of Birth District of Adelaide, S.A.

Registration No. 31/146

I hereby certify that the above particulars are extracts from an entry in a register kept in the Office of the Principal Registrar, Adelaide.

P. D. C. STRATFORD
Principal Registrar

Date .....

Per .....

100b250—10.68 8667

A. B. JAMES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, ADELAIDE

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HAMILTON, Alexander Greenlaw. 1852 - 1941

Alexander Greenlaw Hamilton was born at Baillieborough, Ireland on the 14th April, 1852 of Scottish descent. He arrived with his family in Australia in 1866 and by passing an examination at the Education Department, found himself in charge of the school at Fish River Creek, New South Wales, while only fourteen years of age, although his mother was recognised as the responsible person. He continued school teaching in the country until thirty-five years old when he became Head Master at Mt. Kembla near Sydney, New South Wales, and in 1905 became Lecturer in Natural History and Botany at Blackfriars and Hurlstone Training Institution. Finally in 1907 Hamilton became Lecturer in Biology and Nature Study at the Teachers Training College, Sydney University.

During his long life he was an enthusiastic natural historian and collector and an eager participant in all community activities. His fellow members of the Linnean Society were loud in their praise of his verve and leadership. Hamilton had become a member of the Linnean Society in 1885 (he was the president in 1915-1917) and also belonged to the Zoological Society of New South Wales, the Royal Society of New South Wales, Wild Life Preservation Society, the Microscopical Society of New South Wales and many others.

Hamilton contributed scientific papers to the Linnean Society from 1885 - 1927, the first ones being the detailed study of the fertilization of orchids. Later he studied the fertilization of other plants than orchids and some of these papers were published in book form entitled "Bush Rambles".

Hamilton was a correspondent of many botanists such as von Mueller, William Woolls, Frederick Manson Bailey and others. He died on the 21st October, 1941 after a most happy and busy life.

Bibliography:

Bush Rambles. Sydney, 1937.

Alexander Greenlaw Hamilton published many papers in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales. He also read a number of papers at the meetings of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

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References:

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Coleman, Edith: Obituary to Alexander Greenlaw Hamilton, V.N., v.58, no.7, November, 1941, p.111.

Linnean Society of New South Wales Memorial Series, No.10 (port.), P.L.S.N.S.W., v.69, 1944, pp.176-184.

Presidential Address, P.L.S.N.S.W., v.67, 1942, p.11.

HAMILTON, A. G. On the Fertilisation of *Goodenia hederacea*, Sm. 1885, 157—List of the Orchideae of the Mudgee District. 1886, 865—A List of the Indigenous Plants of the Mudgee District. 1887, 259—On the Fertilisation of *Clerodendron tomentosum*, R. Br., and *Candollea* (*Stylidium*) *serrulata*, Labill. 1894, 15—Notes on the Methods of Fertilisation of the Goodeniaceae. Part I. 1894, 291; Part II. 1895, 361—Note on *Pittosporum undulatum*, Andr. 1894, 583—On apparently undescribed Structures in the Leaves of Certain Plants (Title). 1895, 617—On Domatia in certain Australian and other Plants. 1896, 758—On the Fertilisation of *Eupomatia laurina*, R. Br. 1897, 48—Notes on the Fertilisation of some Australian and other Plants. 1898, 759—On the Flora of Mt. Wilson. 1899, 346—Notes on *Byblis gigantea*, Lindl. (N.O. Droseraceae). 1903, 680—Notes on the West Australian Pitcher-Plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*, Labill.). 1904, 36—The Xerophilous Characters of *Hakea dactyloides*, Cav. (N.O. Proteaceae). 1914, 152—Presidential Address, 25th March, 1914. 1916, 1—Presidential Address, 28th March, 1917. 1917, 1—See also Cox and HAMILTON, FLETCHER and HAMILTON.

Paper from Linnean Society of NSW. Index to Papers 1875 - 1925.
(Royal Society will have many more if you want us to go through the entire run.)

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

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HAMILTON, Arthur Andrew. 1855 - 1929.

Arthur Andrew Hamilton was born on the 9th September, 1855 at Liverpool, England. He was for a number of years concerned with emigration traffic from England to Canada and he travelled extensively in the northern and western parts of Canada and in Mexico and in the southern part of the United States.

Hamilton came to Australia and arrived in Melbourne in 1880. From there he went to New Zealand and worked for a while on a station property in the Waikata district. He joined the gold rush to the Thames goldfields at Te Aroha but shortly after he decided to leave New Zealand and return to Australia.

Arthur Hamilton reached Sydney in 1887 and he obtained employment helping with the formation and laying out of Centennial Park, Sydney. On completion of this project he was appointed to a permanent position in the Sydney Botanic Gardens and when Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.) was put in control of the Gardens, Hamilton was given the opportunity to conduct experimental work in the cultivation of Australian plants. There were between six and seven hundred of these plants grown in the Botanic Gardens and Hamilton was most enthusiastic about this aspect of his work.

In 1911 Arthur Hamilton was promoted to the position of Botanical Assistant in the National Herbarium of New South Wales and he held this post until he retired in 1920.

Hamilton was a very active member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for almost thirty years; he had joined the Society in 1899 and remained a member for the rest of his life. He frequently exhibited interesting botanical specimens during the years 1900 to 1923 and most of these he had collected himself in rambles around the country areas of New South Wales, especially in the Blue Mountains region.

Between 1910 and 1920 Hamilton contributed seven papers to the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. He mainly wrote on ecological and taxonomic botany and he was particularly interested in the flora of the Blue Mountains and in the Saltmarsh vegetation of the Port Jackson district (around Sydney). He also published a large number of papers in the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales and in

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the Australian Naturalist. These were on a variety of botanical subjects from descriptions of a number of new plants to discussions of the "Effect of sunlight on plants", (Australian Naturalist, July, 1919) and "Australian Daisies", (Australian Naturalist, July, 1916), to "Instability of leaf morphology in its relation to economic botany", (L.S.N.S.W., April, 1916). Arthur Hamilton described the Cyperaceae of the Northern Territory as an Appendix to the book by Alfred J. Ewart and Olive B. Davies, "The flora of the Northern Territory", (Melbourne, McCarron, Bird and Co., 1917). These works showed the concentration, effort and time that Hamilton put into his research.

After his retirement in 1920, Hamilton was for a while Secretary to the Chamber of Agriculture and Metropolitan Branch of the Agricultural Bureau. He was a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales from 1916 until his death and he was a most active member of the Horticultural Association. Hamilton filled the offices of both President and Honorary Secretary of the Naturalists Society and was for some years a member of this Society's Council.

He spent a great deal of his time in his later years, enthusiastically helping young botanists, assisting them to collect and identify their plant specimens but towards the end of his life his sight failed him and he could no longer continue with his outdoor interests.

Arthur Hamilton died at his home in Croydon, a Sydney suburb, on the 23rd April, 1929 at the age of seventy-four years. He was survived by his wife and two sons.

Biographical Bibliography.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
P.L.S.N.S.W., v.45, pt.2, 1920, pp.260-264.

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Wardlaw, Dr. S. Halco: Arthur Andrew Hamilton: in his Presidential Address.
P.L.S.N.S.W., v.55, 1930, pp. v-vi.

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HANNAFORD, Samuel (1828-1874)

Samuel Hannaford was a Victorian and Tasmanian Botanist. He was born at Totnes, Devonshire and emigrated to Melbourne in 1853. He hadan introduction to Ferdinand von Mueller and become his honorary assistant in the field of Victorian botany. He lived at Warnambool from 1855 until 1856 when he moved to Geelong and lived there until 1863. For a time during his years in Victoria he was editor of the "Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette.

After moving to Tasmania he was for some time editor of the newspaper, the "Launceston Times the re. He moved to Hobart in 1868 and in 1879 was Librarian of the Public Library, ~~there~~.

During the whole of his life in Australia, Hannaford was a most industrious botanical collector, sending largely to F. von Mueller, The Victorian Government Botanist.

Hannaford co-operated with Rev. J. Fereday (q.v.) in collecting algae at Tamar Heads, Tasmania for William. H. Harvey, who in his "Phycologia Australica" figured Ptilota (?) Hannafordi, Harv.

Hannaford died at Hobart on the 3rd January, 1874.

Commemorations

Hannafordi, FvM.

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Sea and Riverside Rambles in Victoria; being a handook for those seeking recreation during the summer months. Geelong, Health & Cordell, 1860.

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Mennell Phillip, Dict. of Aust. Biog. 1855-1892, Lond. Hutchinson 1892, p. 213.

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

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Hardy, Alfred Douglas 1870-1958

Alfred Douglas Hardy, the botanist, was born at Mansfield, Victoria on the 1st August, 1870. He was the son of John Hardy (p. u). the botanist and Government Surveyor and former school teacher who had migrated from Northumberland (England) to Australia in 1856 and who died in 1916.

A. D. Hardy was educated at the Alexandria State School and later attended classes at the Working Men's College in Melbourne. He entered the Victorian Civil Service in 1883 as a junior draughtsman and in 1890 was appointed Officer - in - Charge of the Seymour Lands Office. After a course of geological lectures he was transferred at his own request to the Forests Branch of the Lands Department in Melbourne.

In June 1895 Alfred Hardy resigned from the Victorian Civil Service and travelled to Britain. He was employed by a surveyor in Edinburgh, Scotland for two years and then went to West Africa and Canada and returned to Australia in 1899.

He again joined the Forest Branch of the Victorian Lands Department, remaining in it till his retirement in February, 1936.

For most of his life A. D. Hardy was interested in algae. He was appointed Honorary Algologist to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in June, 1909 and he retained this position until the time of his death 49 years later. He had an astonishing range of interests and was a very active member of various forestry, literary, anthropological, microscopical, historical and natural history organizations. He published at least 21 papers in the Victorian Naturalist (between 1905-1938), several in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria (1910-1938) and was a frequent contributor to the "Gum Tree" (Journal of the Australian Forests League, Victorian Branch).

Hardy was much in demand as a lecturer on Forestry and never missed an opportunity for creating love of natural history among children and young people. He was a keen protagonist for National Parks throughout Victoria and took a leading part in the initial moves to have Wilson's Promontory, Sperm Whale Head, and Kinglake National Parks established and he served on the committees of the last two.

His eyesight remained remarkably good and until shortly before his death at the age of 88, he was still collecting specimans of algae and examining them microscopically.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

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A. D. Hardy was a small slender man with a keen sense of humour and he enjoyed illustrating his letters and other writings with sketched caricatures.

He married on the 23rd September, 1905 Anna Frances Wemyss McHaffie and they had two daughters who survived him.

Alfred Douglas Hardy died in Melbourne on the 6th July, 1958. In 1902 he had joined the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria and was its President in 1918-1919.

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V. N. vol. 38, No. 7, November, 1921, p. 62.

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V. N. vol. 66, No. 6, October, 1949, p. 109.

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HARDY, John. 1834 - 1916.

John Hardy, the only son of James and Sarah Hardy, was born in 1834 at Wooler, Northumberland, England. He studied to go into the Presbyterian ministry but instead became a private tutor and later conducted a village school.

In 1853 John Hardy emigrated to Australia on the "Vocalist" and on reaching Sydney obtained a position as a surveyor. In 1856 he went to Victoria with his childhood friend Thomas Thompson and settled at Bacchus Marsh. He decided to become an assistant surveyor with the Melbourne Lands Department in October, 1857 and the following year, transferred to the Geological Survey of Victoria.

John Hardy spent his time working all over the state surveying and he became familiar with the very large areas that he covered. In 1860 he named the town of Lillydale on the Olinda Creek in Victoria. Hardy co-operated with Thompson in the survey of the telegraph line from Sale to Melbourne in 1863 and the country was mostly rough and thickly wooded virgin land. He was by this time a most experienced bushman and was extremely interested in the great variety of trees and shrubs of the areas he worked in. In 1865 Hardy married Frances Laura Dawson and he named the town of Lauraville, Victoria in compliment to his wife.

Towards the end of 1867 John Hardy was instructed to make a topographical survey of the Dandenong mountains and he reported on the magnificent forest which covered them. He recommended that a large section of the area be kept for permanent reservation.

Hardy was a keen botanical collector and made a habit during his many surveying trips of making large and important plant collections. These he sent to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.), the Government Botanist in Melbourne for description.

In 1874 Hardy became district surveyor at Alexandra, a town in Victoria and later was made Land Officer for the Alexandra and Mansfield district. He kept up a correspondence with von Mueller and continued to send him plant collections from this area.

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John Hardy retired in 1893 and one of his main interests during his years of retirement was the pressing and mounting of native plants of the Alexandra region of Victoria. Many of these plants he received from the local school children and after carefully mounting them, he would despatch them to Melbourne to his friend Baron von Mueller.

In October, 1905 Hardy left this district and went to live in Melbourne where he died in 1916 at the age of eighty-two.

References:

Hardy, A.D: John Hardy. An early Victorian surveyor.
The Victorian Historical Magazine. June, 1943, v.20, no. 1, pp.1-14.

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

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HARRIS, George Prideaux Robert. 1775 - 1810.

George Prideaux Harris, the surveyor and botanist, was born in 1775 and spent the early part of his life at Exeter, Devon, England.

In 1803 he was sent out to Australia as deputy-surveyor to help David Collins when he was sent to form a settlement at Port Phillip in Victoria. Harris, surveying the bay with a party led by Lieutenant Tuckey narrowly escaped death by aborigines and he reported unfavourably on the area.

Collins then went to the Derwent River in Tasmania and George Harris examined the cove in February, 1804 and recommended a settlement there. In June of this same year Harris was made a magistrate and he continued to survey aroung the Derwent River, from its mouth up to Mr. Wellington. Harris acquired some land at Sandy Bay, in the same area and began to cultivate it, taking a great interest in the native plants around him. He was always to be far more interested in his botanical studies and observations than in his work as a surveyor.

George Harris was particularly hampered by the great lack of books to read in the new colony and because of the shortage of paper, was unable to compile the illustrated work on local flora and fauna that he had at first planned so enthusiastically: of this work only six water-colour drawings of birds survive. These are in the Mitchell Library in Sydney.

On the 17th February, 1805 George Harris married Ann Jane Hobbs.

He continued his work as a surveyor and examined Bruny Island, the Huon River and Storm Bay Passage and in 1806 was granted a further 100 acres of land at Sandy Bay to add to his farm. On this new land he continued his efforts at cultivation.

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In 1810 George Harris started a small newspaper, the first attempt to establish a newspaper press in the colony. It was called the "Derwent Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer" and he was the editor.

Harris was always an enthusiastic naturalist, however he began to suffer from epilepsy which greatly hindered him in all his work and he died on the 16th October, 1810 in Hobart, Tasmania.

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

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HARRUP E.D. Fl 1860

Joseph Henry Maiden in his Records of Tasmanian Botanists tells us of two botanical papers by this gentleman which appeared in the Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania in 1868 and 1869.

Despite intensive investigation into early periodicals no biographical details concerning this gentleman can be discovered.

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

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HART, Thomas Stephen. 1871 - 1960.

Thomas Stephen Hart, the botanist, was born on the 30th March, 1871 in Melbourne, Victoria, one of the ten children of John Hart, a secretary and accountant who came out from England to Australia in 1852.

Thomas Hart was educated at the East St. Kilda Grammar School and later at Craig's Toorak College and in 1887 he went to the University of Melbourne. In 1890 he graduated Bachelor of Arts and he later obtained his Master of Arts degree (1892) and Bachelor of Civil Engineering in 1901.

Thomas Hart had a most enquiring intellect and very early in his career he had an amazing variety of interests ranging from Biblical Greek and the antiquities, the railways and locomotive design to the sciences, geology, entomology and above all, botany. Everything around him was a source of information and interest to him.

Hart decided to become a science teacher and after joining the Department of Education, he was appointed to teach botany and geology at the Ballarat School of Mines. He was to remain there for seventeen years and during this time he covered large areas of central and western Victoria, studying most carefully the botany of this state and collecting plant specimens.

Between 1901 to 1908 Thomas Hart was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Ballarat and in 1913 he was made the first Principal of the new School of Forestry at Creswick, Victoria where he stayed for three years. After spending one year teaching at the Footscray Technical School, Hart became a teacher at the Bairnsdale School of Mines and Industry. He was at this school from 1917 to 1930.

During this period Thomas Hart spent a great deal of time and effort exploring botanically many areas of Victoria and he collected large numbers of botanical specimens. He was always to make most accurate recordings of the flora of the areas in which he lived and worked. Hart was particularly concerned with the Eucalypts, and this was always to be for him, a life-long study. By examining early notes and maps of surveyors, he learnt a great deal about the range of certain eucalypt species.

(done May 1969)

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In August, 1887 Thomas Hart, with his brother John Stephen Hart, also a keen botanist, later to become Anglican Bishop of Wangaratta, Vic., joined the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria. This was the beginning of a long and happy association with many of the well-known botanists of his day, scientists such as Baron von Mueller (q.v.), with whom Thomas Hart was closely associated, Sir Baldwin Spencer, (q.v.), Daniel McAlpine (q.v.) and Charles French, Snr.(q.v.).

Thomas Hart was a most enthusiastic member of this Club, leading numerous excursions chiefly aroung the greater Melbourne area, searching for botanical specimens and he exhibited at many of the Club's wildflower shows.

Hart published a number of important botanical papers in the Victorian Naturalist, the journal of the Field Naturalists Club, over a number of years but considering his vast knowledge of this science, he published only a relatively short amount.

In 1931 Hart left the Gippsland area of Victoria and went to live in Croydon, Victoria and in 1936 at the age of 65, he retired from the public service of Victoria. During his retirement he spent many hours searching the foothills of the Dandenong Mountains, near Melbourne, for interesting plant specimens.

In 1894 Thomas Hart had become a member of the Royal Society of Victoria and he published a number of geological papers in its Proceedings between 1894 and 1913.

In his later life Hart became most interested in phytologic research and his last botanical paper, published in the Victorian Naturalist in 1954 was on "Labilardieres Plant Names". He was a member of the Plant Names Committee in May 1943 and his knowledge of this subject was of great use to the younger members of the Committee. In fact Thomas Hart devoted a life-time to taxonomic botany.

He was also most interested in plant parasitism and he wrote a number of articles on the species of mistletoe and dodderlaurels. Thomas Hart was a botanist with a very wide circle of scientific friends, he was a quiet

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and sensitive figure, kind-heartedand happy and always ready to spend time and energy helping others in their study with his botanical knowledge. He carried on a large correspondence with many of the botanists of his day, in particular Baron von Mueller (q.v.) and Herman Montague Rucker Rupp (q.v.).

Hart had married in 1898 Ethel Jane Rickard and though they themselves had no children, they adopted three nephews and a niece who had been orphaned. Mrs Hart died ten years before her husband. Thomas Hart died at Croydon*, Victoria on the 26th June, 1960 in his 90th year. He is commemorated by the leek-orchid, "Prasophyllum hartii", Rogers, that he had discovered at Bairnsdale, Victoria in November, 1925.

Hart's large herbarium of dried specimens, his notebooks and his correspondence were given to the National Herbarium of Victoria.

* Croydon is a suburb of Sydney

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Roberts 29 May

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HARTMANN, Carl Heinrich. c.1804? - 1887.

Carl Heinrich Hartmann was born in Germany in about 1804, the exact date is not known. On emigrating to Australia, he joined the many German colonists in the Toowoomba district of southern Queensland.

Here he established a nursery, calling it the "Range Nursery", on an area of 43 acres and under his energy and skill, this nursery grew to be a well-known show place, becoming a popular resort.

In this nursery Carl Hartmann built an extensive conservatory, purely for rare and tender plants, on the roof of which he built a lantern tower in which he housed his museum collection of corals and shells, insects and ethnological objects. He grew and distributed many living plants, seeds and cases of fruit from his nursery and even produced his own wines.

Hartmann became a very enthusiastic collector of botanical specimens in this area of Queensland. From about June, 1872 he sent a large number of these plants to Ferdinand von Mueller. He collected a large amount of flowering plants and as well made extensive collections of fungi, lichens and mosses. He visited large areas in the Darling Downs, Severn River and Cunninghams' Gap in southern Queensland for this purpose and in 1886 sent von Mueller botanical specimens that he had gathered from the centre of Cape York Peninsular.

The government of Queensland twice sent Carl Hartmann to New Guinea expressly for the purpose of collecting plant specimens. These he gathered in large quantities, sending the specimens to Ferdinand von Mueller. These and the other specimens that he sent the Baron are in the Melbourne herbarium, but a large number of duplicates, especially of plants of New Guinea, were sent to the Kew Herbarium.

In July, 1885, Hartmann met the Bonito expedition at the mouth of the Fly River in New Guinea and he travelled with them, visiting Saibai Island and other islands in the Gulf of Papua.

On his second official collecting expedition to New Guinea, Carl Hartmann left Port Moresby with C. Hunter in June, 1887 and they ascended Kemp Welch River reaching a high point near Mt. Gillies. They returned down the Musgrave River and the Kemp Welch River by raft and reached Port Moresby again on the 16th July, 1887. Hartmann also made plant collections, including many lichens, from Thursday Island off the coast of Cape York Peninsular.

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Carl Hartmann was a foundation member of the Royal Society of Queensland in 1883 and he received several hundred diplomas and medals at various horticultural shows. He was also a member of the Theosophical Society.

Hartmann died soon after returning home from his second trip to New Guinea, between August and November, 1887, as the result of a fever he caught there. He is commemorated by the following plant names:-

Sarcochilus hartmanni, F. v. M. (One of Australia's most beautiful orchids.)
Aglaia hartmannii, C. DC.
Macromitrium hartmannii, C. Mull.
Entodon hartmanii, C. Mull.
Ricasolia hartmanii, Muell, Arg.
Graphina hartmanniana, Muell. Arg.
Hunaria hartmannii, Phillips.
Polyporus hartmannii, Cooke. (These names were given by Mr. J.H. Willis).

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= Museum reference

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

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HARVEY, William Henry: 1811 - 1866.

William Henry Harvey, one of the world's most outstanding phycologists, was born at Summerville, near Limerick, Ireland in February, 1811. He was educated at Ballitore, Co. Kildare, the master of which was an accomplished botanist and thus from a very early age Harvey developed a great interest in botany.

In 1835 Harvey went to Cape Town, South Africa, to be Colonial Treasurer. He spent about seven years there and made a study of the botany of the country. He was particularly interested in algae and spent much of his time in South Africa collecting seaweeds. When he returned to Ireland in 1842 Harvey was to become the leading authority there on algae.

In 1844 he was made an Honorary M.D. of Dublin University and became the Curator of the Herbarium of Trinity College. William Harvey visited the United States in 1849 and between the years 1853 and 1856 he went to India, Australia and the South Sea Islands.

Harvey came to Australia specifically to collect marine algae and in January, 1854 he arrived in the colony of Western Australia. He spent about eight months in the west, landing first at King George's Sound on the 7th January, 1854. By the 29th of the same month he had collected some 2,500 specimens of algae, although there were only about 70 species and he also collected a few wild-flowers.

William Harvey then collected specimens about Albany and Cape Riche until March, 1854 after which he travelled overland by cart to Fremantle and the settlement on the Swan River. He made numerous excursions to the local beaches and to Garden and Rottnest Islands, off the coast, collecting many specimens of algae. While at Fremantle Harvey met George Clifton (q.v.), a keen amateur collector of seaweeds and together they went on collecting expeditions. After Harvey left the colony, Clifton continued to make excellent collections of marine algae for him, including many rare and beautiful specimens.

Harvey left the Swan River settlement for the eastern colonies and wrote a short account of his time in Western Australia; his descriptions of the reefs and seaweeds of the coast were particularly illustrative.

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On the 29th April, 1854 Harvey sailed for Melbourne arriving there in August. He spent about four months in Victoria and phycology really began in this state with his sojourn there. As in the west, he made very large collections of seaweeds. Harvey made the acquaintance of Baron von Mueller (q.v.) and a number of other zealous collectors of algae, including Dr. Daniel Curdie (q.v.) of Geelong, Victoria, Mrs. Mallard and Mrs. Barker of Cape Schanck. Ferdinand von Mueller did a great deal to help Harvey while he was staying Victoria and continued for many years to send him dried materials.

In December, 1854 William Harvey sailed to Phillip Island, off the Victorian coast and there collected many algae, a barrel full of sponges and some samples of Arcidians and sea-urchins.

Harvey left Melbourne for Tasmania in January, 1855. He was particularly delighted with the many new species of algae he found there. While in George Town, Tasmania, he met and became most friendly with the Rev. John Fereday (q.v.) and his wife. They both helped him in making large seaweed collections. Mrs. Fereday was a very accomplished amateur collector of algae and was most successful in drying them and Harvey dedicated the fourth volume of his "Phycologia Australica" to them.

Dr. Harvey also met in Tasmania Dr. Jeannerett (q.v.) and received from him many interesting algae. He dedicated the genus Jeannarettia, Hook,fil. et Harv. to this colleague.

Lastly Harvey visited Sydney and New South Wales. He travelled quite extensively in the state and was most interested in the native plants as well as the great variety of seaweeds.

Altogether during his time in Australia, Harvey made quite magnificent collections of algae. Many of these he described in his important work "Phycologia Australica" which was published in five volumes from 1858 to 1863. Harvey persuaded a number of residents of the areas he visited to continue to send him algae specimens and these also were included in this beautifully illustrated publication. He named several seaweeds after them, for example, the genus "Cliftonia" after George Clifton; "Curdiea Laciniata", "C. obtusata", and "Nitophyllum Curdieanum" after Dr. Daniel Curdie and "Dasya Feredayae" after Mrs. Fereday.

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In the course of the eighteen months that William Harvey spent on the Australian shores, he collected, prepared and dried about 20,000 specimens of 600 species of algae; and as well collected land plants whenever he had the opportunity.

The results of all this collecting, his "Phycologia Australica" has proved invaluable to students of marine botany for over 100 years and showed a most comprehensive understanding of Australian marine algae. William Woolls said of this work - "The arrangement of the genera, the brief and accurate description of species and the elegance of figures, render the work truly valuable, and posterity will ever regard it as bearing the same relation to our marine flora that Brown's "Prodromus" does to our terrestial vegetation".

William Harvey visited the South Sea Islands before returning to Dublin. In 1856 he was appointed to the Chair of Botany at Dublin University. He was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1857 and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1858.

Harvey died at Torquay on the 15th May, 1866. His plants are in the Herbarium of Trinity College, Dublin and in the Herbarium of the British Museum. (Nat. Hist.)

William Harvey is commemorated by the following Australian plants:-

Sarcopetalum Harveyanum, F. v. M.

Acacia Harveyi, Benth.

Segeli Harveyanus, F. v. M.

Verticordia Harveyi, Benth.

Caulerpa Harveyi, F. v. M.

(These names were taken from Jose h Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1908, v.42, p.71.)

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

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HARWOOD, George. 1842 - 1915.

George Harwood was born near Taunton, Somerset, England on the 18th March, 1842. He was trained as a landscape gardener at the well-known English nursery of Keems, Williams & Company.

George Harwood arrived in Sydney around 1862 and he was employed by Burton Bradley, the solicitor at Paddington, a Sydney suburb, where he specialised in dahlias and roses.

On the 1st September, 1873 Harwood obtained employment with the Botanic Gardens, Sydney and in June 1884 he was made overseer, second in command to the Director, succeeding John Duff. He became superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens on the 11th November, 1891.

George Harwood was a very keen horticulturist and was an enthusiastic member of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales. For over fifty years he acted as a judge for the society.

Harwood was connected with the Botanic Gardens for a period of 43 years and during this time he had a great deal to do with its development. His influence, in the gardens, particularly as a landscape gardener was probably greater than any other single person apart from Charles Moore (q.v.).

George Harwood was always deeply interested in all aspects of its growth even spending his leisure time wandering in the grounds and he became a most well-known personality, though quiet and reserved by nature.

Harwood died on January 18th, 1915.

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HAVILAND Edwin 1823 -1908

Edwin Haviland was born at Gloucester, England, on the 20th Julym 1823. He immigrated to Australua and became a successful businessman. His great interest was botany. Because of his commercial interests, Haviland could not travel far from Sydney and most of his botanical writings concern plants found in the Port Jackson area.

In his Presidential Address to the Linnean Society of New South Wales, J.H. Maiden mentions Haviland, then a very elderly gentlemen as one of the guiding spirits in the early days of the society and as one who took a great and fatherly interest in all new members.

Haviland was especially interested in the morphology and physiology of plants, as Maiden says" Taxonomy had no attraction for him." Edwin Haviland wrote many papers concerning his special botanical field and all ofthese appeared in the Proceedings of the New Southa Wales Linnean Society from 1882 until 1888.

Haviland was also a fellow of the Linnean Society of London and was on the council of the Linnean Socity of N.S.W.

Haviland died at his home at Petersham, now a suburb of Sydney on the 22nd May, 1908 and is buried at the Woniora Cemetary, Sydney.

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

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HAVILAND, Rev. Francis Ernest. 1859 - 1945.

Francis Ernest Haviland was born in Sydney on the 17th February, 1859. He was the son of Edwin Haviland (q.v.), the Australian botanist. He was educated at the Christ Church, St. Laurence School in Sydney and in 1883 was ordained a minister of the Church of England church. The following year, on the 30th September, 1884, he married Annie Victoria Smythe and they were to have three sons and two daughters.

Francis Haviland's one great source of recreation and interest was the study of botany and he devoted as much time to this science as his duties as a minister would allow, His father had fostered and developed his son's interest in botany from a very early age and Francis Haviland's work shows this influence.

Haviland spent many years in various parishes throughout New South Wales and he was able to study the great variety of botanical specimens of the areas in which he lived. He collected a considerable number of plant specimens from all over the state of New South Wales and over the years he gathered together quite a large herbarium.

Francis Haviland wrote a number of botanical papers and he published some of these in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, two of them describing the plants of the Cobar district of N.S.W. and two of them describing the plants of the western country of the state. He also published papers in the Australian Naturalist, the Journal of the Naturalist Society.

Haviland was a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales from 1911 to 1943 and in 1943 he was unanimously elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in recognition of his contributions in the field of botany.

Francis Haviland was appointed Archdeacon Emeritis of the Diocese of Bathurst, N.S.W., and he was editor of the "Bathurst Diocesan Church News", the Anglican paper of the district.

On his retirement Haviland and his wife went to live in Austinmer, on the coast of New South Wales south of Sydney. Here he was able to spend much time studying the marine flora of this coastal area.

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Francis Haviland died on the 14th August, 1945 in Sydney. He was in his 87th year and was survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters. The plant specimens he had collected are now in the Melbourne Herbarium in Victoria and in the National Herbarium of New South Wales, Sydney Botanic Gardens.

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HAWKS, Edlison, 1890–

E. Hawks was the author of the book "Pioneers of Plant Study", London, 1928. Our research has not discovered any connection that he had with Australian botany.

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

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HELMS, Richard. 1842 - 1914.

Richard Helms, the naturalist, was born at Altona, Germany on the 12th December, 1842. In 1858 he emigrated to Victoria, Australia where he had a relative in a cigar business in Melbourne.

Helms went to Dunedin, New Zealand in 1862 and after a further visit to Victoria he settled at Nelson in New Zealand where he became a watchmaker. Richard Helms was a self-taught naturalist. He was a very keen collector of plants, shells and butterflies and in New Zealand many of them were named after him. Here he also made a large collection of Coleoptera.

Mr. Charles Hedley in his Presidential Address to the Royal Society of New South Wales, in 1915, v.49, said of him "Richard Helms was a keen field-naturalist and the whole range of natural science attracted him; in botany, zoology, geology and entomology he was equally interested and of these his knowledge was encyclopaedic".

In 1888 Richard Helms went to Sydney where he joined the staff of the Australian Museum. In 1889 he went to Mr. Kosciusko where he made a large collection of alpine flora, most of these plants had never been previously collected or examined.

In 1891 Helms became an official collector for the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales but he resigned a few months later to become the naturalist on Sir Thomas Elder's expedition to Central Australia. During this expedition of 1891-1892 Richard Helms made a very large and excellent collection of plant specimens. The journey traversed a considerable area of country in South Australia and continued into Western Australia.

Richard Helms returned to the Department of Agriculture as a field officer and in March, 1896 he went to Western Australia as the Government fruit

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inspector. In 1900 he accepted an appointment in Sydney as a bacteriologist with the Department of Agriculture.

He contributed a large number of papers to the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales and to various scientific journals. He died in Sydney on the 17th July, 1914. Richard Helms had married in New Zealand in 1879 and he was survived by his two daughters. Many of his plants specimens are in the Herbarium of the Manchester University, England and at Oxford University and his collection of shells is in the Australian Museum, Sydney. He is commemorated by the following plants:-

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Grevillea helmsiana, F. v M.

Endocarpon helmsianum, Dr. J. Muller.

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

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HEMSLEY William Botting 1843-1924

William Hemsley was not an Australian Botanist but Keeper of the Kew Herbarium and Library from January 1899 until his retirement in December 1908. In this capacity he naturally had dealings with Australian collections. Hemsley's botanical papers were numerous and many are listed in Britten & Boulger's "Biographical Index of British and Irish Botanists' see references. A young Mr. W. Hemsley is mentioned by George Bentham as an able assistant during preparation of his "Flora Australiensis".

William Hemsley was born at East Hoathly, Sussex on the 29 December 1843 and died at Boardstairs 7th October, 1924.

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

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HERRGOTT, Joseph Franz Albert David. 1823 - 1861

David Herrgott was born in Scheslitz, in Bavaria, Germany in 1823 the son of Heinrich Herrgott, the Registrar in the Bamberg, Bavaria.

During the year 1858, possibly from January to September, Herrgott, a botanist and collector accompanied Benjamin Herschel Babbage (q.v.) on an exploration to the west of Lakes Eyre and Torrens. He did a series of pen and ink sketches of scenes occurring during the expedition and collected many plant specimens. These were described by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) in his report to the Victorian Government on the botanical collections (now contained in the Botanic Gardens Herbarium Melbourne) from Babbage's Expedition of 1858. Mueller states "the Herbarium itself was compiled by Mr. David Hergolt (sic) and does credit to his skill and industry." This report of Mueller's was a very valuable one, and contained descriptions of a number of new species collected by Herrgott. However Mueller did not commemorate this collector at all in naming the new genera and species, though he commemorated Babbage in a number of them.

According to Frank Clune in the "Overland Telegraph Line", (1955) both Herrgott and Mueller had been on the Victorian gold fields and had practical knowledge of prospecting as well as scientific training.

Mr. J.M. Black in his "Flora of South Australia" refers to a young Bavarian in the Babbage expedition. Black, commenting on the various spellings of his name adds "Herrgott is a South German

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family name and is probably the correct name of the botanist."

In 1859 - 1860 John McDouall Stuart (q.v.) made his second expedition into the interior, covering the country between Oratunga to a little north of Oodnadatta of the future in South Australia. Herrgott, classed as a botanist, was member of the party. He was commemorated in April, 1859 by J. McDouall Stuart as the discoverer of Hergott Springs (now renamed Marree Springs). Stuart also spelt his name incorrectly. Herrgott did four sketches of some of the natural features seen in the interior of South Australia during this expedition.

In Mueller's account of the plants collected during J.M. Stuart's Expedition of 1859, contained in the Transactions of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria 1860, v.4, there is no mention of Herrgott's name although he was the collector on this expedition.

During September to November, 1859 Herrgott was with Alexander Tolner on the ambitious attempt to cross the continent.

Herrgott died on the 8th October, 1861 in the General Hospital Melbourne of pneumonia. He was only 38 years of age. He had been six years in South Australia and two years in Victoria and was single when he died.

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

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HEUZENROEDER Heinrich 1820-98

Heinrich Heuzenroeder was born at Duderstadt, Hanover, Germany on August 17, 1820.
He arrived in Adelaide South Australia in the"Hermann von Beckerath" in December, 1847 to join his brother Moritz, who was already established as a chemist there.
Also aboard the "Hermann von Beckerath" was the now famous Ferdinand von Mueller and his two sisters.
Heuzenroeder naturally become friendly with von Mueller on the long voyage from Germany and later when von Mueller was Victorian Government Botanist, he made collections for him from South Australia.
Heuzenroeder was one of the first collectors to visited Kangaroo Island off Spencers Gulf in South Australia and from here he sent many new species to von Mueller. Many of these are mentioned in George Bentham "Flora Australiensis" and incorrectly attributed to von Mueller who had merely forwarded them to Bentham.
Heinrich Heuzenroeder settled in South Australia and died there at Collingwood, near Walkerville on the 12th November, 1898.
His descendants still live in South Australia.

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

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HEYNE, Ernest, Bernhard, (1825-1881)

Ernest Heyne was born at Meissen, Saxony, on the 15th September, 1825, the son of Dr. Carl August Heyne. He was educated at the University of Leipzig, taking up chiefly botany and languages. On leaving the University, he was appointed to a botanical post in the Royal Gardens at Dresden, and was chosem botanist for an expedition to Spain, but the original plan having been abandoned, he left Germany and came to Victoria in 1849.

From 1854 to 1867 he was employed in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens under Ferdinand von Mueller. He was secretary to von Mueller and also his principal plantsman. He possessed considerable botanical knowledge and formed a large herbarium, which unfortunately came to grief afterhis death.

Early in 1868, having left the Gardens he went to Adelaide where he carried on business as a florist and nurseryman until his death. He was author of the "Amateur Gardener" which reached four editions. He also translated various pamphlets on viticulture and botany from the French and Spanish. In Adealide he was secretary of the Vine-growers Association and one of the founders of the Gardeners' Association which is still in existence.

Ernest Heyne died at Norwood, South Australia on the 16th October, 1881.

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

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HILL WALTER, 1820-1904

Walter Hill was born at Scotsdyke, Dumfriesshire, Scotland on the 31st December, 1820.
On growing up he received a through training as a gardener. He spent two years in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh and was nine years at Kew Gardens, from 1843 until 1851.
Walter Hill arrived in Sydney in February 1852 at the time of the gold rush, on the ship "Maitland", with an introduction to Mr. William Sharpe Macleay (q.v.).
Walter joined the hopefuls on the diggings at Bendigo and Beechworth in Victoria and was accompanied in these adventures by young Mr. Patrick Shephard (q.v.) of the Sydney firm of Seed Merchants.
Hill's patron, Mr. W. Macleay, then introduced him to Fredrick Strange (qv) and the two entered into partnership for the purpose of collecting natural history specimens.
In 1854 they chartered the ketch "Vision" and sailed north along the Queensland coast. The expedition was ill fated however, for at Percy Island off the Central Queensland coast, poor Mr. Strange was speared to death by aborigines.
In February 1855, Walter Hill was appointed first superintendent of the Botanic Gardens in Brisbane.
These Gardens had been roughly laid out in 1828 by Charles Fraser (q.v and Alan Cunningham (q.v.), but since that time what happened to them was determined by the Military Commandant of the settlement, who was naturally concerned with providing rations.
In 1836 the visiting English botanist, James backhouse, had described the gardens, as 'some twenty two acres ofpotatoes, pumpkins and cabbages, grown as vegetables for the convicts of Moreton Bay.
Not, an auspicious beginning for a Botanic Gardens. However, all this was changed under Walter Hill who was an ardent collector of indigenous flora and keenly interested

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in exotic tropical and sub tropical vegetation. He set about to plant the gardens with native flowering trees and scrubs, many of them collected by himself from the rich Queensland tropical forests. Always on the alert for new plants, Hill spent some time in exploration during his years at the Gardens.

In 1862 he accompanied the Governor, Sir, George Bowan on an expedition to Cape York Pensinsular in H.M."Pioneer", and in 1873 was botanist on the maritime expedition of George Elphinstone Dalrymple to explore the rivers and inlets on the coast north of Cardwell in the far north of Queensland. Before stating this expedition Hill provided himself with many seeds of tropical and sub tropical fruits and vegetables and grasses and these he planted all along the Queensland coast where ever the party landed. During this trip the following places were visited Cardwell, Mourilyan Habour and the Moresby, Endeavour, Mulgrave, Russell, Mossman and Daintree River districts.

During this expedition the party visited the Bellenden Ker Range in Central Queensland and Hill was the first to collect plant specimens here. Walter Hill was not a prolific writer, he confined himself to the more practical side of his profession.

He it was who introduced into Queensland, mangoes, pineapples, custard apples, bread fruit and numerous grasses and spices.

He did much work in the field of acclimatisation.

Walter Hill retired as director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens in March 1881 and died at his home at Eight Mile Plains, now a suburb of Brisbane on the 4th February, 1904.

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Akania Hillii, Hook.
Harpullia Hillii, FvM.
Keraudrenua Hillii, FvM.
Rubus Hillii, FvM.
Myrtus Hillii, Benth.
Grevillea Hilliana, FvM
Chaozylon Hillii, Benth.
Musa Hillii, FvM.
Dendrobium Hillii, FvM
Saccolabium Hillii, FvM.
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

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HILLEBRAND Dr. Wilhelm 1821-1886

Wilhelm Hillebrand was born in Westphalia, Germany on the 13th November, 1821. He was educated at the Universities of Gottingen, Heidelberg, and Berlin, after which he practised medicine at Paderborn near his birthplace. A lung disorder forced him to leave Germany in search of a kinder climate. It is not known just when he arrived in Australia but he lived in Adelaide and collected botanical specimens from around Lake Alexandrina near the mouth of the River Murray in South Australia in 1849. These specimens are preserved in the National Herbarium Melbourne.

Early in 1850 Hillebrand passed through Melbourne presumably while on his way to take up a medical practice at Manila in the Philippines. Still unwell, he sailed from Manila to San Francisco in 1851 and shortly afterwards went to Hawaii, where he fully recovered his health. During the ensuring 20 years residence as a doctor at Honolulu (1851-71) Hillebrand made an intensive study of the Hawaiian flora, visiting all the larger islands and penetrating to the summits of the highest mountains. Information was assembled for a "Flora of the Hawaiian Islands" which was published posthumously by his son in 1888. Hillebrand sent botanical specimens to the Kew Herbarium and to the Natural History section of the British Museum.

Dr. Hillebrand mastered the Hawaiian language and at various times filled a number of responsible civil positions, e.g. Physician to the Queen's Hospital and to the Insane Asylum, Member of the Board of Health, the Royal Agricultural Society and the Privy Council of King Kamehameha V (to whom he was private physician). In 1865 he visited Java, Sumatra, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong and China as Commissioner of Immigration for the Hawaiian Government, bringing back to Honolulu a large number of living plants and birds.

Hillebrand finally left Hawaii in 1871, spending the winter of 1871-72 in Asa Gray's Herbarium at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Then he resided in several parts of Germany and Switzerland. For some years he was also in Madeira and Teneriffe where he made further botanical collections. He lives latterly at Heidelberg, Germany and died unexpectedly on the 13th July, 1886, after a long illness.

His manuscript for the "Hawaiian Flora" was completed only two months before his death.

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Veronica Hillebrandii FvM
Taken from J.H. Maiden's "A Century of Botanical Endeavor in S.A." A!A.A.S, 1907, vol. 11, p. 175 see reference.

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

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HOBSON DR. EDMUND CHARLES 1814-1848

Edmund Charles Hobson was born on the 10th August, 1814 at Parramatta, N.S.W., son of Edmund Hobson a minor official in a Government department.

At the age of two, Edmund junior was sent to van Diemen's Land where he was brought up by his maternal grandfather.

A medical career was decided upon for the young boy and he studied under Dr. James Scott, thecolonial surgeon and later completed his training in Europe and England. Whilst in England Hobson became acquainted with Sir Richard Owen the distinguished British naturalist. After obtaining his medical degree Hobson returned to Hobart Town in 1839 and immediately commenced practice. Whilst away he had married an English lady, nee Margaret Adamson, who was to be a great help in his career as a naturalist because of her very considerable skill at drawing.

The Governor of Tasmania, Sir John Franklin, warmly welcomed Hobson and encouraged his interest in natural history and recommended Hobson's appointment as naturalist to the colony. Unfortunately this suggestion was not taken further, but Hobson with the botanist Ronald Gunn and Governor Franklin, helped establish the Tasmanian Society, later merged into the Royal Society of Tasmania.

In April of 1839 only a month after his arrival back in Hobart Town, Hobson accompanied Lady Franklin, wife of the Governor, on an expedition overland from Port Phillip (now Melbourne) to Sydney. Hobson's original notes of this quite epic journey, the first scientific natural history survey of the country between Melbourne and Sydney are preserved in manuscript in the State Library of Victoria.

Ill health forced Hobson to seek a warmer climate and in 1840 he moved to Melbourne. He was one of the promoters of the Melbourne Hospital and was appointed a physician to the hospital in 1847. In 1846 continued ill health had forced Hobson to restrict his medical practice and he lived in semi retirement at his home on the banks of the Yarra River, just outside Melbourne proper.

Here he died on the 4th March, 1848.

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Hobson did muchwork in the field of comparative anatomy and wrote many papers on this subject which appeared in the Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science.

As a naturalist, Hobson was greatly interested in botany as his manuscript notes of his overland journey from Melbourne to Sydney show.

Edmund Hobson was Australias first native born naturalist and botanist and for this reason is included here.

There is a portrait in oils in the State Library of Victoria.

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

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HOCKINGS, Albert John. Flourished 1855 to 1875.

Albert John Hockings was a nurseryman and seedsman who resided in Brisbane, Queensland. He published the "Queensland Garden Manual" in 1865 based on his experience as a gardener. This work was published again in 1875 with a separate part on the "Flower garden in Queensland".

In the preface to the edition of 1865, Albert J. Hockings states that he had pursued his observations on plants and gardening matters for seventeen years in Brisbane, a fact which he considered gave him experience and knowledge and he consulted many local authorities for accuracy in his work. This edition consisted of one thousand copies. The two subsequent editions had a part added which was devoted to flower cultivation. It seemed to Hockings to be more convenient to have the two parts of his work published separately.

Despite considerable research, no further details of the life of Albert John Hockings have been discovered.

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

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HOLMES, William. - 1830.

William Holmes was born in Lancashire, England at about the end of the 18th century. He emigrated to Australia in 1826 with his brother Thomas and they arrived in Sydney on the 7th April, 1827 in the barque "Elizabeth".

William Holmes had been appointed the colonial zoologist at the Museum of New South Wales, the forerunner of the Australian Museum. Holmes was interested in all forms of natural history, botany as well as zoology and in the new colony he found great scope for his studies. He was the first custodian of the Museum of New South Wales and did a great deal to mould it into being.

William Holmes went back to England in 1828 where he successfully applied for a land grant in New South Wales. He returned to the colony in May, 1829 bringing back with him his wife Alice and his brother Thomas' wife and child and other members of their family. Holmes continued to work at the Museum where he received a salary of £130 a year.

William Holmes spent much time wandering around the countryside near Sydney and further afield, collecting botanical specimens as well as specimens of insects and animals for his Museum.

Tragically Holmes was accidently shot in August, 1830 at Moreton Bay, Queensland, on one of his collecting expeditions. He was never to take up the land he had been granted in England. His death was a great loss to the colony as he had done much to organise the new museum and his efforts and enthusiasm in collecting many rare and curious specimens, greatly helped to establish it.

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

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HOLTZ MAURICE WILLIAM 1840-1923

Maurice Holtz was born in Hanover, Germany on the 8th July, 1840. The son of an inspector of orphanages, he was educated at provincial schools, finishing his education at a technical and commercial high school. He then turned to botany and studied under Professor Lennis, supplementing his academic course with several years practical horticulture in the Royal Gardens at Hanover and at the Imperial Gardens at St. Petersburg in Russia where he remained for some ten years.

In September of 1872 he arrived at Port Darwin (or Palmerston) as it was then called and accepted the position ofcurator of the Port Darwin Botanic Garden, which had been established on the recommendation of Professor Schomburgk (q.v.) of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

Maurice Holtz's 18 years as curator of the Darwin Botanic Gardens were frustrating in many respects, indeed there were periods when his budget was a mere 36 dollars per month. For all that, he did notable work, among it experiments which proved that many tropical plants would grow in the Northern Territory, especially rice, sugar cane and sisal. He compiled a list ofall Northern Territory Plants and made several collections of plants and seeds some of which were sent to the southern states and some overseas.

With his warm social qualities, his learning and the hospitality of his wife, the Holtz home in the little outpost of Port Darwin was a centre of culture and sociability.

Leaving his son Nicholas (q.v.) to carry on his work at Port Darwin, Maurice and his wife removed to Adelaide in 1891, where he took over as curator of the Gardens there, after the death of Dr Schomburgk (q. (q.v.). There he worked until June 1916 and it was largely through his enthusiasm, that Adelaide developed into a garden city.

Under his stimulus, the collection of aquatic plants at the Adelaide Gardens became recognised as one of the finest in the world and for the layout of the gardens, he substituted broad general effects for the intricate flower gardens of an earlier era.

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Apart from all this fine work at the Gardens, Dr. Holtz displayed a collectors enthusiasm and was respected for his zeal, no less than for his ability,

Maurice Holtz retired from the Adelaide Gardensin June of 1916 and went to live with his daughter. He died on Kangoroo Island in South Australia on the 12 October, 1923.

Maurice had married whilst in Russia, the daughter of a Russian surgeon and they had threesons and one daughter.

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Clerodendron Holtzei, FvM
Sida Holtzei, FvM

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

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HOLTZ NICHOLAS 1868-1913

Nicholas Holtz was the son of Maurice Holtz (q.v.) who had established the Botanic Gardens at Port Darwin in 1872. Nicholas was one of a family of three sons and a daughter and was born in Russia in 1868, during his father's term at the St. Petersburg Imperial Gardens. His mother was the daughter of a Russian surgeon.
Nicholas arrived in Port Darwin with his parents in 1872 and was educated in Adelaide.
On his father's departure for the Adelaide Botanic Gardens in 1891 Nicholas took over as curator of the gardens at Port Darwin.
His approach and ideas, slightly modified by time and experience were similar to his father's. During his twenty years at the Port Darwin Gardens, Nicholas Holtz's was the only agricultural work and research of any note that was carried out in the Northern Territory.
His interests were of necessity in the field of economic botany. It was vitally important that the infant territory establish commercially profitable industries if it was to grow. Nicholas Holtz was especially concerned with the production of rice, sisal, hemp and cotton.
Both Nicholas Holtz and his father Maurice, deserve special mention in the pages of the history of the Northern Territory.
During his years in the Northern Territory, Nicholas held other government appointments other than that of director of the Gardens. He was at various times, Deputy Sheriff, Acting Director of Lands, Government Secretary and was Acting President at the time of the Commonwealth accession.
Nicholas Holtz died at Darwin in 1913 at the early ageo of forty five, after a life devoted to the service of his adopted country.

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

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HOMBRON fl 1839.

Hombron was medical officer to the famous scientific expedition of the "Astrolabe"under (q.v.)
Captain (later Admiral) Jules d'Urville which in the course of a voyage to the
Antarctic regions visisted Australia in 1839.
Hombron together with another medical officer Jacquinot managed to secure a few
herbarium specimens during the "Astrolabe's" visit to Tasmania, Sydney and
Raffles Bay in the far north of the continent of Australia.
Specimens collected were described in France by Joseph Decaisne (q.v.)
in his capacity as Director of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.
Biographical details concening Hombron cannot be discovered in Canberra.

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

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HOWIE, Malcolm Ian. 1900 - 1936.

Malcolm Ian Howie was born on the 26th March, 1900. (Polio) He was never strong and suffered from a muscular atrophy which prevented him from walking when only 16 years of age.

He had always been very fond of outdoor life and had loved wondering through the bush observing and learning about natural history and when forced to spend his life in a wheel chair, he looked for ways in which he could continue to develop his love of the bushlands and wild life.

Howie was a lad with great courage and a brave spirit and he decided to make use of his natural gift for colour. He became an artist and turned his attention to using this work commercially. He obtained orders from several large stationery firms for oil-painted calendars and his subjects were usually wild-flowers or birds.

In 1931, on the advice of James Hamlyn Willis, then a close friend and later his brother-in-law, Howie started to paint a series of fungal studies from fresh specimens that were collected for him by Willis.

He soon showed a natural aptitude for this work and though he had a serious illness in 1934 which left him more incapacitated than ever, little by little he continued his work, achieving remarkable results and his best work was done after this illness until his death in 1936.

During these two years Howie painted and carefully delineated 200 different fungi, a collection of accurate nature paintings which are considered to be among the finest of their kind in Australia. Howie illustrated articles on fungi that were published by James Hamlyn Willis, one of the most important being "The Agaricaceae" or "Gilled Fingi"; published in the Victorian Naturalist, vol. 50, no.12

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

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of April, 1934, pp.264-301. This article takes up practically the whole number and the beautiful illustrations by Howie, in both colour and half-tone, clearly record the evanescent diagnostic characters of the species concerned.

The Botany School of the University of Melbourne commissioned Howie to supply its reference library with as many copies as he could make and at the time of his death, he had sent seven dozen paintings of fungi to the University.

He also painted many pictures of toadstools and wildflowers for "The Weekly Times", newspaper, Melbourne which reproduced them in colour.

Malcolm Ian Howie was a Country Member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria. He was a man severely handicapped by his disability but he had the courage to overcome this and his exceptional talent as an artist clearly proved this.

He was a modest, retiring figure with an alert, keen mind and he was greatly admired by all who knew him.

Howie died in Melbourne on the 21st January, 1936.

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HOWITT ALFRED WILLIAM 1830-1908

Alfred William Howitt was the elder son of William and Mary Howitt of Nottingham, England, he was born on the 17th April, 1830. Educated partly at Heidelberg in Germany and at University College, London, Howitt came to Australia in 1852 with his father and younger brother, Herbert.

The family spent two years on the goldfields of Victoria where they had tolerable success. In 1854 William Howitt senior and his younger son returned to England. Alfred William stayed behind in the new country and for some little time worked the farm of his uncle, Dr. Godfrey Howitt (q.v.) at Caulfield, now a suburb of Melbourne, the capital of Victoria.

The humdrum of life as a farmer was not likely to be congenial to a man like Alfred Howitt and he soon turned to the more exciting and varied work of cattle droving, bringing cattle down from the Murray River to Melbourne. He became known as an expert bushman and in 1859 led an expedition to find pastoral country around Lake Eyre in South Australia. In 1860 he was chosen to lead an expedition to explore and prospect the rugged mountain country around the sources of the Mitchell River and was chief architech of the geology of the Gippsland District for the Geological Survey of that year. It was also on this trip that Howitt first became interested in the eucalypts of Australia. He retained his interest in this subject, studying them minutely, until from practical knowledge gained travelling in various parts of Australia, he had an unrivalled knowledge of this characteristic feature of Australian Flora. He knew the eucalypts of Victoria from a scientific point of view as well as anyone, including Baron von Mueller the famous Victorian Government Botanist. At the same time Howitt was well acquainted with the Eucalypts from the practical angle, as his great hobby, at which he was expert, was woodwork.

In 1861, Howitt, now well known in various public and scientific circles in Melbourne was chosen to lead a party to search for the missing explorers Burke and Wills who had left Melbourne a year before in an attempt to cross the continent to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

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Alfred Howitt's relief party contained Doctors J. Murray and Wheeler (q.v.) who collected plant specimens during the search to Coopers Creek.

There Howitt found the only surviving member of the dash to the Gulf, John King and also the bodies of Burke and Wills which he buried where they lay.

Plant specimens collected on this trip were sent to Baron von Mueller who described them in volume three of his Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae.

After taking King back to Melbourne, Howitt in December of 1861, returned to Coopers Creek to bring back the bodies of Burke and Wills for public burial.

On this trip Howitt began to take an interest in the aborigines of the area and made friends, especially with the Dieri tribe.

After his return to Melbourne, in recognition of his sterling work in the field of exploration, Howitt was appointed Police Magistrate and Warden of the Goldfields in Gippsland. This post he filled with conspicuous success during twenty six years of incessant work, from 1863 until 1889. The district under his charge extended from Wilson's Promontory to Cape Howe in Victoria and he was living in what was practically wild, almost unexplored country. Every year he travelled thousands of miles on horseback and it was during these journeys that his botanical and geological observations were made. He also gained the confidence of members of the Kurnai tribe by whom he was regarded as a fully initiated member. Alfred Howitt with D. Lorimer Fison laid the foundations of scientific study of Australian aboriginies.

In 1889 Alfred Howitt became Secretary for Mines in Victoria and in 1896 was appointed Audit Commissioner. During all his years in the Public Service, Howitt spent his spare time in scientific research and was quietly accumulating information for future use.

In 1901, Alfred Howitt retired from the Public Service to his picturesque home at Metung on the shores of the Gippsland Lakes.

He was not idle and at once began to review and publish the results of his life's work in ethnology, botany and petrology. His plans were to complete

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three pieces of work. The first to deal extensively with the organization and customs of Australian Tribes, the second on the Eucalpyts of Victoria and the third, a study of the rocks in the Gippsland District of Victoria.

He was destined to complete only one of these researches.

During his years of retirement at Metung, Howitt had discovered the commerically valuable, yellow stringy bark, named by him in honour of his old friend, Baron von Mueller, Eucalyptus Muelleriana.

In 1903, Howitt was the first recipient of the Mueller Medal of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1904, while visiting England, the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences. On his return to Australia he was warded the Clarke Medal by the Royal Society of New South Wales and in 1906 he was created C.M.G.

Alfred Howitt was a corresponding member of the Boston Naturalists Society, A fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales and the Field Naturalists Society and an office bearer of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1864, Howitt had married Maria Boothby of Adelaide and they had two sons and three daughters.

Alfred Howitt died at the home of his son at Bairnsdale in Victoria on the 7th March, 1907.

Joseph Henry Maiden says of Howitt, "He was a most learned man, an explorer, petrologist, geologist, anthropologist and botanist and eminent in all those fields." Howitt embodied the spirit of his Quaker upbringing in his great gentleness and humility. His friend Sir Baldwin Spencer said of him on his death, his whole life was a "Tireless search for Truth."

Howitt left his mineralogical collection to the University of Melbourne, his scientific library went to Queens College of that University and his valuable botanical collection to the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

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COMMEMORATIONS

Marsilea Howittiana,

Rapanea (Myrsine) Howittiana, FvM

genus Howittia

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GODFREY HOWITT (1800-1873)

Godfrey Howitt was the youngest of the three Howitt brothers who visited Australia, they were the sons of Thomas and Mary Howitt of Heanor, Derbyshire, England. Godfrey took his M.D. degree at Edinburgh University and practised at Leicester and Nottingham before migrating to Australia in 1839 with his wife and children and brother Richard.

On his arrival in Melbourne, Godfrey commenced medical practice in Collins Street and established there a fine garden, a description of which appears in his brother William's "Land, Labour and Gold".

Before coming to Australia, Godfrey had already achieved celebrity as a botanist and naturalist and had contributed English plants to the New Botanists Guide.

He belonged to many of the scientific societies of Melbourne and in 1854 was a founder of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, a fore runner of the Royal Society, on whose first council was Ferdinand von Mueller the noted colonial botanist.

Godfrey Howitt was one of the first honorary physicians of the Melbourne Hospital and an original member of the council of the University of Melbourne.

He continued his study of botary and entomology in Australia and many of the insects he collected were named by specialists outside Australia.

On his death in 1873, he bequeathed to the University of Melbourne his valuable entomological collection together with a thousand pounds for scholarships in Natural Science.

Commemorations.

Howittia FvM

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HOWITT Mary, nee Botham (1797-1888)

Mary Botham was born at Coleford, Gloucestershire, England on the 10th March, 1797.

She married William Howitt in 1821 and they had two sons, Alfred William and Herbert Charlton and two daughters.

Her husband and sons visited Australia in the early fifties and the elder son Alfred stayed and became a well known explorer and botanist.

Mary Howitt was one of those marvellous women with whom the nineteenth century seems to abound. A wife and mother, a keen amateur botanist and a most prolific writer. She collaborated with her husband in many of his literary works and produced many, many books independently, including children's books, translations and works on natural history.

The British Museum catalogue lists considerably more than a hundred volumes of her translations, poetry and fiction. Mary Howitt translated and introduced into English the fairy tales of Hans Christian Anderson.

Mary Howitt had a great knowledgeof English plants and her interest in natural history was shared by her elder son Alfred.

Mary Howitt did not visit Australia but is included her for historical reasons, as the mother of Alfred William and the sister in law of Godfrey Howitt.

She lived in Rome with her husband from 1879 and died there after a long and busy life in 1888.

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

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RICHARD HOWITT (1799-1869)

Richard was one of the three Howitt brothers who visited Australia. Born at his father's farm at Heanor in Derbyshire, England, he migrated to Australia with his brother Godfrey in 1839.

Richard Howitt had been a druggist in Nottingham before coming to Australia and was also something of a poet and a keen naturalist as were all the family.

On his arrival in Melbourne Richard took up 95 acres in what is now the suburb of Alphington.

A keen amateur botanist, Richard Howitt spent much of his time in bush excursions around Melbourne, making observations of the flora and fauna and general character of the country.

He sold his farm and returned to England in 1844 and in the following year published his "Impressions of Australia Felix", a miscellany of prose and verse which was praised by the poet Leigh Hunt for its "genuine pictures of nature, animate and inanimate," and was one of the most reliable descriptions of life in Australia at that date. Richard Howitt was also the author of three volumes of poetry.

He died near Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire, England in 1869.

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

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HOWITT WILLIAM (1792-1879)

William Howitt was a member of a notable English Quaker family, a number of whose members have been associated with Australia.

William was the eldest of the three youngest sons of Thomas and Mary Howitt of Heanor, Derbyshire, England. His younger brother Godfrey was prominent in Australia as a doctor of medicine and an authority on botany and entomology and his other brother Richard was a poet and naturalist. All three visited Australia.

William Howitt's elder son Alfred William became a noted Australian explorer, petrologist, geologist and botanist.

William Howitt was well known in his day as the author of a large number of books on rural life, history and travel. In 1821 he had married Mary Botham who was also a writer of note and a keen botanist.

Tiring of literary work and thinking perhaps to find openings for his two sons, William Howitt decided to visit his brother Godfrey who was already in Australia. Howitt and his two sons Alfred and Herbert Charlton arrived in Melbourne in September, 1852, the year gold had been discovered in Australia.

Soon after arrival, Howitt and his sons set out for the Beechworth gold diggings and there he discovered what was later known as the Nine Mile Creek field.

Howitt had tolerable success on the gold fields and returned to England in 1854, taking with him his younger son Herbert, who eventually settled in New Zealand. His elder son, Alfred, now a young man of twenty four remained in Australia.

After his return to England, Howitt renewed his literary output and published several books, inspired by his visit to Australia.

William Howitt finally settled in Rome in 1870 and did a great deal towards the planting of Eucalyptus trees on the Campagna and also introduced these trees to Algiers with seed sent from Australia by his son Alfred.

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HUGEL, Carl Alexander Anselme n Freiherr von) 1795-1870

Baron Carl von Hugel was born in Ratisbon in 1795. His father was the Concommissarius of the Reichstag and together the whole family fle d to Vienna until the Peace of Pressburg in 1805. Having set their affairs in order they returned to live in Vienna after the Peace and in 1810 Carl entered the University of Heidelberg as a law student. Joining the Army of Liberation he accompanied General von Teigentesch to be present when Bernadotte became Crown Prince of Sweden in 1814.

In 1821 he joined the Neapolitan expedi ion to restore Ferdinand I as King of the Two Sicilies. In 1824 he retired for a time from public life and in 1826 lived in his villa at Heitzing where he devoted himself to horticulture and natural science. At this time his fiancée, Countess Melanie Zichy Ferraris broke her engagement to him to marry Prince Metternich and Hugel set out on his travelling, visiting many countries including the Swan River Colony, Western Australia in 1833 and making considerable collections some of which were published by Bentham, Fenzl, Schott and Endlicher. Returning to Vienna in 1837 he continued his researches and published a work entitled Kaschmir und das Reisch du Siek.

He rejoined the Army and was sent on many diplomatic posts - he is spoken of as a man of great charm and good looks.- In 1849 he received the Geographical Society of London's medal. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Farquharson and lived on his estate where many plants brought back from his travels, flourished. In 1857 he retired permanently from public life and after some years of failing health, died in Brussels in 1870.

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Huegel, Charles von (   ).

"Baron Charles von Hügel, the celebrated Austrian traveller, visited the Swan River Colony in 1833, and made considerable collections, some of which were published by Bentham, Fenzl, Schott, and Endlicher, in a work edited by the latter, and commenced in 1837, but never completed" (2).

See Huegel, Carl, Freiherr von, Enumeratio plantarum quas in Novæ Hollandiæ . . . collegit C. de H. Vindobonæ, 1837. 8vo.

He is commemorated by the following species:—

Candollea Huegelii, Endl.; *Diplopeltis Huegelii*, Endl.; *Hibiscus Huegelii*, Endl.; *Pittosporum Huegelianum*, Putterl.—*P. bicolor*, Hook.; *Pronaya Huegeliana*, Putterl.—*Billardiera variifolia*, DC.; *Stackhousia Huegelii*, Endl.; *Acacia Huegelii*, Benth.; *Drosera Huegelii*, Endl.; *Gastrolobium Huegelii*, Henfr.—*Pultenæa ternata*, F. v. M.; *Gompholobium Huegelii*, Benth.; *Hardenbergia Huegelii*, Benth.—*H. Comptoniana*, Benth.; *Spadostyles Huegelii*, Endl.—*Pultenæa humilis*, Benth.; *Aster Huegelii*, F. v. M.—*Olearia ciliata*, F. v. M.; *Calothamnus Huegelii*, Schau.—*C. lateralis*, Lindl. var. *rigidus*; *Chrysocoryne Huegelii*, A. Gray.—*Angianthus pusillus*, Benth.; *Lagenophora Huegelii*, Benth.; *Leucolæna Huegelii*, Benth.—*Xanthosia Huegelii*, Steud.; *Melaleuca Huegelii*, Endl.; *Verticordia Huegelii*, Endl.; *Convolvulus Huegelii*, De Vr.—?; *Banksia Huegelii*, Br.—?; *Conospermum Huegelii*, Br.; *Grevillea Huegelii*, Meisn.; *Wilkiea Huege-* cont.

J.W.A.M.H.S. 16.VI.1909

19

liana, A.DC.—*Mollinedia Huegeliana*, Tul.; *Casuarina Huegeliana*, Miq.; *Cyrtostylis Huegelii*, Endl.—*C. reniformis*, R. Br. var. *Huegelii*; *Ficus Huegelii*, Kunth et. Bouch.—?; *Poranthera Huegelii*, Kl.; *Urostigma Huegelii*, Miq.—?; *Cycnogeton Huegelii*, Endl.—*Triglochin procera*, R. Br.

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HUNTER John 1737-1821

John Hunter was born at Leith, Scotland on August 29, 1737 and died in London on 13 March, 1821.

He received the classical education of his time and entered Edinburgh University but soon left to join the Royal Navy.

John Hunter arrived in Australia with the First Fleet in k788, as Second Captain of the flag ship "Sirius" under command of Captain Arthur Phillip, the future Governor of the Colony.

On arrival in New South Wales Hunter remained on the best terms with Governor Phillip but was unlucky enough to lose the "Sirius" off Norfolk Island and he and his crew were marooned there for eleven months. Hunter eventually reached England in 1792 but returned to New South Wales in September 1795 as Governor, replacing Phillip who had resigned because of ill health. Whilst in England, Hunter had prepared for publication his interesting "An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island" which was published in 1793.

John Hunter was one of Australia's first naturalist artists, in the collection of the National Library at Canberra is a most interesting set of drawings entitled "Birds and Flowers of New South Wales" drawn on the spot in 1788, 89 and 90" by John Hunter. This work comprises some 100 watercolour drawings mostly of flowers and birds. The drawings of the flowers particularily are well done, with fine brushwork which gives an impression of the delicacy, which is so characteristic of Australian wild flowers.

Hunter's drawings are somehwat similar in their style to the Raper series of paintings in the British Museum. In explanation it may be stated that Hunter, who had no great opinion of himself as a natural history artist, was closely associated with George Raper (q.v.) who was on board the "Sirius" when it sank off Norfolk Island and the two were marooned there for some eleven months.

As both were interested in natural history and sketching we may be sure that much of that eleven months was spent in recording the flora and fauna of that

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interesting Island and almost certainly Raper taught the more amateur Hunter some of his technique.

The Hunter paintings are of considerable historical interest, giving as they do an indication of the flora and fauna of Sydney and Norfolk Island during the first years of settlement.

During his time in the colony Hunter collected many natural history specimens many of which he sent to Sir Joseph Banks.

Hunter had a most difficult term as Governor of New South Wales. In the almost two years which had elapsed between Governor Phillips departure and his own arrival all kinds of lawlessness had broken out. The military had become corrupt and the convicts were most shamefully exploited. Hunter immediately set about restoring law and order, a task which made him most unpopular, especially with the army officers, notably the quarrelsome Macarthur, later to found Australia's wool industry. Hunter was a reasonably successful governor but due to unfounded charges made against him by Macarthur especially, he was recalled and left for England in 1800.

He was subsequently acquitted of all charges and rose in rank in the Royal Navy. In 1807 he became a rear admiral and in 1810 a vice admiral.

John Hunter was a courageous, humane and amiable man and a good officer, but the circumstances obtaining in the colony when he took over made it almost impossible for him to be completely successful as governor. He was perhaps not quite ruthless enough and was of course "most shamefully deceived by those on whom he had every reason to depend" (i.e. the army officers!)

Hunter did good work in exploring and opening up the country around Sydney and encouraged the naval exploration of Matthew Flinders and George Bass (q.v.).

He must go down in History as not only Australia's second Governor but as one of her earliest naturalist artists.

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

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On further research we find this man should really be on List B however as he has been included on List A he is included here)

HUNTER W. 1893- still living.

W. Hunter was born on the 16th July, 1893. He was a surveyor and worked mainly at Bairnsdale on the south eastern coast of Victoria. Interested in botany, he made plant collections during his surveying trips and added much to the knowledge of the far eastern Gippsland plants. He wrote a most interesting and informative paper on the Flora of the Suggan Buggan district of East Gippsland which appeared in the Victorian Naturalist of 1941.

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

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HUSSEY, Miss Jessie L. 1862 - 1899.

Jesse Hussey was born at Port Eliot, South Australia on the 5th June, 1862.

In 1889 she became completely deaf and began to suffer from general ill-health. It was after this personal trouble that Jessie Hussey began to take a great interest in seaweeds. In 1893 she began collecting algae off the southern coast of Australia and about the same time she started to correspond with Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.). Mueller showed interest in her efforts and Jesse Hussey started to send him the algae she collected. von Mueller sent many of these to J.G. Agardh in Sweden for determination and description. Agardh named two new species that Miss Hussey had discovered after her.

Jesse Hussey became most enthusiastic over her new and useful hobby and she was always a most careful and indefatigable collector. She began to correspond with many algologists in both Europe and America.

Shortly before her death she gave her herbarium of about 2000 plants, as a gift to the Adelaide Museum. Some of the plants collected by her are in the herbarium of the British Museum.

Jesse Hussey died at Port Eliot, South Australia on the 16th March, 1899.

She is commemorated by the following names:-

Crysymenia Husseyana, Agardh.

Pachyglossum Husseyana, Agardh.

(These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", first supplement, report of A.A.A.S., Sydney, 1911, v.13, Sect. D., p.230.

References:

Britten, James & Boulger, George S: A biographical index of deceased British and Irish botanists.
2nd ed. revised and completed by A.B. Rendle, London, Taylor & Francis. 1931, p.161.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian botanists; first supplement. Report of A.A.A.S., Sydney, 1911, v.13, Sect. D, p.230.

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

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HYAM, George Neville. 1886 - 1958.

George Neville Hyam, the naturalist and horticulturist, was born in Willesden, London, England on the 16th June, 1886, the son of George H. Hyam of Yorkshire, England. He was educated at Ilkley Grammar School, at Denstone College and the University of Birmingham and trained in agriculture and horticulture at various institutions in England and France.

From 1904 to 1910 he farmed in England and he went to Victoria in 1910 where he became a food preserving technician, introducing commercial vegetable canning and a new can-making system.

Hyam was in New Zealand from 1916 to 1923 doing horticultural work and in 1923 he returned to Melbourne and had a horticultural nursery and was a garden designer. He was appointed plant quarantine officer in Melbourne from 1932 to 1939 and in 1939 was made Horticultural Supervisor of the Victorian Department of Agriculture,a position he held until his retirement.

On the 4th December, 1911 he married Edith Brookes and they had one son and one daughter and on the 15th June, 1944 he married Merle Haynes of Kew, Victoria who survived him.

George Hyam was an all-round naturalist who made a special study of Australian native plants and their cultivation. He enjoyed a very long association with the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria and always played a most active part in fostering public interest in its objects and its work.

Hyam was a man with an intense understanding and love of nature, he was always a most enthusiastic member of excursions, never happier than when rambling through the

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bushland seeking out a rare specimen of Australian flora.

He was intensely interested in the preservation of native flora and fauna and deeply concerned with the establishment of national parks, national monuments and with nature protection in general.

On the 14th November, 1927 George Hyam became a member of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club. From 1931 to 1935 he was one of the Club's vice-presidents and was President in 1935-1936. For many years he was a member of its managing committee and his influence on its activities was always important. After serving on this committee from 1936 to 1940, for two years he was assistant secretary and vice-president again from 1949 to 1951.

After this long and most active service George Hyam was elected an honorary member of the Club in August, 1951.

Hyam represented the Field Naturalists' Club in many horticultural matters. Many parks, public gardens, wild-flower exhibitions and nature shows all demanded his time and energy. His sound knowledge of the State's native trees and shrubs and their horticultural potentialities were always at the forefront of his mind.

George Hyam wrote many articles on botanical and horticultural subjects. He had a regular column in the "Journal of Agriculture" and his weekly broadcasts over the radio made him a well-known figure. His great aim was to teach the public that the Australian native plants were far more important than mere botanical curiosities.

In 1953 Hyam retired from his position with the Department of Agriculture and led a quieter life. He died suddenly in Melbourne on the 28th August, 1958 at the age of 72 years.

He was survived by his wife Merle, one son and one daughter.

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Death Notice: The Age, newspaper, Melbourne, 30th August, 1958, p.21, col. 2.

Garnet, J. Ros: George Neville Hyam. V.N., vol. 76, no. 2, June, 1959, pp.48-49.

Pescott, Edward Edgar: Sixty Years of Work; The Story of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, Year by Year. V.N., vol.57, no. 1, May, 1940, p.27.

Proceedings of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria. V.N., vol. 75, no. 6, October, 1958, p.87.

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HYNES, Sarah. c.1860 - 1938.

Sarah Hynes, the botanist, was born in England about 1860, the exact date of her birth is not known. She was the daughter of Commander W.J. Hynes of the Royal Naval Reserve, a company director. She was educated during her early years in London and Edinburgh and after arriving in Australia, she entered the University of Sydney. Miss Hynes was one of the early women graduates at this University when she obtained in 1891 a degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Sarah Hynes decided to make botany her career and after graduating she worked for a while on the staff of the Technological Museum in Sydney. She later was given a position at the Sydney Botanic Gardens.

Miss Hynes was the first woman to be appointed to the Linnean Society of New South Wales. She was the organiser of a movement which resulted in the Federal Government obtaining the collection of paintings of Australian wildflowers by Mrs. Ellis Rowan (q.v.).

Sarah Hynes was a leading member of the committee responsible for raising funds for the building of the Sydney Women's College at the University of Sydney and she was a founder and senior vice-president of the Sydney Forum Club.

In 1934 she received the Order of M.B.E. (Member of the British Empire).

Sarah Hynes died at Randwick, New South Wales on the 28th May, 1938 at the age of 78 years.

References:

Death Notice: in the Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, 30th May, 1938, p.10, col.1.

Obituary: in the Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, 30th May, 1938, p.7, col. 2.

(done May 1969)

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Roughley, T.C: Obituary: in his Presidential Address.
P.L.S.N.S.W., v.64, 1939, p.l.

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JACOBS, Ernest Godfried.

Ernest Godfried Jacobs completed a course of training at the Sydney Technical College for the Associate Diploma in Biology which he gained with honours in February, 1912.

During the absence in 1913-1914 of Dr. S.J. Johnston in Europe, he was Temporary Assistant Teacher in Botany at the Sydney Technical College and in 1917 and in 1917 and 1918 he was Permanent Assistant Teacher of Botany.

Ernest Jacobs was always an interested and active member of the Worker's Educational Association Rambler's and Naturalist's Club and for a number of years prior to his death he was their president. He was particularly fond of going on excursions with the Club during which he made extensive collections of botanical specimens.

His knowledge and skill in the study of botany and allied sciences had gained him the highest respect of all who knew him.

Members of the Club planted a tree (Melaleuca leucadendron) to his memory at the W.E.A. Summer School, Newport, N.S.W. in November, 1954.

Ernest Jacobs died on the 10th July, 1954. He was survived by five sons and two daughters.

References:

Mercer, Dr. F.V: Obituary: in his Presidential Address. P.L.S.N.S.W., vol. 1955, vol. 53, p.6.

Death Notice: The Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, Sydney, 12th July, 1954, p.16, col. 2.

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JEANNERETT, Dr. fl. 1847.

Not a great deal is known about Dr. Jeannerett. Before 1849 he was superintendent of the aborigines in Tasmania and he lived for a period at Port Arthur, near Hobart, Tasmania.

Dr. Jeannerett was a very keen collector of algae from the shores of Tasmania and many of the specimens he collected, he sent to William Harvey (q.v.) for determination and description.

He was also particularly interested in the native flora of the colony and Harvey regarded him as an "investigator of the botany of Tasmania". Harvey mentions in his work "Nereis Australis" the interesting and rare specimens of algae gathered at Port Arthur by Dr. Jeannerett.

Dr. Jeannerett is commemorated by the following Australian plants:-

The genus Jeannarettia, Hook. fil., et Harv.

Jeannerettia lobata, Hook. f., et Harv.

Ptilota Jeanerettii, Harv.

(These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Tasmanian Botanists", P.P.R.S.T., 1909, p.20.

References:

Britten, James & Boulger, George S: A biographical index of deceased British and Irish botanists.
2nd ed. revised and completed by A.B. Rendle, London, Taylor & Francis, 1931, p.165.

Harvey, William: Nereis Australia; or algae of the Southern Ocean.
London, Reeve, Brothers, 1847, p.20.

Harvey, William: Phycologia Australica, or a History of Australian seaweeds. London, Lovell Reeve, 1858-1863.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Tasmanian botanists.
P.P.R.S.T., 1909, p.20.

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

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JOHNSTON, Robert Mackenzie. 1844 - 1918.

Robert Mackenzie Johnston, the scientist and statistician, was born on the 27th November, 1844 in a little fishing village, Connage near Inverness, Scotland. Educated at the village school he quickly showed great intellectual ability and was much influenced by Hugh Miller, the stone-mason geologist who lived near him.

At the age of 14 Robert Johnston left home and went to Glasgow where he obtained work on the railways. He began to read very widely and studied a large number of subjects, particularly botany, geology and chemistry. Deciding to emigrate to Australia he sold his books to get the fare and he arrived in Victoria in 1870.

Johnston then went to Tasmania, becoming a clerk on the railway at Launceston and later in 1880 he was made chief-clerk in the Auditor-Generals Office. In 1881 he was made Government Statistician and Registrar-General for Tasmania which position he held until his death 37 years later.

Robert Johnston's annual volumes of Tasmanian statistics were of great value to his state. He was appointed Royal Commissioner on Fisheries and his work on fishes was of great value.

Johnston increased his interest in botany and geology and although they were only hobbies, he published a large amount on them and did much important research. While living at Launceston Johnston became most friendly with Robert Campbell Gunn (q.v.) and together they made plant collections; Johnston contributed after this a number of papers on the flora of Tasmania to the Journal of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

In 1888 he published one of his most important works "The geology of Tasmania", considered to be a remarkable work, an excellent foundation for future geologists. He published at the same time a geological map of Tasmania,

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which was held to be an outstanding piece of research.

In 1874 in company with a group of friends, Johnston spent much time exploring the whole of the south-western highlands of Tasmania, lying between the mouth of the Huon River and Macquarie Harbour. He made a large collection of botanical specimens from this area. Again in 1879 he explored the northern region of the western highlands, the headwaters of the Mackintosh Valley and other tributaries of the Pieman and Arthur Rivers. He found much to interest him in the botany and geology of this region.

Johnston made a third journey, in the year 1887, with a party of fellow scientists, traversing on foot across the island of Tasmania, a journey marked by much effort and strain.

Robert Johnston died at Hobart on the 20th April, 1918. He had been a most popular public figure, quiet and unassuming, with a most lovable disposition. Though he had been offered a number of better positions on the mainland of Australia, he preferred to remain in Tasmania. He was an honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, a fellow of the Linnean Society of London, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia and one of the most prominent members of the Royal Society of Tasmania, contributing to it about 103 papers on a large variety of subjects, over 50 of them being geological. Johnston was also a most active participant in the work of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science which was always a great interest to him. He strongly put forward the scientific side of learning in the University of Tasmania during the period he was a member of the Council of the University.

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P.P.R.S.T., 1890, pp.263-264.

Descriptions of new species of fossil leaves from the Tertiary deposits of Mt. Bischoff belonging to the genera "Eucalyptus", "Laurus", "Quercus", "Cyadites" etc.
P.P.R.S.T., 1885, pp.322-325.

Fresh contributions to our knowledge of the plants of the Mesozoic Age in Tasmania.
P.P.R.S.T., 1886, pp.160-182.

Further contributions to the fossil flora of Tasmania; part 1.
P.P.R.S.T., 1893, pp.170-178.

Further contributions to the fossil flora of Tasmania; part 2.
P.P.R.S.T., 1895, pp.57-63.

List of flowering plants collected at Kettering.
P.P.R.S.T., 1903, pp.38 and p.xvi.

Macquarie Habour leaf beds.
P.P.R.S.T., 1889, p.53.

Notes on a collection of plant impressions from the Henty River.
P.P.R.S.T., 1891, pp.11-13.

Notes on the discovery of a new fossil fruit from the Deep-lead tindrifts at Derby, Tasmania.
P.P.R.S.T., 1918, pp.9-10.

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P.P.R.S.T., 1879.

Notes on the discovery of two rare species of ferns new to Tasmania.
P.P.R.S.T., 1884, pp.233-235.

Table of the distribution of the fossil flora of Australia, Tertiary period.
P.P.R.S.T., 1879.

Tabular list indicating the local habits and general distributions of all the known ferns, club-mosses and pillworts of Tasmania.
P.P.R.S.T., 1890, pp.265-268.

Tertiary leaf beds.
P.P.R.S.T., 1896, p.xxii.

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Andrews, E.C: The heroic period of geological work in Australia.
J.P.R.S.N.SW., 1942, v.76, p.109.

David, Prof. Sir Tannatt William Edgeworth: The Robert Mackenzie Johnston Memorial Lecture; Brief summary of the life and character of R.M. Johnston.
P.P.R.S.T., 1923, pp.110-113.

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• The Mercury, newspaper, Hobart, 22nd and 23rd April, 1918.

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Tate, Ralph: Inaugural Address; A century of geological progress. Report of A.A.A.S., 1893, v.5, p.35.

* Britten, James and Boulger, George S: A biographical index of deceased British and Irish botanists. 2nd ed. revised and compiled by A.B. Rendle, London, Taylor & Francis, 1931, p.168.

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

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JOLLY, Norman William. 1882 - 1954.

Norman William Jolly was born on the 5th August, 1882 at Mintara, South Australia, the son of Henry Dickson Jolly. He was educated at Prince Alfred College and Adelaide University from where he graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1901 with first class honours in Mathematics and Physics, at the early age of nineteen.

After graduating he taught at Townsville Grammar School in Queensland. Norman Jolly was the first South Australian Rhodes Scholar, in 1904 and he went to Balliol College, Oxford and graduated in 1906, B.A. with first class honours in physics (first on the list). He then read forestry there under Sir William Schlich and received his Diploma of Forestry in 1907, again being the first on the list of graduates.

Jolly also studied in France, Germany and Switzerland before going to India where he spent a year in the Indian Forest Service in Burma from 1907 to 1908.

On returning to Australia in 1910 Jolly was appointed Lecturer in Forestry at Adelaide University and the following year he opened in Adelaide the University's school of higher forest education. He was made Director of Forests in Queensland in 1911, holding this position till 1918.

Norman Jolly can be said to have started silviculture practice and forest management in Queensland for little had previously been attempted there other than some planting on Fraser Island and there was a tremendous amount of leeway to be made up. It was a case too of starting from scratch since little or nothing was known from the technical point of view even about the main commercial timbers and Jolly had no trained forestry staff.

Jolly laid foundations on the technological side as he

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did also when he tackled the silviculture of the tropical rain-forest species in north Queensland.

From 1918 to 1925 Norman Jolly was a member of the New South Wales Forestry Commission of three. He was responsible for the management of the native forests of New South Wales and the establishment of large areas of exotic softwood plantations. Jolly was appointed Professor of Forestry at Adelaide University, South Australia in 1925 to 1926 and head of the Federal School of Forestry which was being conducted in Adelaide.

He returned to New South Wales in 1926 and was made State Commissioner of Forestry there, keeping this appointment till his retirement in 1933. On his retirement from full time forestry administration, Norman Jolly returned to South Australia where he was appointed Consultant in forestry and a member of the Forestry Board, a position he held till his death. In 1953 he was made an Honorary Member of the Institute of Foresters of Australia.

In the formative years of forestry as a professional career in Australia, the name of Norman Jolly was very well-known and he was considered to be an inspiring teacher. Three States of Australia had the benefit of his knowledge and influence. Jolly was a man of great mental capacity and relentless energy, with a keen critical knowledge and sound judgement. Above all he was a practising forest economist.

During his younger years Jolly had been a very keen sportsman, being a first-class cricketer and an excellent footballer.

Norman Jolly died in South Australia on the 17th May, 1954. He had married in 1911 Mary Clyatt Colebatch of South Australia who predeceased him and he was survived by one daughter, Margaret.

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In 1957 Foresters from many lands, attending the seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conference, witnessed the unveiling of the Jolly Memorial Cairn in Moonpar State Forest, near Dorrigo, New South Wales.

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Death Notice; The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, 19th May, 1954, p.26, col. 2.

Editorial: The Late N.W. Jolly. Australian Forestry. The Journal of the Institute of Foresters of Australia; vol. 18, no. 1, 1954, p.4.

Editorial: N.W. Jolly. (On his election as Honorary Member of the Institute of Foresters of Australia). Australian Forestry. The Journal of the Institute of Foresters of Australia; vol. 17, no. 2, 1953, pp.31-32.

Knox, Errol G: Who's Who in Australia, 1935. Melbourne, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 1935, p.260.

Obituary:"South Australian Forestry Expert Dies." The Advertiser, Adelaide, newspaper, 19th May, 1954, p.2, col. 9.

Rule, Alexander: Forests of Australia. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1967, pp.64-65.

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JULIUS, Sir George Alfred. 1873 - 1946.

George Alfred Julius, the scientist and engineer, was born at Norwich, England on the 29th April, 1873. He was the son of the Rev. Churchill Julius who became Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand and later Archbishop of New Zealand.

In 1884 George Julius went with his family from England to Ballarat in Victoria and he attended school at the Melbourne Grammar School. They then went to New Zealand in 1890 and George Julius studied at Canterbury College, Christchurch from where he graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1896.

In this same year Julius returned to Australia and he joined the staff of the Western Australian Railways as the assistant engineer. He later became the chief draughtsman and engineer in charge. It was during this period in Western Australia, from 1896 to 1907 that George Julius became most interested in the economic use of Australian timber and he began to pay particular attention to the hardwoods of Western Australia. He published a number of important works on timbers :- "Physical Characteristics of the Hardwoods of Western Australia", (Perth, Fred Wm. Simpson, Govt.Printer,1906) "Economic Use of Australian Hardwoods", (Perth, 1907) and "Physical Characteristics of the Hardwoods of Australia", (Perth, 1907).

On the 7th December, 1898, George Julius married Eva O'Connor of Western Australia and in 1907 they moved to Sydney where he established the firm of Julius, Poole & Gibson, consulting engineers.

In 1919 Julius was admitted "ad endum gradium" to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering by Sydney University. This was the first of many academic honours bestowed on him. In 1927 he received the Peter Nicol Russell memorial medal from the Institution of Engineers; in 1939 the Melbourne University awarded him the W.C. Kermot memorial medal (the University's highest award for engineering achievement) and in the same year he was made an honorary Doctor of Science by the University of New Zealand.

George Julius was knighted in 1929. When the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was formed in 1926, he was made its first Chairman

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and he held this position for twenty years. During this time he led a band of scientists who worked on such practical problems as prickly pear, a matter of special importance to Queensland. George Julius was chairman of the National Standards Association and president of the Australian National Research Council.

Julius was the inventor of the automatic totaliser, a machine for use on racecourses, despite the fact that he knew nothing aboutracehorses. He died in Sydney on the 28th June, 1946. His wife and two of their three sons survived him.

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Day, Christopher: The Archbishop's Son who made TAB possible. The Sun Herald, newspaper, Sydney, 6th December, 1964, p.58

Death Notice: Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, 29th June, 1946, p.32, col. 4.

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Watt, Prof. R.D: A tribute to Sir George Julius. Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, 2nd July, 1946, p.2, col. 7.

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