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NELSON, David. - 1789.

David Nelson was a gardener at Kew, England when Captain James Cook went on his third voyage of discovery, from 1776 to 1780, with H.M.S. "Resolution" and "Discovery". Nelson went with the expedition as official plant collector; apparently his expenses were paid by Joseph Banks.

When the expedition visited Adventure Bay, in Southern Tasmania, in January, 1777, a very large number of botanical specimens were collected by David Nelson with William Anderson (q.v.), the surgeon on the "Resolution". These plants were added to Bank's herbarium and are now in the herbarium of the British Museum.

Nelson collected at Adventure Bay on Bruny Island off the south-east coast of Tasmania, parts of a plant that were eventually taken to Europe. From them L'Heritier de Brutelle established the genus Eucalyptus in 1788.

This large plant collection made by Nelson and Anderson was particularly important as it was the first made in Tasmania.

In 1787 David Nelson was appointed the botanical collector in H.M.S. "Bounty" which was sailing for Tahiti from England, under the command of Captain Bligh. The ship was to take bread-fruit trees from Tahiti to the West Indies and Nelson was given much instruction in the careful handling of these bread-fruits.

Bligh apparently thought very highly of David Nelson and mentioned his conduct as "very satisfactory" in a letter to Joseph Banks in November, 1787. The "Bounty" visited Tasmania in 1789 and Nelson again collected botanical specimens here. Bligh reported that Nelson was greatly impressed with the size of the trees when the "Bounty" put in at Adventure Bay, off the south-east coast of Tasmania in 1789. It was decided to plant a number of fruit

trees here and Nelson chose the east side of the Bay as the most suitable area. He planted the first apple trees as well as some potatoes.

When the crew of the "Bounty" mutineed, David Nelson remained loyal to Captain Bligh and he was with the party sent adrift from the ship. Though he survived the terrible voyage in the open boat, he died of exposure and fever at Coepang, Timor on the 20th June, 1789.

Later Bligh described his "Good conduct in the course of the whole voyage, and manly fortitude in our late disastrous circumstances." Plants collected by Nelson in Australia, at the Cape of Good Hope and Timor are in the herbarium of the British Museum.

Robert Brown dedicated the genus "Nelsonia" of the Acanthaceae to Nelson.

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

NERNST Joseph fl 1860

Joseph Nernst was a resident of Ipswich in Queensland a town about thirty miles from the capital of Brisbane.

Nernst was a collector fro Baron von Mueller, the great Victorian Government Botanist. Plants forwarded to von Mueller by Nernst from the Logan River area formed part of the Australian Herbarium sent to England during preparation of George Bentham's "Flora Australiensis".

Some of Nernst's plants are still in the Melbourne Herbarium. von Mueller named the showy composite "Olearia Nernstii" in hin honour.

Despite searches of old Post Office Directories and appeals to the Oxley Library in Brisbane no biographical information concerning Joseph Nernst can be un earthed.

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COMMEMORATION

Olearia Nernstii FvM

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

NEWMAN, FRANCIS WILLIAM 1796? - 1859

The Report of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land for 1846 mentions Francis Newman, as the first properly qualified superintendent of the Hobart Botanic Gardens. These gardens, Government Gardens as they were known began in 1818, probably to provide food, more than for any scientific purpose. In 1828 Governor Arthur decided to establish the grounds as a Botanical Gardens to specialize in native flora and one William Davidson was appointed as first curator. From records the gardens do not seem to have amounted to much until handed over to the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land about 1843. The government granted the Society four hundred pounds per annum for expenses in connection with the gardens, also an adequate supply of convict labour.

Francis Newman was the sixth superintendent of the Hobart Gardens, the third appointed by the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land and as mentioned above the first properly qualified.

In the Report of the Royal Society for 1846, when Newman had been at the Gardens for only a few months, the Secretary states that in that short time he had introduced over 200 species of new plants. Also visitors to the gardens increased annually from some 2000 in 1847 to over 13,000 in 1856, a tribute surely to Newman's skill as a gardener.

Francis continued unobtrusively as curator of the Hobart Gardens until his death in 1859 at the age of 63. He was succeeded by Francis Abbot (q.v.) who had been his apprentice for some eight years.

Newman was a member of the Royal Society of Tasmania and is mentioned as such in the Proceedings but no special reference can be found to Newman or his work despite a deligent search of the early records of the Society. He seems to have been one of the breed of good sound men who quietly got on with his job. Just where he was born is not known but he came from Sydney to take over the Gardens at Hobart.

Francis Newman died on the 23rd August, 1859 and was buried at St. George Cemetary, Hobart.

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

(By special request for Dr. Lawrence through Mrs L. Hooper)

NICHOLLS William Henry 1885-1951

William Henry Nicholls, orchidologist, was the son of Charles T. Nicholls and was born at Ballarat, Victoria on the 23rd July, 1885. He was educated at the Macarthur Street, State School in that city. He became a book binder but financial difficulties suffered during the great depression of 1928 forced him to sell his business. He was lucky enough to obtain employment as propagator at the Footscray (Melbourne) municipal gardens and there he remained until the time of his death, contributing much to their present fine display of native Australian scrubs.

About 1923 Nicholls had taken up the study of Australian orchids and became so engrossed in this hobby that he resolved to spend the whole of his leisure time in discovering, describing and painting these exotic plants with careful dissectional details of their reproductive structures. During 28 years he explored almost every part of Victoria and visited New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, the last, during two long excursions in 1946 and 1948. His contacts in remote parts of the Common wealth furnished him with many specimens of rare orchids for delineation and although his art was entirely self taught, the high quality and scientific accuracy of all his colour drawing earned the praise of botanical institutions.

Nicholls contributed about a hundred orchidological papers to the Victorian Naturalist and articles by him appeared in the 'Queensland Naturalist and the North Queensland Naturalist and other journals.

Just a few months before his death arrangements were concluded in Melbourne for the publication of his major work "Orchids of Australia" which is to appear in some 24 parts over a period of years and when completed will supplant R.D. FitzGerald's (q.v.) "Australian Orchids". This magnificent production in colour is one of the greatest botanical monographs to appear in Australia and will contain some 5000 plates with descriptive text. The first part was distributed in September, 1951, some six months after the death of Nicholls on the 10th March, 1951.

In 1912 William Nicholls had married Evelyn Davey and some years after her death he

married in 1945 Dorothy Braine, daughter of veteran orchidologist, A.B. Braine, who, together with two sons and two daughters of his first marriage survived him. Nicholls bequeathed his original watercolours and collection of some 5000 dried specimens to the National Herbarium of Victoria.

Today, whenever an Australian orchid is discussed, the name Nicholls comes automatically to mind. Since von Mueller and FitzGerald's day there has been no more outstanding figure in the field of Australian descriptive botany. Besides a botanist and fine artist Nicholls was also an accomplished photographer and many of his fine flower studies appeared in "Wild Life" an Australian Nature Magazine.

COMMEMORATIONS

Prasophyllum Nichollsianum, Rupp

Taken from W.H. Willis, Botanical Pioneers in Victoria,

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

NORTON Albert 1836-1914

Albert Norton was a nephew of the explorer John Oxley and was born at the family property "Elswick" near Sydney, NSW on the 1st January 1836. His elder brother was James Norton (q.v.). Albert Norton left school in Sydney at the age of 16 and spent the eight years or so, gaining experience on cattle stations in the New England District of NSW.

About 1867 he bought a cattle run "Baycattle" near Gladstone on the coast of Queensland north of Brisbane.

From 1867 onward Norton was a member of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council later on.

Norton took a prominent part in the foundation of the Royal Society of Queensland and was one of the stalwarts who worked hard to keep it going in difficult periods, persuading many of his parliamentary and pastoral friends to becomemembers.

He was widely read and gave numerous papers to the Royal Society of Queensland on a wide variety of subjects, and would often fill a gap when no other speaker was available with an entertaining and informative lecture from his various souces of interest.

Albert Norton was a typical Queensland cattleman, gregarious, very well liked and invaluable on various, citizens deputations to the Government.

In those early days of the colony of Queensland Norton travelled over much of the outback and on these trips invariably collected plant specimens for F.M. Bailey, the Queensland Government Botanist of the time.

Norton studied particularily, the uses various native plants were put to by the natives and papers on this subject appeared under his name in various issues of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland.

Albert Norton was a delegate to and a vice-president of the Australiasian Association for the Advancement of Science and served on the council of this association from 1884 until 1908. His son, A.J. Norton, who predeceased him was also a member of this

association. Albert Norton died at Brisbane on the 11th March, 1914.

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NORTON James (1824-1906)

James Norton was born in Sydney on December 5th, 1824. His father was an English solicitor who had come to Sydney in 1818 to practise his profession. At that time the legal fraternity in Australia comprised two English solicitors, who received a retaining fee from the English Government, as an inducement to take up the practice of law in Australia.

James Norton, junior, was articled to his father in 1843 and was admitted as a solicitor in 1848 and taken into partnership. On his father's death in 1862, he succeeded to the business.

In 1879 James Norton was called to the Upper House of the Legislative Council of New South Wales and in 1884, he became Postmaster General.

James Norton se ved the state in several capacities, as a trustee of the Australian museum from 1874, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library and from 1878 as a trustee of the Hyde, Phillip and Cook Parks in Sydney.

In his early years, Norton had developed an interest in natural history, an interest which increased with time. During the years of preparation of George Bentham and Ferdinand von Mueller's "Flora Australiensis", Norton was one of a small bank of Australian students of botany who made collection for von Mueller James Norton was a particular friend of Edwin Daintree (q.v.) and R.D. FitzGerald(q.v. and the three met informally from time to time to compare their collections and for mutual help and encouragement.

Norton was an ardent horticulturist and took great pride in the beautiful trees and scrubs, especially those of indigenous species, which he cultivated in his fine old garden. In this garden Norton had been at pains to cultivate the most attractive native plants and had catalogued all its native flora.

James Norton was honorary treasurer of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for many years and one of the founders of that Society and also President during 1900 until 1901.

Norton was a keen observer and collector of the flora of New South Wales and his ripe experience, keen interest and great general knowledge, put him in the front rank of our early amateur botanists.

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

OAKDEN, Emma. (Miss).

Miss Emma Oakden was a keen collector of botanical specimens. She was a resident of Launceston and collected Tasmanian plants from a number of areas of the state.

These specimens she sent to Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) at the Melbourne Herbarium and the specimens are still in this Herbarium.

From the 30th January to the 6th February, 1888, Emma Oakden stayed at Stanley, in the Circular Head district on the north coast of Tasmania. While here she collected a number of plant specimens and gave them to von Mueller.

Emma Oakden had also collected plants in the state of Tasmania from Hamilton, in April, 1885, at George town on the north coast in October, 1885, and in the Tamar River district from 1886 to 1889. She also collected a number of botanical specimens in the south of the Island, at Mt. Wellington, near Hobart.

All these specimens are in the National Herbarium in Melbourne.

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

OLDFIELD Augustus Fredrick 1820-1887

Augustus Oldfield was born in London on the 12th January, 1820. Just when he came to Australia or any personal details of his early life cannot be discovered. However, he was in Tasmania, probably in the early 1850's. J.D. Hooker mentions him in his In troductory Essay to "Flora Tasmanie" as a most zealous collector and a careful and acute observer and he also figures in the Hooker Correspondence at Kew Gardens, unfortunately not available to the writer. That Oldfield was a trained botanist, there is not doubt, he travelled over many parts of Tasmania in those early and wild days, collecting especially in the vast Huron Valley and as Hooker says, ascending some of the loftiest mountains of the island From 1858 Oldfield was in Western Australia, collecting in the King George Sound area and around the Murchinson River District many of the plants of these expeditions were sent to Baron F. von Mueller, the famous Victorian Government Botanist. Oldfield's collections were most extensive and furnished much of the material for George Benthan's Flora Australiensis. Augustus Oldfield travelled over many parts of Australia on foot.....he walked for instance from Melbourne to Sydney a distance of some 600 miles . He also travelled from King George's Sound across the Nullabor Plain towards Adelaide and along the coastal district north of Perth. His journeys on foot in Tasmania were equally extensive, as is seen from the variety of localities of plants collected by him and mentioned in Hooker's "Flora Tasmanie".

By 1863, Augustus Oldfield had returned to England, mainly in search of treatment for his failing eyesight, brought on no doubt by the many privations he experienced travelling over the wild, unsettled area of the Australian continent, in pursuit of botanical knowledge. Unfortunately his search for a cure for his blindness was unsuccessful and for the last 20 years of

hsi life Augustus Oldfield was quite blind. He lived in retirement and obscurity in his cottage in Wandsworth, London, consoled by part of his herbarium, which he would ask visitors to describe as well as they could, he would then take pleasure in giving the botanical name of the plant from the description.

Dr. J.D. Hooker, as President of the Royal Society of London, Baron F. von Mueller, Victoria's famous botanist and others appealed to the Australian Government to compensate with a pension this man who had by his strenuous field work in the cause of Australian Botany been reduced to blindness. Unfortunately these appeals came to nothing.

Because of his blindness Qldfields great knowledge of Australian Flora was not published though many of his notes books and writings are preserved in manuscript form in Australian libraries.

His last twenty years in obscurity in England, away from the country of his botanical discoveries, possibly accounts, for the lack in Australia, of biographical knowledge of this most worthy man.

Shortly after his return to England in 1863 Oldfield handed most of his extensive Australian Herbarium to Kew Gardens where it was much used in preparations of George Bentham's "Flora Australiensis".

Augustus Oldfield died in London on the 22nd May, 1887.

COMMEMORATIONS

Photo copy attached from J.H. Maiden's Records of W.A. Botanists, J.W.A.N.H.S., No. 7, 1909, p. 22

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

O'SHANESY JOHN 1834-1899

John O'Shanesy was born in July, 1834, at Ballybinnion, County Kerry, Ireland. He trained as a gardener and arrived in Brisbane in April, 1861.

John O'Shanesy obtained work in the Brisbane Botanic Gardens under Walter Hill (q.v.) and remained there until the discovery of gold at Gympie about 1863. It would seem he was not very successful on the goldfields for he returned to the Brisbane Gardens in 1864.

He finally left the Brisbane Gardens to go to Rockhampton where he had obtained a contract to lay out a large pleasure Gardens where the Rockhampton Cemetery now stands.

In 1866 John O'Shanesy started a nursery of hisown in Rockhampton and in 1870 he moved to Kangaroo Park, now called Kabra, where he had selected a large areaofland, where as well as a nurseryman's business he also engaged in fruit growing.

In 1876 he began farming and continued the three businesses until his death.

John O'Shanesy, like as brother Patrick, was an avid collector of the local flora, especially grasses and woods, most of which he sent to Baron F. von Mueller, for determination.

He wrote many articles on the growing oflucerne and cereal crops in the central district oof Queensland which appeared in the local newspapers of the day.

John O'Shanesy died at hisproperty at Kabra on the central Queensland coast, in July, 1899.

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

O'SHANESY PATRICK ADAMS 1837-1884

Patrick O'Shanesy was born at Ratto, County Kerry, Ireland and trained as a gardener in Scotland.
He joined his elder brother John in Australia around the early 1860's. He was employed by his brother at his nursery at Rockhampton and at Kangoroo Park, Kabra until 1876. After this date he entered into business on hisown account. Patrick was an earnest student of the botany of the central district of Queensland and gave considerable attention to the collection and arrangement of specimens of grasses.
Patrick O'Shanesy was in constant correspondence with Ferdinand von Mueller, the famous Victorian Government Botanist to whom he sent many of his collections for determination.
O'Shanesy's specimens came mainly from around the Fitzroy River district of the central Queensland coast.
Patrick O'Shanesy made a fine collection oftimbers for the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876.
He died at Rockhampton in December, 1884.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Solanum Shanesii, FvM.

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

At the moment no further references can be found for the O'Shanesy brothers. We sometimes wish our Dear, J.H, Maiden would give his sources, though possibly he knew these men personally.
The National Library, Aust. Reference Section is working on this problem for us and we hope to turn up more on them.

PALMER EDWARD -1899

Edward Palmer was from Wollongong in New South Wales and went to Queensland in 1857. He took up land in the far north west of the State and called his property "Canobie". His land was on the banks of the Cloncurry River between Normanton and Cloncurry...'Never Never' country especially a hundred years ago.

Here Edward Palmer began to build up a profitable run, first stocking with sheep then changing to cattle. He withstood the bad years of drought of the sixties and the great flood of 1870 and by 1893 had built up a magnificent herd.

Edward Palmer was an educated and intelligent man, as can be seen by a brief reading of his book "Early Days in North Queensland". This very interesting document covers pioneering days in North Queensland with chapters on the aborigines of the area, the geology and fossils noticed by the author and a chapter devoted to the botany of this still largely unknown area. Throughout the book are scattered botanical references to the flora of the Gulf Country of Queensland.

During his years in the outback Edward Palmer collected many plants of the district from between the Flinders and Cloncurry Rivers in north west Queensland.

Palmer took part in the political life of Queensland and represented his district, Carpentaria, in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland. He held his seat until the general election of 1893 when he retired in favour of another.

Besides collection plants specimens of his area, most of which he sent to the Queensland Government Botanist, F.M. Bailey, Edward Palmer had much to do with the aborigines of the Gulf Country and spent time studying their customs and published a valuable paper on the uses to which these native peoples put their local plants.

In 1893 disaster hit the cattle industry. Firstly a major financial crash , then the invasion of the cattle tick, whichkilled herds in their thousands and on top of that, the states most serious drought began. The value of cattle stations in the far north west of Queensland dwindled to almost vanishing point and Edward Palmer was a great sufferer. He eventually had to leave "Canobie" which he had carved from the wildiness by sheer courage and indomitable endurance. After leaving his beloved "Canobie", Edward Palmer went to Rockhampton on the North Queensland coast where he spent the next few years working for the government in connection with the control of the cattle tick.

He was however, broken in body and spirit from the loss of his life's work and died in harness on the 4th May, 1899.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Bacularia Palmeriana, Bail.

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

PALMERSTON Christie, 1850-1893

Christie Palmerston was an explorer, prospector and adventurer of Northern Queensland.

He was the son of a diary farmer of the Gippsland District of Victoria and born in Victoria in 1850.

Fostered by Palmerston himself there is a persistent legend that he was the natural son of Lord Palmerston the British Prime Minister of the middle of the nineteenth century.

Palmerston went to Queensland about 1873 and worked on the Palmer River goldfield. About that time he became a wanderer and companion of the aborigines and in fact lived among them for some years. The great bush knowledge he thus acquired caused him to become known as "Palmerston the Prince of Pathfinders".

There is no doubt that in his early years in Queensland Palmerston lived outside the law, but his great bush sense, knowledge of the aboriginal habits, customs and language, had one police inspector saying "Palmerston on our side is worth an army of black trackers".

His years with the aborigines had taught Palmerston much of the value of the native plants of Northern Queensland and about 1880 he appeared before the somewhat astounded members of a Meeting of the Royal Society of Queensland bearing great branches of the native trees and scrubs from the areas of the Russell and Johnston Rivers in the far north of the state.

In consequence of this botanical collection two trees were named for him, one by Fredrick Manson Bailey the Queensland Government Botanist and one of the great Baron von Mueller in Victoria.

Palmerston's achievements as an explorer were considerable.
No one did more to open up the hinterland west of Cardwell and Cairs on the far north coast of Queensland. He explored the Mulgrave, Herbert, Beatrice, Johnston, Russell and Barron Rivers in the far north of the sate and around the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Early in 1890, Palmerston, by this time quite well known as a prospector and intrepid explorer left Australia for Singapore to prospect for tin on behalf of British Malayan interests. In the jungles of Malaya he contracted a fever from which he died in 1893.

Palmerston was one of the most intrepid of the North Queensland, Cape York Peninsula explorers and his, is one of the most colourful names in the early history of Queensland.

Botanical specimens collected by Palmerston are in the Queensland Herbarium and in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Agathis (Dammara) Palmerstonii, FvM

Cryptocarya Palmerstonii, Bail.

Taken from F.M. Bailey's "Concise History of Aust. Botany"
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

PANTON, Joseph Anderson. 1831 - 1913.

Joseph Anderson Panton was born at Knockiemil, Aberdeenshire, Scotland on the 2nd June, 1831, the son of John Panton of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was educated at a High School at Aberdeen and later studied geology and other subjects at the University of Edinburgh, but he did not graduate.

Joseph Panton arrived in Australia in 1851, intending to go on the land but he was appointed commissioner of Crown Lands and assistant commissioner of goldfields at Bendigo in Victoria.

From 1854 to 1858 Panton was resident commissioner of the Bendigo and Sandhurst goldfields and he then visited Europe. Joseph Panton spent some time making exploring expeditions in the Kimberley district in Western Australia. He spent a few days at Lagrange Bay and published an account of his trip in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, (Victorian Branch), May, 1887, v.3-4, and included a list of 43 plant species that he had collected in this area and which were described by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller. (q.v.).

Joseph Panton was a friend and legal advisor of Baron von Mueller and he collected a large number of plants for Mueller in the areas he visited and resided in. These specimens are now in the Melbourne herbarium.

In 1862 Panton rejoined the Victorian Public Service as warden and police magistrate for Wood's Point, Heidelberg and the Yarra districts in Victoria. He then became police magistrate for Geelong and the Western District and in 1874 was appointed to Melbourne.

Joseph Panton conducted the Melbourne Police Court with great ability for 33 years. He retired from the bench in 1907 at the age of 76 and died in Melbourne on the 25th October, 1913. Panton, in 1869, had married Eleanor Fulton who predeceased him. They had two daughters.

Panton was a keen amateur artist and helped found the Victorian Academy of Arts in 1870. When this Society became the Victorian Artists' Society in 1888, he was elected President. At the time of his death, Panton was president of the Victorian Branch of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1895 he had been created C.M.G.

Joseph Panton is commemorated by the Western Australian plant Eremophila pantonii, F. v. M., (This name was given by Mr. J.H. Willis, Melbourne Herbarium.)

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

PARKINSON, Sydney. 1745 - 1771.

Sydney Parkinson, born about 1745 was the younger son of Joel Parkinson, a brewer of Edinburgh and his wife Elizabeth, both quakers. When his father died bankrupt, Sydney Parkinson began to learn woollen-drapery but he took a particular delight in drawing flowers and plants and other objects of natural history. He became so proficient in that type of drawing that his skill began to attract the attention of the celebrated botanists of his day.

Soon after his arrival in London, Sydney Parkinson was recommended to Joseph Banks by the nurseryman James Lee and was engaged by him. Joseph Banks collection of drawings included a large number of very elegant and highly finished examples done by Parkinson.

Joseph Banks proposed that Parkinson accompany him as botanical draughtsman on the voyage to the south-seas in the ship "Endeavour". For the sum of eighty pounds a year Parkinson was to execute drawings of botanical subjects as well as any curious objects of natural history that would be encountered on the voyage. The "Endeavour" sailed from Plymouth on the 26th August, 1768. Parkinson's journal is full of descriptions of the natives, their customs and language, found in the places visited by the expedition, as well as a fine selection of beautiful drawings to illustrate them.

By his mild demeanor and ingenuity Parkinson soon acquired the confidence of the inhabitants of most of the places at which the voyagers went ashore and thus obtained an excellent knowledge of their habits and language.

Sydney Parkinson's brother Stanfield, in the preface to the "Journal of a voyage to the South Seas in H.M.S. "Endeavour"..." said of his brother:-
"I declare how I have heard many of the surviving companions of this amiable

young man dwell with pleasure on the relation of his singular simplicity of conduct, his sincere regard for truth, his ardent thirst for knowledge, his indefatigable industry to obtain it and his generous disposition in freely communicating, with the most friendly participation to others, that information which perhaps none but himself could have obtained."

Parkinson died from fever on the 26th January, 1771, a short while after the "Endeavour" left Batavia for England. All his papers and most of his drawings were taken by Joseph Banks who refused to hand them over to Stanfield Parkinson.

During the voyage Parkinson made 955 drawings, 675 of them being sketches and 280 finished drawings. These were all of plant specimens. All the plants drawn from Australia and New Zealand are sketches. On the back of them he noted colour of the leaves and flowers and their locality was put in by Banks. His finished early coloured drawings of plants are beautifully executed; a new plant was drawn by Parkinson to record the shape, size, coloration and principal parts of the foliage and flower. Those of Australia which he was unable to complete, were finished by Bank's other botanical draughtsmen, Frederick P. Nodder, John and James Miller, James Cleveley and Thomas Burgis. However they executed the finished water colour drawings closely following Parkinson's style. Many of the drawings are in the herbarium of the British Museum. Altogether he did 412 Australian plant drawings, 362 were later finished and engraved on copper by the above artists. Some of the engravings were used for James Britten's (ed.) "Illustrations of Australian plants collected in 1770 during Captain Cook's voyage around the world in H.M.S. "Endeavour". (London, 1900-1905.)

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

PATERSON William 1755-1810

William Paterson was born at Montrose, Scotland on the 17th August, 1755. This was also the birthplace of the great English botanist, Robert Brown and may account for an evident friendship between the two. At an early age Paterson devoted himself to scientific pursuits, especially the study of botany. In 1777 he visited South Africa, collecting plants during several exploring expeditions, which he described in his book "Narrative of Four Journeys into the country of the Hottentots and Caffraria". This book, he dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks.

In 1781 Paterson was commissioned ensign in the 98th Regiment for service in India. In 1887 he transferred to the 73rd Regiment and through the influence of Sir Joseph Banks obtained a captaincy in the newly formed New South Wales Corps. Reaching Sydney in 1791, Paterson was sent to Norfolk Island where he spent some two years carrying out his military duties and collecting for Sir Joseph Banks.

Paterson returned to Sydney in 1793 and made a series of trips to the Blue Mountains partly to obtain plants for Banks and partly to discover a way across these bulwarks of the interior. In the latter venture he was unsuccessful, as were so many before and after him.

In 1794 Paterson succeeded to the command of the N.S.W. Corps and for almost a year administered the government of the colony, whilst awaiting the arrival of the new Governor, Hunter.

Paterson had an ambition to become a fellow of the Royal Society, as his correspondence with Banks indicates and his botanical work in N.S.W. had this added incentive. In 1797 he had been elected a fellow of the Linnean Society and in 1799 whilst on sick leave in England he achieved his ambition to become a fellow of the Royal Society.

Returning to N.S.W. in thatsame year Paterson was sent to explore the Hunter River some 100 miles north of Sydney. On this expedition he again collected plant specimens for his patron, Sir Joseph Banks.

Joseph Henry Maiden, in his "Records of Australian Botanists" in the journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales for 1908, mentions Paterson's co-operation with Francois Peron. This must have been during Nicholas Baudin,s

Baudin's stay at Port Jackson from June to November of 1802.
In 1804, Paterson wasdhosen to form a settlement in Van Diemen's Land. He finally chose the siteof Launceston then called Port Dalrymple, in northern Tasmania . Here he ruled mildly until 1808, being much less interested in Public affairs then in following his scientific pursuits. During his term in Tasmania, Paterson continued his botanical collecting and reported especially on Eucalyptus manna.

In the introduction to his "Prodromus Florae Hollandiae", Robert Brown mentions receiving plant specimens from Col. Paterson at Port Dalrymple. Brown evidently thoughthighly of Paterson as a botanists and named for him the beautiful Wild Iris genus "Patersonia".

In 1808, news of the mutiny in New South Wales against Governor Bligh reached Paterson and he left Tasmania dn once again took over control of the colony intil the arrival of Governor Macquarie at the end of 1809.

Ill health had troubled Paterson forsome yearsand in 1810 he decided to return to England. He died at sea on the 21st June of that year.

Paterson's owm botanical collection ispreserved in the Natural Historu Museum at South Kensington, England.

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

PATON, David John. 1891 - 1941.

David John Paton was born in Melbourne on the 10th January, 1891. He trained as a pharmacist and was the chemist in charge of the United Friendly Society's Dispensary at Bendigo in Victoria.

Paton was a keen naturalist, being especially interested in botany. While living at Bendigo he became acquainted with Charles Daley (q.v.) and the two naturalists became firm friends. Together they made many excursions to the unique botanical district, the Whipstick Scrub and had many opportunities both to study and collect the great variety of botanical specimens of Australian flora that grew there so abundantly.

David Paton sent many of these plant specimens that he collected in this and other areas of Victoria, to the National Herbarium in Melbourne.

Paton and Daley on five or six occasions led annual excursions of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria to the Whipstick Scrub district near Bendigo. Paton joined this Club in March, 1914 and sent many specimens of wild-flowers to its Wild-Flower Exhibitions from this area.

In 1925 he left Bendigo and went to live in Melbourne, he acquired the business in High Street, Kew of Francis G.A. Barnard (q.v.), the botanist, with whom he had become friendly on the Whipstick excursions. He now became a most regular attendant at the meetings of the Field Naturalists' Club and published a number of botanical articles in its Journal, the Victorian Naturalist. He showed many botanical specimens from the Whipstick area that he knew so well, at meetings of the Club and described them in clear detail.

David Paton was a botanist with a keen insight into

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the native plants of Victoria. Though he had a rather reserved and quiet manner, his knowledge and worth were much appreciated by his fellow naturalists.

Paton died in Melbourne on the 19th January, 1941. He was survived by his wife Enid and two daughters.

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PELLOE, Mrs. Emily Harriet. 1878 - 1941.

Emily Harriet Pelloe was born at St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria in 1878, the elder daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J.S. Sundercombe. She was educated at a private school in South Yarra, Melbourne and at an early age showed ability in writing and painting.

She went to Western Australia in 1901 but after her marriage to Theodore Pelloe, returned to Melbourne with her husband. After living in Mildura, South Australia for a short time, the Pelloes returned to Western Australia where they made their home and Emily Pelloe was a help and an inspiration to every native plant lover who came into contact with her.

She was a great flower lover with an excellent botanical bent. Her husband was a bank manager and they lived opposite King's Park, in Perth, Western Australia, an area where a most wonderful collection of Western Australian wildflowers grow naturally.

In 1921 Mrs. Pelloe wrote "Wildflowers of Western Australia" which was published by C.J. De Garis of Perth. This beautiful and useful book, illustrated by the author herself, became most widely known to Australian naturalists. It contained many beautiful illustrations of wildflowers as well as many excellent line drawings.

Emily Pelloe was a most competent water-colourist and her collection of paintings of native flowers was very extensive. In 1929 she issued a long and valuable article entitled "Floral Glory" in the Western Australian Centenary Volume (1929, Perth), and this work was illustrated with several of her colour pictures and line drawings.

In 1930 she published the book "West Australian Orchids" and this proved to be a most useful reference work, once again

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illustrated by herself. It was published in Perth by the author.

Mrs. Pelloe wrote many botanical articles which were published in the scientific journals and newspapers of her day. Her work was of a very high quality and she had a great influence on the young scientists of her time.

Emily Pelloe was a woman with a happy and charming personality, ever willing to help and advise on botanical matters and to show her beautiful collection of botanical water-colours. She died in Perth, Western Australia, on the 15th April, 1941 at the age of 63 and was survived by her husband, Theodore Pelloe. They had no children.

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PERKINS, Arthur James. 1871 - 1944.

Arthur James Perkins was born at Alexandria, Egypt on the 11th May, 1871, the son of E.A. Perkins who was manager of a French company in Tunis.

He was educated at St. Charles College, Tunis, All Saint's School, Oxfordshire in England and at the Montpellier School of Agriculture in France. After a short term as a farm-manager in Tunis, Arthur Perkins in 1892 was appointed Departmental Professor of Vitriculture in South Australia.

In 1903 he was made Secretary for Agriculture and a year later he was appointed the Principal of the Roseworthy Agricultural College in South Australia and finally the Director of Agriculture in 1914, holding this position until 1936 when he retired from the South Australian Public Service.

On his appointment as Principal of the Roseworthy College, Professor Perkins applied such thoroughness and practical application to the position that during his term the institution probably turned out a greater number of notable graduates, who later became associated with the various primary industries throughout Australia, than at any other period of its existence. He had a wonderful influence on the life of the students under his control and a remarkable power in the development of their bent in any agricultural sphere.

On becoming Director of Agriculture he set for himself and his officers a very high standard of work and research. His was the guiding hand of the State through the most critical years of the development of its primary industries. He developed wheat breeding, conducted cultural operations in new country especially the State's mallee lands and

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applied conservation of fodder ideas.

He was considered to be the first man in Australia to set out a program for scientific enquiry into agriculture. He obtained excellent results from research into the breeding of wheat and other cereals and he introduced and developed systematic field experiments.

Arthur Perkins, as Government Viticulturist laid the foundation of the wine industry in South Australia. By introducing new methods of pruning vines and fruit trees, and in other ways, he contributed to the development of the vitricultural and fruit industries.

In 1910 Perkins visited England and the Continent to observe at first hand the research going on there into the problems of vine and fruit growing. He undertook extensive study, research and writing on these questions, and was considered to be one of Australia's foremost agricultural scientists.

In 1937 Arthur Perkins was awarded the O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire). He married Mary Ethel Haslam of Geelong, Victoria in 1900 and they had one son. A shy, retiring man, he had a great distaste for talking of his own achievements and only those close to him realised the full extent of his services to agriculture, not only to the State of South Australia but to the whole Commonwealth.

Arthur Perkins died at Adelaide on the 23rd June, 1944. He was survived by his wife and son.

References:

Australian Encyclopaedia; vol. 7, Sydney, The Grolier Society, 1965, p.67.

References: (Cont'd.)

Death Notice: The Advertiser, Adelaide, newspaper, 26th June, 1944, p.8, col.2.

Obituary: Professor Perkins dead. Noted career as Agriculturist.
The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, 24th June, 1944, p.6, col. 3. Portrait on page 6.

PERSIEH W.A. Fl. 1880

W.A. Persieh was a prodigious local collector of Plants at the Endeavour River and Cooktown district of Northe n Queensland between 1882 and 1886. His specimens are preserved at the Melbourne Herbarium with annotations in German and his name is commemorated in the Hakea persiehana by Baron von Mueller the great Victorian Government Botanist. It can be assumed that Persieh was German and probably a friend of von Mueller but no further biographical details can be discovered.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Hakea persiehana FvM

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

P.R.S.Q., 1890, vol. 8 pt. 2, p. 39

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NOTE.

(Correspondence with the Brisbane Herbarium and with Mr. Willis of the Melbourne Herbarium could reveal nothing new concerning this man.)

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

PESCOTT, Edward Edgar. 1872 - 1954.

Edward Edgar Pescott, botanist and historian, was born in Geelong, Victoria on the 11th December, 1872, the son of Thomas T. Pescott who had settled in Geelong in 1857. Educated at an elementary school at Geelong, Edward Pescott was appointed in 1888 as a teacher at schools in both the Geelong and East Gippsland districts when he joined the Victorian Education Department.

Pescott was particularly interested in the study of botany and made extensive collections and observations of the flora of these districts. He had a very wide knowledge of both botany and horticulture and he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Geelong Naturalists' Society in the late nineties of the last century for important research work on grasses. He later received a silver medal award for work on ferns from the same Society.

When he moved to Orbost in the rich East Gippsland area of Victoria, Pescott found much to stimulate his botanical interests. Very little work had been done on the flora of this region and he did a great deal of important botanical research and collected many plant specimens.

In the early 1900's Edward Pescott joined the newly formed orchard branch of the Department of Agriculture as an inspector of vegetation disease. He came into close and fruitful association with Charles French, Snr. (q.v.) and his son (q.v.) and with Charles Clifton Brittlebank (q.v.). He was stationed at Shepparton and the north-east area of Victoria and here also he collected many botanical specimens.

From 1909 to 1916, Edward Pescott was Principal of the Government School of Horticulture at Burnley, Victoria where he inaugurated many improvements. It was here that he was

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

first able to demonstrate and further the principles of utilizing native species for ornamental gardening and for large scale park and reserve planting.

In 1917 Pescott was appointed Government Pomologist and seed-tester in the Victorian Department of Agriculture and he held this position until his retirement, twenty years later. This post gave him a still wider opportunity of travelling all over the State of Victoria which involved him in advisory and extension work on almost every branch of horticulture.

He took every opportunity to bring the merits of the Australian flora as decorative garden subjects, their use as shade trees, for breakwinds and for erosion control, to the notice of municipal bodies, farmers and the general public. Pescott was in fact the first lecturer on the subject of cultivating native plants and he used to illustrate his lectures with excellent slides photographed by himself. In the early days of broadcasting he gave about a hundred consecutive weekly talks on the native flora and he had a great influence in the preservation of the Australian plants.

Edward Pescott joined the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in 1913 and was always vitally interested in its affairs and activities. He was on its Committee for many years and was elected President from 1926 to 1928. During his presidency a campaign was commenced for the legislative protection of native flora which resulted in the passing of the Wildflower Protection Act.

Pescott was a recognised authority on the acacias and the native Orchidaceae. A thesis on the former gained him the Fellowship of the Linnean Society (London). It was

later published as "A Census of the Genus Acacia in Australia"; (Melbourne, 1914). He contributed "Orchids of Victoria" in nine parts to the Victorian Naturalist during 1926 and 1927 and it was later published as a book "Orchids of Victoria"; (Melbourne, Horticultural Press, 1929), enhanced by many photographic illustrations. He also wrote "Native Flowers of Victoria"; (Melbourne, Robertson, 1914) and "Bulb Growing in Australia"; (Melbourne, 1926).

Edward Edgar Pescott was one of the most prolific contributors to the Victorian Naturalist and he wrote articles not only on botanical subjects but on other phases of natural history as well. He also contributed many papers to the Journal of Agriculture in Victoria.

Pescott was always particularly interested in history and was commissioned to write the "History of the Field Naturalists' Club". This was published as a complete 32 page issue of the Victorian Naturalist; (vol. 57, no. 1). He also wrote in the Journal of the Victorian Historical Society of 1940 a paper "Pioneers of Horticulture", and as well published a large number of obituaries on early Australian botanists.

Edward Pescott was President of the Victorian Royal Horticultural Society for five years (1912-1917); Honorary Secretary of the Wattle League of Victoria from 1906 to 1914 and he was Acting Director of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne in 1922 and 1923. For twenty years he was a part-time lecturer in botany at the Burnley School of Agriculture. In 1947 Honorary Life Membership of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria was conferred upon him.

A man of wide interests and with a very large circle of friends, he was always willing to help the budding naturalist or horticulturist with his vast knowledge and experience of botany.

Edward Pescott died at Camberwell, Victoria on the 31st July, 1954. He was survived by his wife (formerly Violet Furphy), two sons and a daughter. He is commemorated by the plant "Chilgolottis Pescottiana", Rogers.

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The Late Charles Hamilton French.
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V.N., vol. 55, no. 3, July, 1938, p.54.

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V.N., vol. 58, no. 1, May, 1941, p.15.

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V.N., vol. 52, no. 8, December, 1935, pp.157-159.

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V.N., vol. 59, no. 1, May, 1942, p.20.

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Death Notice: The Age, newspaper, Melbourne,
2nd August, 1954, p.7, col. 2.

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V.N., vol. 71, no. 11, March, 1955, pp.166-168.

Mozley, Ann: A Guide to the Manuscript Records of
Australian Science, Canberra, Australian National
University Press, 1966, p.90.

Obituary: The Age, newspaper, Melbourne, 2nd August,
1954, p.3, col. 8.

Willis, James Hamlyn: Pioneer Botanists in Victoria.
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CHAPMAN, Frederick: Brady, Edwin James; Australia Unlimited. Melbourne, George Robertson, 1934, Portrait opposite page 128.

DUNN, Edward John: Kenyon, A.S; Edward John Dunn, F.G.S. V.N., vol. 54, no. 2, June, 1937. Portrait opposite page 20.

PESCOTT, Edward Edgar: Brady, Edwin James; Australia Unlimited. Melbourne, George Robertson, 1934. Portrait opposite page 128.

WILSON, Herbert Ward: Elford, F.G; The Life & Work of Herbert Ward Wilson. V.N., vol. 72, no. 10, February, 1956, Portrait on page 151.

PETTIGREW, William. 1825 - 1906.

William Pettigrew, the surveyor and agriculturalist, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland in 1825. He came to Brisbane, Queensland in 1849 on the "Fortitude" to take up the position of a surveyor for Dr. John Dunmore Lang and he became Dr. Lang's agent in Brisbane for a salary of £200 a year.

In 1853 William Pettigrew established the Brisbane Steam Saw Mills in William Street and he quickly built it up into a flourishing concern. He was always particularly interested in the trees and timbers of Queensland and carried out research work on them at his timber mill.

In September, 1865 Pettigrew, accompanied by a fellow Scot, James Low who was to become his business partner, went exploring in the Nambour district of Queensland to observe the timber of the district. Pettigrew started experimenting with the cultivation of sugar cane and date palms and in 1867 planted both of these in the Mooloolah River country. At the same time he planted orange, peach and guava trees and some grape cuttings in the same area, trying to ascertain the fruit-growing possibilities of the soil.

Pettigrew also erected another saw mill at Dundathu, near Maryborough, Queensland and spent much time exploring various areas within a radius of Brisbane and further north in the Maroochy district for suitable timbers (especially cedar) for his two mills.

In 1869 William Pettigrew obtained 1254 acres of land in the Maroochydore, Lower Mooloolah and Buderim areas, about 70 miles north of Brisbane. On this land he continued his experiments in planting sugar cane, dates and various fruit trees.

In 1862 he became an alderman of the city of Brisbane and in 1870-1871 was the Mayor of Brisbane. In 1877 Pettigrew became a member of the Legislative Council of Queensland. He joined the Philosophical Society of Queensland and

was an enthusiastic member. He became a member of the Royal Society of Queensland when it was founded in September, 1883 and incorporated the Philosophical Society. In 1872-1883 Pettigrew was treaaurer of the Royal Society and was always a very active member.

William Pettigrew was considered to be an energetic and enterprising character, ever willing to experiment in his field. He was astute and practical, as can be judged by the six papers he gave to the Royal Society of Queensland, covering subjects such as drainage, ship-building, railways and his main interest and concern - timber.

William Pettigrew died in Brisbane in 1906.

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An almost complete set of Pettigrew's diaries from 1849 to his death is in the Thomas Welsby Library, Royal Historical Society of Queensland. They were acquired by the Queensland Historical Society in November, 1953.

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Acquired by the Queensland Historical Society in November, 1953.

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Report of A.A.A.S., Brisbane, 1909, v.12, Sect. D, p.381.

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P.R.S.Q., v.71, 1959, p.22.

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

PHILLIPS, William. 1803 - 1871.

William Phillips was born in Norwich, England in April, 1803. He arrived in Sydney in 1842 and devoted himself to the study of botany.

In 1844 William Phillips met Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt (q.v.) and they became very closefriends. He prepared Leichhardt's "Journal of Expedition to Port Essington" for the press and Leichhardt tried very hard to persuade Phillips to accompany him on his last expedition. Fortunately for Phillips, he did not wish to do so.

As well as being intensely interested in botany, William Phillips was most skilled as an artist and did a large number of botanical drawings. Some of his drawings were used by Charles Moore to illustrate his lectures on botany, delivered in the Sydney Botanic Gardens in the 1850's. In the library of the Sydney Botanic Gardens is Phillip's annotated copy of Robert Brown's "Flora Novae Hollandiae" and his artistic skill as well as excellent botanical knowledge can clearly be observed from these drawings.

William Phillips became a very keen botanical collector and made most extensive collections of plant specimens from around Sydney and further afield in the Blue Mountains. These botanical specimens he sent to various museums and to botanists in Europe.

Phillips was for a long time, a schoolmaster in Sydney and he found ample opportunity to become a classical scholar as well as furthering his studies in natural history. He died in Sydney in June, 1871.

References:

Maiden, Joseph Henry: Records of Australian botanists. second supplement. J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.55, 1921, p.165.

William Phillips is commemorated by the following:-

Hypocalymna Phillipsii. Harvey.

This was taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists": second supplement, J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.55, 1921, p.165.

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

PINK, James. Flourished in 1881.

James Pink was put in charge, as head gardener of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens in 1881. He succeeded Mr. Walter Hill (q.v.), the Botanic Gardens first superintendent, who retired that year.

By this time the Garden was renowned for its beauty, having many species of palms, flowering trees and shrubs and sub-tropical indigenous trees. Many of these had been collected by Mr. Hill and it was he who initiated the unique development of the Gardens. This policy was continued when James Pink was put in charge of the Botanic Gardens.

In 1881 Frederick Manson Bailey (q.v.) was appointed Colonial Botanist for Queensland and was able to help advise Pink in his duties in the Gardens. Pink was particularly interested in the hybridisation of plants and published two papers in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland on this subject.

The birth date and death date of James Pink is not known.

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P.R.S.Q., v.2, 1886, p.141.

References:

Norton, James: Presidential Address.
P.L.S.N.S.W., 1900-1901, v.25, p.791.

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Brisbane, 1884, p.33.

Shirley, John: International Catalogue of Scientific Literature;
Queensland Volume, Brisbane, Edmund Gregory, Govt. Printer, 1899,
p.36.

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

PITCHER, Frederick. 1856 - 1935.

Frederick Pitcher, the botanist, was born in Collingwood, Victoria, in 1856. In his early days he became a botanical assistant to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and this well-known botanist had a great influence on this young scientist. From Mueller, Pitcher acquired a firm knowledge of botany and learnt the importance of precise care in detailed work.

Pitcher transferred to the Lands Department of Victoria and he worked there for a number of years. He continued his botanical studies and because of this interest, he returned to work at the Botanical Gardens. Here he was associated with the Director of the Gardens, William Robert Guilfoyle (q.v.) and he was appointed to be the assistant curator.

At this time, under Guilfoyle's influence and guidance, the Melbourne Botanic Gardens were being altered and improved. Guilfoyle left much of the detail work to Frederick Pitcher who clearly understood planting and plant associations. It waa largely the work of these two botanists that resulted in the beautiful gardens that exist today.

Pitcher was particularly interested in the Australian flora. He developed a most successful section of Australian plants in the Botanic Gardens and this featured a large cross-section of the native plants of Australia. He had many friends living all over Australia and they regularly sent him seeds and plants for planting in the Gardens. He published in the Victorian Naturalist, "Victorian vegetation in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens",(v.26, 1910, pp. 164-179) and this paper clearly shows how extensive was his search for the Australian flora.

Frederick Pitcher was especially interested in Australian ferns. He collected large numbers of these and developed a

very complete herbarium of fern specimens. He was particularly concerned with the aberrant, cristate and fasciated forms of ferns.

Pitcher was one of the founders of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and was always a most active and enthusiastic member. He was Treasurer of the Club for many years and his bookwork was noted for its neatness and correctness. It was in the flower shows of the Club that Pitcher was most keenly interested and he was director of the early shows for many years. His energy and enthusiasm invariably resulted in most successful exhibits.

Frederick Pitcher also exhibited many hundreds of fern specimens at meetings of the Victorian Field Naturalists Club, both living and herbarium plants. He published in the Journal of the Club "Some general remarks on ferns with special reference to Victorian Species", (V.N., vol. 30, No. 1, May, 1913, pp.5-24), with a complete list of Victorian ferns with brief descriptions and habitat records. This list was revived as a reprint.

Pitcher was considered to have a remarkable knowledge of the Australian flora. He was able to name, without reference to books or the herbarium, many rare plants. One of the results of his love of ferns was the beautiful artificial fern gullies in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens which he designed and executed.

Frederick Pitcher died in Melbourne on the 21st November, 1935 at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife and his three children predeased him, one son being killed in action in the first World War.

References:

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22nd November, 1935, p.1, col. 1.

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V.N., vol. 52, no. 9, January, 1936, p.161.

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V.N., vol. 52, no. 8, December, 1935, pp.157-159.

STATE OF VICTORIA

"EXTRACT" OF ENTRY

No 25165

JB

Office of the Government Statist

Melbourne, 11th August, 1969

Re Application Fol. 69/35131

MEMO.

According to the Registers in this Office,

Frederick PITCHER

was born at Collingwood

on 19th January, 1856

The Official Number of the entry is 183/1856

V. H. ARNOLD

Government Statist

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

N.007—2915/68

A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, Melbourne

POCKETT, Thomas William. 1857 - 1952.

Thomas William Pockett, the horticulturist, was born on the 11th February, 1857 at Cheltenham, England. He became interested in flowers while quite young and won his first prize for chrysanthemums at a flower show in Cheltenham when he was only nineteen.

Thomas Pockett married at the age of twenty-one and he and his wife soon afterwards left England for Australia, arriving in this country in 1880. Pockett was to become a very well-known figure in horticulture. He was Curator of the Malvern Public Gardens in Melbourne, Victoria for thirty-one years and during this time greatly developed and improved the Gardens. Pockett planted large numbers of native trees and shrubs and showed great interest in their development. He was reputed to have planted, during his period as Curator of the Gardens, thirty-five miles of street trees.

Pockett was particularly fond of doing research in to hybridizing of flowers and though this was chiefly only a hobby for him, he had great success in the hybridizing of roses and carnations. He grew large numbers of chrysanthemums, mostly for the international market and his new varieties regularly went to the British and American markets.

In 1945, when he was eighty-eight, Thomas Pockett was awarded the O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire) for his services to horticulture. He kept up his interests in this field and in the study of botany generally, throughout his entire life.

Pockett died at Healesville, Victoria on the 1st November, 1952, in his 96th year. He was survived by one son and two daughters, his wife Louisa and one son and one daughter having predeceased him.

References:

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Death Notice: The Age, newspaper, Melbourne, 3rd November, 1952, p.7, col. 2.

Orr, J.P: Chrysanthemums in Australia. The Red Funnell, Periodical, vol. 1, November, 1905, pp.279-281.

PLANT C.F. fl 1880

C.F. Plant was a resident of the gold mining town of Charters Towers in northern Queensland. He collected specimens of the indigenous flora of the distr district which he sent to the Queensland Government Botanist of his time Fredrick Manson Bailey.

A search of early Almanac's shows Plant to have been a public spirited citizen who was a Justice of the Peace and a committee member of the local cultural centre "The School of Arts".

Despite appeals to the Oxley Library and the Brisbane Herbarium no biographical information concerning Plant is available.

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P.P.R.S.Q, vol. 8, pt. 2, 1890-91, p. 38

Pugh's Queensland A;manac for 1888. Gordon & Gotch Brisbane, p. 38
Membership of committee of School of Arts.
also p. 59 (committe of the Charters Towers Pastoral, Agricultural and Mining Association.

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

PREISS, Johann August Ludwig. 1811 - 1883.

Johann August Ludwig Preiss was born on the 21st November, 1811 at Herzberg am Harz, Germany. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he came to Western Australia; arriving at Swan River in December, 1838.

He was to live in this district for four years and he made a great many collections of plant specimens. In 1839 Ludwig Preiss accompanied James Drummond (q.v.) and John Gilbert (q.v.) to Rottnest Island off the coast of Western Australia. Here the three keen collectors gathered many new specimens and sent them to Sir William Hooker at Kew in England. Ludwig Preiss, stayed with Georgiana Molloy (q.v.) for a month at her home and they collected together many new species.

Many of the plants collected by Dr. Preiss were sold in numbered sets and a complete account of them was published by various authors. These were Endlicher, Nees, De Vries, Sonder, Meissner, Miquel, Stendel, Reissek, Kunze, Schauer and others. The work was in two volumes and was edited by Dr. Johann Georg Christian Lehmann and named "Plantae Preissianae sive enumeratio plantarum....." in 1844-1847.

Ludwig Preiss collected very thoroughly around Perth, Fremantle, Rottnest Island, Geographe Bay and Busselton, King George Sound and Cape Riche and he penetrated as far east as Cunderdin, W.A. He collected over 2,500 specimens in the Darling Range as well.

Preiss made extensive collections of many other objects of natural history including birds, mammals, reptiles and insects; and he travelled extensively all over south-western Australia to do so. However his plant collections were of primary importance, in all he collected about 200,000 botanical specimens; and they were all described in the two volumes of

"Plantae Preissianae...", a large number of species for the first time. This is considered to be a most important work on the flora of Australia; particularly as Preiss was most meticulous about the precise locality of each plant that he collected and very often the soil also was quoted. Because of this accuracy of plant locality the work is still a valuable reference work for botanists of today. Preiss was undoubtedly a most efficient and thorough collector.

In 1841, while still in Western Australia Ludwig Preiss became a naturalised British subject and on the 8th January, 1842 he left Australia for London. He took with him the 200,000 plant specimens, 200 species of insects, 181 species of birds and from 60 to 80 species of reptiles as well as mammals and fish.

However Preiss soon left London for Germany and he lived in Germany for the rest of his life. He died at Herzberg am Harz on the 21st May, 1883. It was owing to Ludwig Preiss' glowing praise of Australia's climate and vegetation that Ferdinand von Mueller decided to emigrate there.

Ludwig Preiss is commemorated by a large number of plant names. (See attached photo-copy). These were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian botanists", J.W.A.H.S., v.6, 1909, pp.23-24.

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

F. W. F. R. S. Nov. 1909

Lavatera plebeia, Sims ; *Oxalis Preissiana*, Steud.—*O. corniculata*, Linn. ; *Tetratheca Preissiana*, Steetz. *T. pilifera*, Lindl. ; *Acacia Preissiana*, Lehm.—*A. obscura*, A. DC. ; *Aotus Preissii*, Meissn. ; *Bossiæa Preissii*, Meissn. ; *Daviesia Preissii*, Meissn. ; *Dillwynia Preissii*, Benth. ; *Gastrolobium Preissii*, Meissn.—*G. spinosum*, Benth. ; *Gompholobium Preissii*, Meissn. ; *Meionectes Preissii*, Nees—*M. Brownii*, Hook. f. ; *Sondera Preissii*, Lehm.—*Drosera heterophylla*, Lindl. ; *Viminaria Preissii*, Miessn. ? ; *Aster Preissii*, F. v. M.—*Olearia heleophila*, F. v. M. ; *Babingtonia Preissiana*, F. v. M.—*Bæckea pentandra*, F. v. M. ; *Calothamnus Preissii*, Schau. ; *Cymbonotus Preissianus*, Steetz.—*C. Lawsonianus*, Gaudich. ; *Dimetopia Preissii*, Bunge—*Trachymene pilosa*, Sm. var. *Preissiana* ; *Eucalyptus Preissiana*, Schau. ; *Kunzea Preissiana*, Schau. ; *Loranthus Preissii*, Miq. *L. linophyllus*, Fenzl. ; *Melaleuca Preissiana*, Schau. ; *Pumilo Preissii*, Sond.—*Rutidosis Pumilo*, Benth. ; *Skirrophorus Preissianus*, Steetz.—*Angianthus Preissianus*, Benth. ; *Tetrapora Preissiana*, Schau.—*Bæckea pentandra*, F. v. M. ; *Verticordia Preissii*, Schau. ; *Brachyloma Preissii*, Sond. ; *Campanula Preissii*, De Vr.—? ; *Coleostylis Preissii*, Sond. *Levenhookia Preissii*, F. v. M. ; *Conostephiopsis Preissii*, Stschegl. *Conostephium Preissii*, Sond. *Styphelia Preissii*, F. v. M. ; *Convolvulus Preissii*, De Vr. —? ; *Dampiera Preissii*, De Vr.—? ; *Forsteropsis Preissii*, Sond.—*Stylidium Preissii*, F. v. M. ; *Halgania Preissiana*, Lehm. ; *Levenhookia Preissii*, F. v. M. ; *Tetralobus Priessii*, A. DC.—*Polypompholyx multifida*, F. v. M. ; *Utricularia Preissii*, A. DC.—? ; *Wahlenbergia Preissii*, De Vr.—? ; *Dryandra Prissii*, Meissn. ; *Grevillea Preissii*, Meissn.—*G. Thelemanniana*, Endl. ; *Hakea Preissii*, Meissn. ; *Rhagodia Preissii*, Moq. ; *Synaphea Preissii*, Meissn. ; *Trichinium Preissii*, Nees *T. alopecuroideum*, Lindl. ; *Anigozanthos Preissii*, Endl. ; *Caladenia Preissii*, Endl.—? ; *Callitris Preissii*, Miq.—*Frenela robusta*, A. Cunn. ; *Casuarina Preissiana*, Miq.—*C. humilis*, Otto and Dietr. ; *Choretrum Preissianum*, Miq.—*Leptomeria Preissiana*, A. DC. ; *Conostylis Preissii*, Endl. ; *Encephalartos Preissii*, F. v. M. ; *Macrozamia Preissii*, Lehm.—*Macrozamia Fraseri*, Miq. ; *Phyllanthus Preissianus*, Kl.—*P. calycinus*, Labill. ; *Pimelea Preissii*, Meissn. ; *Pimelea Preissii*, Schlecht—*P. glauca*, R. Br. ; *Santalum Preissianum*, Miq.—*Fusanus acuminatus*, R. Br. ; *Acanthocarpus Preissii*, Lehm. ; *Arnocrinum Preissii*, Lehm. ; *Arthropodium Preissii*, Endl. ; *Baumea Preissii*, Nees—*Cladium Preissii*, F. v. M. ; *Carex Preissii*, Nees. ; *Cheilanthes Preissiana*, Kunze—*C. tenuifolia*, Swartz. *Cladium Preissii*, F. v. M. ; *Cladium Preissii*, F. v. M. *Gahnia decomposita* Benth. ; *Eriachne Preissiana*, Nees—*E. ovata*, Nees ; *Gahnia Preissii*, Nees. *G. decomposita*, Benth. ; *Lachnagrostis Preissii*, Nees.—*Deyeuxia Forsteri*, Kunth. var. *Preissii* ; *Lepidobolus Preissianus*, Nees. ; *Mesomelæna Preissii*, Nees. *M. stygia*, Nees. ; *Selaginella Preissiana*.

He is commemorated by the following plants :—

Candollea Preissiana, Steud. ; *Cheiranthera Prissiana*, Putterl. —? ; *Commersonia Preissii*, Steud.—*Rulingia corylifolia*, Grah. ; *Diplopeltis Preissii*, Miq.—*D. Huegelii*, Endl. ; *Dodonæa Preissiana*, Miq.—*D. attenuata*, A. Cunn. ; *Malva Preissiana*, Miq.

Spring. ; *Xanthorrhœa Preissii*, Endl. ; *Xerotes Preissii*, Endl. ; *Zannichellia Preissii*, Lehm.—*Lepilæna Preissii*, F. v. M.

Harvey, in his "Phycologia Australica," records the following sea-weeds bearing his name : *Phocamium Preissianum*, Sond. ; *Mastocarpus Preissii*, Sond. ; *Callithamnion Preissianum*, Ag.

PRENTICE Dr. Charles died 1894

Just where or when Dr. Charles Prentice was born the writer has been unable to discover. He lived and practiced medicine in Brisbane, Queensland for some thirty years prior to his death.

He was interested in many branches of scientific research and made a special study of the ferns of Queensland and published papers on them in British Botanical Magazines. He was also interested in the unique grasses of Queensland and was something of an entomologist.

Charles Prentice was a friend of Fredrick Manson Bailey, Queensland's most famous Colonial Botanist and was highly throught of by him.

Britten and Boulger in their Biographical Index of British and Irish Botanist state Charles Prentice was of Cheltenham, England, perhaps early records of him could be found there.

Charles Prentice was in correspondence with Hooker and Bentham at Kew Gardens and his roots would appear to have been firmly in England in spite of his 30 years in Queensland.

Some early Historical notes mention Dr. Prentice as the true pioneering doctor, somewhat gruff but kind and often travelling by horseback and even row boat many miles to visit a patient.

F.M. Bailey says of him that during all his thirty years in Queensland he was ever ready to help anyone working in any of the many branches of scientific research of which he was a master.

Charles Prentice was not a member of the Queensland Royal Society nor as far as cen be asertained a member of the N.S.W. Linnean Society, for some reason all his published work was printed in English scientific journals.

Dr. Charles Prentic died at Woolloongabba a suburb of Brisbane, on the 20th April, 1895.

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Correspondence of Sir. W.J. Hooker at Kew *

" " George Bentham at Kew. *

COMMEMORATIONS

Cheilanthes Prenticei, Luerss.

Panicum Prenticeanum

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A.A.A.S., Brisbane, 1909, v. 12. Sect. D, p. 381

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

PULLEINE, Robert Henry. 1869 - 1935.

Robert Henry Pulleine, the physician and naturalist, was born at Picton, New Zealand on the 7th June, 1869. Part of his childhood was spent in Fiji and the family moved in 1880 to Hobart, Tasmania. Pulleine went to school in Adelaide at St. Peter's College when his father was appointed first Registrar of the School of Mines and in February, 1885 he became a cadet in the Adelaide public library.

Pulleine became a teacher in a collegiate school at Adelaide for a short while and he then entered Adelaide University as a medical student. He completed his medical school at the University of Sydney, graduating M.B., Ch.M. in 1898 and the following year he began practising at Gympie, a small gold-mining town in Queensland. Pulleine married Ethel Williams of Adelaide in 1899 and they remained at Gympie for five years.

In 1905 Robert Pulleine decided to further his medical studies and he went to Germany to specialize taking with him, his wife and two small children. In 1907 he returned to Adelaide and set up a practice as a specialist in eye, ear and nose work. His skill in this field soon won him a high reputation.

From a very early age Robert Pulleine was intensely interested in many forms of natural history. As a child he would delight in wandering away by himself searching for a beetle or a shell, an uncommon plant or wildflower. While a student at the University, he would regularly take time off with his medical friend Dr. Macgillvray, another born naturalist, to visit the outback country and collect specimens. He made frequent trips to the wild, unexplored west-coast of Tasmania, searching for aboriginal artefacts and other interesting material.

After settling in Adelaide and building up his specialist practice, Robert Pulleine bought a roomy old homestead surrounded by an extensive garden and here he was able to indulge in the

study of botany; a subject that was always to remain of great interest to him. He grew extensive collections of Cactaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Aizoaceae, Liliaceae and Compositae; altogether over a thousand species of succulent plants of these families, that had originally been sent to him by correspondents living near desert regions in America and Africa. Pulleine aimed to acclimatise these plants so that they could grew in the extensive dry areas of South Australia. He persuaded the South Australian Government to allow him to send parcels of plants to teachers in the outlying districts so that they could be planted in the school gardens.

Robert Pulleine had a most extensive knowledge of the Australian flora and over the years, made a most careful and detailed collection of botanical specimens. He was always most fond of going on collecting excursions and made a most valuable contribution to the botany of his State.

Only a few years before his death, Robert Pulleine discovered a new species of Mesumbryanthemum in the Gawler Range of South Australia and J.M. Black named it after him - "Carpobrotus (now Sarcozoma) Pulleinei";

Pulleine wrote a number of medical articles and as well published a number of papers on natural history. These included "Thebotanical colonization of the Adelaide plains", (Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, South Australian Branch, vol. 35, Session 1933-1934, pp.31-65, 1935) and "Rock and Alpine Gardening on the plains", (South Australian Naturalist, vol.1, 1920, p.56).

Robert Pulleine joined the Royal Society of South Australia in 1907 and two years later he became Honorary Secretary and served as such for a period of eight years. He was Vice-President for five years, a member of the Council of the Society for eight

years and in 1922 to 1924 he was its President.

Pulleine died in Adelaide, South Australia on the 13th June, 1935.

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PURDIE, Alexander. 1859 - 1905.

Alexander Purdie was born at Edinburgh on the 23rd October, 1859. He left Scotland with his parents when a very young child for New Zealand and he was educated there at Dunedin. After receiving his M.A. degree at the New Zealand University, he lectured in chemistry at the Otago University School of Mines.

Purdie left New Zealand for Australia and he became Professor of Mining and Geology at the Ballarat School of Mines. He then went to Perth, Western Australia to become the Director of Technical Education in Western Australia and lecturer in chemistry at the Perth Technical School.

Alexander Purdie was always keenly interested in orchids and spent much time making a serious study of them. He gave a lecture on "Our native orchids" before the Mueller Botanic Society, Western Australia on the 24th September, 1900 and it was published in the Journal of Proceedings of the Mueller Botanic Society of Western Australia, v.1, no. 8, December, 1900. This is illustrated with slides. Joseph Henry Maiden in his "Records of Western Australian botanists" in the Journal of the Western Australian Natural History Society, v.6, 1909, p.24 says of Purdie's work on orchids:- "The lecture is an admirable one and shows alike the depth of his knowledge of the subject and his power as a teacher in clearly presenting his facts".

Alexander Purdie was a keen collector of orchids and other plant specimens. He collected in the Bendigo district of Victoria as well as at Mt. Ellery and other parts of East Gippsland in Victoria before going to Western Australia. Later in this State, he collected around Perth and other areas a little further afield. His Victorian specimens are in the Royal Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

Purdie was also interested in entomology and discovered a new species of Lepidoptera.

Alexander Purdie died in Perth, Western Australia on the 17th July, 1905. He is commemorated by the following plant names:-

Boronia Purdieana, Diels.

Grevillea Purdieana.

(Both names taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian botanists", J.W.A.N.H.S., v.6, 1909, p.24.)

Diuris Purdiei, Diels. (taken from W.V. Fitzgerald's "Trees of Western Australia with notes on their uses and distribution". Journal of Proceedings of the Mueller Botanic Society of Western Australia; v.1 no.11, April, 1903, p.79.)

Dryanda Purdieana.

Caladenia Purdieana. (taken from Cecil R.P. Andrews' "Two new species of Western Australian plants", Journal of Proceedings of the Mueller Botanic Society of Western Australia; v.1, no. 10, December, 1902, p.39.)

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

QUOY, Jean Rene Constant. 1790-1869.

Jean Rene Constant Quoy was born at Mailly, France on the 11th November, 1790. He studied medicine and became a surgeon but he was extremely interested in all forms of natural history.

When the French expedition in the "Uraine" under Louis Claude Desaules de Freycinet visited the coasts of Australia, apart from the botanist Charles Gaudichard-Beaupre (q.v.), no official scientist was appointed. However the duties of making collections in natural history were entrusted to the medical staff Jean Rene Constant Quoy and Joseph Paul Gaimard (1793-1858).

The expedition left Toulon on the 17th September, 1817 and although the voyage lasted nearly four years, they were only in Australian shores for two short periods, visiting Shark Bay on the western coast for a fortnight and Sydney for two months.

The "Uraine" reached Shark Bay in Western Australia on the 12th September, 1818 and the naturalists spent much time on shore observing the many new varieties of flora and fauna. Many specimens were collected and although Quoy was mainly interested in the bird life of the island, he assisted Gaudichaud in making large plant collections. In volume three of the account of the voyage published between 1824 and 1844 in nine volumes, under the editorship of de Freycinet, Quoy gave very clear details of the birds that he saw in this area.

The expedition was in Sydney from the 1st November, to the 25th December, 1819 and Quoy made a trip inland to Bathurst, travelling over the Blue Mountains. He carefully noted all forms of natural history of this area and though he was primarily concerned with the zoology, he was interested to observe the vegetation of the area. He noted the "continuous forest of eucalypts" and "the immense plain covered with tall thick grasses" and remarked on the " stunted trees, with a monotonous and melancholy appearance", and the "Hard prickly leaves" of the shrubs, on the sandstone country of the Cumberland Basin on which Sydney is situated.

Quoy was interested to observe the enormous banksias with their "elegant cones" and the other trees peculiar to New Holland.

The "Uraine" left Sydney at the end of December, 1819, sailing for Cape Horn but the vessel was wrecked on the Falkland Islands in February, 1820. The Frenchmen continued their voyage on the "Physicienne", reaching France on the 13th November, 1820.

Unfortunately eighteen cases of natural history specimens collected during the voyage were lost in the shipwreck but some specimens were saved and given to the Paris Museum of Natural History. However the expedition brought back a remarkable collection of drawings, mostly done by Jacques Etienne Victor Arago (1799-1855). These consisted of about 500 drawings, including landscapes and subjects of zoology and botany.

Quoy and Gaimard visited Australia again in 1826 on the "Astrolabe" under J. Dumont D'Urville (q.v.) and at King George's Sound Quoy collected specimens of natural history, mostly birds as there were two botanists on this vessel, P.A. Lesson and A. Richard.

Quoy died in 1869.

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

RALPH Thomas Shearman 1813-1891

Thomas Shearman Ralph was born in England in 1813. After studying medicine and gaining membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, he emigrated to Australia in 1851. He lived in Melbourne for a year and then went to New Zealand in 1852, returning to Melbourne in 1859. He was associated with the Melbourne University in its early days.

Before leaving England Ralph had published at least one important botanical work and had been admitted a fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1842.

From 1859 Dr. Thomas Ralph practiced his profession in Melbourne and lived for many years in the suburb of Kew.

An ardent microscopist and an enthusiastic and learned botanist, Ralph was an early president of the Microscopical Society of Victoria. This society founded in 1879 combined with the Royal Society of Victoria in 1882. Ralph was a member of the Royal Society of Victoria until a year or so before his death.

After his immigration to Australia Ralph published a number of useful botanical papers. The first of these was "Elementary Botany for the Use of Beginners" which was published in 1862. His special interest was the exotic flora of the Melbourne district. Papers from his pen appeared in the proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria and in various English botanical journals.

Dr. Thomas Shearman Ralph died on the 22nd December, 1891, at the home of his stepson in Carlton a suburb of Melbourne.

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

RAPER, George. c.1768 - 1797.

The exact birthplace and date of birth of George Raper, the artist and sailor is unknown, probably around 1768, in Yorkshire, England.

On the 20th August, 1783 he went into the British Navy and in December, 1787 served on the ship "Sirius", travelling on it to Australia and reaching Botany Bay with the first fleet in January, 1788.

During 1788 and 1789 George Raper sailed with the "Sirius" to the Cape of Good Hope to get food as the new colony of New South Wales was desperately short and crops and vegetables that had been planted were not growing as well as had been expected. When the ship was wrecked at Norfolk Island in March, 1790 on the return journey, Raper stayed there with many of his shipmates.

Early in the next year, however, he was picked up by the ship "Supply" and came back to Sydney. During his stay in Sydney, George Raper, who was a very fine artist, did a large number of water-colours of many aspects of life in the new colony, drawings of the fleet, the early days of the colony and as well, the settlement at Norfolk Island. Raper also did a large number of paintings of the natural history of the new colony of New South Wales - plants, flowers, birds and fish and these are particularly important as they are amongst the earliest drawings ever done of the new vegetation of Australia.

These paintings are mainly in three sets, one in the British Museum (Natural History) which is a volume of 76 mounted sheets of a variety of subjects of natural history and includes several paintings of native implements. The other two sets are in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. In one of these sets are 33 mounted sheets of flower drawings, the detail carefully executed.

The other contains 18 mounted sheets mainly of fish.

A volume of 66 water-colour drawings mostly of birds is in the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. In the background of these drawings are many varieties of plants, again most accurately delineated.

These works clearly indicate that George Raper was a very keen botanical observer. He gave great detail to the small and delicate wildflowers such as bluebells, terrestrial orchids and sundews and he studied them most carefully, producing drawings that showed he had considerable botanical knowledge.

Raper returned to England in 1792 and the following year received his promotion to lieutenant in the navy, being assigned to the "Cumberland". Later he commanded the H.M.S. cutter "Expedition".

George Raper died in 1797.

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

RAWLINSON - 1882

Thomas E. Rawlinson an engineer born probably in England was one of the founders of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria in 1854. The Institute later combined with the Victorian and both later emerged as the Royal Society of Victoria. For many years Rawlinson was a member of the Council of the Royal Society and devoted himself with much zeal to extend the usefulness of the society. Various papers, mainly concerning engineering geological and engineering promblems appeared under his name in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria.

In 1858 Rawlinson was a member of the committee which prepared and carried out arrangements for the memorable expedition of Burke and Wills.

Rawlinson returned to England in 1880 and died in Lancashire on the 3rd February 1882.

In Trinity College Dublin there are some collections of algae made by one Rawlinson at Port Phillip, Victoria in the 1850's.

In the Preface of volume 5 of his "Phycologia Australica" W.H. Harvey states that "to Dr. Curdie (q.v.) Geelong and to Rawlinson of Melbourne, through Dr. Mueller, I am indebted for many choice specimens."

As no othe Rawlinson known to be interested in botany cane be discovered it has been assumed the Rawlinson refeered to by Harvey is Thomas E Rawlinson Engineer of Melbourne.

J.H. Maiden in his "Records of Victorian Botanists" which appeared in the Victorian Naturalist, vol. 25, 1908 assumes this but Mr. J.H. Willis of the Melbourne Herbarium feels there is insufficient evidence to support such an assumption.

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

READER Felix Maximillian 1850-1911

Felix Reader was born in Berlin in 1850. He trained as a chemist and immigrated to Australia. From the 1890's until early in the new century Reader had a chemist's business at Dimboola, in Victoria. Reader was a first rate botanist and collected ample material of every plant that came his way (inculding bryophytes and lichens).

He mounted and labelled all his trophies in the neatest possible manner and collected a larger number of Victorian xerophytic plants specimens than any other field man. These valuable specimens were purchased for the National Herbarium, Melbourne, where they rank second only to H.B. Williamson's (q.v.) in size and importance.

Reader was also an authority on the grasses of the Southern Wimmera district of Victoria and also made large collections of moss flora which were delt with by Brotherus in Finland.

Unfortunately Felix Reader's last years were dogged by poverty and he died at Dimboola in March, 1911.

COMMEMORATIONS

Brachycome Readeri, Davia

Pottia Readeri, Brotherus

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

RICHARDSON, John Matthew. c1797 - 1882.

John Richardson was born in England around 1797 and in March 1822 he was sentenced at the Sussex Assizes to transportation for life to Australia.

He arrived at Hobart Town in November, 1822 and was then moved to Sydney. Richardson had been a gardener in England and was at once employed as one in Sydney. In 1825 he was working in the Botanic Gardens in Sydney and when John Oxley went on his expeditions in 1823 and 1824, John Richardson accompanied him as the plant collector. The party travelled as far north as Port Curtis, near Cairns in northern Queensland and explored Moreton Bay and the Brisbane River on the return journey. Richardson collected a large number of native plants and seeds on this journey.

In July, 1824 he married Jane Nelson in Sydney and the following year they went to the settlement on Melville Island off the coast of Northern Australia near Darwin. They left Sydney on the "Philip Dundas" and Richardson was in charge of a number of plants to be grown for culinary purposes. He was to take charge of the gardening on the island at a salary of £25 per year.

In August, 1826 John Richardson went from Melville Island to Timor on the "Mermaid" and he brought back some plants and seeds. When the settlement was abandoned in 1828, the Richardsons with their children, returned to Sydney.

In 1836 Thomas L. Mitchell (q.v.) went on an expedition along the Murray River and discovered its junction with the Darling River in New South Wales. They then went on to Victoria, naming it "Australia Felix". John Richardson was the botanist and collector on this journey and a large collection of specimens was made in New South Wales and Victoria. They were brought back in a very good condition to Sydney and were sent to England to be described and named by Dr. John Lindley. The descriptions were included

in Mitchell's journal of the expedition. After Lindley had described them, the bulbs were planted at the Chiswick Horticultural Gardens in England and the seeds were distributed in gardens.

Thomas Mitchell named a creek after Richardson when he fell into it on a bitterly cold morning and took his ducking very cheerily. On the return of the party to Sydney, Mitchell praised Richardson for his efforts during the expedition, and he was given a conditional pardon. He continued to make plant collections in New South Wales, all of these being sent to John Lindley for description. Richardson was employed for several years by the Sydney Botanic Gardens and the Australian Museum to make these collections.

His first wife having died, John Richardson married again in 1852, to Catherine Doyle, in Singleton, New South Wales. He himself, died at Newcastle on the 28th July, 1882. He left two sons and three daughters.

John Richardson is commemorated by the following plant names:-

Hibiscus Richardsoni, Sweet.

Alyxia Richardsonii, Sweet.

These were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists" J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, p.117.

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

ROBERTSON JOHN GEORGE 1803-1862

John George Robertson was born at Glasgow on the 15th October, 1803.
About 1828, as quite a young man, he accompanied a scientific expedition to India in the capacity of botanist and naturalist.
In 1831 young Robertson emigrated to Tasmania and for several years managed the Lawrence family estate "Formosa" near the present site of Cressy.
Robertson became well acquainted with Ronald Campbell Gunn (q.v.) also a botanist a favoured employee of the Lawrence family.
Robert William Lawrence (q.v.), the son of the family, who had died tragically in 1833 had introduced Gunn to Sir William Hooker of Kew and now Gunn did the same for Robertson and recruited him as another Kew collector in Tasmania.
In 1840 Robertson arrived in Victoria and took up about 5000 acres of land at Wando Vale, five miles from the present town of Casterton in the Western District of Victoria. Robertson had apparently done handsomely during his years in Tasmania, it is recorded that on landing in Victoria he owned stock and plant valued at about 3000 pounds, quite a considerable amount in those days.
Robertson was an unusually keen observer, on arrival at Wando Vale he discovered some 57 native pasture grasses on his run, whereas others in the same area knew of none. He was also an ardent cultivator of plants and one of his first cares at Wando Vale was to establish a garden.
There seems to be some doubt as to whether Robertson was actually a trained botanist although he certainly regarded himself as one for he is quoted (Van Diemen's Land Correspondents p. 69) as saying, "with the exception of the Late Mr. Robert Lawrence, Mr. Ronald Gunn and our ex governor, La Trobe, I have never met any individual resident who knew anything more about Australian Plants than myself."
He sent some 4000 dried specimens to Kew which he had collected around the Glenelg and Wando Rivers andfrom about Portland in the Weste rn Districts of Victoria.

These specimens, some of the first collected in the colony, were used by George Bentham during preparation of his "Flora Australiensis" and he mentions Robertson frequently.

There are also some specimens from J.G. Robertson of Wando Vale in the Melbourne Herbarium.

About May of 1854 Robertson left Wando Vale Station and returned to his native Scotland where he pruchased "Baronald" near Lanark and died threre at a comparatively early age in 1862.

Robertson was of the careful frugal type that are the great pioneers of a young country and his shrewd and kindly comments on the native peoples of Australia give a key to his fine character.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Ranunuculus Robertsoni, Benth.

Calochilus Robertsoni, Benth.

Taken from J.H. Maiden's Records of Victorian Botanists, Vict. Naturalist, vol. 25, 1908-9, p. 113.

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

ROBERTSON, William Naismith. - 1844.

William Naismith Robertson was born in Kilmany in Fifeshire, Scotland; the exact date of his birth is not known.

He arrived in Sydney in 1829 and was employed for many years at Camden Park, the home of William Macarthur (q.v.) and his brother James. Robertson held the position of principal gardener and had a great deal to do with the development and growth of the large gardens on the estate. He also helped establish the most successful vineyards for which Camden Park was famous.

Later William Robertson was employed by the Sydney Botanic Gardens and on the death of the superintendent James Anderson (q.v.) in April, 1842, was appointed his successor. One of the unsuccessful applicants for this position was Ludwig Leichhardt (q.v.) who later disappeared on one of his exploring expeditions in northern Australia.

Robertson apparently filled the position of superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens most successfully. He sent a careful selection of valuable and rare plants and seeds to Sweden and for this service he received a diploma as Fellow of the Royal Academy of Botany in Stockholm.

William Robertson was the superintendent until his death in July, 1844.

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

ROBINSON, Thomas Alfred. 1852 - 1943.

Thomas Alfred Robinson was born on the 1st May, 1852 at Collingwood, Victoria. He was educated at the Melbourne Grammar School and he became a teacher in the Victorian Department of Education.

While still a youth he acquired a very keen interest in native plants and Collingwood where he spent his youth, in those days was a paradise of wild-flowers. During the years that he was a schoolteacher, Robinson lived in many different parts of Victoria and he soon developed a very accurate knowledge of the botany of his State.

When he retired from school-teaching, Thomas Robinson purchased a plot of land (considered to be rather an inferior one by his friends) at Dutson, near Sale, Victoria. He called his property "Chorizema" and it became renowned for the beauty of its garden.

Robinson had a quite remarkable success as a farmer and he retained his deep interest in native plants. His knowledge of the secrets of native plant propogation was most impressive, he seemed to have an extraordinary skill in making two or more plants grow where only one grew before.

At "Chorizema" he planted about 500 species of native plants and these grew freely on his property.

Thomas Robinson was a member of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club for many years and he was always intensely involved in its activities. Members of the Club regularly travelled to Dutson to examine his beautiful garden with its wonderful selection of native flora and he regularly sent examples of them to the Club's Wild-flower exhibitions.

Robinson died at Gippsland Hospital in Sale, Victoria on the 23rd April, 1943. He was survived by one son and four daughters.

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RODWAY, Leonard. 1853 - 1936.

Leonard Rodway, botanist and dental surgeon, was born in Torquay, Devon, England on the 5th October, 1853. The son of Henry Barron Rodway, he was educated at Birmingham and trained on the "Worcester" for a naval career. After serving for three years as a midshipman in the merchant navy, he decided to leave the sea and he gained the licentiateship of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Leonard Rodway decided to leave England for Australia and he first went to Queensland for a short period. He arrived in Townsville and after staying there for a short time he left for Tasmania in 1880. Rodway started a dental surgeon practice in Hobart and he was most successful in this profession, practising there for many years. In this capacity he was appointed a member of the honorary staff of the Hobart General Hospital.

Rodway was particularly interested in the study of botany and this was always to remain his chief preoccupation even though his work in this connection was mainly done at the weekends and during his holidays. He made notable researches into the flora of Tasmania over a very long period and was considered to be an authority in this field.

In 1896 Leonard Rodway was appointed to bethe Honorary Government Botanist for Tasmania and he held this important position for thirty-six years. He became a lecturer in botany at the University of Tasmania in Hobart and greatly encouraged his young students in their study of this science.

Rodway was actively associated with the Royal Society of Tasmania, joining the Society in 1884 andhe was always a most enthusiastic member. In 1911 he was elected to the Society's Council and for some years was the senior Vice-President. He contributed a large number of papers to the

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Proceedings of this Royal Society, on numerous botanical subjects. These subjects ranged from Alpine plants and eucalypts to fungi and he compiled a complete description of the mosses and hepatics of Tasmania. He was considered to have an accurate knowledge of Tasmanian vegetation, including the cryptogamic flora.

Leonard Rodway published in 1903 a most comprehensive work, "Tasmanian Flora". This book, beautifully illustrated by himself, remains the only handbook on the plant species of the State of Tasmania to appear during this century. In 1910, a smaller popular work "Some Wildflowers of Tasmania" was published by Rodway, this is a useful and interesting book for students.

Rodway was a man of diverse interests. For many years he was Chairman of the Field Naturalists Club of Tasmania and the National Park Board. He was associated with the Art Gallery and the Technical School and was a member of the Royal Life-Saving Society and acted as an advisory officer to the Forestry Department of his state. Rodway was especially concerned with the Botanic Gardens and the Museum where he did much valuable work. He was secretary for years of the Committee of Management of the Botanic Gardens and many valuable specimens of Tasmania's native plants were taken there by him.

In 1917 Leonard Rodway was created C.M.G. (Commander of St, Michael and St. George) and was awarded the Clarke Memorial Medal by the Royal Society of the State of New South Wales. In 1928 he was given the Medal of the Royal Society of Tasmania for his services to botany in that state.

Rodway died at his residence "Melaleuka", Kingston, Taamania on the 9th March, 1936., in his eighty-third year.

He was survived by his second wife Olive (nee Barnard) whom he had married in 1924 and by four sons and a daughter of his first marriage, to Louisa Phillips, who had died in 1922. His botanical library was presented to the Royal Society of Tasmania by Mrs Rodway.

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Portrait opposite page 94.

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ROE, JOHN SEPTIMUS 1797-1878

John Septimus Roe, naval officer, surveyor, explorer and naturalist, was born on the 8th May, 1797 at Newbury, Berkshire, England, the seventh son of Rev. James Roe, rector of that town, and his wife Sophie, nee Brooks. His boyhood wish to become a techer was frustrated by lack of money, but his father was able to secure for him a place at Christs Hospital, London where he became a pupil of the mathematical school. As a school boy, John Septimus had formed the habit of writing lengthly letters to his parents and he continued to be a devoted diarist throughout his life. His earliest letters show the struggle his parents had to keep him at school and his determination not to fail them.

Roe joined the British Navy as a midshipman in May, 1813, spending the next two years in English Waters. In 1815 he sailed for the China Station, not to return to England until 1817. Roe, the devoted son continued his long interesting letters to his parents and enlarged his own botanical collections with specimens collected in the far east. He also sent plants toSir. William Hooker at Kew.

After returning to England in 1817, our studious young man passed examinations in mathematics and navigation and was posted as masters mate to the surveying service in New South Wales, then under the command of Philip Parker King son of a former governor.

During the year 1818 King in the "Mermaid" with young Roe among the crew, circumnavigated Australia a journey of some 5000 miles. During the next few years Roe was engaged in various shorter navigational surveys along the Australian coasts, including in 1824, formally reading the proclimation which took possession of the whole of the northern coasts of Australia for the Crown.

By 1825 Roe had been promoted Lieutenant and from 1825 until 1827 saw active service in the Burmese war.

By 1828, Roe, who had by this time made a considerable impression on the Admiralty with his zeal and aptitude, was offered the appointment of Surveyor General at the new settlement on the Swan River in Western Australia. He was given leave of absence from the Navy for two years, this was later extended to over 40 years.

As Surveyor General, Roe played a most important part in the development of the new colony, he became a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils and was interested in Civic development and during the course of his duties made many long journeys into the interior of W.A.ustralia. He was active in founding the Swan River Mechanics Institute and was its president for many years, this society became Perth's first cultural centre.

During the years 1830 until 1849, Roe made sixteen journeys of exploration mostly in search of new pastoral country and on all these, he never neglected an opportunity to add to his own extensive herbarium, he also continued to send plants to Kew. His collection of botanical specimens won him membe rship of the London Linnean Society. He later extended his collection to include zoology and mineralogy and thus laid the foundations of what was to become the Perth Museum. Roe was also one of the prominent men, who were responsible for setting aside for public use, King's Park, a reserve in which Perth takes particular pride.

Historians have called Roe "the father of Australian explorers." This title takes into account not only the survey work he did on the Australian coasts and his inland expeditions, but the inspiration he gave to such younger explorers as the Forrest brothers, John and Alexander, who were with him as surveyors and the Gregory brothers, who also worked with him.

In January, 1829 after a whilwind courtship, Roe had married Matilda Bennett of the Isle of Mann. The first of their thirteen children was born on

Christmas Day, 1929 and was among the first born at the Swan River. Several of their sons were to beocme prominent in the public life of Western Australia. In 1860 Roe revisited England but did not remain long. In 1870 he retired from the Navy and Public life.

Roe's capacity for work, his ability to apply himself, his careful keeping of records and his will to succeed earned him the respect of all who were closely associated with him. He was not a warm character but one who commanded respect and admiration.

In 1955 the Public Library of Perth obtained on indefinite loan, a large collection of the logbooks, diaries and letters left by Roe, the whole constituting one of the most important private collections ever to reach the library.

Roe was a good public servant and a most able explorer. He was excellent in observing and recording the nature of the country through which he passed and throughly capable in managing expeditions and carrying them through to successful conclusion.

Roe died on the 28 May, 1878. His beloved wife had predeased him by a few years. He had given nearly 40 years service to the Colony of Western Australia.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Photo copy attached from J.H. Maiden's West. Australian Botanists, J.W.A.N.H.S., No. 6, 1909, p. 25

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

He is also commemorated by the following species :—

Pittosporum Roeanum, Putterl.—*P. phillyræoides*, DC. ; *Glischrocaryon Roei*, Endl.—? ; *Loudonia Roei*, Schlecht. ; *Leptospermum Roei*, Benth. ; *Verticordia Roei*, Endl.—? ; *Conostephium Roei*, Benth. ; *Anadenia Roei*, Endl. ? ; *Didymanthus Roei*, Endl. ; *Hakea Roei*, Benth. ; *Petrophila Roei*, Endl. ? ; *Trichinium Roei*, F. v. M. ; *Caladenia Roei*, Benth. ; *Frenela Roei*, Endl.; *Patersonia Roei*, Endl.—? ; *Laxmannia Roei*, Endl.—*L. minor*, R. Br.

Taken from

JWANHS

No 6 – 1909 P 25.

ROGERS, Richard Sanders. 1862 - 1942.

Richard Sanders Rogers, the physician and botanist and probably Australia's greatest orchidologist, was born in Adelaide, South Australia in 1862, the son of Joseph Rogers. He obtained his B.A. Degree at the University of Adelaide and then went to Edinburgh University on a scholarship. He received his Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery degrees there in 1887 and in 1891 he returned to Adelaide and entered private practice. He later obtained an M.A. from Adelaide and his M.D. degree from Edinburgh.

Richard Rogers soon established himself in South Australian medical circles, becoming a lecturer in forsenic medicine at the University of Adelaide and was a consulting physician to the Adelaide Hospital. He accompaniedthe South Australian troops to the South Africnn War and was officer commanding all military hospitals in South Australia during the first World War.

Richard Sanders Rogers was a keen student of botany and his interest in this science was to absorb him throughout his entire life, to the extent that he became recognised as the leading authority on orchids not only in Australia but in New Zealand and New Guinea as well.

Dr. Rogers took up the study of orchids before he began his medical course and he kept steadily on, his work increasing with the years. He had a very close association with Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and Professor Ralph Tate (q.v.) and through them first developed his love of botany. All his leisure hours were devoted to systematic botany and he decided to specialize in orchids.

Rogers first published description in 1903 was that of "Calodenia tutelata", a new South Australian species and from that time he published over two hundred species of Australian, Papuan and New Zealand orchids, writing mainly in the transactions of the Royal Societies of the various states. In addition

he wrote a number of papers on the Orchidaceae; in 1909 the Education Department of South Australia produced his "An Introduction to the Study of South Australian Orchids", with an enlarged edition in 1911. Rogers contributed the section on Orchidaceae to J.M. Black's "Flora of South Australia" (Adelaide, 1922), covering over forty pages with well-illustrated, valuable and exhaustive descriptions of species; he wrote the article on orchids in the original edition of the Australian Encyclopaedia and in 1923 he published "Distribution of Australian Orchids."

Richard Rogers was greatly encouraged in his research on orchids by his wife. She had been an enthusiastic orchid collector in the Loch Lomond district in Scotland before meeting her future husband, and an ardent and able collaborator, she thoroughly enjoyed accompanying him on his collecting expeditions.

During 1919 Dr. & Mrs. Rogers visited Western Australia and rediscovered all of Robert David Fitzgerald's (q.v.) species of 1881 and in addition found five new species. As a result of this journey Mrs. Rogers is commemorated by "Drokaea Jeanensis", Rogers.

Richard Rogers also accompanied Ralph Tate, Professor of Natural Science in the University of Adelaide, on various botanical excursions. Realising the value of delineation, he invited the noted flower painter Rosa Fiveash to do his illustrations and they collaborated for at least thirty years, until her death in 1938. Her accurate and beautiful drawings in both black and white and colour, greatly enhance his publications.

Richard Rogers was a man of genial nature and wide culture and he was very much a civic leader of his state. He was at various times, president of the Board of Governors of the South Australian Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery and the Justices

Association. He was Vice-President of the Royal Society of South Australia from 1914-1919 and 1922-1924 and a Council Member from 1907-1914 and from 1919 to 1921. From 1921 to 1922 he was President of this Society and President of the Botany Section of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in 1932.

Richard Rogers died in Adelaide on the 28th March, 1942 and he was survived by his wife, a son and a daughter. The large herbarium of orchids that he had collected together with a fine set of water colours portraying dissections of hundreds of different species of orchids, he bequeathed to the Herbarium of the University of Adelaide.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

№ 40203

EXTRACT FROM BIRTH ENTRY

Name Richard Sanders ROGERS Sex Male

Date of Birth 2nd December, 1861

Place of Birth District of Adelaide, S.A.

Registration No. 20/219

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

P. D. C. STRATFORD
Principal Registrar

Date 20 AUG 1969

Per

100b250—10.68 8667

A. B. JAMES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, ADELAIDE

ROWAN Marian Ellis 1847-1922

Marian Rowan was the daughter of Charles and Marian Ryan and was born at "Killam" one of her father's station properties in Victoria. She was educated at Miss Murphy's private school in Melbourne and in 1873 married Captain Charles Rowan who had faught in the New Zealand wars of the Maoris. After her marriage she went to live with her husband in New Zealand. He was interested in botany and encouraged her to paint wildflowers. She had had no training but working conscientiously and carefully in water colour, she evolved a technique that was adequate for her special kind of work. After visiting Europe Ellis Rown as she was known returned to Melbourne in 1877 and spent many years travelling in Australia painting the flora of the country.

In 1898 she published "A Flower Hunter in Queensland and New Zealand" largely based on letters to her husband and friends. About this time she went to North America and provided the illustrations, many in colour to "A Guide to the Wild Flowers" by Alice Lounsberry which was published in New York in 1899. In 1905 she held a successful exhibition in London and then returned to Australia and held many exhibitions of her paintings which sold at comparatively high prices.

In spite of the fact that Ellis Rowan was awarded many medals in Europe and Australia her work does not place her among the greater flower painters, it was careful and competent with more value from the botanical rather than the artistic point of view.

Ellis Rowan died at Macedon, Victoria on the 4th October, 1922. Her husband and only son predeceased her by many years.

Examples of her work can ben seen at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Bendigo galleries. The Queensland Museum has about a hundred of her paintings of Queensland Flora and about 900 examples of her work are in the National Library, Canberra. There is a portrait by Sir John Longstaff in the National Library Canberra.

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

RUDDER Augustus 1828-1904

Augustus Rudder was born at Birmingham, England on the 10th November, 1828. He emigrated to Australia and was for many years an officer of the Forestry Department of New South Wales. He was interested in timbers, barks and other vegetable products as dyes and assisted in preparing a large series of specimens for the London international exhibition of 1862.

During his early years with the Department of Forestry he worked in the Gloucester Manning River district of NSW with his headquaters at Booral. Whilst in this district he formed an extensive herbarium of all the trees available and had a most profound knowledge of the timbers of the area. Unfortunately this herbarium was destroyed by fire.

He presented many of his plant specimens to the Sydney Herbarium and was known to that great writer of Australian Botany, Joseph Maiden who had a great respect for Rudder's knowledge of his special branch of botany.

Augustus Rudder died at Cabramatta near Sydney on the 11th December, 1904.

There is a portrait of Rudder in volume 42 of the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales plate 11.

COMMEMORATIONS

~~Photo copy attached~~ taken from J.H. Maiden's Records of Australian Botanists, J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1908, vol. 42, p. 118.

Eucalyptus Rudderi.

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

RUPP, The Rev. Herman Montague Rucker. 1872 - 1956.

Herman Montague Rucker Rupp, clergyman and botanist, was born on the 27th December, 1872 at Port Fairy, Victoria, the son of the Rev. C.L. Herman Rupp, the Church of England minister.

Herman Montague Rupp was educated at the Junior Grammar School, Geelong, Victoria and then at Geelong Grammar School from 1885 to 1891. He then went to Trinity College, University of Melbourne where he won the Wyselaskie Scholarship in Natural Science in 1896 and he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in the following year.

Montague Rupp was ordained a minister in the Church of England church in 1899, after which he served in various parishes throughout Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales.

Rupp had become interested in the study of botany from a very early age. His interest in wildflowers went back to the time of his early boyhood in Victoria and in the work of his entitled "Memories of an Orchid Lover", published in the 'Australian Orchid Review' in 1941 and 1945, he mentions finding two spider-orchids in these early days. He spent much time exploring the bush lands in far-western Victoria and from the age of eleven, when he was sent to school at Geelong, most of his holidays were spent searching for botanical specimens.

By the time Rupp left the Geelong Grammar School, he knew between thirty and forty different Victorian orchids and when he went to the Universityof Melbourne, he met Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) who was to have a very big influence on the life of this young orchidologist. Spurred on by Mueller's encouragement, Rupp spent his vacations searching Victoria for orchid specimens and he had many notable successes, finding the Gunn Orchid ("Sarachilus australis") and the rare Stout Sun-Orchid ("Thelymitra epipactoides") among many others.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

Most of the specimens collected by Montague Rupp before 1900 are in the Melbourne Herbarium.

After his ordination as a minister, Rupp continued to devote his leisure hours to the study of Australian orchids and he became so distinguished in this aspect of botany, that he ranked with Robert David Fitzgerald (q.v.) and Richard Sanders Rogers (q.v.). He became a very close friend with these two fellow botanists and a large correspondence grew up between the three and continued until their deaths. They collaborated variously in a number of botanical researches.

Rupp sent many botanical specimens to the National Herbarium in Sydney and he met and was much influenced by Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.). He himself states, in his "Memories of an Orchid Lover" (Australian Orchid Review, June, 1941, p.42) that Maiden washis "guide, philosopher and friend in all things botanical".

Although H.M.R. Rupp, surprisingly, did not start to publish until his 52nd year, he rapidly made up for lost time. Starting with the article "Notes on the Habits of Certain Orchids" (Australian Naturalist, April, 1924), he published 216 papers on the subject of orchidology in various scientific journals. He also wrote two books "Guide to the Orchids of New South Wales" (1930), and "Orchids of New South Wales" (1943). These two are standard works of reference. Seventy-two of his articles are in the 'Victorian Naturalist', forty-six are in the 'Australian Orchid Review', thirty-four in the 'North Queensland Naturalist" and thirty in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

Over the years Rupp named at least seventy-one new species of orchids and established four new genera.

Rupp was awarded the Clarke Medal from the Royal Society of New South Wales in April, 1949, for outstanding contributions to science and the Australian Natural History Medalion

from the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in July, 1955.

He was a member of the Naturalists Society of New South Wales, the Linnean Society of New South Wales and the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria. In 1927 Dr. Richard Sanders Rogers named in his honour "Prasophyllum ruppii", a small orchid from Paterson, New South Wales.

After his retirement from the ministry in 1939, Rupp continued to journey around New South Wales searching for orchids and other rare botanical specimens.

Herman Montague Rupp died in Sydney on the 2nd September, 1956 in his 85th year. His wife, Florence Mable Rupp whom he had married in 1904, died four months before he did. He was survived by one son and two daughters,

Montague Rupp was a man of wide culture, with a strong sense of humour and sensitive nature. A man with many firm friends, who did a great deal towards furthering the knowledge of botany in Australia.

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SAINSBURY, George Osborne King. 1880 - 1957.

George Osborne King Sainsbury, the distinguished Australasian botanist, was born at Napier, New Zealand on the 1st June, 1880, the fourth son of George Edward Sainsbury, a barrister and solicitor.

As a child he went to live in London but later returned to New Zealand and received his education at the Wanganui Collegiate School. He was called to the Bar about 1903 and practised as a barrister and solicitor in Gisborne, New Zealand, from 1903 till 1911 when he took up farming for a few years.

In partnership with his brother, George Sainsbury returned to the legal profession and practised at Wairoa for twenty-nine years until his retirement in 1946.

From a very early age Sainsbury was most interested in botany as a hobby. He studied first the flowering plants but later he became intensely interested in the study of the lowlier "Musci". He was a very enthusiastic mountaineer and he combined moss collecting with many a trek through the South Island of New Zealand and the rugged central portion of the North Island.

In the 1920's George Sainsbury was corresponding with the British bryologist Hugh Neville Dixon and he exchanged specimens and ideas with two other world authorities on this aspect of botany, E.B. Bartram in Pennsylvania and A. Le Roy Andrews in New York. Sainsbury valued the opinions of these three scientists very highly.

From 1928 to 1956 Sainsbury contributed at least 39 important papers on muscological subjects to nine different scientific periodicals including three articles in the "Victorian Naturalist". In these publications he wrote descriptions of one new family, two new genera, thirty-nine

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new species. Even now his monotypic new family "Bryobartramiaceae" is known only from western Victoria.

In 1955 Sainsbury published his important "Handbook to the New Zealand Mosses" but his most important work from an Australian point of view was a series of eight papers published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania entitled "Notes on Tasmanian Mosses from Rodway's Herbarium", covering 80 pages of comments on these mosses.

Although unquestionably the leading authority on Australian "Musci", Osborne Sainsbury was a meticulous and very humble man, never one to rush in to print or seek to air his great knowledge.

Osborne Sainsbury was a member of the British Bryological Society and a member of the Hawke's Bay (N.Z.) Philosophical Institute. At the meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science held in January, 1937 he read a paper on "The Affinities of Tasmanian and New Zealand Mosses".

Sainsbury did a great deal to help Australian bryology. His constant encouragement and help were invaluable to younger scientists and his advice was very much in demand. He identified scores of puzzling specimens and with limitless patience and tact would point out many subtleties and pitfalls in the study of this science.

Osborne Sainsbury died at Napier, New Zealand on the 22nd July, 1957. He was survived by his wife (formerly Edith Alice Sherratt) and two daughters. His only son was killed during operations with the R.A.F. over North Africa.

Sainsbury's large correspondence and important private moss-herbarium (of some 18,350 specimens from Australia and New Zealand) went to the Dominion Museum at Wellington, New Zealand.

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ST. JOHN, Percival Reginald Harry. 1872 - 1944.

Percival R.H. St. John, the botanist, was born in Melbourne on the 11th May, 1872. His father was a taxidermist who supplied zoological specimens to the museums of Europe.

Even as a child Percy St. John had a love of natural history and this was greatly encouraged by his parents. At the early age of eleven years, he began to work in the Botanic Gardens, a fact that is recorded in the Victorian Government Gazette of July, 1883. He was apprenticed to sign and label-writing and he grew up in an atmosphere that was charged with the very science that he was to do so much to advance.

St. John soon became a self-taught botanist and he became an expert in naming plants, in fact few people were ever to equal him in this. As a youth he came under the benevolent influence of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.), who paid him for dried botanical specimens and seeds that he collected on various botanical explorations as a means of adding to his very small salary from the Botanic Gardens. Mueller was to teach him a great deal of the science of botany and encouraged him to undertake many expeditions in the search for Australian flora. Percy St. John joined the Melbourne Walker's Club and many of his leisure hours were spent gathering botanical specimens.

In July, 1917 St. John was promoted to the position of Head Gardener at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and he later became Classifer and was put in charge of the Economic Museum at the Gardens.

It was in this field of botany that Percy St. John was most interested. He specialized in horticulture, especially that of native plants and he did much research into their economic value to the public, With Dr. Heber Green, he did valuable research work on Eucalypts and other essential oils and with Wilfred Russell Grimwade (q.v.), he studied the

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Australian species that were most suitable for garden planting.

In 1910 Percival St. John made a most important botanical survey of Wilson's Promontory, the southern-most point of the Australian continent, in company with James Wales Clarendon Audas (q.v.). He published articles in the Victorian Naturalist of 1910 and 1911 as a result of this survey. The botanical specimens they collected were given to the National Herbarium in Melbourne where they are now set aside as a special collection.

St. John joined the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in 1908 and he became President of the Club in 1929 - 1930. He was particularly interested in arranging the special native collections that were staged by the Botanic Gardens at the Club's regular flower shows.

St. John received much acclaim for his work in this connection. He increased the extent of the Australian border at the Botanic Gardens. Percy St. John retired in 1938 after serving in the gardens for fifty-five years.

He died in Melbourne on the 12th August, 1944 and was survived by his wife, Hilda Lenore, two daughters and three sons. Two of his sons had predeceased him.

Percival St. John was a quiet but popular figure, ever ready to assist young scientists and to guide them with his deep knowledge and understanding of botany.

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Death Notice: The Age, newspaper, Melbourne, 14th August, 1944, p.5, col.2.

SANFORD, William Ayshford. 1818 - 1902.

William Ayshford Sanford was born in 1818, the son of E.A. Sanford of Nynehead Court near Wellington, Somerset, England. He was educated at Cambridge University however he did not graduate.

On the 6th January, 1852 Sanford was appointed to be the Colonial Secretary for the state of Western Australia and he travelled out to Australia on the ship "Anna Robertson".

William Sanford was a very keen naturalist and while in Western Australia, he made many collections of the native flora and fauna. He was particularly interested in seaweeds and made large collections of them; these he gave to William Harvey who described and included them in his "Phycologia Australica".

Towards the end of 1855 William Sanford left Western Australia for England and in 1871 he succeeded to the family estates. He became a most active member of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, being president of this society in 1872 and again in 1892. He was also a fellow of the Geological Society of London and the Zoological Society of London. Sanford published a number of articles on Australian ornithology.

William Sanford died in England on the 28th October, 1902 at the age of eighty-three.

He is commemorated by Asparagopsis Sandfordiana, Harv.

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

SARGENT, Oswald Hewlett. 1880 - 1952.

Oswald Hewlett Sargent, the Western Australian botanist, was born at Selly Oak, near Birmingham, on the 5th December, 1880, the son of Obeithio Sargent, a chemist.

In 1886 Oswald Sargent accompanied his parents and younger brothers and sisters to Australia on the steamship "Elderslie". During the voyage Oswald was nearly washed overboard, an incident which remained vividly with him all his life.

After a short stay in Perth, the family moved to York, Western Australia where Oswald's father established a pharmacy. Oswald Sargent was educated at the local State School after which he studied for pharmacy.

Sargent was a deep thinking youth, very well read and he became extremely interested in botany and collected a large number of books on the subject, even learning the German language so he could peruse interesting German botanical monographs. He became a keen collector of botanical specimens in his youth and at the University of Western Australia he met Alexander Purdie (q.v.) and was very much influenced by this botanist. Purdie was most impressed by Sargent's botanical ability and they became firm friends. Purdie's death in 1905 deeply shocked the young botanist.

On the death ofhis father in 1916, Oswald Sargent took over the York Pharmacy and in 1925 he married a fellow chemist. For some years they lived in Perth but finally in 1934, they returned to York where they remained till Oswald's death in 1952.

Throughout his long life Oswald Sargent was intensely interested in the study of botany and it was always to remain his great love. From his earliest childhood he wandered through the bush studying every form of Australian flora that

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he came across. He published his first botanical paper in 1906, "Orchids Occurring in York" (Journal of the West Australian Natural History Society, No. 3, August, 1906, pp.11-12), and thereafter wrote many articles on the subject of botany, publishing in the Journal of the West Australian Natural History Society, the Journal of Botany, the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and other scientific journals, including the newspapers of his day. Most of these papers were on the botany of Western Australia. Orchids remained his life-long interest and the majority of his publications deal with this family.

Sargent excelled in biological studies and he made most detailed life histories of many plants. He described several new species of wildflowers and had a strong interest in systematic botany. Sargent's notebooks were full of records and observations made with great accuracy and patience.

In 1924 Sargent joined the Western Australian Naturalists Club and he was most active in its affairs. He was Vice-President in 1925 and President from 1928-1929 and 1931-1932. When he returned to York in 1934 he lost touch with many of his botanical associates yet he continued his studies of this science with keen fervour. He experimented with the cultivation of native orchids but though he successfully transplanted them, he was not able to grow them from seeds.

In 1928 Oswald Sargent gave a fairly large herbarium to the Western Australian museum but unfortunately the collection was not mounted. Quite a large number of plants were named by him and three commemorate his name - "Pterostylis sargenti" Andrews, "Thelymitra sargenti" Rogers and "Eucalyptus sargenti" Maiden.

Oswald Sargent died in York, Western Australia on the 4th March, 1952. He was survived by his wife Gertrude and son Lewin.

A list of his published papers is in the Western Australian Naturalist, volume four, 1953-1955, pp.44-45.

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Death Notice: The West Australian, newspaper, Perth, 6th March, 1952, p.20, col.3.

SAYER, W.A. fl. 1888

W.A. Sayer was a cousin of Charles French, Sen. (q.v.), and like him was an early member of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria. He was a keen collector of botanical specimens and in 1886 he was commissioned by Baron von Mueller (q.v.) to collect plants in North Queensland.

Sayer at first accompanied Walter W. Froggatt, the collector for the Macleay Museum, Sydney, and they visited the Barron Falls near Cairns and Harvey's Creek, reaching an altitude of 2000 feet on the Bellenden Ker Range. In all these areas they collected large numbers of interesting plants.

W.A. Sayer late in 1886 and in 1887 went with a young English friend, Alexander Davidson, again to North Queensland, on a botanical collecting expedition. They visited the Upper Russell River and from there climbed to the summitt of Bellenden Ker. They believed this was the first ascent to the top of the range by white men.

After returning to the town of Cairns and resting for a week, Sayer and Davidson re-ascended the mountain and bestowed on it the name of "Mueller's Peak". They spent eight days on the mountain and it was during this period that Sayer collected some new species of very great beauty, amongthem the giant heath, Dracophyllum sayeri and Rhododendron lochae.

Frederick Manson Bailey (q.v.), in his "Synopsis of Queensland Flora," Supplement three, 1890, maintains however, that this mountain was not the highest in the range but a lower one and that the summit of the range, Mt. Bellenden-Ker was climbed by himself, A. Meston and E.J. Whelan, on the government Scientific Expedition to Bellenden-Ker Range in 1889.

However the plants collected in this area by Sayer and given to Ferdinand von Mueller were of great importance.

From July to October, 1887, Sayer was the official naturalist-collector on Walter R. Cuthbertson's expedition to Papua. This was the second New Guinea expedition organised by the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia. The party visited Thursday Island, off the coast of Cape York Peninsular and Port Moresby and Sayer collected a large number of species of the higher plants between Kappa Kappa on the coast of New Guinea and Mt. Obree. These comprised 200 species of plants and some mosses, lichens and fungi. The names of these

plants were listed by von Mueller in Walter R. Cuthbertson's account of this journey in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch), v.5, pt.2, p.12. (1888).

In November 1887, Sayer went with the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria on the King Island expedition, in the Bass Strait, and assisted with the botanical collecting there. During the same year he spent some time making collections for Mueller in the Gippsland district of Victoria.

In 1888 W. A. Sayer went to Western Australia and collected botanical specimens for Mueller at Golden Valley, near Coolgardie and between York and the Hamilton plains.

All these plants collected by Sayer are in the Melbourne Herbarium. His death date is not known.

W.A. Sayer is commemorated by the following plant names:-

Dracophyllum sayeri, F. v. M.
Rhododendron sayeri, F. v. M.
Hollandaea sayeri, F. v. M.
Saccolabium sayerianum, F. v. M.
Polypodium sayeri, F. v. M.
Microgonium sayeri, F. v. M.
Dasycoleum sayeri, F. v. M.
Sticta sayeri, F. v. M.
(These names were given by Mr. J.H. Willis, National Herbarium, Melbourne.)

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Additional information given by Mr. J.H. Willis, National Herbarium, Melbourne.

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

SCHAUER, Johann Conrad.

Johann Conrad Schauer was a German Professor of Botany, first at the University of Breslau, then at Greifswald.

During the 1840's, Schauer published several works on the Myrtaceae of Western Australia. He made use of the botanical specimens collected by Robert Brown (q.v.), Allan Cunningham (q.v.), James Drummond (q.v.), Charles von Huegel (q.v.) and Ludwig Preiss (q.v.). All of these collectors made extensive plant collections in Western Australia.

Schauer himself, did not ever visit Australia but he was keenly interested in the Australian plants that were sent to him.

Johann Conrad Schauer is commemorated by the following plants:-

Beaufortia Schaueri, Preiss.

Calothamnus Schaueri, Lehm.

Kunzea Schaueri, Lehm.

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De Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno.

Diss. Vratlislaviae.

Dis sertatio Phytographia de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno generibus plantarum Myrtacearum, Bonn, 1845. (On Australian plants).

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

72 Sixth Avenue,
Maylands. 6051
Western Australia.

IX-1969

Mr.Richard M. Lowden
The Ohio State University
College of Biological Sciences
1735 Neil Avenue
COLUMBUS. OHIO 43210

Dear Mr. Lowden,

Your letter pertaining to William A. Schipp was referred to me by my son, K.R.Schipp, of Dianella, and I have to advise that he was my uncle. As he spent most of his life in the tropics, I did not know him personally and can give you very little information.

I believe W.A.Schipp was born at Menindee in New South Wales in 1891.
Prior to going to British Honduras in 1929, he spent several years at the Botanical Gardens in Darwin.
While in Honduras, his health failed and finally he was repatriated by the authorities. What happened to his notes,personal papers etc. at this time, I do not know.

After his health improved, he wrote saying that he was then employed as a landscape gardener by Lindsay(Norman)- a well-known personality in Australian artistic circles.

About two years ago,I received word from one of his friends in a country town in New South Wales(unfortunately I destroyed the letter and cannot recall the name) saying that W.A.Schipp had been living there in retirement and had recently died in hospital, 1967, leaving his few possessions to the local Horticultural Society, in which he was keenly interested.

No photographs or documents are available but he once sent me a few of his sketches - similar to the one enclosed herewith - but none are named and appear to be of Australian plants only.

I regret that I cannot be more precise but hope these few items may be of some assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Jack M.Schipp.

CONSULATE OF GUATEMALA
5840 Stony Island Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Louis O. Williams, Consul

28 Nov. 1969.

Dear George: W.A. Schipp collected and sold to subscribers, large sets of plants from British Honduras. A nearly complete set is in Field Museum.

Louis

Rewrite of biography of CARLTON Henry, following receipt of information from Oxley Library Brisbane, Queensland.

SCHNEIDER Henry (changed in 1916 by deed poll to CARLTON) - 1917

Henry Schneider was an Oxford University graduate who came to Australia in 1866 and settled in Queensland. Where and when he was born is not known. Schneider took up sugar cane farming in the Nerang River District, some sixty miles south of Brisbane. In 1877, in addition to his farming he began practice as a surveyor.

Schneider was interested in botany and was a keen amateur collector, concentrating mainly on the flora of the Nerang River district where he lived.

Fredrick Manson Bailey, the Queensland Government Botanist of his time tells us that it was due to Schneider's careful observation that made known a number of new species, among which was the very distinctive from of Asplenium attenuatum which now bears his name. Schneider's wife was also a keen collector and cultivator of our indigenous plants.

In a manuscript history of the Gold Coast as the Nerang River district is now known, it is mentioned that Schneider and a group of Oxford University men who were his friends and neighbours provided a cultural oasis in that sparsely settled area in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Henry Schneider was one of the pioneer members of the Royal Society of Queensland which was founded in the early 1880's and besides botany was also interested in zoology and entomology, though no record of any publications by Schneider can be discovered.

During the first world war of 1914-18 there was considerable ill feeling towards those with German sounding names and this was probably the reason Schneider changed his name to Carlton by deed poll in 1916.

Henry Carlton surveyor, sugar planter, justice of the peace and amateur natural historian died in Queensland on the 9th February, 1917.

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Qld. Post Office Directory, 1874, p. 74, p. 235
1888, p. 85b, 1889, p. 548, p. 728.

COMMEMORATIONS

Asplenium attenuatum, var. Schneideri, Bail

Dendrobium Schneiderae, Bail (Named for Mrs. Schneider)

Taken from F.M. Bailey's: Concise Hisotyr of Aust. Botany,
P.R.S.Qld. vol. 8 pt. 2, 1890-91, p. 37

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

SCHOMBURGK Richard Moritz 1811-1891

Richard Schomburgh was the son of a Lutheran pastor descended from the German nobility. Born at Freyburgh, Saxony, Germany in 1811, Richard was the fourth in a family ofeleven. He was educated in Berlin after which he trained in botany at the Royal Gardens in Potsdam and in the San souci Gardens.

Richard Schomburgk accompanied his brother Robert (later Sir Robert) as botanist on an eventful trip to South America, when Robert was appointed as commissioner to determine the boundaries of British Guiana.

A Feature of the expedition was the discovery of the giant water lily, Victoria Regia (now Victoria amazonica) on the Amazon where many other rare plants were collected, including curara from which the natives of the region obtained poison for their arrows.

In recognition of the contributions to science of the results of this expedition and because of his subsequent work in botany and natural history, Richard Schomburgk was made a member of the Horticultural and Geographical Society of Berlin and a Doctor of Philosophy of the Germania Academy.

In 1840 Richard Schomburgk, his wife, his elder brother Otto and his wife and a number of other families, seeking asylum from religious persecution, left Hamburg on the Princess Louise. The party intended to go to British Guiana, but when they were off the South American coast the weather was too bad to land and they continued in the ship to Port Adelaide. The Schomburgks went to a property on the Gawler River where they established a vineyard named "Buchsfelde" and produced there red and white wines which had an excellent reputation in South Australia.

During his first years in Australia, Richard found an outlet for his scientific interests as curator of the Gawler Museum.

In 1865, on the death of the first director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, G.W. Francis, Schomburgk was appointed in his place. He held this position for almost twenty ~~sic~~ six years, developing the gardens into an institution of great economic value to the community. Among the many plant houses he caused to be erected was one for the famous Victoria Regia lily.

In 1878, just some 13 years after his taking over the Gardens, Schomburgk had increased the plant species to 8,500 and this exclusive of the 2000 varieties of roses and florists flowers. At that time this was probably one of the greatest collections of plants in the world. Schomburgk also founded the Museum of Economic Botany at the Adelaide Gardens and began the Herbarium there. The great value of the Adelaide Herbarium is the enormous collection of Australian plants, many contributed by Schomburgk's friend and collegue, Ferdinand von Mueller, the Victorian Government Botanist of that period. Most plants from the early South Australian exploring expeditions are also stored there.

Dr. Schomburgk propagated his beliefs outside the gardens and spoke many times on his pet subject, that South Australia, in its soil and climate had admirable opportunities for industries based on mulberries, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, dried fruits, castor oil, sunflowers and many other sub tropical products. Later years were to prove the soundness of many of his ideas.

Dr. Richard Schomburgk's work earned him several foreign decorations and he was a corresponding member of innummerable scientific societies. Richard Schomburgk died at his residence at the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide on the 24th March, 1891, leaving his widow, four daughters and one son Otto.

There is a portrait in the Adelaide Botanic Gardens.

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

* Unseen References.

N.B.

Copy of Funeral Notice of Dr. R.M. Schomburgk.

Seems to be some confusion re his death date. Britten and Boulger and J.H. Maiden give 1890....date is 91 as shown.

N.B. two. Victoria Regia also spelt in Regina.

Funeral Notices.

THE FRIENDS of the late Dr. R. H. SCHOMBURGK are respectfully informed that his Remains will be removed from his late residence, Botanical Gardens North-terrace, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., for interment in the North-road Cemetery.
84 5 S. MAYFIELD & SONS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr HENRY CLIVE BODGER are respectfully informed that his Remains will be removed from his late residence, Bridge-street, Kensington, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 2 p.m., for the Salvation Army Barracks, Parade, Norwood, and thence for interment in the Payneham Cemetery.
84 PENGELLEY & KNABE Undertakers.

SALVATION ARMY, NORWOOD.

ALL COMRADES and FRIENDS of the late Sergeant HENRY CLIVE BODGER, of the NORWOOD CORPS, are requested to muster at the Barracks To-day, 2 o'clock sharp; FUNERAL PROCESSION to leave barracks 2.30.

By order,
84 W. S. HARVEY, Captain.

ARK OF REFUGE TENT, I.O.R. —The BROTHERS of the above Tent are requested to ASSEMBLE at the late Bro. H. G. BODGER'S house, Bridge-street north, Kensington, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., to FOLLOW his REMAINS to the Payneham Cemetery.
84 W. J. NEWBERY, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK J. D. BOYS are respectfully informed that the Remains of his late WIFE (Henrietta) will be removed from his residence, Kensington, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m., for interment in the West-terrace Cemetery.
84 J. B. SIEBER Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Herr G. REIMANN are respectfully informed that the Remains of his late DAUGHTER (Leonia Marie) will be removed from his residence, Wakefield-street east, TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10 30 a.m., for interment in the West-terrace Cemetery.
84 PENGELLEY & KNABE, Undertakers.

Religious Notices.

THE REV.

MARK GUY PEARSE

VISITS BURRA TO-DAY.

BIBLE READING, 3 p.m.
LECTURE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

LECTURES in PORT ADELAIDE MONDAY

Public Notices.

PETITION.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Earl of Kintore, Lord Falconer of Halkerton, Lord Keith of Inverurie, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander and Chief in and over the Province of South Australia and the dependencies thereof, &c., &c., &c.

The PETITION of the undersigned, being not less than three-fourths of the resident-householders within the Corporate TOWN OF DAVENPORT, and being also not less than three-fourths of the householders resident outside the limits of the Town of Davenport within a distance of a quarter of a mile from the boundaries thereof,

Humbly showeth—

1. That it will be of great advantage if a MANUFACTURING DISTRICT be established, having boundaries co-extensive with the Corporate Town of Davenport.

2. That the following MANUFACTURES may be advantageously carried out within such boundaries, namely:—Brewing, distilling, candlemaking, soapmaking, food-preserving, smelting, crushing, separating and refining or otherwise treating of ores and minerals, bone mills, brick-kilns, fellmongeries, tanworks, cokeworks, tanning, and the manufacture of cloth and woollen goods.

3. That to enable such manufactures to be carried out with profit it is desirable that the proposed district be exempt from Clauses Nos. 178, 180, and 807 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1890, so far as such Clauses refer to suffering waste or impure water to remain within any building or property after notice to remove the same, by Law No. 33 of the Municipal Corporation of Davenport, and the first two sections of Clause No. 45 of the Public Health Act of 1873.

And your Excellency's Petitioners thereof humbly pray your Excellency to proclaim a Manufacturing District, to be called "The Manufacturing District of Davenport," in accordance with the particulars hereinbefore set forth.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

J. E. Leeky	D. Bain
Robert Hall	A. Meseke
T. Hunter	John Hopkins
William H. Westlake	James Williamson
John Garrigg	James Vale, sen.
G. B. Bryant	T. R. Brennan
C. Cleak	Thomas Blundell
N. A. Webb	Walter Carter
James Holdsworth	M. J. Greig
George Fair	C. Baums
J. Stephens	Elijah Gold
E. Messenger	David Streeter
Jas. Foss	K. Leuyard
George Hallett	C. C. Andersson
George Young	E. A. Feigeot
Wm. Mawby	M. Hill
B. Edwin	John Hodge
Josias Mathews	P. Wilk
E. H. A. Meyers	his
S. C. Taylor	William x Smith
W. H. D. Polgrase	mark
Wm. Frankham	Robert Grunaike
R. J. Kavanagh	M. Quinn
Wm. Moran	H. G. Williams
John W. Beesley	Thomas Bartlett

Public Companies.

BRITISH BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in London on the 7th April, and our term of office as Directors expires by effluxion of time, and we beg to intimate that we will seek re-election, and will be glad to receive proxies in our favor.

W. P. MACGREGOR.
W. R. WILSON.

Melbourne, March 12, 1891. 75slu86

BRITISH BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY, COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in London on the 29th April. The retiring Directors are Messrs. W. P. MacGregor and W. R. Wilson, who offer themselves for re-election. I am instructed to receive any other nominations at this office.

By order of the London Board.

WM. KNOX.
Secretary in the Colonies.

Melbourne, March 12, 1891. 78slu84

BROKEN HILL BONANZA SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO LIABILITY.—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES in this Company upon which the seventh CALL of THREEPENCE remains unpaid are FORFEITED under the Act, and will be SOLD by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, by L. O. Bollis, at his rooms, 316, Collins-street, Melbourne, unless previously redeemed.

ALFRED MELLOR, Manager.

Prell's Buildings, corner Collins and Queen streets, Melbourne. 77,80,4,7,81

NEW ALMA AND VICTORIA GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Arbitration-room, Exchange, Pirie-street, Adelaide, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive Reports and Balance-sheet, elect Directors in the room of Messrs. G. W. Sothold and Thos. Warnes, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; to elect Auditors in the place of Messrs. Herbert James and W. J. Oldham, who are eligible for re-election, and to transact any other ordinary business.

W. L. WARE, Secretary.

Ware Chambers, 112, King William-street, Adelaide, March 19 1891. 79,84,90,93

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in FRASER'S SOUTH GOLD MINING COMPANY, NO LIABILITY, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Advertiser Chambers, King William-street, Adelaide on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1891, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for altering the Rules of the Company in the following respects, viz.:—

1. By changing the times for holding the Ordinary Meetings.
2. Making alterations throughout the rules involved in such change.
3. Altering Rule 29 by repealing the words "or shall reside outside the Province of South

SCHULTZ M fl 1860

M. Schultz was an early collector of the flora of the Port Darwin Settlement in the far north west of Australia during the 1860's. His collections were sent to Dr. Richard Schomburgk who was director of the Adelaide Botanical Gardens from 1865.

After Schultz the first botanical work to be carried out in the Darwin area was by Maurice Holtz (q.v.) who was the first director of the Darwin Botanical Gardens which had been established on the recommendation of Dr. Schomburgk.

Holtz arrived in Darwin in 1872 so Schultz early collections were most important.

Dr. Schomburgk forwarded the Schultz collection of Northern Territory plants to Kew Gardens and they were used by George Bentham during preparations of his great work "Flora Australiensis".

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COMMEMORATIONS.

Photo copy taken from J.H. Maiden's Century of Botanical Endeavour in S.A. A.A.A.S, Sect. D, 1907, Adel, vol. 11, p. 199

(Hopefully awaiting further information concerning Schultz from South Australian sources.)

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

The following plants were named in his honor :—

Antidesma Schultzii, Benth. ; *Croton Schultzii*, Benth. ; *Euphorbia Schultzii*, Benth. ; *Arundinella Schultzii*, Benth. ; *Ectrosia Schultzii*, Benth. ; *Eragrostis Schultzii*, Benth. ; *Eriachne Schultziana*, F. v. M. ; *E. stipacea*, F. v. M., var. *Schultziana* ; *Eriocaulon Schultzii*, Benth. ; *Fimbristylis Schultzii*, Boeckel. ; *Leptocarpus Schultzii*, Benth.

SCORTECHINI Rev. Benedetto (1845-1886)

Benedetto Scortechini was born at Cupramontana, Ancona, Italy, in 1845. He arrived in Queensland in 1871, having been selected as a priest for the diocese of Brisbane.

Father Scortechini was one of the best botanists ever to visit Queensland and during the long journeys connected with his parish work, he was always collecting and amassed quite a fine herbarium.

In his capacity as Parish Priest, Rev. Scortechini lived at various times, until 1884, in Stanthorpe, Gympie and Roma in Queensland and collected in all those districts. He also made a special study of the flora of the Logan River district, south of Brisbane.

In his study of botany in Queensland, Rev. Scortechini was greatly helped by Fredrick Manson Bailey of the Queensland Botanic Gardens and also by the Victorian Government Botanist, Ferdinand von Mueller, to whom he sent many plant specimens.

While in the area of the town of Roma in south western Queensland, Scortechini discovered a new dodonaea which was named by himself and Ferdinand von Mueller, Dodonoda Macrossani.

One of Father Scortechini's most noteworthy journeys, as far as scientific investigation was concerned, was his visit to Stradbroke Island in Moreton Bay, about fifteen miles off the coast from Brisbane. He was accompanied by Mr. F.M. Bailey (q.v.) and the two discovered many new and interesting plants, some of which were described in a paper "On the Flora of Stradbroke Island" read before the Linnean Society of N.S.W. in 1881 by Bailey.

In 1882, Father Scortechini and another naturalist, Henry Tryon visited Stanthorpe, a fruit growing district in the Mountains some 100 miles from Brisbane and there they discovered plants not previously known to occur in Queensland.

Much of Rev. Scortechini's work in Queensland was not so much concerned with discovering new plants, but new localities for plants, already made known, especially by Allan Cunningham (q.v.) who had preceded him in the investigation of Queensland Flora.

Scortechini also did much work in the field of fungi in Queensland, feeling that this subject had been somewhat neglected.

During his early years in Queensland, Father Scortechini was a prime mover in the foundation of the Royal Society of Queensland. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Linnean Society of N.S.W. and in the following year was made a fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

Early in 1884, Scortechini left Queensland with the Rev. J.E. Tenison-Woods for the Straits Settlements in the Malay Peninsula. Both had been commissioned by the Government of those colonies to make a scientific examination of the country. Scortechini on its botany and Rev. Tenison-Woods on its geology. Father Scortechini intended publishing a full length work on the flora of the Malay Peninsula but due to his untimely death, near Calcutta, during a visit to India, this work did not eventuate.

On hearing of the death of Scortechini in 1886, his friend Baron F. von Mueller said, "he had not even reached the zenith of his life and we hope thathis collections and notes are safe, so thathe will get full reward for his brilliant work".

What actually happened to Father Scortechini's vast herbarium is not known.

Commemorations.

Brachyloma Scortechinii, FvM

Scortechinia, Hook.

Actinotheccium Scortechinii, Saccardo & Berlese

Mezoneuron Scortechini

Ficus Scortechinii, King.

Agonia Scortechiniana, FvM

Bossioea Scortechinii and Grevillea ilicifolia, var Scortechinii, FvM

Stenanthemum Scortechinii FvM

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

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SCOTT James Reid 1839-1877

James Reid Scott was born at Earlston, Scotland in 1839 and educated there. On reaching manhood he immigrated to Tasmania and was shortly elected to the Legislative Assembly, this was during 1867. From 1872 he was a member of the Legislative Council for the South Esk district. From 1872 until 1873 he was also Colonial Secretary for Tasmania.

James Reid Scott was a good botanist and a hardy and enthusiastic explorer. He made several expeditions to the wild and lesser known portions of the southern and western districts of Tasmania. His observations of the Natural History and Physical Features of these areas were published as papers in the Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania of which he was a member from 1868.

James Scott died on August 25th, 1877 at the early age of 39.

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

SCOTT, Thomas fl 1827

A Tasmanian correspondent of Dr William Jackson Hooker, then at the University of Glasgow.

Hooker appears to have appealed to the people of both North and South of what was then Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania, for botanical specimens. As there was no scientific Society as yet formed he had to rely on private individuals to do his collecting. By 1827 the only reply he appears to have had was from Thomas Scott, merchant of Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, and formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. There are two letters from Scott, the first dated 1st Sept., 1827 in which he explains his difficulties, first being unused to collecting, he was inclined to confuse which seeds from which plant, secondly, having to carry them on horse-back for up to 40 miles the specimens often arrived damaged, and thirdly, the troubles he had with shipping arrangements.

Thomas Scott was an agent dealing in general merchandise and shipping as well as wines and spirits. It was through Scott that Hooker obtained a more satisfactory collector, Robert William Lawrence. In a letter to Hooker dated 24th May, 1830, Lawrence is introduced and this proved a most fruitful association.

The letters from Scott to Hooker come from Hooker Correspondence, v.LXXXIII, (Australian letters) Letter 277 (1827) Letter 276 (1830)

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(This refernece incorrectly states Scott as Dr Thomas Scott and dates him also incorrectly as writing to Hooker in 1835)

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

SEALEY, Edmund Grey. c.1823 - 1864.

Edmund Sealey (also spelt Sealy) was born around 1823, the younger son of John Sealey of Bridgewater, South Australia.

Between 1849 and 1851 Sealey explored Kangaroo Island, situated in Spencer's Gulf off the coast of South Australia, at the request of Ferdinand von Mueller and he brought back a large number of specimens of plants that he collected there. With Heinrich Heuzenroeder, who visited Kangaroo Island at much the same time, Sealey was one of the first collectors to go to the island and they both sent many plants to von Mueller. All these specimens were sent by Mueller to George Bentham who included them in his "Flora Australiensis", (London, 1863). Forty-four previously unrecorded species that were collected by Heuzenroeder (q.v.) and Edmund Sealey were in this work though inadvertently the credit for collecting them was given to Ferdinand von Mueller who apparently never visited the island.

In De Candolle's "Prodromus", it is mentioned that Cypress Pine from Cape Willoughby and Pink Bay, Kangaroo Island was collected by "Sealey".

Edmund Sealey lived at Hugh's Wells, Sandergrove, near Strathalbyn, South Australia from 1861 till 1863 and he died in South Australia on the 31st October, 1863.

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SEARLE, James. - 1947.

James Searle was elected to the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in July, 1885 and he was always devoted to the Club's interests during the many years that he was a member. He was President for the year 1924 - 1925.

While still quite young, Searle became associated with Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and through him he gained a good knowledge of general botany.

However he became particularly interested in cryptogamic flora and microscopic life in general. He was always intensely concerned with what he termed "pond life" and became an authority on this type of natural history.

In January, 1935 James Searle was elected a Life Member of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club and this honour to the veteran naturalist was considered most appropriate. Searle was a most enthusiastic member ofmany of the early excursions of the Club and his knowledge and experience were always very much in demand. He was very fond of the longer excursions when the members would camp out and visited areas such as Croajingalong, Yarra Falls, and the Grampions, all in Victoria. Unfortunately in later years he suffered intensely from a hip injury and he was unable to join in these excursions, to his intense disappointment.

From this time Searle referred to himself as the "City Naturalist" and he published an article in the Victorian Naturalist of September, 1919, vol. 37, no. 5, pp.71-80 entitled "The Gleanings of a City Naturalist". (mainly entomological).

James Searle was an excellent lantern-slide maker and made the slides illustrating the Club's important excursion to Wilson's Promontory.

Searle died in Melbourne on the 9th September, 1947.

by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

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SHARLAND, Mrs. Frances Sara. (nee Schaw). 1813 - 1859.

Frances Sara Schaw was the eldest daughter of Major Charles Schaw, the soldier and police magistrate. She was born in Jamaica, in the West Indies in 1813.

Frances Schaw went to Van Diemen's Land in 1833 with her parents when her father was transferred to the 21st Regiment and sent there. Major Schaw soon retired from the army and took his family to Bothwell, Tasmania where, in 1835, he was appointed the assistant chief magistrate.

In 1835 Frances Schaw married William Stanley Sharland (q.v.) at Bothwell. When her husband went to Launceston to survey and plan the town, she accompanied him and made large collections of algae near the mouth of the Tamar River.

This collection of algae was probably the first made in the colony of Van Diemen's Land, it was certainly the most important one made before the arrival of William Harvey (q.v.) with his great knowledge of all forms of seaweed.

Frances Sharland sent a collection of Tasmanian seaweeds to the International Exhibition of 1851 and she was awarded a bronze medal. Most of these algae had been collected at Kelso, in the north of the Island.

Frances Sharland died in George Town, Tasmania in 1859. She and her husband had six sons and eight daughters.

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

SHARLAND, William Stanley: 1801 - 1877.

William Stanley Sharland was born in 1801, the son of John Sharland a surgeon. He emigrated from England to Tasmania with his father and brother, John Frederick Sharland, arriving on the "Elizabeth" in July, 1823. His mother and sister joined them three years later.

William Sharland became a government surveyor under G.W. Evans and for a salary of £100 per year, was appointed acting assistant surveyor. He became a most enthusiastic and zealous worker and was commended for his survey and plan of Launceston. William Sharland also laid out many of the streets of Hobart Town as well as New Norfolk, Hamilton, Oatlands and Brighton, all towns in Tasmania.

At the same time William Sharland was a very keen explorer. He examined the source of the Derwent River and he discovered in 1827, Lake St. Clair; and he did a large amount of exploration in Western Tasmania. In these areas he became most interested in the many new botanical specimens that he found and these he carefully collected and brought back with him to Hobart. Most of these plants and seeds he gave to botanical friends; he did not keep a collection for himself.

William Sharland was granted land adjoining his father's on his arrival in the colony and he increased this original holding considerably. In 1828 he had over 2000 acres and 1250 sheep and by 1831 had leased a further 2200 acres. He became particularly interested in hop-growing and in 1847 he imported 50,000 sets from a nursery in Kent, England.

In 1849 Sharland was appointed to the Legislative Council and in 1861-1872 he represented the area of New Norfolk in the House of Assembly.

He was married to Frances Sara Schaw (q.v.) in 1835 and they had six sons

and eight daughters. He greatly encouraged her botanical interests and they were friends with many of the prominent naturalists in the colony. On his wife's death in 1859, he married Margaret Fyfe.

William Sharland died on the 23rd October, 1877 and he was buried at New Norfolk, Tasmania.

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

SHEPHERD Patrick Lindsay Crawford, 1831-1903

Patrick Shepherd was the younger son of Thomas Shepherd the founder of the Darling Nursery, Sydney,
Like his elder borther Thomas William he contributed to the Sydney Magazine of Science and Art, papers on horticultural subjects, both sons were trained as gardeners in their father 's nursery.
Articles on horticultural subjects, under the name of one or other Shepherd, often appeared in the Sydney newspapers of the time.
On growing up Patrick Shepherd began his own successful firm of P.L.C. Shepherd and Son, Seed Merchants.
In 1852 he had visited the newly discovered goldfields of Victoria in company of one Walter Hill, another young botanist who was to become first director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens.
Patrick Shepherd was elected representative in the Legislative Assembly in 1874 but did not seek re election. In 1887 he was summoned to the Legislative Council and held his seat up to the time of his death.
Patrick Shepherd was greatly interested in the defences of New South Wales and in 1864 had joined the Volunteer Artillery in which he remained for 12 years, retiring with the rank of Major.
He was also at one time vice president of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales.
Patrick Shepherd died at his home in Burwood, a suburb of Sydney, on the 31st July, 1903.

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

SHEPHERD THOMAS 1779? -1835 Sr.

Thomas Shepherd was born in Scotland on the estate of the Earl of Crawford, where his father was head gardener.

On growing up, he immigrated to Australia and set up a successful business, The Darling Nursery, in Sydney.

A practical gardener, he lectured on horticulture and landscape gardening and encouraged the cultivation of New South Wales Plants.

His two sons, Thomas William and Patrick Lindsay were both connected with the nursery and were both practical gardeners also.

Thomas Shepherd the elder delivered lectures on horticulture in Australia at the Mechanics Institute in Sydney, which werereported at length in the Sydney Morning Herald of the time.

These lectures were also published separately as Lectures on the Horticulture of New South Wales in 1835.

Thomas Shepherd died in Sydney on the 30th August, 1835 and there is a tablet to his memory in St. Andrews Scots Church, Sydney.

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SHEPHERD THOMAS WILLIAM 1824-1884

Thomas William Shepherd was the elder son of Thomas Shepherd first proprietor of the Darling, Nursery, Sydney. He was born at Hackey, near London on the 11th March, 1824.

He immigrated to Australia with his parents and eventually took over the Darling Nursery from his father. He was also agricultural editor of the Town and Country Journal of Sydney.
A keen collecoor of native plants, Thomas William Shepherd gathered specimens largely in the Illawarra district of N.S.W..
He sent mostof his specimens to the famous Ferdinand von Mueller of Victoria and to the Rev. William Woolls, a reverend gentlemen of the time and a most accomplished botanist. von Mueller named an orchid in his honour.
Thomas William Shepherd died at Ashfield at the home of his sisters on the 27th August, 1884.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Dendrobium shepherdi, FvM
Bulbophyllum Shepherdii, FvM

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

SHIRLEY, John F. 1849 - 1922.

John Shirley, the scientist and educationist was born at Dorchester, England on the 11th August, 1849. He received his bachelor of science degree at the University of London and trained at the Saltley Training College in Birmingham. He then became a teacher at Bishop Byder's School in Birmingham where he remained for eight years.

In May 1878 John Shirley arrived in Brisbane with other teachers imported from England and he became the headmaster at Roma, Queensland on the 1st June, 1878. In 1879 he was made an inspector of schools and in 1909 became the senior inspector of schools.

From 1914 to 1919 when he retired, Shirley was the Principal of the Teacher's Training College in Brisbane.

During these years, especially when he was the schools inspector, he did a great deal of travelling over the state of Queensland and was able to extensively develop his interests in botany, zoology and geology. From 1878 to 1893 Shirley collected and mounted about 2,500 species of plants, about half of the known flora of the state of Queensland. He became a notable figure in the scientific life of Queensland and published a number of papers in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, his most important work being on the lichen flora of Queensland. Shirley spent a great deal of time and effort making a carefully compiled monograph of the Queensland species of this order of plants.

In 1886 John Shirley became a member of the Royal Society of Queensland and in 1887 a member of its council. He was twice the President of the society and as well was the Queensland secretary of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science from 1891.

In 1912 Shirley was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science for his thesis on "The Thallus of the genus 'Parmelia'".

John Shirley died on the 5th April, 1922, leaving a wife and two daughters. He had lost a son in World War 1.

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Shirley John.

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Shirley, John.

589.1 S

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Q506 L
[Biographical notes]
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[John Shirley]
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828.4[?]

SIEBER, Dr. Franz Wilhelm.. 1789 - 1844.

Dr. Franz Wilhelm Sieber, the botanical collector was born in Prague, Bohemia on the 30th March, 1789.

During 1823 Sieber was in New South Wales for seven months and he made a very large collection of botanical specimens and also some zoological specimens. All these excellent plant collections he took back with him to Europe and he eventually sold them in numbered sets bearing the label "Flor. Nov. Holl."

In De Candolle's "Prodromus" are descriptions of many plants bearing Sieber's name as author and he is commemorated by a large number of species and the genus "Siebera".

Franz Wilhelm Sieber died on the 17th December, 1844.

He is commemorated by the following plants:- (see attached photo-copy.) These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists"; J.P.R.S.N.SW., v.42, 1908, pp.120-121.

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Norton, James: Presidential Address;

P.L.S.N.S.W., v.25, 1900-1901, pp.771-772.

Whittel, Hubert Massey: Literature of Australian birds.

Perth, Paterson Brokensha, Pty. Ltd., 1954, p.670.

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

SIMSON, Augustus. 1836 - 1918.

Augustus Simson, the oldest and best known of all the local naturalists in Northern Tasmania, was born in London in 1836, the exact date is not known. He was educated in England and in Germany.

Simson arrived in Australia in 1863 and went to live in Northern Queensland and then in about 1873 he moved to Tasmania where he joined his brother as a stock and share broker.

Augustus Simson was particularly interested in the study of natural history and his methods of study were of the old school. He collected, arranged and classified with scrupulous care and neatness, while his field was the whole realm of nature. He made extensive collections of plants, insects and shells.

Deeply impressed with the utility of the Rev. Walter William Spicer's (q.v.) key to the Tasmanian flora, Augustus Simson early made himself master of this dichotomous system and all his botanical taxonomy followed the lines laid down by Spicer.

He had a very wide knowledge of the Tasmanian flora and fauna and regularly went on long collecting expeditions, bringing back important specimens to fill his trays and cabinets.

Simson was one of the founders of the 'Northern Tasmanian Natural Science Association' and for many years he was one of its most enthusiastic supporters. He was Secretary of the Society and with his deep understanding of Tasmanian flora and fauna, he was well able to advise and influence younger members.

As he became older, Augustus Simson devoted more time to studying closely botany and entomology, rather then

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going on collecting excursions and he was considered an authority on the natural history of Northern Tasmania.

He was a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, a member of the Royal Society of South Australia from 1893, a member of the Societe Entomologique of Brussels and the Royal Society of Tasmania and he was a member of a Committee elected to report on and advise the City Council respecting the best means of developing the Launceston Museum.

Simson was one of the founders of the Launceston Stock Exchange and was vice-chairman for many years and chairman for some time. He was a member of the American and Australasian Institute of Mining Engineering and was one of the original members of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science and was a member of the Council of this body for many years.

Augustus Simson died in Launceston, Tasmania on the 21st May, 1918 at the age of 82 years. He was survived by his wife Mrs. J.K.A. Simson.

References:

Chapman, Professor Harold George: Obituary; in his Presidential Address .
P.L.S.N.S.W., 1919, vol. 44, p.18.

Death Notice; The Examiner, newspaper, Launceston, 22nd May, 1918, p.1, col. 1.

Notice of Death:
Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia; vol. 42, 1918, p.299.

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The Examiner, newspaper, Launceston, 21st May, 1918, p.3, col. 5.

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Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1918, pp.143-144,

SINCLAIR Andrew -1861

Andrew Sinclair was born in Paisley, England, when, is not known.

He became a doctor of medicine and was interested in natural history.

About 1824 he entered the Royal Navy as an assistant surgeon and became a surgeon in 1829.

In 1834 he was attached to "H.M.S. Sulphur" which was beginning a survey expedition to the South American coast. During this expedition Sinclair collected plants in Mexico and Central America.

On returning to England in 1842 he was appointed surgeon aboard a convict ship bound for Australia. In Australia, Sinclair collected plant specimens at the ship's various ports of call and on the return journey he spent some weeks in New Zealand with Sir Joseph Hooker, the naturalist to the Antarctic Expedition of that time.

In 1843 Dr. Andrew Sinclair accompanied Captain, afterwards, Admiral Fitzroy as private Secretary, when Fitzroy became governor of New Zealand.

In 1848, Sinclair was appointed Colonial Secretary in New Zealand.

In 1856, on the establishment of Parliamentary Government in New Zealand, he retired in England on a pension.

Three years later, he was back in New Zealand collecting material for Hooker's "Flora". It was during this collecting tour that Andrew Sinclair was drowned, when endeavouring to cross the swollen Rangitata River. His death occured on the 26th March, 1861.

Plants collected by Sinclair were also described in Bentham's "Botany of the Voyage of the Sulphur".

Dr. Andrew Sinclair became a member of the Linnean Society of London in 1859.

COMMEMORATIONS

Sinclairia , Hook.

Taken from Britten & Boulger's Biographical Index of deceased British and Irish Botanists, 2nd ed. 1931, Taylor & Francis, Lond, p. 277

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

SINCLAIR James 1809-1881

James Sinclair was born in Morayshire, North Scotland in 1809. His father was chief steward or curator to Sir William Cumming whose estate "Altyre" was famous for its fine gardens. As a child young Jamie showed a great talent for drawing and water colour painting, particularly of plants, of which he was passionately fond. Lady Cumming was so impressed with the boy that he shared her son's tutor and later was sent to London to be further educated in drawing and landscape gardening.

Whilst in London he became a regular contributor to the London Gardeners Magazine and other botanical periodicals of the time. His many talents were recognised by Mr. Thomas Knight curator of the exotic Nursery at Kew and who employed Sinclair to draw delicate illustrations of orchids and other rare plants.

In 1838 Sinclair was engaged by Prince Woronzorf of Russia to design and plant his hugh estates in Crimea. These estates were among the most famous in Russia and were often open to the public.

Sinclair was much esteemed by Prince Woronzorf and spent 12 very happy years in Russia during which time he married a Mary Copper, who was an English girl engaged as governess to the Woronzorf children.

With the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1851, Sinclair returned to England with his wife and child.

In 1852 after having spent some time at his old home in Morayshire Sinclair published a delightful booklet "The Beauties of Nature and How far they transcent those of Art". This charming book of practical gardening lore was written in verse.

In 1854 Sinclair decided to emigrate to Australia. He and his family arrived in Melbourne during that year. Just at this time it had been decided to make the rather unsightly Fitzroy Square, which was little more than a rubbish dump into a Public Gardens. With Sinclair's high qualifications he was immediately given the job.

He had very definite opinions on landscape gardening and one of his strongest convictions was that the master plan should follow that of nature. These convictions often led him into controversy with public authorities who who wanted a quick show of flowers to hide what was at that time only an eyesore. Sinclair would not budge and planted only beautiful avenues of trees and scrubs and for this posterity must thank him.

During his first years in Melbourne the much talented Sinclair issued and published the 1st edition of the "Gardeners Magazine" which appeared in June 1855.

He was also busily engaged in nature painting and drawings and his valuable collection is now in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Sinclair's first wife Mary Copper died some years after the family's arrival in Australia and Sinclair married an old friend of his wife's Ellen Roberts who helped him complete his drawings of ferns and plants when old age and rheumatism made it difficult for him.

James Sinclair pioneer botanist, landscape gardener, artist and book publisher died in Melbourne on the 29th April, 1881.

The beautiful Fitzroy Gardens Melbourne are his memorial.

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Gardeners Magazine Melb. vol. 1., June 1855, edited and published by Sinclair.
(No records held at National Library, Canberra.)*

The Australian Sacred Lyre (Antology of Poems) Sayers, Melbourne, 1857.

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Vict. Historical Magazine, vol. 18, Feb. 1940, pp. 81-87.

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

SKERTCHLY, Sydney Barber Josiah. 1850 - 1926.

Sydney Barber Josiah Skertchly, geologist and botanist was born at Ansty, Leicestershire, England on the 14th December, 1850, the son of Joseph Skertchly, a civil engineer.

He was educated at King Edward's School, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, England and the Royal School of Mines in London. He was awarded the Queen's gold, silver and bronze medals in science and for a number of years he was a member of the Geological Survey of Britain and during this time he got to know many of the top scientists of his time.

Skertchly was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1871. Two years previously, in 1869, he visited Egypt and worked on the geology of the Suez Canal after which he worked in Borneo for some years as a geologist. Sydney Skertchly was for a number of years, Professor of Botany at Hong Kong University.

After doing geological and botanical research in America, he went to Australia, arriving in Queensland in 1891. Skertchly immediately joined the geological survey of Queensland and he remained an officer with this department for fifteen years, doing much useful scientific work.

Sydney Skertchly was keenly interested in the scientific organisations of his State. He helped form the Queensland Naturalists' Society and was its first President; himself a good all-round naturalist, he was an inspiration to all the Field Naturalists who came into contact with him. He was a great lover of nature, the flowers, trees and birds and wrote many articles on popular natural history in the Brisbane 'Courier'.

Skertchly was a most enthusiastic and active member of the Royal Society of Queensland and he was an Honorary Member of many scientific bodies in England, America, China and

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Australia. His chief scientific discoveries related to the Antiquity of Man, the glacial epoch, the origin of Australia and the colour question in plants and animals. He was a leading officer of the Gould League of Bird Lovers.

Not only was Sydney Skertchly a naturalist of broad knowledge and sympathies but he was also a writer of note and made many scientific contributions to the newspapers of his time. He became a very popular and genial lecturer with a ready wit and easy going nature. He was very widely read and was always quick to encourage and help the young workers in natural history who came under his influence. His cosmopolitanism was largely due to the influence of the great Victorian scientists in the later part of the last century. He was very proud of his old friends and loved to talk of them; Thomas Huxley, Charles Darwin, Sir Charles Lyell all influenced this scientist.

Skertchly wrote "Notes on the use of cycad wood for brake-blocks", in the Queensland Naturalist, vol. 5, 1925, p.30. He died at Molendinar, near Southport, Queensland on the 2nd February, 1926. In 1870 he had married Rachel Ellen Kemp, a cousin of the Earl of Rochdale, who died in 1920. He was survived by one son and one daughter; three of his children having predeceased him, two sons being killed in the first World War.

In 1927 a Memorial Stone was erected over his grave as a result of a memorial fund organised by the Field Naturalists Club of Queensland, the Royal Society of Queensland, the Institute of Opthalmic Opticiams and the Institute of Surveyors of Queensland. Skertchly was a most remarkable, many-sided man with a keen interest in every branch of science; a man whose work and ability had a great influence

on the advancement of botany and geology in Queensland.

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Daily Mail, newspaper, Brisbane, 25th May, 1922.

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Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, vol.38, 1926, pp.1-2.

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Longman, Heber A: The late Prof S.B.J. Skertchly.
The Queensland Naturalist, April, 1926, vol. 5, No. 5, pp.70-72. Portrait opposite page 70.

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"Never Dead. The Poetry of Earth".
Professor Skertchly Memorial.
The Brisbane Courier, newspaper, Brisbane, 5th November, 1927, p.20, cols. 3, 4 & 5.

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Skertchly, S.B.J: Glacial Man. My part in his discovery. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, vol.33, 1921, pp.129-151. Two portraits of Skertchly opposite page 129.

SMEATON, Thomas Drury. ca. 1832 - 1908.

Thomas Drury Smeaton was born in London in 1832. In his early life he was articled to a London engineer and after finishing his course, he came to Adelaide, South Australia, after being engaged by the South Australian Company.

He arrived in Australia in 1853 and as there was no opening for him as an engineer, he joined the staff of the Bank of South Australia.

Thomas Smeaton remained in the Bank till 1884 and he at various times filled the positions of Inspector, Assistant Manager and Manager. On his retirement he settled at Blakiston, South Australia and in 1905 he moved to Mount Lofty, South Australia.

Smeaton was all his life particularly interested in scientific and literary pursuits, his reading was most comprehensiveand he was a very keen and close observer of nature.

He was acquainted with many scientific subjects and had an accurate knowledge of mathematics, experimental optics and acoustics. However botany and zoology were always to be his greatest interests and he devoted a considerable portion of his time and energy to the careful study of botany. Though this was only a hobby to him, his knowledge of this science was considerable.

Thomas Smeaton was especially interested in going on long country walks during which he made most careful observations of the Australian flora and he made collections of botanical specimens.

He was always most willing to pass on to others the information he had gained through his own close observations.

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Smeaton joined the Adelaide Philosophical Society, early in his life. This Society was affiliated with the Public Library of South Australia and was the forerunner of the Royal Society of South Australia. Smeaton published a number of scientific articles in the Society's Transactions.

A popular, kindly figure, with a most keen sense of humour, he was always considered a most able and knowledgeable scientist.

Thomas Smeaton died at Mount Lofty, South Australia on the 18th February, 1908 at the age of seventy-six years.

References:

Death Notice: The Advertiser, newspaper, Adelaide, 19th February, 1908, p.6, col. 3.

Obituary: Annual Report, 1907-1908 of the Royal Society of South Australia.
Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia; vol. 32, December, 1908, p.395.

SMITH Charlotte (Mrs.? new Macdonald, 1809? -1838

Mrs. Charlotte Smith was the young wife of the storekeeper at Circular Head, in Tasmania during the 1830's. This was at that time, also the home of Tasmania's famous botanist and collector R.C. Gunn(q.v.) Charlotte was one of Gunn's most avid collectors, indeed during his years at Circular Head, when he was police magistrate for the district, she looked after his herbarium during the many long absences caused by his official duties. She was in fact, almost his botanical assistant,

Charlotte also collected algae for William Harvey the great algaeologist.

Mrs. Smith was a great friend of the Gunn family and cared for the youngest Gunn child from infancy, due to the unfortunate indisposition of the young, first Mrs. Gunn, who was to die early.

Charlotte Smith herself was to die young, at the early age of 29, in 1838, shortly after a confinement and the death of an infant daughter.

Her death was a great loss to Gunn, firstly as a valued friend and then as a most able collector and assistant.

The gallant Englist botanist, Lindley, the rescuer of so many lady collectors, commoratively, named for her a new genus of Australian orchid, Macdonaldia, which is now merged with Thelymitra. This was some years after her death.

The Macdonaldia type of orchid had been collected by Charlotte Smith at Circular Head in Tasmania.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Polyphacum Smithiae, Hooker(From Maiden, P.P.R.S.T., 1909, p. 29)

Macdonaldia Smithiana, Lindleu (Flora of the Nut (Circular Head) by J.H. Willis No. 21, Records of Queen Victoria, Museum, Launceston p. 10)

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

SMITH, Christopher. - 1808.

Christopher Smith was the assistant botanist on the second expedition of Captain William Bligh. He and the botanist James Wiles left England on the "Providence" with instructions from Sir Joseph Banks to transport bread-fruit from Timor to St. Vincent and Jamaica in the West Indies. The two ships "Providence" and "Assistant" left England on the 3rd August, 1791 and reached Teneriffe, staying there till September. In November they arrived at the Cape Colony and on the 8th February, 1792 they sighted Tasmania.

Smith assisted Wiles in making large botanical collections around the shore of Adventure Bay and further inland. They noted the many "wigwams" and other signs of the native population, realising that the number of aborigines living in the area was far greater than realised by Captain Bligh on his first voyage.

A variety of plants and a quantity of fruit trees were planted and a number of fruit trees were still alive when the French admiral D'Entrecasteaux visited Adventure Bay a year later in February, 1793. The French took particular interest in an inscription on the trunk of a large tree stating - "near this tree Captain William Bligh planted seven fruit trees, 1792. Messrs. S. and W. botanists."

The "Providence" and the "Assistant" left Tasmania on the 22nd February, 1792 for Tahiti. They returned to England on the 7th August, 1793.

Christopher Smith the following year, was appointed a botanist to the Honourable East India Company at Calcutta. He took with him to Calcutta, many plants from England. He was highly recommended by Sir Joseph Banks who considered him a gardener of much experience, with knowledge and ability and of good disposition and character. Smith sent many boxes of plants from Calcutta home to Kew.

In 1796 Christopher Smith went to Moluccas and about 1805 he was appointed to be the superintendent of the Botanic Gardens there. From here he sent many plants that he collected back to England. Plants collected by him and drawings that he made of some of them are in the Herbarium of the British Museum.

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

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SMITH, Henry George. 1852 - 1924.

Henry George Smith, the chemist and economic botanist, was born at Littlebourne, Kent, England, on the 26th July, 1852. He was educated at schools at Ickham and Wingham, England and by private tuition. He became a painter and sign-writer but after contracting pneumonia, he decided on medical advice, to leave England in the hope of regaining his health in a warmer climate.

Henry Smith and his small family reached Sydney in 1883 and he took a minor post at the Sydney Technological Museum. He became keenly interested in Chemistry and studied the subject in his spare time. In 1891 he was appointed a laboratory assistant at the Museum and he came under the influence of the botanist Joseph Henry Maiden (q.v.) who succeeded in arousing his interest in the chemistry of Australian plants.

Smith and Maiden collaborated in the papers "Contributions to a knowledge of Australian Vegetable Exudations" (Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1895, vol. 29, pp.393-404);and "A contribution to the Chemistry of Australian Myrtaceous Kinos" (J.R.S.N.S.W., 1895, vol. 29, pp.30-40). Henry Smith helped collect the botanical specimens used in this research.

From 1897 Henry Smith took up the subject which was to occupy him for most of the remainder of his life and upon which his reputation now rests, namely - the study of the essential oils of the Australian flora, especially the eucalypts and related plants.

Smith began to collaborate with Richard Thomas Baker (q.v.) into research on the essential oils of the Sydney peppermint tree and this research was the beginning of a remarkably fruitful collaborative effort that was to last more than

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twenty years.

In 1902 they published the monograph entitled "A research on the Eucalypts especially in regard to their Essential Oils"; (the publication of 300 pages and 46 plates was issued by the Government Printer of New South Wales, 1902). This was a most important work.

In 1899 Henry Smith became Assistant Curator and Economic Chemist at the Technological Museum in Sydney and he held this position for some twenty years, till he retired.

After exploring in earnest the composition of the essential oils of the eucalypts, Smith and Baker enlarged the scope of their work by turning their attention to other kinds of plants including species of "Melaleuca", "Leptospermum" and other genera of the family Myrtaceae which makes up such a large part of the Australian flora.

Then followed a systematic examination of the essential oils of the Australian gymnosperms and their results were embodied in a comprehensive and beautifully illustrated monograph entitled "The Pines of Australia", published in 1910. (This publication of 458 pages, 70 whole page prints and 39 coloured figures was issued by the Government Printer of New South Wales.) This and a companion volume on the Eucalypts published in 1920 which brought their earlier work up to date, were of outstanding importance in the history of science in Australia.

Altogether Henry George Smith and Richard Thomas Baker published data on the composition of oils from more than 300 plant species which they gathered from an area of approximately 300 square miles, much of it sparsely settled and ill-provided with transport. They collected eucalypts from the most isolated regions ranging from the Harz Mountains

of Tasmania to the arid regions in the centre of the continent.

Smith did not confine himself to the examination of essential oils, his interests ranged over fibres, oleo-resins, gums and the inorganic components of plant tissues. In his Presidential Address to the Royal Society of New South Wales, in 1914, he spoke on "The value of the Chemical factor in the study of Plants" (J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1914, vol.48, pp.12-42.)

Henry Smith, at the request of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, investigated the possibility of using the Australian woods for the manufacture of paper and he published a work "Wood fibres of some Australian Timbers investigated in reference to their prospective value for paper-pulp production", (Sydney, Government Printer, 1924). He realised that Australian woods possessed considerable potentialities in this respect; a finding which has been amply substantiated by the paper industries since established in Tasmania and on the Australian continent.

Henry Smith was an honorary member of many learned societies. In 1922 he was awarded the David Syme prize of the University of Melbourne for original research. He was a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales from 1893 and was President in 1913-1914. He was also President of the Australian Chemical Institute in 1921-1923.

Smith published more than 100 papers, 62 of which appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales and others in the Journal of the Chemical Society.

He was an unselfish and modest man, quietly genial

and considerate, devoted to the pursuit of knowledge and his work on the essential oils of the Australian flora achieved a world-wide reputation.

Henry George Smith died at Roseville, Sydney on the 19th September, 1924. He was twice married and left a widow and three sons. After his death the Royal Society of New South Wales, the Australian Chemical Institute and the Linnean Society of New South Wales (of which he had been a member from 1899 till his death), formed a committee to raise funds to award annually the Smith Memorial Medal as a tribute to the memory of this important scientist.

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TARDENT, Henri Alexis.	Obituary; The Daily Standard, newspaper, Brisbane, 6th September, 1929. portrait on p.6, col.8.
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SMITH JOHN GRANT Fl. 1830

Investigation has shown that John Grant Smith was the husband of Mrs. Charlotte Smith (q.v.) botanical collector and friend of William Campbell Gunn (q.v.) one of Tasmania's most important early botanists.

No record of J. Grant Smith being interested in botany can be discovered.

He had come from Glasgow with his young wife who was a keen amateur botanist and Smith was storekeeper at the Van Diemen's Land Company's settlement at Circular Head in Tasmania in the early 1830's.

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

SMITH, Mary Ballantyne.

Mary Ballantyne Smith was recorded as an early collector of Tasmanian flora. However, no further details can be discovered about this collector. Joseph Henry Maiden, in his "Records of Tasmanian Botanists", seems to assume that Mary Ballantyne Smith was the wife of John Grant Smith. In fact, the botanical collector, Charlotte Smith (q.v.), was the wife of this man.

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

SOLANDER, Daniel Carlsson. 1733 - 1782.

Daniel Solander was born on the 19th February, 1733 at Pitea (Norrbotten) Sweden, the son of Carl Solander, the rector in Pitea.

He studied at the University of Uppsala but did not graduate. However he studied under Carolus Linnaeus. Solander went to England in 1759 and became assistant librarian at the British Museum and in 1764 became a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

In 1768 Solander was engaged by Sir Joseph Banks to be the scientific assistant on Captain James Cook's ship the "Endeavour". During this voyage from 1768 to 1771, New South Wales was discovered. The "Endeavour" visited Botany Bay on the 29th April, 1770. Sir Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander made several trips ashore while the ship lay at anchor in the Bay and they collected a large number of specimens. Indeed they collected such a great variety here that Captain Cook gave the Bay the name of Botany Bay and each headland he named Cape Banks and Cape Solander.

As the voyage continued up north, these two men continued to make large collections of plant specimens especially in the north-east tropical regions of Australia near the Endeavour River and the Bay of Inlets.

This was really the first systematic botanic collection in Australia, about one thousand species of plants were collected and later described. Botany Bay, Bustard Bay, Cape Grafton, Endeavour River, Point Hillock and Thirsty Sound were the areas from which the plants were taken.

On the return of the "Endeavour", Daniel Solander lived in Bank's house as botanist-librarian until his death on the 16th May, 1782. He had acquired a great reputation as a botanist. Many of his descriptions of Australian plants can be found in James Britten's "Botany of the Voyage of the 'Endeavour'", published by the Trustees of the British Museum.

Daniel Solander was a good humoured man of much knowledge and ability but of great laziness with a fondness for luxury. He did not fulfill the hopes of his great master Linnaeus and was extremely neglectful in his correspondence with him as indeed with many others even including his own mother.

Solander was allotted the descriptive part of the botanical results of the voyage of the "Endeavour". However he did not complete it and the descriptions of the plants collected by Banks and Solander were not published for a great many years.

He was associated with Banks in "Illustrations of the botany of Captain Cook's voyage around the world" and his "The natural history of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes, collected by the late John Ellis" was published posthumously in 1786.

Though possibly Solander did keep a journal of the voyage of the "Endeavour", it was not published and the manuscript has not been preserved. The south head of Botany Bay was named Cape Solander by Captain Cook and there is an obelisk to his memory at Kurnell, Cook's first landing place in Australia.

Daniel Solander is commemorated by the following genus and Australian species, many of which are still in the British Museum:-

The Solanaceous genus Solandra, Salisbury.

Spondias Solandri, Benth.

Tribulopsis Solandri, R. Br.

Acacia Solandri, Benth.

Banksia Solandri, Benth.

Orthoceras Solandri, Lindl.

Agrostis Solandri, 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.82.

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SPENCER, Sir Walter Baldwin. 1860 - 1929.

Walter Baldwin Spencer was born in Stretford, Lancashire, England on the 23rd June, 1860, the son of Reuben Spencer. He was educated at Owens College, Manchester, where he won the Dalton Prize for Botany and Comparative Anatomy. In 1881 he entered Exeter College, Oxford and he gained his Bachelor of Arts degree with first-class honours in Natural Science in 1884.

Baldwin Spencer became assistant to the Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy in 1885 and in the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Lincoln College. He was appointed Professor of Biology at the University of Melbourne in 1887, holding the position with marked distinction until 1919 and in 1920 he was made Emeritus Professor.

Spencer had a very great influence on the scientists of his period. The Biology School was built to his own design and his name will always be associated with it. In July, 1887 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Victoria and in the following year he became a member ofits Council, entering into the activities of the Society with great enthusiasm. He had a well-trained and keen intellect with a high capacity for original research and a very wide scope of activities.

From 1889 to 1898 Spencer was Honorary Secretary of the Royal Society of Victoria and President in 1904. He was always most popular with his fellow scientists, taking a keen interest in their investigations and giving them assistance and encouragement.

In August, 1887 Baldwin Spencer became a member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria and was intensely interested in this Club for some forty-two years, taking a

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

most prominent part in its affairs. He was particularly fond of field work and took part in many excursions. In November, 1887 he was one of the party of Field Naturalists which visited King Island and he made large collections there of the flora and fauna. The greater part of the island was explored and a fairly complete census recorded of the flora and fauna.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century Baldwin Spencer made a number of lengthy excursions into the more remote and little-known areas of Victoria and during them made careful collections of botanical specimens and at the same time observed, studied and collected many other forms of natural history. Details of all these expeditions were recorded in the 'Victorian Naturalist' and they added considerably to the knowledge of these remote districts.

From 1891 to 1893 and from 1895 to 1897 Walter Baldwin Spencer was President of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club and was always a most popular and respected member. One of his most important activities was his part in securing the permanent reservation of Wilson's Promontory, the most southern part of the Australian continent, as a National Park and Sanctuary for the native fauna and flora. He was Chairman of the Committee of Management of this Reserve from its inception until his death.

The Professor joined the Horn Expedition to Central Australia, and was one of its most active members. The party left Adelaide, South Australia, in May, 1894 and more than three months were spent in traversing some 2000 miles of the interior. Baldwin Spencer wrote the important Narrative and a Summary of the Botanical, Zoological and geological results. Many collections of flora and fauna

were made and the following year Spencer returned to the same area to add to these collections.

As a result of these trips into the centre of Australia he became very interested in anthropology. He undertook an ethnological expedition through Central Australia to Darwin and thence to the Gulf of Carpentaria and he published a number of works on the native tribes of Australia as a result.

In 1899 Baldwin Spencer became Honorary Director of the National Museum of Victoria and he at once made plans for extensive and necessary additions. His efforts on behalf of the Museum were untiring, his interest being equally keen in all sections of the Museum's activities. The whole of his collection of zoological specimens he quietly transferred to the Museum as well as many of his books.

One of his most important gifts to the Museum was his extensive and invaluable Australian Ethnological Collection including all his photographic material and phonograph records. He was recognised as the foremost authority on all questions relating to the aborigines of Australia.

In 1923 Baldwin Spencer received the William Branwhite Clarke Medal from the Royal Society of New South Wales for his researches in Natural Science. He was President of the Professorial Board of the Melbourne University and a member of the University Council from 1904 to 1911. He was President of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science in 1921 and Vice-President of the Public Library, Museums and National Gallery of Victoria. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and a Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society, London. In 1916 he was Knighted (K.C.M.G.) in recognition of his services to science after being created C.M.G. (Companion of St. Michael and St. George) in 1904.

Sir Baldwin Spencer left Australia for London in 1927 to personally superintend the publication of his books "The Arunta; a Study of a Stone Age People" (1927) and "Wanderings in Wild Australia" (1928). His restless nature urged him to further field work and he could not resist the opportunity to study the customs of the inhabitants of the southermost part of Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego. Here he became ill and died on the 14th July, 1929.

He was survived by his wife, formerly Mary Bowman whom he had married in 1887 and two daughters.

Sir Walter Baldwin Spencer is considered to have been one of Australia's greatest scientists.

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Many papers and correspondence of Walter Baldwin Spencer are in the National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne.

Portraits of Walter Baldwin Spencer are in Exeter College, Oxford and at the University of Melbourne, by W.B. McInnes. Portrait by G.W. Lambert is in the National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne.

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SPICER, The Rev. William Webb. c.1820 - 1879.

William Webb Spicer was born at Westminster, England in 1820. He took a B.A. degree at Oxford in 1843 and an M.A. in 1848. From 1850 to 1874 he was the rector at Itchen Abbas, Hants. England. Spicer became very interested in botany, doing much botanical work in England.

When he travelled to Tasmania, Spicer became a very keen plant collector and writer of botanical and entomological works, publishing some of them in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania. Spicer became a member of the Royal Society of Tasmania in 1875 and in 1877 a member of the Council of the Royal Society. When he left Tasmania in 1878 to return to England, he was made a corresponding member of the Society.

William Spicer published the "Handbook of the plants of Tasmania," (1873) on the dichotomous system and the "Handbook to collection of freshwater algae" in 1867. He became an enthusiastic collector of seaweeds, many of which he gave to William Harvey for determination.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Society of Tasmania held on Tuesday, the 9th April, 1878, the Secretary, Dr. Agnew stated that the society greatly regretted that the Rev. W.W. Spicer was leaving the country and a minute was agreed upon, to thank Spicer "not only for the large amount of special work which he has accomplished for the Museum and the Society but also for his labours generally in the cause of the natural history of the Island".

William Spicer died at Notting Hill, London on the 28th April, 1879. He had been a frequent contributor to publications on natural history. His herbarium is in the Oxford Botanic Gardens.

William Spicer is commemorated by the following plant name:-

Helichrysum Spiceri, F. v. M.

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

STACKHOUSE Thomas Commander R.N. died 1886

Commander T. Stackhouse was one of the founders of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in 1875 and was its first honorary Secretary.

At the moment no further light can be shed on the life of Thomas Stackhouse but he was a keen botanical collector and after living for some years in Sydney moved to Yamba a coastal resort on the far north Coast of New South Wales about 1878. Here he collected and investigated the flora of this Clarence River district and discovered many rare and new species.

From a notice of death in the Linnean Society Proceedings of January 1887 it is presumed he died sometime towards the end of 1886.

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Stephens W.: President's Address, P.L.S.N.S.W., vol. 11, 1886, p. 1211 (Delivered Jan. 1887 mention of death of Stackhouse)

Sydney Morning Herald : newspaper, 2nd November, 1885.

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

NOTE:

As can be seen very little can be discovered about Thomas Stackhouse. As he was apparently promoted during his time in Australia from Commander to Captain it would appear he was still serving in the Royal Navy and retired whilst in Australia. We are awaiting a reply from the Secretary of the Navy here for perhaps some further details of his life though we feel these will almost certainly be concerned with his naval career.

We attach a letter from the Australian Club in answer to a query which is not a lot of help. We find it rather interesting that he retired from this Club in 1878 actually one does not usually retire from the Australian Club, it is usually a life time membership. Perhaps thereby hangs a tale. A Letter ~~from~~ to the Linnean Society of NSW was not at all helpful they knew nothing except he was one of their founders, which is strange, of course the early records of the Linnean Society were destroyed in a fire in the late1890's (see Macleay biography) and this may account for their not knowing anything about our man.

Our only hope seems to by the Naval Archives which may take some time.

TELEPHONE 221 1533
Box 169, G.P.O.

165 MACQUARIE STREET,
SYDNEY.

30th June, 1967.

Mrs. Margaret Whitton,
Australian Academy of Science,
Gordon Street,
CANBERRA CITY. A.C.T.

Dear Madam,

In response to your letter, I have looked up the following information for you.

Our records show that Thomas Stackhouse of Coogee was elected a member of the Australian Club on 17th July, 1872.

The List of Members printed in 1873 shows him as Captain T. Stackhouse, R.N.

The printed List of Members dated 1878 shows his name crossed out, with the note "Retired" in ink.

I regret that no further information is available, but, if I come across anything, I shall be glad to let you know.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY

STEPHENSON, William. - 1863.

The actual birth date of William Stephenson is not known. He trained as a surgeon and was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1814. He developed a great interest in all forms of natural history which he was to keep all his life.

After travelling in India and China, as an army surgeon, William Stephenson came to Australia. He went on Sir Thomas Mitchell's (q.v.) expedition into the interior of northern Australia, in 1845 to 1846. On this journey of exploration, he acted as surgeon and as well collected many objects of natural history; which included many seeds and plant specimens. Owing to an old leg wound that he had received while on his army service, Stephenson was rather lame and he rode a black pony for the whole of this expedition.

The specimens collected on this important journey were taken to England by Thomas Mitchell and described by George Bentham, Sir William Hooker and Dr. John Lindley. The descriptions are contained in Mitchell's Journal of the expedition.

On his return from this expedition in 1846, William Stephenson settled on the Manning River, in New South Wales and he practised there as a surgeon. He continued to study with interest the natural vegetation of the country area in which he lived.

William Stephenson contributed some vegetable products, accompanied by notes and descriptions to the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Plants collected by him are in the Herbarium of the British Museum.

Stephenson moved to the town of Taree, in New South Wales and he died there about 1863.

William Stephenson is commemorated by the following plant names:-

Siebera Stephensonii, Benth.

Trachymene Stephensonii, Turz.

(These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists; J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, p.122.)

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

STIRLING, James: 1852-1909.

James Stirling, the geologist and botanical collector, was born on the 9th January, 1852 at Geelong, Victoria, the eldest son of Peter Stirling a merchant and member of the Town Council.

James Stirling was educated at St. Paul's School, Ashby, Victoria and the National Grammar school. However on the death of his father, when James was fourteen years old, he was taken to his uncle's estates in Gippsland, Victoria. Here he bacame the mail rider from Bruthen to Bendock, quite a perilous undertaking.

After several narrow escapes, such as being nearly frozen to death, Stirling wrote to his mother to get her assistance in finding him a trade or profession. As he had a strong desire to become a sculptor he was placed with Mr. Teggatt, a monument mason in Melbourne. He then worked at the Alfred Graving Dock and attended the School of Design at the Trade's Hall in Melbourne. Later James Stirling became a junior mason of the north-east railway at Essendon, Victoria but unfortunately he developed lung disease, probably through inhaling stone dust and he was forced to change his employment. Stirling became a junior draughtsman with a firm of Geelong architects and then from 1873 he was with the Land Department of Victoria.

A.W. Howitt advised him to study geology and he did so with great enthusiasm, at the same time developing a great interest in botany. In 1876 James Stirling was married and his wife greatly encouraged his studies. In 1878 Stirling was appointed the Land Officer at Omeo, Victoria.

He had studied from quite an early period, the native vegetation of the Australian Alps, with great interest, collecting many alpine specimens from (cont'd on next page)

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many parts of the Australian Alps that he visited. These he sent to Ferdinand von Mueller who greatly encouraged him. Mueller became an instructive correspondent with Stirling and a warm friend and Stirling always felt that this influence helped his success as a writer on native vegetation. He published a number of articles on alpine plants which were the principal contributions to knowledge of highland botany at this time and as well he greatly extended Mueller's pioneer alpine collections and recordings. The amount of knowledge shown in his writings led to his appointment as Assistant Geologist at the Victorian Mining Department.

James Stirling was vice-president of the Geological Society of Australia, a member of the Royal Society of Victoria from 1882 and a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1883. As well he was a member of the Geographical Society of Australasia, being a vice-president of it in 1887 and a member of the Historical Society of Australasia in 1885.

James Stirling died at Riverside, California in 1909.

He is commemmorated by the following:-

Helichrysum Stirlingi, F. v. M.

This was taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", ~~second~~ First supplement, Report of A.A.A.S., 1911, Sydney, v.13, Sect.D, p.234.

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

STOKES, John Lort. 1812 - 1885.

John Lort Stokes, the explorer and naval surveyor, was born in 1812, the son of Henry Stokes. Entering the navy in 1824, he was a midshipman on board H.M.S. "Beagle" and in 1831 was made mate and assistant-surveyor on the vessel when it made a survey of parts of the coast of South America.

John Stokes went on the "Beagle" under Captain J.C. Wickham (q.v.), to explore the portion of the Australian coastline left uncharted by Matthew Flinders (q.v.) and Phillip Parker King,(q.v.). The vessel arrived at Fremantle, Western Australia on the 15th November, 1837 and they sailed north to survey the coast. The expedition discovered the Adelaide River in March, 1839 and the Victorian River. It was while exploring this river on the north coast of Australia, that John Stokes was speared by an aborigine and he took some time to recover.

When Captain Wickham was invalided home in 1841, Stokes was put in charge of the "Beagle" and the expedition continued under his command. This same year Stokes surveyed in the Torres Strait and the Gulf of Carpentaria.

John Stokes was a keen naturalist and encouraged collections of botanical specimens in the areas the "Beagle" visited. He made frequent trips inland, delighting in the new areas he discovered and noting the varied flora and fauna. The tropical vegetation of the Gulf of Carpentaria particularly interested him and he found here a large amount of fertile land which he named Plains of Promise.

Stokes was one of the most scientific marine surveyors of his day and his work was of great importance. In 1842 a close survey was made of the southern coast of Australia, Bass Strait and Tasmania and here as in the notth of the continent, the botanist Dr. Benjamin Bynoe (q.v.) made large and important plant collections, helped and encouraged by Captain Stokes.

Stokes left Western Australia for England in May, 1843 and in 1846 he published an account of his travels in two large volumes "Discoveries in Australia; with an account of the coasts and rivers explored and surveyed during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle."

John Stokes was put in charge of the "Acheron" in 1847 and in this vessel, surveyed the coast of New South Wales and part of New Zealand and he returned to England in 1851. He became a rear-admiral in 1864 and promoted to admiral in 1877.

Stokes was twice married, first to Fanny Marlay and then to Louisa Partridge in Melbourne in 1841. He died in Wales on the 11th June, 1885.

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

STORY George Fordyce 1800-1885 (See Note)

George Fordyce Story was born on the 4 June, 1800, in London, the son of George Story a contemporary of John Wesley and one of his preachers. George F. Story received his early education in London and was for three years apprenticed to a chemist in Aberdeen then studied medicine at Edinburgh and received his diploma in 1824 and practiced for a few years in London.

During his years at Aberdeen Story had studied botany under Professor Henderson and continued this study at Edinburgh under Professor Graham.

On the death of his widowed mother, Story sailed for Sydney as surgeon in the ship "Mary". Weared by the long voyage and attracted by his first sight of Australia, Story left the ship and landed in Van Diemen's Land in 1829. In April of that year he was appointed district assistant surgeon at the Waterloo Point Military Station. From here he treated soldiers, convicts and settlers along a far flung coastal strip of some sixty miles. His few private fees barely covered cost of medicines and to supplement his income he became store keeper at Waterloo Point. He had also received a land grant but because of his onerous duties was prevented from improving it and so lost his title.

Story had travelled to Australia with his childhood friend and Quaker, Francis Cotton, one of Tasmania's earliest settlers who had taken up land and prospered at "Kelvedon" near Swansea on the east coast. When the convict department was re-organized, Story lost his post as store keeper at Wate loo Point and from then on made his home with the Cotton family at "Kelvedon". In 1844 George F. Story became Secretary of the Royal Society of Tasmania at a salary of 200 pounds per annum and was also superintendent of the development of the infant botanic gardens of Hobart. The next year the government grant for this project, i.e. the development of the Botanic Gardens, was not renewed and Story returned to Kelvedon and the medical profession.

During the years 1832 until 1837, James Backhouse, the Quaker Missionary, doctor and famed botanist had visited Tasmania and called at "Kelvedon" where he converted George Story to the Society of Friends. For some years thereafter, Story travelled around Tasmania to encourage other struggling Quakers, he also visisted in his missionary work, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. Always interested in botany and challanged by the completely different species of his adopted land Story was continually collection and whilst visiting the mainland became acquainted with the great Victorian Government botanist, Baron F. von Mueller and was recruited as a Tasmanian collector for him. Many of the plants collected by Story are still held in the Herbarium of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

Story was an observant an intelligent naturalist, he sent plants and particulary ferns to Backhouse after his return to England.

In his great isolation Story tried to keep up with the latest scientific discoveries and experimented with new drugs, chloroform and photographic chemicals.

His skill at diagnosis and prescription, and his gentle touch made him unusually successful in saving lives and ekpt him in deamd even in his last eleven years when he was blind with cataracts.

George Fordyce Story died on the 7th June, 1885, mourned by every family on the east coast. He was buried at Kelvedon, next to his lifelong friend, Francis Cotton.

(note. J.H. Maiden and Britten and Boulger give Story's death date as 1887 this is not correct, see references obituary notice in Welch's Tasmanian Almanac for 1886 p. 338)

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

STRANGE FREDRICK (- -1854)

Fredrick Strange claimed Aylsham, Norfolk, England as his birthplace but a search of the records held there by H.M. Whittall, could find no entry.

Fredrick Strange arrived in South Australia around 1836, quite possibly as a member of the crew of the 'Cygnet' (Whittall, Aust. Zoologist, June, 1947), he is known to have had some knowledge of sailing.

During his first years in South Australia young Fredrick Strange accompanied various South Australian exploring expeditions, with Colonel Gawler, Charles Sturt, T.B. Strangeways and G.M. Stephen into various parts of the colony.

In 1839 he was attached to a party led by the famous explorer, Charles Sturt to inspect the country north and north east of the great Murray River. It was a most arduous journey and the whole party very nearly perished, being at one stage reduced to bleeding their horses for liquid.

Earlier in that year Strange had collected material for John Gould, the celebrated ornithologist, who was engaged in the preparation of the memorable work "the Birds of Australia".

In 1840 Strange moved to Sydney and commenced business as a collector of natural history specimens. During this period he was associated with two experienced zoologists, John Gilbert and John MacGillivray who was visiting Sydney. Its was at this time too that Fredrick Strange married Rosa Prince of Sydney and subsequently made several journeys in quest of specimens along the northern coastof New South Wales. Strange claimed to have examined much of the country from Cape Howe in the extreme south to Wide Bay in the central north of what was then New South Wales, a distance of some 900 miles. All this in quest of specimens of flora and fauna for his collections.

After his marriage Strange lived for some time at Gosford in the Hawkesbury River District of N.S.W. and three of his children were born there.

During 1848-49 Strange spent some 12 months collecting in New Zealand and after further work in New South Wales

visited England in 1852 taking with his his young family and a considerable quantity of natural history specimens.

After his return to Australia, Strangewas introduced to a young botanist one Walter Hill (q.v.), who was afterwards to be first Director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens. The two entered partnership and chartered the ketch "Vision" in which they sailed north from Sydney to explore the central Queensland Coast and collect natural history specimens.

The party was attacked by natives at the Percy Islands off the central Queensland coast and Fredrick Strange and three other men were killed. Strange left a widow and four young children.

Through his extensive collecting of a wide variety of specimens Fredrick Strange figures notably in the records of Australian Natural History. He provided John Gould with the first specimen of the Albert Lyrebird and he took home to England in 1852 the first living specimen of the giant blue water lily, Nymphaea gigantea. He also discovered numbersof new mammals, shells and plants upon some of which his name us commemorated.

Many of his plants are in the Herbarium of the British Museum.

The death of Fredrick Strange took place on the 15th October, 1854.

COMMEMORATIONS. Taken from J.H. Maiden, in J.R.S.N.S.W.,v. 42, p. 124

Strangea (Proteaceae):
Eutaxia Strangeana, Turcz = ?
Grevillea Strangea, Benth.

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STUART Charles 1802-1877

Charles Stuart was born in England in 1802. By 1847 he was employed, probably as a gardener in Adelaide, South Australia. Here he met and became friendly with the man who was to become Australia's greatest botanist, Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, who was at that time but newly arrived in Australia and employed as a chemist in Adelaide. Shortly after 1847 Charles Stuart went to Tasmania possibly for the second time because it is generally stated that Charles Stuart was a collector for Ronald Campbell Gunn in Tasmania about 1842.

Whilst in Tasmania from 1847 Stuart continued to collect for von Mueller and had quite a vigourous correspondence with him. In various letters to von Mueller, which are preserved in the National Herbarium, Melbourne, Stuart belittles the character of Gunn, especially, to whom Stuart considered himself a much superior botanist. William Archer (q.v.) another great Tasmanian botanist was also a disappointment to him. From these letters one gathers that Charles Stuart was perhaps a bitter and difficult man. He seems to have been more or less continually in financial difficulties, though perhaps through no fault of his own. In his financial trials Stuart often appealed to von Mueller for help and the help was always forthcoming.

It appears that Stuart was indeed, as he claimed, well versed in botany, he was possibly properly trained as a gardener, which Gunn and Archer were not.

All of Stuart's rather badly paid jobs throughout his time in Australia were generally as a nursery man of some description. Stuart collecte d assiduously for Von Mueller during his years in Tasmania until 1852 when he was attracted to the mainland in the hope of material advancement in the wake of the gold rush. It was in 1852 also that von Mueller received his appointment as Victorian Government Botanist and no doubt he employed his impecunious friend in some collection capacity.

There are many specimens in the National Herbarium, Melbourne, bearing Stuart's names as collector.

Charles Stuart was also very interested in Sea Weeds and during his years in Tasmania collected for Professor W.H. Harvey the great algeaologist.

In his later years Stuart was known to be collecting in the New England District of northern New South Wales and was employed in various gardening capacities in the town of Tenterfield on the New England Tableland.

From 1875 Charles Stuart was gardener for a Mr. C. Heath Smith at Gosford not far from Sydney and was there at the time of his death in 1877. He was buried at the Church of England cemetery at Parramatta in NSW.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Attached xeroxed copy from J.H. Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists" J.R.S.N.S.W., vol. 42, p. 125.

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

Bursaria Stuartiana, Klatt. = *Marianthus procumbens*, Benth.; *Diplopeltis Stuartii*, F.v.M.; *Spyridium Stuartii*, Reiss. = *S. cinctifolium*, Reissek, var. *integrifolium*; *Acacia Stuartiana*, F.v.M. = *A. siculiformis*, A. Cunn., var. *bossiaoides*, Benth.; *Tephrosia Stuartii*, Benth.; *Aster Stuarti*, F.v.M. = *Olearia Stuartii*, F.v.M.; *Brachycome Stuartii*, Benth.; *Eucalyptus Stuartiana*, F.v.M.; *Euzyhia Stuartii*, F.v.M. = *Olearia Stuartii*, F.v.M.; *Eurvomyrtus Stuartiana*, F.v.M. = *Bæckea diffusa*, Sieb; *Helipterum Stuartianum*, Sond. = *H. floribundum*, DC. var. *Stuartianum*; *Myriocephalus Stuartii*, Benth.; *Olearia Stuartii*, F.v.M.; *Polycalymma Stuartii*, F.v.M. = *Myriocephalus Stuartii*, Benth.; *Leucopogon Stuartii*, F.v.M. = *L. Fraseri*, A. Cunn.; *Grevillea Stuartii*, Meissn. = ?; *Isoetes Stuartii*, A.Br. – ?

STUART Dr. James, 1802-1842

James Stuart, surgeon and artist naturalist was born in Ireland in 1802 and came to Australia as surgeon on the emigrant ship "Jessie" which arrived in Sydney in June of 1834. Stuart had been practising his profession in Dublin from 1829 and was in Liverpool during 1833.

After his arrival in Australia he was at first a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Convicts where he stayed for some 18 months until he became an assistant surgeon to the Colony in December 1836 acting at the Government Quarantine Station in Port Jackson. Here he nursed immigrants suffering with the dreaded Typhus Fever and was unlucky enough to contact the disease himself.

In 1838 Dr. Stuart was transferred to Norfolk Island during another Typhus epidemic and remained there until late 1840. During his time at Norfolk Island Stuart made many beautiful and wonderfully accurate botanical and ornithological painting of the local flora and fauna.

Dr. James Stuart died at Port Macquarie in New South Wales in May of 1842. His death was an aftermath of two severe attacks of Typhus Fever contracted whilst nursing patients.

An obituary of the time states, "D.r James Stuart's carrer as a Colonial Surgeon reflects high honour on his memory, whilst his accomplishments as a scholar and his attainments as an artist have long ranked him highly in the scientific and literary world."

Dr. Stuart was embroiled in the life of the Colony and wrote many articles on various subjects for newspapers of the time.

His beautiful ornithological and botanical illustration were bequeathed to William Sharp Macleay (q.v.) and subquently passed to the Library of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. In 1960 the Linnean Society handed over the James Stuart drawings and painting to the Mitchell Library Sydney on permanent loan.

James Stuart was buried in the cemetery of St. Thomas Church Sydney on the 27 May, 1842.

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J.P.R.A.H.S., vol.19, p. 323

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

STUART John McDouall 1815-1866

John McDouall Stuart was born in Fifeshire Scotland on the 7th September, 1815, the son of William Stuart a captain in the army.

He arrived in South Australia in 1838 and joined the Government Survey Service and in 1844 he accompanied, as a draftsman, the inland expedition of the then Surveyor General of South Australia, Captain Charles Sturt (q.v.). The expedition lasted for 18 months and young Stuart gained much valuable experience. He was much impressed with the leadership of Sturt and imbued with his exploring spirit.

In May of 1858, McDouall Stuart set off on his own first journey of exploration with only one companion and a few horses and travelled some thousand miles west ward to Streaky Bay on the Great Australian Bight. In April of 1859 leading a privately financed expedition Stuart was off once again towards the centre of Australia and discovered Hergott Springs named after David Hergott (q.v.), a young botanist who was a member of the party. In November of 1859 Stuart led yet another party which reached the centre of the continent some six months later.

In November of 1860 Stuart set off once more in an attempt to cross the continent. This expedition was financed by the Government of South Australia, who were then interested in finding a route for an overland telegraph line. Stuart's party reached the vicinity of the McDonnell Ranges in the centre of Australia but ill health and lack of supplies forced their return to Adelaide in September of 1861. Almost immediately Stuart was off once again....determined this time to cross the continent and equipped with a larger and better provisioned party.

John McDouall Stuart realised his life's ambition in July of 1862 when his party reached the shores of Van Diemens Gulf at Chambers Bay on the North Coast of Australia. The continent had been crossed and in almost a straight line.

There is some controversy as to just who was the first to cross Australia from South to North, the honours must go to the ill fated party of Burke and Wills, who reached the mangrove swamps on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria

in February of 1861 but unlike McDouall Stuart the did not actually see the sea and there route was not as practicable.

Stuart immediately began his return to Adelaide and arrived there very ill and almost blind on the 18th December, 1862.

The Government of South Australia awarded Stuart some 2000 pounds and a land grant and he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his great achievement.

On all his expeditions from 1858 John McDouall Stuart had always collected plant specimens for the Victorian Government Botanist Ferdinand von Mueller and many of his plants were used by George Bentham in his preparation of "Flora Australiensis".

Stuarts journals of his expedition from 1860 until 62 were published in London in 1862 and the plants collected by the naturalist of the expedition F.G. Waterhouse were determined by von Mueller and published as an appendix to the Stuart journals.

Some fifty-two species were catalogued and seven new species were described by von Mueller and mentioned in his"Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae" volumes 2 and 3.

In April of 1862, quite broken in health Stuart returned to England and died in London of the 5th June, 1866. He had never recovered from the effects of the privations he had suffered during his expeditions and at the end of his life had lost his memory and the sight of both eyes. Such was the price paid by Australia's early explorers.

The Overland Telegraph Line was built along the route of Stuarts last successful expedition and is his enduring monument.

COMMEMORATIONS

Taken from F.M. Bailey: A Concise History of Aust. Botany,
P.R.S.Q., v. 8, pt. 2, 1890-91, p. 30

Diplopeltis Stuartii, FvM

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Stuart, John McDouall 1815-1866

1858 to 1862.—John McDouall Stuart, who was first draughtsman to Capt. C. Sturt on his journey to the interior, in all his expeditions collected specimens of plants which were given to Baron Mueller for determination. The Sapindaceous shrub, *Diplopeltis Stuartii*, F.v.M., is named in honor of this explorer.

STURT CHARLES 1795-1869

Charles Sturt, explorer, soldier, naturalist and public administrator, was born in India, the second son of Thomas Lenox Napier Sturt, a Judge in Bengal under the East India Company. When he was five Charles was sent to preparatory school in England and from there to Harrow until 1812, when he went to read with a tutor near Cambridge. Unfortunately his father's financial position made it impossible for him to go up to Cambridge a nd after an appeal to one of the Royal Princes, Sturt was gazetted an ensign in the 29th Regiment of Foot in 1813. He served with his regiment in Spain, Canada, France and Ireland and by 1825 had been promoted Captain. In 1826 with no great hopes of his new posting, Sturt sailed for New South Wales with a detachment of his regiment in charge of convicts. On arrival in New South Wales, he found the conditions and climate much better than he had expected. The then Governor, Darling, formed a high opinion of Sturt and appointed him major of brigade and Military Secretary.

Sturt was not at all interested in the political intrigue rife in the colony, but was interested in the great unknown over the Blue Mountains.

Charles Sturt was by no means the recognizable military figure of the early nineteenth century, often more a policeman than a soldier. At the age of thirty when he arrived in Australia, Sturt was a spare, tall man with a sensitive and distinguished face. He had a talent for both sketching and writing and was an enthusiastic amateur botanist. He became friendly with explorers and naturalists, John Oxley and particularily with Alan Cunningham (q.v.).

In 1828 Sturt was appointed by Governor Darling to discover the fate of the Macquarie River, discovered earlier by Oxley. This appointment earned him the undying hatred of Thomas Mitchell, who considered that he, as surveyor general should have led the expedition. However, in November of that year , Sturt's party with the native born bushman and explorer, Hamilton Hume, as first assistant, left Sydney and the Macquarie, Bogan and Castlereagh Rivers were followed and though,

at the time its importance was not realised, the Darling River was discovered. In November of the next year, 1829, Sturt set off again to follow the course of the Darling and with the party was young George Macleay (q.v.) son of the colonial secretary, Alexander Macleay (q.v.). The party had with them a whale boat which was carried in sections and assembled for the eventful voyage down the Murrumbidgee in January of 1830. This voyage was to lead to the discovery of the mighty Murray River, Australia's greatest waterway, which the expedition followed to its mouth in South Australia.

On these his first expeditions, Sturt took careful notes of plants, minerals and plotted carefully the geography of the land through which he travelled. He was not unscathed by these arduous journeys and both his general health and eyesight suffered. Before returning to England in 1832 on sick leave, Sturt had spent some time on Norfolk Island where he did valuable work in quelling a mutiny which was brewing there.

He arrived in England almost completely blind but after some rather crude treatment his eyesight improved and in 1833 he published "Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia during the years, 1828, 29, 30 and 31.

In 1834, in recognization of his services he was granted some 5000 acres of land in New South Wales and in September of that year he married Charlotte Green and almost immediately sailed for Australia. He settled first near Sydney and occupied himself with general farming and indulged his tastes for horticulture and natural history. During this period Charles Sturt was associated with the Australian Museum being on its first committee. Unfortunately he was caught in the disastrous drought of 1836 until 1839 and in 1838 he was off overlanding cattle to Adelaide and followed once more the course of the Murray River into South Australia.

Impressed with the possibilities of Adelaide Sturt returned to Sydney and whilst there accepted the position of Surveyor General to South Australia.

Poor Sturts fortunes did not prosper in South Australia mainly because of personality clashes, although he did much valuable work in completing neglected surveys and opening up land for settlement. It has been suggested that as far as money making went Charles Sturt was a 'born loser'! So it would appear.

In August of 1844 Sturt set off on his most ambitious expedition into the interior of Australia with some 15 men, 6 drays, a boat and 200 sheep. The party travelled north to a point just south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The journey was perilious, with the thermometor often between 95 and 125 degrees in the shade! After travelling some 3000 miles, over some of Australia's most barren country, the party returned to Adelaide in January of 1846, they had been away nearly eighteen months, and had lost by scurvy, only one life. During this journey a considerable botanical collection was made, amounting to about 100 species, which were described by Robert Brown in the appendix to Sturt's own narrative. This expedition had finally dashed hopes of an inland sea, a special dream of Sturts.

After his return from this expedition Sturts was appointed Colonial Treasurer of South Australia with an increase in salary and his financial psoition became more comfortable. In 1848 he went to England on leave and arrived just too late to receive personally the Royal Geographical Society's Gold Medal. Whilst in England he prepared for publication "Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australis" which was not published until 1849.

On his return to Adelaide with his family he was appointed Colonial Secretary for South Australia but he continued to have trouble with his eyesight and in December 1851 was forced to resign this position. He retired on a pension of some 600 pounds a year and settled down to the life of a gentleman farmer

on 500 acres of land close to Adelaide and the sea. During these years in South Australia Sturt experimented with growing cotton and other commerical plants on his property. The discovery of gold in Australia had greatly increased the cost of living and as Sturt was also worried about the education of his growing sons he sold his property and the family sailed for England in January of 1853.

From then until his death Sturt lived quietly at Cheltenham and devoted himself to the education of his children. He suffered a great grief when one of his sons was killed on active service in India, his other two sons however had successful careers in the Army one rising to the rank of Major General.

Baron von Mueller called Sturt 'Australia's greatest explorer' (Trans. Phil. Institute of Victoria, vols. 2-3, 1857-8, p. 158). For this one of his qualifications was that he was a great gentleman, always kindly and considerate of those working for him, he inspired perfect confidence in his followers. His chivalry and high mindedness were so apparent that even the aborigines could recognize it and never attacked his exploring parties.

A Nature lover, he never neglected botanical collecting on his many explorations. He was interested in science and was an artist of no mean ability, both of his books contain reproductions of his sketches.

Sturts health had always been variable, aggravated no doubt by the hardships suffered during his explorations, he died suddenly at his home at Cheltenham on the 16 June 1869, leaving his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Sturt's roll of honour is brief, he was a fellow and gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society and a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London. After his death his widow was given the title 'Lady' as though his nomination to the order of St. Michael and St. George had been gazetted.

A reproduction of a portrait of Sturt will be found in the "Life of Charles Sturt" by his daughter in law, Mrs. Napier George Sturt.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Photo copy attached taken from J.H. Maiden's President's Address A.A.A.S., 1907, Adel. Sect. D. vol. 11, pp. 167-168.

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Attached photo copy from Ann Moxley's 'Guide to the Manuscript Records of Australian Science' pp. 107-8.

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

From AAAS Vol. 11 - pp167+168.

The explorer is commemorated in the genus *Sturtia*, R. Br. (included in *Gossypium*, L.); *Gossypium Sturtii*, F. v. M.; *Hibiscus*

(r) Let me, at this place, invite attention to two South Australian bibliographical

Sturtii, Hook.: *Cassia Sturtii*, R. Br.; *Crotalaria Sturtii*, R. Br. (?); *Phyllota Sturtii*, Benth.; *Solanum Sturtianum*, F. v. M.; *Eremophila Sturtii*, Br.; *Grevillea Sturtii*, Br. = *G. juncifolia*, Hook.

STURT, Captain Charles. 1795-1869.

Explorer and naturalist.

Papers, 1824-45. 3 vols. of original MSS., including a journal of an expedition into the north-west interior of New South Wales, 1828-9; correspondence with the New South Wales Colonial Secretary on the expedition 1828-30; sketches and diary of an expedition to central Australia, 1844-5.

Papers, 1829-69, including journals, maps and letters relating to Australia. Microfilm copies of the originals in the Rhodes House Library, Oxford.

Mitchell Library; last item also South Australian Archives

From A. Mozley's
Guide to MS Records of Aust
Americ. 7M107-8.

STURT, Captain Charles (continued)

Papers, including letter of instructions from Governor George Grey; MS. of Sturt's journal of an expedition into central Australia, 1844-6; Piesse's return of provisions; vocabulary of the dialect spoke by the Murray River tribes; drafts of notes by Sturt; drawings and charts; letters from the Colonial Secretary and Louis Piesse. Microfilm, 1 reel, of originals in private possession.

National Library of Australia and State Library of Victori

1 letter, 1854, and 4 copies of other documents, 1835-54.

Dixson Library

SULLIVAN, DANIEL 1836-1895

Just where Daniel Sullivan was born and when we do not know. Britten and Boulger in their Biographical Index of deceased British and Irish Botanists give his birth date as 1836. This is probably derived from an obituary notice in the Victorian Naturalist which states than when he retired from the Education Department in 1894, he was not 60 years of age. Daniel Sullivan was head master of the state school at Moyston for some 27 years previous to his retirmment. Moyston is a smally village in the beautiful Grampian district of Victoria, situated midway between Ararat and Mount William. Living in a district noted for the beauty and variety of its flora and being interested in botany, Daniel Sullivan was encouraged by the famous Victorian Government botanist, Ferdinand von Mueller to devote his spare time to collecting and classifying the plants of the Serra and other ranges in the district .

Sullivan combed these ranges from St. Sturgeon in the south to Mount Zero in the north and compiled the first breviary of their flora which he published as "Native Plants of the Grampians and their Vicinity" which appeared in 10 papers in volumes 2 and 3 of the Southern Science Record and are a most valuable catalogue.

Sullivan also paid special attention to the moses of Victoria and described some 200 of them in papers published in the Victorian Naturalist.

Daniel Sullivan was one af a small band of devoted field naturalists operating in Victoria in the late 19th century, most of these men were protegas of Ferdinand von Mueller and between them they classified and collected all the known species of native plants.

There is an amusing story of Sullivan hunting for plant specimens in the wild foothills of the Grampians, when four suspicious men rode up to see what he was doing. One maintained he must be an escaped lunatic and the others were convinced he was a member of the notorious Ned Kelly gang of bushrangers who held the district in terror at that time. Happily our botanist was able to convince the men of his

respectability. Such were the trials of a keen botanical collector in those days.....suspected of being either a lunatic or a bushranger.

Sullivan was the discoverer of an orchid of the genus Caleya at Hall's Gap in the Grampians which von Mueller named for him.

Daniel Sullivan was elected a fellow of the Linnena Society of London in 1884.

He was retired from the Education Department when not 60 years of age in December 1894. This compulsory retirement seemed to affect his health and spirits and Daniel Sullivan died on the 2nd June 1895.

There are many Sullivan Specimens in the He barium at the Botanic Gardens Melbourne and there is a memorial to Daniel Sullivan, botanist at Halls Gap in the Grampian District of Victoria.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Caleya Sullivana, FvM

Calytrix Sullivanii, FvM.

Dicranum Sullivana, C.M. (a moss)

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(2) Native Plants of the Grampians and Vicinity, arranged by F. von Mueller pp. 51-54, v. 2 of above.

(3) Native Plants of the Grampians and Vicinity, arranged by F. von Mueller. pp. 83-85, v. 2 of above.

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For full titles of abbreviations cited
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SUTTON, Dr. Charles Standford.

The exact birth date of Dr. Charles Standford Sutton is not known. He was a botanist who lived in Victoria towards the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.

Charles Sutton joined the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria in November, 1900 and he was an active and enthusiastic member for almost fifty years. He was one of the Club's most revered members, being keenly interested in its activities from the moment he joined until his death.

Dr. Sutton was particularly keen on field work, searching for and carefully collecting botanical specimens and he led numerous excursions of Field Naturalists, travelling all over the State of Victoria in his quest for rare Australian flora.

Interest in the plants of basaltic areas of Victoria was greatly stimulated by the researches of Dr. Sutton whose article "Sketch of the Keilor Plains Flora" (with appended "Census of Keilor Plains Flora") is a pioneering work on the ecology of this major vegetation province. This was published in the Victorian Naturalist, vol. 33, December, 1916, pp.122-127 and pp.128-143. Though Sutton listed 444 species from the Keilor section of the western district plains, probably the number of undoubted basaltic species for this area would stand at 330.

Charles Sutton was Honorary Librarian for the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club for nineteen years, from June, 1924 to June, 1943 and he was President of the Club from 1915 to 1916. He was a member of the Plant Names Committee from its inception in August, 1907 until June, 1943.

Dr. Sutton wrote a number of important botanical papers, publishing most of them in the Victorian Naturalist. These

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

included "Among the Alpine Flowers" (V.N., vol. 20, 1903, pp.4-12); "A Botanical Collector in the Mallee" (V.N., vol.22, 1906, pp.180-188); "A Botanist at Mt. Buller" (V.N., vol. 23, 1907, pp.175-180); "Notes on the Sandringham Flora" (V.N., vol.28, 1911-1912, pp.5-20 &vol. 29, pp.79-96); and "Sketch of the Vegetation of the Cradle Mountain, Tasmania" (P.R.S.T., 1928, pp.132-159).

His "Notes on the Sandringham Flora" and "Sketch of the Keilor Plains Flora" are the most informative accounts available of the sand-heath and basaltic vegetation in the State of Victoria. The first set a high standard for the floristic treatment of an area with well-defined soil and climatic features and the second mapped and listed the newer basalt vegetation surrounding Melbourne's north and western suburbs.

Dr. Charles Sutton was particularly interested in the study of the Eucalypts and at the time of his death was engaged on an ambitious work covering the distribution of all Australian eucalypts.

Dr. Sutton died in Melbourne on the 20th September, 1950. He was survived by his wife, Bessie, two sons and three daughters. His private collection of dried plants was given to the National Herbarium of Victoria in Melbourne.

[Born: 14 Aug. 1865, Emerald Hill, Victoria, Australia]

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SUTTOR George 1774-1859

Suttor was the surname of a family, members of which have distinguished themselves during several generations in agricultural, pastoral and political circles in Australia.

George Suttor, the founder of the family in Australia, was born in Chelsea, England on the 11th June, 1774. He was the third son of a gardener and botanist on the estate of Lord Cadogan. As a young man Suttor contrived an introduction to Sir Joseph Banks, (known as the founder of Australian Botany). As a younger son, Suttor saw his future in the newly settled colony of Australia or New South Wales as it was then known. As he was shortly to be married and was without capital Suttor approached Banks for help and advice.

In 1798 Banks placed the young Suttor together with his new wife nee Sarah Dobinson aboard a vessel called the "Porpoise" bound for New South Wales. Suttor was in charge of Banks collection of trees and plants consigned to New South Wales. These were to be his stake in the new country; on their safe arrival Suttor would be granted, by the Government of the colony, some 200 acres of land.

Months of delay occurred, in fact Suttor's first child, a son, also called George, was born on the 1st May 1799, whilst the "Porpose" was still at anchor. Finally in September 1799, a start was finally made, only to find that the ship was unseaworthy and had to return to Spithead. In March 1800 a fresh start was made in another vessel (a Spainish prize renamed "The Porpoise"). This ship eventually reached Sydney in November of 1800. In spite of the some eighteen months delay, George Suttor landed many of Banks' trees and plants alive and was given a grant of 186 acres of land near Parramatta, just a few miles from the main settlement. This land he called Chelsea Farm.

Here Suttor established a nursery and in spite of many difficulties was, within a few years, sending oranges and lemons to the Sydney market. These fruit trees and been supplied by Colonel William Patterson (qv). At the time of the so called 'Rum Rebellion' against Governor William Bligh in 1808, Suttor sided with the government and Bligh. With the eventual restoration of order in the colony with the arrival of Governor Macquarie, Suttor returned to England with Bligh (of the Mutiny on the Bounty fame) as a witness on Bligh's behalf.

Suttor was away for two years but his wife with the help pf friends was able to maintain his farm and affairs in good order.
In return for his loyalty to the crown, Suttor was given the position of superintendent of the Government Asylum at Castle Hill near Sydney. He received a salary in this position but at the same time was able to keep on his farm. He held this position from 1812 until 1819, and this was the beginning of the Suttor financial success.
During 1820 Suttor was given permission to take up land on the newly settled Bathurst Plains some two hundred miles from Sydney.
After some twenty years of hard work Suttor was able to build a fine house in Sydney where the explorer and botanist Allan Cunningham (qv) stayed and where Ludwig Leichhardt (qv) was also a frequent visitor.

In 1839 Suttor visited England and was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society. He returned to Australia in 1845. After his arrival back in Australia Suttor published in honour of his first patron Sir Joseph Banks, "Memoirs Historical and Scientific of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks" In 1843 in London Suttor had published "The Culture of the Grape Vine and the Orange in Australia and New Zealand.
During his last visit to England and Europe from 1839 until 1845 Suttor wife Sarah had died in France.
George Suttor died at Alloway Bank a property near Bathurst in New South Wales on the 6th May 1859. He was survived by five sons and three daughters.

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SWAINSON, William. 1789 - 1855.

William Swainson, the botanist and zoologist, was born in Liverpool, England on the 8th October, 1789. When fourteen years of age he became a junior clerk in his father's office, his father being the Collector of Customs at Liverpool.

William Swainson showed an early enthusiasm for natural history and when he went to Sicily in 1807 as a customs official, he collected there and in Greece many objects of natural history. He was then sent to Italy where he stayed till 1815, collecting works of art as well as specimens of natural history. Swainson returned to England in 1815, and the following year he was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1820. William Swainson was considered to be a very gifted naturalist and when he visited Brazil in 1816 he sent plant specimens that he collected there home to the Kew gardens. He maintained a correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks and sent many specimens from Brazil to him. He was back in England by 1819.

William Swainson married in 1825 and the joined the published company of Longman, Orme and Brown. In 1835 his wife died and he was left with five children but a few years later he married again.

On the 28th November, 1840 Swainson left England with his family on the barque "James" for New Zealand, sailing via Rio de Janeiro. He arrived in Wellington on the 24th May, 1841 and settled at Fern Grove on the Hutt River. While living in New Zealand he was a most helpful member of the Royal Society of Tasmania in its early years.

William Swainson came to Sydney in 1851 and in 1855 he was appointed by Governor La Trobe (q.v.) to study and report on the timber of the colony of Victoria and was engaged by the government of Tasmania for the same purpose.

He was asked in particular to make close observations on Eucalypti and Casuarineae.

Swainson claimed to have collected 1,520 species or varieties of eucalypts, 201 pines and 213 species of casuarineae. His work the "Victorian Botanical Report" in which these are contained, is considered to be a quite remarkable Australian botanical document. Of this work, Joseph Henry Maiden commented "an exhibition of reckless species-making that as far as I know, stands unparalleled in the annals of botanical literature". Maiden considered Swainson to be an "extremist" who must have spent much of his time with his Latin dictionary hunting out adjectives".

Swainson was in Victoria just prior to Ferdinand von Mueller's appointment as Colonial Botanist and his salary was £350 per year. After his extraordinary report to Parliament of November, 1853 on the botany of Victoria, Sir William Hooker wrote to Mueller stating his amazement at the results of Swainson's work, referring to it as "trash and nonsense".

However William Swainson collected many seeds and cones for the Victorian Government which were of considerable value. He made a large number of beautiful sketches of birds, some of which are in the Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand and others are in the National Library, Canberra. Swainson died at Fern Grove, New Zealand on the 7th December, 1855.

William Swainson is commemorated by the genus "Swainsona" (Leguminosae); and Orthotrichum Swainsoni.

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