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About the Institute
The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

TADGELL, Alfred James. 1863 - 1949.

Alfred James Tadgell was born in North Melbourne, Victoria on the 6th February, 1863. He trained as an accountant and became the professional accountant to the Estate of the Clarke family in Melbourne, working for fifty-five years for both Sir William and Sir Rupert Clarke before he retired in 1937.

Alfred Tadgell was intensely interested in the study of botany and in this field he became an untiring worker. Though botany was to remain for him, only a hobby, it claimed a great deal of his time and energy.

He became a most enthusiastic botanical collector, travelling mainly in the state of Victoria but visiting many other areas of Australia as well. Tadgell collected literally thousands of Australian plants and he had a quite remarkable knowledge of the native and introduced plants of Victoria.

Alfred Tadgell spent much time at the National Herbarium in Melbourne where he was chiefly interested in Agrostology and pastoral problems. In common with many of the Australian naturalists of the later part of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Tadgell was skilled in several branches of natural science. He joined the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria when at the relatively late age of fifty-seven years but he at once joined in all the Club's activities with keen determination and his energy often surpassed that of the younger Field Naturalists.

With his lectures, writings and leadership of excursions, he soon became an inspiring leader of the Club and he had an important influence on the younger scientists of his period, helping them with his knowledge and sound judgement.

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Tadgell was especially fond of undertaking long excursions searching for botanical specimens, all over Victoria. He made a floristic survey of the Bogong High Plains, paying several visits to this high plains area between the adjoining peaks of Mt. Hotham and Mt. Bogong and he collected large numbers of alpine specimens. He published the results of this survey under the title Mt. Bogong and its Flora", in the Victorian Naturalist, vol.41, no. 4, August, 1924, pp.56-80. This was considered to be an outstanding paper and it was the first one devoted exclusively to that impressive region - the highest land in Victoria.

Tadgell was particularly fond of these alpine travels and in 1926 he wrote on "Mount Fainter and Beyond" (The Victorian Naturalist, vol. 43, No. 2, June, 1926, pp.33-47).

He published a large number of botanical articles in the Victorian Naturalist and other periodicals. These included "Wahlenbergias" (V.N., vol. 55, no. 8, December, 1938, p.148); and "A contribution to the Flora of the Victorian Alps", (V.N., vol. 38, no. 10, February, 1922, pp.105-118). This was a particularly important paper containing many additions to Alfred J. Ewart's and J.W. Audas' "Flora of the Victorian Alps" (V.N., 1910, vol. 27, pp.104-120.)

Alfred Tadgell conducted a most rewarding correspondence with leading botanists in Australia, England and America and in this way added considerably to his knowledge of the science of botany.

It was largely through his untiring efforts that Victoria came to have such a fine modern building in which to house the State collections of plants, though because of

his natural modesty, few of the naturalists of his day, realised this fact.

Tadgell was a most skilled and interested horticulturist and his garden was both a source of pleasure and of study to him. He was especially fond of cultivating orchids.

Tadgell died in Melbourne on the 6th September, 1949 and his wife Eva, whom he had married in April, 1890, lived for only a week after his death. They were survived by two sons.

Alfred Tadgell was commemorated by the plant "Wahlenbergia Tadgellii", Lothian and by "Brachycome Tadgellii", Tovey & Morris. He was a cultured, mild and gentle figure though he had a strong degree of self-possession and determination. His son C. Reginald Tadgell said of him that "nothing in life thrilled him so much as occasionally to add something new to botanical science".

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TARDENT, Henri Alexis. 1854 - 1929.

Henri Alexis Tardent, scientist and journalist, was born at Ormonts, Vaud, Switzerland in 1854, the exact date is not known. At the age of sixteen he went to Poland as a teacher of French and he then joined a Swiss agricultural colony in southern Russia. From there he emigrated to Queensland, Australia, arriving in 1887.

Tardent's brothers accompanied him and with them he established a vineyard at Roma, Queensland and thus pioneered the wine-making industry in that state. Henri Tardent was particularly interested in wine making and he spent many years experimenting with various types of vines to see which were the most suitable for this area.

Subsequently the Queensland Government appointed him to be director of the first experimental state farm. He managed the Westbrook and Biggenden State Farms and he spent much time and effort establishing these organisations.

Tardent was an ardent champion of the Swiss tradition of democracy and he became interested in Queensland politics. He then established and edited two newspapers, the Toowoomba "Democrat" and later the Atherton "Advertiser". Through Tardent's association with Sir Samuel Griffith, several of the features of the Swiss Federal Constitution became incorporated in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. He was also instrumental in having certain points on the Swiss system of military training adopted in the drafting of the Australian system put forward in 1909.

All this time Henri Tardent kept up his interests in botany and agriculture. He was particularly concerned with the economic aspects of agriculture for Queensland and

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published a number of papers on this question. These included "Agricultural possibilities of North Queensland", (Queensland Agricultural Journal, vol. 1, 1897, pp.89-91.); "Another paying crop for Queensland: the Tomato",(Queensland Agricultural Journal, vol. 1, 1897, pp.428-432.) and "Paying crop for the West: sweet potatoes", (Queensland Agricultural Journal, vol. 1, 1897, pp.12-16).

Tardent also published an article "On wine making" in the Queensland Agricultural Department Journal, July, 1889, pp.19-23, which was of particular importance. He was concerned with the economic aspects of timber and spent much time studying forestry in Queensland. As a result of this research he published a paper "Forestry in Queensland", (Government Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, 1924).

Henri Tardent wrote several books of cultural significance, he was most interested in fellow Australian writers and artists and one of these books was on Mrs. Ellis Rowan.

Tardent's wife was Swiss and they had four sons and four daughters. One son, Edward, was killed in action in France in 1918 and another son died of wounds.

In his later years Henri Tardent was the agricultural editor of the "Daily Standard", Brisbane. He died at his home at Wynnum, Queensland on the 5th September, 1929.

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SMITH, Henry George.	Mellor, D.P: H.G. Smith - A pioneer in Australian Phytochemistry. Proceedings of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, July, 1960, vol.27, Portrait on p.310.
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TARDENT, Henri Alexis.	Obituary; The Daily Standard, newspaper, Brisbane, 6th September, 1929. portrait on p.6, col.8.
TREGELLAS, Thomas Henry.	Wilson, F. Erasmus: Tom Tregellas. Victorian Naturalist, vol. 50, no. 9, January, 1939. Portrait opposite page 164.

TATE Ralph 1840-1901

Ralph Tate, scientist, was the son of Thomas Tate a mathematician and was born at Alnwick, Northumberland, England in May of 1840. He was educated at the Cheltenham Training College and after obtaining an exhibition to the Royal School of Mines was a senior science master at the Trade and Mining School at Bristol. He was then for two years at Belfast, Ireland where he founded the Belfast Naturalists Field Club and drew up a list of the flora of Belfast which was published in 1863. In 1864 he became assistant curator of the Geological Society of London and in 1867 he accompanied an exploring expedition to Nicaragua and later to Venezuela. He then held a teaching position at the Mining School at Bristol and in 1875 was appointed Elder Professor of Natural Science at the University of Adelaide, South Australia.

In Adelaide Tate worked energetically at his task of teaching botany, zoology and geology. He joined the Adelaide Philosophical Society of which he became president, this Society later became the Royal Society of S.A. and Tate contributed about 100 papers on various natural history subjects to its Transactions.

Professor Ralph Tate was one of the old school of natural history students who took up more than one branch of natural history. In the old days universities styled their chairs "Natural History" and required the occupants of them to teach botany, zoology and geology.

Tate possessed the critical faculty in a very high degree and for many years he was incomparably the most distinguished botanist in South Australia. He added to, by original research the plants found in South Australia and he purified, records by means of his critical faculty and if one requires accurate information in regard to the flora of South Australia, one turns immediately to Ralph Tate.

Tate accompanied several minor exploring expeditions in South Australia during his term as Professor of Natural History and in 1894 he was a member of the expedition financed and led by William Austin Horn a mining magnate and

philanthropist, which travelled into Central Australia. In collaboration with J.H. Maiden, Tate wrote the Botany report of this expedition as well as the palaeontology and geology reports.

In 1883 Tate became a fellow of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and in 1888 was president of the biological section, at the meeting of the Australasian Assosiation for the Advancement of Science and five years later he was president of this Association and in his address proposed a three fold division of the endemic Australian Flora according to sub regions.

He published his valuable "Handbook of the Flora of Extra tropical South Australia" in 1890.

Tate paid a visit to England at the end of 1896 partly for health reasons but his health continued to fail and he died in Adelaide on the 20th September, 1901. Tate had been married twice and was survived by his second wife with one son and two daughters of his first marriage and two sons and a daughter of the second.

Ralph Tate had a remarkably wide knowledge of science, a fine critical sense and a passion for accuracy. He was the most distinguished botanist of his day in South Australia, a good zoologist and an excellent geologist and palaeontologist. He was an associate of the Linnean Society of London from 1867 until 1887, an Honorary member of the Royal Society of New South Wales, of the Field Naturalists Club of Belfast and Victoria, a Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, USA, a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, and the Royal Societies of Tasmania and South Australia.

COMMEMORATIONS. Taken from J.H. Maiden's "A Century of Botanical Endeavour in S.A," A.A.A.S., vol. 11, 1907, Sect. D. Adelaide, p. 178.

Tatea, FvM

Xanthorrhoea Tateana FvM

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

AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
GORDON STREET CANBERRA CITY ACT
TELEPHONE J2371

NOTE Re Ralph Tate.

J.H. Maiden on p. 236 of his
Records of Australian Botanists, A.A.A.S., vol. 13, 1911,
mentions Ralph Tate as Botanist on Hann expedition to North Qld. in 1872.
Tate was not yet in Australia and according to the Australian Eyecloepedia
1965 edition vol. 4, p. 423, this botanist was Dr. Thomas Tate whom we
include with this batch of biographies.

TATE Dr. Thomas 1842? -1934

Thomas Tate was born at Alwich, Northumberland, England about 1842. He emigrated to Australia and was a medical student probably under contract to the Australian Government.

The first known of Thomas Tate is a mention in volume one of the Journal of the Queensland Historical Society. This describes Dr. Thomas Tate as assistant surgeon (it seems that at the time Tate was still a student, but was generally known as Dr.) aboard the brig "Maria" which was wrecked on the Barrier Reef off the north Queensland Coast, en route to New Guinea with some 66 members of a citizen's association which intended prospecting for gold and colonizing in New Guinea. The "Maria" was wrecked early in 1872 and Tate was one of the few survivors.

Safely back in Queensland Dr. Tate was apparently known also as a botanist for he was shortly chosen in this capacity by the Queensland Government to accompany an expedition led by one William Hann to examine the country inland from the far north eastern coast of the state.

On this expedition Tate collected a number of specimens which were forwarded to Kew Herbarium and were examined by George Bentham for use in his great work "Flora Australiensis" which was then in progress.

Thomas Tate died in his 92nd year on the 21st January 1934, at Rockhampton on the central Queensland coast.
He had married twice and had four daughters by his first marriage.

COMMEMORATION

Premna Tatesana, Bailey.

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

P.R.S.Q., vol. 8, pt. 2, 1890-91, p. 33.

REFERENCES.

Aust. Encycl; Grolier Soc, Sydn, 1965, vo. 4, p. 423, vol. 6, p. 470
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NOTE.

It was this Thomas Tate not Professor Ralph Tate of South Australia who was with the Hann expedition. J.H. Maiden confused the two see note on Ralph Tate biography.

This is a very slightly revised biography after receipt of copy of death certificate from Brisbane. Enclosed death certificate.

For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Kooper letter of 23 Aug. 1965

TATE Dr. Thomas 1842?-1934

Just where Dr. Thomas Tate was born is not known. He was a medical man probably under contract to the Australian Government.

The first that is known of Thomas Tate is a mention in volume 1 of the journal of the Queensland Historical Society. This describes Dr. Thomas Tate as assistant surgeon (it seems that at the time Tate was still a student, but was generally known as Dr.) a board the brig "Maria" which was wrecked on the Barrier Reef off the north Queensland Coast en route to New Guinea with some 66 members of a citizen's association which intended prospecting and colonizing in New Guinea. The "Maria" was wrecked early in 1872 and Tate was one of the few survivors. Safely back in Queensland Dr. Tate was apparently known also as a botanist for he was chosen in this capacity by the Queensland Government to accompany an expedition led by one William Hann to examine the country inland from the far north eastern coast of the state. On this expedition Tate collected a number of specimens which were forwarded to the Kew Herbarium, so that they might be examined by George Bentham for his work "Flora Australiensis" which was then in progress. Thomas Tate was in his 92nd year when he died in 1934 at Rockhampton on the central Queensland coast.

COMMEMORATION

Premna Tateana, Bailey.

From Bailey's Concise History of Aust. Botany.

P.R.S.Q., v. 8, pt. 2, 1890-91, p. 33.

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Stewart, Cunbrae; First Attempt at Settlement in New Guinea, Historical Society of Queensland Journal, vol. 1, p. 159, 161.

(NoteTate was confused by J.H. Maiden with Professor Ralph Tate (q.v.) see note on Ralph Tate Biography.) (A letter has been sent to Qld Registrar of Births and Deaths for a copy, iff possible of Thomas Tate death certificate.)

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

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

Fee: { Ten Shillings or One Dollar

DEATH

Nº 32701

DEATH in the District of ROCKHAMPTON **in the State of Queensland**
19 34 Registered by Arthur Henry Scott District Registrar

Marginal Notes (if any)	Column	
	1 Number	836 34
	Description— 2 When died and where.	21 January 1934 General Hospital Rockhampton
	3 Name and surname; profession, trade or occupation.	Thomas TATE
	4 Sex and age.	Male Pensioner 91 years
	5 (1) Cause of death.	1. Senility 3. Cardiac Failure
	(2) Duration of last illness.	
	(3) Medical attendant by whom certified.	Dr. T.W. Miles
	(4) When he last saw deceased.	20 January 1934
	6 Name and surname of father. Profession, trade or occupation. Name and maiden surname of mother.	George Tate Merchant Annie Horsley
	7 Signature, description, and residence of informant.	Certified in writing by D. Ross, Clerk, General Hospital Rockhampton and by Emily Jane Tate, Wife, Petersen Street, Rockhampton
	8 (1) Signature of Registrar. (2) Date. (3) Place of registration.	A.H. Scott 24 January 1934 ROCKHAMPTON
	If Burial or Cremation Registered— 9 When and where buried or cremated. By whom certified.	22 January 1934 North Rockhampton Cemetery W.W. Lutton
	10 Name and religion of minister, and/or names of two witnesses of burial or cremation.	L.P. Jones Church of England W.G. Muller R. Lutton
	11 Where born and how long in Australian States, stating which.	Alwich, Northumberland, England
	If Deceased was Married— 12 (1) Where. (2) At what age. (3) To whom.	1st Victoria 2nd Brisbane, Queensland 1st - 2nd 50 years 1st Grace Fortune 2nd Emily Jane Eckford
	13 Issue living, in order of birth, their names and ages.	Living years By 1st Marriage Gertrude Ellen Annie Florence
	Deceased, number and sex.	Deceased By 2nd Marriage One Male, One Female

CAUTION.—Whosoever shall unlawfully alter any Certified Copy of an Entry in any Register of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, whether by erasure, obliteration, removal, addition, or otherwise, is guilty of a CRIME and liable to the punishment by law provided in that behalf. (Vide Sections 486 and 488 of the "Criminal Code.")

I, Lionel Albert Stevens, Registrar-General, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an entry in a Register of Deaths kept in the General Registry Office at Brisbane, and I further certify that I am a person duly authorised by law to issue such certificate.

Extracted on 18 August 1967

Exd. by NS

Registrar-General.

Govt. Printer, Brisbane

TAYLOR, Norman. 1834 - 1894.

Norman Taylor was born on the 3rd October, 1834 in Surrey, England, the son of Henry William Taylor, a London solicitor. He was educated for the army but was always particularly interested in science.

In 1854, when his father died, Norman Taylor left England for Victoria, and in 1856 he joined the Victorian Geological Survey under Alfred R.C. Selwyn.

On the 12th March, 1868, he married Emma Sarah Woodruff of Buckinghamshire, England. While in the Victorian Geological Survey, Norman Taylor made a number of geological explorations, particularly in the East Gippsland district of Victoria. He was a most ardent botanist, in fact he was almost as interested in this branch of science as he was in geology and on most of his explorations and excursions he was able to successfully combine the two. Taylor was an enthusiastic plant collector and after meeting and becoming friends with Ferdinand von Mueller, he sent most of the botanical specimens he collected in Victoria to him.

For a period after 1879, Norman Taylor acted as the geologist on the North Queensland Exploring party. This expedition, under William Hann, went in 1872 to examine the country lying between Ludwig Leichhardt's (q.v.) route and the north-eastern coast, mainly for the purpose of finding minerals. Dr. Thomas Tate (q.v.) was the botanist on this journey. Throughout the expedition Norman Taylor, though officially the geologist, collected many plant specimens. These he also sent to von Mueller.

On his return from this expedition, he rejoined the Victorian Geological Survey and he retained his position there to within a short time of his death.

Norman Taylor died on the 22nd June, 1894.

Norman Taylor is commemorated by Bulbophyllum Taylori, F. v. M., a new orchid that he found. He was the author of a number of geological papers and reports.

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

TENISON-WOODS Rev. Julian Edmund 1832-1889

Julian Edmund Woods was the son of J.D. Woods, a London Barrister and 'Times' journalist and was born at Southwark on the 15 November, 1832. Educated at Newington Grammer School and Balliol College, Oxford he left the University before graduation. He had decided on a religious life and to this end lived and worked in France for some four years.

He first joined a community of Francisan tertiaries but left them to be received as a Passionist novice. His continuing ill health made it unwise for him to persevere there and he parted from the superiors with mutual regrets. He also whilst in France taught for some time at the College of Naval Cadets at Toulon, and it was during these years of study in France that Tenison-Woods first developed his taste for natural history and geology.

His next religious connection was with the New Marist Congregation of Priests who offered him a conditional place in their English House whilst the question of his ill health solved itself.

Still undecided about his religious career and still worried about his indifferent health, Julian Woods in 1854 travelled to Tasmania with the new Catholic Bishop of that colony, Willson, as a lay chaplin.

Julian Woods spent a year in Tasmania with Bishop Willson and then left for Adelaide where he worked for some time on the Adelaide Times as a journalist though still determined on a religious life.

In Adelaide he finally completed his theological studies and in 1857 he was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church and served for nearly 10 years as parish priest of Penola in South Australia. From this centre he preached and serviced a wide area. During these years in Penola Father Tenison Woods made very complete studies of the local flora and contributed many species peculiar to the Tatiara country or Ninety Mile Desert to Ferdinand von Mueller, Victoria's great Government Botanist. These specimens are referred to in G. Bentham's "Flora Australiensis" then in the course of preparation.

It was about this time that he changed his name to Tenison=Woods, Tenison being his mother's maiden name.

In 1867 Rev. Tenison=Woods was made Director of Catholic Education for Australia. But disagreements with Church Authorities led to his resignation and during 1871 and 72 we find him doing missionary work in New South Wales and Queensland. During ~~his~~ the long travels this work entailed, he continued to study ~~and~~ the natural history of these states. By this time his superiors realised his strong leaning toward scientific research and in 1883 he was set free completely from church work and encouraged to concentrate on his many and varied scientific interests.

Tenison=Woods was a contrast of personalities. On~~e~~ one hand he was the born naturalist, with an alert, rigorously exact and scientific mind. On the other he was a mystic, a wanderer with a thirst for the spiritual life in its deepest sense and an almost romantic idealist. This clash of temperament was at the base of his many disagreements with Church Authorities in Australia.

During his years in South Australia he published in two volumes his "History of Discovery and Exploration in Australia" which is still a most useful reference work.

During his years in Queensland he published in conjunction with F.M. Bailey the state's Government Botanist a "Census of the Flora of Brisbane and "On~~e~~ some of the Fungi of NSW and Queensland. In 1882 he published a most interesting essay "On~~e~~ the Natural History of New South Wales" and in 1883 for the government of that state he prepared a report "Fish and Fisheries of NSW" which won him a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands.

In that same year he was invited by the British Government to report on the mineral resources of the Straits Settlements and visited Java, Siam, Boreno and the Phillippine Islands, and was away for nearly four years.

Returning to Australia in 1886 he did survey and mineral research work for the Government of South Australia in the Northern Territory. During this time he contracted a fever the effects of which resulted in his death in Sydney on the

7 October, 1889.

Father Tenison-Woods was one of Australia's most able scientists. He was also a fearless explorer and conscientious observer of nature. He was a zealous missionary and preacher, a found of religious establishments and a dreamer of dreams. He is regarded by Australian geologists as a great pioneer of their science. Botanists see him as a most able member of their branch of natural history and he was a more than competent zoologist. State Governments often called upon his services in botany, geology and zoology.

Julian Tenison=Woods was a fellow of the Geological and Linnean Societies of London, President of the Linnean Society of NSW and a fellow of the various state Royal Societies. He contributed papers on various branches of natural history to the journals of all these societies and also to scientific journals overseas. In 1888 he had been awarded the Clark Gold Medal by the Royal Society of NSW. Rev. Julian Tenison Woods was buried with all honour from St. Mary's Cathedral Sydney with an illustrious cortege of clergy and learned men and his body rests in the Waverley cemetery, Sydney.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Leucipogon Woodsii, FvM

Angophora Woodsiana, Bail.

These taken from J.H. Maiden's "A Century of Botanical Endeavour in S.A.

A.A.A.S., Sect. D. Adel., 1908, vol. 11. p. 179

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

TEPPER, John Gottlieb Otto. 1841 - 1923.

John Gottlieb Otto Tepper, botanist and entomologist, was born at Neutomischel, Posen, Germany on the 19th April, 1841, the eldest son of Johann Christopher Tepper.

Otto Tepper came out to Australia with his parents and arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, in December, 1847. After being educated in Adelaide, he became a State School teacher for fifteen years.

He was a very keen naturalist, interested in many forms of natural history and his knowledge soon covered a very wide field.

Otto Tepper was appointed Natural History collector for the Adelaide Museum in 1883 and then in 1888 he was promoted to the position of Entomologist, Numismatist and Librarian at the Adelaide Museum, South Australia and he held this position for many years. He was particularly happy with this appointment as it enabled him to spend much time in the field collecting both botanical and entomological specimens.

Tepper was most interested in the flora of South Australia and made a detailed study of it. With Professor Ralph Tate (q.v.) he collected large numbers of native plants and soon developed a large and valuable herbarium. The new species he sent to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller for description.

Otto Tepper published a large number of botanical papers mostly in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia and in the South Australian Naturalist, the Journal of the Field Naturalists' Section of the Royal Society of South Australia. He was a foundation member of this Field Naturalists' Section and was always a keen and valuable member, most interested in its various activities.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

Tepper's published papers often described the native plants that he collected in South Australia. His works included "Additional lichens and fungi of South Australia, collected 1880-1885", (Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, vol. 9, 1887, pp.215-216); "Botanical notes relating to South Australia", (T.R.S.S.A., vol. 6, 1882-1883, pp.65-68); "Plants of Kangaroo Island",(T.R.S.S.A., vol. 7, 1883-1884, pp.50-53); "Notes on and additions to the flora of Kangaroo Island", (T.R.S.S.A., vol. 10, 1886-1887, pp.288-292) and "Descriptive list of native plants of South Australia for cultivation", (Adelaide, Webb and Vardon, 1886).

Otto Tepper also studied the flora of Roebuck Bay in Western Australia and published a paper on them in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia (1892, pp.13-20).

In 1879 Tepper was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London and he was a Life Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, London (Collegiate) and Medallist of this Society for his paper - "Flowers, their Origin and Uses (1889).

His ability was recognised in many countries and he was a member or fellow of thirty learned societies. To conspicuous ability and untiring industry he added a kindly manner and a helpful disposition which endeared him to the many people who sought his advice on scientific or agricultural matters.

Otto Tepper died in Adelaide on the 16th February, 1923 at the age of 82. He was survived by one son and two daughters. He left his large collections of plants to the Field Naturalists' Section of the Royal Society of South Australia and the herbarium was considered to be a most valuable acquisition. J.G. Otto Tepper is commemorated by the plant "Potamogeton Tepperi", A. Benn.

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THOZET, Anthelme. 1826 - 1878.

Anthelme Thozet, the botanical collector, was born at Lyons, France, in 1826. He was a fellow of the Linnean Society and an officer of the Academie, Paris.

From the 3rd March, 1856 till the 14th September, 1858, Thozet was a gardener in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. In 1858 he left the gardens to go to the Port Curtis goldfields, Queensland and it was in that state that he really developed his great interest in botanical collecting.

Anthelme Thozet became a most enthusiastic plant collector, travelling to many parts of Queensland gathering specimens. Most of these he sent to Victoria to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller.

He acquired a property at Rockhampton in Queensland and here he cultivated many economic plants, developing them for commercial use. His experimental garden at Rockhampton was of great value, and through it he introduced many plants to Queensland.

Thozet wrote a number of articles on vegetable food plants used by the aborigines of north Queensland and these have been included in works by Brough Smyth, "Aborigines of Victoria" and Edmund Gregory, "Sketch of James Morrill among the aborigines of North Queensland".

While exploring the Expedition Range in Queensland, Anthelme Thozet caught malaria and he died from this on the 31st May, 1878. He was buried on his property at Rockhampton.

Anthelme Thozet is commemorated by the following:-

Acacia Thozetiana, F. v. M.

Terminalia Thozetii, Benth.

Ixora Thozetiana, F. v. M.

Commemoratives: (Cont'd.)

Jambosa Thozetiana, F. v. M.

Aristolochia Thozetii, F. v. M.

Cladodes Thozetiana, Baill.

Eucalyptus Thozetiana, F. v. M.

Genus Thozetia, F. v. M. of Asclepiadeae.
(Taken from J.H. Maiden's "Records of Queensland botanists", Report of A.A.A.S., Brisbane, 1907, v.12, Sect. D., p.383.)

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Brisbane, "Courier" Office, 2nd ed., 1865.
In this work Anthelme Thozet gives a valuable account of Murrell's food-plants and it is copied in Mr. Gregory's pamphlet.

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

TIETKINS William Henry 1844-1933

William Tietkins was born in London on the 20th August, 1844 and was educated at Christ's Hospital School.

In June 1859 he emigrated to South Australia, stayed for a short while in Adelaide and then made for the gold diggings of Victoria where he worked on or about the fields for some five years.

In 1864 he met an old school fellow, Ernest Giles (q.v.) who had been in Australia for some years. Tietkins joined Giles who was at that time prospecting for gold and exploring the country along the Darling River in New South Wales, looking for good pastoral country.

From about 1866 Tietkins worked on Corona Station in western NSW and did some pioneering himself in the Lake Cobham district in the far north western corner of the state.

In 1873 his old friend Giles, who had been fairly seriously engaged in various exploring expeditions for some years began his most ambitious project, an attempt to cross the continent from Adelaide west to the Indian Ocean. Giles asked Tietkins to be his second in command. The expedition had been partially financed by funds raised by Giles staunch friend, the great botanist Baron von Mueller, supplemented by a miserly 200 pounds from the South Australian Government and Giles own slender resources. The party consisted of four men, Giles, Tietkins, a young lad and one Alf Gibson.

To illustrate the joys awaiting a member of an exploring party in those days, a quote from Giles when interviewing Alf Gibson.

"Can you shoe (a horse or yourself)? Can you ride and starve and go without water? How would you like to be speared by the blacks? " On Gibson's answering that he could manage all and was not afraid of the natives, he was taken on. Poor Gibson he was to die on that journey, in the desert which now bears his name.

The party was not successful in its attempt to cross the continent, but did add some 700 miles to the knowledge of the interior of Australia, before being forced to turn back. Botanical specimens collected were sent to and described by Baron von Mueller.

In may of 1875, Giles with Tietkins again as his second in command set out on his second and successful attempt to cross the continent. Tietkins shared the duties of botanical collector on this journey with one Jess Young a friend of Sir Thomas Elder who had largely financed the expedition.

After this Tietkins spent some time surveying in New South Wales and in the years 1879 and 1880, he made attempts to open up the Nullarbor Plain for pastoral purposes. He felt sure that the hugh supplies of underground water known to be in this desert region could be tapped and put to good use. Tietkins was unsuccessful in his attempts to open up the Nullarbor plain as sheep country, mainly because the supplies of underground water proved unsuitable for stock.

In 1889 Tietkins led his own successful expedition into the central Australian region known as Larapintine Land and added some 14,000 square miles to the knowledge of the interior. Larapintine is the aboriginal name for the Finke River which flows through the area. Tietkins published an account of this expedition in 1891 and the valuable list of plants collected, were described by von Mueller and Professor Ralph Tate (q.v.) and published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia, volume 13 pages 94 to 109. The list contained some 250 species, 8 being new to science and some 58 were added to the known flora of Lara pintine Land.

In recognition of his work on this expedition, Tietkins was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

This was to be his last exploring expedition and among the last in Australian History.

Later in the year 1891, William Tietkins joined the New South Wales Department of Lands as a surveyor, and retired from this service in 1909.

William Tietkins died at Lithgow, a town about 100 miles from Sydney on the 19th April, 1933.

Since his retirement in 1909 he had lived at his home at Eastwood, a suburb of Sydney and he was buried in the Eastwood Cemetery.

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

TISDALL Henry Thomas 1836?-1905

Henry Thomas Tisdall was born in Waterford, Ireland and arrived in Melbourne in 1858. He was a school teacher in various parts of Victoria notably at Walhalla in the North Gippsland area. He came under the influence of the great Victorian botanist, Baron von Mueller, who encouraged him in his botanical work, especially in his study of fungi.

Henry Tisdall was an early member of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and contributed many papers to its journal "The Victorian Naturalist."

Tisdall also executed water colour drawings of the wild flowers and fungi of the Gippsland district which are now in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

In 1894 after his retirement from the Education Department, Tisdall was appointed lecturer in botany and general nature study at the Teacher's College of Victoria and whilst there published a most useful students help called "Students Botanical Notes" which consisted of his own drawings, reproduced by a copying process, supplemented with copious explanatory notes.

Tisdall's other notable work was a list of Victorian Algae which was published in volume 11 of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science Report for 1898.

Henry Tisdall died at his home on the 10th July, 1905 at the age of 69 and was buried at the Heidelberg Cemetery in Melbourne. He left a widow and a grown up family of sons and daughters, one of whom Miss Constance Tisdall B.A. is the author of "Australian Nature Stories for Children".

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TOBIN, George. 1768 - 1838.

George Tobin was born at Salisbury, on the 13th December, 1768, the son of James Tobin. He entered the Royal Navy in 1780 and sailed on board the "Namur" to the West Indies.

Tobin was appointed to be the artist-naturalist who accompanied Captain William Bligh in H.M.S. "Providence" as Third Lieutenant on the second Breadfuit voyage. Tobin was related through his mother to the wife of Lord Nelson, a fact which obviously helped his career.

The two ships "Providence" and "Assistant" left England on the 3rd August, 1791 and on the 8th February, 1792, they sighted Tasmania. The two botanists on the expedition, James Wiles (q.v.) and Christopher Smith (q.v.), made large collections of the flora around the shore of Adventure Bay, and further inland and George Tobin assisted them.

Tobin made careful and accurate drawings of many of these specimens. He spent much time during the voyage making watercolour sketches illustrating all aspects of the expedition. His journals have never been published. Tobin's Journal in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, is a folio manuscript of 300 pages, perfectly preserved with legible writing. It is crammed full of natural history notes and clear drawings. It clearly describes the Eucalypts of Tasmania which George Tobin called "Metrocedera". The two volumes of Tobin's original manuscripts and drawings are in the Mitchell Library in Sydney and a copy is in the Admiralty Library in London. Also in the Mitchell Libary, Sydney, is his "Book of Illustrations" which consists of more than one hundred watercolour sketches.

On his return from the voyage of the "Providence" in August, 1793,

George Tobin was appointed Third Lieutenant on board the "Agamemnon", the flagship of Lord Nelson. In 1798 he was promoted to Commander and to Captain in 1802. He served for some years on the "Princess Charlotte", "Andromache" and others and in January, 1837, after spending most of the 1820's and 1830's in England, he was promoted to Rear-Admiral of the White.

Tobin died at Teignmough, England, in April, 1838 atthe age of 69. In 1804 he had married Dorothy, daughter of Captain Gordon Skelly of the Navy and they had one son and one daughter.

George Tobin had been one of the most capable artist-naturalists of the early days of Australia. Bligh commemorated him by naming "Tobin's Key" and "Tobin's Island", two islands north of north-east Cape York.

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

TOVEY, James Richard. 1873 - 1922.

James Richard Tovey was born in Melbourne on the 16th April, 1873. His whole life was devoted to botany; at the age of 16 years he was appointed to be the junior assistant at the National Herbarium, at South Yarra, Melbourne, under Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.). He was a most keen and interested worker and applied himself with diligence to studying as many aspects of botany as he could.

James Tovey was to remain a botanist with the Public Service of Victoria for thirty-three years, until his death in 1922. He acquired a very complete knowledge of Australian plants and he rose to be the chief assistant at the Herbarium.

In 1907 Tovey collaborated with Professor Alfred J. Ewart the Victorian Government Botanist, in the production of a work on the "Weeds, Poisonous Plants and Naturalized Alien Plants of Victoria", (Melbourne, Government Printer andthe Melbourne University Press, 1909 - 1925.)

James Tovey wrote a number of botanical papers that were published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, the Victorian Naturalist and the Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales. These included:- "Australian species of Carex in the National Herbarium of Victoria", (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, vol. 34, 1921, pp.42-48.); "Some Notes on Coode Island and its Flora", (Victorian Naturalist, vol. 28, 1911, pp.57-61.); and with P.F. Morris, "Contributions from the National Herbarium, Nos. 1 - 3." (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, vol. 34, 1921, pp.207-212; vol. 35, 1922, pp. 86-89; vol.35, 1922, pp.194-196).

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In August, 1907 James Tovey was elected a member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria. He was a most active member and contributed several papers on botanical subjects to the Club's Journal, the Victorian Naturalist. In 1913-1914 he was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Club.

For many years before he died Tovey had been paralysed, but his brain remained clear and he was wheeled to work each day by his daughter. He died in Melbourne on the 30th December, 1922 at the age of 49 and was buried in the Cheltenham Cemetery on New Year's morning. He was survived by his wife, Ann, one son and two daughters.

James Tovey was commemorated by the orchid "Pterosylis Toveyana," Ewart.

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TREGELLAS, Thomas Henry. 1864 - 1938.

Thomas Henry Tregellas was born on the 16th June, 1864, the son of W.H. Tregellas of St. Agnes, Cornwall, England. He was educated at the Huntley State School, near Bendigo, Victoria, Australia and from a very early age he became fascinated by the study of nature.

For many years Tom Tregellas worked at an iron foundry in South Melbourne and he then accepted a position as a dental mechanic in a Melbourne dentist's office.

Tregellas had a great love for the Australian bush and he was never happier than when wandering through the outback areas of Victoria, taking careful observations of the flora and fauna. He was particularly interested in the Australian Lyre-Birds and for many years, never a winter passed without him spending almost every weekend visiting their haunts.

It is considered that Tregellas, more than anyone else, was responsible for the general public interest that is today displayed in Australia's wonder bird. He made a permanent camp in a huge hollow log in a densely-timbered gully in the Belgrave district of Victoria and the timid Lyre-birds got to know him so well that they constructed dancing-mounds within a few yards of his camp-fire and gave their peerless performance almost at his very feet. Over the years Tregellas entertained a few thousand visitors at his hollow log camp, including the Governors of the various States of Australia and important overseas visitors.

Tom Tregellas was a very keen botanist and spent much time making careful botanical collections. His interest in this science went back to his boyhood days in the Huntley

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District near Bendigo, Victoria when he first began to note the beautiful flora of his surroundings. Although always a devoted bird lover, he had a very great admiration for the Australian native flora and he developed a great knowledge of Victorian plants in particular. In later years he became especially fond of orchids, his interest in them probably being fostered by a friendship with Charles French (q.v.), a lasting friendship that endured right up to the end of his life.

Tom Tregellas became widely known as a lecturer on Natural History subjects and his services were always in great demand. With his unique lantern slides and word pictures, he brought the bush to the lecture room and his fund of acecdote and dry Cornish humour always ensured an interested audience.

It was most unfortunate that a naturalist who always found a maximum of joy on his bush rambles and delighted in the open countryside, should have had to spend the last few years of his life on a sick-bed but his happy disposition never faltered. Even the day prior to his death, he was telling a close friend about the flowers that would have been then blooming on the hillsides of his native Bendigo district.

Thomas Tregellas died at his residence at Canterbury, Melbourne, Victoria on the 10th October, 1938. He had married on the 11th April, 1895, Henriette Moody who predeceased him. He was survived by his three sons and two daughters.

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TRYON, Henry. 1856 - 1943.

Henry Tryon was born at Buckfastleigh, South Devon, England on the 20th December, 1856.

After a primary education at Sherwood College, he became a medical student at the London Hospital. However he decided to leave medicine and he turned towards the study of natural science. Tryon was interested in all branches of natural science and had a good working knowledge of plants, insects, shells, geology, birds and general zoology. The more exact parts of the natural sciences, such as taxonomy and anatomy appealed to him more than the philosophical; he was strictly a naturalist of the old school.

Soon after leaving the London Medical School, he travelled through Sweden following the tracks of the great Linnaeus, collecting many plants as he went. This journey was a great joy to Henry Tryon and he remembered it with pleasure all his life.

Tryon then went to New Zealand to manage a grazing property for his father but he soon went on a lengthy collecting tour through the hills of New Zealand. He became friendly with Thomas Kirk and paid special attention to the botany of the country. The large plant collection that he made in New Zealand and the even larger collections that he made in Australia, are now in the Queensland State Herbarium.

Hearing of the great possibilities of the sugar industry in North Queensland, Tryon decided to come to Australia and after spending some time travelling in North Queensland, looking at sugar lands, he decided to lead a life devoted to natural science and he was appointed Assistant Curator at the Queensland Museum.

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In 1894 Henry Tryon was made Government Entomologist in the youthful Department of Agriculture and in 1901 he became Government Plant Pathologist, holding this dual position till his retirement in 1929.

During these years he published many reports of insect, fungus and bacterial pests in his voluminous annual reports. He was commissioned by the Government to visit the Darling Downs of Queensland to report on the diseases of orchard trees and agricultural plants and it was published as a special "Report on Insect and Fungus Pests, No. 1" of the Department of Agriculture's Journal, 1889.

Henry Tryon was a man of very sharp scientific intellect but was not always inclined to write up careful results of his research and thus much of his important work was never fully published.

From the time of his arrival in the State of Queensland to almost the day of his death, Tryon took an active part in the scientific life of Brisbane. He was the first Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society of Queensland and contributed a number of articles in the early volumes of its Proceedings. In 1929 he was elected an Hon. Life Member. He had a reputation of being probably the stormiest member in the Society's history, even in old age being a notable personality; though he had a brilliant brain, he was noted for his sarcastic tongue and cantankerous nature and he was the terror of inexperienced speakers.

Tryon was the first President and one of the founders of the Natural History Society of Queensland and though this Society had only a short life, ending in 1895, Tryon wrote

four papers for its one volume.

In 1906 he was elected Vice-President of the Queensland Naturalists' Club and he always took a very prominent part in its activities; in the early days organising many of the longer excursions. He was also President of the Gould League of Bird Lovers.

In August, 1896 Henry Tryon went to British New Guinea to collect sugar-cane varieties which were sent to the State Nursery at Kamerunga, near Cairns, Queensland and the Sugar Experimental Station at Mackay, Queensland. Tryon brought back 66 varieties of sugar-cane including the well-known "Badila" which is considered to be the best variety ever introduced into Queensland.

Tryon was most interested in the biological control of insect, fungus and plant pests and as early as 1899 had suggesting controlling prickly-pear by natural enemies. In 1912 he was a member of a travelling commission appointed by the Government to visit the many countries where prickly-pears were indigenous or had become naturalized and to investigate means of control that might be applied to Australia.

While on excursions to Fraser's Island, the islands of Moreton Bay and the Bunya Mountains, Queensland, Tryon found some new and many rare plants and was particularly fortunate in discovering new mosses.

Though he was primarily known as an entomologist, plants claimed Tryon's main attention on the many excursions that he went on. A very vigorous man, taking long walks in the bush, either accompanied by friends or on his own, was one of his favourite pastimes and during them he collected large numbers of botanical specimens.

Henry Tryon died at Brisbane on the 15th November, 1943. He was survived by one daughter; his wife and elder daughter having predeceased him. The plant "Bryum Tryoni", Broth. commemorates him.

A complete list of Tryon's publications is in the Queensland Agricultural Journal, vol. 32, August, 1929, pp.178-183.

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Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, vol.56, September, 1945, pp.77-80.

TURCZANINOW, Nikolai Stepanovitch. 1796 - 1863.

Nikolai Stepanovitch Turczaninow was born in 1796 in the village of Nikitovka, Government of Voronezh.

He held positions in the ministries of Justice and Finance in St. Petersburg. From a very early age Turczaninow became intensely interested in the study of botany. In 1830 he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences and was given the title "scientific traveller between the Altai and the Eastern Ocean."

From 1837 to 1845 Nikolai Turczaninow was president of the governmental board of Yeniseisk in Siberia and after this period he retired and lived in Tagaurog and Kharkov.

Turczaninow was especially concerned with the botany of Australia. In the 1840's he purchased a large part of the collections made in Western Australia by James Drummond (q.v.). He also secured other specimens from the new country and from these described many new Australian species. These descriptions were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg and the Bulletin of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow.

Turczaninow died in 1863 at Kharkov. He gave his herbarium which consisted of some 52,000 specimens, to the Kharkov University in 1859. The Russian botanical research work that he did was mainly from specimens of the Siberian districts beyond Lake Baikal. His greatest work was the "Flora Baicaliensis dahurica".

Nikolai Turczaninow is commemorated by the following Australian plants:-

Eriostemon Turszaninowii, Muell.

Aster Turczaninowii, F. v. M.

Olearia Turczaninowii, F. v. M.

Cyanostegia Turczaninowii, F. v. M.

These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian botanists", J.P.W.A.H.S., v.6, 1909, p.26.

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Decas tertia generum adhuc non descriptorum adjectis descriptionibus nonnullarum specierum Myrtacearum xerocarpicarum atque Umbelliferarum imperfectarum.
Bull. Imper. Natur. Moscow, v.20, 1847, pp.148 - 174.

Decas sexta generum plantarum hucusque non descriptorum adjectis descriptionibus spericerum nonnullarum.
Bull. Imper. Natur. Moscow, 1849, pp.3 - 38.

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P.R.S.Q., v.8, pt.2, 1890-1891, p.25.

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Gardner, Charles Austin: The history of botanical investigation in Western Australia.
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For full titles of abbreviations cited
cf. L. M. Hooper letter of 23 Aug. 1966

TURNER, Frederick. 1852 - 1939.

Frederick Turner, one of New South Wales' most important botanists, was born on the 17th April, 1852, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, the son of Charles Turner. He was educated privately and at York University.

Turner studied scientific and economic botany and scientific horticulture in England and was engaged in London by the Queensland Government to give his services towards the improvement of the Botanic Gardens, Brisbane.

He came to Australia in the early 1870's and was appointed Curator of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society's gardens and plantations. While there he was awarded gold and silver medals for his comprehensive and unique collection of plants of commercial importance.

In 1880 Frederick Turner went to Sydney to offer his services as a botanist to the New South Wales Government and he was appointed Economic Botanist to the newly formed Department of Agriculture in 1890 by Sir Henry Parke's Government.

Turner was particularly interested in the scope of work offered him in this new position and he figured and described the most important Australian grasses, salt bushes, pasture herbs and the best of the indigenous drought-resisting trees and shrubs.

He was appointed Consulting Botanist to the Government of Western Australia and the importance of his botanical research was acknowledged in the whole country.

Frederick Turner spent a large amount of his time travelling in Australia, mainly in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria but he visited the other states as well. He journeyed more than 50,000 miles collecting and investigating the Australian flora. He wrote many valuable reports on

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timber, vegetation and fodder conservation, and these were embodied in Royal Commission reports. For some time he was inspecting and reporting on the capabilities of Crown Lands and the best way of utilizing them, for the Government of New South Wales and he wrote many special reports on the pastoral areas of the State.

He also wrote a large report on the herbage of Australia, at the request of the American Consul of the time, for the information of the United States Government.

Frederick Turner completed the first botanical survey of New South Wales and this survey was of great importance to the knowledge of the botany in the State. He cultivated for experimental purposes over 100 species of Australian grasses and was considered to be an authority on this subject. Though research into grasses was started by Walter Hill (q.v.), Frederick Manson Bailey (q.v.) and the Rev. William Woolls (q.v.), none of these botanists studied Australian grasses to the extent that Turner did. He published a most important book on the result of his researches - "Australian Grasses" (Sydney, Charles Potter, Govt. Printer, 1895).

Turner published a number of important botanical works. These included "The Forage Plants of Australia", (Sydney, Department of Agriculture, 1891); "A Census of the Grasses of New South Wales, together with a popular description of each species", (Sydney, Govt. Printer, 1890); "Australian Grasses and Pasture Plants with notes on native fodder shrubs and trees", (Melbourne, 1921); and "Botanical Surveys of New England, the Darling and south-west and north-west New South Wales", (Sydney, 1914.)

Frederick Turner's recreation was horticulture and

experimenting with economic plants, thus even in his free hours, he devoted his time and energy to the study of botany.

He married Jane Isabella George who died in 1932 and they had one son and two daughters. Frederick Turner died at a private hospital at Chatswood, Sydney on the 17th October, 1939. He was survived by his son and two daughters.

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TURNER, Rev. George Edward. 1810 - 1869.

George Edward Turner was born at Corsham, Wilshire, England in 1810.

He came to the colony of Van Diemen's Land when he was appointed chaplain there around 1838.

The Rev. George Turner was a very keen horticulturist and botanist and was especially interested in microscopy. He was later given a parish in Sydney, being appointed rector of St. Anne's Church at Ryde and here he greatly extended his botanical interests.

George Turner was a member of the Committee of the Australian Museum (Sydney) from its inception and for a number of years was the Honorary Secretary of the sub-committee which controlled the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Here he put his love of horticulture to a practical use, helping to develop and extend the gardens.

George Turner apparently did not actually publish any articles on botany. He died on the 10th January, 1869 at his parsonage home, at Ryde. He had fallen from his horse and did not recover from the injuries he received.

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Chapter 1, p.24 and p.25.

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

UNWIN, Ernest Ewart. 1881 - 1944.

Ernest Ewart Unwin was born at Folkstone, Kent, England in 1881, the exact date is not known. He was educated at the Quaker School, Saffron Waldon and at the University of Leeds where he graduated as Master of Science in 1906. Here, at Leeds, he came under the influence of the distinguished biologist Professor L.C. Miall.

After graduating, Unwin returned to the University of Leeds as a Lecturer in Biology and he also taught at the Quaker Schools of Ackworth and Bootham and for eleven years was Housemaster at Leighton Park, Reading.

Ernest Unwin, accompanied by his wife and two young children came out to Tasmania in October, 1923 to take up an appointment as Headmaster of the Friends' School in Hobart.

Soon after his arrival in Tasmania he became interested in the Royal Society of Tasmania and he was elected a Member of the Society on the 17th December, 1923. From that date right up to the time ofhis death he took an active interest in the work of the Society. He was elected President of the Educational Section in 1926 and served as a member of the Council from 1926 to 1942 and he was Vice-President of the Society from 1933 to 1934 and from 1940- 1941.

Ernest Unwin was a most able botanist and he was elected on three separate occasions as a Trustee of the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens. He gave valuable help to his fellow trustees and was particularly concerned in the affairs and development of the Botanic Gardens.

Unwin was a gifted and lucid speaker and he was noted especially for his lectures on botany and biology in relation to education. He never lost an opportunity of stressing the

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importance of these sciences as school subjects. One of the last lectures that he delivered before the Royal Society of Tasmania was on the subject of "Biology and Education". In it he gave an interesting account of his personal experiences in the development of botany and biology as school subjects in England.

Ernest Unwin was particularly concerned with the cultural life of Tasmania. He was president of the Rotary Club, president of the Council of Churches, president of the Free Kindergarten Association, a member of the University Council, a founder and one-time chairman of the Executive of the Hobart Repertory Society and president of the New Education Fellowship.

A kindly and sympathetic personality with a strong sense of humour, his readiness to give his time and talents in the service of others, gained for him the esteem and goodwill of all who were associated with him.

Ernest Unwin died in Hobart on the 20th September, 1944. He was survived by his wife, formerly Ursula Throp whom he had married in 1910 and by one son and one daughter.

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Death Notice: The Mercury, newspaper, Hobart, 21st September, 1944, p.10, col. 1.

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Dumont d'Urville, Jules ...

d'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Cesar Dumont. 1790 - 1842.

This French naval officer and navigator was born at Conde-sur-Noireau on the 23rd May, 1790.

Serving as a lieutenant in "La Coquille" under Captain Louis Isadore Duperrey, d'Urville went on an expedition to the Pacific Ocean between 1822 and 1825 and after visiting many island groups in the South Pacific, in January, 1824 he called at Port Jackson, New South Wales, staying there for ten weeks.

D'Urville then sailed in command of an expedition again to the Pacific, in the vessel "L'Astrolabe, leaving Toulon on the 22nd April, 1826 calling at Cape of Good Hope, then to King George Sound, (Western Australia), Westernport (Victoria), Jervis Bay and Port Jackson (New South Wales) and then on to New Zealand. D'Urville made scientific explorations here for three months and then sailed north to the Fiji Archi;elago, New Britain and New Guinea and along the north-west coast of Australia and then south to Hobart Town, Tasmania, arriving there on the 16th December, 1827. Back in France in 1829 d'Urville was greeted with much honour.

In 1837 he was given command of a second voyage, principally to the Antarctic, the famous "Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Oceanie sur les corvettes L'Astrolabe et La Zelee 1837 - 1840". This time by way of the Straits of Magelan, he touched Australia in the north at Port Essington, then north to New Guinea, around the Dutch East Indies and by 1839 was south in Hobart Town, Tasmania. From here he went to Antarctic regions where Adelie Land was discovered and named. By the end of February they were back in Hobart again and visited New Zealand and Timor. Returning to France in November, 1840 d'Urville was made

d'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien Cesar Dumont.

a rear-admiral in recognition of the considerable scientific achievement of his expedition.

Unfortunately d'Urville, one of the greatest of French navigators of the time was killed when he and his wife and son were burnt to death in a railway accident between Paris and Versailles on the 12th May, 1842. He was an enthusiastic collector and a cryptogamic botanist.

Many of the specimens collected by d'Urville during his voyages were determined and described in France by Joseph Decaisne (q.v.) in his capacity as Director of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.

D'Urville is commemorated by the following plants:-

Quinetia Urvillei, Cass.

Centrolepis Urvillei, Heiron.

Eragrostris Urvillei, Steud.

Eurostorrhiza Urvillei, Steud.

Gahnia Urvilleana, Kunth.

Isolepis Urvillei, Steud.

Plinthanthesis Urvillei, Steud.

D'Urvilloea potatorum, Aresch. (figured in Harvey's Phycol. Australica).

These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Earlier French botanists as regards Australian plants."

J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.44, 1910, pp.142.

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Voyage au pole Sud et dans l'Oceanie sur les corvettes l'Astrolabe et la Zellee, execute par ordre du roi pendant les annees 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840 soud le commandement de J. Dumont d'Urville. Paris, Gide, 1842-1854.

Voyage de la corvette l'Astrolabe execute par ordre du Roi pendant les annees 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, sous le commandement de M. J. Dumont d'Urville: histoire du voyage. Paris 1830-1833.

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

VERNON, William. 1811 - 1890.

William Vernon was born at Epsom, Surrey, England in 1811. He became a gardener to Lord Cornwallis and on coming to Australia he was appointed a gardener at the Botanic Gardens in Sydney.

In 1857 William Vernon was in charge of the Herbarium at the Sydney Botanic Gardens and during this year Ferdinand von Mueller visited Sydney, and advised and greatly influenced Vernon in developing the herbarium. The two men became firm friends and they corresponded for thirty years. During Mueller's visit to Sydney, Vernon helped him make a large plant collection and these plants were included in George Bentham's "Flora Australiensis". Bentham acknowledged Vernon's work as a botanical collector in the preface to this work. Mueller dedicated an Ionidium to him at this time.

Encouraged by letters from Baron von Mueller, William Vernon continued to collect botanical specimens from around Sydney and many of these he sent to Victoria to Mueller.

On leaving the Botanic Gardens, Vernon became gardener to Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, whose garden at Darling Point, Sydney was the finest private one in Sydney at that time.

William Vernon died at St. Ives, a suburb of Sydney, on the 6th January, 1890.

He is commemorated by Ionidium Vernonii, F. v. M. (Taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, pp.127.)

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

VERREAUX, Jules Pierre. 1807 - 1873.

Jules Pierre Verreaux was born in France on the 24th August, 1807, the eldest of three brothers who shared a great love of natural history. When he was twelve years old, in 1818, he went with his uncle, Pierre Delalande, to the Cape of Good Hope and stayed there for two years.

From 1820 to 1825 Jules Verreaux studied natural history at the Paris Museum under G. Cuvier and Isodore St. Hilaire. In the Cape of Good Hope again from 1825 to 1830, Verreaux made collections of natural history objects and on his return to Paris, they were exhibited in the galleries of the Baron B. Delessert. These included a large number of plant specimens.

Jules Verreaux' brother was Jean Baptiste Edouard Verreaux, later to become famous as an African explorer and founder of the famous "Maison Verreaux. Together the two brothers from 1832 to 1838 made collecting voyages to the Philippines and China and what was then Cochin-China.

Jules Verreaux was sent to Australia in 1842 by the Directors of the Museum of Natural History in Paris, specifically to make a large collection of Australian plants. He was on the mainland of Australia and in Van Diemen's Land for about seven years and during this time he made a very large collection of botanical specimens.

Verreaux travelled extensively, visiting a number of the states, continually collecting and he showed keen interest in the great variety of new species which he encountered. On the 2nd January, 1843 he was elected a member of the Tasmanian Society, the forerunner of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

Jules Verreaux returned to France about 1851 taking with him more than 115,000 specimens of natural history. Included in them was a very large

number of plant specimens. The whole of this collection was deposited in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, the plants in the herbarium.

About 1868 Verreaux became an "aide-naturaliste" in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes. In 1870, when the German army threatened Paris, he went to England. He died on the 7th September, 1873.

Jules Verreaux is commemorated by the following plant names:-

Dampiera Verreauxii, H. de Vriese.

Verreauxia paniculata, Benth.

Croton Verreauxii, Baill.

(These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of the Earlier French botanists as regards Australia", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.44,1910, p.153.)

Bibliography:

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Journal si precieux de son voyage en Australie et en Tasmanie.

(The publication date and place of this work is not known to us. We are continuing research into it.)

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Museum reference

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

VICARY Nathaniel fl. 1835-1859

Nathaniel Vicary was a Major in the 2nd European Regiment, Bengal Army.

Not much can be discovered regarding this gentleman in Australia.

From references available it would seem he was for some years in New South Wales, from about 1835.

He was quite possibly an aide to one of the colony's governors, a normal enough posting for an army man in those days.

He was certainly interested in botany and sent specimens of the local flora to the Herbarium at Kew and to Calcutta, India.

Unfortunately this is all the information available concerning Major Vicary's time in Australia.

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COMMEMORATIONS

Vicarya, Wall

Taken from J.H. Maiden's Records of Australian Botanists, J.P.R.S.N.S.W. vol. 42, 1908, p. 127

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

VIDLER, Edward Alexander. 1863 - 1942.

Edward Alexander Vidler, naturalist and bookman, was born on the 13th August, 1863 in London, the son of Thomas Collins Vidler, a surgeon. His mother, whose maiden name was Amelia Gould Bennett, was a god-daughter of John Gould and the daughter of Dr. George Bennett (q.v.), the early Australian naturalist.

Edward Vidler was educated at a private school at Gravesend, England. Being the grandson of Dr. George Bennett and, as a youth, living in London, acting as a link with Dr. Bennett and the veteran Professor Richard Owen, it was obvious that Vidler's early career was bound up with the natural history of Australia.

Vidler entered the publishing house of Cassell in London where he met many literary celebrities and artists of that period. He was eight years in the editorial department there and was the editor and proprietor of "The Playgoer's Magazine", London.

Edward Vidler came to Australia in 1888 and continued as a writer and publisher in Melbourne, Geelong and Warrnambool in Victoria. He was editor and proprietor of the "Evening News", a daily newspaper in Geelong; of the "Tatler", a weekly paper in Melbourne and of "The Spinner", a monthly periodical in Melbourne.

He was director of the Australian Institute of the Arts and Literature; founder and Honorary Secretary of the Geelong Progress League and the Warrnambool Progress League and Chamber of Commerce.

On December, 28th 1889 Edward Vidler married Florence Jessie Byrchall and they had one son and one daughter.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

Vidler kept up his intense interest in the natural history of this country and made constant efforts to popularise it. He spent much of his time carefully studying the flora and fauna of Victoria. Vidler carried his studies of trees and shrubs into the open air and in 1932 he was appointed, with Frederick Chapman (q.v.) as joint honorary curator of the Maranoa Native Gardens in Balwyn, Victoria. This appointment gave him a great deal of pleasure and he carried out his duties as honorary curator with enthusiasm and interest.

In 1930 Edward Vidler published his first nature book on Australia entitled "Our own Trees; a first book on Australian forests", (North Melbourne, W.A. Hamer, 1930). This was a carefully compiled and well illustrated volume. He was later to write a number of books on the animals and birds of Australia. In 1923 he had published "An Australian Flower Painter; A.E. Oakley", (Melbourne, Edward A. Vidler, 1923). This work was a description of the illustrated wild-flowers, rather than a biography of the painter. Vidler also had a considerable share in the initial production of the book "Native trees of Australia" by James Wales Clarendon Audas (q.v.), published in Melbourne by Whitcombe & Tombs in 1934.

Edward Vidler died in Melbourne on the 28th October, 1942 in his 80th year.

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WALCOTT Pemberton 1835? - 1883

It would appear that Pemberton Walcott was born in Western Australia. His parents with 6 children, the youngest two years of age, came to the colony in 1830. When Pemberton Walcott died in 1883 his age was given as 48, it would seem therefore that he was born some years after his parents arrival in Australia. Unfortunately registration of births in Western Australia did not begin until 1841 so information about the 1830 period is difficult to obtain.

Pemberton Walcott with Maitland Brown (q.v.) were the botanical collectors on Francis Gregory's (q.v.) expedition to the north west of Western Australia in 1861.

This expedition was financed by the British and West Australian Governments and British cotton interests. These parties wished to establish a new colony in the North West whose object would be the cultivation of cotton.

As far as the backers were concerned, the Gregory expedition was an outstanding success. It had discovered some of the richest country in Australia around the area of the Fortesque and Ashburton Rivers in the north west of Western Australia. Botanically too the expedition was most rewarding and the large collection of plants gathered was forwarded to Victoria's famous botanist, Baron von Mueller for determination. Mueller in turn transmitted his findings to George Bentham in England and the new species gathered in the North West in 1861 were mentioned in his great work "Flora Australiensis" the first volume of which was published in 1863.

The new species gathered were named by von Mueller in honor of Walcott, Maitland Brown and the leader of the expedition, Francis Gregory.

Walcott was a most useful and valuable member of the expedition and in his narrative of the journey Gregory speaks highly of him.

It would seem that Walcott was a naval man, for it is recorded(seenote) " that Captain Walcott died at Roebuck Bay on the 14th June, 1883.

He was then master of the revenue cutter "Gertrude" and also Inspector of Pearl Fisheries for the Western Australian Government.

COMMEMORATIONS

Attached xeroxed copy taken from J.H. Maiden's "Records of West Australian Botanists, Jnl. W. A. Nat. Hist. Soc., No. 6, 1909, p. 26

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NOTE:

notice of death of Captaon Pemberton Walcott is from information received from Battye Library, Perth W.A. Also information regardinghis probable birth in Western Australia is from the archives held by this Library.

P.emberton Walcott cont. 5.-

Commemorations

Taken from J.H. Maiden's Records of West Australian Botanists:

Journal W.A. Natural History Society, No. 6, 1909, p. 26

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

He is commemorated by the following species :—
Corchorus Walcottii, F. v. M. ; *Tinespora Walcottii*, F. v. M. ; *Diplolobium Walcottii*, F. v. M. *Swainsona occidentalis*, F. v. M. ; *Anthotroche Walcottii*, F. v . M. ; *Lachnostachys Walcottii*, F. v. M.

WALKER, Rev. James. 1794 - 1854.

The Rev. James Walker was born in England in 1794. After obtaining an M.A. degree at Oxford University he was made chaplain of New College, Oxford and later Rector of Paddington, Somersetshire, England.

James Walker was appointed to be the head-master of The King's School, at Parramatta, a suburb on the outskirts of Sydney and was made the first rector of All Saint's Church, Parramatta.

The Rev. Mr. Walker was a very keen amateur botanist, showing great interest in the native plants of New South Wales. He became a most enthusiastic collector of botanical specimens and soon developed a considerable local reputation for his great knowledge of the plants of New South Wales.

James Walker became very friendly with William Woolls (q.v.) who was a master at The King's School, Parramatta and they shared a great love of botany. Many of the plants Walker collected, he gave to William Woolls, these mostly came from the district around Parramatta. Woolls acknowledged Walker's help in naming some of the specimens enumerated in his work "Species plantarum Parramattensium".

In 1846 James Walker was appointed to be the rector of St. Luke's Church, Liverpool, New South Wales. He died there on the 27th October, 1854, at the age of sixty years.

He was considered by all who knew him to be a quiet scholarly gentleman, humble-minded and dedicated. His interest in botany and his love of collecting the native specimens around him, greatly advanced the knowledge of the plants of New South Wales atthat time.

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

WALTER Carl 1831? - 1907

Carl Walter was a native of Mecklenberg, Germany, where he was born about 1831. He arrived in Australia as a young man in his twenties about the time of the gold rush. At first young Walter was an itinerant photographer and travelled the outback with his camera and swag. Already interested in botany, the strange plants of this new land soon had him gathering seeds to send home to his native Germany.

His nationality and interest in botany soon brought young Walter into contact with Baron von Mueller who was then Victorian Government Botanist. Von Mueller ever eager for intelligent collectors soon had Walter collecting for him on his travels through the state. Carl Walter was instrumental in adding a large number of species to the Victorian list, especially from the East Gippsland district, where he found the orchid "Dendrobium Speciosum" on Victorian soil for the first time.

Giving up the roving life Carl Walter was employed for many years at the Technological Museum of the Public Library of Victoria. His special work there was labelling and classifying the collection of vegetable products he was assembling for the Museum. He also did work of a similar nature for Baron von Mueller and the State Department of Agriculture.

Joseph Henry Maiden in his biographical notes concerning Carl Walter tells us he was a member of an Eclipse Expedition. Possibly the one in 1890 to Bruny Island off the coast of Tasmania which was organized by the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. Walter's part in this expedition would have been as a photographer. Maiden also tells us that Carl Walter was in Samoa in 1875 and collected plants there. (See Note)

Carl Walter was an early member of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and contributed articles to its journal "The Victorian Naturalist". He also kept up

a vigorous correspondence with botanists in various parts of the world.

In his later years Walter's eyesight failed and some of his later labelling is incorrect for this reason.

Carl Walter died in Melbourne on the 11th October, 1907, at the age of 76.

COMMEMORATIONS

Prostanthera Walteri, FvM

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Obit. Notice: Vict. Naturalist, vol. 24, 1907, p. 110

NOTE

Maiden in A.A.A.S vol. 13, p. 236 says " Ernst Betche informs me that Mr. Walter told him he came out to Aust with Baron von Huegel. If this

NOTE CONT.

be a fact, then Mr. Walter was older than I surmised. (C. Walter was quite well known to Maiden)

Then we have a note in the handwriting of we think Mr. J. H. Willis of the Melb. Herbarium which says:- " Nonsense, he went with Anatole von Huegel to Samoa in 1875 NOT with Charles von Huegel of W.A. fame. (1833)

It would seem that Mr. Betche, Maiden's informant , was wrong.

If C. Walter had had been with Charles von Huegel in West Aust. in 1833 he would have been many years older than his stated 76 (See Obit V.N. vol. 24, p. 110) when he died in 1907.

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

WALTER, T.R.C.

T.R.C. Walter was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of London, who in the Proceedings of this Society of 1847, contributed "Notes on a poisonous leguminous plant from Swan River, Australia".

Research has shown that Walter did not visit this country.

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

WARBURTON, Peter Egerton. 1813 - 1889.

Peter Egerton Warburton, the soldier and explorer, was born in England in 1813, a descendant of an ancient English family of Cheshire.

He entered the navy at the age of 12 but resigned in 1829 to join the Bombay Army, in which he served for 24 years. On his retirement he decided to settle in New Zealand but changed his mind on the voyage out from England and he landed with his wife and family, in Adelaide, South Australia in September, 1853.

Major Peter Warburton was appointed Commissioner of Police for South Australia and at once he began making pioneer journeys into the interior of the colony. He thoroughly enjoyed the hot and dry climate and began to take a keen interest in the vegetation that could survive such harsh conditions.

In 1859 Warburton collected some plant specimens in the Venus Bay district of South Australia and these he gave to Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) who determined them. In June, 1869 Warburton visited Western Australia and made botanical collections around King George's Sound. These he also sent to von Mueller.

Warburton was commissioned in 1872 to lead an exploring expedition from the town of Alice Springs in the north of South Australia, across the desert country of the centre of the continent, to try to reach Perth in Western Australia. Suffering many hardships, including a desperate shortage of water, the party covered over 2000 miles before turning towards the Oakover River and eventually receiving help at Roebourne. They returned to Adelaide in easy stages.

Peter Warburton collected a number of plant specimens on this arduous journey and published a description of it but his discoveries were of little practical value.

Warburton received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and he was made a C.M.G. He died in Adelaide on the 5th November, 1889. Two ranges, one in Western Australia and the other in South Australia are named after him, as is the Warburton River, an intermittent stream in South Australia.

Peter Warburton's daughter, Mary, collected for Mueller in the Upper Hay River district of Western Australia. These specimens, with Warburton's, are in the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

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

WATERHOUSE Fredrick George 1815-1898

Fredrick Waterhouse was the younger brother of G.R. Waterhouse of the British Museum. He was born in England in 1815 and arrived in Australia in 1852 about the time of the first gold discoveries.

He was first engaged in surveying but being an enthusiastic naturalist, collecting on his survey trips occupied much of his time. He was based in Adelaide and was instrumental inffounding the South Australian Museum and was afterwards the first curator of the Museum from 1862 until his retirement.

Waterhouse was among the first to collect the unique plants of Kangaroo Island off the Gulf of St. Vincent in South Australia. This collection was made at the instigation of Baron von Mueller, who had pointed out to the South Australian Government that "Kangaroo Island had an indigenous Flors which was almost entirely unknown." Thus Waterhouse spent several months on the Island during 1861 and collected about 100 species of plants which were described by von Mueller and were dealt with in volume 4 of his famous "Fragmenta Phytographiae". Five species new to science were the result of Waterhouse's solitary sojourn and some 83 species were added to the list of local flora. Most of these Kangaroo Island plants were collected by Waterhouse from around his camp on the banks of the Cygnet River on Kangaroo Island.

Shortly after his return from Kangaroo Island, Waterhouse joined the expedition of J. McDouall Stuart which crossed Australia from south to north. Waterhouse was naturalist to this expedition and the specimens he collected on this arduous journey were described by von Mueller and published as an appendix to Stuarts own narrative of the journey. Some 7 new species from the McDouall Stuart expedition were described by von Mueller and mentioned in his "Fragmenta Phytographiae" volumes 2 and 3.

Some specimens from this expedition were sent to "Kew Gardens" England and others went to the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

Waterhouse continued as curator of the Adelaide Museum until his retirement.

He died in Adelaide in 1898.

COMMEMORATIONS

Xeroxed copy attached from J.H. Maiden's "A Century of Botanical Endeavour in S.A." A.&.A.S., Adel, 1907, Sect. D. President's Address, p. 178.

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

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WATERHOUSE, Frederick George. 1815-98.

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WATERMAN William. fl. 1850

William Waterman was overseer at the Sydney Botanic Gardens from July 1846 serving under James Kidd and John Bidwell (q.q.v).

Shortly after the arrival of Charles Moore as superintendent of the Gardens in 1848, Waterman was transferred to the Inner Domain section of the Sydney Gardens. He resigned his position to go goldmining in 1852 just after the gold rush began. Nothing further is known of him.

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

WATKINS, George. - 1916.

The exact birth date of George Watkins, the Queensland pharmacist and naturalist, is not known. He was a very well-known pharmacist in Brisbane for many years and held a position of considerable influence in the city, particularly amongst its scientific circles.

George Watkins was a foundation member of the Royal Society of Queensland and was a member of this society for thirty-two years. From 1905 till his death he acted in the capacity of Honorary Auditor to the Society.

Watkins was also a very active member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, becoming the secretary to the Council of the Society in 1887 and in 1888 he was appointed a member of the Pharmacy Board. Twice he was president of the Society and between the years 1894 and 1912 he was president of the Pharmacy Board nine times.

George Watkins was interested in all forms of natural history but he especially studied botany. For a great many years he was very friendly with Frederick Manson Bailey (q.v.) and from this association he acquired a considerable knowledge of botany. He became a very keen collector of botanical specimens and during the years that he was resident on Stradbroke Island, off the coast of Queensland, he collected a great many botanical specimens. These he sent to Bailey who determined and described them.

George Watkins had a very keen instinct for observation and his love of botany and great interest in plant collecting continued to be a great interest for him when he retired from his big pharmaceutical business in Brisbane.

Watkins died on the 12th July, 1916. He had been a most popular figure among many groups of people in Queensland, being known for his friendliness and natural candour. His skill as a botanical observer and collector was much appreciated by his friend Frederick Manson Bailey.

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WATLING, Thomas. 1762. -

Thomas Watling, the first professional artist who lived and worked in New South Wales, was born on the 19th September, 1762, in Dumfries, Scotland. He was brought up by an aunt, his parents both dying when he was a baby.

Watling had quite a good education, particularly in art. This he was especially interested in, so much so that he formed his own "Academy" for the teaching of drawing.

In 1788 Thomas Watling was sentenced to fourteen years transportation for forging guinea notes, though he firmly proclaimed his innocence. He sailed in the convict ship "Pitt" for the new colony of New South Wales in July, 1791.

Arriving in Sydney on the 7th October, 1792 Watling was assigned almost immediately to John White (q.v.), the surgeon-general, who was to make great use of Watling's great artistic abilities. White was a very gifted naturalist and keen collector of natural history specimens and a great many of these he gave to Thomas Watling to draw for him. These included birds, beasts, fishes, insects, shells, scenery, aborigines and especially plants.

Watling was undoubtedly the most notable of the artists who executed the natural history paintings of the 1790's. He wrote a series of letters to his aunt in Dumfries and these were published under the title "Letters from an exile at Botany Bay", in about 1794. A reproduction of these with introductory notes, was issued in Sydney in 1945 by G. Mackaness.

When John White left the colony to return to England, it is probable that Watling was assigned to David Collins, the Judge-Advocate. Certainly some of the plates in Collin's "An account of the English colony in New South Wales", London, 1798-1802, came from original drawings of Watling's.

In 1796 Thomas Watling was granted a conditional pardon. From 1801 to 1803 he lived in Calcutta and from here returned to Scotland. In 1806 he was tried at Edinburgh, again for forgery, but the case was "not proven". He moved with his son to another part of the country; his son had been born in Sydney, probably the child of a convict woman, and had left Australia with his father.

The exact place and date of Thomas Watling's death is not known. A few of his paintings are in the Mitchell and Dixson Libraries, in Sydney but the majority of the paintings done by Watling that have survived are known as

The Watling Collection and are in the Zoological Library of the British Museum (Natural History). Of these 512 drawings, at least 143 have been done by Watling. These include some landscapes and views of aborigines but the majority are of natural history objects and contain many beautifully and accurately drawn plants. Nearly all of these plants had been collected by White and eventually taken to England by him.

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WATTS, Henry. 1828 - 1889.

Henry Watts was born in 1828. He was one of the earliest members of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club and was certainly one of its most active members. He became its first librarian (1881-1882) and was also a vice-president of the club. Henry Watts contributed a number of papers to its journal, the Victorian Naturalist.

Watts was a very keen botanist and especially he was interested in the study of algae, both fresh-water and marine varieties. He became one of the colony of Victoria's earliest exponents on fresh-water forms of algae. After making the acquaintance of William Harvey (q.v.), Henry Watts became a most enthusiastic collector of algae for him.

Watts lived for many years at Warrnambool, on the coast of Victoria and while there made a large collection of algae; these he also sent to Harvey.

During his later years Henry Watts became a most experienced microcopist, devoting himself to microscopic work in botany, zoology and geology. He gradually amassed a large quantity of material but unfortunately most of it became lost when he began to suffer from ill-health.

Henry Watts died on the 16th December, 1889 in Melbourne.

He is commemorated by the following:-

Acacia Wattsiana, F. v. M.

Wrangelia Wattsii, Harv.

Crouania Wattsii, Harv.

These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Victorian Botanists", V.N., v.25, November, 1908, p.115.

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WATTS, Rev. William Walter. 1856 - 1920.

William Walter Watts was born on the 5th October, 1856, near Ivybridge, Devonshire, England.

He became a student at New College, London and was there for six years, studying for the Congregational Ministry. He was ordained and given a church at Stratford-on-Avon. However William Watts began to suffer from ill-health and he left England for Australia in 1887.

He first settled at Milton, Queensland but in 1893 floods destroyed his church and home and he went to New Zealand. It was here that Watts became interested in ferns and mosses and he began to make a study of them.

On his return to New South Wales, William Watts interest in this side of botany became even more keen and he eventually came to be considered the greatest authority on mosses in New South Wales.

He settled first at Orange in New South Wales and had a church there but subsequently he joined the Presbyterian church, becoming the minister at Ballina, on the Richmond River in north New South Wales. Later he lived for a short time at Young, N.S.W. and then was appointed to be the Presbyterian minister at Gladesville, a suburb of Sydney.

The Rev. William Watts made a very large collection of botanical specimens particularly mosses, at all these areas that he lived in and he began to publish many papers, mostly on ferns and mosses. These papers are mainly to be found in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and the proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

William Watts collaborated with Thomas Whitelegge in the publication of a Catalogue of the Mosses of New South Wales. A large number of the specimens that he collected Watts gave to the National Herbarium in Sydney; these included specimens he collected on trips to north Queensland and to Lord Howe Island.

From 1912 to 1919 Watts was a member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales and from 1909 to 1916 he was the Honorary Custodian of Ferns and Mosses in the National Herbarium of New South Wales. Here he did excellent work and increased his great knowledge on this aspect of botany, adding all the time to the Herbarium's collection of these plants.

The Rev. William Watts was a most quiet and unobtrusive man who added a great deal to the knowledge of mosses and ferns in the state of New South Wales. In 1916 he left Sydney for Melbourne and he died at Canterbury, Victoria on the 20th September, 1920.

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See attached xeroxed pages.

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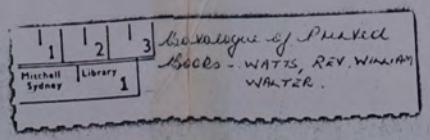

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WEINDORFER, Gustav. 1874 - 1932.

Gustav Weindorfer, the naturalist, was born on the 23rd February, 1874 at Spittal on the Drau, Austria, the youngest son of Johann Weindorfer, a high Austrian civil servant. He was educated at the State Classical High School in Villach, Austria and being mainly interested in botany and agriculture, in 1888 he went to an Agricultural High School at Modling near Vienna. Here he laid a solid foundation of knowledge of the natural sciences. He graduated in 1892.

In 1899 Gustav Weindorfer came out to Australia and landed in Melbourne on the 13th June, 1900. The Austrian Honorary Consul in Melbourne, Herr Pinschof offered him a position as a clerk at the consulate and he eventually was given the post of "Honorary Chancellor ad interim", in reality private secretary to Herr Pinschof.

Weindorfer was hoping to find in Australia a freer atmosphere and he joined the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in 1901. He soon became recognized as an able student of plants. His chief interest was botanical and he specialised in the flora of high places, his previous collecting having been done mostly in the Carnic Alps bordering his home country and in northern Italy.

Weindorfer rapidly became one of the most active members of the Field Naturalists Club, joining in many excursions and regularly exhibiting specimens. He published a number of papers in the Journal of the Club, the Victorian Naturalist. These included "On the fertilization of Phanerogams", (V.N., vol. 19, 1902-1903, pp.98-101); "Some comparisons of the Alpine Flora of Australia and Europe",(V.N., vol. 20, 1903, pp.64-90); and "Some considerations of the origin of our Alpine Flora", (V.N., vol. 21, 1904, pp.6-9.)

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In one of these articles Weindorfer advocated the theory that the alpine flora of Australia originated from seeds blown from the Andes of South America to the Antarctic and carried to Australia by drift-ice. He made extensive collections and sent large consignments of either living plants, seeds or pressed specimens to universities and botanic gardens in various countries. In September, 1905, he acquired British citizenship.

In 1905 Gustav Weindorfer resigned his appointment at the Consulate in Melbourne and in 1906 he went to Tasmania. Here he married a fellow member of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club, Miss Kate Cowle, daughter of a retired Tasmanian pastoralist, on the 1st February, 1906 and he commenced farming at Kindred in Tasmania.

Some time later, having heard a glowing report of the imposing Cradle Mountain, the highest land in the island, he visited it and in 1912 he bought 200 acres of land there and built a chalet, Waldheim. (His wife in 1910 became the first woman to ascend the mountain.)

The wealth, variety, beauty and novelty of the mountain's flora far exceeded Weindorfer's expectations. He was particularly interested in the curious cushion plants of the plateau which were similar in growth-form to plants of New Zealand and southern South America. He published the article "Two botanists on the Cradle Mountain, Tasmania, (V.N., vol. 28, 1912, pp.216-223); on his first visit to these parts when he was accompanied by Dr. Charles Standford Sutton (q.v.).

In 1916 Mrs. Weindorfer died (they had no children) and Gustav Weindorfer sold his farm and retired to his

mountain chalet. He devoted his time to botanical and meteorological research and he explored and mapped the whole district.

Weindorfer was instrumental in having the Cradle Mountain area of Tasmania declared a scenic reserve and wildlife sanctuary. Isolation earned him the title of "the hermit of Cradle Mountain" but in fact he was a most companiable man and would have preferred to return to Victoria and work among other naturalists. However a large number of these naturalists came to his chalet to visit him and to make collections of the great variety of botanical specimens in this alpine region.

Weindorfer visited Melbourne on a lecture tour in 1929 and he was then described by a newspaper as "natural scientist, geologist, linguist, cartographer, meteorologist, builder, gardener, chef and lecturer, one of Tasmania's most picturesque personalities."

Gustav Weindorfer died from a heart attack on the 6th May, 1932 and he was buried near his chalet. A monument on his grave was unveiled by the Minister for Lands in 1938 and his property was later acquired by the Tasmanian Government and included in the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair reserve. Weindorfer's large and important collection of botanical specimens went to the Queen Victoria Museum at Launceston.

Weindorfer was a most adaptable and versatile figure. Enthusiastic, invariably good tempered, with a keen sense of humour, he was respected and admired by all who knew him.

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Economic botanist & plant collector
Sr. author of Acacia drami (1927).

WELCH, Marcus Baldwin.

Date of Birth - 21st February, 1895.

Place of Birth - Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Date of Death - 29th September, 1942.

Place of Death - Katoomba, Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia.

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by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

The Australian Journal of Science, vol. 5, no. 3, December, 1942

Obituary

IN FOLDER

M. B. Welch

THE sudden death of Mr. M. B. Welch, B.Sc., A.I.C., on 29 September, 1942, whilst on vacation at the Blue Mountains, N.S.W., removes from our midst a very promising worker in applied botany. We can ill afford to lose a botanist of such varied training and wide experience at the early age of forty-seven years.

Mr. Welch was born at Palmerston North, New Zealand, in 1895, and came to Australia with his parents in 1906. He was educated at Fort Street Boys' High School. In 1912 he joined the staff of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Sydney, as chemist. In 1913 he entered Sydney University, and graduated B.Sc. in 1916, with first-class honours and university medal in botany, and first-class honours in chemistry.

On completion of his university course he enlisted in the A.I.F., but was discharged by order of the Minister for Defence for special service in explosives work in Great Britain. He was sent to Gretna as shift chemist engaged in gun-cotton drying; later he was shift chemist and chemist in charge of nitro-cotton manufacture. He returned to Sydney after the 1914-18 war, and was appointed demonstrator in botany, University of Sydney, the post he had left when he enlisted.

This educational background was to prove of great value to Mr. Welch when his career in economic botany and wood technology began with his first appointment to the public service of New South Wales. Mr. Welch joined the staff of the Sydney Technological Museum on 1 August, 1919, as Assistant Economic Botanist, with a view to succeeding the late R. T. Baker as Economic Botanist. He was appointed Economic Botanist on 1 July, 1921, and continued in that capacity until transferred to the Forestry Commission of N.S.W. on 9 April, 1936.

In the course of seventeen years at the Sydney Technological Museum, Mr. Welch carried out very valuable researches on the physical and mechanical properties of Australian timbers. The results of this work were published in the *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales*. He contributed altogether thirty-nine papers to that *Journal*. Mr. Welch was a very keen student of the Eucalypts, and although he did not publish anything on this subject, he was closely associated with the writer of this note in investigations on the economics of the Australian flora. He was joint author of a paper entitled 'Two Pinnate Leaf Boronias and Their Essential Oils—Describing a new species, *Boronia thujona*'. He was also author and joint author of the following Sydney Technological Museum Bulletins: 'Wood Borers Damaging Timbers in Australia' (with Mr. T. C. Roughley); 'Notes on the Structure of Wood'; 'The Principal Tanning Materials of Australia and their Leather Forming Properties' (with Mr. F. A. Coombs); and 'Notes on the Strengths of Timbers'.

It was principally as a result of Mr. Welch's investigations at the Sydney Technological Museum that the Division of Wood Technology was established by the Forestry Commission of New South Wales. Mr. Welch was placed in charge of that Division, and given the title of Senior Research Officer. He rendered excellent service to the timber industry of New South Wales during his six years of office, and it is in that capacity that the loss of his services will be severely felt. At the time of his death he was engaged in very important work connected with our war activities.

Although Mr. Welch's transfer to the Forestry Commission meant so much to the timber industry of this State, the writer regretted the severance of a long personal association, for we had worked together in the Sydney Technological Museum since 1919. It was felt that the organization associated with the establishment of a new division at the Forestry Commission would make such heavy demands that Mr. Welch would be unable to continue research work, for which he was particularly fitted. Unfortunately, this anticipation was realized. The rapid development of the Division of Wood Technology in a comparatively short time is a tribute to the energy, initiative and organizing capabilities of the late Mr. Welch.

Mr. Welch rendered useful service to the Standards Association of Australia in the preparation of standard specifications for timber, etc., and to the Management Committee of Science House, as one of the representatives of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

He was an active member of the Royal Society of New South Wales from the date of his election in 1920; he served on the council (1931-1941), and was honorary treasurer (1939-1940). He could not be persuaded to accept the office of President. He believed his official duties would have prevented him from giving the necessary time to that important post.

Mr. Welch married Miss Bavinia Wright in 1916. Mrs. Welch and two sons survive him.

A.R.P.

MARCUS BALDWIN WELCH, who died at the age of 47 on 29th September, 1942, was born at Palmerston North, New Zealand, and came to Sydney in 1906. He was educated at Fort Street and Sydney Boys' High Schools, and in 1916 graduated at the University of Sydney with first-class Honours in Chemistry, and the University Medal in Botany. On leaving the University he joined the A.I.F., but was discharged by order of the Minister for Defence for special work in explosives in Great Britain. On returning to Australia he was appointed Demonstrator in Botany at the University of Sydney. In August, 1919, he joined the staff of the Sydney Technological Museum, as Assistant Economic Botanist, remaining there until he was transferred to the Forestry Commission in 1936. During 17 years at the Technological Museum, Mr. Welch carried out very valuable researches in the physical and mechanical properties of Australian timbers, and the results were published in the *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of N.S.W.* Thirty-nine papers in all were contributed by Mr. Welch to the Journal.

He was also author and co-author of several Bulletins of the Sydney Technological Museum.

On joining the Forestry Commission Mr. Welch was appointed Senior Research Officer in the Division of Wood Technology, where he rendered excellent service to the timber industry of the State. The rapid development of the

Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales, vol.77, 1943, p.174. IN FOLDER

Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales, vol.77, 1943, p.175. IN FOLDER

Division in a comparatively short time was largely due to the energy, initiative and organizing ability of Mr. Welch. He also rendered useful service to the Standards Association of Australia in the preparation of standard specifications for timber.

During the present war Mr. Welch's work was chiefly connected with defence matters, such as testing timber for aeroplanes and rifle stocks, and experimenting with timbers for producer gas units. He became Chairman of the Producer Gas Committee, and of the Charcoal Research Committee.

Mr. Welch was a member of the Royal Society from 1920 until his death, and held office on the Council from 1931 to 1941, and as Honorary Treasurer for 1939 and 1940. He could not be persuaded to accept the office of President, believing that his official post would prevent him from giving the necessary time to the work entailed. His sudden death while on a holiday in the Blue Mountains came as a great shock to his friends and colleagues, who will remember him for his friendly nature, his simplicity, integrity and conscientious attention to his work, in which he never spared himself. In fact his assiduous attention to his work since the war began probably contributed in part to his early death.

WESTALL, William. 1781 - 1850.

William Westall, the artist on the voyage of the "Investigator", under the command of Matthew Flinders (q.v.), was born at Hertford, England, on the 12th October, 1781. He was the son of Benjamin Westall and his second wife Martha Harbord.

William Westall received his early training from his brother, Richard, who was a Royal Academician. Richard taught him to draw so successfully that in 1799 he was admitted to the Royal Academy school as a probationer.

Two years later in 1801, William Westall was appointed to go on the voyage of the "Investigator", as draughtsman. The vessel left England on the 18th July, 1801 and reached Australia on the 6th December, 1801. Flinders sailed eastward around the southern coast of the continent, charting the coast and frequently landing to enable his naturalists to study the vegetation and his artists to make sketches of the country and its flora and fauna.

During the circumnavigation of Australia, Westall regularly went ashore with Flinders and did much sketching. In many of these early sketches which he later completed, he attempted to show accurately the form and foliage of the vegetation. This he w as encouraged to do by the botanical artist on the voyage, Ferdinand Bauer (q.v.).

Westall made most careful drawings of coastal profiles and harbour views, being made aware from Flinders, of the importance of great accuracy. He usually accompanied Flinders and Robert Brown on their excursions to get further material for his sketches. Though Ferdinand Bauer was the official natural-history painter of the expedition, William Westall made a number of drawings of the eucalyptus, grass-tree, palm, pandanus, hoop pine and banksia. Most of these were drawn in their natural settings. Westall's paintings done in Australia, were most useful to scientists and navigators, due to their accurate statement of detail and clarity of contour.

In 1803 Westall transferred to the "Porpoise" and when that vessel was wrecked on the coast of Queensland in Ausust, 1803, a number of his paintings were lost. However a large amount of the sketches were saved and while Westall travelled in China, the drawings, regarded as part of the official record of the voyage, were taken to England by Lieutenant Robert Fowler and on the advice of Sir Joseph Banks, were given to Richard Westall to be restored.

A few months after this William Westall visited Madeira and then Jamaica. On his return to England he began to exhibit paintings at the Royal Academy and with the Old Water-Colour Society.

Westall helped illustrate Flinders' "A voyage to Terra Australis" (1814). The same year he published his "Views of Australian Scenery" but it was merely a reprint of the plates in Flinders' book.

Westall was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1812 and exhibited frequently there. On the 2nd September, 1820 he married Ann Segwick.

William Westall died in London on the 22nd January, 1850 from the effects of an accident. He was survived by his wife and two sons, Robert and the Rev. W. Westall.

Westall's paintings of the voyage of the "Investigator" were sent by the Admiralty to Sir Joseph Banks. A large collection of his drawings is now in the library of the Royal Empire Society in London. The collection of 131 sketches in pencil or water-colour, is bound in four large volumes and is one of the most prized possessions of the Society.

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

WHAN William Taylor 1829-1901

William Taylor Whan was born at Ballinderry Bridge, Moneymore, County Derry Ireland on the 30th October, 1829.

He was later educated at Queen's College Belfast where he took his M.A. with the University Gold Medal in Natural History.

In 1860 he became a Presbyterian minister, licensed by the Presbytery of Tyrone in Northern Ireland. In that same year he arrived in Australia to take over the parish of Skipton in Victoria. Skipton is some 100 miles north west of Melbourne.

Being a botanist himself Whan was soon in touch with the greatest of all Australian Botanists, Baron von Mueller at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and von Mueller soon enlisted him as a collector.

The Rev. Whan was to stay in Skipton for some 24 years and the multitude of specimens which bear his name and are still held in the Melbourne Herbarium testify to his zeal during all that time.

An early member of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, Whan contributed some non botanicl papers to the club's journal, The Victorian Naturalist.

He resigned his living at Skipton in 1884 and became minister of Port Fairy a small seaside resort on the south west coast of Victoria.

After his arrival at Port Fairy our botanist became interested in conchology and algae and he formed quite a large collection.

Besides contributing largely to the National Herbarium in Melbourne, Rev. William Whan also sent specimens to the Herbarium at Queen's College Belfast.

The name Whan appears in the preface to George Bentham's great work "Flora Australiensis" and he is mentioned throughout as a collector.

William Whan resided at Port Fairy up to three weeks before his death which took place in his old parish of Skipton on the 2nd April, 1901.

COMMEMORATIONS

Acacia Whanii, FvM

taken from J.H. Maiden's Records of Victorian Botanists,

Victorian Naturalist, vol. 25, 1908, 1909, p. 115

REFERENCES.

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

WHEELER Dr. W.F. fl 1860

Dr. W.F. Wheeler was surgeon and botanical collector on A.W. Howitt's (q.v.) first relief contingent to search for Burke and Wills from July to November 1861. His relatively small collection of plants now in the Melbourne Herbarium comprised at least 70 species, chiefly from between Stokes Range and the depot at Cooper's Creek. Wheeler apparently considered that Dr. Herman Beckler (q.v.) medical officer and botanist to the Burke and Wills expedition had adequately worked the route from Swan Hill (Just outside Melbourne) to the Queensland Border, so concentrated his botanical collecting to the area around the base camp.

When Howitt returned on the second part of this expedition at the end of 1861, Wheeler tendered his resignation but subsequently stayed on until about March of 1862.

Among the few novelties in the Wheeler collection were the types of Isotropis wheeleri and Euphorbia wheeleri which were later named for him by Victoria's Government Botanist, Baron von Mueller.

No other bio raphical details are available.

COMMEMORATIONS

Isotropis wheeleri FvM ex Benth.

Euphorbia wheeleri Baill.

Taken from J.H. Willis's Botany of Victoria Exploring Expedition and Relief Contingents 1860-62. p. 253 see reference.

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WHEELER Dr. W.F. fl. 1860

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

White, Cyril Tenison
506
R
1
Contribution to our knowledge of the flora of Papua, British New Guinea: scientific portion of Presidential address. [With bibl.]
(Roy. Soc. Q'land. - Proc. 1922, pp. 5-65)
Botany. - Papua
Bryan, W. J.
Jack, R. L.
Shirley, J.
Stevens, E. J.

White, Cyril Tenison
506
R
1
Contribution to the orchidaceous flora of Papua, British New Guinea; by R. S. Rogers and C. T. W.
(Roy. Soc. S.A. - Trans. and Proc. vol. 44, 1920, pp. 110-119)

White, Cyril Ten
506
R
1
Contributions to the orchidaceous flora of Queensland; by R. S. Rogers and C. T. W.
(Roy. Soc. Q'land. - Proc. 1920, vol. 32 pp. 117-124, 135-143)

White, Cyril Tenison, and Francis, W D
506
R
Contributions to the Queensland flora. Ill.
Roy Soc. Q'land - Proc 33, 1921 and contin
[1944 on? by C. T. White only]
Botany. - Q'land
Francis, W. D.

White, Cyril Tenison
581.994
W
Contributions to the Queensland flora. Ill. roy. 8vo. pp. 28, Brisb. Govt. Printer, 1919
(Queensland. - Ag. and Stock Dept. - Botany bull. 21)
Botany - Queensland
Series

White, Cyril Tenison
506
R
Description of a new species of *Xanthostemon* (nat. ord. Myrtaceae) from North Queensland. Ill.
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Xanthostemon

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581.9901
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Ill. vol. 1, 8vo. pp. 223, Syd. J. Spence, Acting Government Printer, 1922

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Q
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(Q'land Naturalist, vols. 4-9, May 1924-1936, various pp.)
[Pt. 2 vol IV, no. 5, missing.]

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Few notes on the genus Ptychosperma in Queensland.
(Roy. Soc. Q'land. - Proc. vol. 46 1934, pp. 80-82)
Ptychosperma

White, Cyril Tenison

506
R

The flora of a single tree; by H. A. Longman and C. T. W. (Roy. Soc. Queens. – Procs. 29, 1917, pp. 64-9.)

White, Cyril Tenison

506
R

Interim census of cyanophoric plants in the Queensland flora; by F. Smith and C.T.W. (Roy. Soc. Queens. – Procs. 1918, pp. 84-90.)

White, Cyril Tenison

506
R

Mutation in a proteaceous tree, H. A. Longman and C.T.W. (Roy. Soc. Queens. – Procs. 1918, pp. 162-5)

White, Cyril Tenison

Q506
L
1

New conifer from Southern Queensland (Linn. Soc. N.S.W. – Jour. and Proc. vol. 48, 1923, pp. 449-450)

Callitris-Baileyi

White, Cyril Tenison

506
R

Notes on a few interesting plants collected in the vicinity of Brisbane (Roy. Soc. Q'land – Proc. 1916, pp. 107-11.)

Botany-Q'land.

White, Cyril Tenison

506
R

Notes on a few interesting plants from Moreton Bay (Roy. Soc. Queens – Procs. 27, 1915, pp. 96-9)

Botany – Queens.

White, Cyril Tenison

Q506
L
1

Notes on the genus flindersia, family rutaceae. (Linn. Soc. N.S.W. – Proc. 1921, pp. 324-9)

White, Cyril Tenison

506
R

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White, Cyril Tenison

Q506
L.

On a small collection of plants from the Rigo district, Papua, British New Guinea. Ill. (Linn. Soc. N.S.W. – Proc. 1926, vol. 51, pp. 296-8)

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White, Cyril Tenison

506 R

On the occurrence of abortive styles in Buckinghamia celsissima; by C. D. Gillies and C. T. W. (Roy. Soc. Q'land – Proc. 1919, vol. 31, pp. 42-5)

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506 R

On the occurrence of cyanophoric glucosides in the flowers of some proteaceae; by F. Smith and C. T. W. (Roy. Soc. Q'land – Proc. 1920, vol. 32, pp. 89-91)

White, Cyril Tenison

506 R 1

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White, Cyril Tenison

581.994 W

Principles of botany for Queensland farmers. Ill. roy. 8vo. pp. [v], 232, Brisb. D. White, Govt. Pr. 1938

Botany – Q'land

Q'land – Dept. Ag. & Stock (Ref)

Plant Ecology (see) "Geography"

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Revised account of the Queensland lecythidaceae. Ill. (Linn. Soc. N. S. W. – Proc. Oct.-Nov. 1919, pp. 822-5)

Lecythidaceae

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369.4306 B

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Timber – Q'land

White, Cyril Tenison

590.5 Q

Two interesting fungi; with bibl. Ill. (Q'land Naturalist, vol 2, fy. 1920, pp. 80-82)

White, Cyril Tenison

506 R

Two previously described rutaceae from south eastern Queensland. (Roy. Soc. Q'land – Proc. vol 43, 1931, pp. 46-8)

White, Cyril Tenison

506 R 1

Two previously undescribed Queensland myrtaceae. Ill. (Roy. Soc. Q'land – Proc. vol. 43, 1931, pp. 15-16)

Darwinia Porteri

Melaleuca Shirleii

White, Cyril Tenison, and Francis, William Douglas

506
R

Plants collected in the mandated Territory of New Guinea by C. E. Lane-Poole. Ill.
(Roy. Soc. Q'land.- Proc. vol. 39, 1927, pp. 61-70)

Botany - New Guinea
Francis, W. D. (jt. auth.)
Lane-Poole, Charles Edward - Coll.

White, Cyril Tenison, and MacGillivray, W

Q590.5
A

Biology of North-west Islet, Capricorn Group. H, Botany: list of plants collected, identified by C. T. W... with notes by W. MacG. [With bibl. Ill.
(Aust. Zoologist, vol. 4, Apr. 1926, pp. 251-2)

MacGillivray, W.
Botany - Capricorn Is.

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WHITE, John. 1756 (?) - 1832.

The exact birth date of John White, the naval surgeon and botanist is unknown. He joined the Royal Navy on the 26th June, 1778 as a surgeon's mate and in 1780 was promoted to surgeon. For the next five years his naval service took him to India and the West Indies.

On the 26th June, 1786 John White was made surgeon on the "Irrestistible" and four months later was appointed chief surgeon of the colony of New South Wales, that was to be established the following year with the penal settlement at Botany Bay.

John White accompanied the first fleet with the convict transports and it was because of his humane treatment and insistence on decent food and conditions, that so few of the convicts died on the voyage. Soon after the arrival in Port Jackson of the fleet, after moving from Botany Bay, White organized a hospital and though seriously handicapped by a shortage of medical supplies, was able to decrease the incidence of sickness in the new colony.

White received a land grant of 100 acres on the road to Parramatta, about four miles from the shore of the harbour, and he named this Hamond Hill Farm. Later he received a further grant of land near by with a water frontage on to White Bay.

John White was a very keen amateur naturalist with a great love of botany and he was intensely interested in the native plant specimens around him. He accompanied Governor Phillip on two exploratory journeys, collecting many botanical specimens on the way. White was one of the first to collect specimens of Eucalypti on the shore of Port Jackson.(Sydney Harbour). These included E. resinifera, E. capitella, E. saligna, E. piperita and E. botryoides. He also noted some of the most striking of the Banksia and figured one of them in his"Journal of a voyage to New South Wales."

White sent a very large number of plant specimens and drawings that he made of other plants to England to Dr. James Edward Smith and Aylmer Bourke Lambert. Sir James Smith published descriptions of many of White's specimens in "A specimen of the Botany of New Holland", London, 1793. Many others were described in White's own journal. White's assistant surgeon Denis Considen (q.v.) also sent many plant specimens home to England.

John White had very keen powers of observation and made a serious study of the great varieties of the fauna, especially birds, as well as the flora of this new land. In 1790 his "Journal of a voyage to New South Wales" was published in London. This vividly written journal contained 65 copper-plate engravings of birds, animals and plant specimens. Many of these had been drawn for White by the convict artist Thomas Watling (q.v.). This book was immediately a great success and published also in Germany and later translations were made in French and Swedish.

White also sent specimens and drawings to London to be included in "The voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay"; London, 1789.

Unfortunately this gifted naturalist became very pessimistic about the future of the colony. He obtained leave of absence, sailing for England in December, 1794 on the "Daedalus" and he took a large collection of flora and fauna with him. In 1796 he resigned as surgeon of the colony.

In 1820 he retired from the navy. John White died at Worthing, England on the 20th February, 1832 and was buried at St. Mary's Church, Broadwater. He had married about 1800 and three children, two daughters and a son, survived him.

White Bay, in Sydney Harbour is named after him.

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

WHITE, Samuel Albert. 1870 - 1954.

Samuel Albert White, the naturalist, was born in Adelaide on the 21st December, 1870. He was the son of Samuel White (1835-1888), the Australian ornithologist. Educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, Samuel A. White from a very early age, became interested in the study of nature and of course this was greatly encouraged by his father.

At the age of seventeen, in 1887, he carried out an expedition along the Murray River, and the following year went on an expedition into Western Australia, searching for and collecting specimens of Australian flora and fauna.

In 1891 Samuel A. White journeyed to Queensland on another collecting expedition. By this time he had developed a keen understanding of the Australian bushlands and had formed an accurate knowledge of many types of the native flora and fauna.

White served in South Africa from 1900 to 1903 in the Boer War during which he became a captain and won a number of decorations. He then spent two years big-game hunting and doing some scientific work in South Africa before returning to South Australia. He lead a group of scientists which collected many valuable specimens in Africa.

From 1911 onward Samuel A. White undertook many long journeys in search of native plants and birds throughout Australia. on most of these expeditions he was accompanied by his wife (formerly Ethel Thoms, who died in 1926). He financed and lead eight expeditions into Central Australia to study and collect the flora and fauna of this vast area. One expedition of particular importance was the Government Exploration Expedition of 1914 to north-west South Australia.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

Many new specimens of plants, birds and insects were discovered.

Samuel White published a number of important articles describing his expeditions. These included "Flora of the country between Oodnadatta and the Musgrave Ranges". (South Australian Geological Survey Bulletin, no. 5, pp.55-57; 1915:); "In the far North-East: a scientific expedition". (Adelaide, Thomas & Co., 1917); "A record of the A.O.U. Expedition to Eyre's Peninsular, October, 1909; with notes on ornithology, botany and entomology". (Adelaide, Thomas & Co., 1910); and "Scientific notes on an expedition into the interior of Australia, from July to October, 1913". (Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, 1914, vol. 38, pp.407-474.)

Samuel White was interested in a number of the public organisations in his State. He was Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Board of Agriculture and Chairman of the Flora and Fauna Protection Committee of South Australia. He served as President of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union and of the South Australian Ornithologists' Association and for ten years he was the Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in South Australia.

Samuel White died on the 19th January, 1954 at his residence "Weetunga", Fulham, South Australia. He was survived by his second wife (formerly Muriel Fisher), one son and one daughter. At his death he was 83 years of age.

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WHITE-HANEY, Jean. 1877 - 1953. (Born Rose Ethel Janet White).

Jean White-Haney was born in Melbourne on the 11th March, 1877, the daughter of Mr. E.J. White, the Assistant Government Astronomer of Victoria. She was christened Rose Ethel Janet White.

She graduated as Bachelor of Science from the University of Melbourne in 1904 and as Master of Science in 1906. Miss White was awarded a McBain Research Scholarship and she began research work in the Department of Botany under Professor Alfred J. Ewart.

From 1907 till 1911 Jean White published thirteen papers. They included studies on the influence of pollination upon the respiratory activity of the gynaeceum, and on the formation of red-wood in conifers. She also wrote eight papers in conjunction with Professor Ewart and others on the Flora of Australia and she prepared an appendix to Ewart's important paper "On the Longevity of Seeds". (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, vol. 21, 1908, pp.1-210.)

Jean White was awarded a Doctorate of Science in 1909 for a thesis which was entitled "The Ferments and Latent Life of Resting Seed", which she published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. She was only the second woman in Australia to receive this important degree.

Two papers on "Bitter Pit in Apples", the first by Jean White in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, vol. 24, 1912, pp.1-19 and the second by Professor Alfred J. Ewart in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, vol. 24, 1912, pp.367-419; aroused great interest and controversy among orchardists and staffs of state agricultural departments. The tentative view put forward by Dr. White and Professor Ewart, that bitter pit could be caused by arsenical spraying, was hotly debated. However Dr. White was unable to complete the investigation and it was taken over by others.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

In 1912 Jean White was appointed to be the Officer-in-Charge of the Queensland Prickly Pear Board's Research station in Dulacca, Queensland, to initiate work towards the eradication of the prickly pear. She established the value of arsenical injections and sprays in killing "Opuntia inermis", the Dulacca prickly pear and also the use of the wild cochineal insect in killing the "Opuntia monacantha", which was spreading in north Queensland and which was subsequently eradicated by the insects. This important research work was recorded in four reports.

Dr. Jean White married Mr. Victor Haney in 1914 and she continued to live in Queensland though she discontinued her scientific work. She visited Japan in 1926 as a member of the Pan Pacific Science Congress. Two years later, in 1928 she joined the staff of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and she wrote a history of Australian scientific work on the prickly pear.

In 1929 Dr. Jean White-Haney began a field investigation into the Noogoora Burr ("Xanthium pungens"). She completed the basic taxonomic studies and survey ofits distribution but in 1930 she joined her husband in the United States and from then retired from active scientific work.

Apart from one visit to Australia in 1936 she remained in America until her death. Dr. Jean White-Haney died in the United States of America on the 21st October, 1953. She was remembered for her genial personality and for the enthusiasm she showed for all that she undertook; an enthusiasm which she always succeeded in communicating to others.

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pp.24-25.

SCHEDULE A. SCHEDULE A.

18 **BIRTHS in the District of** SOUTH YARRA **in the Colony of Victoria,** **Registered by** JOHN TURNER

No.	CHILD. When and Where Born.	CHILD. Name and Whether Present or not.	CHILD. Sex.	PARENTS. FATHER. (1) Name and Surname, Rank, or Profession of the Father. (2) Age. And (3) Birth-place.	PARENTS. FATHER. (1) When and Where Married. (2) Issue Living and Deceased.	PARENTS. MOTHER. (1) Name and Maiden Surname of Mother. (2) Age. And (3) Birth-place.		INFORMANT. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	WITNESSES. (1) Accoucheur. (2) Nurse by Whom Certified. And (3) Names of Occupiers or other Witnesses.	REGISTRAR. When Registered and Where.	REGISTRAR. Signature of Deputy Registrar.	Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
86	11th March 1877 Observatory South Yarra Albert Ward City Melbourne County Bourke	Rose Ethel Janet not present	Female	Edward John White Astronomer 45 Bristol England	27th December 1862 Sandhurst; Sarah [illegible] 12; Catharine Helen [illegible] 10; Mary Elizabeth Agnes 8; Emily Constance 6; [illegible] 4; Edward John Bernard 2	Sarah Susanna Catharine White formerly Le Coste 38 Lincolnshire England	11728	S. S. C. White Mother South Yarra	(1) [illegible] Thomson (2) [illegible] (3) Not any	8th May 1877 South Yarra	J. Turner	

'69/47066

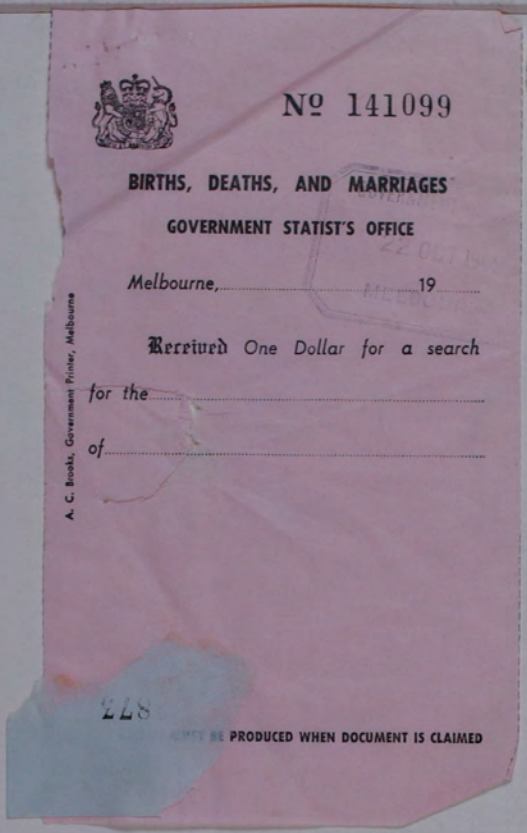
Leon Gordon SMITH

I,

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

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST MELBOURNE 12 DEC 1969

[signature]



№ 141099

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

GOVERNMENT STATIST'S OFFICE

Melbourne, ... 19 .....

Received One Dollar for a search

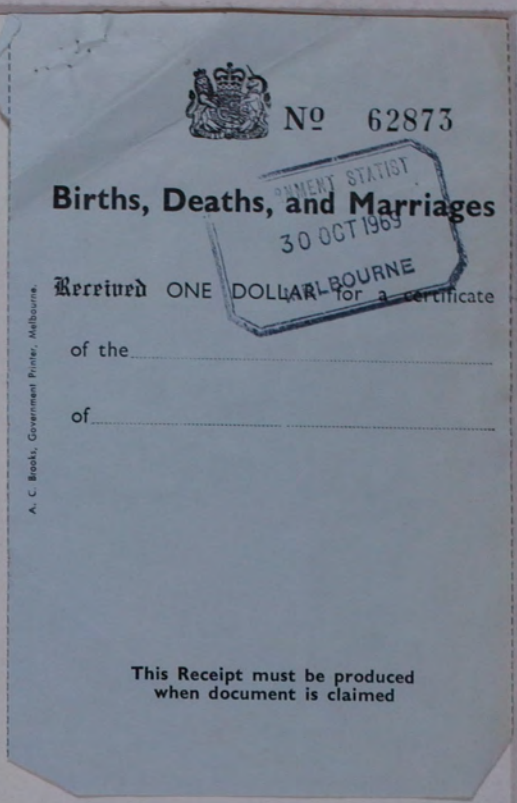
for the .....

of .....

A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, Melbourne

228

MUST BE PRODUCED WHEN DOCUMENT IS CLAIMED



№ 62873

Births, Deaths, and Marriages

GOVERNMENT STATIST
30 OCT 1969
MELBOURNE

Received ONE DOLLAR for a certificate

of the .....

of .....

A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, Melbourne.

This Receipt must be produced
when document is claimed

WHITELEGGE, Thomas. 1850 - 1927.

Thomas Whitelegge, the naturalist, was born of humble parents, at Stockport, England on the 17th May, 1850.

Leaving school at the age of eight he worked in various factories and then was apprenticed to a hat-maker. Up to the age of fifteen he suffered many hardships and privations which might well have harmed a person less spirited and resourceful.

Whitelegge spent all his spare hours rambling over the English countryside and with his acute powers of perception, he soon developed an interest in nature. He came into contact with groups of artisan-naturalists and in 1874 joined the Ashton Linnaean Botanical Society.

In a relatively short time he collected many botanical specimens and formed a herbarium which contained 1000 plants. Whitelegge attended classes of advanced botanical study and soon gained a reputation for knowledge of this science. He then became a teacher of botany at evening classes.

Thomas Whitelegge was particularly interested in the cross-fertilization of flowers and in 1878 he made several important observations and communicated some of his results to Charles Darwin.

Hearing many accounts of the opportunities in the new land of Australia with its new and unstudied flora, he decided to leave England and he arrived in Sydney on the 10th February, 1883 carrying with him letters of introduction from Sir Joseph Hooker and other scientists. Surprisingly however, these letters did not help him andhe was forced to get employment first as a plasterer's labourer and then as an employee in a brewery.

Fortunately at this stage he met the Rev. Julian E. Tenison-Woods (q.v.) who, on discovering his knowledge of

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botany and zoology, introduced him to Dr. E.P. Ramsay, Curator of the Australian Museum, Sydney who appointed him to the staff of the Museum.

In July, 1887 Whitelegge became senior scientific assistant in charge of the department of lower invertibrates and he was also appointed lecturer in botany at the Sydney School of Arts and the Sydney Technical College.

In 1883 he joined the Linnean Society of New South Wales, proposed by Sir William Macleay (q.v.), its founder and the Royal Society of New South Wales and he was most actively concerned with their affairs. He served on the Council of the Linnean Society of New South Wales from 1890 to 1896.

Thomas Whitelegge spent much time collecting specimens of native flora and once again he developed a fine herbarium of plants, this time Australian ones. He made numerous excursions into the Blue Mountain Ranges of New South Wales, adding to his wide knowledge of the flora, particularly the cryptogamic. He considered this research his recreation and he spent a lot of his private time classifying and mounting mosses for inclusion in his large herbarium.

The outcome of his interest in cryptogamic botany was a joint paper with the Rev. Walter William Watts (q.v.) - "A Classified Catalogue of the Frondose Mosses of Australia and Tasmania, collected from available publications and Herbaria Records". (Part 1, Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, vol. 27, December, 1902, Issued separately as a supplement to part 3 of the Proceedings, pp.1-90; Part 2, P.L.S.N.S.W., vol. 30, August, 1906, Issued separately as a supplement to part 4 of the Proceedings, pp.91-163.)

Thomas Whitelegge wrote many papers on various groups

of Australian invertebrate fauna and the Royal Society of New South Wales recognized his work by awarding him a gold medal and prize.

In 1908 Whitelegge resigned from the Australian Museum but he retained a post in the National Herbarium at the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Here he was considered to be an authority on mosses and ferns.

Right up to the date of his death Thomas Whitelegge retained the unquenchable enthusiasm for science which marked his earlier career. It even survived a trying period in his early middle age when he suffered the loss of his wife and was left with five children to care for, the youngest only a baby.

Many botanical and zoological specimens were named after Whitelegge as a lasting tribute to his zeal as a collector.

He died in Sydney on the 4th August, 1927 and was survived by a son and two daughters. Whitelegge's life was one of persistent endeavour and achievement and his work in diverse branches of natural science bears witness to his untiring industry and broad sympathies. Of an unassuming and modest bearing, he was noted for the quiet energy and accuracy which he always brought to the execution of his work.

A bibliography of his papers was published in the "Records of the Australian Museum", vol. 17, no. 6, 1929, pp.271-277.

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WEINDORFER, Gustav: Sutton, Dr. Charles Standford; Gustav Weindorfer; Obituary.
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Portrait opposite page 265.

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Portrait opposite page 172. (Plate 11).

WHITTAKER. c. 1848.

Very little information is available on the life of Mr. Whittaker. He was an early botanical collector, resident in South Australia. Whittaker made valuable plant collections in the Port Adelaide district and these he sent to the Kew Herbarium. He collected botanical specimens at Encounter Bay, South Australia before 1848 and he is commemorated by one of them, Drosera whittakeri, Planch. (This name was taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "A century of botanical endeavour in South Australia"; Report of A.A.A.S., Adelaide, 1907, v.11, Sect. D, p.179.)

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

WICKHAM, John Clements. 1798 - 1864.

John Clements Wickham, the naval officer and explorer, was born on the 21st November, 1798 at Leith, Scotland. He was the son of Samuel Wickham, a captain in the Royal Navy.

Wickham entered the navy in 1812 as a midshipman. He served from 1827 to 1830 as a lieutenant under Captain Phillip Parker King (q.v.) on H.M.S. "Adventure", on the surveying expedition to South America.

In 1831 he was appointed as second in command on the voyage of the "Beagle" when Charles Darwin was the naturalist. The vessel was sent to survey the shores of Peru and Chili and some Pacific Islands and visited Australia in January, 1836.

From 1837 to 1841 John Wickham was in charge of the "Beagle". The vessel left the Swan River in Western Australia in January, 1838 to survey and examine the north-west coast of Australia. During these years a great deal of valuable surveying and scientific work was carried out. Part of this coastline had been covered by Matthew Flinders (q.v.) in the "Investigator" but the hydrographic surveys were done in greater detail by the "Beagle".

Beagle Bay and the Fitzroy River, both in Western Australia, were discovered and named and the Port of Darwin and the important rivers, the Victoria and the Adelaide, in the north of Australia.

No official botanical collector was appointed on this voyage but the surgeon on board the "Beagle", Dr. Benjamin Bynoe (q.v.) acted in this capacity. However Captain Wickham was a keen naturalist and helped Bynoe with his collections and observations. He paid very close attention to this aspect of the expedition and as a result, a large amount of important scientific observations were made and large collections taken of both flora and fauna. These specimens of the tropical north of Australia, in many cases differed considerably from those of the south eastern seaboard.

The "Beagle" returned to Sydney and commenced a survey of Bass Strait and the coast of New South Wales. Most of the botanical specimens collected in all these areas were sent to Sir William Hooker at Kew, England.

In 1841 John Wickham left the navy owing to ill-health and went to England. The following year he returned to New South Wales and was appointed the police

magistrate at Moreton Bay and on the 7th April, 1853 he became the first Government Resident at Moreton Bay. He carried out a survey of the Moreton Bay district from 1846 to 1847 and was able in this area to make a study of the natural history.

Wickham's first wife had died in 1852 leaving him with two sons and a daughter and in 1857 he married Ellen Deering of Ipswich, Queensland and they had two sons.

On the eve of the new colony of Queensland, Wickham was involved in a quarrel between the colonial governments of Queensland and New South Wales and feeling that he had been badly treated, he left Australia to retire to the south of France. He died on the 6th January, 1864 from a stroke and was buried at Biarritz.

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

WILCOX, James Fowler. 1823 - 1881.

James Fowler Wilcox, the botanist and zoologist, was born in Somersetshire, England on the 2nd February, 1823, the son of James Wilcox of Wincarton, Somerset.

He arrived in Sydney in 1843. Here he spent most of his time as a naturalist, being particularly interested in botany and taxidermy.

James Wilcox accompanied Captain Owen Stanley on the voyage of H.M.S. "Blazer" in 1845, taking Sir John Franklin on his ill-fated expedition to the polar regions. From December, 1846 to 1850 Wilcox again accompanied Captain Stanley, this time on board H.M.S. "Rattlesnake". He was the collector of plants and other natural history objects for Norwich and Ipswich Museums. John MacGillivray (q.v.) was another naturalist on this voyage.

H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" visited the north and north-east coast of Australia, exploring the Great Barrier Reef as well as going to the south coast of New Guinea. In all these areas James Wilcox made extensive collections. Later he went with the ship to Brazil, Mauritius, the Cape and then back to Tasmania and north again from Moreton Bay to Port Essington on the north coast of Australia.

H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" took Edmund Kennedy (q.v.) on the start of his ill-fated expedition to Rockingham Bay and Wilcox stayed with Kennedy in the Bay for three weeks, making collections of the native plants there. Kennedy and his party were to cross Australia to Port Essington but only three of them survived, one being the botanist of the party William Carron (q.v.). Wilcox was to remain a friendly botanical co-worker with Carron for many years. When Carron died at Grafton, New South Wales, in February, 1876, James Wilcox, also living in Grafton, planted a tree on his grave as an appropriate marker.

Wilcox was associated with John MacGillivray for many years after becoming friendly with him on the boyages of the "Rattlesnake". Together they collected in the Richmond River district of New South Wales.

On the death of Captain Stanley in Sydney, James Wilcox remained in the town and set up business as a dealer in specimens of natural history. No doubt the many specimens he had collected on the voyages formed the basis of his business.

James Wilcox was married in 1851 and in 1856 went to live in South Grafton, New South Wales, an area noted for the richness of its flora and fauna. He purchased a property there known as "Dallinga". Here he stayed for the rest of his life.

Wilcox became a most enthusiastic collector of plants and animals, particularly birds, along the northern rivers of the state, notably the Clarence, the Richmond and the Tweed Rivers. In 1866 he was Deputy Commissioner at the Melbourne Exhibition, and exhibited many specimens, a good number of which he had collected himself. He also sent many exhibits of flora and fauna from this area to the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

James Wilcox became a correspondent with Ferdinand von Mueller and sent many plant specimens to him from northern New South Wales. In 1876 James Fowler Wilcox went with his son James Clarence Wilcox on a collecting expedition to New Giunea and the many botanical specimens they collected there he sent to von Mueller.

In 1869 Wilcox was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He died at Grafton on the 11th July, 1881 from a chill caused by being caught in a fog while crossing the Grafton River in a boat.

He is commemorated by the plant Pleicocca Wilcoxiana, F. v. M.
This name was taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., v.42, 1908, pp.129-130.

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

WILD C.J. Fl. 1880-1890

C.J. Wild lived in Queensland in the 1880's. He was a member of the Field Naturalist's Section of the Royal Society of Queensland and a keen botanist with a special interest in mosses.

Several papers from his pen appeared in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland and in the Transactions of the Natural History Society of that state.

Fredrick Manson Bailey the Queensland government botanist of Wild's time tells us that he travelled over a large area of that far flung state and that he was a most successful collector of several new specimens.

A genus of the order Musci was named for this avid collector.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Wildia, Broth.

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

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

Plagiobryum wildii, Broth ; Trichomanes wildii, Bail.: From J.H. Willis National Herb. Melb.

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

WILES, James. fl. 1790 - 1806.

James Wiles, the botanist, and gardener to Lord Salisbury was appointed to be the botanist on the voyage of the "Providence" and the "Assistant", the second expedition to the Pacific of Captain William Bligh. James Wiles and his assistant Christopher Smith (q.v.), were given instructions by Sir Joseph Banks, to obtain bread-fruit and other plants in Otaheite and Timor and to transport them to the West Indies.

They had to collect the plants and care for them on board, protecting them from live-stock, and especially rats. Half the cargo was to be deposited at St. Vincent and the remainder at Jamaica. (These were very similar to the instructions that were given to David Nelson (q.v.) and William Brown (q.v.), the botanists on Bligh's first voyage on the "Bounty".)

James Wiles also undertook to make plant collections for Banks, for the King's Garden at Kew, at all the places the "Providence" was to visit. These instructions he and Smith most faithfully carried out.

On the 8th February, 1792, the "Providence" arrived off the south-west coast of Bruny Island, off the Tasmanian coast, and the next day anchored at Adventure Bay. Wood and fish and fresh water supplies were taken on board and the botanists spent the time wandering on shore and making expeditions into different parts of Bruny Island to collect botanical specimens. One day they went as far as Nelson's Hill, so named by Bligh in honour of the botanist of the "Bounty".

A little distance from the shore James Wiles and Smith planted cress, acorns and celery and a number of fruit trees. These included three fig trees nine oaks, three quinces, three pomergranates, one rosemary and twelve strawberry plants. As well as this Captain Bligh instructed the botanists to plant nine small oak plants, each about 8" tall.

Exactly one year later the French Admiral D'Entrecasteaux visited Adventure Bay and noted many of these trees were surviving well.

The ships left Tasmania on the 22nd February, 1792 and went to Tahiti, remaining there till July. After touching at Fiji, Bligh again reached Coupang, Timor. They rounded the Cape and spent Christmas at St. Helena and arrived home in England on the 7th August, 1793.

From 1793 to 1803 James Wiles was at the Botanic Gardens in Liguanea, Jamaica. In 1806 he edited "Hortus Eastensis" and he sent plants that he collected in Jamaica to Aylmer Bourke Lambert.

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

WILHELMI Carl fl. 1850-1870

Carl Wilhelmi was a native of Dresden, Germany, who came to Australia about 1850. He was at first Protector of Aborigines in the Port Lincoln district of South Australia, this was from 1851 until 1854. During the travelling which his work entailed Wilhelmi made valuable collections of the local flora which he sent to the Melbourne Herbarium then in charge of his great countryman, Baron Ferdinand von Mueller.

Because of his knowledge of botany and his known collecting zeal Wilhelmi was able to obtain a position at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and was in fact Acting Director of the Gardens during the eighteen moths absence of von Mueller with the A.C. Gregory (q.v.) exploring expedition in northern Australia, during 1855 and 56.

After von Mueller's return Wilhelmi continued at the gardens and did considerable field work, he made many fine collections especially in the Grampian area of Victoria.

About 1864 Carl Wilhelmi returned to his native city, Dresden and opened a seed shop there.

The last known of him in Australia is that he was alive and prospering in Dresden in 1872.

Carl Wilhelmi was one of that fine band of German immigrants who made valuable contributions to Australian Science in the last century.

COMMEMORATIONS

Attached xeroxed copy taken from J.H. Maiden's "A Century of Botanical Endeavour in S.A., A.A.A.S., vol. 11, Adel, Sect. D. p. 179.

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COMMEMORATIONS.

J.H. Maiden, A Century of Botanical Endeavour in South Australia.
A.A.A.S. Adel, 1907, vol. 11, Sect. D. p. 179

The following species bear his name:—
Lasiopetalum Wilhelmi, F. v. M. = *L. dasyphyllum*, Sieb.; *Acacia Wilhelmsiana*. F. v. M. = *A. calamifolia*, Sweet, var. *Wilhelmsiana*; *Verticordia Wilhelmii*, F. v. M.

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

WILLIAMSON, Herbert Bennett. 1860 - 1931.

Herbert Bennett Williamson, the botanist and schoolmaster, was born at Beechworth, Victoria on the 18th June, 1860. He was the son of John Bennett Williamson, the Shire Secretary of Chiltern, Victoria for forty years, and he was educated at the State School at Chiltern.

After completing his education, Herbert Williamson started his career as a teacher and was appointed to teach at schools in a large number of towns in Victoria. He was married on the 21st November, 1883 and in 1908 he became Head Teacher at Penshurst School, Victoria. Williamson was Head Master at a number of Victorian State Schools, ending with the Dandenong State School in 1922 and he retired in 1925 after a scholastic career as a teacher for forty-nine years.

Herbert Williamson was an extremely successful teacher, not only on account of his knowledge, training and organising ability, but also because of his keenly sympathetic understanding of his pupils and the earnest and conscientious character of his work.

While still a youth, Williamson, always a keen observer of nature, became particularly interested in the study of botany and in the collection of Australian native flora. He met and was greatly influenced by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and he remained in regular communication with him until the Baron's death.

Moving from one school to another and getting to know many different districts in Victoria, Herbert Williamson had ample opportunities to further his study of the botany of his State. Schools under his charge, such as Hawkesdale, Penshurst and Linton all became centres of nature study, carefully guided

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

and encouraged by his enthusiasm for this science. In all the school grounds he planted Acacias and many other species of trees and native shrubs and the schools were noted for their beautiful gardens.

Williamson, with his knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, forestry and particularly botany, was able to arouse a most lively interest and enthusiasm for these subjects among his pupils and fellow teachers.

In January, 1901 he was elected a Country Member of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria and in 1921, coming to live closer to Melbourne, he was appointed to the Committee as Assistant Secretary and Librarian, offices which he ably filled until his death. In 1922 Herbert Williamson was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London. He was a most active and useful member of the Victorian Field Naturalists' Club, particularly in connection with its Wild-flower shows when his extensive knowledge of the Victorian flora was invaluable.

Williamson was especially fond of going on excursions, collecting botanical specimens. He visited practically every part of the State, from the sea coast to the Mallee district and to the highest, remotest alps. These excursions were frequently taken alone, sometimes with other members of the Club, and certainly no member had a more complete knowledge of the flora of these areas. He collected thousands of native plants and his very extensive herbarium was probably the largest private one ever amassed. He bequeathed this important collection to the National Herbarium, Melbourne.

Herbert Williamson, trained by Baron von Mueller, was a careful and most methodical botanical worker. He corresponded with the Kew Herbarium and with many botanists and

institutions in America and Europe.

He published a number of most valuable botanical papers in the Victorian Naturalist and in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria. His work "Victorian Ferns" was published in the Victorian Naturalist in nine parts from January to September, 1926 and he illustrated the description of each specimen with clear line drawings. A most important work was his "A Revision of the Genus 'Pultenaea'" (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, v.32, 1920, pp.210-224; v.33, 1921, pp.133-148; v.35, 1922, pp.97-107; v.37, 1925, pp.125-129; and v.40, 1928, pp.57-61.)

Williamson also published descriptions of a number of new species of plants especially Pultenaeas and Grevilleas. He was the principal worker behind the revised Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria's work "Census of Victorian Plants" (1928) and he prepared the whole section on "Leguminosae" for Alfred J. Ewart's "Flora of Victoria", (1930).

In 1929 Herbert Williamson was appointed honorary keeper of the Herbarium of the Botany School at the University of Melbourne, a position which he filled most ably and which gave him a great deal of pleasure.

He died in Melbourne, unexpectedly, after a few hours illness, on the 30th January, 1931, in his seventieth year. He was survived by his wife, Margaret, one son and three daughters.

Williamson was one of Victoria's most important botanists. A considerate, kind and modest man of quiet humour and unfailing friendliness, he had a most courteous and genial personality and was admired and respected by his many friends and colleagues. He is commemorated by the

plants "Grevillea Williamsonii", F. v. M., and "Pimelea Williamsonii", J.M. Black.

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WILSON, Francis Robert Muter, 1832 - 1903.

Francis Robert Muter Wilson was born in 1832. He became a Presbyterian minister and for twenty years was in charge of the Presbyterian church at Kew, in Victoria.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson was a very keen botanist and became particularly interested in lichens. In fact he could be considered Australia's pioneer lichenologist. Between 1887 and 1900 he wrote twenty articles on this subject in various scientific journals. He made very large collections of lichens in Victoria; in these collections there is a predominance of crustaceous forms, many of which were determined by European specialists. However the foliaceous and fruticolous forms, also well-represented in his collection, were mostly described by Wilson himself.

During 1800 The Rev. Francis Wilson paid a visit to Queensland and here he again made an excellent collection of lichens. He was most successful in obtaining many new species and many of these he gave to Frederick Manson Bailey (q.v) who described them. Wilson also spent some time in Western Australia collecting, and he published his descriptions of these lichens in the Victorian Naturalist.

In August, 1884, Wilson was in England and it is recorded that he collected lichens at Matlock, Derbyshire, England.

The Presbyterian Church conferred on the Rev. Mr. Wilson in 1875, its highest honour, by appointing him to the moderator's chair. He took an effective share in the business of the church. On his retirement he went to live in Canterbury in Victoria and he died there in June, 1903. He was survived by his wife and four sons and four daughters.

The Rev. F.R.M. Wilson's large herbarium was bought by the Government of New South Wales and is in the National Herbarium in Sydney.

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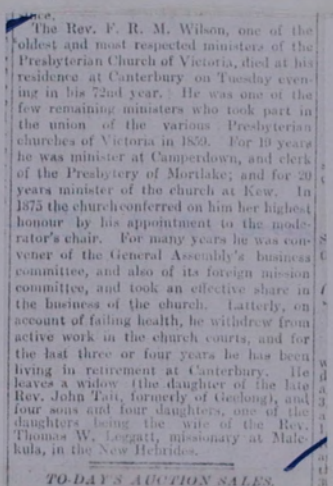

The Rev. F. R. M. Wilson, one of the oldest and most respected ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, died at his residence at Canterbury on Tuesday evening in his 72nd year. He was one of the few remaining ministers who took part in the union of the various Presbyterian churches of Victoria in 1859. For 19 years he was minister at Camperdown, and clerk of the Presbytery of Mortlake; and for 20 years minister of the church at Kew. In 1875 the church conferred on him her highest honour by his appointment to the moderator's chair. For many years he was convener of the General Assembly's business committee, and also of its foreign mission committee, and took an effective share in the business of the church. Latterly, on account of failing health, he withdrew from active work in the church courts, and for the last three or four years he has been living in retirement at Canterbury. He leaves a widow (the daughter of the late Rev. John Tait, formerly of Geelong), and four sons and four daughters, one of the daughters being the wife of the Rev. Thomas W. Leggatt, missionary at Malekula, in the New Hebrides.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Wilson, Rev. Francis R. M.

Human symmetry. Syd., n.d.

2+2

Wilson Rev. (R Francis M

590.5 V

Hour on a coral island – by a student of lichenology.

(Vic. Naturalist, 5, 1889, pp. 141-145)

Dejo Garcia L.

Wilson Rev. Francis R M

590.5 V

Descriptions of two new lichens and a list of additional lichens new to Victoria.

(Vic. Naturalist, 5, 1888, pp 29-31.)

Lichens - Aust.,

Wilson Rev. Francis R M

590.5 V

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Lichens - Aust.

Wilson, Rev. Francis R. M.

Australian Lichenology (Austn. Assoc. for Advanc. of Science, vol. 2) 506 A

1890. p. 549.

Wilson Rev. Francis R M

590.5 V

Additional list of lichens new to Victoria.

(Vic. Naturalist, 6, 1889 pp. 60-61.)

pp 76-77.

Lichens - Aust.

Wilson, Rev Francis R M

Thomson Memorial Church, Terang

Rev. F. R. M. Wilson, (with port.)

285.2 T

(In its These five and seventy years p. 31. 1936)

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1 2 3 [illegible] of Printed Books - WILSON, REV. FRANCIS

Mitchell Library Sydney 1

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506 R
Tasmanian lichens.
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580.6 L
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506 R
Notes on a remarkable lichen growth in connection with a new species of Sticta.
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Lichens – Aus.

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Memoir of Rev. Irving Hetherington.
[See Hetherington, Rev. Irving] A922.5 He

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506 R
The lichens of Victoria, pt. 1.
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Wilson, Rev. Francis R. M.
590.5 V
Lichens from the Victorian Alps; with description of new lichen, and list of lichens new to Victoria.
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Wilson, Rev. Francis R. M.
590.5 V
Hunt for lichens in East Gippsland.
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Lichens – Aust.

WILSON, Herbert Ward. 1877 - 1955.

Herbert Ward Wilson, the naturalist and educationalist, was born on the 29th September, 1877 at Bradford, Yorkshire, England. At the age of six he migrated with his family to Australia, living first in Adelaide for two years, then Melbourne. The family finally settled at Dimboola, in Victoria and Wilson, Senior became established as one of the pioneer farmers and builders of the district.

Thus it was on the frontiers of settlement in the Wimmera district of Victoria that Herbert Wilson made his first acquaintance with the native flora and fauna of Australia. He had an innate interest in all things natural and by first-hand observations acquired much of his knowledge of nature that was to be the foundation of his future career.

At the age of fifteen Herbert Wilson began teaching and in 1894 he formally entered the Education Department of Victoria. For twelve years he taught in various city and country schools and all the time he was adding to his knowledge of the natural sciences. Wilson was selected, in 1907, to be one of several teachers chosen to take a special course in training in nature study at the Melbourne Teacher's College under the direction of J.A. Leach. Through this course he met the outstanding naturalists of his day, Prof. Walter Baldwin Spencer (q.v.) and Charles C. Brittlebank (q.v.) and was greatly influenced by them.

As a result of this Wilson was selected to assist and understudy Leach as a lecturer at the Teacher's College. At the same time he studied at the University of Melbourne where he gained honours in Agricultural Botany. In 1908 he assisted Leach in compiling "A Descriptive List of the Birds Native to Victoria, Australia" which was published as a supplement to the "Education Gazette" of the 16th December, 1908.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

By the end of 1908 Herbert Wilson had been admitted to membership of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, the Microscopical Society and the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union. He was gaining fame as a teacher and lectured on botany, zoology and geology.

In 1915, in his 38th year, Wilson enlisted in the A.I.F. as a private and within three years attained the rank of major; his particular work being the prevention of loss of life from gas attacks. Following the Armistice in 1918 he organized an Agricultural Chemistry School at Lille for officers and N.C.O.'s. Later he visited many universities and teacher's colleges in England and Scotland, making a close study of the organization and teaching of botany, zoology and geography, before he returned to Australia.

Wilson resumed his work at the Teacher's College and carried on his university studies. In 1919 he graduated as Bachelor of Science from the University of Melbourne and received his M.Sc. in 1925. He became lecturer-in-charge of nature study at the Teacher's College, Melbourne in 1924 and was promoted to a Senior Lectureship, a position he held until his retirement at the end of 1942.

In his spare time Herbert Wilson carried out much important work on botany and in 1922 he won the McBain Scholarship for research in Botany and subsequently lectured on this subject at the Melbourne University. He published the results of this research "Studies on the Transpiration of some Australian Plants, with Notes on the Structure of their Leaves", in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria; vol. 36, 1923m pp.175-237. Wilson was an Associate Member of the Royal Society of Victoria for thirty years.

In 1923 Wilson was Chairman of the Botany Sub-Committee

of the Schools Board and he planned a new syllabus in botany for the School Intermediate Certificate. He realized the great importance of biological and earth sciences being taught in the schools and was responsible for their introduction into the school syllabus to be taught alongside physics and chemistry.

In 1927 Herbert Wilson was appointed Lecturer in Botany at the Victorian College of Pharmacy and had much to do with the training of pharmaceutical chemists for some twenty-five years.

By this time the "Major" had become something of an institution among teachers in Victoria and his influence was stimulating and wide-spread. Undoubtedly he exercised a very strong and healthy influence on the study of natural history in Victoria. This was recognised in 1942 by the award to Wilson of the Australian Natural History Medallion. He was nominated for this award by the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, "for his great work in furthering the knowledge of our Australian fauna and flora".

This Club always had a special interest for Wilson as it covered the whole field of natural history. During his retirement he gradually resigned from membership of all the organisations to which he had subscribed for so many years. However the one exception was the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria which received his support to the end.

Herbert Ward Wilson died in Melbourne on the 1st October, 1955, two days after his 78th birthday. His wife, formerly Myra Smith had predeaceased him and he left a son, Bruce Ward Wilson.

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Portrait on page 151.

WILSON, The Rev. James. 1855 - 1937.

James Wilson, clergyman and botanical collector, was born in Essex, England in 1855, the exact date is not known. After training for the Congregational Ministry at Chestnut College, England, he came out to Australia in the eighties and he was appointed to be the Congregational minister at the church at Beechworth in Victoria.

While he was in college in England, James Wilson had become most interested in the study of botany and palaeontology and he followed up this interest after his arrival in Australia. At Beechworth he came into contact with Edward Dunn and under his influence, formed a collection of minerals and gems that he found in this district.

Wilson was especially interested in the study of botany and in the collection of botanical specimens. For some years he carried on a correspondence with Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and he sent him many specimens of the flora of the Beechworth district of Victoria. Some of his findings were the first records of the botany of this north-eastern area and thus were of particular importance.

After leaving Beechworth, the Rev. James Wilson lived in Albury, New South Wales for a couple of years and he was then transferred to the Congregational church at Beaconsfield, Victoria. He lived in this area for many years. Wilson found much to interest him in the flora of the Beaconsfield district and he was particularly keen on the orchids. Using his copy of Mueller's "Key to the System of Victorian Plants", he was able to identify many of the native plants around him and he spent a great deal of time and energy searching this area for botanical specimens.

By Mrs. Ruth Roberts

WILSON, The Rev. James. 1855 - 1937.

He established many new Victorian records and he began to collect specimens of fungi. These examples of fungi that he sent to Baron von Mueller were of particular importance and in later years James Wilson collected fungi rather extensively for the Lloyd Herbarium at Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

James Wilson died in Victoria on the 21st June, 1937 at the age of 82. He was survived by his son F. Erasmus Wilson, a botanist and one-time President of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria.

He was commemorated by the plant "Melanogaster Wilsonii," a fern gully loving species found in the Beaconsfield Hills district of Victoria.

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WILSON John Bracebridge 1828-1895

John Bracebridge Wilson was born at Topcraft, Norfolk England, in 1828, the son of Rev. Edward Wilson, rector of that town.

At first intended for the diplomatic service he entered St. John's College, Cambridge. With an ability to take a high place in mathematics John B. Wilson was content with a pass degree which enabled him to pursue his studies in botany and geology.

In the late 1850's he arrived in Australia, then a country of unbounded interest to a student of natural history.

After working for a while as a journalist, he shortly joined the staff of the Geelong Grammer School and in 1863 was appointed its headmaster. This position he held until his death.

During his twenty two years at Geelong, Wilson encouraged a great love of the natural sciences among his pupils. To learn botany or geology from him, his "boys" have said with not a chore, but a pleasure.

Wilson kept up a correspondence with scientific men all over the world and worked in close association with the great Victorian Botanist, Baron Ferdinand von Mueller and with Professor Baldwin Spencer and Professor McCoy of Melbourne University.

His great interest was algae and all his holidays and leisure time were spent aboard his yatch, trawling in Port Phillip Bay, and to him is due most of our present knowledge of Australian Marine Flora.

J.B. Wilson's fine collection of algae, mounted and arranged with a neatness and precision, which was characterestic, is now in the National Herbarium, Melbourne. This collection is dated from 1879 to 1895, the year of his death. He sent many specimens of algae to the British Museum and the Kew Herbarium.

Wilson was a fellow of the Linnean Society of London and for many years a member of the Field Naturalist Club of Victoria and contributed articles to the club's Journal, the Victorian Naturalist. He was also a member of the Geelong Field Naturalist Club.

John Bracebridge Wilson, phycologist, marine zoologist and educator, died at Geelong on the 22nd October, 1895.

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...on this boundary ...y which it is thought ...deavours are being ...to prevent the fire ...the Block 10 stopes ...being laid along ...into the other ...so that the fire ...it come round to ...still issuing from the ...slope of the hill, this ...the fumes from below, ...at the 515ft. and ...in no way impeded ...but a small concen... ...stopped owing to the ...been cut off.

LATER.

...progress most satisfac... ...tions of Block 10. A ...afternoon showed ...the work drive exhi... ...of a big conflagra... ...in length and say ...of blackened ...until it reaches the big ...the lees, caps, and ...an ordinary set of ...more or less, there is ...that might be ex... ...overhead where the ...and scope to play many ...found to have collapsed.

There are no signs ...below the sill floor ...entive means will be ...boundary 14ft. ahead is ...will effectually stop ...flames to the stopes at ...level. At the 210ft. ...is about 50ft. and ...the second floor about ...a loud noise was heard ...tion of Block 11. evi... ...collapsing of the burned ...to time a noise like the ...the distance could be ...visible from the 150ft. ...water is coming ...day, was hot enough ...is quite cold.

...evening again expressed ...satisfied with the results ...constant stream of water ...bear at all points, he ...that any fire could ...level.

...messages have been

...Proprietary Block 10 ..."Fire being subdued ...but fire exists ...above, where work... ...have just made thorough ...to report most hope... ...the fire in the mine, ...315ft. level, and ...constantly being ...area. We have a ...have no hesi... ...well in hand."

...AUSTRALIAN ...ENT.

...AIDE, TUESDAY.

...the Premier said ...given another ...Public salaries

...in which ...House took a ...adopted the ...with a view to

... in naval administration. ... urges that in the event of war the services of the British navy would certainly be claimed first by those who had paid for them, viz., the British taxpayers, and that if war were avoided the same taxpayers would find that the defence of others as well able to pay as themselves was defrayed at their expense. Lord Salisbury replied that the scheme proposed would introduce the evil of divided control in naval matters.

Lord Brassey takes a similar view. Dealing with this subject he said:—"It appears to me that the British Empire is becoming more and more an alliance of practically independent states, pledged to stand shoulder to shoulder against outside aggression. That being so, it is absurd to talk about asking the Australian colonies to contribute a subsidy towards the Imperial navy, and if they agreed to make such a contribution they would require to be given a voice in administration, which would be highly inconvenient. For the present Great Britain is proud and happy to throw her shield of defence over these colonies, without asking for any monetary contribution. Gradually, as the colonies grow in population, wealth, and resources, I take it that they will prepare more fully for their own local defence. Already they have undertaken the whole charge of coastal defence entirely at their own cost by the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, and this a long stride. There are, however, still in Australasian waters a considerable number of Her Majesty's ships, the cost of which is defrayed by the Imperial Exchequer. In the fulness of time it is probable that Australia will be prepared to take upon herself the whole cost of the Australian squadron, and further than that I do not think we can expect Australia to go. Then the allied states of Australia will maintain an Australian navy, and the British Empire will be an alliance of independent states—but a closer alliance than would be possible under any other form of association uniting an empire acknowledging one Sovereign. Clearly in the circumstances with which we have to deal at the present time, Australia could not send such a sum of money to London as would appreciably diminish the cost of the Imperial naval administration. It is surely more reasonable to go forward on the lines on which we are now proceeding. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in England at the present day in every diplomatic proceeding has in his consideration the question, how will this affect our daughter states on the other side of the globe? If he considers that it would be to their disadvantage, he does not make any commitment. It seems probable that in the future the office of Agent-General must grow in status and importance, while the commercial interests of the colony would be conserved by establishing the commercial department in that office. As far as the prospects of Australia being attacked in the near future by any hostile power are concerned, I have already expressed my opinion that they are very remote. It cannot be conceived that Russia would risk an attack upon an outlying position of the British Empire which might provoke counter attacks in the Black Sea and the Baltic. It is true that a new naval power has sprung into existence in the East. Certainly Japan has shown great resource and energy against China, but the chance of Japan attacking Australia in any future near enough to be taken into account by practical statesmen must be regarded as remote. Such an attack would at once bring the Japanese navy into collision with the British navy, and the result could not be doubtful."

In dealing with the British navy Lord Brassey remarked that the sum of money now devoted to naval construction was vastly larger than when he was at the Admiralty. According to the statement of of the First Lord of the Admiralty the navy estimates for the present year amounted to a total of £18,701,000, or £1,334,900 more than was voted for the previous year. The five years' shipbuilding programme undertaken last year was the cause of the increased expenditure. It was laid down as a definite rule by the Admiralty that the British navy must exceed in strength the combination of any two foreign navies in the world. France and Russia came next in order as naval powers after England, and an examination of the official blue books showed that the English navy was now, in the principal classes of vessels, vastly stronger than the combined fleets of those ... ...were—England, 29; France ... ...were—England 30, and France

TRIAL OF ROFE.

SYDNEY, TUESDAY.

The charge of conspiracy against Thomas Ernest Rofe, solicitor, was continued in the Criminal Court this morning.

Mr. William M. Hamlet, the Government analyst, said he had examined microscopically the instruction papers of the accused in the case of *Butler v. Williams*, and he believed that the words "and he denied adultery" had been inserted subsequently to the other words.

Inspector Bremner said he believed that the accused was a truthful and respectable man. A large number of witnesses also bore testimony to Rofe's character.

Rofe then went into the witness-box and detailed the whole of his connection with the Butler divorce suit, and explained the relations which existed between himself and Butler as his client. The first time he saw Detective Davis was on August 2, and he had not the slightest idea then that the alleged co-respondent Williams was identical with Davis. When Davis reported to him about Mrs. Butler being discovered *in flagrante delicto*, he pointed out that the statement must come from someone in the room, but he declined to say who supplied it. He paid £10 to Davis at Butler's request, and advertised for the alleged co-respondent. On the 12th January his suspicion was first aroused, and subsequently at the police court when acting for Davis he admitted that Davis was the alleged co-respondent, although just before he had denied it to him. Butler subsequently said that there had been no collusion between him and Davis. On May 22, when asked by Williams to defend him, he consulted Mr. Justice Windeyer, who advised him not to do so if the fact had been brought under the notice of the judge in divorce that Davis was in Butler's hired service. As soon as Williams had admitted that he was identical with the co-respondent he threatened to attach him if he did not pay his costs, but he did not do so.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

DEATH OF MR. J. BRACEBRIDGE WILSON, M.A.

GEELONG, TUESDAY.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, Mr. John Bracebridge Wilson, M.A., who for the past 31 years has been the headmaster of the Church of England Grammar School, died at his residence in the school building. About ten days since he became indisposed, but the symptoms of illness were not of an alarming nature until Saturday last, when Drs. Macleod and Max Wall were summoned in consultation with Dr. Smith, the regular medical adviser of the late Mr. Wilson. Despite all the attention which was given him he gradually sank, and died early this morning.

The late Mr. Wilson was a son of the Rev. Edward Wilson, rector of Topcroft, in Norfolk, England, and at the time of his death was 67 years of age, having been born in 1828. His uncle was Sir Archdale Wilson, a Delhi hero, and his first cousin is Rear-Admiral Arthur Wilson, of the Mediterranean station. He was at first intended for the diplomatic service, and was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he contented himself with a pass degree. Having abandoned the idea of diplomacy, he emigrated to Australia in the early fifties, and soon afterwards became vice-principal of the Geelong Grammar School, Dr. Vance, now the Dean of Melbourne, being the headmaster, and in February, 1863, he was appointed headmaster of the school, retaining that position up to the day of his death. Throughout Australia his decease will be mourned by the thousands of scholars who have passed through the Geelong Grammar School. The deceased will be buried in the Eastern Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, a funeral service being conducted in Christ Church by the Rev. Canon Goodman.

A THEATRICAL DISPUTE.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

SYDNEY, TUESDAY.

Arthur Eric Greenaway, the well-known actor, was to-day charged at the Water Police Court with the larceny of £3, the property of Robert Charles Greenwood, of Auckland, New Zealand. A warrant was produced by a member of the New Zealand police force.

For the defence Ida Greenaway, the wife of the accused, deposed that her husband had been previously engaged by Greenwood, who owed him £30 arrears of salary. Some time ago he joined a company in Dunedin and she joined him there, having been playing in the colony for seven months. Her husband recently received a communication from Greenwood asking him to join the company, and while the negotiations were in progress Greenwood sent Greenaway £3 as an advance. Shortly afterwards her husband was offered by Mr. Holloway a six months' engagement in South Africa and London, with the option of a three months' renewal. The

Many American newspapers warn England that in any action she may take towards Venezuela she must be careful to respect the Monroe doctrine.

[The Monroe doctrine was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to Congress on December 2, 1823, when he declared that no European power would be permitted to interfere in the affairs of any independent state in North or South America. The doctrine was enforced against ... in connection with the ... Mexico.]

ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR.

NELSON'S MEMORY HONOURED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

To-day being the 90th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar a large number of wreaths were placed on the Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square.

[Published in yesterday's Second Edition.]

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

260 HOUSES DESTROYED.

700 PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The city of New Orleans has been visited by a most disastrous fire, which caused immense destruction of property.

For a long time it was found impossible to check the progress of the flames, and it was not until 260 houses had been destroyed that the conflagration was extinguished.

Great suffering has been caused by the fire among the poorer occupants of the consumed buildings, 700 of whom have been rendered homeless. No loss of life is reported.

It is at present impossible to estimate the value of the property destroyed.

THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS.

THE MATCH FALLS THROUGH.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The proposed contest for the boxing championship of the world between James Corbett, the American champion, and Robert Fitzsimmons, the New Zealand pugilist, has fallen through.

In consequence of the legal obstacles which have prevented the match from taking place this month as was originally arranged, namely, first, the action of the Texan Legislature in prohibiting the contest in that state, and recently the arrest of Corbett at Hot Springs, the American champion was desirous of postponing the meeting until December.

Fitzsimmons, however, declined to agree to this proposal, and the match is therefore off.

THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

STRIKE OF THE OPPOSITION.

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY.

A scene occurred in the House of Representatives to-night. The Opposition as a body, together with several other members, walked out of the House, as a protest against the Government preventing the usual discussion upon the public works statement. The Premier said that discussion was unnecessary, as no question of policy was involved. The Opposition therefore declined to take any part in the debate on the Estimates.

Mr. Bell will move an adverse motion to-morrow on the agreement between the Bank of New Zealand and the Colonial Bank, and considerable discussion is expected.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTTON'S TRIP.

SYDNEY, TUESDAY.

Major-General Hutton to-day returned from his journey to Cobar and Wilcannia, and thence

Argus 23 Oct, 1895 p5 Col 5

WILSON, Thomas Braidwood. 1792 - 1843.

Thomas Braidwood Wilson, the surgeon and botanical collector, was born on the 30th April, 1792 in the village of Braidwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He was the son of James and Katharine Wilson.

In 1815 Thomas Wilson became a surgeon in the Royal Navy and was eventually appointed to be the surgeon-superintendent on a number of the transport ships carrying convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

As John White (q.v.) had done before him, Wilson carefully looked after the convicts, insisting on cleanliness and good food for them and even tried to educate some of them. He was a popular and humane man and consequently very few of the convicts in his charge died on the voyage to the new colonies.

Wilson arrived in Sydney in May, 1822 on the "Richmond". He was later to be shipwrecked in Torres Strait when returning to England on the same ship. Before leaving the colony of Van Diemen's Land, Wilson was granted some land on the Macquarie River there. This property he called "Janefield" after Jane Thompson of Durham, England whom he was to marry in 1826. Wilson was able to transfer this land to New South Wales and he acquired a further 5000 acres in the same state. This area he called Braidwood; a town site was chosen later in this area and it also was called Braidwood.

Thomas Braidwood continued to make voyages from England to Australia as surgeon-superintendent of convict ships. In 1824 he was on the ship "Prince Regent" and in 1826 on the ship "Mangles". Wilson explored the coast of Western Australia in 1829, voyaging around the coast of King George's Sound and discovering the rivers Denmark, Kent, Hay and Sleeman and finding the inlet which Sir James Stirling, the Governor of Western Australia, named Wilson's Inlet in his honour.

Thomas Braidwood Wilson was a keen student of natural history and he took great delight in the native flora around him in this new land. While in Western Australia he made considerable plant collections and he brought many roots and seeds back to Sydney with him. These he gave to his friend Allan Cunningham (q.v.) at the Sydney Botanic Gardens.

In London again in 1835 Thomas Wilson published his "Narrative of a voyage around the world", telling of his travels and in particular discussing the customs and habits of the Australian aborigine. He was especially concerned about the high death rate of the natives from introduced European diseases. In this journal he also mentioned the various flora and fauna that had particularly interested him in the new colonies in Australia.

Wilson returned to Australia in 1836 bringing with him his wife and two children, and they settled on his property at Braidwood, New South Wales. In this area he continued to make excellent plant collections, again sending them to the Sydney Botanic Gardens. He showed himself once more to be a very keen botanical observer.

Thomas Wilson became a most respected citizen, well-known for his excellent farming methods and his interest in local affairs. During the depression period of the 1840's he began to suffer from ill-health and he died on the 11th November, 1843; his wife having died in 1838. Wilson was buried on a hill on the outskirts of the town of Braidwood.

Thomas Braidwood Wilson is commemorated by Grevillea Wilsoni, A. Cunn. (The seeds of this plant he collected in Western Australia). This name was taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Western Australian botanists," J.W.A.N.H.S., v.6, 1909, p.27.

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

WINNECKE Charles George Alexander 1856-1902

Charles Winnecke, explorer, surveyor and botanical collector was one of the last of the 19th century Australian explorers. He was born at Norwood South Australia in 1856 and educated at St. Peters College, Adelaide. Towards the end of the last century, Australia's dead heart had lost its mystery, there was no inland sea, no great interior waterway, "just the everlasting sameness of the never ending plains", and most of it had been explored. In 1873 Charles Winnecke entered the Government Survey Office. In those day surveying was a profession which promised both adventure and position. The Surveyor General of a State stood second only to the Governor.
In 1877 Winnecke had taken charge of the Herbert River, North Eastern exploration party sent by the South Australian Government to survey and determine the border between South Australia and Queensland and to survey and look for pastoral country. The whole project was to take some four years. When in 1881 Winnecke handed in his reports to the Government some 9000 square miles of valuable land was at once taken up for grazing purposes by far sighted squatters.
During his years in the interior Winnecke and his party had surveyed and mapped some 90,000 square miles of territory. They had also collected plant specimens which were sent to Baron von Mueller, Victoria's famous government botanist, for determination.

A list of these plants appears in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia, volume 8, page 160, several of the species listed were new to science.

In 1881 Winnecke left the Government Survey Office and practiced his profession privately. He also led several minor exploring expeditions mainly into the centre of the state.

In 1894, because of his knowledge of surveying and of the country of the interior of Australia, Winnecke was chosen leader of the

important scientific expedition, financed and accompanied by William Horn, the mining magnate and philanthropist. Other members of this expedition were Professor Ralph Tate (q.v.), South Australia's most important botanist and biologist and anthropologist Professor Baldwin Spencer.

The expedition was entirely successful and its results made important contributions to Australian Science.

Professor Ralph Tate attended to the botany on the expedition and his "Botany of the Horn Expedition" appeared in 1896.

Charles Winnecke, one of the last of Australian explorers died in Adelaide in 1902.

COMMEMORATIONS.

Triumfetta Winneckeana, FvM

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

P.R.S.Q., vo. 8, 1890-91, p. 32

also

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

WOOLLS, The Rev. William. 1814 - 1893.

William Woolls, the botanist, was born at Winchester, England, in March, 1814; the nineteenth child of Edward Woolls, a merchant.

He was educated at the grammar school, Bishop's Waltham, England and when he was sixteen years of age, tried to obtain a position with the East India Company. This venture was unsuccessful and William Woolls decided to emigrate to Australia.

He arrived in the colony of New South Wales in 1831 and was to spend the rest of his life there. In 1832 William Woolls was appointed an assistant master at The King's School, Parramatta, an outer suburb of Sydney and he remained there for four years. William Woolls had a great love of poetry and about this time he started to publish his own verse. In 1832 he brought out "The voyage: a moral poem"; in 1833 he published "Australia: a moral and descriptive poem" and in 1838 he published "Miscellanies in prose and verse", being mostly prose essays. Another essay "A short account of the character and labours of the Rev. Samuel Marsden" was published in 1844.

After leaving The King's School, William Woolls joined the Sydney College, becoming the classics teacher. However he resigned this position when the King's School was moved to a new building and he decided to open a private boarding school on its old site. This private school of his at Parramatta was a very successful undertaking. Woolls had acquired a reputation for being a remarkably kind and sympathetic man, not only to his pupils but to everyone with whom he came into contact. He was an excellent teacher, with a wonderful gift for handling boys, who all respected and esteemed him.

It was while William Woolls was running this school at Parramatta that he met and became friendly with the Rev. James Walker (q.v.) who between the years 1843 and 1848, was headmaster of the King's School. It was Walker who introduced Woolls to the study of botany and for the rest of his life it was to be his great interest and occupation. Woolls was to do a great deal of work on the flora of Australia and published a number of works on this subject.

William Woolls became a very enthusiastic collector of botanical specimens and frequently, when school was over for the day at 4 p.m., he would take a small party of boys for a stroll in the bush, obtaining large numbers of native flowers and seeds.

He was particularly interested in other botanists who had worked on Australian flora. Robert Brown's abilities impressed him very much, especially his naming of the plants he had discovered on his expeditions between 1801 and 1804. Woolls soon became associated with Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (q.v.) and assisted him in his botanical work. He would most regularly refer to "The Baron" any query about a plant of which he was uncertain.

Eucalypts in particular, greatly interested William Woolls and he would offer his pupils a prize of threepence to the boy who first brought him the flowers from this tree on their week-end rambles. He particularly enjoyed discussions with wood-cutters on the trees on which they were working; mahogany, stringbark, blackbutt etc., and information gathered in this way was later used in his publications.

In 1857 Woolls joined the new Sydney Grammar School and soon after this, he began his important botanical publications. In 1867 he published a collection of his botanical papers under the title "Contribution to the flora of Australia". From this publication he obtained a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Gottingen and at the same time he was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

William Woolls was ordained in the Church of England in 1873 and was appointed to the Episcopalian Church at Richmond, a town in New South Wales, north-west of Sydney on the Hawkesbury River. He kept up his great interest in botany and in 1879 published another collection of his papers "Lectures on the vegetable kingdom with special reference to the flora of Australia". Woolls continued his friendship and correspondence with Mueller, frequently sending him large numbers of plant specimens he had collected and exchanging botanical ideas and notes with him. Altogether Woolls wrote more than one thousand letters to Baron von Mueller. George Bentham acknowledged William Woolls' services in the preface to his "Flora Australiensis".

In 1885 "Plants of New South Wales" was published by Woolls and in 1891 "Plants indigenous and naturalized in the neighbourhood of Sydney". Other papers were published in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

William Woolls retired from the church in about 1883 and he went to live in Burwood, Sydney. He died there on the 14th March, 1893 and was survived by his wife and two daughters. Woolls was a most respected botanist and an extremely reticent one, having the greatest objection to obtruding himself in any way; so much so that only his friends and pupils had any idea of the great depth of his botanical knowledge.

He was a most kindly and gifted man, energetic and enthusiastic and he did a great deal for the development of botany in Australia.

William Woolls is commemorated by the genus Woollsia Epacridaceae and by the following species:-

Echinocarpus Woollsii, F. v. M.
Enhydra Woollsii, F. v. M.
Eucalyptus Woollsii, F. v. M.
E. Woollsiana, R. T. Baker.
Eremophila Woollsiana, F. v. M.
Prasophyllum Woollsii, F. v. M.
Alsophila Woollsiana, F. v. M.

(These names were taken from Joseph Henry Maiden's "Records of Australian Botanists", J.P.R.S.N.S.W., 1908, v.42, p.132.)

Tylophora Woollsii, George Bentham.
Pterostylus Woollsii, Fitzgerald.
Sloanea Woollsii, F. v. M.

(These names were taken from A. Musgrave's "The Kurrajong"; The Australian Museum Magazine; March, 1954, v.11, No. 5, p.162.)

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WOOLSTENCROFT, John Young. 1871 - 1957.

John Young Woolstencroft, the naturalist, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England on the 4th January, 1871. He came to Australia with his parents in the sailing ship "Cathcart" during 1887.

In 1896 John Woolstencroft settled at Neerim Junction in Victoria where he conducted a business for a number of years until the railway line was extended to Noojee, Victoria in which town he opened the first general store. He lived in Noojee for many years, until his retirement.

Naturalists who visited the Neerim and Noojee districts of Victoria were always assured of a warm welcome from Woolstencroft. He was keenly interested in the forest areas of these regions, particularly the very big trees which were a fairly common sight there and he spent a great deal of time and effort making careful notes on the various types of trees in this forest region.

John Woolstencroft was a keen photographer and many of his splendid photographs of fern gullies often appeared in the Melbourne weekly papers of that period.

During his long residence in Gippsland he witnessed the passing of much of the great Mountain Ash forest which flourished in the Neerim district. As this forest vanished he began exploring the rugged forest country near Mt. Baw Baw. It was on one of these trips that the "Giant Tree" on Mt. Horsfall was discovered and a photograph of this tree was published in the "Leader" in 1905.

These photographs of trees and fern gullies were considered to be among the best ever taken in the State of Victoria.

John Woolstencroft took a very prominent part in having

[redacted] by Mrs. Ruth Roberts

Nayook Glen in Victoria opened up for tourists in 1915 and this Glen became a most popular area for nature lovers to visit.

After his retirement, Woolstencroft lived at Frankston, near Melbourne for many years and he spent the last few years of his life at Seaford, Victoria. He died at Seaford on the 25th August, 1957 at the age of 87 years. He was survived by his wife Clara and one daughter.

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