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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.

KALCKBRENNER, Carl. 1806 - 1886.

The Rev. Carl Kalckbrenner, the Hungarian pastor, was an eminent authority on fungi. He classified and described many Australian species. Some of these were published in Baron Ferdinand von Mueller's "Fragmenta" and others in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, of which society he was a corresponding member.

Carl Kalckbrenner died in 1886, near Zips, Hungary. He was at the time pastor of the church at Wallendorf.

Bibliography:

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P.L.S.N.S.W., v.8, 1883-1884, p.175.

Fungi aliquot Australiae orientalis.

P.L.S.N.S.W., v.7, 1882-1883, pp.563 - 565.

New species of "Agaricus" discovered in Western Australia.

P.L.S.N.S.W., v.7, 1882-1883, pp.638 - 640.

References:

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian botanists.

J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, pp.71-72.

Mueller, Ferdinand von: Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae.

Melbourne, John Ferres, Govt. Printer, 1858.

Stephens, W.J: Presidential Address;

P.L.S.N.S.W., v.2, 1886, p.1210.

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

KEFFORD, W.R.

W.R. Kefford was a Queensland botanical collector in the 1880's. He collected plant specimens in the Johnston River area of the State and he obtained several new species of orchids and other plants. A number of these were described by Karel Domin (q.v.) in his "Bibliotheca Botanica", 85, (Stuttgart, 1915).

Kefford is commemorated by the plant "Cleisostoma Keffordii", Bail.

References:

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No further details of the life of this collector can be found.

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

KEMPE, Rev. Hermann. 1844 -

The Rev. Hermann Kempe was born on the 26th March, 1844 at Deuben, near Dresden, Saxony in Germany. He was educated in theology at the Missions Institute of Hermannsburg, Hanover, Germany and from here he was sent to form a Lutheran mission station on the Finke River in Central Australia.

Kempe arrived in Adelaide in 1875 and he reached the Finke River in 1877. He remained at the mission station, which he named Hermannsburg, for 16 years.

During this time the Rev. Hermann Kempe collected a large number of plant specimens; these he sent to Ferdinand von Mueller to be determined. He himself estimated the number of plants and seeds sent south to von Mueller, at about 600.

Kempe published two papers on the plants of this area in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia. He left the Hermannsburg Mission Station in 1893, owing to ill health. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society of South Australia for a number of years. The exact date of his death is unknown, it was probably around 1907.

Hermann Kempe is commemorated by the following plant names:-

Acacia Kempeana, F. v M. (Taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia; Report of A.A.A.S., Adelaide, 1907, V.11, Sect. D, p.187.)

Calotis Kempei, F. v M. (Taken from Ferdinand von Mueller's "Description of two new species of plants", P.R.S.S.A., v.4, January, 1882, p.112.)

Justicia Kempeana, F. v M. (Taken from "New species of plants discovered in South Australia; communicated by Stirling Smeaton; P.R.S.S.A., v.3, October, 1880, p.137.)

Bibliography:

Plants indigenous to the neighbourhood of Hermannsburg, on the River Finke, Central Australia.

T.P.R.S.S.A., v.3, October, 1880, pp.129-137. Communicated by F. von Mueller.

Plants indigenous to the neighbourhood of Hermannsburg, on the River Finke, Central Australia.

T.P.R.S.S.A., v.5, February, 1882, pp.19-23. Collected by Rev. H. Kempe. Named by F. von Mueller.

A grammar and vocabulary of the language spoken by the Aborigines of the Mac Donnell Ranges.

T.P.R.S.S.A., v.14, 1891, pp.1-54.

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Britten, James & 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.171.

Bibliography of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

Compiled by Thomas Gill. South Australian Facsimile editions No. 28; Adelaide, Public Library of South Australia, 1962, pp. 4 and 5.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia; Report of A.A.A.S., Adelaide, 1907, v.11, Sect. D., p.187.

Mueller, Ferdinand von: Description of two new species of plants.

T.P.R.S.S.A., v.4, January, 1882, p.112.

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

KENNEDY, Edmund Besley Court. 1818 - 1848.

Edmund Kennedy, the explorer, was born on Guernsey, Channel Islands, on the 5th September, 1818. He was the sixth child of Major Thomas Kennedy and his wife Mary Ann (nee Smith.)

He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey and became a qualified surveyor. In 1840 Edmund Kennedy left for Australia and arrived in Sydney in March to be appointed an assistant surveyor in the Surveyor General's Department.

He at once left for Portland Bay in western Victoria to start survey work there as an assistant to C.J. Tyers. Here he charted river-systems and did quite an amount of exploring work, leading a number of small parties.

Unfortunately however, Edmund Kennedy was adversely reported to Superintendent La Trobe (q.v.) over an indiscreet affair with an immigrant girl and he was recalled to Sydney, arriving on the 12th June, 1843.

For nearly two years he had little to do until he was appointed to be second in command of Sir Thomas Mitchell's (q.v.) northern expedition. Mitchell thought highly of Kennedy, admiring his intelligent assistance and "temperate and gentlemanly way and highly honourable principles".

In 1847 Kennedy was put in charge of an expedition to try to check on Mitchell's theory that the Victoria River, which they had discovered on the earlier expedition, flowed into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The party under Edmund Kennedy left Sydney in March, 1847, retracing Mitchell's tracks to the Victoria River and followed along it. The party found that the river flowed southwest and not northwest and Kennedy renamed it the Barcoo River. After discovering and naming the Thompson River they returned to Sydney. Though the results of the expedition were a little disappointing, Kennedy had made an important collection of plants from the new areas that he had visited. He was admired for his skill and perseverence as a party leader.

For this reason Kennedy was again chosen to lead a party on an overland expedition ; this time from Rockingham Bay to Cape York in the far north of Australia and he left Sydney in April, 1848.

The party encountered most adverse conditions and progress was very slow, with the result that they began to run out of supplies. Again Kennedy showed his fine qualitites as a leader, keeping up good spirits and encouraging his party. He left the main party, taking four men and surged on ahead to meet the supply ship for help. Tragedy overtook the whole party, a large number of them starved and Kennedy himself was fatally speared by aborigines, on or about the 11th December, 1848. He died in the arms of his devoted native assistant Jackey Jackey who alone reached the ship.

On this expedition the botanist was William Carron (q.v.) and he was one of the only three survivors. He published two articles on the expedition on his return to Sydney, in them making excellent observations on the vegetation of the swampy and almost impenetrable country that they crossed. Many fresh plants were described from his efforts.

Kennedy was unmarried; He was considered by all to be a man with very fine qualities - brave, high spirited, unaffected and an excellent leader.

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London, W. Clowes & Son, 1847. (Copy in Parliamentary Library of N.S.W.)

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Manuscripts:

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Papers concerning Kennedy, 1845-1849 and 1854, including journals and notebooks of A.A. Turner, 1847-1848 on an expedition down the Victoria River with Kennedy: and three field-books of Kennedy's probably kept while he was Assistant Surveyor at Portland Bay.
Microfilm of originals in private possession in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

Papers on an expedition from Rockingham Bay to Cape York in 1848, including fragments of a journal, plan, sketches and notes.
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Carron, William: E.B. Kennedy's expedition for the exploration of the Cape York Peninsular.
Addendum to "Voyage of H.M.S.'Rattlesnake", by John Macgillivray.
London, T. & W. Boone, 1852.

Carron William: Narrative of an expedition of the Late Mr. Assistant Surveyor, E.B. Kennedy for the exploration of the country lying between Rockingham Bay and Cape York.
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

KERSHAW, James Andrew. 1866 - 1946.

James Andrew Kershaw was born on the 13th April, 1866 at Fitzroy, Victoria, the son of William Kershaw who was an assistant at the National Museum in Melbourne.

Educated at the Alma Road State School and the Grammar School, East Street, St. Kilda, Kershaw joined the staff of the Museum as an assistant in October, 1883. The Museum, under the directorship of Frederick McCoy, was situated in the grounds of the Melbourne University and James Kershaw had ample opportunities to study entomology and botany, the subjects that were to be his life-long interests.

Science in Australia and in Victoria in particular, at this time was undergoing a period of intense revival. Many young scientists such as Charles French, Snr.(q.v.), Walter Baldwin Spencer (q.v.), Gustav Weindorfer (q.v.) and T.S. Hart (q.v.) were all enthusiastic associates of James Kershaw.

On the death of his father in 1891, Kewshaw took over his father's position at the Museum and when Sir Walter Baldwin Spencer succeeded Sir Frederick McCoy as Honorary Director of the National Museum in Victoria, James Kershaw was appointed Curator.

He, in turn, was appointed Director of the Museum when Spencer resigned in 1929 and he held this position till in 1931 he himself retired. Under his Directorship the Museum was advanced in every way and the collections, particularly those of entomology and anthropology, were largely added to.

Kershaw was made Honorary Curator of Zoology at the National Museum after his retirement and he kept up his keen interest in scientific research.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

He was especially concerned with the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria and took an active part in its affairs for a great many years. His brother, David Kershaw, had been a foundation member and he himself joined the Club in 1888. He was a member of the Committee for thirty years, Honorary Secretary from 1901 to 1903 and President in 1913-1914 on the resignation of Dr. J.A. Leach and again in 1914-1915 and in 1931-1932 and 1932 to 1933.

James Kershaw was elected a member of the Royal Society of Victoria in 1900 and a member of its Council in 1902. He was elected President in 1918, Honorary Secretary from 1920 to 1923, Honorary Librarian from 1924-1925 and was appointed a Trustee in 1922.

He was also a Fellow of the Entomological Society and in 1927 was elected a Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London.

Though he was primarily an entomologist, James Kershaw always retained a great interest in botany. He was a regular member of the Field Naturalists' Club's excursions and during them collected many botanical specimens as well as entomological ones. These he gave to the National Herbarium in Melbourne where they remain to this day.

Kershaw went on a number of long scientific journeys. In 1908 he went to Bass Strait with the Royal Australasian Ornithological Union; in 1909 he visited the Bass Strait islands and in 1913 he journeyed with Dr. W.D.K. MacGillivray (q.v.) to Queensland and the Barrier Reef in search of both entomological and botanical specimens.

James Kershaw took a prominent part in securing the permanent reservation of Wilson's Promontory as a National Park

and a sanctuary for the preservation of the native flora and fauna. He was Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management continuously from its inception in 1908 to 1946; thirty-eight years of work and effort for the preservation of fauna and flora - a remarkable contribution to science.

The advancement of science was to him the highest ideal and he spent his whole life working for it. A kindly man, he was noted for his sincerity and singleness of purpose.

Kershaw married in 1886 Elsie Charlotte Brown who predeceased him. He died in Melbourne on the 16th February, 1946 and was survived by his three sons.

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19th February, 1946, p.7, col. 3.

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Victorian Naturalist, vol. 62, no. 12, April, 1946, pp. 243-244.

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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, pp.17 & 25.

KEYS James fl 1880

James Keys was a resident of the Mt. Perry district of Queensland in the 1880's. From Almanac's of the time it appears Keys was a public spirited citizen of that town and served on various public committees.

The plants he collected in the area were sent to Fredrick Manson Bailey the Queensland Government Botanist of his time.

No further biographical details can be discovered despite letters to the Oxley Library Brisbane and to the Brisbane Herbarium.

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

KIDD, James: 1800 - 1867.

James Kidd was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1800. Little is known of his life or work before his appointment to the Botanic Gardens in Sydney. He was appointed the Assistant Overseer under Charles Fraser, the Colonial Botanist, (q.v.) in 1830 by Governor Darling. In 1838 James Kidd was made General Overseer of the Botanic Gardens and in 1844 he became the Superintendent there.

This position Kidd held until the appointment of John Carne Bidwell (q.v.) as the Botanic Gardens director on the 1st September, 1847, Kidd then took up his old position as Overseer and this he remained until his death.

James Kidd became a very enthusiastic plant collector, travelling over large areas of New South Wales in search of specimens. He journeyed over the Blue Mountains, collecting seeds and living plants for the Botanic Gardens. In fact the Gardens owed much to his energy and faithful work.

On the 4th February, 1845 Kidd obtained permission to travel to the Hunter River, to Maitland and the Patterson River to collect a large number of specimens to send to Dr. W.J. Hooker at Kew, England. In April, 1846 he gave over two hundred different kinds of seeds, carefully sown and yielding new plants to the Botanic Gardens on the return of Dr, Ludwig Leichhardt (q.v.) from his expedition to the north of the continent, to Port Essington on the north coast.

Also in 1846 James Kidd decided on a large number of plants and trees that were suitable to be planted in the grounds of the new Government House, in Sydney as well as reserving a number of plants for the area of ground around the new Museum in Sydney.

Kidd made some of the first olive oil in New South Wales. In 1842 he was awarded the Silver Medal of the New South Wales Horticultural Society.

James Kidd died in February, 1867 of heart disease, at his residence in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. He had done a great deal towards furthering the development of the gardens and during his lifetime had made a very large and useful collection of plant specimens.

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P.L.S.N.S.W., v.25, 1900-1901, p.789.

The Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, 16th February, 1867.

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

KING, Henry Sandford 1862 -

King was born at Creswick, Victoria, in 1862 on the 24th May, the son of the Reverend Edward King. He was educated at the Geelong Grammar School and Wasley College, Melbourne. He entered the Western Australian Government in 1884, becoming Staff Surveyor in 1887 and visiting the Murchison and Gascoigne Rivers on triangulation surveys. In 1888 he did mining and general surveying at the Yilgarn goldfields. It was on these surveying expeditions that he became interested in botany and collected for Baron Ferdinand von Mueller in Melbourne. In 1894 he became instructing surveyor on the Eastern Goldfields and rose to be Under-Secretary for Mines in 1899.

Nothing more can be found out about him after this date.

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

KING, Phillip Parker. 1791 - 1856.

Phillip Parker King, the explorer and hydrographer, was born at Norfolk Island on the 13th December, 1791, the eldest son of Phillip Gidley King, the third governor of New South Wales and his wife Anna Josepha.

Phillip Parker King was educated in England and in 1807 he joined the navy as a first-class volunteer. In 1810 he became the master's mate of the "Hibernia" and after serving on several ships he was made lieutenant on the "Trident" in February, 1814.

In 1817 King was authorized to command an expedition to finish exploring the coast of Australia, work begun by Matthew Flinders. Just before leaving England Phillip King married Harriet Lethbridge of Cornwall.

Between December, 1817 and December, 1820, on the cutter "Mermaid", King made three voyages around the coast of the mainland of Australia and one to Macquarie Harbour. Later in 1821 to 1822 a fifth voyage was made in the "Bathurst". On these voyages he made a preliminary survey of a large part of the northern and western coasts of Australia as well as a survey of the waters lying on the inner side of the Great Barrier Reef.

A large amount of collecting of all objects of natural history was carried out on all these expeditions. On the first one in December, 1817, to Bass Strait and later to Western Australia, King himself, Allan Cunningham (q.v.) and John Septimus Roe (q.v.) spent a large amount of time collecting insects and plants.

On the third survey trip Allan Cunningham accompanied King on many collecting trips, this time collecting birds as well as plants.

In April, 1821 Phillip King was promoted to commander and on his return to England in 1823 he prepared his work "Narrative of a survey of the Intertropical and Western coasts of Australia" which was published in 1827 in two volumes.

In this book he stated:- "No country has proved richer than Australia in every branch of natural history; and it has besides, this advantage, that as the greater part is yet entirely unknown, so much the more does it excite the interest of the geographer and naturalist."

Phillip Parker King was now regarded as one of Britain's leading hydrographers and in February, 1824 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In May 1826 he was appointed to command H.M.S. "adventure" which with H.M.S. "Beagle" charted the coast of Peru, Chile and Patagonia. King's journal of the South American survey was included in "Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle", in three volumes edited by Robert Fitzroy and published in 1839.

In 1830 after the survey was over, Phillip King was in poor health and he decided to return to his property in New South Wales that had been granted to him in 1806 by his father, the Governor. So in 1832 he retired with his family to this property called Dunheved, near St. Mary's, New South Wales. Phillip King was appointed to the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1839 and in the same year was made Resident Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company, a position he held for twelve years.

In 1851 King was elected to the Legislative Council as member for Gloucester and Macquarie and four years later was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

On the 26th February Phillip Parker King died at North Sydney, New South Wales. He was survived by his wife and most of their eight children.

Phillip King was a fine officer who did a large amount of excellent exploration in a "mere cockle-shell of a ship". He was always particularly

keen on all forms of natural history and was a fellow of the Royal Society and the Linnean Society. Plants collected by him are in the Herbarium of the British Museum, Kew and Edinburgh. With John Carne Bidwill (q.v.) and William Macarthur (q.v.), King did much work on the hybridization of bulbous plants.

A great deal of knowledge of Australian vegetation, especially from the tropical regions of the country was obtained from his early surveys. In his later years in New South Wales, King earned much respect for his work as a citizen of the colony. He was the first and for many years the only Australian-born man to achieve eminence in the world outside Australia.

Phillip Parker King is commemorated by the following:-

Genus Kingia, R. Brown.

and species Dodonoea Kingii, G. Don.

Acmena Kingii, G. Don.

Dendrobium Kingianum, Bidw.

These were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, pp.108.

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KING, Rear-Admiral Phillip Parker, R.N. F.R.S. 1791-1856.

Naturalist and meteorologist; completed Matthew Flinders' [q.v.] survey of the Australian coast, 1817-22; commanded the Adventure in its survey of the coast of South America, 1826-30; settled in Australia in 1832.

Notes on natural history made on the voyage of the Adventure and the Beagle, 1826-30. 124 pp.

Diary kept in New Zealand, 8 September to 29 December 1826.

KING, Rear-Admiral Phillip Parker (continued)

Journal of a visit to New Zealand and Norfolk Island in H.M.S. Pelorus, 12 December 1838 to 28 January 1839. 40 pp.

Field book, April 1837 to November 1838.

Register of letters written, 15 November 1832 to 11 May 1840. 2 sections in 1 vol., 96 pp.

Day book: account of receipts and expenditure, January 1848 to 8 February 1856.

Correspondence with Australian scientists, including William Branwhite Clarke, Ludwig Leichhardt, Thomas Livingstone Mitchell [qq.v.], 1830-56. King papers, vol. 2.

Papers of Admiral and Mrs P.P. King, and other members of the family, c.1800-97. 3 folders and 1 box.

Journal and log-book of H.M. cutter Mermaid, 1817-21, and log-book of H.M. survey vessel Bathurst, 1821-2. Microfilm, 2 reels, of originals in the Admiralty Library, London.

Mitchell Library

About 8 letters, 1838-50.

Dixson Library

See also CUNNINGHAM, Allan; GUNN, Ronald Campbell; and PARRAMATTA OBSERVATORY

KINGSLEY HENRY (1830-1876)

Henry Kingsley was born at Barnack rectory, Northamptonshire on the 2nd January 1830. A prolific novelist himself, he was the youngest brother of Charles Kingsley, author of "Westward Ho". His father was a Church of England clergyman and his sister and brother, Dr. George Kingsley were also writers of some talent. Henry Kingsley attended Kings College School in London and entered Oxford University in 1850, where he became a very good athlete but neglected his studies almost entirely.

He left Oxford without taking a degree and a timely legacy enabled him to pay his passage to Australia where he arrived in 1853.

Kingsley was in Australia for some four years and during that time was by turns a digger on the goldfields, an agricultural labourer, a stock drover and he also had a term with the mounted police. Whilst in Australia, Kingsley wrote his first book, "Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn" which has become an Australian classic. This book abounds with references to the Flora and Fauna of the country, particularly of the Monaro district of southern New South Wales.

Kingsley's characters were easily indentifiable, thus his Dr. Mulhaus, whom we see at one stage kneeling before his "new Grevillea Victoriae" the handsomest of the Grevilleas, makes one think immediately of the famous Victorian Government Botanist, Ferdinand von Mueller, who discovered and named the Grevillea Victoriae. Kingsley with his interest in botany and his travels about the country was sure to have known or heard of him.

Henry Kingsley returned to England in 1857 and from then until his untimely death in 1876 he lived in a cottage near his parents in Eversley, Hampshire, where he produced annually a new novel.

His later books had nothing of the quality of his earlier "Geoffrey Hamlyn", Ravenshoe" or the "Hilyars and the Burtons"

Kingsley married in 1864 but the decline in public interest in his later works bought him much financial strain and he died in 1876.

Henry Kingsley's association with Australia, though brief, was interesting, in that his earlier and better books were full of descriptions of the country and its people and also for the quite explicit descriptions of the country's native flowers often with their botanical names.

Henry Kingsley was a fellow fo the Royal Geographical Society.

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

KIPPIST, Richard. 1812 - 1882.

Richard Kippist was born at Stoke Newington, London on the 11th June, 1812. He trained in the office of Joseph Woods, the architect and distinguished botanist, and travelled with him, assisting him with his "Tourist Flora".

In 1830 Kippist entered the service of the Linnean Society and in 1842 he was chosen to be librarian of the Society, succeeding David Don. He was to hold this position till 1881 when he retired on a pension of his full salary.

Though Richard Kippist did not publish a great deal, he became extremely interested in Australian plants. Baron von Mueller (q.v.) at this time, was collecting very large quantities of botanical specimens in Australia and was sending them to George Bentham in England. Both Mueller and Bentham were greatly assisted in their efforts by Kippist and he helped them with his advice. He described many Australian plants and published two papers on them in the Transactions of the Linnean Society of London.

Richard Kippist was considered to have an excellent knowledge of Australian plants and is commemorated by the following Australian plant names:-

The Australian genus Kippistia, F. v. M.

Dyrandra Kippistiana, Meissn.

Hakea Kippistiana, Meissn.

These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1908, v.42, p.72. Kippist died at Chelsea on the 14th January, 1882.

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J.P.W.A.N.H.S., 1909, v.6, p.31.

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

KNOPWOOD, Rev. Robert. 1761 - 1838.

Robert Knopwood was born in Norfolk, England, on the 2nd June, 1761. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds and graduated with a B.A. degree from Caius College, Cambridge. He led a rather riotous existence after receiving a large inheritance, for a number of years, even though he had taken holy orders while still young.

In 1801 Robert Knopwood became a chaplain in the navy and was appointed to the expedition of David Collin's which sailed for Port Phillip on the 27th April, 1803. On the 23rd October of the same year he conducted the first service to be held in Victoria.

When this settlement at Port Phillip was abandoned he sailed with the expedition to Hobart arriving there on the 19th February, 1804. Knopwood was made a magistrate of the colony on the 17th March, 1805.

Robert Knopwood kept a diary for over thirty years, 1801 to 1838. Most of this is now in the Mitchell Library, in Sydney. Original manuscript of his diary volume two from 1805 to 1808 is in the possession of Miss Mabel Hookey, Rokeby, Tasmania. The volumes 1803 to 1804, 1814 to 1820, 1822 to 1834 and 1836 to 1838 are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. The fate of the volumes of the years 1808 to 1813 and 1821 and 1835 is not known. This diary gives a very clear picture of life in the early days of the colony. Passages in it refer to food shortages and other hardships of the pioneers; the problems with the natives and bushrangers as well as records of his duties as a magistrate.

Robert Knopwood was a very keen naturalist, taking a great interest in the native plants around him. He obtained a large number of seeds from England and he carefully cultivated them, producing wheat, oats, vegetables and fruit.

It was a hard-living, hard-drinking age and Knopwood was very much part of the time. He had a reputation of being an unconventional good fellow, full of sympathy and fond of wine.

David Collins liked and commended him but Governor Macquarie in Sydney did not approve of his unconventional ways.

Knopwood's work increased as the population did but his health began to deteriorate and he wrote to Macquarie asking that he might retire. He was given some land at Ralph Bay across the Derwent River from Hobart and on the 4th March, 1826 he was appointed to the parish of Clarence Plains.

Robert Knopwood died on the 18th September, 1838 at Kangaroo Point and was buried at St. Matthews graveyard at Rokeby, Tasmania. He had remained a batchelor but had adopted an orphan girl Elizabeth Mary Mack. The story of his tender care for this young girl that he brought up and educated until her marriage at sixteen and of his grief over her early death, is one of the most moving parts of his diary.

An inscription on the tombstone erected to his memory in Rokeby churchyard describes him as "a man of strict integrity and active benevolence, ever ready to relieve the distress and ameliorate the conditions of the afflicted."

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

KRICHAUFF, Friedrich Edouard Heinrich Wulf. 1824 - 1904.

Friedrich Krichauff, the botanist and politician was born at Schleswig, Germany on the 18th December, 1824. He was educated at the state colleges of Schleswig and Hurun. He was an apprentice for three years at the botanic gardens, Kiel University. He obtained at his exams at this university first class passes so was given a stipend from the Danish Government to travel as a botanist and gardener. He had also won his diploma in horticulture and floriculture.

However Krichauff's plans were interupted by the war of 1848 and in that year he emigrated to South Australia and settled at Bugle Ranges. Here in 1853 he married Dora Fischer.

Friedrich Krichauff became a lifelong friend of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller and together they collected many specimens from the Bugle Ranges. Krichauff was chairman for many years of the District Councils of Macclesfield and Strathalbyn, South Australia and from 1857 to 1858 he was the member of Parliament for Mt. Barker.

He was always extremely interested in the forestry affairs of the state. In 1870 Friedrich Krichauff secured Parliamentary sanction to his proposal to encourage forest planting by granting land orders to the value of £2 per acre to persons planting not less than five acres of trees. Because of this many hundreds of acres were planted to forest trees and the present South Australian Forest Department is the direct result of this idea.

When in 1888 the South Australian Government established the Central Agricultural Bureau Krichauff was appointed Chairman and he held this position till June, 1902. He was a strong advocate for improvement in methods of cultivation and use of manures and was appointed a life member of the Council of Agriculture.

The states botanical development was a matter for his deep concern and he became an enthusiastic collector of plant specimens for his friend Ferdinand von Mueller.

In 1882 Krichauff visited Europe and America and in 1870 to 1882 he was the member of the Legislative Assembly for Onkaparinga, South Australia and in 1890 he was the member of the same assembly for Southern Province.

Friedrich Krichauff died in South Australia on the 29th September, 1904. He is commemorated by the following:-

Hibiscus Krichauffianus, F. v M.

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

LA BILLARDIERE, Jacques Julien Houton de 1755-1834

Labillardiere was born at Alencon, France on the 23rd October, 1755. He was medically and botanically educated at Montpellier and graduated in Paris in 1780. He further studied exotic plants in England before touring the Levant after which he published his "Icones Plantarum Syriae rariorum discriptionibus et observationibus illustratae" (Paris 1791-1812) in five decades.

He was appointed to D'Entrecasteaux' expedition in 1791 in the search for La Pérouse, visiting many parts of Australia and collecting 4000 plants as well as animals, birds and fishes. The expedition ended abruptly in Java, where the members of the expedition were held as Prisoners of War, a state of war existing between the Dutch and the French. The collections were confiscated and sent to Great Britain but through the diplomacy of Sir Joseph Banks these were eventually returned to Labillardiere when he finally reached France again.

He published his "Nova Hollandiae Plantarum Specimen" (1-2 Paris, 1804-1806) which contains the results of his researches and observations in Australia and the East Indies.

In 1792 he had been made corresponding member of the L'Academie Royale des Sciences and in 1800 he was elected to the Institut. Labillardiere was an active, versatile and devoted naturalist. He died in Paris on the 8th January 1834.

He is commemorated by: -(see the attached photostat sheet)

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

manière." [His other services to French scientific men during those troublous times were then enumerated.] Extract from Cuvier's Eulogy on Sir Joseph Banks, read 2nd April, 1821. (*Mémoires de l'Institut*, 1821 p. 224.)

The following Australian plants were named after him:—*Brathys Billardieri*, Spach, = *Hypericum gramineum*, Forst.; *Colobanthus Billardieri*, Fenzl.; *Hibbertia Billardieri*, F.v.M.; *Nitraria Billardieri*, DC. = *N. Schoberi*, L.; *Thelodium Billardieri*, A. Juss.; *Rupera Billardieri*, A. Juss. = *Zygophyllum Billardieri*, DC.; *Trymalium Billardieri*, Fenzl.; *Turnera Billardieri*, A. Juss. = *T. pubescens*, Hellen; *Banera Billardieri*, D. Don = *B. rubioides*, Andr.; *Eucryphia Billardieri*, Spach.; *Phyllota Billardieri*, Benth. = *P. phylicoides*, Benth; *Apalochlamys Billardieri*, DC. = *Cassinia spectabilis*, R. Br.; *Brachycome Billardieri*, Benth.; *Calythrix Billardieri*, Schau. = *C. tetragona*, Labill.; *Epilobium Billardierianum*, Sec.; *Lagenophora Billardieri*, Cass.; *Marquisia Billardieri* A. Rich. = *Coprosma Billardieri*, Hook. f.; *Senecio Billardieri*, F.v.M. = *Bellfordia linearis*, DC.; *Siebera Billardieri*, Benth.; *Styphelia Billardieri*, F.v.M. = *Cyathodes glauca*, Labill.; *Obione Billardieri*, Moq. = *Theleophyton Billardieri*, Moq. = *Atriplex Billardieri*, Hook. f.; *Rhagodia Billardieri*, Br.; *Adriana Billardieri*, Baill. = *Trachycarpon Billardieri*, Kl. = *Adriana quadripartita*, Gaudich; *Leptomeria Billardieri*, Br.; *L. Billardieri*, Sieb. = *Choretrum Candollei*, F.v.M.; *Phyllocladus Billardieri*, Mirb. = *P. rhomboidalis*, Rich.; *Agrostis Billardieri*, Br. = *Deyeuxia Billardieri*, Kunth.; *Desmazeria Billardieri*, Br. = *Centrolepis fascicularis*, Labill.; *Festuca Billardieri*, Steud. = *Agyroporum scabrum*, Beauv.; *Gramnitis Billardieri*, Willd. = *Polypodium australe*, Metten; *Lycopodium Billardieri*, Spreng. = ?; *Pentapogon Billardieri*, Br.; *Phymatodes Billardieri*, Presl. = *Polypodium Billardieri*, Br. = *P. pustulatum*, Forst.: *Poa Billardieri*, Steud.; *Scheelonorus Billardieri*, Nees = *S. littoralis*, Beauv.; *Tmesipteris Billardieri*, Endl. = *T. tannensis*, Bernh.; *Phaeodactylus Labillardieri*, J. Ag. (Figured in Harvey's *Phycologia Australica*).

LAMBERT, Aylmer Bourke 1761-1842

Born at Bath.

He was a collector from his boyhood, and formed a museum at Boyton before he was old enough to go to school. He was sent to Hackney at twelve. Through relatives he became acquainted with Richard Pulteney. He went to St. Mary's Hall but never graduated.

He became acquainted with Banks and Smith, became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1788, and acted as vice president from 1796 to 1842. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Society of Antiquaries.

At Boyton in 1802, he formed an herbarium of 30,000 specimens and entertained eminent naturalists. Late in life he moved from Boyton to Kew Green on account of his health. He was married but had no children.

His chief works:

A Description of the genus Cinchona, 1797.

Monograph of the genus "Pinus" (One of the most sumptuous botanical works ever issued, 43 folio color plates in v.1 alone)

L plowden

LAMBERT, Aylmer Bourke 1761-1842

Botanist, born at Bath. A collector from boyhood, became later a friend of the Dowager Duchess of Portland, whose herbarium he afterward purchased. Also friend of Daniel Lysons, botanist, Sir Joseph Banks and James Edward Smith. After his father's death in 1802 he removed from Salisbury to Boston, where he entertained many eminent foreign naturalists, and formed anherbarium of 30,000 specimens.

Sir J. E. Smith styles Lambert one of the most ardent and experienced botanists of the present age. His skill is shown by his recognition of Carduus Tuberosus and Centaurea Nigresceus. His first independent work was "A Description of the Genus Cinchona", 1797, dedicated to Banks and Linnean Society, described eight species, mostly from Banks specimens.

When he died his library and herbarium were dispersed by auction. Chilian and Peruvian specimens were purchased by British Museum. Various species of plants were named for him - genus Lambertia and genus Alymeria.

DNB, p. 6, v. 32.

LANDSBOROUGH, William. 1825 - 1886.

William Landsborough was born in Ayrshire, Scotland on the 21st February, 1825, the third son of the naturalist and writer, the Rev. David Landsborough.

He came to Australia as a young man and took up land in the New England district of New South Wales. However the land was not good sheep country and William Landsborough was forced to find employment. He had a little success in 1851 on the gold-fields and then in 1853 he acquired land in Queensland and in 1856, going further north, he found good pastoral country west of Bundaberg, Queensland.

Bad seasons and hostile natives resulted in his losing all his pastoral interests and he began exploring, tracing the Isaac and Comet Rivers in Queensland. In 1859 and 1860 he went on exploring expeditions, the first from Rockhampton, crossing the Peak Downs and the second across the coastal ranges and inland plains, discovering Torrens Creek and Landsborough Creek. On the return journey he and his party nearly starved.

William Landsborough, like his father, was a keen naturalist and on his journeys made considerable botanical collections. In August, 1861, he was put in charge of an expedition to search for the lost explorers Burke and Wills; by now he had acquired a reputation as an expert bushman. He and his party went by sea from Brisbane to the mouth of the Albert River in the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north coast of Australia and from there made two investigations, one to the south and west, discovering and naming the Herbert and Gregory Rivers and the other to the south-

east, following the Flinders River to the Barcoo River, thence to the Warrego and Darling Rivers down to Menindee. He reached Melbourne in November, 1862. Unfortunately his explorations revealed nothing about Burke and Wills but Landsborough found large areas of excellent pastoral country. During this expedition he made a large collection of plants, these were given to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller to describe and determine and many went to England to be included in George Bentham's "Flora Australiensis". Bentham mentions Mr. Landsborough's expeditions in the Preface to Volume 1. An excellent fodder grass, Anthistiria membranacea, Lindl. is known as the Landsborough grass.

William Landsborough was honoured by the Royal Geographical Society for his achievement. He visited India and Europe for two years and then returned to Queensland and in 1865 became a member of the Queensland Legislative Council and then Government Resident for the district of Burke at the southern end of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Later in 1872 he was given a post as Inspector of Brands for the Moreton district, which he held until he died.

In 1882 the Queensland Parliament voted him £2000 for his services as an explorer and he bought land at Caloundra on the Queensland coast. He died here on the 16th March, 1886; his wife had predeased him but he was survived by several children.

The town of Landsborough, fifty miles north of Brisbane, commemorates this brave and capable pioneer and explorer.

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Appendix by Ferdinand von Mueller giving a list of plants known to exist at the Gulf of Carpentaria.

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

LATROBE, Charles Joseph. 1801 - 1875.

Charles Joseph LaTrobe, the lieutenant-governor of Victoria, was born on the 20th March, 1801, son of a Moravian minister. He grew up in a stimulating intellectual and artistic atmosphere, his father being a friend of the composer Haydn.

Originally educated for the ministry, Charles LaTrobe did much travelling in Europe and later in North America with Washington Irving and he published four books on his travels. Irving, in his book "A town on the Prairies", described La Trobe as a "man of a thousand occupations, a botanist, a geologist, a hunter of beetles and butterflies, a musical amateur, a sketcher of no mean pretentions, in short a complete virtuoso. Never was a man more busy or cheerful".

In February, 1839 La Trobe received the appointment of Superintendent of Port Phillip district (Victoria) and he arrived in Melbourne on the 1st October, 1839. He was to stay there for nearly fifteen years.

He immediately set to work to improve the primitive conditions that existed in Melbourne; making roads, setting up a board of health and forming a municipal corporation. The influx of population caused by the discovery of gold was a cause of fresh trouble to him. Though he always encouraged initiative and himself made arduous journeys of exploration, he was not always popular. However he had a good grasp of the major problems facing Port Phillip in the 1840's - land reform, control of finances and political separation from Sydney.

Charles La Trobe showed great foresight for the future of the colony by reserving land for the Fitzroy and Carlton Gardens and he established the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. This was a project that he was particularly interested in. He personally selected the site and educated public opinion on the subject and took the greatest interest in the early development of the garden, visiting it several times a week. La Trobe was always an enthusiastic botanist and on his exploratory journeys about the State, was a keen plant

collector. La Trobe appointed the first three Curators of the Botanic Gardens; John Arthur, John Dallachy and Ferdinand von Mueller, and keenly watched their progress. In fact his knowledge of plants, native and exotic, equalled their own; Mueller described many of the specimens collected by La Trobe.

Charles La Trobe resigned his position and left for England in May, 1854 having been administrator for nearly fifteen years. He lived in England in retirement and died at Litlington, near Eastbourne, on the 2nd December, 1875. He had been married twice, to Sophie de Mt. Mollin who died in 1854, leaving a son and three daughters and to Susanne de Mauron who survived him with two daughters. Both marriages were happy ones, and his letters show his love of family life.

La Trobe was a kindly and courteous and well-educated man. Though his administrative work was much criticised at the time, he did a great deal for the future of the city of Melbourne, founding the public library, the hospital and the university as well as establishing the Botanic Gardens.

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La Trobe's letters and papers are in the Public Library of Victoria.

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

LAUTERER Dr. Joseph 1848-1911

Joseph Lauterer was born on the 18th November, 1848 at Freiburg in Baden, Germany. He studied medicine and served as a surgeon in the Franco Prussian War. He arrived in Australia in March 1885 and lived for a few months in the Blue Mountains of N.S.W. He then went to Brisbane in November of the same year and lived there until his death.

Lauterer joined the Royal Society of Queensland and was a counciller of the Society from 1893 until 1895 and president during 1896. He was a keen member of the field naturalist section of the Society and published numerous papers on the chemistry of plant products and also studied the aboriginal language. Indeed during a meeting of the Society in 1891 he read a paper on aboriginal language and even sang aboriginal songs!

In 1894 Lauterer discussed Queensland wines at a meeting of the Royal Society and had some 25 samples which he invited members to taste, most declined, after his description of the effects on the consumer. (We might mention Queensland wines have improved some since that time.) Not surprisingly D.r Lauterer was known as a most entertaining lecturer.

Lauterer seems to have been a most admirable type of man, educated, intelligent, an excellent student of languages and most public spirited man and most interested in the advancement of science in Australia.

During his twenty five or so years in Queensland Lauterer interested himself in the vegetation of the Moreton Bay district and many of his papers were published as supplements to the Government Botany Bulletins issued by F.M. Bailey the Government Botanist of the time and also in the Journal of the Royal Society of Queensland.

Lauterer died at South Brisbane on the 29th July, 1911.

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LAWRENCE, Robert William. 1807 - 1833.

Robert William Lawrence was born in England on the 18th October, 1807, the eldest son of William Effingham Lawrence, a successful merchant with houses in London, Liverpool and New York.

Owing to ill health William Lawrence was forced to leave England and he arrived with his wife and two of his sons in Launceston early in 1823. He brought with him a large amount of goods and money and he bought extensive areas of land in northern Tasmania. These included the large estate of "Formosa" on the Lake River in the northern midlands.

However Robert Lawrence remained in England to complete his education when his father left and he did not arrive in Van Diemen's Land until April, 1825 when he was sixteen years old.

In July, 1829 Robert Lawrence started a diary, a cheap ruled exercise book (now in the possession of Mr. Leonard Lawrence of "Formosa" Cressy, Tasmania, his nephew.) This diary shows Lawrence to be a young man of great scientific interests, with horticulture, botany and zoology mainly occupying his attentions.

Lawrence became an enthusiastic botanical collector and in 1830 he began an extensive correspondence with Mr. William J. Hooker. He wrote many notes on the trees and shrubs of the colony and was probably the first person to make botanical observations in the far north-western area of Tasmania. In his diary he describes many plants from this area.

Lawrence at first thought William Hooker was only interested in having seeds sent to him but he quickly was advised by Hooker that plant specimens were even more important to him and he sent

Lawrence instructions for drying and pressing flowers and fruits of plants. William Hooker's praise and encouragement greatly helped Robert Lawrence. He sent large collections of plants from many parts of northern Tasmania to Hooker up until 1832 when he died. Many of these specimens were published in the "Companion to the Botanical Magazine", "Journal of Botany", London, and elsewhere.

Lawrence became friendly with Ronald Campbell Gunn (q.v.) and encouraged Gunn to become a plant collector with him. In 1832 Lawrence moved to "Formosa" near Cressy, Tasmania to become overseer of his father's large estates there, and he and Gunn continued their friendship and their mutual keen interest in botany and plant collecting. Lawrence introduced Gunn to William Hooker and thus began a very important period in the botanical history of Tasmania.

Unfortunately exactly twelve months to the day after his marriage and on his 26th birthday, on the 18th October, 1833, Lawrence died (probably in an epileptic fit). His wife had pre-deceased him by only a month, after having given birth to a daughter.

Robert Lawrence is commemorated by the following:-

Lawrencia, Hook. (W.J. Hooker's "Icones Plantarum", 1836, 261.)

Correa Lawrenciana, Hook.

Cryptandra Lawrencii, Hook.f. = Spryidium Lawrencii, Benth.

Sida Lawrencea, F. v M.

Helichrysum Lawrencella, F. v. M.

Commemoratives. (Cont'd.)

Monemios Lawrencii, Hook. f.

Pterygoppapis Lawrencii, Hook. f.

Scorzonera Lawrencii, Hook. f.

Libertia Lawrencii, Hook. f.

Podocarpus Lawrencii, Hook. f.

Orthotrichum Lawrencei, Mitt.

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

LAWSON, Abercrombie Anstruther. 1873-1927.

Abercrombie Anstruther Lawson, the botanist, was born at the village of Pittinweem in Fife, Scotland, the fourth son of William Lawson, in 1874*, the exact date is not known. (*May, 1873 -in files in HI)

In 1895 Lawson went to the Glascow University as a medical student but he became more interested in the study of botany and started research in to this science. Owing to ill-health Lawson left Glascow to continue his botanical studies at the University of California at Berkeley. He graduated as Bachelor of Science from here in 1897 and received his Master of Arts degree in 1898, after which he became assistant to the Professor of Botany and an instructor in this science at Berkeley.

In 1898 Lawson went to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to study the gymnosperm flora of the Pacific slopes. He was a member of a scientific expedition to the Aleutian Islands in 1899 after which he made further studies at Stanford and Chicago Universities in America and later at Bonn in Germany.

Lawson visited the Coast Range mountains of California in 1902 and in 1903 he studied at the Hopkins Marine Biology Laboratory. In 1907, he was appointed a lecturer in botany at the University of Glascow and while there he spent some time doing research into the pollen-mother cells of Coboea and Gladiolus. He published the results of this research in an article in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1911-1912, entitled "Memoirs on Synapsis, Nuclear Osmosis and Chromosome Reduction."

In 1912, Lawson was appointed the first Professor of Botany at the University of Sydney. He was to spend fourteen years in this position, during which time he gradually built up a great botanical school in which both teaching and research were vigorously carried out. His energy and foresight made possible the advanced school of botany that is in the University of Sydney today. Though the early organization of the new botanical building took up a great deal of his time, he was still able to do a large amount of most valuable research work on the Australian flora.

Lawson published eitht papers on this subject and gave a great many lectures on ferns and wild-flowers. He was also keenly interested in the study of algae and spent much time collecting them though he did not publish any papers on them.

A.A. Lawson also published an important paper "The Life-History of the 'Bowenia', a genus of Cycads endemic in Australasia", in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh of 1926. He had intended to compile all the

results of his research and work on the Coniferales but he died at the comparatively early age of 55 after an operation, on the 26th March, 1927. He had not married.

Lawson was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1910 and was awarded its Makdougall-Brisbane prize. The University of Adelaide conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1926.

Lawson came from an artistic family and had a great enjoyment of the beauty of nature. This, combined with his rare knowledge of the Australian flora made him consider his botanical research as an intellectual recreation. A reserved, rather complex though kindly and popular figure, Lawson accomplished much detailed research work into the flora of Australia and was responsible for the formation and early development of the important school of Botany at Sydney University.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

August 29, 1969

Mr. George H. M. Lawrence, Director
Carnegie-Mellon University
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

This replies to your inquiry of recent date concerning the date of birth for Anstruther Abercrombie Lawson, a graduate of the University in 1897. I am afraid that we are not going to be able to be of very much assistance in that during the time of his attendance we did not require place and date of birth in making an application for admission. We asked only for the age in years and months as of the opening of the term for which the student was applying. In the case of Mr. Lawson, he indicated that he would be 23 years and four months as of September 1, 1896.

Although you are probably aware that he received the Doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1901, I did want to mention it as another possible source for his date of birth should his attendance there not have come to your attention.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Brownell

ROBERT E. BROWNELL
Associate Registrar

REB:klk

9-96
4-23
5-73

Born May 1873

23 July 1969
(Dictated 21 July 1969)

The Registrar
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Gentlemen:

This Library is endeavoring to determine the date of birth of Abercrombie Anstruther Lawson, born in the village of Pittinweem(Fife, Scotland) in 1874. He received his B.S. degree from the University of California (Berkeley) in 1897 and his M.A. in 1898, after which he was an instructor in botany at the University of California (Berkeley). Many years later he served as Professor of Botany at the University of Sydney. None of the several Australian institutions on whose staff he served possess the month or day of month of birth.

Any information that you can supply us from your records will be gratefully received. If there is a charge for searching same, kindly advise accordingly.

Very sincerely,

GHML:mly

George H. M. Lawrence
Director

LAYARD, Mr.

The full name of Mr. Layard of Melbourne, Victoria is not known. He was a very keen collector of algae off the Victorian coast. These he sent to Dr. William H. Harvey (q.v.), the Professor of Botany at the University of Dublin, Ireland.

We have been unable to find out any more details about this collector.

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

LEICHHARDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig. 1813 - 1848.

Ludwig Leichhardt, the botanist and explorer was born at Trebatsch, Prussia on the 23rd October, 1813. As a boy he showed signs of great intellectual ability and his father sent him to the University of Gottingen. Here he met an Englishman, John Nicholson and Leichhardt became very friendly with his brother William Nicholson, spending some years with him at the University of Berlin. Although Ludwig Leichhardt always referred to himself as Doctor, he did not actually have a degree.

He spent the next few years travelling in England and Europe with William Nicholson and at his expense and in 1840 Leichhardt decided to emigrate to Australia, possibly to escape military service in Germany.

Ludwig Leichhardt arrived in Sydney on the 14th February, 1842 and tried without success to get employment with the Sydney Botanic Gardens. He wandered around the state of New South Wales staying with various pastoralists. He showed great interest in the native plants around him and made large plant collections. However he was not a naturally good bushman, being very short-sighted, unable to use a gun and having very little natural sense of direction.

Despite this, however, Leichhardt became a most enthusiastic explorer and in 1843 he travelled, rather ill-equipped, overland from Sydney to Moreton Bay, Queensland. He stayed for a while in Brisbane and there made a large collection of plant specimens, travelling widely around the countryside to search for new plants.

Returning to Sydney, He told of his desire to make an overland expedition from Brisbane to Port Essington on the north coast of Australia, a distance of almost 3000 miles. Though Leichhardt was regarded as a bit of an eccentric, his

scheme was supported and on the 13th August, 1844 he and his party left Sydney for Brisbane by sea. It was to be a journey, once they set out from Brisbane, marked by misadventure and trouble. They encountered most rugged country and were very short of water and food. One of the party John Gilbert (q.v.) was killed by Aborigines and two others badly injured; yet remarkably, they managed to reach Port Essington after over fourteen months. This was a journey of great importance to Australia; a large number of rivers and much good pastoral country were found and Leichhardt collected a large number of plant specimens, which he carefully carried with him.

Again in December, 1846 Ludwig Leichhardt led an expedition, this time starting from the Darling Downs in Queensland, intending to cross the northern part of Australia and travel down the west coast to Perth in Western Australia. Daniel Bunce (q.v.) was the botanist on this expedition. Both Bunce and John F. Mann, another member of the party afterwards wrote reports that were most unfavourable to Leichhardt. This expedition was a complete failure; Leichhardt quarrelled with the members of his party and they returned after only five months, having covered no new ground.

Leichhardt's disappointment was lessened however, when he heard that he had been awarded gold medals by the Geographical Societies of London and Paris.

In February, 1848 he started on another expedition with the same objectives as the previous one. He had six companions and a large amount of animals and equipment. Leichhardt's last letter was sent from Roma in Queensland and since then nothing has ever been discovered of what happened to the party. They were all lost and no definite trace of them has ever been found, despite numerous expensive search expeditions that extended for nearly 100 years. Though certain coins and other relics were found, they were never definitely

proved to have belonged to this party. The disappearance of Ludwig Leichhardt and his men is considered to be one of the great mysteries in the history of Australia.

Leichhardt's character and ability has always been a subject of great controversy. Though he was undoubtedly a man of great courtesy and charm, he was not a good exploratory leader, being inefficient, rather obstinate and most inadequately trained. Alec H. Chisholm, in the preface to the second edition of his "Strange New World", says of Leichhardt "His associates learned only by bitter experience -when an expedition was under way, that he had never become properly trained in anything and that he functioned mainly on an airy self-confidence and what he described as "God's blessing"'.

However in the field of botany Leichhardt was much more successful. On all his expeditions he made large and excellent plant and seed collections and a large number of these he sent to Paris. Though his results were possibly not as important as those of other explorers, such as Thomas Mitchell (q.v.), he was able to start a herbarium which was something he had always planned. His herbarium was presented to the Sydney Museum by his friend Robert Lynd and became incorporated in the national herbarium of New South Wales. First, however, the specimens were sent to Melbourne and were examined by Ferdinand von Mueller. These together with others in the herbarium of the Paris Museum, are acknowledged in the volumes of the "Flora Australiensis" by George Bentham assisted by von Mueller. The specimens collected on the final expedition were of course, lost with the party.

Leichhardt gave a number of botanical lectures in Sydney and published in the reports of his expeditions, frequent botanical references. The narrative of his expedition from Moreton Bay to Port Essington is the first full and detailed account of the vegetation of the tropical country of the interior of the continent.

Though Leichhardt was most interested in natural history, he was not an efficient scientist, flitting from one subject to another. The success of his first main expedition made him extremely popular but people soon began to realise his character had great weaknesses. As a plant collector he was most successful, as a party leader he was shockingly inadequate.

Ludwig Leichhardt is commemorated by a river and a range in Queensland and a suburb in Sydney. He is also commemorated by the following names of plants:- See attached photo-copy taken from Joseph Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, pp.109-110.

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Sydney, 1938.

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

LEICHHARDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig. 1813-c.1848.

Explorer, geologist, botanist and naturalist; arrived in New South Wales in 1842, and died on his third inland journey of exploration attempting to cross the continent from Moreton Bay to Swan River.

Leichhardt papers, 1829-48. Original MSS., and typescript copies, 37 vols., including:
Diaries, 1832-41 (German)

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Mozley, Ann: A guide to the Manuscript Records of Australian Science.
Canberra, Aust. National University Press, 1966. pp. 67-68.

The following Australian plants commemorate him and usefully indicate his journeys; the genus *Leichhardtia*, R.Br., also the following species:—

Commersonia Leichhardtii, Benth.; *Euphoria Leichardtii*, Benth.; *Harpullia Leichardtii*, Muell.; *Unona Leichhardtii*, Muell. = *Melodorum Leichhardtii*, Benth.; *Acacia Leichhardtii*, Benth; *Bauhinia Leichhardtii*, F.v.M. = *B. Cunninghamii*, Benth.; *Chorizema Leichhardtii*, F.v.M. = *Isotropis filicaulis*, Benth.; *Macroperanthes Leichhardtii*, Muell.; *Psoralea Leichhardtii*, Muell. = *Indigofera glandulosa*, Willd.; *Sarcocephalus Leichhardtii*, F.v.M.; *Anthocercis Leichhardtii*, F.v.M; *Datura Leichhardtii*, F.v.M.; *Lyonsia Leichhardtii*, F.v.M. = *Parsonsia Leichhardtii*, F.v.M.;

Maredenia Leichhardtiana, F.v.M; *Prostanthera Leichhardtii*, Benth.; *Vitex Leichhardtii*, F.v.M. = *Gmelina Leichhardtii*, F.v.M.; *Amanoa Leichhardtii*, Baill. = ?; *Briadelia Leichhardtii*, Baill. = ?; *Ficus Leichhardtii*, Miq. = ?; *Urostigma Leichhardtii*, Miq. = ?; *Atsophila Leichhardtiana*, F.v.M.; *Livistona Leichhardtii*, F.v.M. = *L. humilis*, R.Br.

Manuscript (cont'd)

LEICHHARDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (continued)

Journal, July 1840 to September 1841 (German)
Journal, April-December 1842 (German with English translation)
Journals, December 1842 to March 1844. 3 vols. (German)
Journal, September 1845 to March 1846 (English)
Journal, October 1846 to July 1847 (English)
Journal, 15 August to 14 September 1847 (English)

Journal of an overland expedition from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, 1844-5. Original MS. of the book prepared for publication, with MS. emendations by Phillip Parker King [q.v.].

Field book of the Port Essington Expedition, October 1844 to December 1845.

Lecture notes, mainly on botanical subjects, 1833-7.

Science notebooks, 1832 and 1837-47.

Specielle Botanik, 1834. 188 pp.

Letters, 1840-8.

Journal of W. Phillips on Leichhardt's expedition to Port Essington, 1844-5.

Journal of H. Holy from Sydney to the Darling Downs, 1846-7.

Mitchell Library

Translations of some Leichhardt documents in Australia, 1840-8, compiled by L.L. Politzer. 97 pp.

Bibliography of documents and published works of Leichhardt prepared by L.L. Politzer in 1953. 24 pp.

Extracts from letters to G. Durand, Paris, 1842-4, regarding scientific excursions in New Holland, translated by L.L. Politzer. Typescript, 18 pp.

National Library of Australia

Log-book of a journey from Port Stephens to Peak Range, 1846-7.

1 letter, 1846, and other material relating to Leichhardt.

Dixson Library

LESCHENAULT DE LA TOUR, Louis Theodore. 1773 - 1826.

Leschenault de la Tour was born on the 13th November, 1773 at Chalons-sur-Saone, the son of a procurator of the King. Invited to join the "Naturaliste" under Captain Hamelin of the fleet of three French ships "Geographe", Naturaliste" and "Casuarina" under the command of Nicholas Baudin, he visited Western Australia, South Australia, King Island in Bass Strait and Port Jackson (New South Wales) in 1800-1804. He joined the ships at Timor in 1801 and visited Port Jackson on the 3rd November, 1802.

In May, 1801 the expedition landed in Geographe Bay, Western Australia and Leschenault with Antoine Guichenot (q.v.) eagerly collected the flowering plants of the vicinity of Cape Naturaliste. Later when the "Geographe" sailed north, he collected and made notes on the flora of Bernier Island and Shark Bay, Western Australia and then explored the Southern and Eastern Coasts of Australia.

On the return voyage King George Sound was visited where Guichenot and Leschenault made large collections of the plant life of the Sound. Leschenault's collections were deposited in the Museum of Natural History, Paris but were never thoroughly studied or described by British or European botanists.

Of the Australian vegetation he wrote a very sketchy work "Notice".... which was incorporated in Peron's work "Voyage de decouvertes aux Terres Australes", Paris, 1807, the second volume edited by Louis Freycinet, 1816.

After leaving Timor in 1803 where he had become ill, Leschenault de la Tour travelled back to France through America in 1807 and made

several other botanical bourneys. He died on the 14th March, 1826. Cape Leschenault and Leschenault Estuary in Western Australia are named after him.

He is commemorated by the following specimens:-

Leschenaultis, R.Br., a genus of Goodeniaceae which includes Latouria, De Vriese, also named after Leschenault.

Hemistemma Leschenaultii, D.C. = Beyeria Leschenaultia, Baill. = Beyeria opaca, F.v M.

Indigofera Leschenaultia, D.C. = ?

Calythrix Leschenaultii, Schauer.

Beyeria Leschenaultii, Baill. = B. opaca, F. v M.

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A.A.A.S., Perth, 1926, Handbook and Review, Science in Western Australia, pp.41.

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J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.44, 1910, pp.134-135.

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J.P.W.A.H.S., v.4, pt.5, 1953, p.62.

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

LESUEUR Charles Alexandre 1778-1846

Charles Lesueur accompanied the expedition of Nicholas Baudin (q.v.) which explored the coast of New Holland during the years 1800 to 1804. See Baudin bi-bibliography.

Lesueur was one of the naturalists on board the flagship "La Geographie" and was special assistant to the brilliant zoologist Francois Peron.

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Whitley Gilbert: Some Early Naturalists and collectors in Australia, J.P.R. A. Hist. Soc. vol. 19, 1934, p. 299

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

LEWIN, John William. 1770 - 1819.

John Lewin was the first field naturalist and engraver in Australia. He was born in London in 1770, the son of William Lewin, the artist and naturalist and the author of "Birds of Great Britain". (1789-1794 in seven volumes).

John Lewin who was undoubtedly the most eminent botanical artist to work in New South Wales before the arrival of the "Investigator" and Ferdinand Bauer, arrived in Sydney in January, 1800 (his wife Maria Anna came out seven months earlier). A naturalist and collector as well as an artist, Lewin arrived with the recommendation of the Duke of Portland.

In July 1801 he accompanied an expedition led by William Patterson to the Hunter River and in November that year he went in the "Norfolk" on a voyage to Tahiti. Returning to Sydney after the vessel was shipwrecked Lewin tried a number of occupations, he acquired a farm near Parramatta, then began painting miniatures and portraits and to teach art in an endeavour to establish himself. At the same time he took up book production, and during 1803 to 1804 he drew, engraved and coloured the plates for "Prodromus Entomology; Natural history of Lepidopterous Insects in New South Wales;" This was published in London in 1805, it contained the first engravings done in Australia. A second edition was published in 1823.

A second work "Birds of New Holland with their natural history" was published in 1808 in London and issued later in 1813, 1822 and 1838 under the titles "Birds of New South Wales" and "A natural history of the Birds of New South Wales."

Dr. Drury, Thomas Marsham and Alexander Macleay, all prominent

English entomologists of the time, united to advance money to Lewin, for him to send them insect specimens.

In 1810 Governor Macquarie became a friend of John Lewin and made him a coroner with a salary of £40, later increased to £80. Macquarie had a high opinion of Lewin's artistic ability and sent some examples of his excellent plant drawings to Earl Bathurst in December, 1817. He took Lewin with him on his famous crossing of the Blue Mountains by the new road in 1815 and also attached Lewin to John Oxley's expedition of 1817. On these journeys Lewin collected a large number of plants and meticulously recorded their details on paper. He also did a number of landscape drawings of the areas he visited.

Lewin died on the 27th August, 1819 and was buried in the "Sandhills" cemetery., after a short illness in Sydney. He left a widow and one son.

A large number of his drawings are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. He was an able and painstaking artist with considerable botanical skill in macroscopic studies and elementary dissections, indicating he appreciated the importance of detailed morphological study.

Although remembered especially for his paintings of birds and insects, Lewin made some 300 plant studies. He painted exotics and native plants thus giving early details of plants introduced into the colony. These plant studies were not published as were those of birds of insects. Many stayed in his families possession until passing to the Mitchell Library, Sydney and the National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

Some classifications were made from the drawings by Allan Cunningham and these were later checked by Joseph Henry Maiden.

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*Mathews, Gregory, M: A rare book - Lewin's "Birds of New Holland' Emu, v.34, 1934, p.138.

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

LEYCESTER, Augustus Adolphus. - 1892.

Augustus Adolphus Leycester was a pioneer pastoralist in the Richmond River district of northern New South Wales in the 1840's and 1850's. He was born and bred at Whitehead on the Thames, England, close to the village of Maidenhead but the date of his birth is not known.

In 1843 Leycester and his partner Shaw abandoned their property called Maidenhead, on the Severn River, New England, New South Wales, when aborigines speared their cattle. With their stock and two bullock drays, they travelled overland to the Richmond and took up a property there which they called Tunstall.

Leycester was a fine specimen of the old-time pioneer; tall, lean and wiry and businesslike, he was tireless and persevering. He grew his own wheat, thus making his property the first in the area to raise grain crops and he grounded it in a small hand-power mill.

Leycester's hobby was the collection of plants, insects and bird specimens. He searched the bush for rare varieties, clad from head to foot in tanned leather to protect him from stinging trees and vines and his clothing won him the nick-name of "Leatherstocking".

"Leatherstocking" Leycester was a noted contributor of rare collections of flora and fauna to British and European museums of natural history and his hobby proved to be a profitable one for him. He became highly regarded both as a naturalist and as an amateur taxidermist.

Leycester and a neighbour Ward Stephens quarrelled over the boundary line of their properties and the feud became very bitter. It first went to Courts in Australia and then to the Privy Council in England and though Leycester eventually won the case, (and received damages of one farthing)

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

the legal costs made both men bankrupt and both had to sell their land.

One result of the law suit was that it gave the name of "Disputed Plains" to a well-known property between Casino and Lismore in this Richmond district of New South Wales.

Leycester then went to live in Sydney and in 1887 he inherited Whitehead in England, where he had been born. He returned to England to take up his inheritance and he died there in 1892.

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LHOTSKY, Johann. 1800 -

Johann Lhotsky, the physician and naturalist, was born in Poland, at Lemberg, Galicia, of Czech parentage on the 27th June, 1800. He became a doctor of medicine at Vienna and a Fellow of the Royal Botanic Society of Bavaria.

Johann Lhotsky became a traveller, writing journalistic articles on his travels and selling botanical specimens that he collected. After travelling extensively in Brazil in 1830, he emigrated to Australia in 1832 and he spent at least five years in Sydney and more than a year in Tasmania.

It appears that he came to Sydney intending to enter the public service as a naturalist and to become the curator of the Museum, however he did not obtain this position and he became very embittered against the authorities of the time because of this.

From 1833 to 1836 Lhotsky travelled in New South Wales, collecting plant specimens and sending papers to the Linnean Society of London. In January, February and March of 1834 he journeyed from Sydney south to the Australian Alps. Probably most of the plants he collected there and elsewhere, were sold; he certainly sold zoological specimens. However in the Australian Alps he collected large quantities of new plant specimens and many were sent to Europe. In December, 1836 the Berlin Museum issued a "Catalogue" of the duplicates of the collections made by Lhotsky in his 1834 expedition and around Sydney.

Johann Lhotsky went to Hobart, Tasmania, on the barque "Francis Freeling" on the 14th October, 1836. He was introduced to Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, the Acting-Governor who assigned to him the use of three men to assist him in making a collection of botanical specimens around Hobart. Before the end of the year he had started a herbarium at the Survey Office, having collected over

three hundred plants as well as specimens of minerals.

The Governor of Tasmania, Sir John Franklin, then engaged Lhotsky to report on water supplies and the development of coal mines. In this regard Lhotsky was particularly successful, finding coal in eleven different areas around Port Arthur, Tasmania and during 1835 to 1836 over five hundred tons per month of coal were sent up to Hobart from the mines.

Johann Lhotsky possibly practised for a short while as a physician in Hobart and for a time was the medical officer for the Van Diemen's Land Government, stationed at Port Arthur. However he began to get into financial difficulties when the government did not wish to purchase his collection of plants, trees, animals and minerals. On the 29th February, 1838, he gave a farewell lecture on "Science, Education and Civilisation" in Hobart and left for London on the 1st April, 1838, on the ship the "Emu". He did not have a very good reputation in the colony. Ronald Campbell Gunn(q.v.) in a letter to Sir William Hooker, told Sir William to be cautious of him and refers to Lhotsky as a "black sheep" with no friends in Van Diemen's Land.

However Johann Lhotsky's collections of plant specimens in Tasmania formed the nucleus of the herbarium there. His notes on natural history are reproduced in Tom Iredale's work "Lhotsky's Lament", in the Australian Zoologist for 1924, volume three, pp.223-226.

Johann Lhotsky is commemorated by the following plants.

Myrtaceous genus Lhotzkya, Schauer.

Leptorrhynchus Lhotzkyanus, Walp.

These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, p.74.

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A journey from Sydney to the Australian Alps, undertaken in the months of January, February, March, 1834. Being an account of the country traversed, its aborigines etc., together with some general information respecting the colony of New South Wales. Sydney, 1835.

(Only seven and a half sheets were printed and probably only seven published. These are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.)

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

LINDSAY, David. 1856 - 1922.

David Lindsay, the explorer and botanical collector, was born at Goolwa, South Australia, on the 20th June, 1856, the son of Captain John Scott Lindsay who was formerly of Dundee, Scotland, a well-known trader between Adelaide and Western Australia.

Lindsay was educated at a school at Goolwa and Port Elliott, South Australia and at the age of fifteen became an assistant at a chemist shop at Goolwa. In 1872 David Lindsay joined the South Australian Survey Department and in 1878 he was appointed Surveyor-General for the Northern Territory. However he resigned from government service in 1882 to take up duties for private companies.

The following year Lindsay led a government expedition into Arnhem Land and the party left Darwin in June, 1883, travelling south to the Katherine River and then going north-eastward till they reached the Goyder River. Here they were attacked by natives and they reached civilization only after much hardship.

David Lindsay then explored the western areas of the Northern Territory and the MacDonnell Ranges region from 1885 to 1886 and in 1888 he surveyed the township of Alice Springs. During these expeditions Lindsay collected a large number of botanical specimens. In his report of "An exploring Expedition across Australia, February to November, 1886" Lindsay himself mentions that "in this collection as well as in all others subsequently transmitted, there were, as far as possible, three specimens of each plant, so that one complete set could be kept by the Baron, and one by the Geographical Society, leaving another for Lieutenant Dittrich and myself to dispose of as we might consider fit." These plants were forwarded to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) for classification.

In 1891 David Lindsay was put in charge of a scientific expedition organized by the Royal Geographical Society and financed by Sir Thomas Elder. The aims of the expedition were to explore the land between South Australia and the western coast of Australia and to add to the scientific knowledge of the flora and fauna of this vast region. However the season was an unusually dry one and the results of this expedition were disappointing, and it was

abandoned while much of its intended work was still undone. Nevertheless over the eleven months from the 2nd May, 1891 to April, 1892, over 4000 miles were traversed and about 80,000 miles were mapped and a large collection of botanical specimens was made. These were sent to Melbourne for classification by Baron von Mueller.

David Lindsay then opened a camel transportation service on the gold-fields of Western Australia, he was always a most capable bushman, especially skilled in handling camels.

Lindsay was deeply concerned with the development of the Northern Territory of Australia and visited London in 1915 to try to raise funds for this purpose. This project was unsuccessful owing to World War 1 and in 1916 David Lindsay returned to Australia and went to live in Sydney. He later spent some time doing topographical surveys of the Northern Territory for the government and he found there much good pastoral country. David Lindsay was one of the first to see the possibilities of the Territory as regards cotton growing and at the time of his death, was representing a large syndicate which purposed selecting areas suitable for cotton growing and assisting settlers in the new industry. The advancement of the Northern Territory was of extreme importance to him and it was while working in the north in 1922 that he became ill.

David Lindsay died in hospital in Darwin, Northern Territory, on the 17th December, 1922. He was survived by his wife Anne T.S. Lindsay, four sons and a daughter.

David Lindsay contributed many papers to scientific periodicals, usually the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London or the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch). He also published "An exploring expedition across Australia", Adelaide, 1889; "Territoria", Adelaide, published by the Australian Garden and Field Proprietary, 1909; and "Journal of the Elder Scientific Exploring Expedition, 1891 - 1892", Adelaide, C.E. Bristow, Govt. Printer, 1893. In these works Lindsay discusses the flora of the country through which his expeditions were made.

David Lindsay was made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1888 and was an Honorary Member of the South Australian, the Victorian and the New South Welsh Branches of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.

Lindsay was noted for his hardiness and courage. He was an explorer with a natural curiosity and love of adventure and with his strong constitution, he developed an experience extending over tens of thousands of aquare miles of Australian outback.

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LUCAS, Arthur Henry Shakespeare. 1853 - 1936.

Arthur Henry Shakespeare Lucas was born at Stratford-on-Avon, England on the 7th May, 1853. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Lucas, a Wesleyan minister and a man who was keenly interested in botany and geology. Thus it was that Arthur Lucas developed an interest in botany from a very early age and learned to love the daffodils and wild-flowers of Cornwall where he spent much of his childhood.

Lucas was educated first at a school in Gloucestshire and then at the New Kingswood School in Bath. He entered Balliol College, Oxford, from where he graduated with a Master of Arts degree. He later obtained his Bachelor of Science degree from London University and was awarded the Gold Medal for Botany by the Apothecaries Society. Owing to the death of his father and the serious illness of his brother who went to Australia to try to recuperate, Lucas gave up his medical course that he was training for in London and became a teacher at Leys School, Cambridge. Here he started a Natural History Society and a museum to which he gave the family's collection of plants, 1200 of the 1400 described species of British Flowering plants and ferns.

In 1883 Arthur Lucas left England for Australia where he was appointed the Science and Mathematics master at Wesley College, Melbourne. Lucas arrived in Australia looking forward with enthusiasm to examining the new flora and fauna of this country. He was to be a schoolteacher in Australia for more than forty years; ten years at Wesley College where once more he started a Natural History Society and museum, being probably the first teacher to introduce Field Study of Nature into a school and then from 1892 to 1898 Lucas was Headmaster of Newington College, Stanmore, New South Wales.

In 1899 Arthur Lucas became senior mathematical and science master at the Sydney Grammar School and he was appointed Headmaster at this school from 1920 to 1923 when he retired.

Immediately following his arrival in Melbourne, Arthur Lucas joined the Victorian Field Naturalists Club and in the following years, 1884, he became

the first editor of its journal, the "Victorian Naturalist". He was a very close friend of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller who presided at a farewell gathering on the eve of Lucas' departure for Sydney.

While in Victoria, Arthur Henry Lucas went for many excursions in the course of which he made large collections of botanical specimens. It was Lucas who suggested to the Field Naturalists Club, that it should persuade the Victorian Government to proclaim Wilson's Promontory, the most southern point of the continent of Australia, a reserve.

Lucas contributed a number of papers to the Victorian Naturalist and was elected President of the Club from 1887 to 1889. On his departure for Sydney he was made an Honorary Member of the Club.

Arthur Lucas joined the Linnean Society of New South Wales as soon as he moved to Sydney and he was President of the Society from 1907 to 1909 and on its Council until his death. He became the close friend of many of its members and went on many plant collecting expeditions with them. Joseph James Fletcher (q.v.) became a particularly close friend of his and Lucas was selected to give the Linnean Society's Memorial Lecture to Fletcher on his death.

Lucas became Curator of Algae at the Sydney Botanic Gardens and he very nearly achieved a most ardent desire of his, to collect specimens of every species of seaweed on the Australian coast. He was rightly considered to be the most competent authority on the subject of algae in the Southern Hemisphere. Lucas was sent on a special commission by the Commonwealth Government to report on the economic possibilities of the seaweeds of Western Australia.

Arthur Lucas contributed a very large number of scientific papers to the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, the Victorian Naturalist and the Proceedings of the Royal Societys of Victoria and Tasmania. A list of over sixty of them is in volume 62 of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, (pp.250-252). He wrote with Arthur Dendy (q.v.) "An Introduction to the Study of Botany, with a

Special Chapter on some Australian Natural Orders", which was published in Melbourne in 1892. (Third edition in 1915). This work was used widely as a student text book in all the states of the Commonwealth. Many of the papers published by Lucas were on lizards and fish, some were biographical, some on ferns and a very large number were on marine algae.

Lucas published classified lists of the algae of Tasmania, Tropical Queensland and of Australia in general and also of Lord Howe Island. After his death the "Seaweeds of South Australia" was issued. Lucas was a most skilled draughtsman and photographer and illustrated a large number of his papers. In 1937 his autobiography "A.H.S. Lucas, Scientist, His own Story" was published.

Arthur Lucas was on the Coucnil of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science and on the Council of the Royal Society of Victoria.

In 1923 Lucas retired from school work and accepted the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Tasmania, as Acting Professor. At the age of seventy, this was surely a unique performance. After two years in Tasmania Lucas returned to New South Wales and during his retirement spent several months each year collecting seaweeds from many parts of the Australian coast.

In August, 1882 Arthur Lucas had married Charlotte Christmas and they had five children. While working at Warrnambool, Victoria, in May, 1936, he caught a chill and he died in hospital at Albury, New South Wales on the 10th June, 1936. He was eighty-three years of age. Arthur Lucas was survived by three daughters, his wife having died in 1919.

Lucas' own large collection of Australian marine algae, containing some 5000 specimens collected from all parts of the Australian coast, he bequeathed to the Commonwealth Government.

Arthur Lucas was one of Australia's finest and most energetic scientists. He was a kind, sympathetic and inspiring teacher with an amazing versatility. An unusually modest and unselfish man, he had a deep regard for his fellows.

Throughout his long life he never ceased to strive for knowledge; he was a man much admired and esteemed by the scientists of his day, a man to have truly earned the title of 'scholar'.

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

Portrait by Hawker hangs in the Assembly Hall of Sydney Grammar School

LUEHMANN Johann Georg ~~Christian~~ 1843-1904

Johan Georg Luehmann or John George, as he is often called, was born at Buxtende, near Hanover, Germany, in May 1843. He immigrated to Victoria in 1862 when he was only 19 years of age and lived for some five years in the Wood's Point district then a flourishing mining centre.

Luehmann was a man of good education and high intelligence whose great interest was botany. Therefore about the end of the year 1867 when E.B. Heyne (q.v.) resigned his position as secretary to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, the great Victorian Government Botanist, Luehmann applied for the job and began his duties as assistant to von Muller in February 1869.

Luehmann was to become a most excellent botanist, under the guidance of Mueller and was connected with the botanical development of Victoria for some 30 years. Indeed it would be impossible to write a history of the Melbourne Herbarium without giving him very great credit but he was over shadowed during the whole of his departmental career by the genius of his superior.

He published nothing during Mueller's lifetime, devoting himself instead to the smooth running of the Herbarium, leaving his superior free for field work, botanical writing and his voluminous correspondence.

For many years Luehmann did the preliminary indentification of specimens sent to von Mueller from his hundreds of collectors throughout Australia. Through his work at the Herbarium, Luehmann became an authority on the Eucalypts and Acacias of Australia. His great assistance was acknowledged by von Mueller in the preface to his "Key to the System of Victorian Plants."

On the death of von Mueller in 1896, Luehmann was appointed Victorian Government Botanist and Curator of the Melbourne Herbarium. For the ensuring eight years until his death in 1904 Luehmann endeavoured to maintain the Mueller tradition. In the first paper he ever published "Reliquae mullerianae" which appeared in the Victorian Naturalist of November 1896, Luehmann modestly stated that he was but

dealing with specimens accumulated by his distinguished employer. This sentiment does him honour and it is an example of his innate modesty which has resulted in his being largely unrecognized.

Luehmann was one of the original members of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria which eventually published the Victorian Naturalist. He was also one of the earliest Australian Fellows of the Linnean Society of London and was greatly esteemed by his colleagues.

Twice married when he died on the 18th November, 1904, at the early age of 61, Johann Luehmann left a widow and young family.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Photo copies attached taken from J.H. Maiden, Records of W.A. Botanists, Vict. Naturalist, vol 25, 1909, p. 110-111 and from J.H. Maiden's Records of W.A. Botanists, J.P.W.A.H.S., vol. 6, 1909, p. 19.

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

LYALL, Dr. David. 1817 - 1895.

David Lyall was born in Auchinblae, Kincardineshire, Scotland on the 1st June, 1817. He obtained an M.D. degree at Aberdeen University and joined the Royal Navy in 1839.

Lyall was appointed the botanist on the ship "Terror" under Captain James Ross, during the Antarctic voyage of the "Erebus" and "Terror" in 1839 to 1842. These ships visited the town of Hobart in 1840 and the expedition spent the months of August, September and October there. Joseph Dalton Hooker and Dr. David Lyall made very extensive collections of Tasmanian plants during this period. They travelled up the Derwent River and visited the Lake District of Tasmania and Port Arthur. At all these places the botanists collected large numbers of botanical specimens.

The following year in 1841, the expedition returned to Hobart to refit. This time the "Erebus" and "Terror" remained in Tasmania through March, April and May and Lyall and Hooker visited the Huon River and the Richmond districts of Tasmania. They again made substantial collections of the flora of the Island.

From Tasmania the ships sailed north along the coast to Port Jackson (Sydney) and Hooker and Dr. Lyall formed a considerable herbarium with plants collected in the neighbourhood of Sydney and Botany Bay.

In 1847 David Lyall was appointed to be surgeon and naturalist on H.M.S. "Acheron" on its voyage to New Zealand. He visited the Arctic regions in 1852 with Belcher.

David Lyall is commemorated by the following:-

Lyallia, Hook,fil. (Flora Antarctica. p.548.)

Plagiochila Lyallii, Mitt. (Taken from F.M. Bailey's "Concise history of Australian botany"; P.R.S.Q., 1890-1891, v.8, pt.2, p.26.)

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

McALPINE, Daniel. 1849 - 1932.

Daniel McAlpine was born in Scotland on the 21st January, 1849. He studied biology under Thomas Henry Huxley at the Royal College of Science in London. He came to Australia in 1884 and was appointed first to be lecturer in biology at Ormond College, Melbourne University and then lecturer in botany at the College of Pharmacy in Melbourne. McAlpine remained at this college, lecturing in botany for nearly thirty years and he gained the affection and esteem of all his students.

In 1890 McAlpine became Plant Pathologist to the Victorian Government and this was the first full-time appointment of its kind in the British Empire. As the Vegetable Pathologist to the Department of Agriculture in Victoria he was able to develop his remarkable talents as a botanist.

Daniel McAlpine is considered to be the greatest figure in Victorian mycology and he published some 230 books, bulletins and pamphlets. In 1911 he was appointed as the Commonwealth Commissioner to investigate the nature and control of bitter pit in apples and he published a number of papers on this subject. His research on the rusts and smuts of Australia was also of immense value, and he gave to Australia some of the most prolific rust resistant wheats grown in the Commonwealth.

His papers were published in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales of which he became a Corresponding Member from 1902, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria and a number in the Victorian Naturalist.

A work of his, "Systematic Arrangement of Australian Fungi", published in tabular form in 1895 was considered to

be a masterpiece. It simplified the presentation and gave much information on fungi, particularly plant disease fungi and their hosts.

Daniel McAlpine retired from his position as plant pathologist in 1915 and he was succeeded by Charles Clifton Brittlebank (q.v.). At the Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Australia in 1923, a resolution was passed expressing regret that McAlpine was unable to attend and also expressing deep appreciation of the value of his contribution to plant pathology.

In all Daniel McAlpine published over two hundred papers, perhaps the most important being on his researches into bitter pit. He was considered to have been one of the two founders of plant pathology in Australia, the other being Nathan Augustus Cobb (q.v.) who died in Maryland, U.S.A. in 1932, the same year as McAlpine.

Daniel McAlpine died in Leitchville, Victoria on the 12th October, 1932. He was survived by his wife, Isabella and five daughters.

As a botanist McAlpine achieved world fame and his many treatises, books and publications have attained international reputation, some of them still being recognised text books in leading universities. His enthusiasm, interest and zeal were infectious and communicated themselves to all who came into contact with him in his work.

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MACARTHUR, Elizabeth. 1769 - 1850.

Elizabeth Macarthur, the wife of John Macarthur, the famous soldier and prominent pastoralist, and mother of William Macarthur (q.v.), was the daughter of R. Veale, a squire of Bridgerule, a village in Devonshire.

In 1788 she married John Macarthur and the following year went with him to Australia, arriving in Sydney in June, 1790. There were great difficulties for her in the life of the new colony; food was very scarce and there was strict rationing. However Mrs. Macarthur had a most cheerful disposition and decided to study botany, finding much to interest her in the great variety of new botanical specimens around her.

Lieutenant William Dawes (q.v.) gave her tuition in this science and encouraged her to make collections of the plants. Mrs. Macarthur wrote to a Miss Kingdon on the 7th March, 1791 saying "No country can exhibit a more copious field for botanical knowledge than this. I can say I am arrived so far as to be able to class and order all common plants. I have found great pleasure in my study; every walk furnished me with subjects to put in practice that theory I had before gained by reading."

Elizabeth Macarthur's plants must have been among the earliest botanical collections made in the colony and she was always keenly enthusiastic about her herbarium. She passed on to her son William her knowledge and enthusiasm in this science.

In February, 1793 John Macarthur got a grant of one hundred acres at Parramatta, New South Wales, which he named Elizabeth Farm in honour of his wife. Elizabeth Macarthur lived here for more than forty years. Here the merino sheep-breeding industry was started and a great deal of the credit for it must go to John Macarthur's wife. He was absent from the colony on two occasions, the first time for four years and the second for eight years and

Elizabeth Macarthur showed great resourcefulness and initiative, controlling all the farming operations, even introducing new ideas and improvements.

She grew oats, barley and wheat as well as making hay. She kept a dairy and pigs and of course the sheep. Her efforts increased the yield of the wool and greatly improved the breed of sheep.

In every way Elizabeth Macarthur was a remarkable woman. She has been referred to as "Australia's first and greatest lady." She had five sons, one of whom died in infancy, and three daughters and her fine influence did much to mould their characters.

Elizabeth Macarthur died at Clovelly, Watson's Bay, Sydney on the 9th February, 1850. She was buried at Camden Park.

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

MACARTHUR, Sir William. 1800 - 1882.

William Macarthur, the botanist, horticulturist and agriculturalist was the fifth son of Captain John Macarthur and was born at Parramatta, New South Wales in December, 1800.

In 1809 he went to England and was educated at Grove Hall Academy. Later he went with his father and brother on a tour of the wine-producing districts of the Continent. In 1817 William Macarthur returned to New South Wales and became interested in farming, helping his father with his many interests and improving his home Camden Park.

In 1841 William Macarthur received medals in London for exhibits of wine and brandy that he had produced at the Camden vineyards and in 1844 he published "On the culture of the vine, fermentation and the management of wine in the cellar".

After being a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council from 1849 to 1855, he was made the Commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. He had made in Australia a very large collection of specimens of woods as well as plants for this exhibition and for his services Macarthur was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1856.

Returning to Australia in 1857 William Macarthur devoted most of his time to the work at Camden Park. He was a competent botanist as well as a horticulturist and agriculturalist and he corresponded and exchanged plants and seeds with many botanists abroad, importing from England and the Continent fruits, vegetables and plants which he cultivated and distributed to other growers in New South Wales and the other colonies.

Again in 1862 he took a large collection of timbers and plants to the London Exhibition of 1862 and he distributed seeds of the "Eucalyptus globulus" (blue gum) to many parts of the world, believing in its medicinal virtue.

During his visits to the Continent in 1855 to 1857 and in 1862 to 1863

Macarthur visited vineyards in France and Germany, studying methods of wine-making there and bringing his knowledge home with him. For this reason the Camden wines became renowned in Australia and overseas.

William Macarthur was also most interested in hybridisation of crimums and bulbous plants and the results of his research can still be seen today at Camden Park, New South Wales. He died, a bachelor, on the 29th October, 1882. Plants collected by Macarthur are at Kew and the Herbarium of the British Museum.

Macarthur is commemorated by the following plants:-

The genus Macarthuria, Endl.

Alsophila Macarthurii, Hook.

Hemitelia Macarthurii, F. v.M.

These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists," J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42. 1908, p.112.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
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McCOY, Sir Frederick. 1817 - 1899.

Frederick McCoy, the naturalist, was born at Dublin, Ireland in 1817, the son of Simon McCoy, M.D. (The date often given for his birth is 1823, but later references point out that as he was married in 1843, the earlier date is probably correct).

McCoy trained for the medical profession at Dublin and Cambridge but the study of natural history became and remained his chief interest. Though he was primarily a geologist and in particular a palaeontologist, his career covered all the natural sciences and he was involved in teaching and in research into many of them, including botany, chemistry and zoology.

McCoy worked for four years from 1846 at Cambridge with Professor Sedgwick and during this time he arranged the whole series of British and foreign fossils in the geological museum of the university. He then went to Queen's College, Belfast as Professor of Geology and mineralogy.

In 1854 Frederick McCoy accepted the position of Professor of Natural Sciences at the University of Melbourne. He then embraced the subjects of botany, zoology, mineralogy, chemistry and geology and taught and lectured on all of them for over thirty years.

There was a small natural history museum housed in a governmental office in Latrobe Street, Melbourne and in 1856, despite opposition, McCoy removed the whole of this national collection to the University. He was made Director of the Museum in 1858 and in 1863 he persuaded the government to build a new museum in the grounds of the University. This national museum became the great interest of his life and even though in 1870 its control was vested in the trustees

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

of the Public Library of Victoria, he still kept full control of its affairs. Behind the veil of his courtesy and politeness there was great determination.

Frederick McCoy sat on many Royal Commissions and became one of Victoria's most distinguished citizens. He was one of the original members of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria and in May, 1880 was elected its first President. McCoy was always intensely interested in the affairs of this Club and his guiding hand greatly influenced its formation and all its early activities. He was President again in 1881 and 1882 and he gave much credit and honour to the Club.

Frederick McCoy was the recipient of many honours. In 1880 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London and he was created one of the first Doctors of Science "honoris causa" by the University of Cambridge. The Royal University of Ireland conferred on him their highest degree in Arts and Sciences and he received the Emperor of Austria's great gold medal for Arts and Sciences.

In 1891 McCoy was created K.C.M.G. (Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George) and he was elected one of the few Honorary Members of the Philosophical Society.

Frederick McCoy married in 1843 Anna Maria Harrison of Dublin who predeceased him as did an only son (who left descendants) and an only daughter.

He died in Melbourne on the 13th May, 1899. McCoy was a man with a most definite personality. Determined and conservative, he was a fine all-round scientist who did remarkable work in the building up of the National Museum in Melbourne and in spreading the knowledge of geology, botany and zoology in the state of Victoria.

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* Desmond gives yr. of birth as 1822

MacGillivray John, 1821-67

John MacGillivray was a son of the eminent zoologist and botanist, Professor William MacGillivray of Aberdeen University. One of twelve children, he was born at Aberdeen, Scotland on the 18th December, 1821.* He became a medical student at the University of Edinburgh and in 1842 had all but completed his course when he was offered the appointment of naturalist on board H.M.S. "Fly" which was about to make a voyage round the world.

John MacGillivray was a young man of precrocious mental ability, in 1842, he was Vice President of the Cuvierian Natural History Society, an extraordiniary honour for one only twenty years of age.

The "Fly" rendered useful service on the Australian and Papuan coasts during the years 1842 until 1845. The narrative of this voyage was by Mr. Jukes, geologist to the expedition and contains no botanical matter.

On his return to England, John MacGillivray gained the appointment of naturalist on H.M.S. "Rattlesnake", under Captain Owen Stanley, which was to visit the New World. During the years 1847 until 1850 "Rattlesnake" did valuable survey work in Australiam and New Guinea waters. The "Rattlesnake" visited many places along the East Australian coast and accompanied the "Tam O'Shanter" carrying Edmund Kennedy's ill fated exploring party to Rockingham Bay on the North Queensland coast.

Both ships anchored in Rockingham Bay for a week or so and MacGillivray and the now famous biologist, Thomas Huxley of "Rattlesnake" with William Carron, botanist to Kennedy's expedition explored the country surrounding the Bay.

Excellent collections were made at Port Curtis, Rockingham Bay, Port Molle on the north Queensland coast and at Cape York, Goold, Lizard and Moreton Islands. The "Rattlesnake" also called at Port Essington in Arnhem Land, where MacGillivray had spent some four months during

his journey with Captain Blackwood in H.M.S. "Fly" in 1844. Because of the death of Captain Owen Stanley, MacGillivray was entrusted with the narrative of the expedition of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake". His two volume work, "Narrative of the Voyageof H.M.S. "Rattlesnake", was published in 1852 and abounds in Natural History observations.

In 1853, Captain Denham surveyed along the Australian coasts and Pacific Islands in H.M.S. "Herald" and was accompanied by John MacGillivray as naturalist. During this voyage some interesting collections were made at Lord Howe Island (between Australiaand New Zealand), from Dirk Hartog Island (off the coast of West Australia) and from Sharks Bay in West Australia which had been visited first by William Dampier (q.v.) more than 100 years before.

No connective narrative of the expedition of H.M.S. "herald" has been published but a short sketch of an excursion made in Fiji has been described by Mr. Milne (MacGillivray's assistant) in Hookers Journal of Botany, volume 9, for 1857, page 106.

John MacGillivray did not complete his journey with the "Herald" but left the ship at Sydney in 1854, it is whispered, this was because of his intemperate habits.

He then spent some years as a member of a trading company in the South Pacific and some years in Sydney where he became a professional collector of botanical and zoological objects. Among other activities, he was secretary to a N.S.W. Horticultural Improvement Society.

John MacGillivray was in Grafton, a town in northern New South Wales from 1864 until 66 as a collector of natural history specimens. Among others, he collected for John Gould and Mr. M. Guilfoyle of Sydney's Double Bay Nursery.

MacGillivray had married Williamina Paton Gray in Sydney in 1848 during his visit with "Rattlesnake" and she had accompanied him back to

England. They had a son and two daughters.
It would appear that MacGillivray was not the most provident of husbands and his wife and children are reported to have suffered some privations during their years in England.
Williamina MacGillivray died at sea on returning to Sydney to rejoin her husband after he had left the "Herald".
John MacGillivray himself died suddenly in Sydney on the 6th June, 1867.

His competence as a naturalist is emphasised in an article by Tom Iredale of the Australian Museum , in the Australian Zoologist for 1937.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Cochlospermum Gillivrai, Benth.

Gardenia Macgillivrai, Benth.

Nothopanax Macgillivrayi, Seem.
Euphorbia Macgillivraya, Boiss.

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MACGILLIVRAY PAUL HOWARD 1834-1895.

Paul Howard MacGillivray was a younger son of Professor William MacGillivray the eminent zoologist and botanist of Aberdeen University.
Paul Howard was born at Aberdeen in 1834, the younger borther of John MacGillivray (q.v.), naturalist and narrator of H.M.S. Rattlesnake's three year voyage aroun& the world.
Paul Howard, unlike his elder brother completed his medical degree at Aberdeen University.
He came to Australia in 1855 possibly to join his brother John, and practiced medicine at Bendigo in Victoria, then thecentre of the gold rush, paul MacGillivray was apublic spirited citizen and was one of the founders of the Bendigo School of Mines Science Society. He was much interested in the spread of scientific knowledge and culture.
Much of his leisure time was devoted to the sutdy of Australian Polysoa and he was the author of an important series of some fourteen papers thereon, which appearing in the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria from 1859 until 1895.
Paul Howard MacGillivray was a memberof the Linnean Society of New South Wales.
He died at Bendigo on the 8th July, 1895,

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* Mueller Reference

MACGILLIVRAY, Dr. William David Kerr. 1867 - 1933.

William David Kerr MacGillivray, the naturalist, was born at Kallara Station, on the Darling River, New South Wales on the 27th November, 1867. He was the third son of George MacGillivray of Fifeshire, Scotland and his wife Janet. In 1870 the family moved to a station on Eastern Creek, a tributary of the Flinders River in the Gulf Country, Queensland.

William MacGillivray became a companion of aboriginal children from whom he learned much folklore and he began to be interested in natural history and made collections of plants and insects and birds eggs. He amassed a remarkable amount of information on the native flora and fauna and cultivated that power of observation that became so useful to him later on.

William Armit (q.v.) visited the station property and became interested in the boy's collections. On his return to Brisbane he sent the young naturalist a copy of Balfour's "Elements of Botany", a work that MacGillivray soon learned by heart.

He went to school in Townsville, Queensland from 1877 and in Melbourne at St. Kilda Scotch College under Alexander Gillespie. In 1886 MacGillivray entered Melbourne University and he studied biology under Professor Walter Baldwin Spencer (q.v.). While in Melbourne he made many collecting trips towards Brighton, Caulfield and up the Yarra River, adding to his knowledge of nature.

During his University years he became a member of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria and was elected a member of its Committee.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

After graduating from the University in medicine, William MacGillivray practised in various parts of Victoria and Tasmania and in 1901 he settled at Broken Hill in the far west of New South Wales. He had continued his study of natural history and though chiefly interested in ornithology, he also made close studies of the animals, insects and particularly plants that grew in this arid, desert region.

MacGillivray made quite extensive collections of these plants;after serving with the Army Medical Corps in World War I, he carried out several important collecting expeditions to North Queensland, the Barrier Reef and to the islands off the Queensland coast.

He became a close friend of the botanist Albert Morris (q.v.) and together they made many excursions into the areas around Broken Hill, taking keen interest in the trees, shrubs and plants. MacGillivray encouraged Morris in his new ideas on checking soil erosion and realised the important effect that correct planting of vegetation could have on this desert region.

Morris and MacGillivray together founded the Field Naturalist's Club of Broken Hill and each man delivered numerous lectures to the Club, in this way causing the people of Broken Hill to become more tree minded.

William MacGillivray was a Country Member of the Victorian Field Naturalist's Club and he regularly sent wild-flower specimens to Melbourne for the Club's Wild-Flower exhibitions. The beautiful Sturt's Pea, with its vivid red colouring, that grew so well in the Broken Hill area was always a popular exhibit at the Club's wild-flower shows.

During the later period of his life when he began to lose some of his sense of hearing, MacGillivray concentrated more on the study and observation of the native flora and he added considerably to his herbarium of Australian plants. He was particularly fond of bush ramblings, closely observing the trees and plants around him. Tom Iredale states in an obituary to him in the Australian Medical Journal "It is possible that he was as good a botanist as he was a zoologist and that is saying a great deal".

MacGillivray was president of the Royal Australasian Ornithologist's Union during 1917-1918. A big, genial man he was no less esteemed as a doctor than as a naturalist.

In 1895 he had married a daughter of Dr. J.H. Eccles of Newstead, Victoria and they had one son. His wife died in 1903 and the following year he married her younger sister.

William MacGillivray had a quiet, most amiable nature, with a fine sense of subtle humour that endeared him to the many naturalists and friends who were associated with him. He died in Broken Hill on the 25th June, 1933. He was survived by his second wife and his son Ian Hamilton MacGillivray, also a doctor and an ornithologist, and one daughter.

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Death of Mr. Albert Morris; Barrier Daily Truth, newspaper, Broken Hill, 10th January, 1939, p.2, cols. 3 & 4.

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72 GIBBES STREET, CHATSWOOD, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA. TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: "CHAFFERCO", SYDNEY

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EKC:ALT

9th October, 1969.

Mrs. W.M.B. Roberts,
Australian Academy of Science,
Gordon Street,
CANBERRA CITY. A.C.T. 2601.

Dear Mrs. Roberts,

Re William Henry McGlynn.

Your letter concerning the above gentleman has been passed on to me for comment.

At the Tanning School we no longer have records going back to the period for which you are enquiring, and although I did not know Mr. McGlynn personally, I did know some of his contempories, and from hearsay I understand the following to be correct.

Mr. McGlynn joined the Tanning School as an assistant to the late F.A. Coombs, senior, probably as a repatriated serviceman after World War I. I was always under the impression that he had not received any formal Tertiary training other than that given by the late Mr. Coombs.

On one occasion Mr. Coombs' widow told me that her husband Frank had been very friendly with Mr. Welch of the Technological Museum, and that it was through this friendship that this series of papers came to be written. The original impetus being given by there still being available in the Technological Museum the samples of Wattle Bark used by the first Curator, J.H. Maiden, for his publication thirty years previously (1891) on Wattles and Wattle Barks.

I understood that Mr. Welch was the botanist, and that Frank Coombs was responsible for Tannin Analysis, etc., and presumably some of the routine work was passed on to Mr. McGlynn, in his capacity as Mr. Coombs' assistant, and as a result of this he would have been included as a co-author in the published papers.

.../2

For a list of other papers published by F.A. Coombs relating to Barks, etc., I would refer you to:

Technological Museum Bulletin No. 10.

"The Principal Tanning Materials of Australia and their Leather forming Properties" -

M.B. Welch and F.A. Coombs.

(1926) - p. 19.

In addition to this list there are the series of papers that you mention in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of N.S.W." 1924, 1927, 1932.

Mr. McGlynn left the Tanning School some time before the Second World War, and in 1943 was listed as secretary of the Australian Section of the International Society of Leather Trades Chemists.

I understand that both Mr. McGlynn and his wife passed away some years ago, and the only relative I have ever heard mentioned was a stepson, Mr. Doug Twentyman, who moved to Bondi to live in about 1939; he is not listed in the current Sydney Telephone Directory, and should he still be alive, you may possibly be able to trace him through the Electoral Rolls.

I regret that I am unable to give you more precise information than the foregoing, but I am afraid that the majority of Mr. McGlynn's contempories have now also passed away.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

E. K. Chaffer

E.K. Chaffer.

13 Sprent Street,
Narrabundah Heights,
Canberra, A.C.T.,
Australia.
16th October, 1969.

Dr. G.H.M. Lawrence,
Director,
Hunt Botanical Library,
Pittsburgh,
PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Lawrence,

Further to my letter to you of the 12th September, 1969 which was written in answer to your letter of the 7th August, enquiring about Marcus Baldwin Welch, Frank Andrew Coombs and William H. McGlynn; in case you are wondering why you have heard nothing further about W.H. McGlynn, I thought I would write to inform you how far my enquiries on this man have gone.

It has been surprisingly difficult to find out any information on this man. I have received a letter from Mr. E.K. Chaffer, which is enclosed for your interest. After a considerable amount of correspondence, this is the first reply that I have had, which gives some positive information on W.H. McGlynn. As you will note from it, the only survivor of the family was a step-son, Douglas Twentyman who was last heard of in 1939.

After going through the Electoral Rolls and the Telephone Directories (fortunately Twentyman is not a very common name), I have been able to get in touch with Mr. Douglas Thornton Twentyman's widow, (he died two years ago). She is Mrs Eileen

Phylis Twentyman and lives at 52 Abbott Street, Camaray, Sydney, New South Wales and she has been able to give me a little further information.

William H. McGlynn died in 1956 in Sydney at about the age of 84 and his wife, Mabal McGlynn died two years later. I have written to the Registrar of Births, Deaths & Marriages in Sydney, sending them this information, in the hope that they will be able to give me McGlynn's exact birth and death dates.

Unfortunately Mrs Twentyman does not seem to know a great deal about her late husband's step-father. He was married twice but had no children of his own. She has informed me that he was a quiet and studious man and did teach at the Tanning School, Sydney Technical College, but his main occupation was Assistant to F.A. Coombs and as a result of this was included as co-author in the published papers.

I am sorry this information has taken so long. At one stage I was afraid my many enquiries would yield no information at all. However as soon as I obtain McGlynn's exact birth and death dates, I will send them to you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. Roberts.

Ruth Roberts.
(Mrs. W.M.B. Roberts)

RG-6/232

Application B41699/69M.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICULARS OF DEATH

I hereby certify that an entry in a Register of Deaths kept in this Office in pursuance of the Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1899, as amended, gives the following particulars concerning the death of William Henry McGlynn,

Date of death 28th September, 1956,

Place of death North Sydney, N.S.W.

24th October, 1969

Registrar General.

REGISTRAR GENERAL • NEW SOUTH WALES •

This document is issued unaltered and any person attempting an alteration is liable to prosecution.

D 2169

STATE OF VICTORIA

"NO RECORD" RESULT Nº 133028

JB

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST

Melbourne, 23rd December, 1969

Re Application Fol. 69/50274

MEMO.

The Indexes of this office from 1/1/1870

to 31/12/1874 have been searched, but no record

can be found therein of the birth

of William Henry McGLYNN

alleged to have occurred in the year 1872

V. H. ARNOLD

Government Statist

A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, Melbourne

N.12—2712/69

McKIBBEN J.N. c. 1880

J.N. McKibben was a Victorian school teacher, reputedly born in Northern Ireland. An early member of the Field Naturalists's Club of Victoria, he was a botanical collector for Baron von Mueller. Interested mainly in orchids he discovered the new species Thelymitre mackibbinii which was named for him by von Mueller.

McKibben was achool master at Maryborough, a town in the Loddon Valley about one hundred miles north west of Melbourne.

McKibben was the authorof an article "Orchids of the Loddon Valley" which described 31 orchids of the district including the new species Thelymitre mackibbinii. This article appeared in The Southern Science Record of 1883.

In 1887 McKibben made a collection of plants from along the Hume River chifley about Wodonga and these are preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Later in that same year he collaborated with C. French and W.A. Sayer (qqv) in the botanical collecting expedition of the Field Naturalists Club to KIng Island in Bass Strait.

No further biographical details are available.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Thelymitra McKibbinii, FvM (Taken from Willis 'Bot. Pioneers in Victoria, V.N. Vol66, 1949 p. 104 as reference)

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Vic. Naturalist, vol. 66, 1949, p. 104
and information from National Herbarium (Melb) files.

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Note. Additional information from Mr. J.H. Willis, National Herbarium, Melb.

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

McKIE, Ernest Norman. 1882 - 1948.

Ernest Norman McKie, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church and botanist, was born at Guyra, New South Wales in 1882. He spent most of his life around the New England district of New South Wales.

McKie at first intended to take up a business career and worked with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. Later he resigned to enter St. Andrew's College, Sydney University from where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1906.

He completed the theological course in 1908 and took his first church appointment at Manilla, New South Wales whence he moved to Bendemeer in 1909 and Guyra in 1912 to become the minister at St. Columba's Church there. McKie served as the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1938.

Ernest McKie was an amateur botanist of distinction andhad a detailed knowledge of the eucalypts and native grasses of the New England district. His knowledge and help were always available to research workers and young naturalists visiting the area. He worked on the flora of the New England and other districts for several years and made large collections of these native plants.

Beside his knowledge of botany, McKie took an active part in movements to improve the agriculture in his district, being the first secretary of the local branch of the New South Wales Agricultural Bureau and for many years he associated himself with the fostering of modern trends in agricultural work. He was also most interested in the Junior Farmer's Club.

Ernest McKie was a member of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, the Linnean Society of New South Wales from 1927, to the Proceedings of which he contributed

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

and from 1932 he was a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales. He was also a member of the Royal Australian Historical Society.

Ernest McKie died on the 19th May, 1948.

References:

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Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, vol. 83, 1949, p.xxvi.

RG6/217

Application B7940/70 J

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registrar General's Department,
Sydney.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICULARS OF BIRTH

I hereby certify that, according to an entry in a Register kept in the General Registry for New South Wales, Ernest Norman Mckie,

was born on 1st July, 1882 at Barraba, N.S.W.

17th March, 1970.

Registrar General.

This document is issued unaltered and any person attempting an alteration is liable to prosecution.

P 174 V. C. N. BLIGHT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER

McLEAN, John. fl. 1832

Mr. McLean is mentioned as being the Assistant Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens under Charles Fraser (q.v.) and held this position under Richard Cunningham (q.v.) when he arrived, being Acting Superintendent in the interim period, about 1832 - 1833. Very little is known of him or his work. On the death of Richard Cunningham, in April, 1835, John McLean was again raised to the position of Acting Superintendent and remained so until the arrival of Allan Cunningham (q.v.) from England in 1836.

John McLean furnished one of the regular official reports on the work carried out in the Botanic Gardens, July-December, 1832, consisting mainly of records of the distribution of various fruit trees, and the native and foreign seeds collected and planted, and an account of the growing and ripening of bananas in the Lower Garden. He was described by his contempories as having great zeal and energy.

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

MACLEAY ALEXANDER 1767-1848

Alexander Macleay, the pioneer of the Australian Macleays, was born on the 24th June, 1767, in County Ross, Scotland. He was the eldest son of William Macleay, provost of the town of Wick. The Macleays were one of the oldest families in the north of Scotland, Alexander Macleay received a good education and entered the British Civil Service in 1895.

In the previous year he had been elected a fellow of the Linnean Society of London and was later secretary of the Society from 1798 until 1825. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of London from 1809.

Alexander Macleay arrived in Sydney in 1826 to take up his appointment as Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. He held this important position until 1837 when he retired on a substantial pension.

In 1843, although 76 years of age, Alexander Macleay was elected speaker of the Legislative Assembly of N.S.W. and carried out his duties until 1843 when he resigned the office.

Macleay was so very busy after his arrival in New South Wales, that it must have been extremely difficult for him to keep up his scientific interests, but keep them up he did. He is regarded as the founder of the Australian Museum.

Alexander Macleay established a remarkable garden on the land surrounding his home in Elizabeth Bay, Sydney. This garden was visited and wondered at by among, many others, J.D. Hooker during his voyage as botanist to the Antartic expedition, Alan Cunningham, one of Australia's most important botanists and James Backhouse a visiting English botanist

Horticultural experiments were carried out at the Macleay property at Brownlow Hill in the Camden district some fifty miles from Sydney. This property was managed for some years by Alexander's younger son George and it is recorded that it was to the Macleays of Brownlow Hill that the early settlers were principally indebted for the numerous varieties of fruit and other trees raised in those days.

In his capacity as Colonial Secretary, the Sydney Botanic Gardens came under Macleay's care and owe much to his wise administration.
Alexander Macleay had married in London, Eliza Barclay and they had 17 children. He was 81 when he died on the 19th July, 1848, after a life devoted to the service of the public and untiring efforts towards the advancement of science, particularily in his adopted country.
He was a most excellent government official, a first rate entomologist and a sound botanist.
A portrait can be found in the rooms of the Linnean Society of N.S.W.

COMMEMORATIONS

From J.H. Maiden, Records of Aust. Botanists, J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v. 42, 1908, p. 113.

[redacted]:-

Anopterus Macleayanua, FvM

Catakidozamia Macleay, Hill.

Macrozamia Macleayi, Hort.

Leichardtia Macleayana, Sheph.

Frenela Macleayanam Parlat.

Macleaya Cordata, R. Br.

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J.P.R.A.H.S., v. 19, 1934, p. 316

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

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

"Maro." [illegible] one of the Commissioners of the Colony to that Exhibition and was knighted and received the Legion of Honour for his services. He was an accomplished French scholar. His horticultural work is referred to in Sydney *Hort. Mag.*, vii, 112. His work on hybridising *Crinums* is referred to by Bidwill, *supra* p. 88, and these two workers and Captain P. P. King, R.N., did valuable work in hybridising bulbous plants, and the result of Mr. Macarthur's horticultural work may be seen at Camden Park even at the present day. He sent his gardener Mr. P. Reedy, to New Guinea with Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Macleay's Expedition, the "Chevert" for new plants, and the preface of Mueller's "Descriptive notes on Papuan Plants." Part i, shows that the material for it was placed at his disposal by Sir William Macarthur. I have a copy of this Part with the corrections in Sir William's handwriting. He made collections of N. S. Wales timbers for the Paris Exhibitions of 1855 and London 1862, and supported these specimens with herbarium material which is now at Kew. His catalogue is most valuable in that it contains most of the authentic aboriginal names which have been preserved of the trees etc. of the counties of Cumberland and Camden, N. S. Wales. He is commemorated in the genus *Macarthuria*, Endl., also in the species: *Alsophila Macarthurii*, Hook. = *A. Leichhardtiana*, F.v.M.; *Hemitelia Macarthurii*, F.v.M. = *Cyathea Macarthurii*, F.v.M. I am indebted to Lieut. Col. J. Macarthur Onslow, his grandnephew, for some of the above particulars.

McLean, John (———). Acting or Assistant Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens at intervals from 1st April 1829 to 1836, but I have very few particulars concerning him. For such as I have, see (4).

Macleay, Alexander (1767–1848). Born in Ross-shire, the son of the Deputy-Lieutenant of Caithness, 24th June,

1767. Fellow 1794, and Secretary, 1798–1825, of the Linnean Society. Fellow of the Royal Society [illegible] Colonial Secretary of New South Wales [illegible] and first Speaker of the Legislative Council 1843-46, and [illegible] President of the Australian Museum at Sydney, [illegible] 1836. His name was given by Robert Brown to the genus [illegible] (*Bocconia*), belonging to the poppy family. [illegible] 18th June, 1848. There [illegible] silhouette drawn on paper and a bust, profile to the [illegible] the Hooker Collection. There is also a fine [illegible] Charles Fox, after a painting by Sir Thomas [illegible], P.R.A., belonging to the Linnean Society; to the waist, seated, clean shaven face, three-quarters to the right (8). There is a copy of this in the rooms of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. A distinguished entomologist and "a practical botanist." (R. Brown, *Proc. Linn. Soc.* ii, 45). See also (1). The Sydney Botanic Garden was under his official care in the early days and owes much to him. An admirable account of him from the pen of Mr. J. J. Fletcher will be found in the Macleay Memorial volume (Sydney 1893), in honour of his nephew, Sir William Macleay. He is commemorated in *Anopterus Macleayanus*, F.v.M.; *Catakidozamia Macleayi*, Hill = ?; *Macrozamia Macleayi*, Hort. = ?; *Leichhardtia Macleayana*, Sheph. = *Octoclinis Macleayana*, F.v.M.; *Frenela Macleayana*, Parlat. = *Callitris Macleayana*, F.v.M.

Macleay, William Sharp (1792–1865). Son of the preceding. Born in London, 21st July, 1792; died in Sydney, 26th January, 1865; buried at Camperdown, Sydney. See Rev. R. L. King's Pres. Address in *Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S. Wales*, i, p. 43. Also introduction to *Macleay Mem. Vol.*, by J. J. Fletcher, both of which give a full account of him and of his contributions to science. See also (1). He was the author of "Remarks on the identity of certain general laws which have lately been observed to regulate the natural distribution of insects and fungi." (*Trans. Linn.*

SIR GEORGE MACLEAY 1809-1891

George Macleay was the third son of Alexander Macleay and younger brother of William Sharp. He was born in London in 1809 and educated at Westminster school. He came to Australia with his father in January 1826 or not long after him. After arriving in Australia, George and his younger brother James were in charge of their father's property at Brownlow Hill, about 60 miles from Sydney, and of the farm and extensive gardens attached to it.

In November of 1829, George Macleay accompanied Captain Charles Sturt, the famous Australian explorer, on his second journey down the Murrumbidgee River to the mouth of the mighty Murray in South Australia. Young George was with Sturt as a companion rather than as an assistant but shared the difficulties and dangers of the expedition. In his narrative of the journey Sturt speaks highly of Macleay and of the value of his great good humour and courage, especially when the party was practically exhausted and provisions almost nil.

Having proved himself a hardy and excellent explorer, George Macleay returned to Brownlow Hill and made his home there for nearly 30 years.

The garden at Brownlow Hill, one of the finest in the colony , was much enriched with native plants, the seeds of which had been gathered on Macleay's journey with Sturt. Indeed one gathers from the Macleay correspondence at Brownlow Hill that Sturt kept the garden there well supplied with native plants, gathered in his various exploring expeditions into central Australia.

George Macleay's chief interests were farming and horticulture and though unlike his elder brother and father he was not a working zoologist, he had an interest in the subject.

In 1836 George Macleay was appointed to the committee of the Australian Museum and the botanical garden of Sydney. In 1854 he was a member of the old legislative council and in 1856 was elected a member for the Murrumbidgee area, where George had a station property which he visited from time to time and from

which district he collected botanical specimens for the garden at Brownlow Hill. George Macleay returned to England in 1859 and was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1860 and was a member of the council of that Society from 1864.

After his arrival in England George purchased a beautiful home with spacious grounds, known as Pendell Court, where he lived and devoted himself to horticulture for the rest of his life.

Sir George Macleay died, without issue, at Mentone in the South of France on June 26, 1891 in his 82nd year. His first wife had died at Pendell Court in 1869 but his second wife, one Augusta Sams of Tasmania whom he had married in 1890, survived him for some years.

George Macleay revisted Australia from 1870 until 1874 in order to dispose of the property at Brownlow Hill, which among many other items had been left to him when his elder brother William Sharp died in 1865.

Sir George Macleay followed the tradition of his family with his keen interest in natural history and in his case especially horticulture and botany. He made the garden of his second home, Pendell Court, comparable with the extensive and widely admired Brownlow Hill in Australia.

George Macleay was created C.M.G. in 1869 in belated recognition of his share in Captain Charles Sturts explorations and was K.C.M.G. in 1875.

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

MACLEAY William John 1820-1891

William John Macleay was the second son of Kenneth Macleay and was born at Wick in northern Scotland on the 13th June, 1820, he was a nephew of Alexander Macleay and cousin to William Sharp and George Macleay .
William John Macleay's contribution to Australian natural science was perhaps the most important of all the Macleays.. Educated at the Edinburgh Academy, he began to study medicine at Edinburgh University, but was only 18 years old when his widowed mother died and he decided to go to Australia with his elder cousin William Sharp and try his fortune there.
The cousins arrived in Australia in March, 1839 and William John took up land first at Goulburn and later on the lower Murrumbidgee in southern New South Wales. By 1855 after some fifteen years of hardship and struggle, Macleay was well established and in a sound financial position.
In that year he was elected to the old legislative council for the pastoral districts of the Lachlan and lower Darling area and in April of 1856 was elected to the legislative assembly for the same constituency. He was a member of the assembly for nearly 20 years and generally took an independent attitude. In 1857 he married Susan Deas-Thompson and settled permanently in Sydney and began his active interest in natural history and resumed his close friendship with his cousin William Sharp Macleay (q.v.).
In 1851 William John Macleay had been elected a Trustee of the Australian Museum and in 1856 had become a member of the Philosophical Society of N.S.W.
The year 1874 was a busy one for William John Macleay. On the winding up of the estate of William Sharp Macleay, the Macleay collection of papers, its library and zoological and botanical specimens came under his care. That year the Linnean Society of New South Wales was founded with himself as first President and in addition, preparations for, and the outfitting of a scientific expedition to New Guinea, which was to be financed and accompanied by W.J. Macleay were begun.
With all these irons in the fire W.J. Macleay found it necessary to resign from Parliment in

November of that year. In 1875 the barque "Chevert" sailed for New Guinea where Macleay obtained what he described as a vast a valuable collection of mainly zoological specimens. However botany was not forgotten and the Macleay family properties and gardens were much enriched by the results of this expedition.

After his return from New Guinea Macleay spent much time fostering the Linnean Society, building up its library and contributing to its vast botanical and zoological collection. In 1882 the society suffered a great blow when the Garden Palace in the Sydney Botanic Gardens which housed all the society books and collections was burnt down. In 1885 John William Macleay erected a building for the use of the society in Elizabeth Bay and endowed it with the then most munificent sum of 14.000 pounds. William John Macleay contributed many papers to the proceedings of the Linnean Society of N.S.W. mostly of a zoological nature J.W. Macleay was knighted in 1889 for his contributions to science and politics. By his will he left 6000 to the Linnean Society for general purposes and 35.000 to provide for four Linnean Macleay fellowships of 400 per annum each to encourage and advance research in natural science. He left 12.000 to the University of Sydney for the foundation of a chair or lecture ship in bacteriology. In leaving this money to the University for research in Bacteriology, Macleay was in advance of his time and as the university was not prepared to carry out the conditions relating to the teaching of this subject in its medical course, the money was returned to the Linnean Society, use used it to employ a competent bacteriologist to conduct original research in bacteriology.

John William Macleay, the last of the Macleays died on the 7th December, 1891, leaving a widow but not children.

Beside his own contribution to the development of natural science in Australia, Macleays financial help has been of great benefit to the advancement of the natural science in Australia. The Linnean Society and its great work is his special memorial.

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MACLEAY, Sir William. 1820-91.

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Linnean Society of New South Wales

MACLEAY WILLIAM SHARP (1792-1865)

William Sharp Macleay was the eldest son of Alexander Macleay (q.v.) and was born in London on the 21st July, 1792 and educated at Westminister and Trinity College, Cambridge from whence he graduated with honours in 1814. On leaving the university he entered the Diplomatic Service and was in France until 1825 and from then until 1836 served his country in Havana, Cuba. W.S. Macleay retired from public service in 1838 on a pension, his health being much impaired from his years in Cuba.

Like his father Alexander, William Sharp Macleay was interested in many branches of science and had an established reputation in England as a scientist. In 1838 he had been elected to the councils of the Linnean Society and the Zoological Society. He was president of Section D of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held in Liverpool of that year. In March of 1839 W.S. Macleay joined his father in Australia, intending to stay three or four years, hoping probably in the more temperate climate for an improvement in his health.

He had travelled to Australia with his young cousin William John Macleay on whom he had much influence then and in later years.

On arrival in Australia Macleay began work on the now famous Macleay entomological collection and in the famous garden of his father's Elizabeth Bay home. This garden was much more than a private retreat, more a private botanical garden, seeds were received from all over the world and much attention was given to raising indigenous flora. William Sharp Macleay took a great interest in the Australian Museum, indeed the Macleays were virtually founders of the Museum and he was one of the first Trustees of this institution.

W.S. Macleay was studious and somewhat retiring in his habits, he was an excellent classical scholar and had a wide knowledge of history. His powers as a scientist stuck every one he met.

He was broken in health when he arrived in Australia at the age of 47 and published almost nothing concerning the natural history of his new country. In England W.S. Macleay was the celebrated propounder of the Quinary System and most of his work appeared in England between 1817 and 1825.

William Sharp Macleay fell ill during 1862 but lingered on until the 26th January, 1865 when he died in Sydney. He had never married.

Like his father W.S. Macleay was chiefly interested in entomology, but he had a considerable knowledge of Australian plants and had the reputation of being a sound botanist. There are memorial tablets to both Alexander and William Sharp Macleay in St. James, Church, Sydney.

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

McLUCKIE, John. 1890 - 1956.

John McLuckie was born on the 12th August, 1890 at Bearsden, near Glascow, Scotland, the son of John McLuckie. He was educated at Graigon Elementary School, Bearsden Academy of which school he was Dux, and at the Glascow University. Here he studied under the distinguished botanist Professor F.P. Bower and after graduating as M.A. and B.Sc. with distinctions in Botany and Organic Chemistry, he entered upon a long career of teaching and study.

In 1915 John McLuckie came to Australia and obtained a position in the newly established Department of Botany at Sydney University under Professor Arthur Anstruther Lawson (q.v.) who himself had been a pupil of Bower.

He was a very keen botanical research worker becoming especially interested in ecological studies, particularly in the alpine areas of Mount Kosiusko and Mount Wilson in New South Wales. McLuckie wrote a number of papers on the results of this research work and these were published in scientific journals, being among the earliest ecological work to be published in Australia. In fact John McLuckie was considered to have been one of the founders of this science in Australia.

In 1923 McLuckie became a Doctor of Science of the University of Sydney and his botanical work and influence was becoming very widely known and acknowledged.

However, though his name was well-known as a botanist, it was even better known as a teacher. He had a wonderful gift of making his subject live and he introduced elementary botany to many hundreds of students at the onset of their careers in Science, Medicine, Agriculture and other professions.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

John McLuckie would never accept a University Chair of Botany in Australia and he also declined the Chair of Botany in a university in another country. On several occasions he was Acting Professor of Botany at the University of Sydney and in 1944 he was made Reader.

In his later years Dr. McLuckie published in co-operation with Dr. H.S. McKee, a text-book, "Australia and New Zealand Botany". In this book he gave a modern presentation of his science, combined with the use of Australian examples and it is used as a text by all Australian Universities.

John McLuckie was a man of very wide interests and activities. For many years he was a Trustee of the "Muogamarra" Sanctuary of New South Wales; he was Chief Examiner in Botany of the New South Wales Leaving and Intermediate Certificate Examinations and for similar examinations in New Zealand. He was a very enthusiastic and a most successful gardener and was keenly interested in sport; golf, fishing and shooting.

A kind, just and dignified figure, John McLuckie had a sincere and lasting influence on all the young students who passed through his lecture-rooms.

On the 15th January, 1919 he married Doris Schultze of Mosman, N.S.W. and in 1947 he married Vera M. Thomas. John McLuckie died suddenly near his home in Sydney on the 27th September, 1956.

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Phillip MacMahon was born in Dublin on December 13, 1857.

About 1881 he went to Kew Gardens where he completed a course of Botanical Instruction. From 1882 he was Secretary and curator of the Hull, England Botanic Gardens and from there he was appointed leader of a botanical expedition to Central America and in 1887 went on to India where he studied local systems of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. In 188 8 he emigrated to Victoria for the sake of his health and for some time was a journalist on the Melbourne Daily Telegraph.

In April of 1889 he was appointed curator of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens.

In 1893 a great flood in the Brisbane River swept across the peninsular on which the gardens were situated, greatly diminishing the noble bunya tree avenue and all the lower protion of the grounds, devastating the carefully cultivated gardens so painstakingly laid out by the first full time curator, Walter Hill (q.v.)

Under Phillip MacMahon the Gardens recovered from this setback and he concentrated on making the area of about 40 acres as nearly ideally tropical as the rather sub tropical climate of Brisbane would allow.

He published little or nothing during his term as curator of the Brisbane Gardens, and died at Fraser Island off the coast of Queensland on the 14th April, 1911.

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

McCOMISH, Captain James Doran. 1881 - 1948.

James Doran McComish died on the 3rd June, 1948, shortly after his election as a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. He was a Captain of the New Zealand Military Forces (Retired List) and for the sixteen years prior to 1948, he had spent most of his time in the capacity of an Honorary Botanical Collector (mainly in the South Sea Islands) for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England; the National Herbarium, Sydney, New South Wales; the Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand; the Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand and the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii and he was preparing his notes for publication.

At the time of his death McComish was engaged on identifying and classifying the plants and trees of Lord Howe Island, a coral island 436 miles northeast of Sydney, New South Wales. He had collected these specimens over a long period and he was preparing a paper on them which he wished to read to the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

James McComish had spent many years on various investigations in connection with Pitcairn Islanders and on early missionary history of French Oceania and had done considerable investigations into the trees and plants there. The manuscripts of the results of these researches were given to the Mitchell Library, Sydney and to the Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.

On his death in 1948, McComish was survived by his wife Ida.

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MACPHERSON Alexander fl 1877-1896

Where and when Alexander Macpherson was born is not known.

From 1877 until 1880 he was employed as a gardener by the Queensland Board of Enquiry into the Causes of Disease in Livestock and Plants.

He grew sugarcane, grasses and rice on land leased by the Board at New Farm, now an inner Brisbane suburb. A reduction in wage seems to have caused him to resign this position about 1880.

We next find him listed in Pugh's Queensland Almanac, as an attendant at the Brisbane Museum from 1885 until 1891. He helped there with the foundation of the Museum of Economic Botany and also appears to have collected for the Queensland Acclimatisation Society.

Macpherson collected plant specimens in the vicinity of Stanthorpe, now a fruit growing district in the Dividing Range about 150 miles from Brisbane. His specimens were determined by F.M. Bailey, the Queensland Government Botanist of the time, who tells us that Macpherson's main object in collecting was to obtain species producing fibre of a commercial value.

Macpherson is listed as an exhibitor in the Exhibitions held in Sydney in 1879, in Melbourne in 1881 and 1888 and in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of London in 1886. His exhibits consisted mainly of economic fibres, fabrics and plants, grass seeds and polished specimens of ornamental timbers.

From information received from the Archives of the Department of Primary Industry in Queensland, it appears Macpherson died in 1896 or 97.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Saccolabium Macphersonii, FvM = Cleisostoma Macphersonii, FvM

Taken from J.H. Maiden's Records of Queensland Botanists, A.A.A.S, Bris. 1909, vol. 12, Sect. D. p. 381.

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pages, 155, 121, 113, 126, 117.

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McWilliam, James Ormiston. 1808 - 1862.

James Ormiston McWilliam was born in 1808 and was brought up in Dalkeith in the county of Edinburgh. On the 8th October, 1829 he entered the Royal Navy as an assistant-surgeon and after serving in this capacity for seven years, was appointed surgeon to the "Scout" on the west coast of Africa. For his "Journal of Practice" he obtained the Blane gold medal.

Returning to England McWilliam became an M.D. in Edinburgh in 1840 and in the September of the same year, he was appointed the Senior Medical Officer on the "Albert" which joined the government expedition to the Niger for geographical and commercial purposes. This expedition lasted from the 16th September, 1840 to the 29th November, 1842 and James McWilliam published a work on the expedition.

McWilliam served on two ships which spent some time in Australian waters, the "Forfarshire", from the 29th May, 1843 to the 10th July, 1844 and the "Hyderabad", from the 24th September, 1844 to the 2nd September, 1845. He collected quite a large number of plant specimens and some of them are in the National Herbarium in Sydney. Other botanical specimens that he collected in Norfolk Island in 1845, he sent to Kew, England. These included some seaweeds and they were given to William Harvey (q.v.) to describe. Harvey included them in his work "Nereis Australia", (1847).

James McWilliam was genial and courteous and as well a resolute and conscientious man. He wrote a number of medical articles and published them in the medical journals of his day.

McWilliam died on the 4th May, 1862 from a fall in his own house. He left a widow and several children.

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

MAIDEN Joseph Henry 1859-1925

Joseph Henry Maiden was born in London on the 25 April, 1859 and educated at the City of London School and the University of London where he studied science. Ill health prevented him completing his course and in 1880, in search of a kinder climate, he sailed for New South Wales. He found the climate of this colony so beneficial to his health, the flora so very interesting and unique and the whole place so pleasant, that he never used the return ticket to London with which he had provided himself.

Soon after his arrival Maiden became associated with the formation of the Technological Museum of Sydney of which he was curator from 1881 to 1896.

He soon began to study the native plants of the colony and some of his early botanical instruction was received from the Rev. Dr. William Woolls,(q.v.) a most learned man in the field of Australian Botany.

From 1894 to 1896 Maiden was Government Superintendent of Technical Education and Consulting Botanist to the Department of Agriculture and Botany of NSW from 1890.

From 1896 until his retirement in 1924 Maiden was Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens and Government Botanist for NSW.

Incredible as it may seem, when Maiden took over the position of Director of the Sydney Garden and NSW Government Botanist the state had no Herbarium, no collection of local flora, no museum and no library of botanicl work. Maiden immediately set to work to supply these necessities.

Mr. Ernst Betche (q.v.) he put in charge of the Herbarium and in 1901 a beautiful suh-lit building was officially opened as the NSW State Herbarium, Library and Museum. Due to Maiden's efforts the walls of the library were lined with portraits of eminent world and Australian Botanists from Humboldt and Linneaus, Brown, Bentham and Hooker to Australian Botanists von Mueller, Cunningham and Bailey.

Probably the creation of this Herbarium is Maiden's most important contribution to the science of Australian Botany.

In 1900 Maiden had made a trip to Europe where, showing his usual activity, he visited many of the principal botanic gardens, parks and Herbaria in Great Britain and Europe. Among other achievements on this trip he arranged for the collection of portraits of eminent botanists which was to hang on the walls of his State Herbarium. He also obtained from the British Museum some nearly 600 botanical speciemens collected by Sir Joseph Banks on the voyage of the "Endeavour" with Captain James Cook in 1770. This collection of original specimens is the gem of the National Herbarium of NSW.

Maiden became a great authority on Eucalypts and he added many new species to the list previously known. His field of investigation extended all over Australia. In New South Wales from the far west down to the wild snow fields of the south. He visited Victoria, South and Western Australia, Lord Howe and Pitcain Islands, often taking leave without pay to further the knowledge of Australian Botany and Eucalypts in particular.

Perhaps Maiden's greatest published work is his "Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus" of which 64 parts had appeared at the time of his death. Fortunately material and notes were left for his executors to publish after his death. This "Revision" lists some 290 species and records all information which he and others had been able to gather on every part of the tree, roots, stem, bark, branches, leaves, buds, flowers, and fruits. Maiden cultivated seedlings by the thousand in order to trace the changes in growth of the foliage. All his illustrations were drawn by his devoted and skilled botanical artist, Miss Margaret Flockton. This monograph will certainly stand as a magnificent life work.

His "Forest Flora of NSW" may well equal his " Revision" in the amount of research and in permanent value. Maiden began this great quarto publication in 1904 and continued to issue parts until his death. In all there are 77 parts bound in eight volumes. Maiden was ever interested in the life and labours of his predecessors and anxious that their part in Australian Botanical History should be duly recognised. He published records and short biographies of early botanists who had laboured in the colonies in various State Royal Society Journals and other scientific publications.

Maiden was president of the NSW Horticultural Society for twenty years and President of the Linnean Society of NSW and of the Royal Australian Historical Society, in each case for two years. He was also one of the prime movers in the adopting of the Wattle as Australia's National Emblem. For fourteen years he was secretary of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science and honorary secretary also of the Royal Society of NSW. All this in addition to his normal and arduous duties as Government Botanist and Director of the Botanic Gardens and his various teaching projects. His work was appreciated far beyond the bounds of Australia. He was awarded the Imperial Service Order and was elected a fellow of the Royal and Linnean Societies of London. In 1915 the latter society awarded him the Linnean Medal, being the first time that honour had come to an Australian. In 1922 he was granted the Mueller Medal by the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science and the Clarke Medal from the Royal Society of NSW in 1924. He was also Honorary or corresponding member of a number of Natural History, Agricultural and Pharmaceutical Societies in Europe and North America.

Joseph Maiden ranks among the leading pioneering botanists who have contributed much to the knowledge of Australia's unique Flora. Few men have accomplished so much in a lifetime in the way of scientific research, as is instanced by his many papers and botanical publications, all under the strain of rather indifferent health which in his last years was a severe handicap. It has been suggested that perhaps Maiden attempted too much, for unfortunately many of his most impressive workswere left

uncompleted.

Joseph Henry Maiden retired from his Government Positions in 1924 and died on the 16 November, 1925 at his home at Turramurra, a suburb of Sydney. He had married in 1883, Jeannie Hammond, who survived him with four daughters. The couple's only son, a promising and vigorous young man had died at sea, a blow from which neither Maiden ever fully recovered. Maiden's work lives after him. He was and is an inspiration to many science students.

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

MAIDEN J.H.

NOTE.

COMMEMORATIONS for J.H. MAIDEN.

This library has asked the Sydney Herbarium for help in compiling a list of plant commemorations for J.H. Maiden. As soon as this list is complete it will be sent to the Hunt Library.

Ex:

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Notes on Eucalypts. i. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1913, 76.

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Notes on Eucalyptus (with a description of a new species, *E. praecox*). iii. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1914, 423.

Sketch of the Botany of the County of Cumberland. The Tableland and Sub-alpine Areas (*with R. H. Cambage*). The Western Plains (*with R. H. Cambage*). The Eucalypts of New South Wales. *Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Handbook*, Sydney, 1914.

Notes on some Tasmanian Eucalypts. *Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1914.
Notes on *Panicum helopus* Trin. and on two Australian grasses that have been confused with it. *Agric. Gaz. N.S.W.*, xxv, 1914, 1033. (*With E. Cheel.*)

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Notes on Eucalypts. iv. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1915, 309.
Notes on *Acacia*. i. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1915, 463.
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On a Eucalypt hybrid (*E. calophylla* × *E. ficifolia*). Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., xli, 1916, 185.
Sequential list of Dr. Basedow's plants from N.W. Australia. *Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Aust., S. Aust. Branch*, 1916-1917.

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Notes on the colouration of the young foliage of *Eucalyptus*. Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., xliv, 1919 (1920), 761.
Descriptions of three new species of *Eucalyptus*. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1920, 66.
On a Box Tree from New South Wales and Queensland. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1920, 163.
Notes on Eucalypts. ix. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1920, 167.
On a new *Angophora*. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1920, 175.
Notes on two Acacias. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1920, 227.

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A few notes on the botany of Lord Howe Island (Sixth paper). Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., xlv, 1920 (1921), 564.

1922.

An alphabetical list of Victorian Eucalypts. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, 1922.

1925.

Descriptions of sixteen new species of *Eucalyptus*. *Journ. Proc. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 1925, 156. (*With W. F. Blakely.*)

1927.

Description of fifty new species and six varieties of West Australian and North Australian Acacias. *Journ. Roy. Soc. W. Aust.*, 1927, 1. (*With W. F. Blakely.*)

In addition he contributed numberless articles to the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, and furnished many reports to his own Government and to those of other States and New Caledonia.

List of botanical names commemorating J.H. Maiden

1. Names are given in their correct form under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, i.e. the spelling "maideni" is treated as an unintentional orthographic error and changed to maidenii as authorized by the Code, but variant original spellings are indicated in parentheses and quotes after the bibliographic citation.

2. New combinations are given separate entries but are not, of course, additional commemorations of Maiden. Basionyms are indicated.

3. Present disposition accepted here (National Herbarium of N.S.W.) is given if different from the original.

4. Families (and higher groups if not angiosperms) are indicated.

Generic names

Maidenia W.V. Fitzg. ex Rendle in Journ. Bot. 54:316 (1916). Hydrocharitaceae.

Maidenia Domin in Acta Bot. Bohem. 1:41 (1922). Now referred to Uldinia J.M. Black. Umbelliferae.

Specific names

Acacia maidenii F. Muell., Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales Macleay Mem. Vol., 222, t.29 (1893). Mimosaceae.

Amyema maidenii (Blakely) B. Barlow in Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 87:57 (1962). Based on Loranthus maidenii. Loranthaceae.

Ancistrachne maidenii (A.A. Hamilt.) J. Vickery in Contr. N.S.W. Nat. Herb. 3:83 (1961). Based on Eriochloa maidenii. Gramineae.

Arctotis maidenii Beauverd in Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève ser. ii, 7:47 (1915) (as "Maideni"). Compositae.

Axonopus maidenianus Domin in Biblioth. Bot. 20 (Heft 85) : 325 (1915). (Now referred to Alloteropsis but no combination exists and its precise identity is not known). Gramineae.

Baeckea maidenii Ewart & J. White in Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales 42:184 (1909) (as "Maideni"). Myrtaceae.

Carex maidenii Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 46:392. (1899, or 1900 ? since read at meeting Nov. 1899). Now (probably, but not certainly, correctly) referred to C. gaudichaudiana Kunth. Cyperaceae.

Citrus maideniana Domin in Biblioth Bot. 22 (Heft 89): 851 (1927). Now referred to Microcitrus maideniana. Rutaceae.

Croton maidenii R.T. Bak. in Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales 48:444 (1915). (as "Maideni") . Euphorbiaceae.

Dampiera maideniana Krause, Pflanzenr. IV,277: 189 (1912). Goodeniaceae.

Diplatia maidenii (Blakely) Danser in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, ser. iii, 10:312 (1929) (as "Maideni"). Based on Loranthus maidenii; now referred to Amyema maidenii. Loranthaceae.

Eleocharis maidenii Kükenth. in Fedde's Repert. 13 : 135(1914) (as "Heleocharis Maidenii") Now referred to E. minuta Boeck. Cyperaceae.

Epacris maidenii Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65 : 55(1918) Now referred to E. microphylla R.Br. Epacridaceae.

Eriochloa Maidenii A.A. Hamilton in Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales 37 : 709 (1913). Now referred to Ancistrachne maidenii. Gramineae.

Eucalyptus maidenii F. Muell. in Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 14 : 1020(1890). Myrtaceae.

Euphrasia maideniana Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 66 : 218, (1919). Now referred to E. glacialis Wettst. Scrophulariaceae.

Frankenia maidenii Ostenf. in Dansk. Bot. Arkiv 2 : 52 (1918). Now referred to F.cinerea A.DC. Frankeniaceae.

Gelidium maidenii Lucas in Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 60 : 217 (1935). Gelidiaceae (Rhodophyta).

Goodenia maideniana W.V. Fitzg. in Journ. W. Austral. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1 : 25 (1904). Goodeniaceae.

Heleocharis maidenii Kükenth. - see Eleocharis maidenii.

Helichrysum maidenii Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 65 : 44 (1918). Now referred to H. semipapposum (Labill.) DC. Compositae.

Hymenogaster maidenii Rodway in Pap. Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania (1920) : 157 (1921) (as "Maideni"). Now referred to H. levisporus Massee & Rodway. Hymenogastraceae (Basidiomycetes).

Loranthus maidenii Blakely in Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 49 : 87 (1924) (as "Maideni"). Now referred to Amyema maidenii. Loranthaceae.

Melaleuca maidenii R.T. Bak. in Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales 38 : 598 (1914) (as "Maideni"). Now referred to M. quinquenervia (Cav.) S.T. Blake. Myrtaceae.

Microcitrus maideniana (Domin) Swingle in Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci. 28 : 533 (1938). Based on Citrus maideniana. Rutaceae.

Millettia maideniana F.M. Bail. in Queensland Dept. Agric. Bot. Bull. No. 5 : 12 (1892). Now referred to M. australis Benth. Papilionaceae.

Persoonia maidenii Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 66 : 227 (1919). Now referred to P. laurina Pers. Proteaceae.

Pritchardia maideniana Becc. in Webbia 4 : 213 (1913). Palmae.

Pultenaea maidenii F. Reader in Vict. Nat. 22 : 158 (1906) (as "Maideni"). Papilionaceae.

Rhodamnia maideniana C.T. White in Blumea 6, suppl. 1 : 215 (1937) Myrtaceae.

Sphaerella maidenii F. Tassi in Bull. Lab. Ort. Bot. Siena 3 : 94 (1900). The generic name Sphaerella is not now used for fungi, being replaced by Mycosphaerella. No combination exists for S. maidenii and determination of its correct position would require study of the type specimen. Mycosphaerellaceae, (Ascomycetes)

Stackhousia maidenii Pampanini in Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. ii, 5 : 1909 (1905). Stackhousiaceae.

Trianthema maidenii S. Moore in Journ. Linn. Soc., Bot. 45 207 (1920). Now referred to Tetragonia implexicoma (Miq.) Hook. f. Aizoaceae.

Veronica maideniana Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 66 : 220 (1919). Now referred to V. derwentiana Andr. Scrophulariaceae.

Xylosma maidenii Sleum. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem 14 : 294 (1938). Now referred to X. ovatum Benth. (Flacourtiaceae).

Infraspecific names

Pultenaea stricta Sims var. maidenii (F. Reader) Ewart in Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, n. ser. 20 : 136 (1908) (as "Maideni"). Based on, and now maintained as, P. maidenii. Papilionaceae.

Trisetum subspicatum (L.) Beauv. forma maidenii Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 46 : 393 (1899, or 1900? since paper read at meeting Nov. 1899). Now referred to Trisetum spicatum ~~(L.) Richt. var. maidenii (Gandog.) Fernald, Rhodora 18 : 196 (1916). Gramineae~~ Gramineae

Trisetum ~~maidenii~~ spicatum (L.) Richt. var. maidenii (Gandoger, Fernald, in Rhodora 18 : 196 (1916). Based on T. subspicatum f. maidenii. Gramineae.

3rd November, 1967.

MALLARD, Mrs.

Not a great deal is known about the life of Mrs. Mallard. She was the wife of Captain Mallard and some time before 1844, visited Port Phillip, Victoria.

It was during this quite short visit, that Mrs. Mallard collected a number of interesting algae. These specimens she gave to William Harvey (q.v.) who described them.

These algae specimens are in the Herbarium at Trinity college, Dublin, Eire.

Harvey dedicated Polysiphonia mallardiae, Harv., to Mrs. Mallard.

References:

Harvey, William: Nereis Australia, or Algae of the Southern Ocean. London, Reeve, Brothers, 1847, pp.40-41.

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Victorian Botanists. Victorian Naturalist, November, 1908, v.25, p.111.

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

MANGLES George fl 1830.

George Mangles was the elder brother of the well known Mangles family of English gentleman botanists.

The elder brother of Captain James and of Robert Mangles, George came to Western Australia with the first Governor, Stirling in 1829. Stirling's wife Ellen was his first cousin.

In the passenger list of the "Parmelia" the flag ship of the first fleet to the Swan River settlement, George Mangles is noted as an "Agriculturalist", along with James Drummond later to become of one Western Australia's best known botanists.

Shortly after the landing Drummond established a garden on the outskirts of the settlement and from here plants were cultivated and specimens and seeds sent to Europe. George Mangles worked in this garden with Drummond for a short time and accompanied him on many of his early collecting expeditions. Many of the Drummond plant collections were sent to Captain James Mangles in England and thence to the famous John Lindley for confirmation.

During his recorded 'short stay' in the Swan River settlement George Mangles was for some time Superintendent of Government Stock.

George Mangles stay in Western Australia was not long but just when he returned to England cannot be discovered. Whether it was with his brother James about 1831 or with the Stirlings in 1838 has not been recorded.

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Gardner, C.A. The History of Botanical Investigation in Western Australia, In Handbook and Review for A.A.A.S, 18th Meeting, Perth, 1926 Simpson, Govt. Printer, 1926 p. 43

Maiden, J.H.: Records of W.A. Botanists, Jnl. W.A. Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. 6, 1909, p. 19.

Uren, Malcolm: Land Looking West, Oxford Uni. Press, Lond, 1948, p.p. 71, 250, 301.

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

MANGLES James Captain 1786-1867

James Mangles was a retired Royal Naval officer much interested in the study of botany.

He had entered the Royal Navy in 1800 and retired about 1816 with the rank of Captain.

The Mangles family owned large shipping interests and were connected with the East India Company. Ships of the commercial shipping firm of Mangles of Calcutta called fairly regularly at the Swan River Settlement in Western Australia from the early days of the colony.

Ellen Stirling, wife of the first Governor of Western Australia was first cousin to James Mangles and her enthusiastic letters home with descriptions of the unique flora of the new colony prompted the leisured and wealthy James Mangles to visit Western Australia on his world tour which he had begun in the late 1820's.

He was in Western Australia in 1831 and stayed for several months, travelling to the various outlying areas of the tiny Swan River Settlement.

After his return to England, Captain Mangles regularly received plants from several sources in Western Australia. Chief among them was his paid collector James Drummond who was at this time Government Naturalist and superintendent of Gardens at the Swan River. Other collectors for Mangles in Western Australia were Georgiana Molloy (q.v.), Captain Richard Meares (q.v.) and to some extend George Fletcher Moore (q.v.), the colony's advocate-general.

James and his brother Robert Mangles did much to increase the knowledge of the flora of Western Australia in the early days of settlement. Plants sent to them from the Swan River were mostly described by the great English Botanist and Professor of Botany at the University College, London, John Lindley.

The Mangles brothers were not only enthusiastic botanists, but with a large fortune at their disposal, they made considerable gifts to botanical projects which interested them.

James Manges was one of the first fellows of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He was a fellow of the Royal Society from 1825 and a member of the Ornithological Society as well as a learned botanist and a keen horticulturist.

Although he visited Western Australia for only a few short months James Mangles must be noted as a pioneer of Western Australia Botany.

He died at Fairfield, Exeter, on the 18th November, 1867.

His son James Henry (1832-84) who lived in England was also a keen amateur botanist though not connected in any way with Australia.

COMMEMORATIONS

Rhodanthe Manglesii, Lindl. (= Helipterum Manglesii, FvM.Baileysee ref.)

Manglesia, Endl.

Taken from Britten & Boulger's Biographical Index of deceased British and Irish Botanists, p. 204.
Also attached xerox from Maiden's Records of W.A. Botanists as reference.

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Synopsis of a Complete Dictionary of the Illustrated Geography and Hydrography of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Lond . 1848*

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Home & Colonial Library. volume of Mangles Letters written during extended tour of Egypt, Syria & Asia Minor from 1816. Publ. 1823 *

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Britten James and Boulger George S: A Biographical Index of deceased British and Irish Botanists, 2nd ed. compiled and revised by A.B. Rendle, Taylor & Francis, Lond, 1931, p. 204

Crowley, F.K.; The Records of Western Australia, Publ. by the University of Western Aust. 1953, vol. 1, Sect. 6-10, pp. 779, 773.

Dictionary of National Biography: Smith Elder, Lond, 1893, vol. 36, pp. 33,34.

Hasluck, Alexandra: Portrait with Background, A Life of Georgiana Molloy, Oxford Uni. Press, Melb, 1960, pp.147, 148, 149-50, 151-2, 173 159, 174, 177, 178, 193, 151, 153, 202, 239, 241, 244. & Appendix E. p. 260.

Maiden, Joseph. Henry: Records of Western Australian Botanists, Jnl. W.A. Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. 6, 1909, p.p. 19, 20.

Moore, George, Fletcher: Diary of ten years of an early settler in W.A., Walbrook, Lond, 1884, p. 39, p. 43, p. 50.

Uren, Malcolm: Land Looking West, Oxford Uni, Press, Lond, & Melb, p. 251-252.

(John Lindley's "A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony" was almost a direct result of the many specimens collected by Mangles Botanical correspondents in the Swan River. This work appeared in Appendix to the first 23 vols. of Edward Botanical Register, Lond, 1839.

Taken from Maiden's Records of W.A. Botanists

J.W.A. Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. 6, 1909, pp. 19, 20

Captain Mangles collected or caused to be collected many interesting West Australian plants, and the following species commemorate him exclusively or R. and George in addition :—

Hovea Manglesii, Lindl.,—*H. trisperma*, Benth. ; *Helipterum Manglesii*, F. v. M. ; *Lophoclinium Manglesii*, Endl.—*Podotheca angustifolia*, Cass. ; *Melaleuca Manglesii*, Schau.—*M. scabra*, R.

Br. ; *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, Lindl.—*Helipterum Manglesii*, F. v. M. ; *Acrotriche Manglesii*, Sond.—*A. ramiflora*, R. Br. ; *Anadenia Manglesii*, Grah.—*Grevillea Manglesii*, Hortul.—*G. glabrata*, Meissn. ; *Ptilotus Manglesii*, F. v. M. *Trichinium Manglesii*, Lindl. ; *Anigozanthos Manglesii*, Don. ; *Anigozanthos Manglesii*, Maund.—*A. flavida*, Red. ; *Thysanotus Manglesianus*, Kunth.—*T. Patersoni*, R. Br.

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

MARTIN Mrs. Flora (nee Campbell) fl. 1880 -1923

Mrs. Flora Martin was as Flora Campbell of South Yarra, Melbourne one of the early members of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria.

She was an enthusiastic mycologist and perhaps exceeded all others of her time in collecting, describing, drawing and forwarding specimens of fungi to Europe for final determination. In the early part of her career she sent her specimens to the Rev. Miles Berkley and Christopher Broome in England and many of these specimens are still preserved at Kew. About 1890 she collected specimens for Mr. Mordecai Cooke which were used in preparation of his "Handbook of Australian Fungi" the first and only text book on the entire fungus flora of Australia. Unfortunately Cooke's Handbook is not remarkably accurate and many of the species described would not stand the test of a critical review.

Mrs. Martin also sent plant speciemns to Fredrick M. Bailey the Queensland Government Botanist and was a keen collector of mosses as well as fungi.

Flora Martin died at her farm near "Drouin" in Victoria in 1923.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Orthotrichum Campbelliae, C.M.

Campylopus Martinia, Broth.,

Taken from F.M. Bailey's Concise History of Aust. Botany,

P.R.S.Q., 1890-91, vol. 8, pt. 2, p. 34.

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Willis, James H.: Botanical Pioneers in Victoria,

Victorian Naturalist, vol. 66, 1949, p. 107.

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

MAXWELL, George. 1804 - 1880.

This enthusiastic botanical collector was born in April, 1804 in England. Emigrating to Australia, he settled at Albany, Western Australia and collected in Western Australia for thirty years.

He lived in a cottage near Middleton Beach, Albany but was always a wanderer and became a very good bushman. Maxwell discovered in Western Australia a great amount of good pastoral country but none of this did he claim for himself. In fact he died almost penniless.

George Maxwell became indirectly employed for the Botanical Department of Melbourne as a collected and he gathered a very large amount of plant specimens for them.

In 1846 - 1847 Maxwell went with James Drummond (q.v.) in a journey through the Stirling Range, Western Australia. This journey was of great importance as they discovered a large number of new plants.

Many years later George Maxwell went with Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) on a number of long journeys, collecting plants and seeds in the southern part of Western Australia. Later, encouraged by Mueller, he undertook several long journeys into unknown areas, travelling eastwards as far as the Great Australian Bight and collecting also in King George's Sound. During these journeys Maxwell found many new plants and this enabled Mueller to know the limits of the range of many rare species.

A large number of the plants he collected were recorded in George Bentham's "Flora Australiensis" and Maxwell is mentioned in the preface of this work.

During the last few years of his life Maxwell became very poor, he was a well-known figure selling birds, insects, flowers and seeds to the passengers on the ships that stopped at Albany and as he grew older his eyesight became very weak. He died in his cottage at Middleton Beach in January, 1880 and was buried in the Church of England cemetery at Albany.

A large part of his collection is at the National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne. Others are in the Herbarium of the British Museum and at Kew.

George Maxwell is commemorated by the following plants:-

Eriostemon Maxwelli, F. v. M.

Genosiris Maxwelli, F. v. M.

Patersonia Maxwelli, F. v. M.

Pimelea Maxwelli, F. v. M.

Poa Maxwelli, Benth.

These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian botanists."
J.W.A.N.H.S., v.6, 1909, p.20.

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Mueller, Ferdinand von: in Gardener's Chronicle; London, 3rd Aptil, 1880, v.1, p.433.

Souster, J.E.S: A short botanical history of King George's Sound.
The Western Australian Naturalist; v.1, no. 6, September, 13th, 1948, p. 118.

Unseen reference.

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

MEARES Captain Richard Goldsmith, 1780-1862

Captain Richard Goldsmith Meares was born in 1780 and was of Irish extraction. An army officer he had fought with some distinction in both the Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns.

After resigning his comission, Meares emigrated to Western Australia in December 1831. He arrived in the same ship as Thomas Peel and expected to take up land under Peels partially Gove rnment sponsored land scheme. This scheme was to prove disastrously unsuccessful.

At first Meares lived at Clarence on the coast not far from the port of Fremantle where the ill fated Peel Settlement was to have been, but, in 1832, along with the rest of the other Peel Settlers, he obtained land independently and moved to Guildford, now a suburb of Perth, where he built a pleasant home which was to become the centre of much hospitality and culture in the infant colony.

Other than farming Richard Meares main interests were sketching and botany.

In 1835 he was recommended, by Lady Stirling, wife of the then Governor of Western Australia, to the wealthy James Mangles as a Swan River settler who would be interested i in botanical collecting for its own sake. At this time Mangles was becoming dissatisfied with the very commercial attitude of his paid collector James Drummond, and was looking for other souces to supply the plants of the Swan River settlement.

From about 1835 until 1842 when Meares moved from Guildford to York, he was a constant correspondent and botanical collector for Mangles.

In 1842 Meares became Resident Magistrate at York a small settlement about 80 miles east of Perth.

It was about this time that James Mangle's interests were swinging from the propagating of rare seeds from the colonies to the collecting of birds and improving London's parks and gardens.

Captain Richard Meares along with Georgiana Molloy and of course James Drummond were the most important of the pioneer botanical collectors in Western Australia. Richard Goldsmith Meares died at York in Western Australia in 1862 in his 82nd year.

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Uren, Malcolm: Land Looking West, Oxford Uni. Press, Lond, 1948, p. 227.

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

MENZIES, Archibald. 1754 - 1842.

Archibald Menzies, the botanical collector, was born at Weims, Perthshire on the 15th March, 1754. He became a gardener at the Edinburgh Gardens as his elder brother William was employed there.

The professor of botany, Dr. John Hope enabled Archibald Menzies to train to be a surgeon at the University of Edinburgh and he became the assistant to a surgeon at Carnarvon after making a botanical tour through the highlands and the Hebrides in 1778.

In 1786 Menzies became surgeon on board the ship "Prince of Wales" going on a fur-trading voyage of discovery to the north-west coast of America and they also visited Staten Island, the Sandwich Islands and China, returning in 1789.

In 1790 Archibald Menzies was appointed the surgeon and naturalist on the "Discovery" under Captain George Vancouver. They visited the Cape, King George's Sound, Western Australia, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands and the Galapagos Islands and north-west America. The "Discovery" stayed a fortnight at King George's Sound in Western Australia and Menzies made a large collection of the native plants there, principally the Genus Banksia. These were described and named some years later at Kew by Robert Brown and published in his "Prodromus". Menzies had also made large collections at the other places the ship visited as he had done during the previous voyage he had made on the "Prince of Wales". Most of these he gave to Sir Joseph Banks, however he was particularly interested in the grasses and cryptograms and made a collection of these for himself.

In 1790 Menzies became a fellow of the Linnean Society of London. He was considered to be a most enthusiastic botanical collector having brought back a great variety of plants as well as other natural history objects from his voyages. Many of these were described by Robert Brown and Sir J.E. Smith.

Menzies wrote an account of the voyage of the "Discovery" in James Claudius Loudon's "Magazine of Natural History" volumes 1 and 2.

He then served on the ship "Sanspareil" in the West Indies but later returned and retired from the navy and for some time practiced in London. Menzies died at Ladbroke Terrace, Notting Hill on the 15th February, 1842. His herbarium of grasses, seeds and cryptograms was bequeathed to the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens.

Archibald Menzies is commemorated by the following plants:-

The genus Menziesia, dedicated to him by Sir.J.E. Smith.

Drosera Menziesii, R. Br.

Utricularia Menziesii, R. Br.

Banksia Menziesii, R. Br.

Leptoceras Menziesii, Lind. - Caladenia Menziesii, R. Br.

Thysanotus Menziesii, R. Br.

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

MEREDITH Louisa Anne (nee Twamley) 1812-1895

Mrs. Louisa Anne Meredith (nee Twamley) was born at Hamstead near Birmingham on July 20th, 1812. Her accomplished mother was her principal teacher during her childhood and whilst still a girl Louisa became proficient as a pianter of miniatures. At the early ageof twenty three her first volume of writing appeared, titled, peoms by Louisa Anne Twamley with original illustrations drawn and etched by the authoress. The youth of the writer and the fact that she not only made her own drawings but engraved them too brought the book into much notice.

In April 1830, Miss Twamley was married to her cousin, Mr. Charles Meredith and they sailed for Australia early in June of that year. After some ten months in New South Wales, Mr. amd Mrs. Meredith left for Tasmania, where Mr. Meredith's father, one of that states pioneers, needed the assistance of his son in the management of his estate at Cambria, near Swanport.

Shortly after her arrival there, Mrs. Meredith again commenced her writings and during the new few years, she published three descriptive works concerning her new home.

Louisa Meredith took a great interest in politics and public affairs. Her husband was for many years a member of the Tasmanian Parliament and she was very active behind the scene in his election campaigns.

Mrs. Meredith was interested in the study of nature and her books contain chapters with illustraions of theplant and insect life of Tasmania. She also collected seaweed on the East coast of Tasmania and in connection with this had correspondence with Professor Agand of Stockholm.

Mrs. Meredith was a woman of such wide interests, varied capabilities and unbounded energy that itis practically impossible to give a complete account of all that she encompassed in her long and active life. Besides her accomplishments in literature and art, she was a most capable housekeeper and besides attending to the normal household duties she made all the clothes worn by herself and her three sons as well as much of that worn

by her husband and all this before the days of sewing machines, a most sobering thought.

In short Mrs. Meredith was a paragon. She was physically and mentally strong, a model wife and mother, a capable housekeeper, a marvellous organiser, a women of public spirit, a traveller, a naturalist, writer, artist, actress and musician.

Mrs. Meredith did much to advance a knowledge of Tasmanian plants by contributing coloured drawings of them to many international exhibitions.

She was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Tasmania and in recognization of her services to the State, the Tasmanian Government granted her a pension of one hundred pounds a year.

Mrs. Meredith gained many medals for drawings of botanical subjects which were exhibited at London, Melbourne, Sydney and Calcutta.

Louisa Anne Meredith was 83 when she died in Melbourne on October 21st, 1895 after a full, varied and most useful life.

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

MILLIGAN JOSEPH 1807-1883

Joseph Milligan was born at Dumfriesshire, Scotland in 1807. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University and gained his degree in 1829.

The next year he arrived in Van Diemen's Land to take up his appointmnet as surgeon superintendent of the Van Diemen's Land Company's establishment at Surrey Hill. This company had been granted by Royal Charter, large tracts of land in north western Tasmania.

Milligan was visited here in 1833, by the Quaker missionary and botanist James Backhouse and it was probably this meeting with Backhouse which stimulated Milligan's interest in botany,

Later, Ronald Campbell Gunn, one of Tasmania's earliest botanists, enlisted Milligan as a collector and encouraged him in his new interest.

Milligan gained rapid promotion in Van Diemen's Land and was appointed superintendent of aborigines at Flinders Island in 1843 and retained this position until 1848. He was the first to study the language and habits of the unfortunate aborigines of Tasmania,

Joseph Milligan was also medical superintendent of convict discipline (an ominous sounding title), and in this capacity he travelled over much of the island, studying the country and collecting specimens of its flora.

His interest in natural history gained him the patronage of Sir John Franklin, the then governor of Van Diemen's Land and one of the founders of the Royal Society of Tasmania. Milligan was the first secretary of this society, made up of the long estranged Tasmanian Society, led from Launceston by Ronald Campbell Gunn and the more ineffectual, Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land for Horticulture, Botany and the Advancement of Science, operating from Hobart. It was from 1849, with the amalgamation of the two societies, with Milligan as secretary, that the Royal Society of Tasmania, really began to fulfil its function.

Milligan remained as secretary until his return to Englandin 1860 when he was succeeded by William Archer (q.v.) a fellow botanist and another friend of Ronald Gunn's.

Joseph Milligan was a most enthusiastic collector, though perhaps, according to his friend Ronald Gunn, his zeal sometimes outweighed hhis ability. His collections were sent mainly to Sir William Hooker, mostly through R.C. Gunn and were a great help in the preparation of Hooker's "Flora Tasmanie".

Milligan was a considerable authority on the aborigines of Tasmania and his "Vocabulary of Dialects of the Aboriginal Tribes of Tasmania" was an important work and the first of its kind.

Sir William Denison who had replaced Franklin, employed Milligan in the interval of his many other duties, in making surveys and reports on some of the muberous coal fields of the island.

Milligan returned to Britain in 1860 and died in Scotland in 1883 at the age of seventy six.

He left 350 pounds to the Royal Society of Tasmania and bequests of land at George Town and Bicheno which are still in the possession of the Society.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Eucryphia Milligani, Hook.
Helichrysum Milligani, Hoo.
Cystanthe Milligani, Hook.
Dracophyllum Milligani, Hook.
Hakea Millanin, Meussn.
Orites Milligani, Meussn.
Dendrobium Milligani, FvM.
Pimelea Milligani, Meissn.

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

MILNE William Grant -1866

William Grant Milne was born in Scotland, when is not known.
He was attached to the Edinburgh Royal Botanic garden as a gardener.
During the voyage of H.M.S. "Herald" to south Pacific Waters in 1852 until 1856 Milne was botanist and assistant to the naturalist John MacGillivray(q.v.
During the "Herald's" time in Australian Milne made an interesting collection of plants (60) species from Lord Howe Island (between Australia and New Zealand) in September 1853.
MacGillivray left the "Herald" in Sydney in 1854 and Milne continued the collection of botanical specimens along the Australian coasts, notably at Shark Bay on the northern West Australian coast and at Dirk Hartog Island in the south.
After the voyage with the "Herald" Milne is presumed to have returned to Stotland.
The Lord Howe Island specimens are in the Kew Herbarium and were accompanied by a lengthly and rather illiterate MS concerning the Island which is held in the Kew Library.
Some of Milne's specimens also found their way to the National Herbarium in Melbourne.
Milne was in West Africa from about 1862 until his death in 1866 at Creek Town on the Old Calabar coast.
His botanical collections from West Africa are housed in the Kew Herbarium.

COMMEMORATIONS

Angianthus milnei, Benth (From J.H. Willis, National Herbarium, Melb.)

Polypodium Milnei, Hook (Taken from Britten & Boulger's Bio. Index p. 216 see reference)

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

Sir Thomas Mitchell. 1792 - 1855.

Thomas Mitchell, the explorer and naturalist, was born on the 15th May, 1792, the son of John Mitchell of Craigend, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He was educated at Edinburgh and at the age of 16 he entered the army for service in the Peninsular War and in three years he received a commission in the 95th Regiment.

In February, 1827 Mitchell was appointed Deputy-Surveyor General of New South Wales under John Joseph Oxley in recognition of his army service and in 1828, on the death of Oxley, was put in charge of the department and became Surveyor-General.

At first Governor Darling thought very highly of Mitchell's zeal and qualifications but later they disagreed and quarrelled.

In November, 1831, Mitchell led an expedition from Sydney to the Nundamar Range, New South Wales and followed the Gwydir River for about 80 miles. He then found a large river, the upper flow of the Darling, however he was forced to return to Sydney after his camp was raided by natives. On this expedition Thomas Mitchell collected specimens of the indigenous plants of the Hawkesbury and Hunter Rivers, the Liverpool plains and the Gwydir River; these specimens were described partly by Dr. John Lindley and partly by Dr. Robert Brown.

Thomas L. Mitchell's next expedition in March, 1835, was to follow the course of the Darling River hoping to find the Murray River. He took with him on this journey the botanist Richard Cunningham (q.v.) and he was lost from the party after wandering to look for plant specimens and was killed by the natives. Many interesting plants were collected by the party despite this tragedy and descriptions of them by Dr. Lindley are in the notes of the journal of the expedition.

Again in the following year, Mitchell went out with a much larger party, following along the Lachlan River to the Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales and along it to the Murray River; (the largest in Australia, on the border of New South Wales and Victoria). Travelling along the Murray they discovered its junction with the Darling River at last. John Richardson was the botanist and collector on this expedition and the specimens were described by Dr. Lindley and again published in the journal of the expedition. Specimens were collected along the Darling, Murray, Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers and at Mount William, Discovery Bay and other places. This was the first botanical collection from the interior of Victoria. Mitchell took to England some 77 plant species, 134 kinds of seeds and 62 bulbs and they were all described by Lindley. Mitchell named the area "Australia Felix" which name replaced Port Phillip and it was used until 1851 when the official name of Victoria gradually superseded it.

In 1837 Thomas Mitchell went to England and published an account of his explorations in two volumes in 1838 under the title "Three expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia". While in England Mitchell was knighted and made a D.C.L. of Oxford.

Returning to Sydney, he was elected to the Legislative Council as one of the members for Port Phillip in 1844.

Mitchell started on his last expedition on the 15th December, 1845, setting out from Buree, New South Wales with a large number of men, hoping to find a practical route to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He discovered much valuable land in the north and again published an account of his travels "Journal of an expedition in to the interior of Tropical Australia." This expedition again added much to the knowledge of Australian vegetation. Mr. Stephenson went with him as surgeon

and naturalist as Mitchell was anxious to secure specimens of rare or new plants. On returning to Europe, Mitchell gave the collection of plants to George Bentham, Sir William Hooker and Dr. John Lindley to examine and describe and their descriptions are given in notes scattered throughout the Journal. These form a valuable portion of his work.

Joseph Dalton Hooker in his introduction essay to the Flora of Tasmania, says of him: "Major Mitchell's extensive journeys come next under review and owing to his fondness for natural history, and excellent system of observation, his writings and collections have both proved eminently useful in advancing our knowledge of Australian botany."

John Lindley described 77 new species of plants in various parts of Mitchell's work "Three expeditions...".

Lionel Gilbert in his "Naturalists and Australian History" says "Mitchell had a very keen eye for natural objects and knew the scientific names of many plants and animals. To discover a new species was always a source of delight to Mitchell."

Thomas Mitchell died in Sydney on the 5th October, 1855. In 1818 he had married Mary Thomson and they had one son. Though Mitchell was considered a difficult man to work with, he was responsible for an enormous amount of surveying and road-making and his explorations added much to the knowledge of Australia. Mitchell's plants are at the Herbarium of the British Museum and at Kew.

Thomas L. Mitchell is commemorated by a large number of plants:- (see attached photo-copy.)

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

= *C. Chrysodendron*, R. Br.; *Hakea Mitchellii*, Meisn. = ?; *Persoonia Mitchellii*, Meisn.; *Plantago Mitchelli*, Done = ?; *Euphorbia Mitchelliana*, Boiss.; *Phyllanthus Mitchelli*, Benth.; *Primelea Mitchelli*, Meisn. = *P. collina*, R. Br.; *Pterostylis Mitchelli*, Sond. = *Bartya Mitchelli*, Muell. Arg.; *Isolima Mitchelli*, Andera. = *Anthistiria membranacea*, Lindl.; *Neurachne Mitchelliana*, Nees; *Panicum Mitchelli*, Benth.; *Triodia Mitchelli*, Benth.

Major, afterwards Sir Thomas Mitchell, is commemorated in the following Australian species:—

Abutilon Mitchelli, Benth.; *Bulbochia Mitchelli*, F.v.M. = *Capparis Mitchelli*, Lindl.; *Acacia Mitchelli*, Benth.; *Crotalaria Mitchelli*, Benth.; *Crotalaria Mitchelli*, F.v.M. = *C. Novæ-Hollandiæ*, DC., *Paryphantha Mitchelliana*, Schau. = *Thryptomene Mitchelliana*, F.v.M.; *Podolepis Mitchelli*, Sond. = *P. longipedata*, A. Cunn.; *Rutidochlamys Mitchelli*, Sond. = *Podolepis rutidochlamys*, F.v.M.; *Goodenia Mitchelli*, Benth.; *Jasminum Mitchellii*, Lindl. = *J. linearo*, R. Br.; *Leucopogon Mitchellii*, Benth.; *Amarantus Mitchellii*, Benth.; *Conospermum Mitchellii*, Meisn.; *Eremophila Mitchelli*, Benth.; *Grevillea Mitchellii*, Hook.

Manuscript 3

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone (continued)

'Life of Sir Thomas Mitchell', by John Henry Macartney Abbott, 1913. Unpublished typescript.

Correspondence with W. Buckland, Oxford. In the correspondence of John Franklin [q.v.] with Buckland

About 90 vols.

Mitchell Library

11 letters, 1829-55; an undated memorandum; and a parcel of drawings.

Dixson Library

Manuscript

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone. 1792-1855.

Explorer; Surveyor-General of New South Wales, 1828-55, whose expeditions into the interior of eastern Australia, 1831-6, and into tropical Australia, 1845-6, touched geology, natural history, and meteorology.

Diaries, 1814-27, 1839, 1841-7, 1850-5. About 27 vols.

Memoranda, 1826-9. 2 vols.

Australian field books, 1828-30, 1832, 1841, 1844, 1846, 1852. About 7 vols.

Field and sketch-books, 1828, 1830-5, 1840, 1846, 1854. About 5 vols.

Journals of exploring expeditions, 1831-2, 1835-6. About 4 vols.

Meteorological journals, 1836. 1 vol.

Astronomical observations of an expedition, 1846. 1 vol.

Journal of an exploratory expedition to tropical Australia, 1846. 1 vol.

Letters and notebook, 1849-53. 1 vol.

Art sketch-book, 1822. 1 vol.

Other personal papers, correspondence and documents, 1811-55.

M'Lennan, John Paul. - 1921.

The date and place of the birth of John Paul M'Lennan, the teacher and naturalist, is not known. In the late 19th Century he did a course of training to be a schoolteacher and on its completion, he spent a number of years teaching at schools in various parts of Victoria.

He was put in charge of the School at Emerald in Victoria, in 1900 and while here he met Henry Thomas Tisdall (q.v.) who had become interested in the study of botany through the influence of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller. Tisdall encouraged John M'Lennan to take up botany as an interest and hobby and M'Lennan soon became most enthusiastic over the study of this science. He began to make collections of the flora of the Emerald district and spent much time and energy learning about the botanical specimens of this area.

In June, 1904, John M'Lennan joined the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and from this time on he sent many parcels of wild-flowers to the Club's exhibitions.

Because of his interest and knowledge of plant life, M'Lennan was appointed to be the Supervisor of Agriculture in all the State Schools of Victoria. Thus he was now able to travel regularly all over the state and he greatly increased his knowledge of the Australian flora and made many more collections of botanical specimens.

In 1911 M'Lennan was made head-master of the Agricultural High School at Warragul, Victoria and in 1916 he was transferred from here to the position of superintendent of the School of Horticulture at Burnley Gardens. Here he did a considerable amount of research on the native plants of Australia.

John M'Lennan served for several years on the Plant Names Committee. He was a regular and enthusiastic follower on excursions with the Field Naturalists Club; a genial and good-natured figure, he was a most popular member of the Club.

Towards the end of 1920, John M'Lennan was involved in a serious boating accident in which he nearly lost his life. Unfortunately he never

recovered from the shock of this incident and he died after a long illness, at his residence, Horticultural Gardens, Burnley, Victoria, on the 6th July, 1921. He was survived by his wife Edith Kate M'Lennan.

The plants collected by John M'Lennan are in the National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne.

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V.N., vol. 21, no. 3, July, 1904, p.29.

The late John P. M'Lennan.
V.N., vol. 38, no. 4, August, 1921, pp.25 & 36.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATIONAL HERBARIUM

TELEPHONES:
63 7030
63 8935

SOUTH YARRA, S.E.1
VICTORIA
AUSTRALIA

REF. 1473/69

18th September, 19 69

Dr.G.H.M.Lawrence,
Director,
Hunt Botanical Library,
Carnegie-Mellon University,
PITTSBURGH - PENNSYLVANIA
United States of America

Dear Dr.Lawrence,

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd.July last requesting information on John Paul McLennan.

I am enclosing an extract of his death certificate which should provide some information of value. Xerox copy No.1 has been taken from the files of Mr.J.H.Willis of this institution and No.2 is a copy of McLennan's handwriting.

Please accept my sincere apologies for taking so long to answer your letter but one thing after another seemed to prevent me from answering it.

Should any more data on J.P.McLennan come to hand or you require more information I shall do whatever I can to assist you.

With kindest regards from my wife and myself.

Yours sincerely,

A. B. Court

A. B. COURT
(Senior Botanist)

THIRD SCHEDULE.

DEATHS in the District of RICHMOND in the State of Victoria,

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Registered by EMMA F. WINTER

DESCRIPTION.			(5) Cause of Death. (6) Duration of last Illness. (7) Legally qualified Medical Practitioner by whom certified, and (8) When he last saw Deceased.	Name and Surname of Father and Mother (Maiden Name if known), with Occupation.		Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	(8) Signature of Registrar, (9) Date, and (10) Where Registered.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		Where Born, and how long in the Australian States, stating which.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
When and where Died.	Name and Surname, Occupation.	Sex and Age.						Where and when buried. Undertaker by whom certified.	Name and Religion of Minister, or Names of Witnesses at Burial.		(12) Where and at what (13) Age, and to (14) Whom.	Issue, in order of Birth, the Names and Ages.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

162137

I, Leon Gordon SMITH

A REGISTRATION OFFICER OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF AN ENTRY IN A REGISTER OF DEATHS KEPT IN THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST.

MELBOURNE. 31 JUL 1969

MOLLOY, GEORGIANA (1805-43)

Georgiana Molloy was born near Carlisle in Cumberland, England, one of the five children of a country gentleman, David Kennedy. Georgiana was brought up as a sheltered, English, country gentle woman. Botanizing was one of the acceptable pursuits of a young woman of her class and she showed a great interest and aptitude for this subject.

At the age of twenty four, Georgiana married John 'Handsome Jack' Molloy, an army officer, then aged 48 . There is evidence to suggest that Molloy was a natural son of Prince Fredrick, second and favourite son of George lll of England. Molloy had some 20,000 pounds settled on him when he reached his majority, this was from an unknown source and seems to give strength to the story of his being of Royal connections.

Attracted by advertisements, Molloy and his wife, migrated to Western A ustralia, shortly after their marriage. They arrived in Perth in March, 1830 and settled at Augusta near Cape Leeuwin. There the gentle Georgiana led the hard life of a pioneer woman. Shorly after their arrival at Augusta, Molloy had been appointed Government Resident for the district. This meant many long absences from home and Georgiana was often alone for long periods, coping with her babies, all the work of their property and sometimes with the dangerous natives of the area.

Georgiana wrote home that she "found the climate to be heavenly and the wildflowers and birds of the country to be minutely beautiful."

In 1837 she came into contact with Captain James Mangles by correspondence. Mangles was an English amateur botanist of considerable wealth and was a cousin of the wife of the then Governor of Western Australia, Stirling. Mangles had visited Australia shortly before this and Mrs. Molloy had been suggested to him by his cousin as a possible collector. The two never met, but Mrs. Molloy's interest in the native flora of the country was much stimulated by the collections she so assiduously made for Mangles and by

her correspondence with him.

Her hobby of botany was to sustain her during her great loneliness during the many absences of her husband and in the tragic period following the drowning of her only son at the age of 18 months.

Her letters to Mangles and her fine field work caused the English botanist, James Lindley to refer to her as the "most charming pe sonage in all South Australia." In 1838, Molloy following the example of all his Augusta neighbours abandoned his property at Augusta and moved north to take up land at the Vasse River, near Geographe Bay where the little town of Brussleton was to develop. The Molloys called their property "Fair Lawn". All Georgiana Molloy's collection was done around Augusta and in the Vasse River district of south West Australia.

Georgiana continued her work among the beautiful and unique wild flowers of West Australia and she rivalled the botanist, James Drummond (q.v.) in material sent to England, in fact Georgiana's usually arrived in much better condition than Drummonds. The German naturalist J.A.L. Preiss, who was collecting for European museums, stayed for a month at "Fair Lawn" and Mrs. Molloy quite equalled him as a collector. Georgiana had seven children during her time in Australia, five daughters surviving. Georgiana Molloy died at'Fair Lawn', on the 8th April, 1843, after a long and painful illness, shortly after the birth of her seventh child. She was only thirty seven. When new of Mrs. Mo lloy's death reached England, George Hailes the English botanist wrote "note one in ten thousand who go out to distant lands, has done what she did for the gardens of her native country.

Georgiana Molloy has not had the recognition due to her as one of the great Australian amateur collectors. As George Hailes remarked "Mrs . Molloy has been most ungallantly overlooked" as far as commenorations were concerned. Meissner, the German botanist proposed the name Molloya for a plant now known as Grevillea cynanchicarpa, but George Bentham when compiling his "Flora Australiensis"

included this species in the genus Grevillea, thus our poor Georgiana has no known plants named for her.

John Molloy survived his wife for some twenty five years and saw that her daughters were brought up as she would have wished. They all married well and many of the descendents of Georgiana Molloy live in Australia today.

In Alexandra Hasluck's delightful book "Portrait with Background" the life and letters of Georgiana Molloy, there is a portrait of the subject, showing a young, round faced, pretty woman, dressed in the height of fashion of the day in a low cut, dark gown with her hair most beautifully dressed. Such was the fragile appearance of this hard working, pioneer lady.

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Smith G.G.; Pioneer Botanists of West Australia. J.P.W.A.H.S., v.4, 1949-54, pt. 5, p. 65.

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

MOORE, Charles. 1820 - 1904.

Charles Moore, the botanist, was born on the 10th May, 1820 at Dundee, Scotland. He arrived in Sydney on the 14th January, 1848 to take up the appointment of director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. He held this post until 1896 when he was succeeded by Joseph Henry Maiden.

Though Charles Moore published little original work, he was an excellent botanist and horticulturist as well as an excellent administrator. His most important publication, written in association with Ernst Betche was the "Handbook of the Flora of New South Wales,"1893. This work remains the only comprehensive account of the flora of the state and became of this is always in keen demand by botanists. This work is still considered to be of a high standard.

In 1850 Moore made a long tour of the South Pacific in H.M.S. "Havannah" and he visited New Zealand, the New Hebrides and New Caledonia. He collected a great many plant specimens on this trip and these are in the National Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Many of the larger and older trees in the gardens are from seeds collected by Moore on this voyage and later planted by him.

In June, 1869 Charles Moore visited Lord Howe Island and again collected many plant species, he collaborated with Baron Ferdinand von Mueller in describing them. He also collected large numbers of plant specimens in New South Wales, mainly from the northern district which he sent to von Mueller for description.

Charles Moore was a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales for forty-nine years and occupied offices of President, Vice-President and Councillor. He did much to improve the gardens and Hyde Park, Sydney and he was entrusted with the laying out of Victoria Park and Wentworth Park both in Sydney. He was given an even more important task in connection with the centennial celebrations

of New South Wales. He laid out the beautiful Centennial Park; this work was started in 1887 and the greater part of the foundation work was completed by 1891.

In 1861 Charles Moore journeyed to the Richmond and Clarence Rivers in New South Wales to make a collection of timbers for the London International Exhibition of 1862.

During the first half century of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, many Australian plants and seeds were exported to Europe and in return plants from all over the world were imported. Charles Moore visited Europe three times; in 1867 for the Paris International Exhibition . The Catalogue of the Natural and Industrial products of New South Wales forwarded to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867 has a list of the valuable collection of woods collected and sent to the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1886-1867 by Moore. Charles Moore was present at the International Conference of botanists held in Florence in 1874 and he visited Europe again on his retirement.

Charles Moore died in Sydney on the 30th April, 1905.

He is commemorated by the following plant names taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, p.115. (see attached photo-copy.)

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

Cocculus Moorei, F. Muell. = *Pericampylus incanus*, Miers; *Streptothamnus Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Villarsia Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Lagynophis Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Rubus Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Aralia Moorei*, F.v.M.=*Heteropleurum ovalifolium*, Seem.; *Hagenia Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Randia Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Lactoris Moorei*, F.v.M. = *Ochrosia Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Piptocalyx Moorei*, Oliv.; *Picconia Mooriana*, F.v.M. = *P. Drupaceana*, Endl.; *Stenocarpus Moorei*, F.v.M. = *S. salignus* R.Br. var. *Moorei*; *Actephila Mooreana*, Baill.; *Dendrobium Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Pagus Moorei*, F.v.M.; *Frenela Moorei*, Parlat.= *F. robusta*, A. Cunn. var. *microcarpa*; *Alsophila Moorei*, J. Sm.=?; *Chloris Moorei*, F.v.M. = *C. acicularis*, Lindl.; *Cyathea Moorei*, Hook. et Bak. = *C. Macarthurii*, F.v.M.; *Drymophila Moorei*, Baker; *Hemitelia Moorei* Baker; *Hymenophyllum Moorei*, Baker =?; *Kentia Mooreana*, F.v.M. = *Clinostigma Mooreanum*, F.v.M.· *Rhipogonum Mooreanum*, F.v.M. = *R. album*, R. Br.; *Schœna Moorei*, Benth.; *Todea Moorei*, Bak.; also *Sporochnus Moorei*, Harv., fig. in Harvey's "Phycologia Australica."

MOORE George Fletcher 1798-1886

George Fletcher Moore, lawyer, landed proprietor,, diarist and botanical collector was born on the 10th December, 1798 in Donemana, County Tyrone Ireland. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin he graduated LLB in 1820 and practiced for six years at the Irish Bar.

Armed with recommendations for a legal position in the Swan River Settlement, he arrived at Fremantle in October 1830 and immediately obtained a grant of land. Farming gradually replaced his legal interests and from his arrival in Western Australia, Moore kept a diary, now a valuable historical document. In 1831 he joined the newly formed Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Swan River and was for a while its honorary secretary.

Moore's interests were many and varied. He began to learn the language of the local aboriginals and had a sympathetic concern for their welfare. He was interested in botany and exploration and from 1831 until 1839 he travelled extensively over many unsettled parts of this new colony. In 1832 the first civil court was established in Western Australia and Moore was sworn in as comissioner and sole legal advisor to the Governor. In 1834 he was appointed advocate general for Western Australia.

In 1831 he had met the English botanist, Captain James Mangles during Mangles visit to the Swan River Settlement and was much impressed with him. After Mangles returned to England, Moore became one of his Swan River correspondents and was to some extent a botanical collector for him.

In 1852 Moore returned to Ireland on his second visit since leaving in 1830 and this time, due to a misunderstanding concerning his pay, a coolness developed between him and the Colonial office with the result that Moore resigned from the Colonial Service and did not return to Western Australia.

Moore was one of the most successful of the early settlers in the Swan Rive . He had arrived landless and when he left after some twenty successful years, he owned some 24,000 acres as well as valuable town allotments.

Moore along with Captain Richard Meares, James Drummond and Georgiana Molloy were the most favoured of Captain James Mangles, Western Australian correspondents and botanical collectors.

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

MORRIS, Albert. 1886 - 1939.

Albert Morris, the botanist, was born at Bridgewater in South Australia in 1886. He went to Broken Hill in the far west of New South Wales, with his parents in 1890 when he was four years old and he remained there for the rest of his life.

For thirty-six years Morris was employed at the Central Mine and at the time of his death in 1939, he was chief assayer..

Due to an injury that he received when he was very young, Albert Morris was not able to play sport like other young men and his mind turned to other things. In early childhood he showed a liking for plants but it was not until 1918 that he took up the study of botany on systematic lines.

He received no early tuition in the art of botany, his knowledge being self obtained and he became a very keen botanist, showing an especial interest in the branch of the science that particularly related to local desert plants and trees. The flora of the desert areas of Australia and of similar areas in other parts of the world was to be his life's study.

Albert Morris made many excursions into the areas around Broken Hill and he took keen interest in the trees, shrubs and plants of this arid region. He increased his knowledge of the local flora and planted his own large garden with these native plants to more closely observe their growth.

He was particularly concerned with the problem of soil erosion and carried out a number of experiments in his own garden to prove that the drifting desert sands could be controlled. By planting salt bush around his

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

property he prevented sand drifting into it. He also showed that there would be no drifting desert sands if cattle, sheep and rabbits did not eat off all the natural vegetation.

The importance of his research greatly impressed the Broken Hill Mine staff. When in 1936 the Zinc Corporation decided to erect new works at the southern extremity of its undertakings, and was faced with wind erosion, they sought Morris' advice, on the problem.

Following his ideas, a plantation of 22 acres was formed, 1600 young gums and seeds of native trees and shrubs including "old-man" saltbush were planted and the area was named "The Albert Morris Park". Morris also stressed the importance of fencing to keep out the stock and rabbits and thus allow the natural vegetation to return.

Albert Morris had two cardinal principles in respect to the growth of vegetation in Western New South Wales; firstly nothing should be grown which was unsuitable to the climate and secondly, the land must be rested from stock at regular intervals to prevent the countryside becoming a desert.

Broken Hill now is almost completely encircled with these regeneration paddocks and the sand drift menace has been checked. This was a direct result of the enthusiasm and sound knowledge of Albert Morris.

Morris, with Dr. D.W.K. Macgillivray founded the Field Naturalist's Club of Broken Hill and he delivered numerous lectures to the Club, in this way causing Broken Hill to become more tree minded. To his unfailing interest in natural flora can go much of the credit for the tree planting activity now in the city.

Morris himself spent countless hours growing trees from seeds and later planting them in the grounds of the Hospital, the schools, streets and the Cemetery and in many private homes.

Albert Morris became known in botanical circles in almost every country, his work in connection with soil erosion having brought him in contact with botanists throughout the world.

He died in hospital in Broken Hill on the 9th January, 1939 after a long illness. Morris was survived by his wife, a brother and two sisters and also his mother.

Mr. A.J. Keast, Manager of the Zinc Corporation in "An Appreciation" published in the Barrier Daily Truth newspaper, the day after Morris' death, stated "There goes to his eternal rest one of the finest citizens of any community in which it has been my lot to live. In this community of varied persuasions, both political and religious, I am sure that there is no one whose passing will be regretted so collectively".

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by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

50c

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

№ 56112

EXTRACT FROM BIRTH ENTRY

Name Albert MORRIS Sex Male

Date of Birth 13th August, 1886

Place of Birth Bridgewater, S.A.

Registration No. 380/334

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

Per

Date 16 FEB 1970

A. B. JAMES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, ADELAIDE

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MORRISON Dr. Alexander 1849-1913

Alexander Morrison was the son of Thomas Morrison of North Dalmeny, near Edinburgh and was born there on the 15th March, 1849. He studied medicine at Edinburgh University but had to leave for a time, when he was only eighteen years of age and travel to Australia, for the benefit of his health. He was in Melbourne for two years and continued his studies there, returning to Edinburgh to complete his course and take his degree. He did post graduate studies at Glasgow, Wurzburg and Vienna.

Possibly still in search of a kinder climate for his health, Morrison returned to Australia as midical officer on the migrant ship "Hastings" which arrived in Perth in 1877. He stayed only a few days in Perth but found time to walk the 80 odd miles to the township of York to examine the flora of the country. Morrison was a most enthusiastic systematic botanist. Continuing on to Melbourne Morrison spent some 15 years in private medical practice there.

About 1892 ill health forced him to sell his practice and spend some years in travel. He visisted the South Seas and lived for some time in the New Hebrides from whence he collected many exotic plants which he sent to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller the Victoria Government Botanist.

In 1897 Alexander Morrison was appointed first West Australian Government Botanist. This position carried such a small salary that it was almost honorary and unlike government botanists in other states, Morrison was not given a free travel pass or any clerical assistance. Therefore his opportunities for doing much original work were somewhat curtailed.

Despite these difficulties, the ten years in which he held the position were beneficial ones for Western Australia. Morrisoh found time to revise and publish a list of "The Extra Tropical Plants of Western Australia", which

had been prepared originally by Ferdinand von Mueller,
Morrison's writings were not great in quantity but the quality was high.
Morrison was vice President of the Natural History Association of West Australia and contributed several papers to the journal of that association .
Morrison had to resign from the position of Government Botanist in 1906 and went again into medical practice, he continued however to perform the duties of consulting government botanist with no salary and named all the specimens in the West Australian Museum from 1906 until he left the state in 1912
In that year he received the appointment of assistant botanist to Professor Ewart at the Melbourne Herbarium. Whilst there he was never in good health and developed a tubercle in the throat. In spite of his great ill health Morrison remained at his work until just 9 weeks before his death death in the Heatherton Sanatorium, Cheltenham near Melbourne, on the 7th December, 1913.
Alexander Morrison was buried at the Kew Cemetery and left his vast herbarium to the Edinburgh University, his medical and botanical library to the Tasmanian University and the reisdue of his estate to the Melbourne University.
Alexander Morrison was a most charming man, full of information and anxious to impart it. He was a painstaking worker, and exceeingly cautious and scrupulously honest in all his dealings.
Australian Science has to deplore that the state of his health did not permit him to publish more.

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

MORRISON William (fl. 1824-1839)

William Morrison was born in Scotland and trained as a gardener at Kew Gardens up until 1824. From there he went to Barbados and Trinidad and brought back to England a large collection of seeds, plants and dried specimens in 1828.

In that year he travelled to the newly founded Swan River Colony in what is now Western Australia. He was under the special patronage of Captain Stirling, Governor of the new colony. Stirling was something of an amateur botanist himself and gave much encouragement to the pursuit of this science.

No record of the name of William Morrison can be found among lists of passengers in the first ships to arrive at the Swan River Colony, but he is mentioned in the early records as a botanical collector. Soon after his arrival in West Australia, William Morrison became a professional seed collector and forwarded collections to England for sale. In those early days of the infant colony James Drummond (q.v.) a famous West Australian botanist, held the honorary position of superintendent of gardens and farms and William Morrison possibly worked under him.

It was through Morrison that many of the West Australian Proteaceae were introduced to Kew Gardens.

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MORTON William Lockhart. b: 19 Dec 1820 d: 10 Mar 1898

There are no birth or death dates available for this indefeatable collector of Australian flora. It would appear that he arrived in Australia in early 1841.

From his writings we learn that he worked on a station property near Lake Colac in southern Victoria in 1843. In 1844 two of his poems were published in the Geelong Advertiser.

In 1845 he resided on the eastern side of Mount Alexander in central Victoria where he introduced two pairs of rabbits and was pleased to record that 'in two years the whole neighbourhood was stacked with rabbits.' Not really a state of affairs of which to be proud in a farming community. Still rabbits were good eating in those early pioneering days.

By 1847 Lockhart Morton had taken up land at Morton Plains on the fringe of the Mallee district of central Victoria, but within a decade had come to live in Melbourne where he was an early member of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria and of its successor, the Royal Society of Victoria. According to membership lists he seems to have resigned from the Royal Society sometime in 1861, possibly by way of protest against the handling of the ill fated Victorian Exploring Expedition under Robert Burke, a venture sponsored by the Royal Society of Victoria.

Morton was a remarkably well informed, widely educated resourceful and observant man, gifted with an inventive turn of mind and with quite a flair for poetry. Farm techniques, animal husbandry, general zoology, botany, geology, chemistry, surveying and exploration were all taken in his stride and he had more than a smattering of each subject.

In 1859 he explored the large tract of land between the Lachlan and Darling Riversin N.S.W. and his narrative of this journey is contained in a paper presented to the Roy al Society of Victoria of 1860.

This article contains a list of the 27 plants collected which were determind by Dr. F. von Mueller and arenow in the Melbourne Herbarium.

In 1859 we find our indomitable traveller in Northern Queensland, exploring the watersheds of the Fitzroy, Mackenzie and Isaac Rivers. His account of this visit was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria of 1859.

Lockhart Morton's writings of about this time were often signed "An Old Bushman", though he could not have been particularly "old" at that time, because nearly thirty years laters he was still collecting botanical specimens for Baron von Mueller.

In june and July of 1861 Morton was back in Victoria exploring the country of the Wimmeraand Mallee districts. From this trip he brought back specimens of at least 56 species of plants which are still preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Some of theitems of this journey to the Mallee and Wimmera were examined and cited by George Bentham in his "Flora Australiensis", notably, Conospermum patens. No less than nine species if acacia are represented in this early and important Mallee collection.

It is possible that Morton took up land in the northern district of New South Wales from about 1860, for there are many subsequent specimens received from in from the Lachlan, Bogan and Bulloo River country in the Melbourne Herbarium. In the Riverina district of N.S.W., there is a prosperous farming town called Lockhart and our man is known to have collected in that district also.

Where and when William Lockhart Morton died is not known but the last specimens received from him at the Melbourne Herbarium were from Queensland in 1887 and 1888. By thistime if he was calling himself old in 1856, he must have indeed been elderly.

To briefly state the wide range of our amateur collector's activities he was:-

in 1859 , Country surrounding Port Curtis district of N. Qld.
in 1859, between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, N.S.W.
1861, in the Victorian Mallee District.
before 1869 Upper Bogan and Lachlan Rivers Western N.S.W.
1872, Lachlan River again.
1880, Riverina District of N.S.W.

1881 Paroo River to Grey Range (extreme N.W. of N.S.W.)
1887 Bulloo River, central Queensland.
1888 Warrego River, Central Queensland.

The many plant specimens collected by William Lockhart are preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Rhysotoechia mortoniana, FvM.

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von MUELLER FERDINAND JAKOB HEINRICH 1825-1896.

Australia's greatest pioneer botanist, Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich Mueller, was the son of Frederick Mueller, a commissioner of customs and his wife Louisa and was born at Rostock, Germany of the 30 June, 1825. The family was of Danish origin. Both parents and a sister died when Mueller was still a boy but he was given a good education by his grandparents. Tuberculosis was responsible for these deaths and the threat of the disease was to hang over Mueller all his life.

At 15 he was apprenticed to a chemist and after passing the pharmaceutical exam, he studied botany with Professor Nolte at Kiel University. He was only 21 when he received the degree of doctor of Philosophy with a thesis on Capsella Bursa-pastoris, the common Shepherd's Purse. He began a collection of the plants of Schleswig-Holstein which was published in the journal of the botanical society of Regensburg in Bavaria in 1846. All this study and effort began to take toll of the young man's health and ever mindful of the danger of tuberculosis and having lately come into his inheritance from his dead mother, young Mueller determined to travel to a warmer climate. Dr. Preiss, a family friend and botanist of note had lately returned from Australia and his amazing stories of a land where the sun always shone, where the vegetation was unique and where opportunities abounded, decided Mueller to leave immediately for this land of promise.

Taking with him his two surviving sisters, Mueller left Bremen in July 1847 bound for Australia. The family arrived in Adelaide in December of that year and Mueller found employment with a chemist in that city. His duties were not arduous and he had considerable spare time all of which was spent studying the local flora. Soon he was sending botanical papers to German periodicals and in 1852 had contributed an important paper "The Flora of South Australia" to the Linnean Society of London.

During the four years he spent in South Australia, Mueller spent much time exploring the relatively unknown interior of the colony and had penetrated as far north as the Flinders Ranges where no botanist and few white men had been before. Mueller was growing stronger and sturdier in his new environment and when news of the gold discoveries in Victoria reached Adelaide, he decided to leave South Australia. So in 1852, he arrived in Melbourne with the intention of setting up a chemist's business on the goldfields. However, coinciding with his arrival in Melbourne, the Governor of that colony, La Trobe, had decided to appoint a Government Botanist. Sir William Hooker of Kew Gardens in England had spoken highly of the merits of Dr. Ferdinand Mueller and in January of 1853 Mueller received the appointment.

His new duties were to be purely scientific and the former superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, John Dallachy (q.v.) was to continue as curator. At last Mueller could devote all his time to botany and still provide for himself and his sisters. Mueller and Dallacy got on well together, although the antithesis of each other. Dallachy was dapper, talkative and gregarious, whilst Mueller was solitary, hampered in his conversation by his accent and rather quaint choice of English and cared not a whit for appearance, we are told for instance being aware always of the threat of tuberculosis, he habitually wore an extremely long woollen muffler wound around his neck and person.

Almost immediately after taking up his appointment, Mueller with Dallachy as a companion, set out on his first Victorian exploring and collecting expedition to the wild, almost unknown Buffalo Ranges. After reaching these Ranges, Dallachy returned to look after affairs in Melbourne and Mueller pushed on alone to the upper reaches of the Goulburn River, then across Gippsland to the coast in the neighbourhood of Port Albert and back to Melbourne. This trip, of some 1500 miles, alone for the most part, was to add some 1000 plants new to the known flora of Victoria.

About this time Mueller began correspondence with Sir William Hooker at Kew and sent him duplicate specimens of his growing herbarium. This correspondence with Sir William and his son Joseph was to continue for the remainder of Mueller's life.

Late in 1853 began his second journey of exploration. This was to last some five months and take him 2500 miles through Victoria Incognita. This epic journey, which was through the Mallee country, down Australia's finest waterway, the Murray, and eventually to Albury in New South Wales and thence across Gippsland back to Melbourne, added some 500 plants to the botanical knowledge of Victoria. Most of the remainder of 1853 was spent classifying his collection and despatching duplicates and seeds to Sir William Hooker at Kew.

However in November this great botanist was off exploring and collecting once more. This time to the far and lofty peaks of the Australian Alps where several rare endemic plants were collected.

Thus in the two years since taking up his appointment in Melbourne, Mueller had traversed some 5,000 miles of untrodden forest, desert, swamp and alpine range. No other Australian botanist before or since has accomplished so much in so short a time or left so little for his successors to find.

During the next two years, 1855-1857, Mueller was botanist to the expedition of Augustus Gregory (q.v.) to the far north west of Australia. This expedition was to follow the Victoria River (in the Northern Territory) to its source and then push eastward to the almost unknown Gulf country and south to the Barcoo River and east again to Brisbane on the south Queensland coast. For this arduous and

important journey, Mueller was granted leave without pay. Altogether he was to be away some 18 months and to add some 800 plants to the known flora of the Australian continent. After this and his other South Australian and Victorian explorations, Mueller now felt confident that he was at least acquainted with some 9000 different Australian plants.

In 1857 Mueller was given the additional appointment of Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. He immediately set about building what is now the Melbourne Herbarium, now perhaps the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, the nucleus of which was his own botanical collection and his personal library.

In 1858 with a herbarium well on the way to being complete, Mueller began his great work "Fragmenta Phytographiae Australie" which was written in Latin and published by the government of Victoria in 11 volumes, between 1858 and 1881 and is perhaps his most monumental work. A fragment of the first part of vol. 12 was published in 1882 and is today extremely rare, for some reason vol. 12 was never completed.

In 1858, Sir William Hooker had suggested that Mueller come to England and write a systematic mongraph on the Australian Flora. This had long been a cherished wish of Mueller, but it was soon apparent that it would require someone who had access to the herbaria of Europe and this Mueller in Australia did not have. Eventually and to Mueller's lifelong disappointment, George Bentham in England was chosen to commence the invaluable "Flora Australiensis." Stifling this very intense disappointment, Mueller threw his energies whole heartedly into collaboration with Bentham and so great was his unselfishness and devotion to the project that Bentham cited him as co-author. The Englishman was to base much of his work on Mueller's manuscript notes and on the vast herbarium he had been preparing for this task. This herbarium, totalling some 100,000 specimens was shipped in instalments to England and after examination by Bentham, later returned to Australia.

In all, seven volumes of "Flora Australiensis" were published between 1863 and 1878, a work of high quality and the first attempt in the world to produce a flora of a whole continent.

Under Mueller the useful aspects of the botanic Gardens were always stressed. He had little patience with those who wished merely for floral displays or attractive landscaping. "The objectof a botanical garden" he always maintained, "must be mainly scientific and predominantly instructive." However many influential people had little sympathy with scientific aims and Parliament was eventually persuaded to separate the positions of Government Botanist and Director of the Gardens.

In 1878 to his great sorrow, Mueller was asked to resign as Director of the Gardens and act solely as Government Botanist. He felt keenly the injustice of this and from this date he never again entered his beloved Gardens. However, he continued with his great scientific work. In addition to his prolific correspondence, his thousands of scientific papers and his own valuable exploring work, Mueller actively encouraged and fostered the explorations of others. Notably Ernest Giles, the Gregory brothers, McDouall Stuart and the Forrest brothers. He had on his lists literally hundreds of amateur and professional collectors scattered throughout Australia. He was employer, father, confessor and personal financial supporter of many of them.

In 1862 Mueller had met a botanical artist, a Miss Euphemia Henderson and the two eventually became engaged. However in 1864 the engagement was broken. Mueller ever mindful of his health and certain in his mind that he was destined to whortly become an invalid, felt it unfair to burden a bride with a sickly husband. The two remained friends always and Miss Henderson was a constant source of solace to the great man in his ever increasing loneliness, in his constant fear of ill health penury and unjust dishonour, fears for which he had at times real foundation. Perhaps, as J.H. Maiden said, "it was just as well this great botanist did not marry, as it would not have been fair to his wife to have put her in competition with some new species of eucalypt."

In 1868 Mueller was to record that his herbarium contained 350.000 sheets of arranged specimens, that he had written some 3,000 letters during the year and all this in addition to the heavy demands of his daily work. In 1869 he visited Western Australia for the first time and in 1869 Tasmania. In 1877 he visited Western Australia for the second time, investigating officially the chief forestry resources of the state and exploring and collecting in the country north of Perth as far as Shark's Bay.

In 1879 the first four decades of his great work "Eucalyptographia" appeared and was followed by the "Acaciae," Myoporineae" and also "Salsolacae". These valuable works, so freely and accurately illustrated, all tended to make botanical studies popular and they were then, as they are still, much in demand. As J.H. Maiden said "Eucalyptographia" is sufficient to make the reputation of any man."

Not only was Mueller absorbed with purely systematic botany, he encouraged the

application of this science in many fields. He was particularily interested in the chemical and medicinal qualities of any plant. He stressed the health giving virtues of his beloved Eucalyptus and introduced them to many parts of the world, notably California, Abyssinia, India, Italy and Algeria. Mueller had come to love his adopted country and even in that era of imperialism, he had an almost fanatical regard for Queen Victoria of England, to whom he referred always and often as "Her Most Gracious Majesty".

Mueller's quaint turn of phrase is worth a mention, his letters were usually signed "with regardful remembrance" and he was often estatic over the "richdom" of a botanical collection. Completely married to the science of botany, this kindly man sometimes forgot that others were not. When one of his assistants suggested at 11 one night that perhaps it was time to go home, the "Baron" looked up in honest amazement, "whatever for? We have not finished yet!" The many honours conferred upon him were received with much gratification and proudly displayed on all official occasions. This little touch of vanity was quite inoffensive and almost childlike for the 'Baron, was not al all arrogant, but kindly, helpful and courteous to all.' On public occasions, Mueller was often called upon to introduce other noted speakers, and as he never carried a watch and was so intensely interested in all subjects, his speeches were often far too long. On one memorable occasion, which his friends like to recall with kindly amusement, the dear "baron" was to introduce the famous African explorer H.M. Stanley to a Melbourne audience, on this instance he talked for more than an hour, leaving little time for Stanley.

Honours cam thick and fast for Mueller. Twenty Knighthoods, 5 doctorates and membership of scientific societies throughout the world. In 188 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Society of London. In 1871 he had been made hereditary Baron with the title von, by the King of Wurtemburg and in 1869 was created CMG and KCMG in 1879. In 1890 he was elected president of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science and he had connections with every scientific society in Australia and was on the council of many of them. He helped found the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria and wrote countless papers for its journal "The Victorian Naturalist." He was instrumental in founding the Royal Societies of Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania and the Linnean Society of New South Wales. He published papers in every scientific journal in Australia and in many abroad. His great work "Fragmenta Phytographiae Australie" occupied nearly twenty years of his life and is still a classic.

His published papers from many pages to a dozen lines were scattered all over the world in all kinds of publications. A complete bibliography is virtually impossible. No catalogue was ever kept the great man cared only for the spread of knowledge.

He continued with his scientific work up until the time of his last illness

just two weeks before his death, on the 10th October, 1896.
He was buried with great ceremony in the St. Kilda Cemetery, Melbourne and obituary notices appeared in scientific journals and newspapers throughout the world.
In 1898 the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science formed a committee which later issued the much coveted, Mueller Medal, for research in natural science.
In 1948 the Commonwealth Government honoured his memory by issuing a special postage stamp, faithfully engrave with a portrait of the "Baron."
His two sisters settled happily in Australia and eventually married, one predeceased him by some years.
Baron Ferdinand von Mueller was one of Australia's most famous scientists and without doubt her greatest botanist.

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Willis, Margaret; By Their Fruits, A Life of Ferdinand von Mueller, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1949.

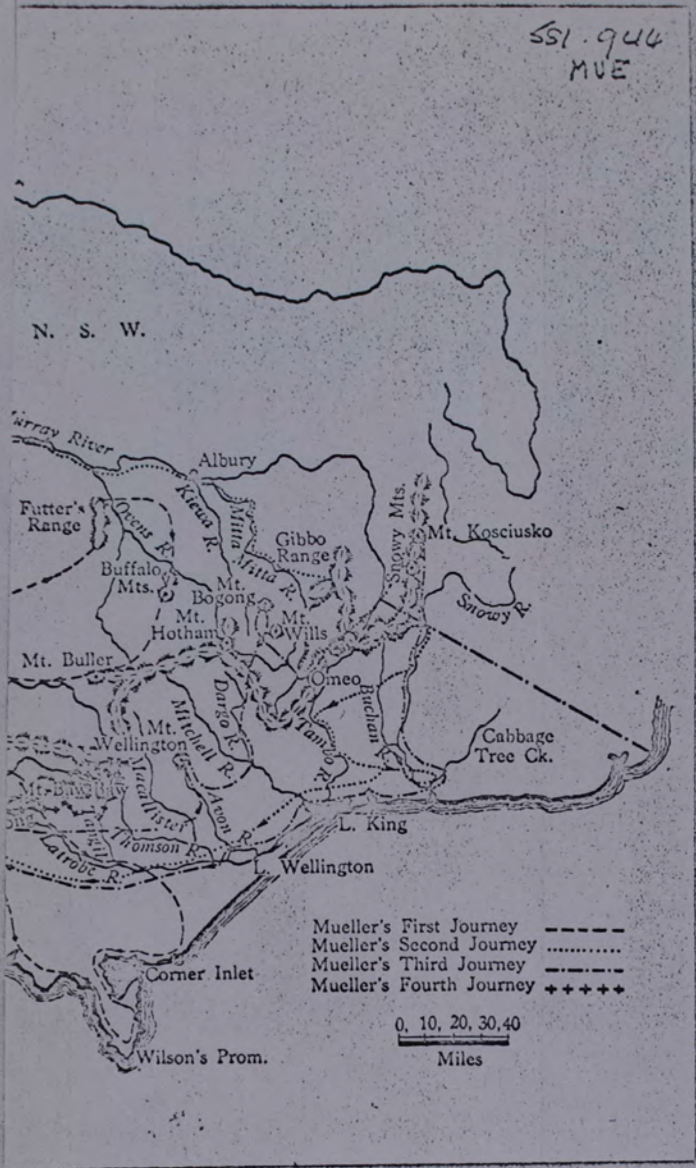
Woolls, William; Lectures on the Vegetable Kingdom, Fuller, Sydn, 1879, p. 47-50.

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

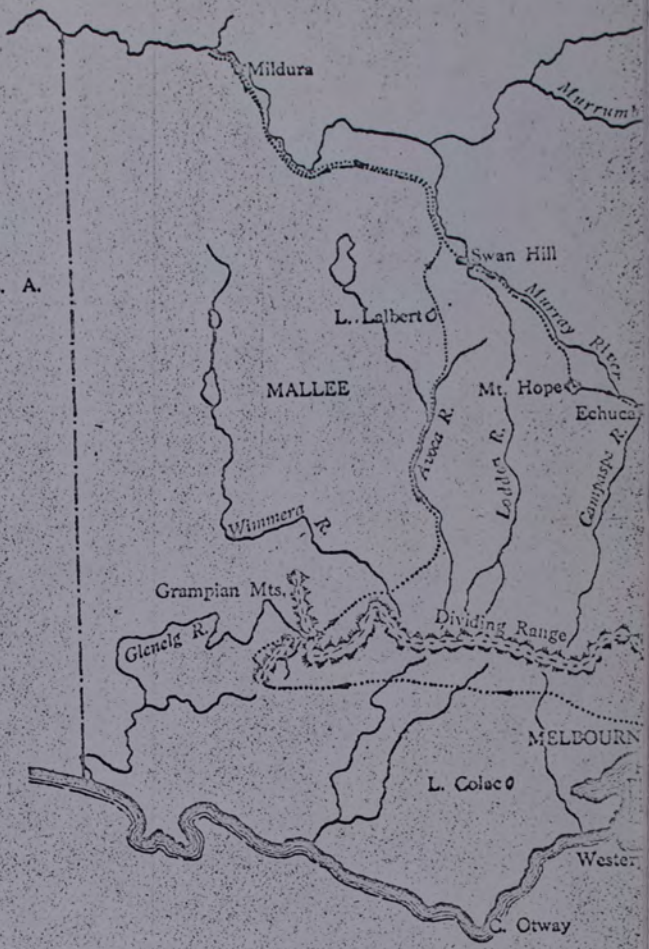
COMMEMORATIONS F or. F.J.H. von MUELLER.

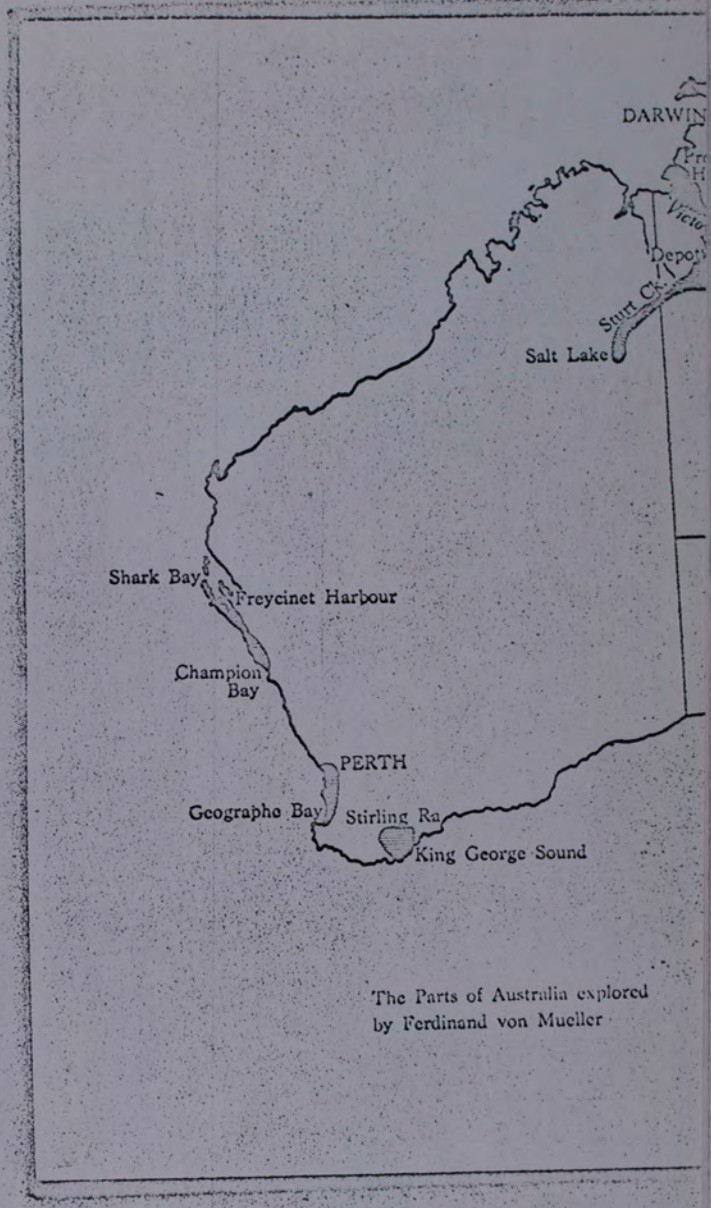
This library has asked for help from the Melbourne Herbarium in compiling a list of commemorations for von Mudller. These will be sent as soon as they are received.

The attached xeroxed bibliography of von Mudller is the most complete available. + has been sent under separate cover.



VICTORIA.
Taken from
By Their Fruits
by M. Willis





From A Moyal Guide to MS Records of Aust Science – see Ref.

MUELLER, Baron Sir Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von (continued)

Botanical Gardens, 1857-73; naturalist to the North Australian Exploring Expedition [q.v.] , 1855-6.

Early letters, while a youth in Germany, from the Mertens family at Tonning, and other personal letters.

Breviary of plants observed at Rio de Janeiro in September 1847. 1 notebook.

4 letters from William Hooker, Director of Kew Gardens, concerning the publication of Geoge Bentham [q.v.] and Mueller, Flora Australiensis (Londón, 1863-78), April 1854 to February 1856.

65 letters, 1859-96, to correspondents including Frederick McCoy [q.v.] (11 letters, 1859-89); Walter Gill, Conservator of Forests (28 letters, 1888-95); and Thomas Stephen Hart [q.v.] (4 letters, 1892-6).

Sundry letters from scientific correspondents, including Frederick Manson Bailey, Robert David and W.V. Fitzgerald, Alfred William Howitt, Ralph Tate, Frederick Turner and William Woolls [qq.v.] .

Catalogue of plants growing in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1868.

List of plants exhibited by the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, September 1896.

Lectures and publications, prepared in Melbourne, 1906. MS. and typescript, 122 pp.

Degrees, certificates, honours, etc.

Royal Botanic Gardens ar
National Herbarium, Victo

'Forest Resources of Western Australia'. MS. by von Mueller.

123 letters from Edward Pearson Ramsay [q.v.], covering 30 year

123 letters to Edward Pearson Ramsay. Ramsay papers.

Mitchell Library

, Baron Sir Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von (continued)

Letters to Mrs Ellis Rowan and her family, 13 December 1892 to 3 March 1896. Typescript copy, 10 pp.

Draft prospectus announcing the publication of Mrs Rowan's flower plates, with botanical descriptions written by von Mueller, covering the flora of the whole of Australia. Typescript copy.

2 letters to Ronald Campbell Gunn [q.v.], 10 April and 12 June 1867, and a letter to Joseph Ravenscroft Elsey [q.v.], May 1858.

National Library of Australia

A collection of letters to Ralph Tate, University of Adelaide, 1880-90, discussing botanical subjects.

Barr Smith Library, Adelaide

Inscribed copy of von Mueller's 'Fate of Dr Leichhardt and a proposed new search for his party', 1865.

State Library of Victoria

3 letters, 1865, 1888; 11 letters to Augustus Charles Gregory [q.v.], 1855-7.

Collection of certificates awarded to von Mueller by international and intercolonial exhibitions, 1862-89.

Dixson Library

2 letters to J.J. Fletcher and W.A. Haswell, 1892-3.

Linnean Society of New South Wales

See also BENNETT, George; BENTHAM, George; DEANE, Henry; HOOKER, Joseph Dalton; SPENCER, Walter Baldwin; STUART, Charles

ISEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Founded as the Sydney Technological Museum in 1880.

From Index of Aust. Encyc. 1965 ed. Ref.

MUIR Thomas 1833-1926

Thomas Muir was born on the 1st May 1833 and arrived in Fremantle, Western Australia on the 18th January, 1844 with his parents, and four brothers and two sisters.

At first the family lived at Cape Riche and worked at share farming.

In 1849 Thomas Muir now aged about 16 moved to another farm in the Mt. Barker district. In the early 1850's young Muir explored the country west of Mt. Barker, travelling mainly in the Warren district.

In 1854 with his two brother he established a sheep run at Perup Brook in the Manjimup district in the south west of the state.

Muir did useful exploring work in this little known area of the colony and a Lake is the area is named in his honour.

Muir would appear to have been one of a number of settlers, Victoria's great government botanist, Baron von Mueller met on his journey to Western Australia in 1867 and whom he pressed into service as botanical collectors.

Western Australian botanical specimens bearing the name Thomas Muir as collector are still preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Thomas Muir lived to the grand old age of 93 and died during October, 1926.

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In Science in Western Australia,
A Handbook and Review for the use of members of
A.A.A.S, at the 18th Meeting, Perth, 1926,
Perth, F. Simpson, Govt. Printer, p. 44

Smith, G.D.: Pioneer Botanists, of Western Australia,
Jnl. P.W.A. Hist. Soc. vol. 4, pt. 5, 1926, pp. 69-70.

(Also from information received from Battye Library, Perth W.A.)

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

MULDER, John Frederick. 1841 - 1921.

John Frederick Mulder, the naturalist, was born in Kent, England on the 3rd December, 1841. He arrived in Australia with his family at the age of seven and they went to live in Geelong in Victoria. Mulder was to live here for over seventy years.

From a very early age, John Mulder was a keen observer of all forms of natural history. As a young man he became friendly with the aboriginals, quite a number of whom lived, in those early days, in the Geelong district. From them he learned many details of the Australian flora and fauna and he became most interested in all the forms of nature around him. He made collections of the local plants, butterflies, and bees and was attracted particularly to the birds of the district. He was especially interested too in shells and fossils.

As an adult, John Mulder took up the business of a taxidermist and at the same time he became an authority on the plants of the Geelong area. Botany was a subject in which he became most knowledgeable and he made large collections of botanical specimens. During fifty years and more Mulder made numerous excursions through the Geelong and Cape Otway districts, making endless collections of many forms of natural history. He made a collection of over 200 kinds of birds which he gave to the Geelong museum.

With such interests, John Mulder naturally had a wide circle of botanical friends. Men such as Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.), John Bracebridge Wilson (q.v.) and Professor Ralph Tate (q.v.), were all close friends of his and he regularly sent botanical specimens to Baron von Mueller in Melbourne.

In 1880 the Geelong Field Naturalists Club was formed and John Mulder became a prominent member. He was always ready to give help and advice to all the members of the Club and encouraged them to come on collecting excursions with him.

Mulder contributed a large number of scientific papers to the "Geelong Naturalist", the journal of the Geelong Field Naturalists Club. These were

on a wide range of subjects, showing the great variety of his interests. For many years John Mulder carried on an extensive correspondence with students of natural history from practically every educational institution in Australia and also from students in England, France and America.

Mulder was honorary curator for many years of the Geelong Museum and many of the fossils, insects, butterflies and birds that he collected, he gave to this museum. However the bulk of his fossil collection is now in the Melbourne Museum and his plant collection is in the National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne.

John Frederick Mulder died in Geelong, Victoria, after a long illness, on the 28th December, 1921, at the age of 81 years.

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The Geelong Naturalist. The Journal of the Geelong Field Naturalists Club. Second Series, vol. 7, no. 1, July, 1922, pp.3-10.

MURRAY, Henry Thomas Ayrton. fl. 1860-1876

H. Thomas A. Murray was the Police Magistrate and Customs Collector for the Circular Head district of Tasmania in the 1860's and 1870's. He became very interested in the vegetation of this area and carried on a frequent correspondence with Ronald Campbell Gunn (q.v.), concerning it.

The two botanical enthusiasts exchanged letters from about February, 1860 to July, 1876 and in these letters Murray made many comments on the pasture plants and weeds at Circular Head. It is more than probable that he made collections or the local plant specimens that he felt would be of interest to Gunn, and sent them to him.

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

MURRAY Dr. James Patrick fl 1860

Dr. James Patrick Murray, was surgeon and plant collector with A.W. Howitt (q.v.) on his second expedition to the far North East of South Australia in 1861. The principal objective of this second part of the expedition was to bring back the remains of the ill fated explorers, Burke and Wills to Melbourne for burial.

Murray had been recruited from the staff of the Melbourne Hospital for six months, but was actually away in the field for just over a year, from December 1861 until December 1862.

His collection of plants now in the Melbourne Herbarium are mainly from around the Cooper's Creek area where he was based from the 2nd March until the 10th October, 1962; but some of the collection was gathered from the Diamantina River, near Birdsville in far western Queensland. About 130 species were collected from all the inland localities visited. Murray replaced Dr. W.F. Wheeler (q.v.) who was surgeon and plant collector on the first part of the expedition. Murray returned to the Melbourne Hospital in January 1863 but retired from his position there in March of that same year, possibly because his leave of absence had been extended by some six months.

In September 1871 Murray, as then owner of the brig "Carl" was involved in a shocking massacre of Solomon Island natives, 60 or 70 of them being murdered by Murray to escape detection of his illicit "blackbirding" activities. Subsequently nine men were arrested in this connection including Murray who escaped punishment by turning Queen's evidence.

He is not known to have carried out any subsequent botanical work; but in the Medical Journal Lancet of January 1878, he gives an account of Pituri (Duboisia hopwoodii) and recalls his experimentation with the chewed leaves in 1862.

It is not known when he died. His name is perpetuated in two plants which he collected during his journey with Howitt.

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An account of Pituri (Duboisia hopwoodii)

Lancet, 18 Jan, 1878 (This year not avail in Canberra.)

COMMEMORATIONS.

Acacia murrayana FvM

Ptilotus murrayi FvM

(supplied by Mr. J.H. Willis, National Herbarium, Melb.)

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Howitt, A.W.; 11 notebooks, diaries, letter books, field books, observations, 1861-62 during Burke & Wills, Relief Expedition. Held in State Library, Victoria.

Gilbert Lionel: Naturalists and Aust. History, Vic. Naturalist, vol. 64, March, 1948, p. 220

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Willis, J.H. Botany of the Victoria exploring Expedition '1860-61) and of Relief contingents from Victoria 1861-62. Proc. Royal Soc. Vict. New Series, vol. 75, 1960-61, pp. 253-284

(Additional information concerning later career of Dr. Murray from Aust. Encycl as in reference and from Mr. J.H. Willis National Herbarium, Melb.)

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

MUSSON, Charles Tucker. 1856 - 1928.

Charles Tucker Musson, the scientist, was born on the 14th December, 1856 at Nottingham, England. He was the eldest son of Robert Mackley Musson of Park Valley, Nottingham and he was educated at the Nottingham Grammar School.

From a very early age Charles Musson became fascinated with nature study and he began collecting shells and various types of fungi. He attended lectures on botany at the Nottingham University and he spent most of his holidays wandering through Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries collecting plants. For several years before he left England for Australia, Musson lectured on botany at Nottingham.

In 1887 Charles Musson came out to Australia with his mother and for a short while assisted his brother-in-law, Mr. G.H. Pigott in his business at Narrabri, in New South Wales. Musson had plenty of opportunity to observe the Australian trees & shrubs and grasses and he was fascinated by the great variety of these, all so different from those of England.

Soon after this Musson was appointed Science Master at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales. He taught there from its foundation in 1891 until his retirement in December, 1919, a period of nearly thirty years. He saw the College grow from humble beginnings to take a foremost place in Australian agricultural education and to hold its own with similar colleges in the world.

During this long period, his sympathy and enthusiasm, as well as his skill as a teacher had a very big influence on the large number of students who passed through his classes.

Musson was a very keen teacher of nature study, and he was fond of taking his students on long rambles in the bush around Hawkesbury, accompanying these with inspiring talks

on all the forms of nature around them.

After his retirement from the college in 1919, Charles Musson continued his nature study work and he occasionally contributed articles on his research to the Sydney Morning Herald newspaper.

He was a very enthusiastic member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for many years and he contributed several papers to its Proceedings. He joined the Society in 1888, quite soon after his arrival in Australia and continued his membership until his death. Some of his early papers to the Proceedings were on the dispersal of species of plants and later he was associated with Joseph James Fletcher (q.v.) in some work on shoot-bearing tumours in Eucalypts and Angophoras. He was a joint author with Walter Mervyn Carne (q.v.) on a paper on adventitious roots in "Melaleuca linariifolia", and other papers.

Charles Tucker Musson died at Gordon, New South Wales on the 9th December, 1928. He was survived by his wife, Ada Clara Musson and their one daughter.

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P.L.S.N.S.W., vol. 54, 1929, p.vii.

Death Notice: Sydney Morning Herald, newspaper, Sydney,
11th December, 1928, p.10, col. 1.

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