

## RECORDS OF TASMANIAN BOTANISTS.

BY J. H. MAIDEN, F.L.S.

Government Botanist and Director of the Botanic  
Gardens, Sydney.

Corresponding Member.

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I have used the term "botanists" in a somewhat wide sense, having included collectors of note, whether they described their finds or not, notable horticulturists, and, in my general list (5), botanists who have described Australian plants whether they visited this land or not. I have included no living man, so far as I am aware.

Some notes on South Australian botanists will be found in (4), of New South Wales ones in (5), and I am taking steps to publish my notes on the botanists of other Australian States in their respective States.

It will be seen how imperfect is the record of some who have worked amongst us, and who have not been removed by the hand of death very long.

Records of departed botanists form a branch of Australian history of practical value to working botanists. They afford a guide to their published works, and indicate where their observations were made.

The lists of species named after the various botanists and collectors are valuable (so I have often found) for tracing particulars of botanical journeys, biographical notes, and other useful information.

## SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bailey, F.M.—"A Concise History of Australian Botany," "Proc. Roy. Soc., Queensland, viii. Quoted as (1).

Hooker, J. D.—“Introductory Essay to the Flora of Tasmania,” cxii.-cxxxviii. (“Outlines of the progress of Botanical discovery in Australia”). Quoted as (2).

Maiden, J.H.—Address of the President, Section D, Biology, Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Adelaide Meeting, 1907. Contains biographical notices of South Australian and some other botanists. Quoted as (4).

“Records of Australian Botanists—(a) General, (b) New South Wales.” (“Proc. Roy. Soc.,” N.S.W., xlii, 1908.) Quoted as (5).

“Records of Victorian Botanists” (“Vict. Nat.,” 1908, p. 101-117. Quoted as (8).

“Records of Western Australian Botanists” (“Journ. W.A. Nat. Hist., 1909.”) Quoted as (9).

Britten and Boulger.—“British and Irish Botanists.” Quoted as (6).

Mennell, Philip.—“The Dictionary of Australian Biography from the Inauguration of Responsible Government down to the Present Time” (1855-1892). London, 1892. Quoted as (7).

## ABBOTT, FRANCIS, Jr. (1834-1903).

Born at Derby, England, 18th June, 1834; died at Hobart, 22nd November, 1903. Buried at Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

He was appointed Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, Hobart, 8th December, 1859, and was connected with them from the age of 17, having been apprenticed to his predecessor, F. W. Newman.

He was a genial, kindly man, full of practical knowledge, never more happy than when he was imparting it to others.

He was the author of the following papers in the Journal of this Society:—“The Sugar Beet,” 1871, p. 31; “Thistles,” 1878, p. 73; “Wild or Canadian Rice (*Zizania aquatica*),” 1878, p. 73; “Notes on New Plants introduced into the Royal Society’s Gardens during 1883,” 1883, p. 186; “Notes on a Recent Case of Poison-

ing caused by the Exhalation of *Rhus radicans* (*Toxicodendron*) at the Botanical Gardens, Hobart," 1886, p. 182; "Smut in Wheat," 1889, p. 95.

## ANDERSON, WILLIAM (—1778.)

Died 3rd August, 1778, off the coast of Russian Asia, and an island sighted shortly after his death was named Anderson's Island. Cook says of him:—"He was a sensible young man, an agreeable companion, well skilled in his profession, and had acquired much knowledge in other sciences."

He was Surgeon of H.M.S. "Resolution," Cook's Third Voyage, and also acted as Naturalist. Quoted by Cook, e.g., in regard to Adventure Bay (Tasmania) plants in his "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean," etc. 3rd Edition, 1795, pp. 106-8.

See R. Brown's "Prod. Florae Novae Hollandiae," p. 409, where his descriptions of plants in Cat. Banksian Library (Vol. 2, p. 52, and Vol. 3, p. 184) are referred to. In his MSS. he described various genera, e.g., "Collema" (*Goodenia*, Sm.), "Euphocarpus" (*Correa*, Sm.); "Ramsaia" (*Bauera*, Banks); "Aromadendrum" (*Eucalyptus*, L'Herit.).

He is commemorated in "*Andersonia sprengeloides*," R. Br.—"*Sprengelia Andersoni*," F. v. M. Brown says his genus not only commemorates William Anderson, but also Alexander Anderson, of the Botanic Gardens, St. Vincent.

## ARCHER, WILLIAM (1820-1874).

Born at Launceston, Tasmania, 16th May, 1820; died at Fairfield, near Longford, Tasmania, 14th October, 1874; was educated at a school at Longford, and afterwards went to England, where he qualified as an architect, and, returning, practised in Tasmania.

He was elected a member of the first Legislature of Tasmania in 1851, and on his return from a second sojourn in England in 1860, became a member of Mr. Weston's Ministry. He also twice represented Devon in the Assembly. On the death of his father he came

into possession of Cheshunt, Deloraine, named after the town in Hertfordshire, whence the Archers emigrated early in the last century. Cumming's Head is the mountain overlooking the Cheshunt Estate, and is often quoted in Archer's plant-labels.

In 1860 he succeeded Dr. Milligan as Secretary of the Royal Society of Tasmania, and held that office for two years.

"It remains only to mention my friend, William Archer, Esq., F.L.S., of Cheshunt, who, after a residence of upwards of ten years in Tasmania, during which he sedulously investigated the botany of the district surrounding his property, returned to England, 1857, with an excellent herbarium, copious notes, analyses, and drawings, and a fund of accurate information on the vegetation of his native island, which have been unreservedly placed at my disposal." (2)

And, again—

"I received the most encouraging assistance from my friend, William Archer, Esq., of Cheshunt, Tasmania, who forwarded to me a beautiful series of drawings of Tasmanian Orchids, together with £100 to be expended on the Flora, and he soon afterwards arrived in England, and rendered me still more valuable aid by his observations and collections, which is duly acknowledged in the body of this work . . . adding 30 plates, including 60 species, chiefly of Orchideae (of many of which Mr. Archer had prepared the drawings)." (2)

Hooker dedicates his "Tasmanian Flora" conjointly to Gunn and Archer, which is excellent testimony to the value of the latter's services in the elucidation of Tasmanian plants.

His papers in this Journal include:—"Observations upon the Plants which are characteristic of Agricultural, Pasturable, and Bad Lands respectively in Tasmania," 1864, p. 96; "Notes on an Excursion to Cumming's Head and the Falls of the Meander, on the Western Mountains, Tasmania." "Ib.," 1870, p. 54; "Notes on the Californian Thistle," 1870, p. 70.

He is commemorated by the following plants:—*Psoralea Archeri*, F. v. M.; *Mitrasacme Archeri*, Hook. f.; *Plantago Archeri*, Hook. f.=?; *Diselma Archeri*, Hook. f.; *Prasophyllum Archeri*, Hook. f.; *Carex Archeri*, Boott.=*C. acicularis*, Boott.; *Danthonia Archeri*, Hook. f.=?; *Dianella Archeri*, Hook. f.=?.

I am much indebted for information furnished by his son, Mr. Walter K. Archer.

## BACKHOUSE, JAMES (1794-1869).

An admirable observer, who botanised in most of the Australian colonies, 1838-41, and spent much time in Tasmania. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and was a philanthropist engaged on a religious mission. See (5).

## BROWN, ROBERT (1773-1858).

The "Prince of Australian Botanists." I have dealt with him briefly at (5), and much fuller in my "Life of Sir Joseph Banks." He botanised much in Tasmania, and will for ever be identified with her flora.

## CALEY, GEORGE (? 1775-1829).

He was in Tasmania in 1805, and in New South Wales, 1800-1810. He was a protege of Sir Joseph Banks. See (5), also my "Life of Sir Joseph Banks."

## DAVIES, RICHARD H. ( ).

"The Rev. (sic) Richard H. Davies has discovered many curious and some new plants on the East Coast of Tasmania since the year 1833, which were communicated to Mr. Archer."

Richard Davies was brother of Archdeacon Davies. He contributed papers to the Royal Society, Tasmania, on the Natural History of the Mutton Birds, on the Aborigines of Van Diemen's Land, and the Rapacity of Tasmanian fish.

The following plant, *Phebalium Daviesi*, Hook. f. = *P. glandulosum*, Hook. var. (?) *Daviesi* was collected by R. H. Davies, Esq., Herb. Archer, on the East Coast, near St. Helen's Bay. See Hooker, "Fl. Tas.," ii., 358.

## EWING, REV. T. J. ( ).

Of Hobart. He wrote papers on Statistics and Zoology (birds and insects) in the "Tasmanian Journal," Vols. i. and ii., and "Papers and Proceedings" of this Society, Vol. iii.

He gave attention to the native vegetation, and wrote on the large trees of Tasmania. He also collected Algae assiduously for Harvey, and *Acanthococcus Ewingii*, named by Harvey in his honour, was figured in the "*Phycologia Australica*."

### FEREDAY, REV. JOHN (1813-1871).

Born 8th November, 1813, at the Ellowes, Staffordshire, England; died George Town, Tasmania, 8th April, 1871. He was Master of Arts and Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

"The Rev. Mr. Fereday, the Episcopalian Clergyman at George Town, Tasmania, an enthusiastic lover of natural history, especially of algae. He had a boat and dredge, and at once volunteered himself as a firm ally and assistant." ("*Memoir of W. H. Harvey*," p. 282, 1854.)

Harvey dedicated the 4th volume of his "*Phycologia Australica*" to Mr. Fereday in the following graceful terms:—

"To the Rev. John Fereday, M.A., of George Town, Tasmania, who has cultivated several branches of natural history, and to Mrs. Fereday, an accomplished and successful collector of algae, the fourth volume of the "*Phycologia Australica*" is inscribed in grateful memory of many kindnesses conferred on the author during his stay at George Town."

In the preface to Vol. 5, Harvey says:—

"During my residence at George Town, Tasmania, the Rev. J. Fereday rendered me the most efficient aid in prosecuting my researches. His boat and strong arm were almost daily at my service, and many thousands of specimens were collected under his auspices. He knew all the best localities on the Tamar, and was continually my guide to them. Without his able guidance and active assistance my visit to George Town would have proved comparatively unfruitful, instead of yielding me a rich harvest of specimens. To Mrs. Fereday I am indebted for many beautifully preserved specimens, and for aid in "laying out" and drying the tubsful of delicate algae which we almost daily brought home."

Samuel Hannaford (See p. 10), himself also a student of Algae, describes in his "*Wild Flowers of Tasmania*," pp. 75 and 85, a visit to Mr. Fereday, on which they botanised together.

Harvey figured the following plants in his "*Phycologia Australica*":—

*Cladophora Feredayi*, Harv.; *Dasya Feredayæ*, Harv.



I am indebted to Mr. Fereday's daughter, Mrs. Brewer, of Corowa, N.S.W., for some personal notes concerning her father.

### GUNN, RONALD CAMPBELL (1808-1881).

Born at Cape Town, 4th April, 1808; arrived in Tasmania, 1829, died at Newstead, Launceston, Tasmania, 13th March, 1881.

As a child was at the capture of Mauritius and Bourbon with his father, whose regiment was afterwards at the Cape until the peace after Waterloo, when it was ordered to Barbadoes. R. C. Gunn was noted for a commission in the army, but eventually sailed for Tasmania in 1829. In 1830 he was appointed Superintendent of convicts for North Tasmania, in 1833 placed in the Commission of the Peace, and in 1836 was appointed Police Magistrate at Circular Head.

From Circular Head he made an expedition to the mainland, visiting Port Phillip, Western Port, and Port Fairy. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Police Magistrate at Hobart Town, and in the following year Private Secretary to Sir John Franklin, and Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils. In 1841 he resigned these appointments to take charge of the estates of Mr. W. E. Lawrence, of Formosa, and subsequently spent most of his spare time in exploring the unsettled districts, and reporting on the flora of Tasmania. He represented the Northern districts in the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and was engaged by the Government in various exploratory expeditions for investigating the natural products and resources of the State.

In 1864 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for selecting the seat of Government in New Zealand.

"Ronald Campbell Gunn, Esq., F.R.S. and F.L.S., to whose labours the Flora of Tasmania is so largely indebted, was the friend and companion of the late Mr. Lawrence, from whom he imbibed his love of botany. Between 1832 and 1850 Mr. Gunn collected indefatigably over a great portion of Tasmania, but especially at Circular Head, Emu Bay, Rocky Cape, the Asbestos and Hampshire Hills, Western Mountains, Flinders and other islands in Bass' Strait, the East Coast, the whole valley of the Derwent, from its sources to Recherche, the lake districts of St. Clair, Echo, Arthur's Lakes, and the country

west of them to Macquarie Harbour, and the Franklin and Huon Rivers. There are few Tasmanian plants that Mr. Gunn has not seen alive, noted their habits in a living state, and collected large suites of specimens with singular tact and judgment. These have all been transmitted to England in perfect preservation, and are accompanied with notes that display remarkable powers of observation, and a facility for seizing important characters in the physiognomy of plants such as few experienced botanists possess. I had the pleasure of making Mr. Gunn's acquaintance at Hobarton in 1840, and am indebted to him for nearly all I know of the vegetation of the districts I then visited, for we either studied together in the field or in the library, or when he could not accompany me himself he directed one of his servants, who was an experienced guide—a plant-collector—to accompany me and take charge of my specimens. I can recall no happier weeks of my various wanderings over the globe than those spent with Mr. Gunn collecting in the Tasmanian mountains and forests, or studying our plants in his library, with the works of our predecessors, Labillardiere and Brown.

"Mr. Gunn made a short visit to Port Phillip and Wilson's Promontory, and collected largely, noting all the differences between the vegetation of the opposite shores of Bass' Straits."  
(2)

Hooker dedicated his Tasmanian flora conjointly to Gunn and Archer.

He was the most eminent botanist of Tasmania. His collections are widely diffused, and his neat handwriting, giving all the necessary details, is known to all Australian botanists who give attention to the history of Australian botany. I make no apology for giving details of his collecting grounds and other information concerning him. He corresponded regularly with Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew, and with Mueller, and all notable Australian botanists of his time.

"He corresponded with Sir William Hooker, sending plants to Kew, and with Dr. J. E. Gray, to whom he forwarded a series of mammals, birds, reptiles, and mollusca for the Natural History Museum. He helped to form the Royal Society of Tasmania. There is at Kew a coloured crayon drawing of him, artist uncertain. Bust, face three-quarters to the right; 14¼in. by 10½in." ("Kew Catalogue of Portraits of Botanists," 1906, p. 56.)

F.L.S., 1850; F.R.S., 1854; R.S.C. iii., 1887; "Journ. Bot.," 1881, 192; "Proc. Linn. Soc.," 1881-2, 63; Lasegue, 283; Hooker, "Flora Tasmania," cxv.; "Proc. R. Soc.," xxxiv. (1883), xiii.; "Dict. Nat. Biog.," xxiii., 342 (6).



For a brief biography of him see (7). See also "Ann. Nat. Hist.," i., 101 (1838), also "The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage," [by J. Hooker (a review).=*Richea pandanai folia*] ("Tasm. Journal Sc.," iii.), Launceston, 1846. See also the list of his papers in the "Tas. Journ. and Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas." in Morton's Register, 1887.

Harvey dedicated the 5th Volume of his "Phycologia Australica" to him in the following terms:—

"To Ronald Campbell Gunn, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., of Launceston, Tasmania, who, with his accustomed liberality, placed at the author's disposal the whole of his rich collections of Tasmanian algae, this concluding volume of the 'Phycologia Australica' is gratefully and respectfully inscribed by his friend, W. H. Harvey."

In the Preface to Vol. 5, Harvey also says:—

"Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., F.R.S., whose name is indelibly associated with the botany of Tasmania, has largely assisted me in this work. From him came the earliest collections of Australian algae, which, through the kindness of Sir W. J. Hooker, fell under my notice. Many new species are of his discovery; to him is also due the re-discovery of *Claudea elegans*; and to him I am not only indebted for the freest use of his personal collections, but for multitudes of duplicate specimens;" and figured *Nitophyllum Gunnianum*, Harv., in his "Phycologia Australica."

He is commemorated by the genus *Gunnia*, and also by the following species:—

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

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

### HANNAFORD, SAMUEL (1828-1874).

Victorian and Tasmanian botanist. Resident both of Launceston and Hobart. Born at Totnes, Devonshire; died at Hobart, 3rd January, 1874.

He emigrated to Melbourne in 1853; became at once an honorary coadjutor of Mueller in Victorian botany. He resided in Warrnambool in 1855 and 1856, then re-

moved to Geelong till 1863. For a time he edited the "Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette." He became editor of the "Launceston Times," and in 1868 removed to Hobart. In 1870 he was librarian of the Public Library there.

He industriously botanised for nearly the whole of his residence in Australia, sending largely to Mueller. Some of his specimens have fallen into my hands, and the labels show him to be most neat in his methods and scientifically accurate in his details. Mueller named the genus *Hannafordia* (Sterculiaceae) after him.

He co-operated with the Rev. John Fereday in collecting algae at the Tamar Heads, Tasmania, for Harvey, who in his "Phycologia Australica" figured *Ptilota* (?) *Hannafordi*, Harv.

He published four works—viz., "Flora Tottoniensis—Flowering plants and ferns . . . of Totnes" (Totnes, 1851); "Jottings in Australia, or Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria" (1856); "Sea and Riverside Rambles" (1860); "The Wild Flowers of Tasmania, or Chatty Rambles Afloat and Ashore Amidst the Seaweeds, Ferns, and Flowering Plants, with a Complete List of Indigenous Ferns and Instructions for their Cultivation" (8vo., pp. 188, 1866).

The last three works were published in Melbourne. See also (7).

HARRAP, E. D. ( ).

There is a paper by him entitled "Observations on Desmidiaceae, with a List of Species found in Tasmania" (this Journ., 1868, p. 19). There is also a paper on Fluke, and another on *Phyllactidum*, in the 1869 volume. I know nothing further of this botanist.

HARVEY, WILLIAM HENRY (1811-1866).

The celebrated Algologist, who visited Tasmania in 1855. There are papers by him on the Algae of Tasmania in "Tasm. Journ. ii., 377, 421 (1846), and iii. 54, 153, 209 (1849).

I have dealt with his work at some length in (5).

JEANNERETT, Dr. ( ).

He is spoken of in 1849 as "late Superintendent of the Aborigines" (see Blue-book, "Papers relative to Crown Lands in the Australian Colonies," Part ii., 1851).

Resided at one time at Port Arthur. Harvey speaks of having received from him a number of interesting Algae and the genus *Jeannerettia*, Hook. fil., et Harv. was dedicated to him. See Harvey's "*Nereis Australis*."

Harvey also speaks of him as "an investigator of the botany of Tasmania," and figures in his "*Phycologia Australica*," *Jeannerettia lobata*, Hook. f., and Harv. and *Ptilota Jeannerettii*, Harv.

LABILLARDIERE, JACQUES JULIEN HOUTEN  
de (1755-1834).

He was botanist to the expedition in search of La Prouse in command of Captain d'Entrecasteaux, whose ships were the "*Recherche*" and "*L'Esperance*." He was in Tasmania in 1792, and many Tasmanian plants were figured in his "*Novæ Hollandiæ plantarum specimen*" (Paris, 1804-06).

It is my intention to publish a separate account of the French botanists who advanced Australian botany.

LAWRENCE, ROBERT WILLIAM (1807-1833).

Died at Formosa, Tasmania, on 18th October, 1833, aged 26 years (the anniversary of his birth).

"He led me (Gunn) to commence the study of botany." J. G. Robertson, who was manager of Formosa (see 8) was doubtless influenced in his botanical studies by Lawrence.

"In 1826 Mr. Robert William Lawrence, a settler in Tasmania, commenced exploring the northern parts of that island and forming collections, which were communicated to Sir W. Hooker up till 1832, when he died. Some of these plants were published in the '*Companion to the Botanical Magazine*,' '*Journal of Botany*,' '*Icones Plantarum*,' and elsewhere." (2)

See "Contributions Towards a Flora of Van Diemen's Land, from Collections sent by R. W. Lawrence, Ronald Gunn, and Thomas Scott, Esqs." ("Comp. Bot. Mag." i., 272.) I have also the reference to a paper by Lawrence "On the Flora of the Western Mountains of Van Diemen's Land" ("Bot. Miscellaneous," 2 vols., 1825-1844), but I have not been able to trace the work. See also (6).

He is commemorated by the following species:—

*Correa Lawrenciana*, Hook; *Cryptandra Lawrencii*, Hook, f.=*Spryidium Lawrencii*, Benth.; *Sida Lawrencea*, F. v. M.=*Plagianthus spicatus*, Benth.; *Helichrysum Lawrencella*, F. v. M.; *Monemios Lawrencii*, Hook, f.=*Microseris Forsteri*, Hook, f.; *Pterygopappis Lawrencii*, Hook, f.; *Scorzonera Lawrencii*, Hook, f.=*Microseris Forsteri*, Hook, f.; *Libertia Lawrencii*, Hook, f.=*L. pulchella*, Spreng.; *Podocarpus Lawrencii*, Hook, f.=*P. alpina*, Br.; *Orthotrichum Lawrencei*, Mitt (a moss).

LHOTSKEY, JOHN (                      ).

Was for some time in Tasmania as a Government Medical Officer, and made botanical observations in that colony, and also in New South Wales. See (2).

MEREDITH, LOUISA ANN, Mrs. (nee Twamley),  
(1812-                      ).

Born at Hampstead, near Birmingham, on 20th July, 1812.

On 18th April, 1839, married her cousin, Charles Meredith, and shortly afterwards came out with him to the Meredith home at "Cambria," near Swansea, Tasmania, now rich in historical associations.

The father of John Meredith, Esq., brother-in-law of the above of "Cambria," whose hospitality I enjoyed some years ago, was the first white man to land on the adjacent beach in 1821 or 1822.

She was the author of "My Home in Tasmania," with landscape illustrations by the Bishop of Tasmania (Dr. Nixon) and the author; "Some of My Bush



Friends in Tasmania" (1860), a large and elaborate work on the flora of the colony, with numerous coloured plates from the author's drawings. In 1891 was published a second series of "Bush Friends in Tasmania." She was a voluminous writer, and published many other works, which are enumerated in (7).

She did much to advance a knowledge of Tasmanian plants by contributing coloured drawings of them to many international exhibitions. She was made an honorary member of this Society.

### MILLIGAN, JOSEPH (1807-1883).

Born in Dumfriesshire; M.R.C.S.E. 1829; was appointed surgeon to Van Diemen's Land Co.'s establishment at Surrey Hills in 1830.

Became Superintendent of the Aborigines, and visited their establishment at Flinders Island in 1843; remained in charge till 1855, superintending the removal of the aborigines from Flinders Island to Oyster Cove in 1848. He left Tasmania in 1860.

"Dr. Joseph Milligan, of Hobarton (now Secretary to the Royal Society of Hobarton), has, since the year 1834, visited many parts of Tasmania, and made several most interesting discoveries, especially on its loftiest mountains and East Coast." (2)

He was one of the founders of this Society, and its Secretary from 1844 to 1860. He was considerable authority on the aborigines of Tasmania. A list of his papers will be found at p. 24 of Morton's Register of Papers in the "Tas. Journ. and Roy. Soc."

His "Vocabulary of Dialects of the Aboriginal Tribes of Tasmania" is reprinted in Brough Smyth's "Aborigines of Victoria" ii., 415-433.

He wrote chiefly on the aborigines, meteorology, and zoology. He was employed by Governor Sir William Denison, in the interval of other duties, in making surveys and reports on some of the numerous coal-fields on the island. (See Blue-book, "Papers relative to Crown Lands in the Australian Colonies," p. 125, 1851.) There is a paper by him "On some Fossil Plants Found near Hobart Town and Launceston" ("Tas. Journ. iii., 131, 1849.) He was a most assiduous observer of Tasmanian plants, and collected largely.



He is commemorated by the following species:—

*Eucryphia Milligani*, Hook. f.=*E. Billiardieri*, Spach. var. *Milligani*; *Helichrysum Milligani*, Hook. f.; *Cystanthe Milligani*, Hook. f.=*Pilitis Milligani*, Hook. f.=*Richea Milligani*, F. v. M.; *Dracophyllum Milligani*, Hook. f.; *Hakea Millagin*, Meissn.=*H. epiglottis*, Labill.; *Orites Milligani*, Meissn.; *Dendrobium Milligani*, F. v. M.=*D. striolatum*, Reichb.; *Pimelea Milligani*, Meissn.

MUELLER, FERDINAND von (1825-1896).

Mueller contributed largely to the botany of Tasmania, but he was an Australian botanist, by no means confining his energies to one State. An account of his work will therefore be found in (5).

NELSON, DAVID (——-1789).

Was a Kew gardener, and became Collector on Cook's Third Voyage (1776-80), H.M.S.S. "Resolution" and "Discovery."

Captain Clerke writes to Banks:—"Your man Nelson is one of the quietest fellows in nature; he seems very attentive, and, I hope, will answer your purpose very well. . . . He has made a trip up the country here with Gore."

H.M.S. "Discovery," Cape of Good Hope, 23rd November, 1776.\*

From a letter at p. 406 it is evident that Banks paid Nelson's expenses.

Cook visited Adventure Bay, Southern Tasmania, in January, 1777, and a considerable collection of plants was made by Nelson and Mr. William Anderson, surgeon of the "Resolution;" these plants are now in the British Museum. He here collected twigs of a plant which were taken to Europe, and described by L'Heritier as *Eucalyptus*.

He was afterwards botanical collector in H.M.S. "Bounty," 1787, under Captain Bligh, when that ship

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\* Hist. Rec. of N.S.W., i. (I.), 405.

sailed for Tahiti to transport bread-fruit trees to the West Indies.

Bligh reported to Banks\*, "Bounty," Spithead, 5th November, 1787:—

"The conduct of Nelson, the gardener, is very satisfactory."

He was one of those sent adrift by the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, and eventually died of the exposure†, and of fever at Coepang, Timor, 20th June, 1789. Bligh says of him—

"Whose good conduct in the course of the whole voyage and manly fortitude in our late disastrous circumstances deserves this tribute to his memory."

In dedicating the genus *Nelsonia*, of the *Acanthaceae*, to his memory, Robert Brown ("Prodrromus") says:—

"Dixi in memoriam Davides Nelson, Hortulani meritissimi qui in ultimo itinere Cookii plurimas novas species plantarum primus legit, postea vero expeditioni priori Cel. Navarchi Bligh adjunctus, in insula Timor occubuit."

His Australian, Cape, and Timor plants are in the British Museum (6). See also "Gardeners' Chronicle," 1881, ii., 267.

#### NEWMAN, FRANCIS WILLIAM (? 1796-1859).

Died at the Botanical Gardens, Hobart, 23rd August, 1859, aged 63. He came from Sydney, and had been in charge since 1847. Buried at St. George's Cemetery (in the vault of Mr. H. Lipscombe, 27th August).

He was the immediate predecessor of Francis Abbott at the Botanical Gardens, Hobart.

#### OLDFIELD, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (1820-1887).

Born in London 12th January, 1820; died in London 22nd May, 1887. His death was reported to this Society on 15th August following; see the Hobart "Mercury" of the next day.

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\* Hist. Rec. of N.S.W., i. (2), 117.

† See also "Kew Bull.," 1891, 297.

His brother, Mr. E. D. Oldfield, kept a commercial school in Hobart for many years, and gave his brother's herbarium to Kew after his death.

He made extensive collections in Tasmania for Mueller and others (see "Fragmenta"), and a brief account of his researches in Western Australia will be found in (9).

"Mr. Augustus Frederick Oldfield, one of the early scientific investigators of Tasmania and Australia, died in London on May 22. He had been afflicted with blindness for nearly 20 years, consequent upon the fatigue, privations, and exposure incident to his wonderful feats of pedestrianism in the pursuit of his favourite study—botany. The new plant was to him a greater prize than the discovery of gold, and in his search for such he was most indefatigable, both in Tasmania and Australia; but some 20 years since his health became impaired and his sight affected. He went to London for treatment, but without avail, and he soon lost his sight altogether—a sad state, indeed, for one whose sole pleasures in life were dependent upon vision. However, though unable as an author to perpetuate the extensive knowledge he had acquired, he most unselfishly placed it at the disposal of those in a position to make it available in the world of science, as is testified to by Dr. Hooker, as President of the Royal Society, who, in supporting the claim of the now deceased to some substantial recognition of unrequited scientific labours, culminating in so sad an affliction as blindness, says:—'I have known Mr. Augustus Oldfield for nearly 20 years as a most active, able, industrious, and trustworthy naturalist, and especially botanist, whose disinterested labours and collections have thrown great lights on the flora of many distant, and some of them previously wholly unexplored, districts of Australia. I should add that the liberality with which he has dealt with the materials he collected is beyond all praise. He gave specimens and information of the most valuable description to public institutions, wherever they were likely to be of use, without return of any kind, and placed his knowledge at the disposal of naturalists in the most enlightened manner. To the Flora of Tasmania his labours were most important, and I am indebted to him for much valuable aid, as the supplement of that work especially shows. I can truly say that I know of no case of modest worth of heart, hand, and head more deserving of public recognition by the Governments of Australia than that of Mr. Augustus Oldfield.' The above testimony notwithstanding, as well as that of Baron von Mueller in a similar strain, failed to secure any such recognition as desired, though application for it was made to the Government of Tasmania. Some of the journeys performed by the deceased in his scientific investigations, alone and afoot, were not unattended with danger at a time when many aborigines were still in possession of their native home—the bush. However, by tact, he in some way placated them, and, although sometimes threatened, he was never in any way harmed. This was particularly the case when walking from Sydney to Mel-

bourne, some 40 years ago, and a few years subsequently from King George's Sound towards Adelaide, and again from Perth to North-Western Australia, where for a year or so he mixed freely with the natives, acquiring much knowledge of their language and habits, which formed the subject of a paper read before the Ethnological Society, London." (Melbourne "Argus," July 13, 1887.)

### SCOTT, THOMAS (                      ).

"Dr. Thomas Scott collected in Tasmania, and transmitted specimens to Sir W. Hooker about 1835 "  
(2)

He was a collector of plants with Lawrence and Gunn. (See "Comp. Bot. Mag. i., 272.)

I have no further particulars concerning him, and no species seems to have been dedicated to him.

### SHARLAND, WILLIAM STANLEY (                      ).

Mr. Sharland was a Government Surveyor, and explored much of Western Tasmania in the early days. On the 8th March, 1832, he discovered Lake St. Clair, and subsequently examined the country as far as Frenchman's Cap. On returning from his survey tour he used to bring specimens of the flora for botanical friends, but did not himself collect. Mrs. Sharland made large collections of algae near the mouth of the Tamar.

She collected before Prof. Harvey's advent to these shores, for her collection of Tasmanian sea-weeds, sent to the International Exhibition of 1851, was awarded a bronze medal. The specimens were collected at Kelso, in the north.

"She was the daughter of Major Schaw, who served in the Peninsular War, and, after retiring from the Army was Police Magistrate at Richmond, Tasmania, for many years.

"She was, I believe, born at Jamaica, in the West Indies, 1813, and died at George Town, Tasmania, 1859."

The Rev. F. B. Sharland, son of the above, has kindly furnished most of the above particulars.

SMITH, CHARLOTTE, nee . . . ( ).

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Circular Head, Tasmania, collected algae for Harvey, and *Polyphacum Smithiae*, Hook. fil., et Harv. was named in her honour.

Of MARY BALLANTYNE (MRS. SMITH) and JOHN GRANT SMITH, also early collectors of the Tasmanian flora, I can trace no particulars, nor of SMITH, McDONALD ( ), "Collector of Algae" (2).

SPICER, M.A., REV. W. W. (===-1879).

Formerly a member of Council of this Society, and in April, 1878 ("Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.," 1878, p. 4), he was elected a Corresponding Member on the eve of his departure for England, a special resolution of the Council being conveyed to him.

He was the author of a meritorious "Handbook of the Plants of Tasmania" (Hobart, 1878) on the dichotomous system. He wrote both on botanical and economic entomology for the Proceedings of this Society. See papers on "Ergot" in the volume for 1877, p. 75, and on "Alien Plants," containing a list of Tasmanian aliens in the same volume, p. 62.

Mr. Spicer did a great deal of botanical work in England before he came to Tasmania, but it is not on record here. After his return to England he became Rector of Itchen Abbas, near Winchester, where he died about 1879.

*Helichrysum Spiceri* was named after him by Mueller.

STORY, GEORGE FORDYCE (1800-1887).

Born at Carlisle, England, 4th June, 1800. Died at Kelvedon, near Swansea, Tasmania, 7th June, 1887.

His father was a contemporary of John Wesley, and one of his itinerant preachers; he was a Doctor of Divinity, and in after years head of the printing establishment of the Wesleyans. G. F. Story was born when his father was 60 years old, and became a Friend, like his schoolfellow and old friend, Francis Cotton.

He was educated at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and was apprenticed to Dr. George French in 1819 for three years, going through the medical course. He studied botany under Prof. Henderson. He obtained the degree of A.M. in 1820.

Going to Edinburgh in 1821, he continued his medical studies. Botany he studied under Prof. Graham. He attended at the Edinburgh Infirmary for one year (1824), and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him the same year.

He was in private practice in London from 1825 to 1828.

Coming to Van Diemen's Land, he was appointed District Assistant Surgeon for the district of Great Swanport (Waterloo Point) in April, 1829. He was in charge of the Rocky Hills Probation Station, but practically lived at Kelvedon for the remainder of his life. Both Mr. Edwin Cotton and Mrs. Francis Abbott inform me that he was in charge of the Royal Society's Gardens, Hobart, before Mr. Newman's arrival in 1847. In 1843 the members of the Tasmanian and Horticultural Societies had determined to form a garden. The Botanical Gardens were originally part of Government House Gardens, surrendered by Sir John Franklin when the Tasmanian and Horticultural Societies combined to found the Royal Society.

He is buried on the property of Edward O. Cotton, of Kelvedon, Swansea, a relative, whose hospitality I enjoyed some years ago when I visited Swansea in my search for particulars of Dr. Story and to collect where Dr. Story collected, for he was an enthusiastic botanist. He collected largely for Mueller.

#### STUART, CHARLES (1802-1877).

Born in England; died at Parramatta, N.S.W., September, 1877, and was buried in the Church of England Cemetery there. This most meritorious botanist collected sea-weeds largely at Southport for Harvey (*Phycologia Australica*). Harvey figured *Areschougia Stuartii*, Harv., named in his honour. He states:—"Mr. Stuart's meritorious explorations of Australian



botany, both marine and terrestrial, worthily entitle him to the compliment gratefully bestowed on him in the specific name."

Stuart collected largely in New South Wales, and I have given an account of his botanical work in the record of the botanists of that State (5), to which I beg to refer my readers. That record includes a list of the Tasmanian plants named after him. He was a most accurate and careful observer, and his plants, most of which are in the National Herbarium, Melbourne, have labels which show him to have been a critical observer and an educated man with a very neat handwriting:

Through Miss Jessie Smith, of the Kurrajong, N.S.W., I have learnt the following additional particulars concerning Mr. Stuart:—Her father, the late Mr. Charles Heath Smith, met him in Tenterfield, N.S.W., in 1875, and employed him as a gardener at Guildford, N.S.W., until his death. He was a trained gardener, and well versed in astronomy as well as botany. He was employed by a Mr. Brown, in Tasmania, for part of his stay there.

I have seen a letter from Mueller to Mr. Heath Smith, dated 3rd August, 1877, in which he said that he met Mr. Stuart in Adelaide 30 years ago—that was immediately after Mueller's arrival in Australia.