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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.

| Datas | Posições         | Latitude | Longitude | Datas   | Posições           | Latitude | Longitude |
|-------|------------------|----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1884  |                  |          |           | Julho   |                    |          |           |
| Março | Mossamedes       | 15.912'  | 18.904'   | 19      | -                  | 15.947   | -         |
| 13    | Porto Pinda      | 15.44    | 11.50     | 21      | Iquebo             | 15.50    | 18.08     |
| 16    | S. Bento do Sul  | 15.48    | 18.08     | 25      | Mana-Cangonda      | 16.01    | 18.11     |
| 30    | Rio Cordeira (a) | 18.18    | 18.05     | 31      | Luatuta            | 15.51    | 18.43     |
| Abril |                  |          |           | Agosto  |                    |          |           |
| 1     | Garganta do Dia- |          |           | 5       | Moi Quando         | 15.54    | 19.21     |
|       | bo               | 16.18    | -         | 9       | Cuma               | 15.45    | 19.42     |
| 24    | Giraul           | 15.05    | 18.13     | 17      | D. Abengue         | 15.18    | 20.25     |
| 25    | Pedra Pequena    | -        | -         | 22      | Rio Cuti           | 14.45    | 20.51     |
| 28    | Fazenda Nascente | 15.00    | 12.51     | Setemb. |                    |          |           |
| 30    | Capangombe       | 15.06    | -         | 1       | Calungo-lungo      | 14.52    | 21.55     |
| Maio  |                  |          |           | 5       | Moi Munda          | 15.04    | 22.56     |
| 3 e 4 | Muilla           | 15.05    | 18.25     | 12      | Libonta            | 15.01    | 23.13     |
| 7     | Leva de Hampun-  |          |           | 18      | Rio Leati          | 14.30    | 23.27     |
|       | ba               | 15.00    | 18.57     | 23      | Moi Cafuta         | 14.09    | 23.59     |
| 9     | Quipungo         | 14.52    | 14.23     | 28      | Luri               | 13.29    | 24.21     |
| 10    | Ingho            | 14.51    | -         | Outub.  |                    |          |           |
| 15    | Caculo-Bale      | 15.12    | 18.56     | 5       | Moi Caneta         | 13.00    | 24.55     |
| 24    | Muilla           | -        | -         | 10      | Candombe           | 13.33    | 25.25     |
| 31    | Bae              | 15.23    | 18.46     | 16      | Loengue (perto do) | 13.10    | -         |
| Junho |                  |          |           | 24      | Cabáco             | 11.54    | 26.36     |
| 1     | Capianga         | 15.27    | -         | 31      | N'Tenque           | 11.22    | 26.54     |
| 4     | Gambos           | 15.46    | 14.04     | Novemb. |                    |          |           |
| 8     | Calama           | 16.18    | 14.16     | 13      | Inafumo            | 10.46    | 26.59     |
| 13    | Mumba            | 16.42    | 15.00     | 23      | Musiri             | 10.23    | -         |
| 19    | Moi Doangue      | 16.19    | 15.19     | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| 28    | Suitve           | 16.00    | 15.18     | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| 30    | Calama           | 16.18    | 14.16     | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| Julho |                  |          |           | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| 2     | Banda            | 15.47    | -         | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| 5     | Quampollo        | 15.20    | 16.14     | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| 10    | Cubango          | 15.09    | 16.56     | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| 15    | Baquilunsa       | 15.24    | 17.20     | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |
| 16    | Moi Mlonga       | 15.32    | 17.42     | 29      | Musiri             | -        | 27.14     |

(a) O ponto a que se referem as coordenadas, é o que se acha na carta com a designação: Volta da Garça.

| Datas     | Posições        | Latitude | Longitude | Datas | Posições      | Latitude | Longitude |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1885      |                 |          |           | Abril |               |          |           |
| Fevereiro |                 |          |           | 10    | Serra Lupampa | 13.255'  | 28.913'   |
| 24        | Moi Kinnama     | 11.935'  | 28.932'   | 18    | Liteta        | 14.52    | 28.58     |
| 24        | Moi Kinnama     | -        | -         | 26    | Cavunda       | 15.40    | 29.18     |
| Março     |                 |          |           | Maio  |               |          |           |
| 3         | Luapala         | 11.38    | 28.36     | 4     | Zumbo         | 15.38    | 30.21     |
| 9         | Lubemba Conf    | 11.54    | 28.34     | 13    | Zumbo         | 15.38    | 30.21     |
| 10        | Lubemba Conf    | 11.54    | 28.34     | 23    | Diu           | 15.51    | 32.02     |
| 20        | Caminho de Chué | 12.14    | 28.52     | Junho |               |          |           |
| 22        | Caminho de Chué | 12.14    | 28.52     | 5     | Tete          | -        | 35.32     |
| 24        | Catumuna        | 12.06    | 29.00     | 6     | Tete          | 16.09    | -         |
| Abril     |                 |          |           | 9     | Tete          | -        | -         |
| 4         | N'Tenque (Iram- | 13.25    | 28.11     | 22    | Quilizane     | 17.51    | 36.52     |
| 4         | ba)             | -        | -         |       |               |          |           |
| 5         | Moi Kimpupa     | 13.11    | -         |       |               |          |           |
|           |                 | 15.30    | -         |       |               |          |           |



necessary precautions.

I think Boulanger was the only Belgian botanist working regularly in the herbarium at that time. He was constantly smoking his pipe which was of course against the regulations - but he was a rich man!

I happened to be in the herbarium when De Wildeman received Vol. I of Hutch. & Dalz., Fl. West Tropical Africa. He came in waving it excitedly saying "Nous avons plus d'espèces dans le Congo Belge" Under my breath I said "Oui, Monsieur, parce que vous les avez décrites vous-même!"

On Sunday I went to see the splendid Congo Museum at Tervueren, and after waiting some time for a tram I asked a policeman when it would come. He replied "Quelq<sup>2</sup>fois il roue, quelquefois il ne roule pas". Fortunately it decided to roule!

Brussels had many charms in those days though it was many years later before I had so many good friends there. After the enormous prima donnas of the London opera it was a treat to see the young and lovely caste playing 'Manon' at the Théâtre Royale de la Monnaie.

E.G. Baker and his private secretary, Mildred Haydon, whom I later married, were sometimes there at that time working at the Legum<sup>in</sup>osae of Tropical Africa and they had the entrée to the De Wildeman ménage, which I never achieved myself.

After these early visits to Brussels there was a fairly long gap before my next visit with my Portuguese friend Mendonça in 1938 and then another long gap (during which I was involved for ten years working for a branch of the Secret Service) before the memorable inauguration of A.E.T.F.A.T in Brussels.

Archives 110  
Folder File  
Bx3

1.

Dr Raymond Hamet

It might well be asked, who was the youngest person ever to describe and publish, with <sup>o</sup>piper Latin diagnoses, new species of plants? Jacquin fil. published one or more new species while still a boy but I no longer have the relevant work available. I think the record would probably go to Raymond Hamet for his work on Kalanchoe, with a number of new species published at the age of 13 and the history of these may be lost for ever if I do not record it now in my own old age.

Raymond Hamet was a very extraordinary character belonging, I should say, to the last decades of the 19th Century. Typically French he would not admit that any other language could be considered civilized and it was because I had years of correspondence with him in French and because my wife and I both speak the language fairly fluently that we were among the few foreigners admitted to his house and friendship.

First the Kalanchoe story (information from himself). He described <sup>Some</sup> ~~the~~ new species, when he was 13, from specimens in his own herbarium, which he had bought. Two of the specific names will be for ever a mystery if I leave them unrecorded. He was fond of a little girl of about the same <sup>age</sup> ~~name~~ and named one species after her. I think her name was Lucille (my memory becomes rather uncertain) and the species ~~and I think~~ Kalanchoe lucilliae. The date was about 1968 and I no longer have the original publication. The other Kalanchoe would be even more inexplicable. It was Kalanchoe amitejea, named for the same little girl. Amitejea is an anagram of 'Je t'aime'!

Raymond Hamet would never use the post in Paris (if writing to England he would always send the letter by registered mail). In Paris it would be delivered by hand by one of his servants and an invitation to dine would come, from his wife, addressed 'Madame Exell, en ville'. When he left Paris for his country estate he would send a card to our hotel with P.P.C., meaning of course, 'pour prendre congé' and still used in England early this century (perhaps still now, I don't know).

He had a large house near the centre of Paris (almost unheard of for botanists in these days). He would dominate the conversation raising his voice higher and higher. Professor Humbert was always a considerable competitor in such a competition. I asked Aubréville (Inspecteur Générale des Eaux et des Forêts) at this dinner whether Humbert or Raymond Hamet would win. He jerked his thumb towards R.H. ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> said 'ceci'. After dinner (with legendary wine) the ladies retired

*Plates and cutlery were of gold!*

as was customary, he took us upstairs and shewed us his operating theatre where he used to conduct vivisection experiments on live dogs. So far all I have said is the exact truth but now I have to rely on what I was told in Paris, and some of it may be mythological. Raymond Hamet had a dead-white complexion and it was said that he never went out in the day-time but that he roamed the streets of Paris at night picking up stray dogs for his vivisections. He used to give parties at night for his male friends and perform vivisections for their entertainment. This last part is what I was told in Paris and may or may not be true; but I saw his operating theatre myself.

Among Botanists certainly one of the strangest characters. It is said that a pack of dogs followed his funeral cortège in Paris but that is probably a fairy tale.

A.W. Exell, 1985

## ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF GUINEA

A.W. Exell 1932-33 (Diary)

Anderson 110  
F.F. 3A3October 1st. 1932

Left Tilbury in the "Highland Brigade" (Nelson Line) in the best of spirits. We have a 4-berth cabin to ourselves. Said goodbye to the Dover cliffs over a whisky & soda. Cold & rainy.

Oct. 2nd

Lovely day - Ushant. Feeling very fit. Food good & company pleasant. A bird resembling a wren came on board & caught flies in the dining-saloon. Deck tennis.

Oct. 3rd

Rainy in the morning. Fine afternoon - getting warmer. Bay of Biscay.

Oct. 4th

Glorious morning in Bay of Vigo. Morning in the town. Some wind. A wave came aboard <sup>when</sup> ~~when~~ returning to the ship. Something of a roll going down the coast of Portugal.

Oct. 5th

Through the customs at Lisbon without difficulty. Weather delightful. Morning in the Jardim Botânico. Palms, Acacias, Sophora, Eucalyptus, Sterculia etc. The Portuguese always most charming in any difficulty. In the afternoon by train to Cintra, a village of wonderful charm & magnificent situation. We went over the Royal Palace part of which is Moorish & dates from the 8th Century. Hotel Metropole, Lisbon.

Oct. 6th

By train to Coimbra. Arid rocky hills with red soil. Pinus maritima - a beautiful bright green. Various <sup>cork</sup>oaks with vivid purple-red trunks where the bark had been stripped. Carrisso made us most welcome. We went all over the University, a most attractive place on a steep hill overlooking the Mondego. Wall covered with azulejos. University dates from the 13th Century - the old cathedral from the 8th Century. The whole town is most attractive. Avenida Hotel - straw mattresses, food very good. Carrisso & his nephew had dinner with us.

Oct. 7th

To Bussaco - Sra Carrisso driving. The forest, originally belonging to a convent, now national, is the only remnant of primitive forest in Portugal (here I added later a note NO! - thinking no doubt of the Quercus forests in the Alto Minho) but many exotics were introduced. Original wood of Quercus robur. Pinus maritima perhaps not indigenous. Wonderful specimens of Cupressus lusitanica 130ft. high. Some described by Tournefort. Luso a possible place to stay at with cheaper hotels than the luxurious Palace Hotel at Bussaco. Marvellous scenery on the way back

through Penacova.

Oct. 8th

Visited the Agent-General for the Colonies, Rua da Prata <sup>8</sup> & went with him to the Exhibition. Magnificent reception on the Mouzinho. Rainbow over the Tagus & goodbye to Europe.

Oct. 9th

Rather rough. Pulled through.

Oct. 10th

Wonderful view of Madeira at sunset - range after range of purple mountains. It was dark when we arrived at Funchal so we did not land. Temperature still quite agreeable.

Oct. 11th

A calm sea.. View of Teneriffe in the distance & a magnificent sunset over Canaries. Passed Teneriffe in the moonlight. Temperature now rather warmer.

Oct. 12th

The night was definitely warmer but not yet unpleasant. There was a cool invigorating breeze in the morning. <sup>ng</sup> 4

Oct. 13th

We are now in the Tropics. A dull morning & a leaden sea but not oppressively ~~hot~~ hot. Near the coast of Africa but no land in sight. A wagtail came on board and one or two butterflies. A number of swallows are following the ship and some beautiful white birds with narrow wings. Yesterday we passed close to a French (?) ship the "Foucauld" and today there were three small steam trawlers to starboard towards the Cape Verde Is. The food on the boat is still very good and the Portuguese are coming out in all their finery in the evenings. It became very hot and close during the day and the sea was very grey as we passed over the <sup>8</sup> swallows off Cabo Branco. In the evening a cinema show on deck.

Oct. 14th

The night was hot but I slept excellently. This morning we are in blue water again & it is a bright blazing day. Flying fish & a wonderful school of porpoises leaping out of the water, their wet bodies glistening in the sun. I suppose it is now nearly as hot as we shall get it during the trip. In the afternoon we passed Cape Verde and got the first view of the African continent, a long low sandy shore with palm trees etc. seeming to stand out from the sea. Cape Verde was quite an impressive headland & fully justifies its name and the view of Dakar was very fine. Some of the buildings are quite imposing. We were near enough to see the French flag.

Oct. 15th

The weather became rather oppressive and in the evening there was a fine thunder storm to port. There seem to be two or three kinds of flying-fish. The large ones definitely vibrate their wings when they leave the water.

Oct. 16th

Passed the buoy off Sierra Leone before breakfast. Land visible in the distance. Last night seemed the hottest yet and I felt uncomfortable for a time but afterwards slept well. Many flying-fishes this morning also small cuttlefishes and jellyfishes. The flying-fishes scatter from the ship's prow. The sea was glassy ~~this~~ this morning but a breeze is beginning to get up from the S.W. and this should slightly lower the temperature (but it ~~didn't~~ <sup>didn't</sup>!). Cinema at night.

Oct. 17th

Off the coast of Liberia. The mornings are beautifully fresh but the evenings are oppressive. A "fiesta", chiefly deck sports in aid of the Cancer Hospital. Rain most of the day. Cooler today.

Oct. 18th

A beautiful bright fresh morning. We are now in open sea in the Gulf of Guinea.

~~More deck games.~~

Oct. 19th

Gulf of Guinea - beautiful weather with a fresh southerly breeze.

Oct. 20th

Landed at São Thomé at midnight after waiting about for our tent-poles which could not be found.

~~21st~~ Oct. 21st

Spent the night in a dismal kind of "hotel" overrun with insects. In the morning to the Cable Station where we were very warmly welcomed by L.P.Cauvin, the Manager.

Oct. 23-24

Staying at Cable Station, Made a small collection along the strand.

The ground is of course completely cultivated except for the shore and a few yards of sand-dunes & occasional patches of swampy ground. Soil entirely composed of sand. Inland of the rough road which follows the coast there is in most places a  $\frac{1}{2}$  hedge or screen - often of Euphorbia nr rhipsaloides and another Euphorbiaceous plant not in flower - mixed with aloes. Further along there is an avenue of <sup>coconut</sup> ~~cocoa~~ palms along the road. Between the road & ~~the~~ the sea is low sand-dune which is not cult. so that the veg. is probably tolerably natural. The first coloniser is Ipomaea pes-caprae (L.) Roth which grows very vigorously right to

the edge of the sea. Mixed with the Ipomaea is Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC. with very similar dark green foliage & similar crimson flowers. These two give a characteristic <sup>vivid</sup> green colour to the dunes. There are also several grasses (Cynodon dactylon, Sporobolus virginicus & Stenotaphrum secundatum). Sesuvium ~~Sesuvium~~ <sup>Sesuvium</sup> occidentalis L. was growing under coconut palms on the dunes. Most of the other numbers collected here were growing as climbers in the screen-hedge or as weeds along the road. Catharanthus roseus grows in waste patches further from the sea, not on the dunes & is said to be common throughout the island. The same applies to Tantana camara L. except that it is occasionally found in the hedge along the sea road. The stages in woodland formation are not visible owing to cultivation. At the mouth of a small stream there is a small patch of mangrove consisting of a solid mass of Rhizophora racemosa & a few specimens of Dalbergia ecastaphyllum along the edges. The vegetation is at present dried up and there are obvious traces of other species (annuals) which will come up after the rains begin.

Neither the dunes nor any of the littoral veg. seem to be esp. interesting. Note many legumes & absence of Compositae. Some of the latter would be present after rain as I could see the dead plants.

Oct. 25th

To Jamar, Zam Palmas, with Van Leeuwen.

Oct. 26th

Up on a mule to 4000 ft. to Vanhulst a "dependencia" of Zam Palmas. Magnificent mountain scenery, tree ferns, Begonias etc.

Oct. 27th

Up to Vanhulst (about 4000 ft) in the morning with most of our baggage carried in an amazing fashion on the heads of porters & on mules. We came on foot with Mendes, the manager at Jamar and are fixed up in our little 2-roomed house with verandah back and front. Our cook killed a fowl & turned out an amazing 3-course meal.

Oct. 28th

First day's collecting - mostly in the coffee-plantation. Later up a tiny stream into the heart of the forest. Found a pretty little orchid. The forest is mainly conspicuous for the ferns which seem to outnumber everything in individuals. The tree ferns are very graceful with trunks up to about 9 ft. high & some of the other ferns (at least one) are almost lianes sprawling for about 10ft or more over bushes. Epiphytic ferns, mosses & lichens abound. The trees are tall - often over 100 ft., I should think but chiefly with rather slender trunks. Costus giganteus is very conspicuous & so is a small Rubiaceous shrub with white

flowers & so is a Rubiaceae shrub with white or pale lilac flowers. Most things (trees & shrubs) are scarcely out yet. The coffee looks a wonderfully vivid green in the evening & the Cinchona has always a few vivid red leaves (old ones). The lighter green of the bananas makes a vivid contrast. There are also a few Avocado trees (apparently planted) & one orange behind our house with beautiful fruits - said to be very acid. The view right down to the cidade is beautiful in the evening & early morning. It is usually fine in the early <sup>morning</sup> & then rains on & off for the rest of the day until about sunset.

Our two servants arrived - Lafalino, a bright & cheery lad & a much older man named Mikoto.

October 29th

Took Lafalino into the forest this morning with a 'coal' (basket) & brought home a huge array of ~~ferns~~ <sup>ferns</sup>, etc. . Also another tiny white orchid (probably Disperis thomensis Summerh.) just off the path. In the afternoon Tams felled a tree with the white flowers (scented) of which we had picked up specimens. It is probably Conopharyngia stenosphon Stapf. A liane with yellow flowers (Marsdenia exellii) came down with it. It did not rain quite so much today but was cool all day long. Lafalino came & said he wanted to stay with us always. The cook is ill with a swollen leg.

Oct. 30th - 1st Nov.

Collecting in various parts of the 'matto'. I have so far managed to average one orchid a day. They are all with small flowers & rather inconspicuous but extraordinarily fascinating. Tams is catching a good haul of moths every night but no butterflies in the daytime. The matto contains a good number of Conopharyngia & many trees as yet unidentified.

November 2nd.

Went off alone in the morning & after picking up two little epiphytic orchids on our fallen tree I reached Santa Maria about 10 a.m.. Here I hired a native to take me to Lagoa Amelia. We reached the crater-rim up a winding path through dense dark clumps of bamboo & looked down into the Crater, a lonely & fascinating sight. The walls are very steep & densely covered with scrub & small trees while the bottom is flat & covered with grass. I went down to the bottom, the native cutting the way with a machado and making steps for me. The bottom is a swamp. As it was getting late & time for the rain to begin I climbed up to the rim again & sent back the native. I then explored along the rim which ~~is~~ is quite narrow at times, falling steeply into the crater on one side & even more steeply on the outside where the outlook was nothing but dense white mist with a few trees looming dimly below.

Returned to Vanhulst in a deluge of rain collecting a big white Begonia (Begonia crateris Exell) en route.

Nov. 3rd

Went with Tams to Lagoa Amelia again much earlier. On the crater-rim I found Hydrocotyle mannii Hook.f. There were apparently only two small patches of it. I also found on the rim the ~~big-flowered~~ big white-flowered Begonia crateris (perhaps B. baccata) growing up to 8ft high with prostrate stems as thick as my wrist sending up upright stems about half as thick.

We descended into the crater & found it possible to explore it as the water did not rise above one's ankles when one trod down the grass. The crater is covered with dense grass (Isachne buettneri Hack.) about 2 ft high. Amongst this is Heteradelphia paulo-wilhelmiae Lindau which is quite common and a Melastomataceae (not collected today); several ferns (Arthropteris monocarpa, Nephrolepis undulata & Elaphoglossum isabelense); a single specimen of Solanum bifurcatum looking very like our Woody Nightshade; an occasional Rubus pinnatus. The chief feature consists of a number of curious-looking dwarf evergreen shrubs dotted about in the swamp mainly towards the centre. The most striking is Schefflera mannii (Hook.f.) Harms just coming into flower. This is covered with dense masses of epiphytes including Rhipidoglossum brevifolium Summerhayes with long <sup>airial</sup> roots just coming into flower. This also common among the grass. There are two other shrubs, one, the commonest of all, (Rapania thomensis Exell) and the other neither in flower nor fruit (Anthocleista scandens Hook.f.) The upright Lycopodium complanatum L., common all over the district, also occurs among the grass. Round the edge of the swamp there is a fringe of tree-ferns. Altogether it is an amazing spot & the vegetation within the crater has apparently been very little tampered with.

November 4th

Went up "Cabo's path" to the top of the hill near Vanhulst. Found Opismenus hirtellus, the only grass that grows in the dense parts of the forest & specimens 25-30 ft high of Cyathea manniana and a couple of Fungi Polystictus affinis & Lachnea hemispherica).

November 5th

Went with Tams on another excursion in the direction of the Peak. We reached Lagoa Amelia quite early and followed the path along the rim of the crater. The day being reasonably clear we had a fine view to the west to St Ana de Chaves the crater being almost perpendicular on this side. We descended the crater to the south by a steep path & had to cut our way through a tangle of Rubus pinnatus. The path

then bore away to the right & became very steep & dangerous with a tremendous precipice to our left. We were now well to the west of the main ridge and had occasional views across the Peak, the top of which was entirely hidden in mist. There were many magnificent specimens of *Begonia baccata* (*B. crateris*?) with its large leaves & huge inflorescences of big white flowers. As we were obviously ~~desc~~ descending far too rapidly I was convinced that we were off the path to the Peak & after a time we returned to Lagoa Amelia & then to Santa Maria. We then took the mule-track towards Jamar with wonderful views to the valley 2000 ft below, with Jamar, Novo Ceylão, etc., the central cup of the island which looks like a huge ancient crater. The mule-track was obviously descending too far so we returned once more & ~~spotted~~ at last spotted the tiny path which is supposed to lead to the Peak. We followed this for some distance, the path being cut along the precipitous western side of Lagoa Amelia (which name we give to the whole volcano though, strictly speaking, I suppose it refers to the swamp inside the crater). The path climbed up until it reached the knife-like ridge which connects Lagoa Amelia & Calvario. The top is a yard or so wide & falls precipitously on each side though the thick vegetation takes away the giddy effect which one would get on an English mountain. Having convinced ourselves that this was the right path to the Peak we returned to Vanhulst somewhat tired (myself with a head-ache which soon got better after some food). I got a number of fresh plants during the trip.

#### November 6th

Collecting between Vanhulst & San Nicolau in woadland which had probably been at least partially cleared & is now largely composed of shrubs & small trees with a good deal of bracken & no tree-ferns. Certainly very different from the real 'Obo'.

#### November 7th

Went by the steep path to within sight of Jamar in the afternoon (in the morning there was a terrific rain-storm). Several trees were down & I had a good haul of specimens including a tree with terminal stipules (*Pseudagrostistachys*) & *Lea tinctoria* Lindl. with brilliant orange & yellow flowers. I found the *Impatiens* (*I. thomensis* Exell) at about 2700' & it is certainly a different species (with much smaller flowers) than the one around Lagoa Amelia (*Impatiens buccinifolia*). One or the other must be a new record for the island.

#### November 8th

A lovely morning with glorious views of the sea which reached an opalescent

tint but the horizon is marvellously high when it is clear, which occurs rarely. I went down to San Nicolau with Mikoto & had a glorious view of the coast & the sea. We found a few more things including Ophioglossum costatum R.Br. & several fresh trees. Mendes came up & had lunch with us (4 courses!)

Nov. 9-10

Collecting in the neighbourhood of Vanhulst. The epiphytic orchids all seem to be quite distinct from the ground-orchids & do not seem to survive long when the trees crash. The epiphytic ferns, however, seem to grow equally well on the ground, at any rate in most cases. Also they go on growing quite happily when the trees fall. The epiphytic orchids have often succulent leaves & "bulbs".

Nov. 11th.

We started in the morning with Cabo, Lafalino & Mikoto & pitched the small tent on the top of Calvaria (5200 ft) in a storm of rain. We changed into dry clothes we had brought with us & spent a fairly comfortable night.

November 12th

Put on our wet clothes again, had breakfast & set off about 6.30 a.m. for the Peak. We followed the narrow ridge along the Escadas, a very dangerous place (our African boys refused to accompany us) where a slip might be fatal & reached Estacao Souza about 8 a.m. & the Peak at ~~9.30 a.m.~~ 9.30 a.m. in a storm of rain. Found Podocarpus mannii some distance below the summit & Philippia thomensis Henriques. The actual summit of the Peak is planted with quinine. We got back to Estacao Souza about 11 a.m. & lost our way in a dreadful patch of forest with a maze of paths south of Souza. ~~After a terrible climb~~ After a terrible climb we found the path again nearly half way up the Peak & once more reached Souza. Once more we lost the path and once more we lost Souza only to find it again just before dark (of course all this region was entirely uninhabited). We spent a terrible night - cold & wet.

Nov. 13th

24 hours without food or water. We set off once more on the path but again with no luck. Trying to find our ridge with the compass we wasted much time & energy in going along several subsidiary ridges running in the same direction. Found the ridge & our path at last & spent the night in the tent at Calvario not much the worse, Tams who seemed to be suffering more from lack of food went straight on to Vanhulst.

Nov. 14th

Returned from Calvario to Vanhulst and had something to eat!

Nov. 15th

Nested & looked after the collections. Mendes & Van Leeuwen came up from Jamar.

Nov. 16th

Rained all day. A miserable day.

Nov. 17th

Went with Mikoto through the huge roça to the north of us - Bom Sucesso, Nova Moka & Saudade. Saw the Manager, Sr. Saldanha, at Saudade. Came back along the road to San Nicolau amidst wonderful scenery & then had a very exhausting climb up to Vanhulst in a hot sun. Two more orchids (Polystachya tessellata & Disperis reichenbachiana) near the Mamel Jorge waterfall - Asclepiad & several other plants.

Nov. 18th

Once more to Lagoa Amelia with Tams. The common orchid there now in flower (Bulbophyllum thomense Summerh.?) - a beautiful sight. ~~Over~~ Over more ~~known~~ than half the swamp the grass is dominant but the northern part has the dwarf shrubs. Here the Selaginellas & mosses are dominant with the small green fern (also in the grass) & the orchid very common. The swamp is lined with tree-ferns. A curious & dismal place. Mikoto also brought a bundle of plants from Trindade.

Nov. 19th

Went into the forest & got waught in a tremendous thunderstorm. When it cleared up we were amazed to see Principe as though floating on the clouds. A fairy-like spectacle above an amethyst sea. It must be 60 or 70 miles away.

Nov. 20th

A lovely day. Down to Saudade to lunch with Sr. Saldanha ~~at Saudade~~ & back via Nova Moka & Bom Sucesso.

Nov. 21-24

Final collecting around Vanhulst. I think I have succeeded in getting most of the herbs (the few there are) undershrubs, climbers, small trees, ferns & orchids but have few or no specimens of the really large trees. The epiphytic orchids seem to differ very distinctly from the ground-orchids, having usually narrow & often fleshy leaves & bulbs in which they seem to pass a resting stage during the dry season. They mostly seemed to flower during my stay. The orchid at Lagoa Amelia seems more like the epiphytic ones & certainly climbs. Lagoa Amelia plants undoubtedly have to withstand heat & probably drought during the dry season. The epiphytic ferns are mostly also found on the ground (unlike the orchids) & the trees are merely an extension of

are specifically the same as those which I collected in S.Thomé but it must be remembered that nearly all the collecting on S. Thomé was ~~between~~ above 2500ft & that on Príncipe from sea-level to 2200ft. The white orchid on Príncipe is common everywhere & also one or two of those with small flowers. The others seem rare.

Príncipe is remarkable for the preponderance of Connaraceae - now in fruit. Much more time was spent in the plantations than in S.Thomé & when these are not too thoroughly weeded an occasional plant belonging to the original vegetation may be found. The commonest weed is Caladium bicolor which often forms a closed association. Shade trees are planted - various Leguminosae, Bread-fruit, Cola, Iza-queute (Treculia), mondim (Legume) & various Acacias. Some are remnants of the original forest such as Oca' (Eriodendron), Cola (?) and others. On the whole the planted trees do not reach the enormous dimensions of the native ones & usually a clear line can be seen where the plantation ends & the forest begins though at first sight it looks as though the whole island is densely covered with forest. The cocoa both here & in S.Thomé is often very poor, due to various diseases, lack of rainfall (said to have greatly decreased) & "tiredness" of the soil.

Jan. 3rd 1933

Left Príncipe for S.Thomé in the "Angola" (Companhia Nacional) & arrived early in the morning of Jan.4th - very comfortable boat.

Jan. 5th.

Back at the Cable Station, S.Thomé

Jan. 10th - to Libreville

Jan. 11th - "Amérique" to Duala

Jan. 12-25th

Stuck at Duala. A few plants were collected at Duala & between Duala & Japoma.

of their habitat .

Nov. 24-26

Finished at Vanhulst, packed up & returned to Jamar. I was surprised to find the Hydrocotyle right down at about 2000ft.

Nov. 27 - Dec. 4

At the Cabo Submarino, Cauvin going to Príncipe for most of the time. Collected a few seaweeds along Praia Pequena & some hermit-crabs & sea-urchins. On Dec. 3rd we had a motor-trip along the coast to the south as far as Rio Io Grande. Wonderful coast scenery with rocks & little bays often reminiscent of Devonshire. Also amazing stretches of coconut palms. Took photo of washerwomen at Santa Cruz.

Dec. 5th

Arrived at Príncipe in the Lourenço Marques (Companhia Nacional de Navegação). The view of the island in the early morning most amazing with its sharp rocky peaks, lovely little bays, rocky islets & waves breaking on the densely wooded coast. Sr. Raimundo Esteves came on board. Almoço with Dr Manteiro at Roça Esperança. Then a marvellous trip to Terreiro Velho - a dependencia of Roça Sunday at about 700 ft with a marvellous view over sea & mountains.

Dec. 6th

Collecting on Oque Pipi, at about 1000 ft. The forest here all secondary as it was cut down during the Sleeping Sickness campaign. Most things different from S. Thome but, of course, a much lower altitude than Vanhulst. Striking number of Connaraceae & a common white ground orchid (Habenaria stenochila Lindl.) Far fewer epiphytes.

Dec. 7-9

Collecting around Terreiro Velho. A number of native trees such as Cola & Eriodendron remain in the plantations. It is much drier than Vanhulst - less rain but a very trying moist hot climate. ~~Epiphytes~~ ~~Epiphytes~~ are here not so abundant & ferns not so luxuriant but I have not yet seen primitive forest.

Dec. 10-12

Collecting around Terreiro Velho & Oque Pipi.

Dec. 13th

Walked to Roça Infante Dom Henrique but the Padrao was away. However we eventually got some lunch there. There is plantation all the way but huge masses of rocks some of them covered with masses of a small Melastomaceous plant (Calvoa sinuata Hook.f.) with magenta-pink flowers, the only herbaceous plant I have seen which looked really pretty. On the top of an isolated rock we found Combretum paniculatum

Vent., the first time I had seen a Combretum growing. It seems similar to the Nigerian form. Tams climbed up for it.. We ~~xx~~ also saw the fine epiphytic orchid growing in a crevice in a rock. So far I have only seen two spp. of orchid in flower here though there are one or two others in leaf.

Dec. 14th

Went by Decauville to Infante Dom Henrique & lunched with Sr Erito who speaks English well. We were derailed coming back owing to a broken rail - but no damage done.

Dec. 16th

Esteves motored us to Sundy and its various dependencies. Sundy is a magnificent place - quite a palace in a tropical setting with wonderful paved floors. A very good lunch with Sr & Sra Esteves & a little collecting in a remnant of not very primitive forest - mosquitoes very bad.

Dec. 18th

To Infante Dom Henrique (Companhia da Ilha do Príncipe, who also own Agua Ize' in S. Thomé) in the south part of the island. The land here is very rocky & is only good for bananas & coconuts. Most of the weeds of the plantation were the same as at Terreiro Velho but a few plants were found on the rocks. One small Melastomaceae made a beautiful show covering the rocks with bright magenta flowers - one of the few plants giving a show of colour. The big epiphytic orchid at Terreiro Velho was also found in a rock-crevice & two pendant Lycopodium spp - similar to the species found high up in S. Thomé.

Dec. 23rd.

Left Infante Dom Henrique for Esperança - more or less in the centre of the island and a magnificent roça. Here the cocoa is much better than elsewhere & the roça (800 serviçoes) is still making a profit.

Dec. 25th. Christmas Day

The natives danced & sang their curious monotonous chants until late last night and all day today. Dinner with Tenente Fonseca, the Administrador

Dec. 27th

Pico Papagaio, 2200 ft. I ascended this twice by the excellent path which Dr Manteiro has had constructed. The top, mostly steep rock, is covered with primitive forest except for the actual summit which has ferns & low bushes (Melastomataceae, Rubiaceae, etc.) & looks as though it has been cleared at some time. Near the summit are a number of huge boulders dripping with water and these form the habitat of several species of tiny orchids which I did not see in S. Thomé (some endemic: Brachycorythis basifoliata Summerh. etc.). In fact none of the orchids in Principe

Jan. 26th 1933

5 a.m. Arrived Santa Isabel. lovely little bay & beautiful sunrise.

Jan. 27th

Motor-launch to Concepcion with Dr Lloret & a Spanish Entomologist. In the evening commandeered General Valdez' lorry & spent the night at his house.

Jan. 28th.

Arrived Moka. Moka is an amazing region of grassland at an alt. of 1200m. In general it is covered with a coarse grass (the common weed of the other islands) and the "finca" (Compañía Colonial de Africa) grazes about 1000 head of cattle - also sheep, donkeys, horses, fowls, goats. Maize & coffee (arabica) do well - also cabbages, runner beans, peas, roses. Apple-trees, pears & cherries have been planted & seem to be doing well. Where the cattle are chiefly grazing there is little but occasional clumps of tree-ferns with Lobelia columnaris sheltered by ~~them~~ their prickly trunks & a species of Dracaena. There is usually a thick growth of woodland along the streams & often in steep hollows. In other parts the grassland is thickly covered with Pteridium, Lobelia columnaris Hook.f., Senecio, other Compositae, Solanum & various other shrubs & small trees. In other places there is light woodland with much smaller trees than at Vanhuist (S. Thome) but perhaps fairly comparable with the Peak of S. Thome. Moka lake at 1900m. is v. comparable with Lagoa Amelia in S. Thome. There are some huge old trees of Schefflera mannii ~~tree~~ & belts of tree-ferns near the edge of the lake. Rushes occur (not found in Lagoa Amelia) & a thick growth of a Labiate not in flower covers the inner slope of the crater which is not covered with trees to the same extent as Lagoa Amelia. Viola abyssinica is very common on the crater-rim & so is Hypericum lanceolatum & other shrubs & tree-ferns. The Eubis often fire this region & there are many dead bushes of Hypericum. Both spp. of Alchemilla (one is A. cryptantha) occur on the crater-rim & also Hypericum lanceolatum Costus afer?

The grassland is said to occur at a similar altitude on Clarence Peak and on Cameroons Mt. There is certainly no similar region on S. Thome which is covered with tall forest to 1420m. at least. Moka seems definitely colder than S. Thome at the same altitude due no doubt to the greater mass of high land & a less insular climate. Frost is said to occur very occasionally in the Moka region while I believe it is unknown in S. Thome. Where the forest has been cleared in S. Thome there is a growth of grass & ferns resembling the Moka region to a slight extent but quite devoid of the characteristic Moka flora & only covered with grass, bracken etc. & the common weeds - none of the characteristic Compositae of Moka. Moka also has occasional fine grass of European type.

The mineral springs at Mioko (1400m.) - in a stream -

a steep valley covered with thick

woodland with undergrowth largely composed of two spp. of Impatiens (I. sakeriana & I. filicornu) - also various Costus & tree-ferns. The water bubbles up in three or four places - all close to each other, with a roaring sound. One spring is clear drinkable water with a pleasant taste like dilute soda-water (aerated with ~~and~~ CO<sub>2</sub>). The carbon dioxide asphyxiates insects, frogs, snakes & birds and the place is a regular 'morgue'. In the wet season the stream is said to be much larger. There is considerable iron in the water. Between Mioko & Clarence Peak the land falls & appears to be densely covered with thick forest.

South of Moka lie the Cordilleras, rising to some 7000 ft & almost unexplored. They are inhabited (more or less) by Bubis.

Two Bubi villages, Malaba & Bioko, lie close to Moka & contain together some 300 inhabitants. The Bubis were once much more numerous but have largely been killed off by disease. At present Sleeping Sickness & Malaria are unknown at Moka.

The descent from Moka to Concepción is made by a passable road (to the east) & to the west (first north) goes the road to Masola & San Carlos. To the south one comes to the edge of the Moka highlands & the ground descends precipitously to rise again to the Cordilleras. From this spot, near Moka, there is a magnificent view of a waterfall (250m.) which plunges over the edge of the plateau into the valley which separates Moka from the Cordilleras.

Various herbaceous <sup>and shrubby</sup> Belastomataceae are also characteristic of the Moka region (I did not collect quite all of them). There are also stretches of tall grass reaching 10 ft. Among the Costus grows a very fine orchid reaching 5-6 ft (Lisaochilus).

The Bubis cultivate yams & hunt antelopes etc. on the higher ground. They mostly refuse to work for white men though small Bubi boys work at the ranch & its dependency at Mioko.

Arabica coffee is said to do well at Moka (as also at Vanhulst, S. Thome). At Mioko is a peach-tree which they assured me was only two years old (i.e. since it arrived as a small plant). It had a trunk as thick as my thigh & was 15 ft tall.

The dry season is in Dec. Jan. & beginning of Feb. Other months with very heavy rainfall. It is in July & August that they get occasional front. While I was there there were several short, heavy storms. On the whole Moka is rather short of water as the streams are said to go underground but the grass was green (not dried up) & there is always dew at night. I don't think lack of rainfall can explain the absence of forest. I believe it is a question of temperature & though Moka could easily support English woodland it is too cold for the species which form high forest in S. Thome or for the forest that covers the lower parts of Fernando Po. Changes of temperature are somewhat sudden & the lie of the land seems to affect the temperature very considerably & no doubt this is what determines the actual

Distribution of woodland & grassland though the fire operations of the Rubis must be taken into account and now, the grazing though I believe this has only been extensive for less than 30 years.

There was apparently some slight volcanic activity in Fernando Po 10 years ago when Cameroons Mt. erupted but the outlines of the hills are much softer than in S. Thomé & Principe giving the impression of great geological age. Fernando Po is not torn into fantastic shapes like S. Thomé & there are apparently none of the tooth-like peaks of S. Thomé & Principe. Principe cannot enter into comparison as it is clothed with forest right to the mountain tops & does not reach a sufficient altitude for development of grassland. There is grass and bracken & various bushes right on the knife-like summit of Pico Papagaio in Principe but only a very small area. This may have been artificially cleared.

#### ANNOBON

Feb. 15-16, 1933

We were only able to have two days on Annobon, collecting a few specimens on the way up to the crater-lake & on the Pico do Fogo up to 1400ft, mostly grasses and weeds such as Desmodium scalpe DC. & D. adscendens DC. I did not see enough of Annobon to make any useful comments. The Spanish ship stayed only the two days.

#### ADDENDUM (1985)

Fifty years later I feel inclined to add a few slightly illegal details to a highly respectable diary made for an official British Museum expedition. In the diary I say nothing about Jan. 12-26, 1933. Our situation at Duala was extremely exasperating as we were spending a lot of money for nothing. In accordance with the plan of our expedition we had to get to Fernando Po (now called Bioko). Bioko, by the way, was the name of one of the Rubi villages at Moak, and was thus presumably chosen as the name for the whole island when it became independent. The island was practically in sight but we could arrange no transport. Cameroons Mt was in sight (occasionally) and extremely impressive when one could see the full 13,000 ft from sea-level to the summit. But that was across the water and we could not attempt an ascent of it as we had to wait at Duala for any possible boat to Fernando Po. All I could do while waiting was to make a small collection in what was then French Cameroons.

Eventually a Czech arrived owning a 'gasolina' but the language difficulty seemed at first insurmountable. His Spanish was abysmal and he knew no French. To my relief I found that he <sup>knew</sup> ~~knew~~ a little German which he had learnt (incredibly) in Venezuela! We got most of our heavy baggage on to his boat (camping equipment,

etc.). Everything seemed to be going smoothly when this Czech spent the night with a black woman who stole all his money and absconded. He had no money left to pay the port dues, so he decided to leave at 2 a.m. in the morning and steal silently down the river past the French fort guarding the entrance to the river.

Knowing the French, whose officials are always extremely official but whose non-officials are always willing to circumvent officialdom, I had little doubt that we should get every help from the proprietor of the hotel where we were staying - as long as we paid our bills, which of course we did. So he helped us get the rest of our baggage down to the gasolina at midnight.

So we slipped past the port with everyone asleep as we guessed they would be and reached Santa Isabel at five o'clock in the morning after wending our way through the creeks.

To Annobon. This journey can now be described with details I could obviously not include in an official account fifty years ago.

We had a chance to visit this isolated island because the Spaniards were sending a party to investigate the possibility of using the island as a prison for political dissidents as the latter, incarcerated in Spanish Morocco, had been escaping rather too easily. It was a great change to travel on a Spanish ship - the Plus Ultra - after our experiences of clean and splendidly run Portuguese vessels. We had been warned that not long previously the Spaniards had sent a ship to Annobon and - unable to find it - they had cabled Spain to say that the island had been destroyed by an eruption. We were also told, which relieved us somewhat, that a month or two previously the Spaniards had sailed a ship out of Santa Isabel harbour and run it on to the shore - the passengers comfortably landing in the bush from the bow of the ship and walking back to Santa Isabel. As the Spaniards had not yet collected the insurance for this vessel we were told that they were unlikely to wreck another ship so soon.

The ship was white and gold and looked very smart: the captain always wore his pyjamas except when we crossed the Equator on which occasion he wore a white and gold uniform and fired a cannon.

The navigation proceeded as follows. We <sup>reached</sup> S. Tome, big enough to find easily, and stayed off that island for the night. Starting early the next morning we were able to find Annobon before nightfall. Returning set no problems. We just steered east as we were bound to strike the African continent somewhere or other. Africa <sup>encountered</sup> we sailed northwards up the coast until we reached Fernando Po. I was not sorry to leave the Plus Ultra.

That a sinking ship is always deserted by rats should have given me some confidence for the Plus Ultra was infested with them, running all over the ship.

It was unfortunate that our stay on Annobon had to be such a short one but we were at least able to carry out our plan of visiting all four of the Islands in the Gulf of Guinea and I think I am still the only botanist to have made collections in Fernando Po, Principe, S. Tomé and Annobon.

A.W.Exell

Telephone —  
WESTERN 633.

Telegrams —  
NATHIEMUS, SOUTHKENS, LONDON.



BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),

CROMWELL ROAD,

LONDON, S.W.7.

22nd Oct. 1930.



Cherry Tree Cottage,  
Loudwater,  
Rickmansworth  
Herts.  
England.

Dear Dr. Ledoux,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter and for your kindness in sending me the seeds and reprints of your papers all of which arrived safely. I wish all descriptions of new species were as clear as that of your *Eutandrophragma Gillardinii*!

I hope to have the photographs for you very soon now: we had a long list of such things for various visitors after the Congress and our photographer has been busy.

We shall be delighted to see you again as soon as possible and I hope you will come to stay with us at Rickmansworth for a week-end. Let us know a few days before you are coming and we shall have everything ready for you. Please don't forget because we shall be very disappointed if you do not come to stay with us.

Of course I shall be very glad to have copies of  
your publications and will send you what I can,  
though I fear there will not be very much to interest  
you.

I have plenty of *Antirrhinum* seeds for you  
but I will either send them with the photographs  
or keep them until you come as it is not  
much use sowing them until Spring.

We are having glorious weather and the  
woods around my house are turning a  
marvellous colour with all the autumnal tints  
in the leaves.

My wife joins me in sending you  
our kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

A. W. Exell.

Cher Monsieur Le Testu,

Merci infiniment pour votre aimable lettre. Nous sommes, mes collègues et moi, très touchés par votre généreuse offre de léguer votre magnifique collection au British Museum. D'après les familles que nous avons déjà vues, nous savons très bien que votre collection comprend beaucoup de plantes d'un intérêt véritable et même <sup>quelles</sup> inconnues à la science.

Mais, mon cher Monsieur Le Testu, je vous assure en toute sincérité que, malgré le vif intérêt que je porte à votre ~~collection~~ herbier ~~et~~ si il me fallait attendre votre décès pour y travailler j'espérerais attendre de bien longues années. Dans de telles circonstances ma

patience serait épuisée.

Je comprends très bien l'énormité du sacrifice que vous feriez en vous séparant de votre collection pendant votre vie, mais cependant j'ose prendre la liberté de vous faire remarquer que ma propre vie de scientifique ne durera pas peut-être plus d'une douzaine d'années et ce n'est pas une période trop longue quand on considère la magnitude de la tâche - une tâche qui me tient profondément à coeur - d'identifier et de décrire ce riche matériel autant que ce sera dans mon pouvoir.

Je travaille maintenant au Conspectus Florae Angolensis avec mon ami Dr. Mendonça. Nous en sommes en ce moment aux Malvaceae (Système de Bentham + Hooker) et nous nous occupons des familles Malvaceae - Connaraceae. Il vous est facile de comprendre la grande économie de temps et de travail qui résulterait d'une étude de votre herbier 'pari passu'. Puis je vous suggérer

le transfert de certaines familles au fur et à mesure que nous nous en occupons lors de notre travail sur la flore d'Angola? Vous pourriez ainsi être sûr que vos plantes recevraient tout de suite l'attention soignée qu'elles méritent. Je vous tiendrais au courant de toutes les découvertes faites et vous pourriez bien vous même garder une série d'échantillons afin de pouvoir vous rendre compte des résultats.

En ce qui concerne le matériel que vous nous avez déjà prêté, nous allons faire tout effort possible pour en compléter l'investigation au plus tôt et mes collègues Dr. Taylor et Dr. Philipson ont déjà recommencé leur étude de la famille Podostemaceae et du genre Vernonia respectivement. Notre herbarium est maintenant entièrement réorganisé et je le crois un des mieux installé du monde. Nous avons enfin la possibilité de faire face à nos engagements de d'avant-guerre. Vous avez montré beaucoup de patience envers nous et nous regrettons le délai causé presque entièrement par les effets de la guerre.

Je serais très heureux de venir vous voir à Caen si cela me vrait pouvoir aider en aucune manière.

Undated Lam afraid  
but probably the original of a  
letter sent in 1951.

Aut. 1951 17.11.1971

This letter more or less resulted in the eventual gift of Le Testu's  
own herbarium to Bm.

Aut. 1951

Caeu 2 Juin 1951.

Cher Monsieur Exell,

Je vous remercie d'avoir pris la peine de m'accuser  
réception de mes échantillons sous la forme qui pouvait m'être la  
plus agréable, c'est-à-dire, en me faisant connaître cette nouvelle  
petite famille démembrée des Linacées & ce nouveau genre  
Pinacopodium. Moi qui suis à moitié profane, j'en avais fait  
un Euphoraxylon.

On s'acharna à nous préparer un nouvel envoi cette  
année, si on en a le courage. Mais je n'en ai guère. Depuis  
le début de l'année, ma santé me cause d'assez sérieuses  
inquiétudes. On n'est pas bon à grand chose quand on est  
entre les mains des médecins & de leurs drogues. Enfin! il faut  
bien se résigner aux misères de la vieillesse!

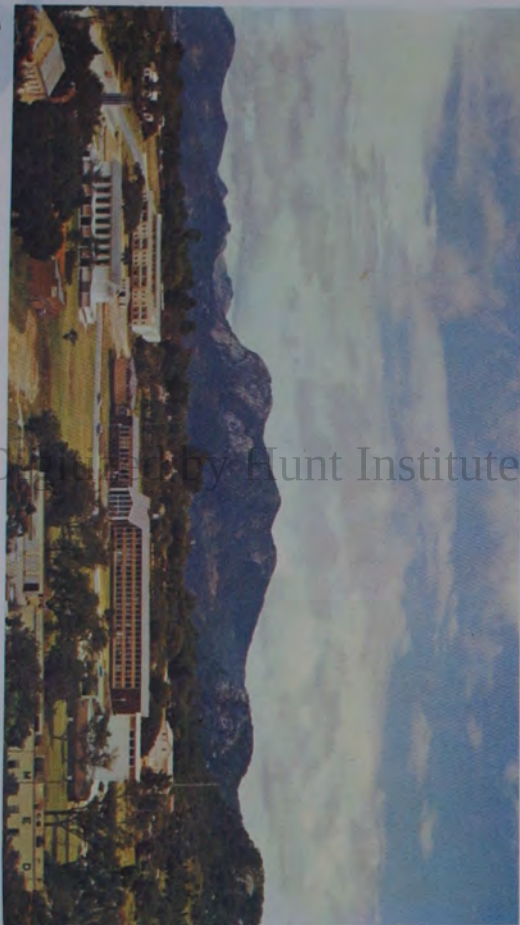
Je souhaite que vous n'ayez pas de longtemps de  
semblables ennuis, afin que vous puissiez continuer en paix  
notre flore de l'Angola.

Au fait, vous me disiez dans une lettre antérieure, que  
vous n'étiez pas satisfait de votre français, en quoi vous  
vous montriez fort modeste. Mais vous avez vécu longtemps  
à côté des Portugais, portugaises da colônia, o portugueses  
do reino. O am<sup>o</sup> deve saber de lingua; puis, escreva-me em  
portugues! Estive dois anos em terra portugueza, na Lambôya,  
e, embora que haja muito tempo, pouco mais o menos meio  
seculo, posso ainda entender bastante bem esta lingua.

Prego que me excu de se servir de aff<sup>o</sup> am<sup>o</sup>

Seu amigo de Bely.

Greeting from Rhodesia



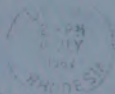
Civic Centre, Umtali.

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION



AIR LETTER  
AÉROGRAMME



D. A. W. Exell,  
Commonwealth Forestry  
Institute,  
South Parks Road,  
Oxford,  
Great Britain

First fold here

Donated by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Second fold here

Sender's Name and Address:

Norman C. Chase,  
To Cecil Hotel, P.O. Box 37  
Umtali,  
Rhodesia

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY  
ENCLOSURE: IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED  
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

5<sup>th</sup> July, 1967

Dear D. Exell,

The following information about persons required for your List of Botanical Collectors in the Flora Zambesica Area may be of use, viz.:-

Palgrave, Keith Coates, Born 30<sup>th</sup> July 1926 at Salisbury, Rhodesia. Educated at Prince Edward School, Salisbury. Rhodes University, Grahamstown, C.P. B.Sc. major in Botany & Zoology. Teacher at Prince Edward School where he has taught since he began teaching. Now Senior Science Master.

Schweickhardt, Herold Georg Wilhelm Johannes. Born 27<sup>th</sup> November 1903, at Maulbronn, Germany.

Retired University Professor, resident at Brooklyn suburb, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Yours sincerely,  
Norman Chase