

# Ferdinand Mueller's female plant collectors: a biographical register

Sara Maroske<sup>1</sup> and Alison Vaughan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, Australia, and Fenner School of Environment & Society, Australian National University, Canberra 0200, Australia; e-mail: saramaroske@optusnet.com.au

<sup>2</sup>Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, Australia

## Abstract

Using newly available electronic and other resources, and a combination of historical research and collections management expertise, 225 of Ferdinand Mueller's female collectors have been identified, and their contribution to Australian botany outlined. This information is summarised in a biographical register. Appendices containing handwriting, portraits and maps are provided.

**Key words:** Ferdinand Mueller, plant collectors, women, biography, history of botany

*Muelleria* 32:92–172 (2014)

## Introduction

In 1849, when he was naturalised in Adelaide, Ferdinand Mueller became the first Australian botanist with an ambition to write a flora of Australia. The continent was so vast, however, and so difficult to traverse, that he needed to recruit a network of collectors to help him obtain specimens of all the plants that grew in Australia (Maroske 2005: 57–62). The herbarium that Mueller amassed with the help of his male and female volunteers formed the foundation of what is now the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL).

Mueller did not achieve his goal to write a flora of Australia, that project being taken over by Kew-based botanist George Bentham in 1858. Nevertheless, between 1861 and 1878, when the final volume of *Flora Australiensis* was published, Mueller shipped thousands of his and his collectors' specimens to Kew for Bentham to consult in preparation of the flora (Maroske 2005: 94). The names of a number of these collectors are acknowledged in Bentham's volumes, and in Mueller's own publications that he issued until his death in 1896, but many, especially the girls and women, remain as un-researched names on specimen sheets at MEL.

Until the last decade, the investigation of most of Mueller's female collectors was held back by the inaccessibility of relevant information. This is the case in regard to both the number of collectors and the level of detail known about them.

In 1986, Willis et al. published the first list of Australian plant collectors and illustrators. It covered the period from the 1780s to the 1980s, and attempted to provide information in three categories: name, dates and profession. Of the entries listed, 108 are females (as deduced from either title or first name) who were potentially active as collectors between 1853 and 1896 (Mueller's term as Government Botanist of Victoria). Only 51 of the female collectors are given dates of birth and death; the rest have dates of collecting activity. Willis et al. intended to produce a more detailed catalogue of biographies, but the difficulties they faced identifying individuals in an era before the mass digitisation and cataloguing of key genealogical sources proved insurmountable.

In 1992, MEL began to create an electronic database of its collections (MELISR), and to date has processed about 90 per cent of the Australian collections. The fields for each specimen in MELISR include (among others) collector name, collecting locality, and collecting date. Until recently there was no field for recording titles or gender, so female collectors are often only recognisable because the collector's name is prefaced with either 'Miss' or 'Mrs' (though honorifics are generally only recorded when the collector's initials are unknown, or if there is ambiguity surrounding his or her identity). Female first names are also usually distinctive and are sometimes recorded on the labels, though rarely in the database. The name variants listed at the end of each individual's entry in the register below reflect a combination of what is recorded on MEL labels and what has been entered in MELISR by data entry staff.

Using MELISR, and electronic databases from other Australian herbaria, Alex George (2009) created a longer and more detailed list of Australian plant collectors and illustrators. This list recognises 169 female collectors who contributed specimens to MEL between 1853 and 1896,<sup>1</sup> although 13 are only mentioned within the entries of other collectors, usually their husbands or fathers. Of these 169 female collectors, George was able to provide basic biographical details, including at least dates of birth and death, for 50 (30 per cent) of them.

In this study we have used a variety of sources to increase the total of Mueller's female collectors to 225, many of whom were identifiable because of the digitisation of significant archival materials in the

last five to ten years. Our total must be regarded as a minimum, because undoubtedly some individuals are yet to be discovered in uncatalogued MEL specimens and other sources. We have provided basic biographical details, including at least dates of birth and death, for 153 (68 per cent) of the 225 female collectors.

Apart from MELISR, the main electronic source we have used is the Mueller Project letters, a collection of about 13,000 letters to and from Mueller that have been transcribed (translated into English when necessary), and edited by an international team of scholars. Three volumes of Mueller's correspondence have been published (Home et al. 1998, 2002, 2006), and the collected correspondence is being prepared for publication online. A significant number of Mueller's publications have also been digitised, some with full-text search capability (e.g. in Google Books <books.google.com.au> and the Biodiversity Heritage Library <www.biodiversitylibrary.org>). Another important electronic source that we have used is 'Australian Newspapers' in Trove, which was launched in 2008 and is still adding titles. As of 11 September 2013, there were over 11 million pages available to search (<nla.gov.au/content/newspaper-digitisation-program>). Indexes to births, deaths and marriages are available digitally for all the Australian states and colonies in the State Library of Victoria, and we found additional useful genealogical information and family trees on the internet (e.g. Ancestry.com <ancestry.com.au>).

In addition to electronic sources, we used the biographical files at the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne on collectors, illustrators and botanists (RB MSS 316). This collection is, in part, the legacy of Willis et al. (1986) and is continually added to as new information is discovered. The Genealogy Centre at the State Library of Victoria is the repository (or host) of original (or electronic) directories, indexes, lists and histories that are cited in our references.

While MELISR has usually been our entry point to Mueller's herbarium, it has not been a substitute for examining specimens first hand. Ambiguities and contradictions in sources have required us to make decisions about their relative authority, and we have placed most credence on documents in the handwriting of collectors themselves. This has required many trips to MEL specimen cupboards and intense study of labels and other documents attached to specimens.

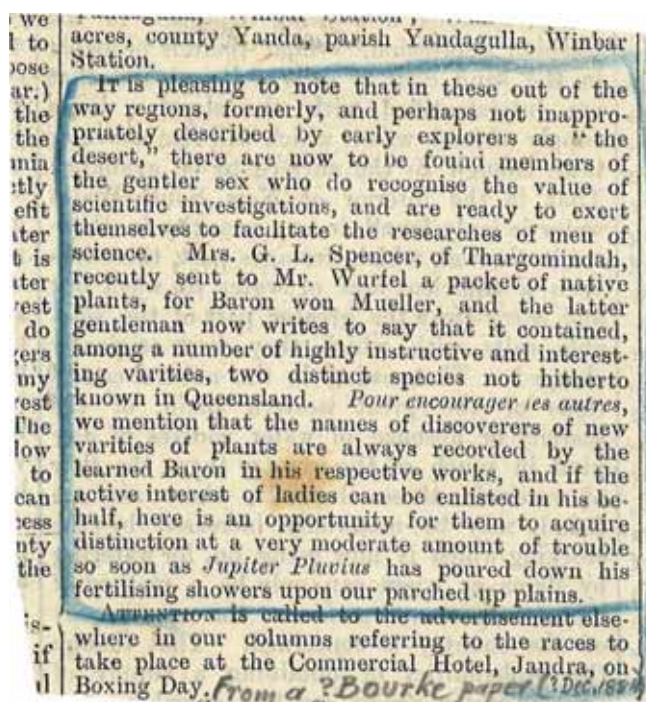
1. We have excluded ten entries listed in George (2009) from our biographical register. A number of these went when we combined entries – Eva F. Lamont + Eva F. Bowkett = Eva Frances Lamont (later Mrs Bowkett); Jemima Frances Irvine née Burn + Miss Jemma Irvine + Mrs Irvine = Jemima Frances Irvine née Burn; Louise Therese Wehl + Mrs Matthieson = Louise Therese Wehl (later Mrs Matthiessen). A number went because we established that the individual's collections were incorporated into MEL after M's death – Miss F. Brumby (i.e. Fanny Brumby, incorporated in 1897), Mrs H.D. Clark/e (specimens ex Museum Applied Sciences), Mrs R. Harper (incorporated 1979). We also excluded 'Freda Bage' after establishing that specimens attributed to her were collected by her father, Edward Bage, and 'Mrs William Clarke' because the identification of this collector was based on a misreading of specimens labelled 'Mr William Clarke'. We also replaced 'Mrs Rachel Elinor Lukin née Clifton' with 'possibly Laura Lukin (Later Mrs Phillips)'.

To qualify for inclusion in this register of Mueller’s female collectors, a collector’s specimens had to be incorporated into MEL during Mueller’s term as Government Botanist of Victoria, 1853–1896. This means that the register includes a few individuals who made collections before Mueller’s appointment as Government Botanist, such as Mueller’s sister Clara Mueller (later Mrs Wehl), whose earliest collections date from 1848 in South Australia, and Miss Bell, whose collections date from the 1820s and were probably incorporated into the MEL collection as part of the Sonder herbarium. Several female collectors continued to collect for MEL after Mueller’s death in 1896, such as Jessie Hussey, who, unlike most of Mueller’s female collectors, formed her own relationships with botanists overseas. The overwhelming majority of Mueller’s female collectors, however, were recruited and encouraged to continue in their efforts by Mueller himself, and, if they were collecting when he died in 1896, this year also marks the end of their collecting activities.

The entries in the biographical register are arranged alphabetically according to the name that each individual used when she began collecting. Any earlier maiden name or later married name is also given at the beginning of each entry, e.g. ‘Atkinson, Louisa (later Mrs Calvert)’, and ‘Dietrich, Amalia née Nelle’. If the collector was more commonly known by a name other than her first name, the name she was known as is given in italics, e.g. ‘Adams, Mary *Annie*’. Where an individual collected under both her maiden name and her married name, her married name is listed separately with a reference to the main entry. The name of the collector is followed by her dates of birth and death, or of her collecting activity, e.g. ‘fl. 1896’, and the state (or states) in which she collected. The rest of each entry covers the collector’s major life events and relationships: birth, parents, siblings, marriage, children, and information about her collecting activity. Collecting localities and dates are given, as are any types collected, eponymy, names of other herbaria known to hold her collections, and other family or friends who were also MEL collectors. If any correspondence with Mueller survives, this is also noted. We have placed the references at the end of each entry, and they include information on any known portraits (included in Appendix 1 where permission to reproduce the portrait was granted) or examples of handwriting (Appendix 2), and the number of specimens attributed

to the collector in MELISR. We have provided a map of each individual’s collections where MEL specimens exist, and where locality information is sufficiently detailed to allow the specimens to be meaningfully georeferenced (Appendix 3). Where specimens could not be attributed to a particular individual with certainty (e.g. ‘Miss Sewell’ collections, which could have been collected by either Geraldine or Julia Sewell), the records have not been mapped.

The neatness of the completed entries tends to belie the difficulties we faced in moving from a possible identification of an individual through to a probable and then finally a certain identification. Few, however, were as challenging as Jessie Spencer née Hubbard. In 1885, Mueller published a new species of a low-growing shrub in the *Southern Science Record*, which he named *Sida spenceriana* after its collector ‘Mrs F. Spencer’. Mueller said the shrub had been found at ‘Yappunyah and Thargomindah close to the Paroo River’ in Queensland, an area that is still very remote today. A different name for the collector, ‘Mrs G.L. Spencer of Thargomindah’ was given in an original clipping from a late 19th-century newspaper in the MEL biographical files (Fig. 1). This article also suggested that Mrs Spencer sent packets of native plants to Mueller via another collector, Adolph Wuerfel.



**Figure 1.** Unidentified newspaper clipping, ‘Spencer, Mrs’, RBMSS 316, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne

To add to the confusion about names, MELISR threw up a batch of specimens collected from the New South Wales/Queensland border to Thargomindah and up to Roma, 1884–1885, attributed variously to Mrs F. Spencer, Mrs C.G. Spencer and Mrs C.G. Spence.

A search on Trove revealed that the Spencer family were pioneering settlers in New South Wales (where William Lamprell Spencer owned 'Ironbark Station' at Barrabra) and in Queensland (where William's brother Stephen Spencer owned 'Mount Abundance Station'). A third brother, Charles, was an Anglican minister in New South Wales and then in Roma, Queensland. In 1842, Charles married Susannah née Dowling, and they had ten children in New South Wales, including Charles George Spencer whose initials would make his wife 'Mrs C.G. Spencer', matching at least some of the records on MELISR.

Using New South Wales and Queensland births, deaths and marriages, we discovered that Charles George Spencer married 17-year-old Jessie Hubbard in Bourke, New South Wales, in 1876. At the time, Charles seems to have been working as a drover in the district. Adolph Wuerfel, the contact between 'Mrs G.L. Spencer' and Mueller, also resided in Bourke, c.1875–1885.

Jessie and Charles had at least seven children in various locations in New South Wales and Queensland,

suggesting a peripatetic life. We used information from the birth certificates of three children born in Queensland and from a number of newspaper references to 'Mr C.G. Spencer' to place Jessie Spencer in the vicinity of the MEL 'Mrs Spencer' collections (Table 1). Having also failed to find any 'Mrs F. Spencer' or 'Mrs G.L. Spencer' references in newspapers or births, deaths and marriages, it seemed reasonable to conclude, therefore, that Mrs Spencer of Thargomindah was *probably* Jessie Spencer née Hubbard.

This left the 'Mrs F. Spencer' and the 'Mrs G.L. Spencer' to explain. As the only evidence for 'Mrs G.L. Spencer' was a newspaper clipping, it is possible that the newspaper simply made a mistake – and should have referred to 'Mrs C.G. Spencer' – just as it should have referred to 'Mr Wuerfel' or 'Mr Würfel' instead of 'Mr Wurfel'. To solve the problem of 'Mrs F. Spencer', however, we decided to look at labels on some of the 266-odd Spencer specimens at MEL. The type of *Sida spenceriana* had a label written by Mueller (Fig. 2). Unfortunately, his rendering of the initial before 'Spencer' seemed to be halfway between 'F' and 'J' suggesting that he was not sure about Jessie's name. The initial was certainly not the same as the 'F' in his own name.

After almost giving up hope of finding anything definitive, we came across a handwritten note attached

**Table 1.** Timeline of Spencer family movements, 1883–1888

Date	Event	Spencer specimens	Comments
6 April 1883	Spencer child born at 'Nocatunga Station'. C.G. Spencer's occupation given as station manager [birth certificate].		Nocatunga Homestead is 110 km from Thargomindah
26 April 1885	Spencer child born at 'Ardoch Station'. C.G. Spencer's occupation given as station manager [birth certificate].		Ardoch Homestead is on the Bulloo River and is 70 km from Thargomindah
Dec. 1884– Sep. 1885		Jessie collected specimens at Thargomindah	
1885		Jessie collected specimens at Eulo, 'Elmina Springs', Cunnamulla, near Roma, Roma, Albany Downs and South Port	
1886	C.G. Spencer listed as manager, 'Albany Downs' [newspaper]		Albany Downs Homestead is on the Maranoa River and is 70 km from Mitchell
31 May 1888	Spencer child born at 'Armadilla Station'. C.G. Spencer's occupation given as overseer [birth certificate].		Armadilla Homestead is about 71 km from Mitchell. Armadilla owned by Stephen Spencer, uncle of C.G. Spencer.



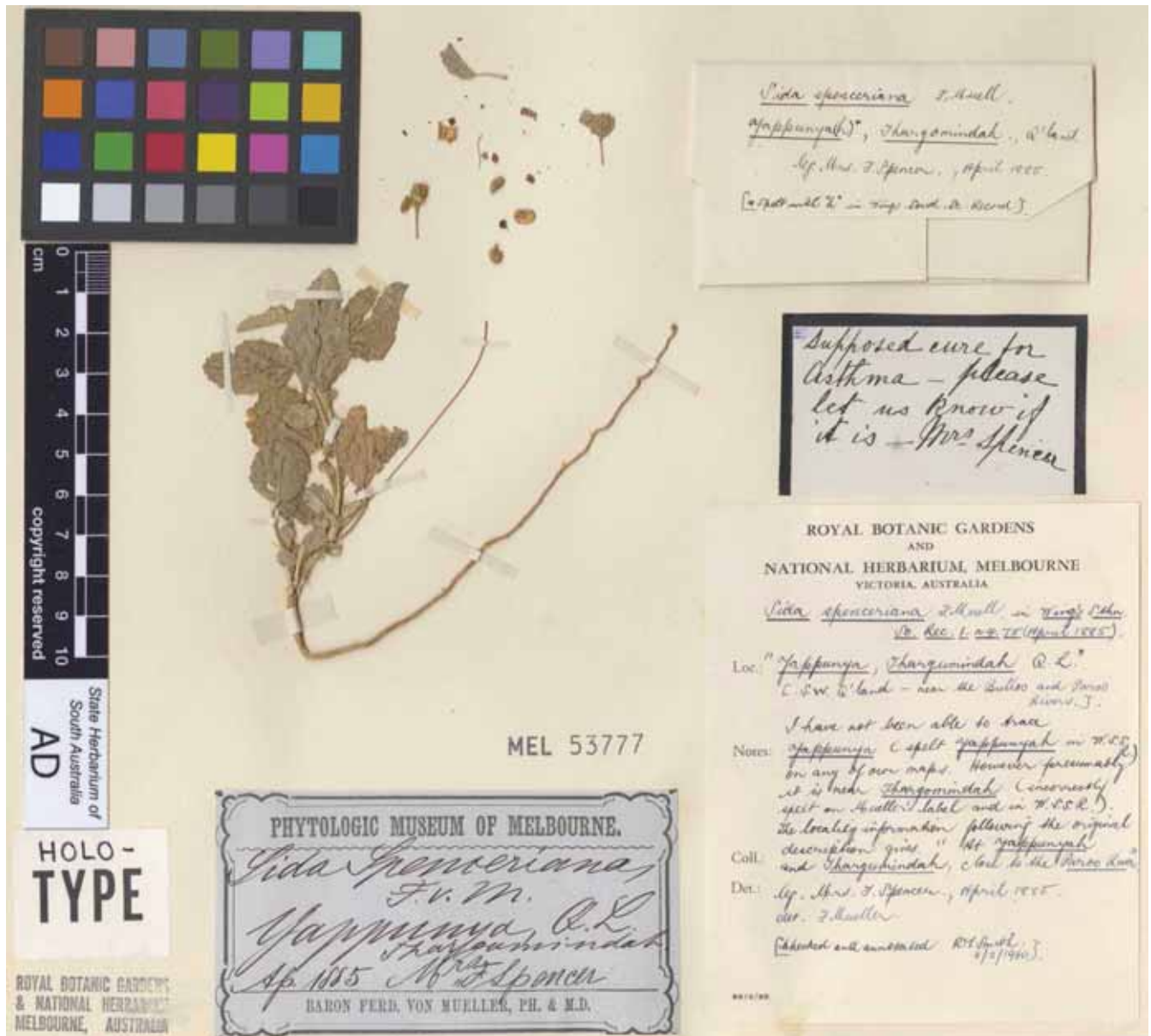


Figure 2. The type of *Sida spenceriana* F.Muell. (MEL 0053777A), collected by Jessie Spencer in 1885

to a specimen that Mueller identified as *Brachychiton delabeckei* (Fig. 3). The note says:

*Kurragong* seeds from Thargomindah leaves I could not get -  
J. Spencer

At first glance, the 'J' could easily be mistaken for 'F', but on closer examination it is clear that what seems to be a cross-bar is only a flourish. More importantly, the letter descends beneath the line of the other letters, which, in the copper-plate style common in the 19th century, is correct for 'J' but not for 'F'. We already knew that Mueller, as much as any modern reader, could struggle with interpreting the handwriting of his correspondents, and among his mistakes are 'Mrs C.G. Spence' for 'Mrs C.G.

Spencer', 'Miss Fanelly' for 'Miss Farrelly', and 'Miss Brooke' for 'Miss Brooks' (see Biographical register below).

On balance, therefore, it seemed reasonable for us to conclude that specimens attributed to 'Mrs F.

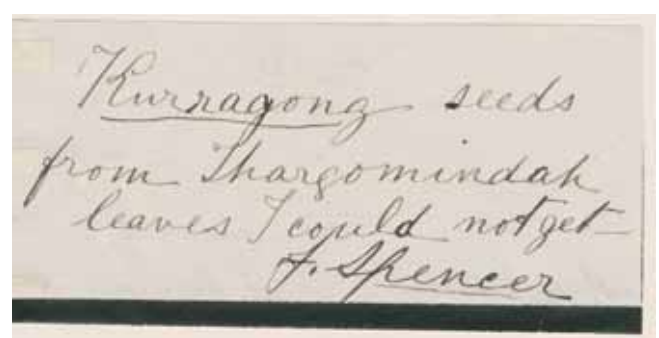


Figure 3. Jessie Spencer's note on MEL 0071858A, *Brachychiton rupestris*

Spencer, 'Mrs G.L. Spencer' and 'Mrs C.G. Spencer', were all collected by 'Jessie Spencer née Hubbard'. For the first time at the Melbourne herbarium, the identity of the collector of *Sida spenceriana* had been clarified, and Jessie Spencer had been brought out of obscurity into history.

The resolution of ambiguities surrounding the identities of Mueller's female collectors has boosted our understanding of the significance of the contribution of girls and women to the writing of *Flora Australiensis*, and Mueller's and other botanists' works on Australian plants (Maroske 2014). It has also enabled errors in MELISR to be corrected, and highlighted the need for ongoing data curation to continually improve the quality of digitised specimen records. Although the majority of Australian herbarium specimens have been databased, there remain over 25,000<sup>2</sup> undatabased MEL specimens that have been on loan since before databasing began in 1992, and which will undoubtedly include many specimens collected by women listed in the register. There are also thousands of 19th-century Australian specimens in overseas herbaria that probably include specimens by Mueller's female collectors. This register will be expanded by examination of these additional collections, and will also be of great benefit to the curators of these collections and to many other future researchers into the history of Australian botany.

## Acknowledgements

Thanks for many and various kinds of assistance to Monika Wells, Jill Thurlow, Tom May and Sally Stewart (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne), Robyn Barker (State Herbarium of South Australia) and Alex S. George (Kardinya, WA). Thanks to Penny Olsen for some additional names of women collectors. Thanks also to Niels Klazenga (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne) for help creating the maps, and to Nigel Sinnott for providing electronic transcriptions of Australian fungi protologues.

## Bibliography

Australian Dictionary of Biography (2014). *Australian dictionary of biography*. <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/>>.  
 Biodiversity Heritage Library (2014). *Biodiversity heritage library*. <<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>>.

2. As of October 2013. This figure includes approximately 5,500 specimens that have been returned to MEL, but are awaiting databasing.

- Cooke, M.C. (1882). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **10**, 131–136.  
 Cooke, M.C. (1887). Some Australian Fungi. *Grevillea* **15(76)**, 97–101.  
 Cooke, M.C. (1888). Australian Fungi. *Grevillea* **16(79)**, 72–76.  
 Design and Art Australia Online (2014). *Design & Art Australia Online*. <[www.daa.org.au](http://www.daa.org.au)>.  
 Erickson, R. (1979). *Dictionary of Western Australians 1829–1914*, vol. 3. University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands.  
 George, A.S. (2009). 'Plant Collectors to 1900', in A.S. George (ed.) *Australian botanist's companion*, pp. 249–610. Four Gables Press: Kardinya, Western Australia.  
 Gibbney, H.J. and Smith, A.G. (1987). *A biographical register 1788–1939: notes from the name index of the Australian dictionary of biography*. 2 vols. Australian Dictionary of Biography: Australian National University, Canberra.  
 Google Books (2014). <[books.google.com.au](http://books.google.com.au)>  
 Home, R.W., Lucas, A.M., Maroske, S., Sinkora, D.M. and Voigt, J.H. (eds) (1998). *Regardfully yours: selected correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller*, vol. 1: 1840–1859. Peter Lang: Bern.  
 Home, R.W., Lucas, A.M., Maroske, S., Sinkora, D.M. and Voigt, J.H. (eds) (2002). *Regardfully yours: selected correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller*, vol. 2: 1860–1875. Peter Lang: Bern.  
 Home, R.W., Lucas, A.M., Maroske, S., Sinkora, D.M., Voigt, J.H. and Wells, M. (eds) (2006). *Regardfully yours: selected correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller*, vol. 3: 1876–1896. Peter Lang: Bern.  
 Hull, R. (1996). *James Hodgkinson and his life at Woodstock Station*. Maiden Gully: Victoria.  
 Jackson, B.D. (1901) A list of the collectors whose plants are in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, to 31st December, 1899. *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information* **169/171**, 1–80.  
 Maroske, S. (2005). 'Science by Correspondence: Ferdinand Mueller and Botany in Nineteenth-Century Australia'. Unpub. Dr. Phil., Dept. History & Philosophy of Science: University of Melbourne.  
 Maroske, S. (2014). 'A taste for botanic science': Ferdinand Mueller's female collectors and the history of Australian botany. *Muelleria* **32**, 72–91.  
 National Library of Australia (2014). *Australian Newspapers*. <<http://www.nla.gov.au/content/newspaper-digitisation-program>>.  
 New South Wales Attorney General and Justice (2014.) *Registry of births, deaths and marriages*. NSW Government. <<http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>>.  
 Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General (2014). *Births, deaths and marriages*. Queensland Government. <<http://www.bdm.qld.gov.au>>.  
 RBG Melbourne (2014). MELISR database, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne. Updated daily.  
 Western Australian Department of the Attorney General (2014). *Registry of births, deaths and marriages*. Government of Western Australia. <<http://www.bdm.dotag.wa.gov.au/>>.  
 Willis, J.H., Pearson, D., Davis, M.T. and Green, J.W. (1986). Australian plants: collectors and illustrators 1780s–1980s, edn 2. *Western Australian Herbarium Research Notes* **12**, 1–111.  
 Willis, M. (1949). *By their fruits: A life of Ferdinand von Mueller*. Angus & Robertson: Sydney.

## Biographical register

### Abbreviations

- ABC = George, A.S. (2009). 'Plant Collectors to 1900', in A.S. George (ed.) *Australian botanist's companion*, pp. 249–610. Four Gables Press: Kardinya, Western Australia.
- ADB = Australian Dictionary of Biography (2014). *Australian dictionary of biography*. <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/>>.
- coll. = collected
- DAAO = Design and Art Australia Online (2014). *Design & Art Australia Online*. <[www.daaao.org.au](http://www.daaao.org.au)>.
- DWA = Erickson, R. (1979). *Dictionary of Western Australians 1829–1914*, vol. 3. University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, Western Australia.
- fl. = *floruit* (flourished, i.e. active)
- FNCV = Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria
- M = Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne
- MEL = National Herbarium of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne
- MELISR = MEL Information Systems Register (the collections database of the National Herbarium of Victoria)
- n.d. = no date
- NSW-BDM = New South Wales Attorney General and Justice (2014). *Registry of births, deaths and marriages*. NSW Government. <<http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au>>.
- Qld-BDM = Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney-General (2014). *Births, deaths and marriages*. Queensland Government. <<http://www.bdm.qld.gov.au>>.
- RBG Melbourne = Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne
- WA-BDM = WA Department of the Attorney General (2013). *Registry of births, deaths and marriages*. Government of Western Australia. <<http://www.bdm.dotag.wa.gov.au/>>.

### Conventions

- Australian states and territories are abbreviated.
- B numbers are references to **Mueller publications** that are given in full in Home et al. (1998), pp. 556–685.
- Mueller Project letters** are references to Mueller letters that are in the database of 'The Correspondence of Ferdinand von Mueller Project', Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne. See Home et al. (1998), p 56.
- Herbarium abbreviations are taken from 'Index herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated staff', <<http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/IndexHerbariorum.asp>>.
- Plant, fungi and algae names commemorating collectors are provided, but later combinations are not included. The date the name was published is given in parentheses.
- Unless otherwise stated, collections are usually vascular plants. Within entries, localities are listed in chronological then alphabetical order, but collections from the same locality are grouped with the first mention. Undated localities are listed last.
- References that are given in full within the **References** section of an individual entry are not listed in the Bibliography, but may be cited in other sections of the entry, such as **Portrait**.

## Appendices

Appendix 1 presents the portraits of Mueller's female collectors that were of sufficient quality and that we were permitted to reproduce. Where no attribution is listed, the portrait is from the RBG Melbourne archives.

Appendix 2 presents handwriting samples of Mueller's female collectors. Where no attribution is listed, the handwriting sample is from either the MEL herbarium collection or the RBG Melbourne archives.

Appendix 3 presents maps of collecting localities for Mueller's female collectors who have specimens at MEL, and where the locality information is sufficiently detailed for the specimen(s) to be georeferenced. The locality data is taken from the MEL collections database, MELISR (RBG Melbourne 2014).



**ADAMS, (Miss)**, fl. 1889, coll. Vic./NSW/SA. Collected a MEL specimen at the Murray River, 1889.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Adams. **References:** MEL label (RB MSS 229a), RBG Melbourne.

**ADAMS, MARY ANNIE** (LATER MRS WILKINS), 14 March 1874 – 10 May 1931, coll. WA. Born in WA, the third of eleven children, to settlers Charles Frederick Adams (1846–1895) and Jane Swaine née Glass (1849–1934). The family took up the sheep station 'Mangowine' near Yarragin in 1871. Annie collected MEL specimens around 'Mangowine', 1889–1891. She collected the type of *Boronia adamsiana* F.Muell. (1890), named for her. Annie also collected plants for Ernest Horace Ising of Adelaide, and plants and birds' eggs for collectors in England. She displayed plant specimens at country shows. In 1901, Annie married the settler William Wilkins (1864–1901), who died in the same year. In 1903, she married William's brother Henry Wilkins (1874–1936). They lived on a farm at Wongan Hills and had five children. Annie died at Wongan Hills in 1931 aged 57.

**MELISR:** 119 specimens. Miss A. Adams/ A. Adams/ Miss Adams. **References:** ABC ('Adams, Annie Mary'); DWA; Adams of Western Australia (<www.adamswa.com>, viewed 2011); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (22 June 1936: 11, death H. Wilkins). **Mueller publications:** B90.06.02 (eponymy). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ALDERSEY, MARY ANN** (Miss), 17 November 1825 – 4 May 1906, coll. SA. Born in England, one of at least six children, to Richard Baker Aldersey (c.1794–1857), and his wife Elizabeth Emma (c.1813–1891). The Alderseys migrated to SA in 1849 and settled at Willunga, then afterwards at McLaren Vale. As an adult, Mary co-founded and taught at a girls' school, 'Tsong Gyiaou', at McLaren Vale. She collected MEL specimens at McLaren Vale, 1883 (sent to M via Otto Tepper). She did not marry, and died in 1906 at McLaren Vale aged 80.

**MELISR:** 3 specimens. M.A. Aldersey. **References:** ABC ('Aldersey, Mary Ann'); Indexes to South Australian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Advertiser* (12 May 1891: 4, mother's death); *Advertiser* (5 May 1906: 8, obituary). **Mueller Project letters:** L83.11.19 to R. Tate. **Portrait:** Manning, G.H. (1984). *Hope Farm chronicle: Pioneering tales of South Australia*. Adelaide: 70; Willunga Branch, National Trust of South Australia (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** Willunga Branch, National Trust of South Australia (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ALLEN, (Miss)**, fl. 1880, coll. SA. Collected a MEL specimen at Yallum, 1880. Miss Allen also collected plant specimens for Ralph Tate.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Allen. **References:** ABC ('Allen, Miss' possibly Catherine Allen b.1863, daughter of Charles R. Allen of

Penola, SA); *Trans. Proc. & Rep. Roy. Soc. S.A.* (1883: 95–99, Tate collections). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ALLEN, GRACE ADELAIDE** (LATER MRS ROBERTS), c.1871 – 14 October 1940, coll. Qld. Born in Mackay, Qld, to an accountant, John Allen, and Jemima née Cook. Grace sent M a specimen of a garden plant from Cairns in 1894. Her friend, ELLIE BAUER, also collected MEL specimens. In 1908, Grace married Harold Griffyard Roberts (d.1929) of 'Shirley Station', and they had two children. In 1940, Grace died aged 69 in Wagga Wagga, NSW, while on a visit to her daughter's family. One letter from Grace to M survives.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** Qld-BDM (viewed 2011); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); *Queenslander* (2 December 1893: 1100, Allen & Claydon née Bauer); *Queenslander* (8 February 1908: 13, marriage); *Brisbane Courier* (19 August 1929: 12, husband's death); *Courier Mail* (30 November 1940: 13, will); NSW Death Certificate (1940/026181 Grace Adelaide Roberts). **Mueller Project letters:** L94.10.11 from Allen. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2).

**ARMYTAGE, (Miss)**, fl. c.1895–1896, coll. Vic. Probably Ada Elizabeth Armytage (1858–1939). Born in Balmoral, Vic., one of ten children, to a pastoralist Charles Henry Armytage (1824–1876), and Caroline Morrell née Tuckwell. Ada probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Armytage') at Pakenham, n.d. One of her relatives ('H.N. Armytage') also collected MEL specimens in Qld. Ada did not marry and died in Melbourne in 1939 in her 81st year. Two letters from M to Ada survive, and two from M to her mother.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss Armytage. [NB the handwriting on the labels is that of Herbert Bennett Williamson (1860–1931) who also collected MEL specimens.] **References:** ABC ('Armytage, H.N.'): ADB ('Charles Henry Armytage', viewed 2011); *Argus* (7 September 1939: 11, obituary). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.04.20, L95.10.14 to Caroline Armytage; L96.04.27, L95.06.11 to Ada Armytage. **Portrait:** Armytage Family Collection, University of Melbourne Archives. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ATKINSON, CAROLINE LOUISA WARING** (LATER MRS CALVERT), 25 February 1834 – 27 April 1872, coll. NSW. Born at Oldbury near Berrima, NSW, one of three children, to settlers James Atkinson (1795–1834) and Charlotte née Waring (1796–1867). After the death of Louisa's father, her mother married George Barton and the family lived at Fernhurst near Kurrajong Heights. Louisa was educated at home by her mother who was a teacher and author. Louisa published articles about nature in Sydney newspapers, was an artist, and also wrote novels. In the late 1860s, Louisa and her mother moved back to Oldbury. In 1869, Louisa



married James Snowden Calvert (1825–1884), manager of ‘Cavan Station’ near Yass. William Woolls introduced Louisa to M. She collected MEL specimens at Berrima, the Blue Mountains, and Kurrajong Heights, 1860–1872. She collected types of *Xanthosia atkinsoniana* F.Muell. (1861), *Acacia trinervata* var. *angustifolia* Benth. (1864), *Atkinsonia* F.Muell. (1865), *Alsophila leichhardtiana* F.Muell. (1865), *Doodia caudata* var. *laminosa* F.Muell. (1865), *Erechtites atkinsoniae* F.Muell. (1865), *Senecio brachyglossus* var. *elator* Benth. (1867), *Litsea dealbata* var. *rufa* Benth. (1870), *Bryum erythrocaule* Hampe (1872), *Helipterum calvertianum* F.Muell. (1876), *Pomaderris calvertiana* F.Muell. (1875), and *Caustis restiacea* Benth. (1878). Several of these taxa were named for her. Louisa’s husband also collected MEL specimens. There are also Louisa Atkinson specimens at JE, K and NSW. In 1872, Louisa died aged 43 soon after giving birth to a daughter. One letter from Louisa to M survives, and one from M to Louisa. M gave her copies of B62.03.03, and G. Bentham (1863) *Flora Australiensis*.

**MELISR:** 831 specimens. L. Atkinson/ Miss Atkinson/ M. Atkinson/ Atkinson/ L. Calvert. **References:** ABC (‘Atkinson, Caroline Louisa Waring’); ADB (‘Atkinson, Caroline Louisa Waring’, ‘Calvert, James Snowden’, viewed 2011); Clarke, P. (1990). *Pioneer writer: The life of Louisa Atkinson, novelist, journalist, naturalist*. Sydney. **Mueller publications:** B61.02.02, B62.03.01, B63.05.01, B65.10.01, B69.07.03 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L71.00.00 from Calvert; L71.01.31 to Calvert. **Portrait:** Wikimedia Commons (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BARKER, (Mrs),** fl. 1895, coll. Vic. Possibly Susannah Barker née Hodgkinson (1819 – 24 November 1899). Born, in England, to Richard and Mrs Hodgkinson. In 1844, she married a pastoralist and public servant, John Barker (1815–1891), and went to Vic. They had three sons. The family owned ‘Barrabang’, ‘Cape Schanck’ and ‘Boneo’ runs. Susannah possibly collected a MEL specimen (as ‘Mrs Barker’) at Cape Schanck, 1895. Susannah’s mother-in-law, MARY ANNE BARKER, also collected MEL specimens. Susannah died of pneumonia in 1899 at Cape Schanck in her 80th year.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mrs Barker. [NB the handwriting on the associated ‘Melbourne Phytologic Museum’ label is that of M.] **References:** ADB (‘John Barker’, viewed 2013); *Argus* (25 November 1899: 9, death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BARKER, (Mrs C.A.),** fl. 1880, coll. NSW. Collected the type of *Boronia barkeriana* F.Muell. (1880) near Mount Wilson, Blue Mountains (as ‘Domina C.A. Barker’). The species was named for her.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. C.A. Barker. **Mueller publications:** B80.08.03 (eponymy). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BARKER, MARY ANNE** NÉE ELDRIDGE, 1790–1872, coll. Vic. Born in England. Married John Barker (1799–1833), a gentleman, and they had three sons. In 1842, Mary migrated to Vic. where her sons were already pastoralists near Melbourne. She collected MEL specimens at Port Phillip Heads, n.d., and also collected algal specimens for William Harvey at Cape Schanck in the 1850s. M forwarded the specimens to Harvey. Mary collected the type of *Rhodophyllis barkeriae* Harv. (1863), which was named for her. Mary’s daughter-in-law, SUSANNAH BARKER may also have collected MEL specimens. There are also Mary Barker specimens at NSW. In 1872, Mary died in Melbourne aged 83.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Mrs Barker/ Barker. **References:** ABC (‘Barker, Mary Ann’); ADB (‘John, Edward & William Barker’, viewed 2013); *Argus* (14 September 1872: 2, death); Harvey, W.H. (1863). *Phycologia australica*. Lovel Reeve & Co.: London, pl. 276 (eponymy). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BARRETT-LENNARD, Amy ELIZA** (LATER MRS FORREST) 1852 – 20 August 1897, coll. WA. Born in Beverley, WA, one of two children, to settlers Edmund Thomas Henry Barrett-Lennard (1823–1895) and Elizabeth Ann née Smith. Amy was educated in England. She collected MEL specimens at Beverley, 1878. The specimens were sent to M via Amy’s future sister-in-law, MARGARET FORREST (who also collected MEL specimens). In 1880, Amy married the explorer and politician Alexander Forrest (1849–1901), and they had five children. Alexander Forrest also collected MEL specimens. Amy died in London in 1897, aged 45, after going there to seek medical advice.

**MELISR:** 8 specimens. Miss Lennard. **References:** ABC (‘Lennard, Miss’); ADB (‘Forrest, Alexander’, ‘Forrest, Alexander’, viewed 2013, NB gives Amy’s d.o.b. as 1852); WA-BDM (viewed 2013, NB gives Amy’s birth registration as 1854); *West Australian* (1 September 1897: 4, obituary – NB gives Amy’s d.o.b. as November 1857). **Portrait:** State Library of Western Australia (Amy Forrest, 1890, <[http://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa\\_b2361244\\_007](http://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa_b2361244_007)>, viewed 2013) (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BARRY, ELIZABETH** (LATER MRS JACKSON), 1862 – 15 September 1932, coll. NSW. Born at Cooma, NSW, one of seven children to John Barry (c.1826–1897) and Lucy née Pendergast (1831–1918) of ‘Moonbah Station’. Elizabeth collected MEL specimens at Moonbah via Cooma, 1884. In 1892, Elizabeth married Henry Jackson of Ryde and they had six children. Elizabeth died in 1932 at North Ryde in her 70th year.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Elizabeth Barry. **References:** ABC ('Barry, E.'): NSW-BDM (viewed 2013); *Manaro Mercury & Cooma & Bombala Advertiser* (25 October 1918: 2, 'Death Mrs. Barry Senr Moonbah, mother's obituary'); *Freeman's Journal* (22 September 1932: 25, 'Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson', obituary). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BASSETT, (Miss)**, fl. 1894, coll. NSW. Collected a MEL specimen on the upper Lachlan River, 1894.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Bassett. **References:** ABC ('Bassett, E.B. [Miss]'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BATE, MARY HARRIET (LATER MRS GRIFFITHS)**, 1 October 1855 – 29 December 1951, coll. NSW. Born in Sydney, one of nine children, to Henry Jefferson Bate (1816–1892), and Elizabeth Kendall née Mossop (c.1816–1910). In 1869, the family selected the property 'Mountain View' near Tilba Tilba. Mary collected MEL specimens (including fungi, algae and mosses) at Bermagui River, Mount Dromedary, and Tilba Tilba, 1881–1886. She collected types of *Myoporum bateae* F.Muell. (1882), *Bryum bateae* Müll.Hal. (1898), named for her, *Trametes heteromalla* Cooke (1882), *Sargassum laevigatum* J.Agardh (1889), *Bryum viridulum* Müll.Hal. (1898) and *Eucalyptus bosistoana* F.Muell. (1895). Jacob Agardh identified Mary's algal specimens for her, Mordecai Cooke identified fungal specimens, and Carl Müller identified her mosses. There are also Mary Bate specimens at G and NSW. In 1886, Mary married John Vincent Griffiths (d.1940), a storekeeper at Bombala, and they had five children. Mary died at Kyogle in 1951 at the age of 96. Five letters survive from M to Mary, and three letters from Mary to M.

**MELISR:** 361 specimens. Miss Mary Bate/ Miss M. Bate/ M.H. Bate/ M. Bate/ H. Bate/ Miss Bate/ Bate. **References:** ABC ('Bate, Mary Harriet'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Cooke (1882: 132); *Sydney Morning Herald* (19 June 1931: 7, 'Mountain View'). **Mueller publications:** B82.13.03 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L81.11.20 to Bate; L82.09.11 from Agardh; L83.03.29 to Bate; L83.08.11, L84.00.00 from Bate; L84.01.04 to Bate; L84.04.16 from Bate; L84.07.20 to Bate; L86.03.00 from Bate. **Portrait:** RB MSS M25, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M25, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BAUDINET, LOUISA (LUCY) ISABELLA CHAULK (Miss)**, 7 April 1825 – 13 February 1901, coll. Tas. Born in London, the second of twelve children, to William Chaulk (later Baudinet) (c.1799–1865), and Augusta Louisa née Baudinet (1805–1873). The family migrated to WA in 1829, and then to Tas. in 1831. Lucy's father was the first lighthouse keeper on Bruny Island, 1838–1847, and then on Deal Island, 1848–1865. After her parents died, Lucy lived with siblings, often with

brother Charles Chaulk Baudinet (1832–1916) who was the lighthouse keeper on Swan Island, 1867–1891. Lucy collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Baudinet') on Swan Island, 1869, and at Cape Portland and Clarke Island, 1883–1885. Jacob Agardh identified Lucy's algal specimens for M. There are also 'Miss Baudinet' specimens at NSW. She never married and died aged 75 in Hobart at the Newtown Charitable Institution of *senilis*.

**MELISR:** 97 specimens. Miss Baudinet. **References:** ABC ('Baudinet, Miss'); Baudinette, M. (1990). *The Baudinet story: the story of the descendants of the Baudinet and Baudinette families 1777–1930s*. Warrnambool. **Mueller Project letters:** L85.00.00 from J. Agardh (mentions Miss Baudinet, Cape Portland). **Mueller publications:** B69.07.03 (Swan Island specimens). **Portrait:** Baudinette (1990). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BAUER, SOPHIE WILHELMINE ELEANORE (ELLIE) (LATER MRS CLAYDON)**, 3 August 1863 – 5 December 1943, coll. Qld. Born in Qld, one of nine children, to a businessman Frederick Georg Bauer (1824–1890) and Ann Rebecca née Pearson (1830–1924). Frederick Bauer was an ironmonger and shipping agent in Geelong, Vic., before moving his family to the Pimpama River, Qld, in 1862, to establish the Victorian Cotton Company. The family switched to sugar production in 1864, and established the Vilele Sugar Plantation on the Bloomfield River in 1882. This enterprise, too, was unsuccessful and eventually wound up in 1894. Ellie collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including algae) at the mouth of the Bloomfield River, 1884–1886; Mackay, 1884; and Cooktown, 1887. She collected the type of *Harpullia divaricata* Radlk. (1891). Jacob Agardh identified Ellie's algal specimens for M. There are also Ellie Bauer specimens at FI and G, presumably forwarded to Europe by M. He also gave her a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). In 1888, Ellie married Ernest Henry Beales Claydon (c.1863–1930), head survey draftsman for the Kuranda Railway. Ellie collected one MEL specimen (as 'Mrs E. Claydon') at Port Douglas, 1890. Her friend GRACE ADELAIDE ALLEN also collected a MEL specimen. Ellie and her husband had one child in Qld and then moved to NSW where they had another ten. Ellie's husband became Canon at St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, in 1918. In 1943, Ellie died at Wahroonga in her 80th year. Four letters from Ellie to M survive.

**MELISR:** 110 specimens. Miss E. Bauer/ E. Bauer/ Miss Bauer/ Mrs E. Claydon. **References:** ABC ('Bauer, Ellie, Miss'); Bauer, A.R. & Croker, P. (2010). *Bauer's road to Bloomfield: the trials and triumphs of a 19th century entrepreneur*. Mackay, Qld; Talbot, P.S. (1995). *The Charles Claydon family history*. St Ives, NSW; *Sydney Morning Herald* (6 December 1943: 8, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L84.04.25,

L84.06.25 from Bauer; L85.00.00 from Agardh; L86.03.09 from Bauer; L86.03.04 to Deakin (re book); L86.03.24 from Bauer. **Portrait:** Talbot (1995) (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M64, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BEAL, (Miss)**, fl. 1873–1875, coll. Vic. Probably Ada Murch Beal (1864 – 16 December 1948). Born in Vic., one of seven children, to settlers Charles Beal (1821–1888) and Amy née Murch (c.1827–1925). The family lived at the residences ‘Bleak House’ in Birregurra, and ‘Varna’ in Lorne. Ada probably collected MEL specimens (as ‘Miss Beal’) at Mount Gellibrand, 1873; Loutit Bay, 1875; and Richardson River, 1875. Her mother, AMY BEAL, also collected MEL specimens. In 1879, M gave Ada an inscribed copy of F.A. Charsley (1867) *Wildflowers around Melbourne*. As an adult, Ada lived at the residence ‘Llandoo’ in Lorne. She never married and died in 1948 at the Birregurra Hospital in her 84th year.

**MELISR:** 8 specimens. Miss Beal. [NB Charles and Amy Beal had four other daughters who were unmarried 1873–1875 and may have collected MEL specimens as ‘Miss Beal’: Alice Edith Beal (b.1856), Annie Eliza Beal (1857–1943), Eleanor Amy Beal (b.1859) and Blanche Beatrice Beal (b.1868).] **References:** ABC (‘Beal, A., Mrs’); Vic. Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (17 December 1948: 14, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L79.12.31 to Beal (book inscription). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BEAL, AMY NÉE MURCH**, c.1827–1925, coll. Vic. Born, one of at least three children, to George Murch and Eliza née Spiers. In 1855, Amy married a settler, Charles Beal (1821–1888), and they had seven children. The family ran ‘Mount Gellibrand’ sheep station, Winchelsea, 1853–1860, and then lived at the residences ‘Bleak House’ in Birregurra, followed by ‘Varna’ in Lorne. Amy cultivated native ferns, and collected MEL specimens, at Loutit Bay, 1879–1884, and Lorne, 1883. A daughter (see MISS BEAL) also collected MEL specimens. Jacob Agardh identified Amy’s algal specimens for M. *Conostylis bealiana* F.Muell. (1875) was named for her. Amy died in Lorne in 1925 aged 98. One letter from Amy to M survives, and two letters from M to Amy.

**MELISR:** 12 specimens. Mrs Beal/ Mrs A. Beal. **References:** ABC (‘Beal, A., Mrs’); Gibbney & Smith (1987, ‘Beal, Charles’); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria. **Mueller publications:** B75.05.05 (eponymy, native fern interest). **Mueller Project letters:** L85.04.30 from J. Agardh; L88.02.13 from Beal; L88.08.14, L88.11.21 to Beal. **Handwriting:** A39, Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BELL, (Miss)**, fl. 1831, coll. NSW. Probably one of eight daughters born to Lieut. Archibald Bell (1772–1837) and Maria née Kitching (1777–1841). The Bells had a property

‘Belmont’ in the Blue Mountains, where Allan Cunningham stayed in November 1823. Some ‘Miss Bell’ specimens are mounted on the same sheet as ‘Allan Cunningham, Anderson and others’ specimens from H.C. Watson’s herbarium, and another is annotated ‘qui. H.W.’, presumably indicating it is also from Watson’s herbarium. The specimens collected by Miss Bell (one dated 1831) are all ornamental, and include specimens from places visited by Cunningham on other journeys (at least one is from Africa), so it is likely that Cunningham provided Miss Bell with plants or seeds to grow. Miss Bell’s specimens were not sent directly to Mueller, but were presumably incorporated into the MEL collection with the Sonder herbarium. There are A. Bell specimens labelled with the same handwriting, suggesting that Miss Bell’s brother (Archibald Jr), or possibly her father, also collected specimens.

**MELISR:** 20 specimens. Miss Bell. [NB Miss Bell was previously thought to be the same person as Miss Annie Bell, who collected in NSW in the late 1880s, but the one specimen dated 1831 and the connection with Cunningham preclude this.] **References:** ABC (‘Bell, Miss’). ADB (‘Archibald Bell’ & ‘Thomas Simpson Hall’), viewed August 2013; ‘Descendancy chart: Archibald (Lieutenant) (Ensign) Bell’ (<www.thebells.id.au>, viewed 2013); The Allan Cunningham Project (<www.artuccino.com/Allan\_Cunningham/Robert\_Heward>, viewed 2013).

**BELL, ANNIE (Miss)**, fl. 1887–1890, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Booligal and the Lachlan River, 1887–1890.

**MELISR:** 75 specimens. Miss Annie Bell/ Miss A. Bell. **References:** ABC (‘Bell, Annie’); MEL label ‘Miss A. Bell’ (RB MSS 229a), RBG Melbourne. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BENNETT, MURIEL MARY (LATER MRS WORSTER)**, 1880–1958, coll. Vic. Born in South Yarra, one of four children, to Arthur William Henry Bennett (1844–1930) and May Elizabeth née Lang. The family established a watchmaking business in Sale. Muriel attended Sale Ladies’ High School. She collected a MEL specimen (with MAY WISE) at Sale, 1895. Muriel’s friends MAY and LILIAN WISE also collected MEL specimens. A paper called ‘List of orchids collected near Sale’ by May and Lilian Wise and Muriel Bennett was communicated to a meeting of the FNCV on 13 May 1895. Muriel trained as a nurse and served in India during the First World War. In 1919, in Melbourne, she married a salesman, actor, and divorcé, Alexander Howett Worster (1887–1952). They divorced in 1925 due to Alexander’s misconduct. Muriel died in Malvern in 1958 in her 78th year.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss M. Wise & Miss Bennett. **References:** *Victorian Naturalist* (May 1895: 13); *Gippsland Times* (3 May 1919: 3, war service); *Gippsland Times* (12 June 1919: 3, war service);



*Gippsland Times* (5 January 1931: 5, father's death); *Argus* (28 November 1925: 27, divorce); 'Alexander Howett Worster' (<[http://rateyourmusic.com/artist/howett\\_worster](http://rateyourmusic.com/artist/howett_worster)>, viewed 2014). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.10.01 from M. Wise. **Portrait:** *Barrier Miner* (28 November 1925: 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BERTHON, ELIZABETH DE CRILLON (LILY)** (Miss), 27 October 1852 – 28 September 1946, coll. Vic. Born in Inverleigh, Vic., one of eight children, to settlers William Berthon (c.1819–1901) and Elizabeth née Kelly (d.1903). The family moved to 'Wybellenna' on Painkalac Creek, Aireys Inlet, in 1880. Lily was a landscape painter in oils. She collected MEL specimens (fungi and lichens) at Aireys Inlet, 1886, including the type of *Stereum floriforme* Bres. ex Lloyd (1913). There are also Berthon specimens at BM and W, presumably forwarded to Europe by M. In 1915, Lily moved to 'The Wattles', a cottage in Airey's Inlet where she died in 1946 aged 83. Lily did not marry.

**MELISR:** 5 specimens. Miss Berthon/ L. Berthon. **References:** ABC ('Berthon [Berkton], L., Miss'); Lloyd, C.G. (1913). *Synopsis of the stipitate stereums*. Cincinnati, p. 24; *Argus* (29 June 1901: 9, father's death); *Argus* (14 May 1903: 1, mother's death); Airey's Inlet (<[www.aireys-inlet.net.au/history.html](http://www.aireys-inlet.net.au/history.html)>, viewed 2013); Feather, K. (2011). Historic artist – Lily Berthon. *Newsangle* April: 27. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BEST, E.A.**, fl. 1878, coll. WA. Probably Ellen Ann Best née Prince (c.1842 – 1 June 1914). Born, one of at least two children, to Thomas Prince and Elizabeth née Truslove. In 1860, Ellen married a settler, George Best (1832–1915), and they had twelve children. The Bests lived in the Northam district at Wongamine, followed by Toodyay, and then Leederville. Ellen collected MEL specimens at Beverley and Youarding near Toodyay, 1878. She died on 1 June 1914, WA, aged 71.

**MELISR:** 23 specimens. E.A. Best. **References:** ABC ('Best, Ellen Ann'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (20 May 1884: 2, husband applies for Hawker's license); *West Australian* (5 June 1914: 5, death); *West Australian* (19 June 1914: 7, probate); *West Australian* (23 March 1937: 1). **Portrait:** *Western Mail* (12 December 1908: 26). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BIBRA, JANE CHARLOTTE VON NÉE GILL**, c.1822 – 13 January 1882, coll. WA. In 1839, Jane married the settler Charles von Bibra (c.1815–1875) in Tas. They moved to WA in 1840 and took up 'Murchison House Station' north-east of Champion Bay. M's collector Augustus Oldfield visited the station in 1859 and Jane gave him a specimen that became the type of *Halgania bebrana* F.Muell. (1859), which was named for her. Jane is not known to have collected any other MEL specimens. In 1882, she died in Perth aged 60.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mad. von Bebra. **References:** Nyman, L. & Bibra, G. von (1996). *The von Bibra Story*. Launceston; *West Australian* (20 January 1882: 2, death). **Mueller publications:** B59.12.01 (eponymy). **Portrait:** *Sunday Times* (21 September 1919: 15 (c.1865).

**BIDDULPH, ALICE CAROLINE (LATER MRS WELLS)**, 1873–1971, coll. Qld. Born in Qld, one of nine children, to a pastoralist Walter John Biddulph (d.1905), and Harriette Sophia née Foot (1839–1940). The Biddulphs ran 'Mount Playfair Station', 1878–1903, and then 'Birtley Station' near Springsure. Alice collected (numbered) MEL specimens (as 'Miss Biddulph') at 'Cungelella Station', 'Mount Playfair Station', Nogoia River, Springsure, Springsure Creek, and Tambo, 1890. Alice's sister FLORENCE FRANCES BIDDULPH, mother HARRIETTE SOPHIA BIDDULPH, and aunts, ELLEN CAROLINE BIDDULPH and ADA FOOT, also collected MEL specimens. In 1904, Alice married a grazier, Edward Dunbar Wells (1877–1954), at 'Birtley Station'. The Wells moved to WA, where Alice's husband managed 'Oobagooma Station' on the Robinson River for three years. On returning to the Springsure district in Qld, the Wells bred race horses. Alice's two daughters were both born in Qld. Alice died in Qld in 1971 in her 98th year.

**MELISR:** Some of the 106 specimens labelled 'Miss Biddulph'. [Other of Alice's unmarried sisters also probably collected MEL specimens. In 1890 they included Mary Ellen Biddulph (1867–1957, later Mrs Henry John Bredhauer), Anna Sophie Biddulph (1871–1964, later Mrs John Cunningham Wells), and Lucy Maud Biddulph (1876–1923, later Mrs James Wells).] Harriette's sister ELLEN CAROLINE BIDDULPH also collected MEL specimens in 1890, but she had only one infant daughter at the time, who therefore could not have been 'Miss Biddulph'. **References:** Qld-BDM (viewed 2013); *Morning Bulletin* (10 June 1954: 3; *Central Queensland Herald* (17 June 1954: 29, husband's obituaries). **Handwriting:** MEL 0100995A (specimen numbered 103) (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BIDDULPH, ELLEN CAROLINE NÉE FOOT**, 1855 – 22 November 1917, coll. Qld. Born in Singleton, NSW, the seventh of nine children, to settlers Theophilus Bournet Foot (c.1811–1896) and Ellen née Nesbit (c.1819–1908). In 1862, the family moved to Qld and ran 'Moravia Downs', and then 'Warrinilla Station'. In 1882, Ellen married Frederick Walter Biddulph (1855–1898) of 'Mount Playfair Station', and they had seven children. Ellen collected MEL specimens at 'Cungelella Station', Nogoia, Nogoia River, and Springsure, 1890. Ellen's sister HARRIETTE SOPHIA BIDDULPH, nieces ALICE CAROLINE BIDDULPH and FLORENCE FRANCES BIDDULPH, and sister-in-law ADA FOOT also collected MEL specimens. In 1917, Ellen died in the Springsure Hospital after a month's illness at the age of 62.

**MELISR:** 339 specimens. Mrs E.C. Biddulph/ E.C. Biddulph/ Mrs Biddulph/ Miss E.C. Biddulph/ Biddulph. **References:** ABC

('Biddulph, Harriette Sophia'); *Brisbane Courier* (17 June 1882: 1, marriage); *Morning Bulletin*, Rockhampton (23 November 1917: 1, death); *Morning Bulletin*, Rockhampton (30 July 1948: 3, husband's obituary); Qld-BDM (viewed 2011). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BIDDULPH, FLORENCE FRANCES** (Miss), 9 February 1879 – 5 May 1964, coll. Qld. Born in Qld, one of nine children, to a pastoralist, Walter John Biddulph (d.1905), and Harriette Sophia née Foot (1839–1940). The Biddulphs ran 'Mount Playfair Station', 1878–1903, and then 'Birtley Station' near Springsure. Florence collected (numbered) MEL specimens (as 'Miss F. Biddulph' and 'Miss Biddulph') at 'Cungelella Station', 'Mount Playfair Station', Nogoia River, Springsure, Springsure Creek, and Tambo, 1890. Florence's sister ALICE CAROLINE BIDDULPH, mother HARRIETTE SOPHIA BIDDULPH, and aunts, ELLEN CAROLINE BIDDULPH and ADA FOOT, also collected MEL specimens. Florence died in Brisbane in 1964 aged 85. She did not marry.

**MELISR:** 9 specimens as Miss F. Biddulph, and some of the 106 specimens labelled 'Miss Biddulph'. [Other of Florence's unmarried sisters also probably collected MEL specimens as 'Miss Biddulph'. In 1890 they included Mary Ellen Biddulph (1867–1957, later Mrs Henry John Bredhauer), Anna Sophie Biddulph (1871–1964, later Mrs John Cunningham Wells), and Lucy Maud Biddulph (1876–1923, later Mrs James Wells).] **References:** Qld-BDM (viewed 2014); *Morning Bulletin* (10 June 1954: 3); *Central Queensland Herald* (17 June 1954: 29, husband's obituaries). **Handwriting:** MEL 0072362A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BIDDULPH, HARRIETTE SOPHIA** NÉE FOOT, 22 September 1839 – 11 September 1940, coll. Qld. Born in NSW, the first of nine children, to settlers Theophilus Bournet Foot (c.1811–1896) and Ellen née Nesbit (c.1819–1908). Harriette attended school in Sydney. In 1862, the family moved to Qld and ran 'Moravia Downs', and then 'Warrinilla Station'. In 1865, Harriette married Walter John Biddulph (d.1905), manager of 'Windah Station', and they had nine children. The Biddulphs ran 'Mount Playfair Station', 1878–1903, and then 'Birtley Station' near Springsure. Harriette collected MEL specimens at 'Cungelella Station', 1890, and 'Mount Playfair Station', 1890–1896. She collected types of *Astrotricha biddulphiana* F.Muell. (1890), *Hemigenia biddulphiana* F.Muell. (1890), named for her, and *Grevillea cyranostigma* McGill. (1975). There are also Harriette Biddulph specimens at BRI, K, NSW and P, presumably forwarded by M. M gave her an inscribed copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). Harriette's sister ELLEN CAROLINE BIDDULPH, daughters ALICE CAROLINE BIDDULPH and FLORENCE FRANCES BIDDULPH, and sister-in-law, ADA FOOT, also

collected MEL specimens. Harriette died at 'Birtley Station' in 1940 aged 100 years and 11 months. One letter from Harriette to Mueller survives.

**MELISR:** 406 specimens. Mrs Harriette Biddulph/ Mrs H. Biddulph/ H.S. Biddulph/ H. Biddulph/ Mrs Biddulph/ Biddulph. **References:** ABC ('Biddulph, Harriette Sophia'); McKay, J. (1997). *Brilliant careers*. Queensland Museum: Brisbane; NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Qld-BDM (viewed 2011); *Brisbane Courier-Mail* (14 September 1940: 18, death). **Mueller publications:** B90.09.02, B90.12.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L91.00.00, L93.10.26 from Biddulph. **Portrait:** McKay (1997) (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BOASE, ISABELLA** NÉE CAMERON, c.1849 – 14 March 1932, coll. Vic. Born, one of nine children, to Angus Cameron (c.1819–1894) and Ann née Livingston (c.1819–1892). The Camerons migrated to Geelong, Vic. in 1853, and were pioneers in the Wimmera where Isabella's father established a blacksmithing business in Horsham from 1861. In 1881, Isabella married Edwin Boase (d.1911), proprietor of the *Dunmunkle Standard* of Murtoa. They did not have any children. Isabella collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Isab. Boase') at Murtoa, 1889–1891. After her husband's death in 1911, Isabella took over the management of the *Dunmunkle Standard*. She retired to Melbourne in 1928 and died there in 1932 aged 83.

**MELISR:** 15 specimens. Miss Isab. Boase/ Miss I. Boase. **References:** ABC ('Boase, I. '); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (11 November 1881: 1, marriage); *Horsham Times* (28 October 1892: 2, mother's death); *Horsham Times* (5 October 1894: 3, father's death); *Horsham Times* (14 July 1911: 4, husband's death); *Horsham Times* (15 March 1932: 8, obituary). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BOWEN, ELIZA THERESA** NÉE CAMPBELL, August 1848 – 30 April 1939, coll. Tas. Born in England to John and Margaret Campbell. The Campbells were settlers at 'Breadalbane', upper Piper River, Tas. In 1876, Eliza married Samuel Bowen (c.1841–1883) of 'Tregaron', Cape Portland, and they had at least five children. Eliza collected MEL specimens at 'Tregaron', Cape Portland, 1883–1887. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. In 1939, Eliza died at 'Tregaron' aged 90.

**MELISR:** 17 specimens. Mrs E. Bowen/ Mrs Bowen. **References:** ABC ('Bowen, E., Mrs'); *Launceston Examiner* (12 June 1875: 4, marriage); *Launceston Examiner* (27 February 1883: 1, husband's death); *Examiner* (8 August 1938: 5, 90th birthday); *Examiner* (2 May 1939: 6, obituary). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BOWKETT, (Mrs)** see Lamont, Eva Frances

**BROOKS, SARAH THERESA** (Miss), 19 September 1850 – 23 September 1928, coll. WA. Born in England, the second of two children, to Henry Ferby Brooks (d.1851) and Emily Henrietta née Donovan (c.1833–1911). The Brooks migrated to Vic. in 1851, and settled in Geelong after the death of Henry Brooks. The Brooks moved to WA in 1874 and took up land at Port Malcolm where they built the residence 'Marlburnup'. In 1877, the Brooks moved to Israelite Bay and lived in 'Waratah' cottage. Sarah responded to a call for collectors placed by M in the *West Australian*, and collected MEL specimens (including fungi) at Israelite Bay, 1883–1893; Mount Ragged, 1886; and Hampton Plains, 1890. She collected types of *Scaevola brookeana* F.Muell. (1884), *Hakea brookeana* F.Muell. (1886), *Melaleuca seorsiflora* F.Muell. (1886), *Haloragis pycnostachya* F.Muell. (1887), and *Lycoperdon stellatum* Cooke & Massee (1887), two of which were named for her. Mordecai Cooke and George Massee identified Sarah's fungal specimens for M. Sarah's brother (John Paul Brooks) also collected MEL specimens. There are also Sarah Brooks specimens at NSW and PERTH. After Sarah's house in Israelite Bay burned down in 1898, she moved in with her mother and brother at 'Balbinia Station'. She never married and died in Norseman in 1928 aged 78. One letter from Sarah to M survives.

**MELISR:** 930 specimens. Miss S. Brooks/ S. Brooks/ Miss Brooks/ Brooks/ Miss S. Brooke/ S.T. Brooke/ Miss Brooke/ Brooke/ Miss Brookes. **References:** ABC ('Brooks, Sarah Theresa', 'Brooks, John Paul'); Archer, B. & Maroske, S. (1996). Sarah Brooks – plant collector for Ferdinand Mueller. *Victorian Naturalist* **113**: 188–94; Cooke (1887: 97). **Mueller publications:** B84.12.02, B86.11.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L83.11.05 from Brooks. **Portrait:** Archer & Maroske (1996). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BROTHERTON, ANNA MARY WINIFRED** (Miss), 1874–1956, coll. Vic. Born in Melbourne, the youngest of four children, to a clerk, Henry Brotherton, and Jane née Hodgkins (c.1835–1916). The family moved to the residence 'Woodlands' at Castlemaine after Anna's father retired in 1887. Anna collected MEL specimens at Barkers Creek, Loddon River, Castlemaine, and summit of Mount Alexander, 1894–1895. She was honorary secretary of the Castlemaine Field Rambler's Club. M was acquainted with Anna's father. Anna did not marry, and died in 1956 at the age of 82. Three sheets of specimen identifications in M's hand, an envelope addressed by M to Anna, and two letters from M to Anna survive.

**MELISR:** 46 specimens. A.W. Brotherton/ Miss Brotherton/ Brotherton. **References:** ABC ('Brotherton, A.W.'): Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (16 March 1858: 5, parents' marriage); *Argus* (3 June 1886: 5, father's retirement); *Sydney Morning Herald* (31 May 1916: 10, mother's death). **Mueller Project letters:** L94.00.00, L94.00.00, L94.00.00 (lists of identifications); L94.10.21, L94.11.17 from M; L95.01.12 envelope. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BROWN, (Mrs JOHN)**, fl. 1895, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Castlereagh River, 1895. Forwarded to M by GEORGINA KING who also collected MEL specimens.

**MELISR:** 7 specimens. Mrs John Brown/ Mrs John Brown, Miss Georgina King. **References:** ABC ('Brown, Mrs John'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BRUMBY, REBECCA** (Miss), fl. 1885–1895, coll. NSW, Vic. Rebecca collected (numbered) MEL specimens in NSW at the Castlegreah River, 1885; 'Coonimbia Station', Coonamble, October 1885; and Uralla, 1886; and, in Vic., at the Goulburn River, 1887–1889; Tallarook, 1888; upper Goulburn River, 1889; Ovens River 1889, 1895; and 'Worrough', Tallarook, 1889.

**MELISR:** 61 specimens. Miss Rebecca Brumby/ Rebecca Brumby/ Miss Reb. Brumby/ Miss R. Brumby/ R. Brumby/ Miss Brumby. **References:** ABC ('Brumby, R., Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BRUNDOCH, (Miss)**, fl. 1885, coll. NSW. Collected a MEL specimen on the upper Clarence River, 1885.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Brundoch. **References:** ABC ('Brundoch, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BUCK, E.**, fl. 1893, coll. SA. Possibly Elizabeth Buck née Harman (1827–1905). Born on 26 September 1827 in Lewes, England, Elizabeth arrived in SA in 1839. Her husband, William Henry Buck (c.1822–1906), was a mariner at Kingscote. Elizabeth possibly collected a MEL specimen (as 'E. Buck') on Kangaroo Island, 1893. She died at Port Adelaide on 18 August 1905 in her 78th year.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. E. Buck. **References:** ABC ('Buck, E. [possibly Elizabeth née Harman]'); Indexes to Victorian & South Australian BDM records, State Library of Victoria. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BULLOCK, KATHERINE SARAH NÉE BAKER**, d. 14 May 1907, coll. Vic., NSW. In 1855, in Geelong, Katherine married a businessman, Richard Henry Bullock (c.1819–1890), and they had at least six children. The Bullocks moved to Horsham in c.1876 where Katherine's husband worked as manager of a fellmongery, official assignee and deputy-registrar of births and deaths, and a general commission



agent. Katherine collected MEL specimens at the Warrego River and Upper Darling River, NSW, 1885 (presumably visiting her son Philip Steel Bullock who also probably collected MEL specimens), and in the Wimmera, Vic., 1886. Katherine died in 1907 in St Kilda.

**MELISR:** 35 specimens. Mrs Bullock/ K.S. Bullock. **References:** ABC ('Bullock, K. [P.] S., Mrs'); Index to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (30 December 1880: 1, death of son Frank); *Horsham Times* (16 September 1890: 2, husband's obituary); *Argus* (15 May 1907: 1, death).

**BUNBURY, DIANA RICHARDSON** (Miss), 1811 – 5 October 1898, coll. WA. Born in Ireland, one of six children, to Sir James M. Richardson Bunbury (1781–1851) and Margaret née Moutray (1795–1873). In 1855, Diana and some members of her family followed a brother, William, to WA. They settled at the residence 'Charterhouse', Picton. Diana sent seeds to the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, 1859–1872, and collected MEL specimens at Bunbury, Geographe Bay, and Picton, including algae, 1874–1890. MEL specimens probably collected by Mervyn Bunbury at Gascoyne River and Shark Bay have been attributed to Diana, including by M (e.g. MEL1061413, MEL1553162 where M corrects his mistake). Diana collected the type of *Thamnoclonium bunburyense* Agardh (1876), named for her. Mervyn Bunbury probably collected the type of *Atriplex bunburianum* F.Muell. (1882), named for him. There are also Diana Bunbury specimens at BM and K ('Miss Bunbury', 1887–1894, 94 specimens). Along with a 'Mrs Cooper', Diana exhibited a collection of dried flowers from the south-west of the colony in the WA court of the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880–1881. Diana never married, and died in WA in 1898 at the age of 87. One letter from Diana to M survives.

**MELISR:** 451 specimens. Miss Bunbury/ Bunbury/ Mrs Bunbury. **References:** ABC ('Bunbury, Diana Richardson', 'Bunbury, Mervyn'); DAAO (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (7 October 1898: 2, 'Death of Miss Bunbury'); Jackson (1901, K specimens). **Mueller publications:** B82.12.04 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L80.02.24 from Bunbury; L82.11.22 from Agardh. **Portrait:** Diana Bunbury, c.1895, 5130B, State Library of Western Australia (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BURKITT, ELLEN GASKIN** NÉE CARIGE, c.1840 – 16 July 1916, coll. SA. Born in Benalla, Vic., one of at least four children, to a court official, Henry Carige (c.1801–1882), and Mary Willey née Gaskin (c.1813–1911). In 1870, Ellen married William Christopher Burkitt (c.1838–1908), a settler from SA, and they had four children. Ellen's husband ran 'Tinga Tingana'

(or Tingatingarna), 'Ediacara', and 'Montpena' sheep stations, and was stock inspector for Mr L. Conrad and the Walkerville District Council. Ellen collected MEL specimens near Lake Blanche, near Lake Torrens, and at 'Tingatingarna Station', 1884–1885. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. In 1937, Ellen died in Penola of bronchitis at the age of 76. One letter from Ellen to M, and one letter from M to Ellen survive.

**MELISR:** 41 specimens. E.G. Burkitt/ Mrs W.C. Burkitt/ Mrs Burkitt. **References:** ABC (see 'Burkitt, W.C.');

Indexes to Victorian & South Australian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Advertiser* (7 July 1908: 6, husband's death). *Advertiser* (19 July 1914: 6, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L84.07.16 from Burkitt; L95.03.04 to Burkitt. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BURNS, [CL.]** (Miss), fl. 1890, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Richardson River, 1890.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss [Cl.] Burns/ Miss Burns.

**BUSSELL, CHARLOTTE HARRIET** (LATER MRS MACLEOD), 6 June 1858 – 1926, coll. WA. Born in WA, the fifth of eleven children, to settlers Alfred Pickmore Bussell (1816–1882) and Ellen née Heppingstone (d.1877). The family ran the cattle stations 'Broadwater', and 'Ellensbrook' on the Margaret River, where they built 'Wallcliffe House'. Charlotte collected MEL specimens at Geographe Bay, 1878, and 'Wallcliffe', n.d. Either she, or her sister, EDITH AGNES BUSSELL, collected the type of *Boronia busselliana* F.Muell. (1875), at Geographe Bay, named for 'Miss Bussell'. Charlotte's cousin JOSEPHINE BUSSELL also collected MEL specimens. In 1879, Charlotte married Donald Norman McLeod (1848–1914) of 'Chiritta Station', Nicol Bay, and they had six sons and six daughters. Between 1882 and 1889 the family lived at 'Yannarie Estate' near Portland Vic., then returned to WA and lived at 'Minilya Station' near Carnarvon. Charlotte died at the Majestic Hotel in Perth in 1926 aged 68.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen as C.H. Bussell, and some of the 127 specimens labelled 'Miss Bussell' (Wallcliffe House, n.d.). **References:** ABC ('Bussell, Charlotte Harriet'); ADB ('Alfred Pickmore Bussell', & 'Donald Norman MacLeod', viewed 2011); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (2 September 1926: 1, death). **Mueller publications:** B75.08.01 (eponymy). **Portrait:** D.N. MacLeod & family, c.1910, 5300B, State Library of Western Australia. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BUSSELL, CHARLOTTE JOSEPHINE** (LATER MRS PRINSEP), 30 August 1849 – 24 December 1929, coll. WA. Born at Cattle Chosen, WA, the youngest of four daughters, to a settler, John Garrett Bussell (1803–1875), and Frances née Yates. The family lived at Cattle Chosen in the Vasse district, although in 1864 Josephine's father taught classics at Hale School,

Perth. Josephine collected a MEL specimen at Warren River, n.d. Josephine's cousins CHARLOTTE HARRIET BUSSELL and EDITH AGNES BUSSELL also collected MEL specimens. In 1868, Josephine married Henry (Harry) Charles Prinsep (1844–1922), estate manager, public servant and artist. They had three daughters. Josephine died at Little Holland House on Christmas Eve in 1929 aged 80.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Josephine Bussell. **References:** ADB ('Bussell, John Garrett', 'Prinsep, Henry Charles', viewed 2014); J S Battye Library Private Archives (<[http://www.liswa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/bussell/bussell\\_charlotte\\_josephine.pdf](http://www.liswa.wa.gov.au/pdf/mn/bussell/bussell_charlotte_josephine.pdf)>); *Western Mail* (2 January 1930: 37, obituary). **Portrait:** *Western Mail* (2 January 1930: 37). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BUSSELL, EDITH AGNES** (Miss), 1854–1939, coll. WA. Born in WA, the second of eleven children, to settlers Alfred Pickmore Bussell (1816–1882) and Ellen née Heppingstone (d.1877). The family ran the cattle stations 'Broadwater', and 'Ellensbrook' on the Margaret River, where they built 'Wallcliffe House'. Edith collected MEL specimens at Geographe Bay, 1885, 1892. Either she, or her sister, CHARLOTTE HARRIET BUSSELL, collected the type of *Boronia busselliana* F.Muell. (1875) at Geographe Bay, named for 'Miss Bussell'. Edith's cousin JOSEPHINE BUSSELL also collected MEL specimens. Edith never married and died in 1939 in Perth aged 85.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen as E.A. Bussell, and some of the 127 specimens labelled 'Miss Bussell' (Wallcliffe House, n.d.). **References:** ABC ('Bussell, Charlotte Harriet'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011). **Mueller publications:** B75.08.01 (eponymy). **Handwriting:** MEL 2254524A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BUTLER, Amy S.** (Miss), fl. 1889, coll. Vic. Amy was a teacher at 'Holstein House', a ladies' college in South Yarra, Vic. She collected a MEL specimen at Windsor, 1889. One letter from Amy to M survives.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Amy S. Butler. **References:** Theobald, M.R. (1996). *Knowing women: origins of women's education nineteenth century Australia*. CUP: Cambridge. **Mueller Project letters:** L89.08.12 from Butler (letter head 'Holstein House'). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**BUTLER, ANN** (Miss), fl. 1887–1888, NSW. Collected MEL specimens at the Dumaresq River near Qld, and upper Macintyre River, 1887; and at Coolamon [Creek], 1888.

**MELISR:** 23 specimens. Miss A. Butler, Miss Ann Butler. **References:** ABC ('Butler, Annie'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CALVERT, (Mrs)** see **Atkinson, Caroline Louisa Waring**

**CAMPBELL, FLORA MARY** (LATER MRS MARTIN), 22 February 1845 – 13 March 1923, coll. Vic., NSW, Qld. Born in Tas., one of four children, to pioneer Victorian colonist, whaler and trader, Captain Alexander Campbell (1805–1891), and Ann née Coulson. The Campbells established themselves in Port Fairy, where Flora's father had built a house for his sisters. In 1851, Flora's father was appointed the first harbourmaster of the Port of Melbourne and held this position until his retirement in 1869. In c.1872, the family established a grazing property at Fulham, Gippsland, which was successful. Flora, her sister, Ann, and her parents visited Scotland, 1877–1879. The family spent a few more years in Fulham before moving to South Yarra. Flora was an early member of the FNCV with a special interest in cryptogams.

Flora collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Flora Campbell') in Vic. at Fulham, 1880; Hume River, 1881, 1887; Brighton, 1883; Grampians 1883–1884; Buffalo Range, 1884; Lake Deepwater, 1884; Lakes Entrance, 1884; Mount Hotham, 1884–1886; Upper Yarra, 1884; Domain (South Yarra), 1885; Dandenong Ranges, 1885; Heyfield, 1885; Oakleigh, 1885, 1887; Seaton, 1885; Penshurst, 1886; Port Phillip, 1886; Lilydale, 1887, 1889–1890; Mordialloc, 1887; Macedon, 1889; and Ararat, north Bogong area, Fernshaw, Mitta Mitta, Mounta Macedon, Ovens River, Sandringham, and Snowy River, n.d.; in NSW, at Mount Kosciuszko, 1881; Tooma Rapids and Uralla, 1882; Bourke, 1884; and, in Tas., at the Tamar River and Thorpe, 1885. Many of Flora's specimens bear the labels of F.M. Reader, or are in his handwriting.

In 1888, Flora was employed by the Department of Agriculture to investigate the hop-spider in Gippsland. Later in the year she married a widower, William Martin (c.1830–1909), a contractor from Brighton. They did not have any children. They established a grazing property at 'Weebar', near Drouin, c.1892. Flora collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Flora Martin') in Vic. at Beaconsfield, Kiewa, Serviceton and Trevethan Creek, 1889; and at Korumburra and Watts River, 1891; and, in Qld, Cairns, 1890.

Flora collected types of *Goodenia pusilliflora* F.Muell. (1888), *Dicranum senex* Müll.Hal. (1897), and the following fungi: *Sphaeropsis eucalypti* Berk. & Broome (1887), *Tremella microscopica* Berk. & Broome (1887), *Tympanis toomansii* Berk. & Broome (1887), *Agaricus prasinus* Cooke & Masee (1889), *Agaricus pulchellus* Cooke & Masee (1889), *Aulographum eucalypti* Cooke & Masee (1889), *Bovista anomala* Cooke & Masee (1889), *Cercospora daviesiae* Cooke & Masee (1889), *Cercospora eucalypti* Cooke & Masee (1889), *Gloeosporium hedyaryae* Cooke & Masee (1889), *Leptothyrium eucalyptorum* Cooke & Masee (1889),

*Phoma daviesiae* Cooke & Massee (1889), *Polystigmia* subgen. *Martinella* Cooke & Massee (1889), named for her, *Polystigmia eucalypti* Cooke & Massee (1889), *Stictis emarginata* Cooke & Massee (1889), *Thelephora stereoides* Cooke & Massee (1889), *Agaricus flavovirens* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Agaricus ruber* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Asteromella acaciae* Cooke (1890), *Campbellia* Cooke (1890), named for her, *Diploderma pachythrix* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Dothidea rugulosa* Cooke (1890), *Marssonia acaciae* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Pestalozziella circularis* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Phacidium rhytismoideum* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Phyllosticta soriformis* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Puccinia rumicis-scutati* var. *muhlenbeckiae* Cooke (1890), *Septoria martiniae* Cooke (1890), named for her, *Septoria phyllodiorum* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Sphaeropsis phomatoidea* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Zignoella australica* Cooke & Massee (1890), *Agaricus disruptus* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Anthostomella lepidospermae* Cooke (1891), *Aposphaeria leptospermi* Cooke (1891), *Boletus brunneus* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Bovista hypogaea* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Cercospora epicoccoides* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Cercospora kennediae* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Coniosporium pterospermum* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Corticium penetrans* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Corticium sulphurellum* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Didymosphaeria banksiae* Cooke (1891), *Dothidella inaequalis* Cooke (1891), *Dothiorella amygdali* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Gloeosporium citri* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Lasiosphaeria larvispora* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Leptostromella eucalypti* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Leptothyrium aristatum* Cooke (1891), *Marssonia deformans* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Melophia phyllachoroidea* Cooke (1891), *Merulius pelliculosus* Cooke (1891), *Montagnella rugulosa* Cooke (1891), *Phyllachora maculata* Cooke (1891), *Phyllosticta platylobii* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Physalospora microstricta* Cooke (1891), *Piggotia substellata* Cooke (1891), *Polysaccum album* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Septoria lepidospermatis* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Sphaerella cryptica* Cooke (1891), *Sphaerella nubilosa* Cooke (1891), *Stagonospora orbicularis* Cooke (1891), *Stilbospora foliorum* Cooke (1891), *Stillbum caninum* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Stillbum corallinum* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Strobilomyces fasciculatus* Cooke (1891), *Strobilomyces ligulatus* Cooke (1891), *Strumella patelloidea* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Trabutia parvicapsa* Cooke (1891), *Trabutia phyllodii* Cooke & Massee (1891), *Zignoella erumpens* Cooke (1891), *Agaricus cyathoides* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Agaricus discretus* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Agaricus griseus* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Bolbitius candidus* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Daedalea*

*illudens* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Hydnum calcareum* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Hymenula eucalypti* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Lenzites bifasciatus* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Marasmius subroseus* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Monotospora fasciculata* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Oospora rutilans* Cooke & Massee (1892), *Stereum pannosum* Cooke & Massee (1892).

There are also Flora Martin specimens at BRI, E, G, K ('Mrs F.M. Marten', 1889, 28 fungi) and NSW. Flora was the only woman to give a paper at the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science conference in Melbourne, 1890. She also corresponded with F.M. Bailey, Mordecai Cooke and George Massee, was a fungi artist, and wrote letters to newspapers on fungal diseases and other botanical matters. In 1923, she died at Drouin aged 78 of breast cancer. She left her scientific books, instruments and collections to the MacFarland Library, Ormond College, but their whereabouts are no longer known. One letter from Flora to M survives.

**MELISR:** 183 specimens. Miss Flora Campbell/ Miss F.M. Campbell/ Miss F. Campbell/ Miss Campbell/ Campbell/ F.M.C./ Mrs F. Martin/ F.M.M/ Mrs Martin. **References:** ABC ('Martin, Flora'); Taylor, A. 'Flora Martin née Campbell: correspondence & notes' (RB MSS 647, RBG Melbourne); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Hedwigia* (1897 **6**: 351, moss); *Argus* (27 May 1890: 9, 'The late Captain Campbell'); *Argus* (23 August 1893: 10, letter to editor); *Argus* (23 January 1894: 7); *Argus* (21 November 1895: 6); *Argus* (5 March 1924: 19, bequest); *Victorian Naturalist* (1923 **40**: 104, death); Jackson (1901); *Argus* (11 December 1909: 13, husband's death); Berkeley, M.J. & Broome, C.E. (1887). List of fungi from Queensland and other parts of Australia; with descriptions of new species, part III. *Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., ser. 2* **2**, 217–224; Cooke, M.C. (1889). New Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **18(85)**, 1–8; Cooke, M.C. (1890). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **18(87)**, 49; Cooke, M.C. (1890). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **18(87)**, 49–51; Cooke, M.C. (1890). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **18(88)**, 80–81; Cooke, M.C. (1890). Some exotic fungi. *Grevillea* **18(88)**, 87; Cooke, M.C. (1890). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **19(89)**, 5; Cooke, M.C. (1890). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **19(90)**, 44–47; Cooke, M.C. (1891). Two Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **19(91)**, 81–83; Cooke, M.C. (1891). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **19(92)**, 89–92; Cooke, M.C. (1891). Additions to *Merulius*. *Grevillea* **19(92)**, 108–109. Cooke, M.C. (1891). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **20(93)**, 4–7; Cooke, M.C. (1891). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **20(94)**, 35–36; Cooke, M.C. (1892). Australian fungi. *Grevillea* **21(97)**, 35–39. **Mueller Project letters:** L87.07.26 from Campbell. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CARDELL/CADELL, (Mrs)**, fl. 1886–1897, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Byrock and Gulargambone, 1886. She collected the type of *Swainsona cadellii* F.Muell.



ex C. Moore & Betche (1893). There are also 'Mrs Cadell' specimens at NSW.

**MELISR:** 8 specimens. Mrs Cardell/ Mrs Cardells. **References:** ABC ('Cadell [Cardell], Mrs'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CARTER, SARAH NÉE HOLLINGDOR**, c.1819–1882, coll. NSW. In 1837, Sarah married a grazier Robert Carter (c.1800–1889) at Moonan Brook, near Scone, NSW. They had thirteen children (at least one of whom, SARAH HENRIETTE CARTER, collected MEL specimens). Sarah collected MEL specimens (ferns) at 'Woomelguy', Moonan Brook, 1880. She died in 1882 aged 63 at Roland's Flat.

**MELISR:** 8 specimens. Mrs Carter. **References:** ABC ('Carter, Mrs'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); *Maitland Mercury* (4 March 1882: 4, death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CARTER, SARAH HENRIETTE** (Miss), 22 October 1841 – 27 July 1925, coll. NSW. Born at Wybong Creek, NSW, one of thirteen children, to Robert Carter and Sarah née Hollingdor (c.1819–1882). The family lived at the grazing property 'Woomelguy', Moonan Brook near Scone. Henriette collected MEL specimens (including fungi) at the upper Hunter River, 1880, 1882, 1887, 1889; south of the Liverpool Range, 1880; Moonan Brook, 1881–1884; and Stewarts Brook, 1892. She collected types of *Gymnoglossum stiptatum* Masee (1891) and *Pseudocolus rothae* Lloyd (1907). A number of Henriette's brothers and her mother, SARAH CARTER, also collected MEL specimens. There are also Henriette Carter specimens at BM, G, and GLAM. Otto Nordstedt identified some of Henriette's specimens of freshwater algae for M, and George Masee identified fungi. After the death of her parents, Henriette lived at 'Woomelguy' with other unmarried siblings. She died at Scone in 1925 aged 84. One letter from Henriette to M survives, and a Christmas card from M.

**MELISR:** 353 specimens. Miss S.H. Carter/ Henriette Carter/ Miss H. Carter/ Miss Carter. **References:** ABC ('Carter, Sarah Henriette'); Masee, G. (1891). New or imperfectly known Gastromycetes. *Grevillea* **19**, 98; Lloyd, C.G. (1907). The Phalloids of Australasia. *Mycological Writings* **2**, 20; *Maitland Mercury* (4 March 1882: 4, mother's death); *Sydney Morning Herald* (7 June 1917: 4); *Muswellbrook Chronicle* (31 July 1925: 1, death); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011). **Mueller Project letters:** L82.12.00 to Carter; L84.08.21 from Carter; L85.00.00, L86.04.15 from Nordstedt. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CASTER, (Mrs J.D.)**, fl. 1894, WA. Collected MEL specimens at Southern Cross, 1894.

**MELISR:** 7 specimens. Mrs J.D. Caster. **References:** ABC ('Carter, J.D. [Mrs?] also given as Caster'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CHAMBERLIN, (Miss)**, fl. 1876, coll. NSW, Vic. Collected MEL specimens (numbered) at 'Tarracutta' (i.e. Tarcutta), NSW, and Rochester, Vic., 1876.

**MELISR:** 38 specimens. Miss Chamberlin/ Chamberlin. **References:** ABC ('Chamberlin, Miss'). **Handwriting:** MEL 2177211A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CLARK, (Mrs D.R.)**, fl. 1886, coll. Vic. Collected a MEL specimen at Korumburra, 1886.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mrs D.R. Clark. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CLARKE, (Mrs)** see **Franklyn, Louise Bessy**

**CLAYDON, (Mrs)** see **Bauer, Sophie Wilhelmine Eleanore (Ellie)**

**CLEARY, (Miss)**, fl. 1882, coll. Tas. Collected a MEL specimen at Rostrevor, Spring Bay, that was forwarded to M by James Barnard of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **Mueller Project letters:** L82.07.26 from James Barnard.

**CLENDINNING, MARTHA** (Mrs), 22 February 1822 – 20 January 1908, coll. Vic. Born in Ireland. In 1845, Martha married a physician, Dr George Clendinning (d. 1876), and they had a daughter in Ireland. The Clendinnings migrated to Vic. in 1853. Martha (and her daughter) followed her husband to the Ballarat diggings and she established a general store at Brown Hill, Golden Point and then Pleasant Creek while her husband practised medicine. The family finally settled in Ballarat where Martha's husband was a physician and coroner. Martha collected MEL specimens at Maldon, 1869, and Ballarat, n.d. After her husband's death, Martha was involved in the establishment of the first female refuge in Ballarat. She died in Melbourne in 1908 aged 86, but was buried in Ballarat.

**MELISR:** 69 specimens. Mrs Clendinning. **References:** Asher, L. (1985). 'Martha Clendinning: A woman's life on the goldfields', in M. Lake & F. Kelly (eds), *Double time: Women in Victoria 150 Years: A relationship between public and private life*. Penguin Books: Australia; Bentham (1869: 406, Glendinning [sic], Ballarat). **Mueller publications:** B69.07.03 (Mrs Glendinning [sic]). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CONNELL, (Miss)**, fl. 1864, coll. Tas. Collected MEL specimens (algae) at George Town, 1864.

**MELISR:** 6 specimens. Miss Connell/ Mrs Connell. **References:** ABC ('Connell, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**COTTER, JESSIE ANNIE NÉE KENNEDY**, 1864 – 29 June 1941, coll. Qld, NSW. Born in NSW, the fifth of eleven children, to settlers Robert Henry Kennedy (1826–1895) and MARY BOZZUM NÉE HUME (1838–1915). In 1883, Jessie married Alfred

John Cotter (d.1897) of 'Caiwarro Station', Qld, and they had at least four children. Jessie collected MEL specimens at 'Caiwarro Station', Paroo River, 1885–1887, 1890–1891, Qld; Darling River 1886–1887, NSW; and Warrego River, n.d., Qld/NSW. She collected types of *Kochia spongicarpa* F.Muell. (1886), and *Helipterum jessenii* F.Muell. (1890). Jessie's husband, mother, MARY BOZZUM KENNEDY, and sister Miss E. KENNEDY also collected MEL specimens. Jessie died in Melbourne in 1941 aged 77.

**MELISR:** 166 specimens. Mrs Jessie Cotter/ Miss Jessie Cotter/ Jessie A. Cotter/ Mrs J. Cotter/ J. Cotter/ Mrs Cotter/ Cotter. **References:** ABC ('Cotter, Jessie, Mrs'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011). Qld-BDM (viewed 2011); *Argus* (30 June 1941: 4, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L91.04.26 from Cotter. **Portrait:** 'Jessie Annie Cotter', John Oxley Library, Qld (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** L91.04.26 from Cotter (MEL 0037099A) (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**COX, ELIZA** (LATER MRS DIXON), 1830 – 26 April 1897, coll. Tas. Born in Tas., one of at least twelve children, to settlers James Cox (c.1790–1866) and Eliza née Eddington (1809–1865). Eliza was a wildflower and landscape artist in watercolours. She collected two MEL specimens (algae) in Tas., 1864. There are also Eliza Cox (as 'Miss Cox') specimens at BM, BR, CGE and K ('Miss Cox', 1864, 63 specimens). In 1877, she married the Rev. John Cowpland Dixon (1816–1885), curate at Windermere. They did not have any children. After living in England, 1883–1885, Eliza returned to Tas. She died in 1897 aged 67.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss Cox. [NB these specimens are both labelled 'Ex Herbarium Hookerianum 1867'.] **References:** ABC ('Cox, Eliza, Miss'). DAAO (viewed 2011); *Launceston Examiner* (20 March 1866: 4, father's death); *Hobart Mercury* (28 August 1869: 1, mother's death); *Hobart Mercury* (30 April 1877: 1, marriage); *Hobart Mercury* (27 April 1897: 1, death); Jackson (1901, K specimens). **Portrait:** State Library of Tasmania (<stors.tas.gov.au/PH30-1-246>) (Appendix 1).

**CRAIGIE, EMMA** NÉE BERTHOUD, 1842 – 1 July 1921, coll. WA. Born in Neuchatel, Switzerland, one of at least two children, to Felicien Berthoud (c.1819–1890) and Helene née Tripet. The Berthouds migrated to Vic. in 1853. They settled at the farming property 'Runnymede' near Elmore. Emma's father communicated with M about experiments in the cultivation of olives and almonds. In 1867, Emma married a farmer, Frank Craigie (c.1825–1896). They lived near Elmore and had nine children. In 1889, the Craigies moved to WA and were pioneer settlers in the Waterloo district where they established the farming property 'Craigie Lea'. Emma collected MEL specimens at Geographe Bay, 1890. Her brother, George Frederick Berthoud, also collected MEL specimens. Emma died at 'Craigie Lea' in 1921 aged 79.

**MELISR:** 7 specimens. Mrs Craige/ Mrs F. Craige. **References:** ABC ('Craigie, Mrs'; 'Berthoud, George Frederick'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (13 July 1878: 5, 'Runnymede'); *Sunday Times* (17 July 1921: 3, 'The late Mrs E. Craige'). **Portrait:** *Sunday Times* (1921) 17 July: 3. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CRONIN, MARGARET** (Miss), fl. 1890, coll. WA. Probably Margaret Cronin (1870–1929). Born in WA, one of nine children, to settlers John Cronin (1841–1926) and Eliza née McKenna (1835–1941). The family established 'Bunkun' farm near Dumbleyung c.1878. Margaret collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Margaret Cronin') at Lake Wagin, 1890. Margaret's cousin, MARY ANN CRONIN, also collected MEL specimens. Some of the specimens attributed to Mary Ann may have been collected by Margaret. Margaret did not marry and died in WA in 1929 aged 59.

**MELISR:** 3 specimens. Miss Margaret Cronin. **References:** Brady Family Tree in Western Australia (<www.bradyfamilytree.org>, viewed 2013); *Sunday Times* (7 September 1924: 29, Bunkun farm). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CRONIN, MARY ANN** (LATER MRS WALTER), 25 January 1871 – 1974, coll. WA. Born at Kojonup, WA, one of ten children, to settlers Michael Cronin (1842–1931) and Elinor Bridget née Noonan (d.1883). The family established a farm at Kojonup in 1861, then Pallinup in 1863, and then the farming property 'Glencoe' near Katanning in 1873. In response to a notice placed in a WA newspaper by M, Mary Ann's father encouraged her to collect MEL specimens. She did so at the sources of the Pallinup River 1887; sources of the Blackwood River, 1888–1890, 1893; upper Blackwood River, 1889; Dumbleyung Lake, 1889; east of Geraldton, 1889; near Lake Wagin 1889–1890, 1895; Bunkin near Wagin, 1890–1891; Lake Wagin, 1890, 1893–1896; King George Sound 1892; between the upper Blackwood River and Lake Lefroy, 1893–1894; Glencoe [now Katanning], 1894; Moorarrie [=Moorarie Homestead] 1894; and interior of south-west Australia, 1894. She collected types of *Athrixia croniniana* F.Muell. (1888), named for her, *Styphelia kingiana* F.Muell. (1893) (as 'Mrs Cronin') [current name *Croninia kingiana* (F.Muell.) J.M.Powell (1993)], *Conospermum croninae* Diels (1904), and *Tetratheca fasciculata* Joy Thomps. (1976). Mary Ann's cousin ELEANOR GROVER, and probably her cousin MARGARET CRONIN, also collected MEL specimens. There are also Mary Ann Cronin specimens at NSW and PERTH. In 1907, Mary Ann married John E. Walter (d.1937) a businessman, and they had at least three children. She died in WA in 1974 aged 103.

**MELISR:** 1219 specimens. Miss Mary Cronin/ Miss M. Cronin/ Miss Cronin/ Mrs Cronin. [NB the 'Mrs Cronin' specimens all postdate the death of Mary's mother.] **References:** ABC ('Cronin, Mary Ann', 'Cronin, Michael'); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (25 June 1931: 14, father's death); *West Australian* (3 April 1937: 18, husband's death); *West Australian* (26 January 1970: 18, 'Mary Ann Walter Celebrates her 99th Birthday'). **Mueller publications:** B88.10.01 (eponymy). **Portrait:** West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CROUCH, MARIA** NÉE TELFORD, fl. 1874–1876, coll. WA. Born to a warder, James Telford, and his wife. In 1861, Maria married Charles Crouch, a constable in the water police, in Fremantle, WA. They had three children. Leaving her children in the care of their maternal grandmother, in c.1872, Maria went to Cossack with her husband, where the Crouch brothers established a business as general importers. Maria collected MEL specimens at Nickol Bay, 1874–1876; Fortescue River and Harding River, 1875; and Champion Bay, 1876. She collected types of *Hedyotis crouchiana* F.Muell. (1876), named for her (as 'Marianna Crouch'), *Trianthema turgidifolia* F.Muell. (1876), and *Bassia astrocarpa* F.Muell. (1882). There are also Maria Crouch specimens at NSW and PERTH.

**MELISR:** 202 specimens. Mrs M. Crouch/ M.A. Crouch/ M. Crouch/ Mrs Crouch/ Crouch. **References:** ABC ('Crouch, Maria'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); DWA; Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne). **Mueller publications:** B76.10.01 (eponymy). **Handwriting:** MEL 0663299A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CUMMING, (Mrs)**, fl. 1893, coll. Vic. Collected a MEL specimen at Lake Coorong near Hopetoun, 8 May 1893.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mrs Cumming. **References:** ABC ('Cumming, Mrs'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**CURDIE, FRANCES NIEL** NÉE PURVES, 12 May 1829 – 25 June 1900, coll. Vic. Born at Thurdistoft, Caithness, Scotland, to James Purves and his wife. In 1853, Frances married Daniel Curdie (1810–1884), a physician and squatter at 'Tandarooke' near Camperdown, Vic. They had ten children. M was a personal friend of the Curdies and stayed at 'Tandarooke' in 1873. Frances collected MEL specimens at Curdies River, 1887–1890, 1896; and Gellibrand 1888–1889. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. Frances died in Vic. in 1900 aged 71. M gave Frances an inscribed copy of E. Cooper (1876) *Forest culture and Eucalyptus trees*.

**MELISR:** 7 specimens. Mrs Dr Curdie/ Mrs Curdie. **References:** ABC ('Curdie, Mrs', 'Curdie, Daniel'); *Camperdown Chronicle* (27

January 1934: 11, husband's obituary). **Mueller Project letters:** L84.05.00 to Curdie (inscription). **Portrait:** State Library of Victoria (<www.slv.vic.gov.au/pictoria/gid/slv-pic-aab61125>) (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** MEL 0114771A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DARE, (Miss)**, fl. 1889, coll. WA. Collected MEL specimens at Swan River, 1889.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Miss Dare. **References:** ABC ('Dare, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DAVEY, ELEANOR (NELLIE) ALICE** (Miss), 4 August 1862 – 29 June 1907, coll. SA. Born in Truro, SA, one of two children, to settlers John Davey (c.1869–1933) and Martha Eleanor née Speed. The family took up the farming property 'Waltham', near Honiton, Yorke Peninsula in 1871. Nellie was recruited as a MEL collector by JESSIE HUSSEY. She collected MEL (numbered) specimens (algae) at Encounter Bay, 1896; and Cape Spencer, 'Kemp Bay, Investigator Strait' and Spencer Gulf, n.d. She died in 1907 in Adelaide at the age of 45, unmarried. In 1908, her father donated 'a set of seaweed specimens' to the University of Adelaide herbarium. There are also Eleanor Davey (as 'Miss E.A. Davey') specimens at HBG.

**MELISR:** 10 specimens. Miss E.A. Davey/ E.A. Davey/ Davey. **References:** ABC ('Davey, Eleanor Alice'); Indexes to South Australian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Advertiser* (2 July 1907: 9, death); *Advertiser* (13 January 1914: 11, father); *Register* (30 March 1908: 3, herbarium); *Register* (4 September 1920: 7, father's death). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.05.18 to Agardh. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DELLAR, (Mrs C.)**, fl. 1890–1891, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Avoca, 1890, 1891.

**MELISR:** 14 specimens. Mrs C. Dellar/ C. Dellar/ Mrs Dellar. **References:** ABC ('Dellar, C., Mrs?'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DIETRICH, KONKORDIA AMALIA** NÉE NELLE, 26 May 1821 – 9 March 1891, coll. Qld. Born in Siebenlehn, Saxony, to Gottlieb Nelle, a leather-worker, and his wife, Cordel. In c.1846, Amalia married Wilhelm August Salomo Dietrich, a lawyer and naturalist, and they had one daughter. After her marriage broke down in 1862, Amalia became a professional natural history collector for the Museum Godeffroy, Hamburg. She travelled to Australia in 1863, and collected MEL specimens around Brisbane, 1863–1864; Gladstone, 1864–1865; Rockhampton, 1864–1866; Mackay, 1867; Lake Elphinstone, 1868; Mackay, 1869; and Bowen (Port Denison), 1869–1870. In 1871, she visited M in Melbourne. M acquired a set of Amalia's specimens in 1881 from Christian Luerssen. Amalia collected types of *Aongstroemia dietrichiae* Müll.Hal. (1868), *Laxmannia illicebrosa* Rchb.f. (1871), *Marsdenia hemiptera*



Reichenbach (1871), *Fissidens dietrichiae* Müll.Hal. (1872), *Macromitrium sordidevirens* Müll.Hal. (1872), *Sargassum aciculare* Grunow (1874), *Sargassum amaliae* Grunow (1874), *Sargassum godeffroyi* Grunow (1874), *Schoenus elatus* Boeck. (1875), *Scirpus dietrichiae* Boeck. (1875), *Scleria dietrichiae* Boeck. (1875), *Scleria novae-hollandiae* Boeck. (1875), *Carex dietrichiae* Boeck. (1875), *Cyperus luerssenii* Boeck. (1875), *Acacia dietrichiana* F.Muell. (1882), *Barbula subcalycina* Müll.Hal. (1882), *Frullania dietrichiana* Steph. (1910), *Indigofera amaliae* Domin (1915), *Acacia penninervis* var. *longiracemosa* Domin (1926), *Cryptocarya multicostata* Domin (1926), *Cryptocarya triplinervis* var. *euryphylla* Domin (1926), *Psoralea dietrichiae* Domin (1926), *Swainsona luteola* var. *dietrichiae* Domin (1926), *Tetrastigma nitens* var. *amaliae* Domin (1927), *Plectronia coprosmoides* var. *spathulata* O.Swartz (1927), *Premna benthamiana* Domin (1928), *Hibiscus amaliae* Domin (1930), *Mallotus claoxyloides* f. *grossedentata* Domin (1930), *Mallotus claoxyloides* var. *glabratus* Domin (1930), *Pagetia dietrichiae* Domin (1930), *Persoonia amaliae* Domin (1930), *Cyperus pumilus* var. *nervulosus* Kuk. (1936), *Helichrysum eriocephalum* J.H.Willis (1952). A number of these species were named for her. There are also Amalia Dietrich specimens at B, BM, BRSL, HBG, JE, K ('Amalia Dietrich', 1863–1866, 30 specimens), L, MO, P, US and W. On her return to Hamburg, Amalia worked for the Museum Goddefroy. She died in 1891 aged 70.

**MELISR:** 2790 specimens. Amalia Dietrich/ Amalie Dietrich/ A. Dietrich/ Mrs Dietrich/ Dietrich. **References:** ABC ('Dietrich, Konkordia Amalie'); ADB ('Dietrich, Konkordia Amalie', viewed 2011); Amalia Dietrich label (RB MSS 229a), RBG Melbourne. **Mueller publications:** B82.07.04 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L82.12.16 to Ralph Tate; L86.12.07 to Dyer. **Portrait:** Wikimedia Commons (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DIXON, MARY (MAY)** (LATER MRS McARDLE), c.1874 – 1 September 1950, coll. Qld. Born in Vic., one of thirteen children, to settlers William Dixon (c.1837–1892) and Annie née Cody (d.1925). The Dixons moved to Qld c.1866 and ran 'Lanark' and then 'Strasburg' stations near Jericho. Mary collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss May Dixon') at Jericho, 1894, and Alice River, 1896. In 1911, Mary married widower Thomas McArdle (c.1863–1927) of 'Swaylands Station'. They did not have any children. Mary died in 1950 in her 76th year.

**MELISR:** 157 specimens. Miss May W. Dixon/ Miss May Dixon/ Miss M.W. Dixon/ Miss Alice Dixon. [NB May's sister Alice Dixon married in 1885 and the 'Miss Alice Dixon' specimen is dated 1896. There does not seem to be another Alice Dixon in the family tree, and M may have made an error on this label. For a label where he has corrected 'Alice' to 'May' Dixon see RB MSS 229a, RBG

Melbourne.] **References:** ABC ('Dixon, May [Mary, also given as A., M. W.]; Rootsweb (<wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com>, viewed 2013, birth, known as 'May'); Qld-BDM (viewed 2012); *Longreach Leader* (28 January 1927: 13, husband's death); *Cairns Post* (9 November 1954: 5, estate). **Portrait:** *Queenslander* (11 January 1908: 26, 'The Misses Dixon, of Strasburg Station'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DONALDSON, AGNES ADELAIDE** NÉE ELMS, 1865 – 11 July 1948, coll. Qld. Born in Vic., one of eight children, to a pastoralist, Hastings Alfred Elms (1832–1910), and Janet née Beveridge (1838–1899). Agnes went to Qld in the late 1880s as a governess to the Turnbull family at 'Lansdowne' sheep station near Tambo. In 1890, she married the station overseer, Robert Donaldson (1850–1939), and they had six children. The family lived at 'Alpha Station' (where Agnes's husband was manager) and at 'Medway Station' where he became a part-owner in 1908. Agnes collected MEL specimens at upper Belyando River, 1890–1891, and 'Alpha Station', 1891. She died at the residence 'Llanmiloe', Rockhampton, in 1947 at the age of 83.

**MELISR:** 28 specimens. Agnes Donaldson/ Mrs A. Donaldson/ Mrs Donaldson. **References:** ABC ('Donaldson, A., Mrs'); Qld-BDM (viewed 2011); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (10 June 1890: 1); *Argus* (1 May 1899: 1, mother's death); *Argus* (24 August 1910: 9); *Morning Bulletin* (28 July 1939: 11, obituary 'Robert Donaldson'); *Morning Bulletin* (14 August 1948: 3, obituary 'Mrs A.D. Donaldson'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DONOVAN, (MRS)**, fl. 1896, coll. WA. Married William Donovan (1861–1939), a forester in WA. Collected MEL specimens on lower Murchison River, 1896.

**MELISR:** 5 specimens. Mrs Donovan/ Mrs Donavan. **References:** ABC ('Donovan, William'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DULHUNTY, ANNIE** NÉE MCKILLOP, c.1843 – 11 July 1934, coll. NSW. Born near Orange, NSW, one of nine children, to Duncan McKillop (c.1814–1877), a grazier of 'Terra Bella Station', and his wife Ann McKay (c.1816–1885). In 1874, Annie married John Belmore Dulhunty (1841–1918), a businessman and magistrate, and they had two daughters. The Dulhuntys settled at the residence 'Monteagle' in Bathurst. Annie collected MEL specimens near the junction of the Darling and Bogan Rivers, 1888; and on the upper Lachlan River, 1890, 1892. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. On 11 July 1934, Annie died in Sydney of cerebral thrombosis aged 91.

**MELISR:** 11 specimens. Mrs Ann Dulhunty/ Mrs Dulhunty/ Dulhunty. **References:** ABC ('Dulhunty, Mrs A., J.A. J.B.');

NSW Death Certificate (1934/011177 Annie Dulhunty); NSW-BDM (viewed 2012); *Maitland Mercury* (30 October 1877: 3, obituary father);

*Sydney Morning Herald* (21 August 1918: 10, husband's death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DUMARESQ, (Mrs)**, fl. 1869, coll. Tas. Probably Charlotte Dumaresq née Newberry (1807–1892). Charlotte was born in England where she married John Barrett Fogg (1807–1852), a landed gentleman, and they had eight children. In 1850, Charlotte migrated with seven of her children to Launceston, Tas. Her husband went to Vic. and died at Ovens goldfields. In 1856, Charlotte married Edward Dumaresq (1802–1906), a surveyor and settler at 'Mount Ireh' estate near Longford Tas. The marriage failed, but in 1864 she sought action in the courts for financial support, and Dumaresq agreed to pay her £300 per year. Charlotte probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Dumaresq') at George Town, 1869. Her daughter, Sarah Ann Fogg (1829–1922), was a watercolourist, and exhibited paintings of Tasmanian wildflowers at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. Charlotte died in 1892 in her 85th year.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Mrs Dumaresq. **References:** ABC ('Dumaresq, Mrs' possibly connected to Edward Dumaresq); DAAO ('Sarah Ann Fogg', viewed 2011); Weep Not For Them (<www.weepnotforthem.net>, viewed 2011, McDonald family history). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**DUNCAN, ELIZABETH JANE** (LATER MRS MORRELL), 6 November 1865 – 19 May 1949, coll. WA. Born in WA, one of eight children, to pioneering settlers Thomas Duncan (c.1823–1878) and Isabella Jane née Pearson (c.1844–1940). Elizabeth collected MEL specimens in the vicinity of the family property at Greenough River, 1883. In 1888, she married a farmer, Reuben Edwin Morrell (c.1855–1919), at Greenough, and they had eight children. Elizabeth died in 1949 in Geraldton aged 84.

**MELISR:** 24 specimens. Miss E. Duncan/ Miss Duncan. **References:** ABC ('Duncan, Elizabeth Jane'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian Times* (23 August 1878: 2, father's death); *Western Mail* (23 October 1919: 27, husband's death); *West Australian* (29 January 1940: 3, mother's death); *West Australian* (23 May 1949: 1, death). **Portrait:** Elizabeth Jane Morrell, 1930, BA1954, State Library of Western Australia (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**EADES, Lucy NÉE COYNE**, c.1859 – 12 November 1927, coll. WA. Born in WA, with one Aboriginal parent (she is described in the birth records of her children as a 'halfcaste'). In 1876, Lucy married ex-convict Charles Eades (c.1831–1898) in Albany, and they had six children. Lucy collected a MEL specimen (as 'Mrs Eades with Webb Jr') west of 'Kojonerup Stream' (i.e. Kojaneerup) near the Stirling Range, 1886. Webb Jr was Thomas Heaton Webb (1877–1903) son of William Webb

and LUCY NÉE MEW/s who also collected MEL specimens. M claimed that 'Webb's plants are always purchased and are rarely his own collections'. Lucy Eades died in Katanning in 1927, aged 68, of heart failure.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mrs Eades with Webb Jr. **References:** ABC ('Eades, [Lucy], Mrs', 'Webb, William'); Tilbrook, L. (1983) *Nyungar tradition: glimpses of Aborigines in south-western Australia 1829–1914*. University of Western Australia Press: Perth, p. 162; Fremantle Prison (<www.fremantleprison.com.au>, viewed 2013); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); DWA; WA Death Certificate (No. 72 Lucy Eades, 1927, Katanning). **Mueller Project letters:** L86.02.15 to J. Agardh (Webb). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**EATON, ALICE** (LATER MRS HEAL), 1 March 1870 – 19 April 1932, coll. WA. Born the second of seven children to settlers Alfred Thomas Vile Eaton (1844–1921) and Mary Ann née Farmer (1838–1921). The family lived at Youndegin, WA, where they kept an inn. Alice collected MEL specimens at the sources of the Swan River, 1888–1891, 1893; near York, 1888; at the sources of the Blackwood River, 1889; east of York, 1889; at Youndegin, 1889–1894; Northam, 1892; and Southern Cross, 1894. She collected types of *Helipterum fitzgifboni* F.Muell. (1890), *Hydrocotyle corynophora* F.Muell. (1890), *Trachymene eatoniae* F.Muell. (1892), named for her, *Hibbertia eatoniae* Diels & Pritzel (1904), *Eremophila woollisiana* var. *dentata* Ewart & Jean White (1908), *Baeckia eatoniana* Ewart & Jean White (1909), named for her, and *Thysanotus bentianus* Ewart & Jean White (1909). Alice's mother, MARY ANN EATON, and sister, MARTHA EATON, also collected MEL specimens. In 1895, Alice married Arthur Heal (1849–1924), a farmer at 'Eastbourne', East Beverley. They had seven children. Alice collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Alice Heal') at Southern Cross, 1895 and Youndegin, 1897. There are also Alice Eaton specimens at NSW and PERTH. She died in 1932 at Beverley aged 62. Five letters from Alice to M survive.

**MELISR:** 783 specimens. Miss Alice Eaton/ Miss A. Eaton/ Miss A. Eton/ Mrs Alice Heal. **References:** ABC ('Eaton, Alice'); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); WA-BDM (viewed 2011). **Mueller publications:** B92.08.02 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L90.04.17, L90.10.00, L92.06.29, L93.11.24, L94.10.14 from Eaton. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M66, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**EATON, MARY ANN NÉE FARMER**, 22 October 1838 – 21 April 1921, coll. WA. Born in Perth, one of ten children, to Charles Thomas Farmer (1799–1845) and Margaret Ann née Spencer (1811–1848). Mary married John Thorpe (b.1856).

In 1868, she married a second time, to Alfred Thomas Vile Eaton (1844–1921), and they had seven children. The family lived at Youndegin, where they kept an inn. Mary Ann collected MEL specimens (as ‘Mrs Eaton’) at Swan River, 1888, and east of York, 1889. Two of her daughters, ALICE and MARTHA EATON, also collected MEL specimens. Mary Ann died in Northam in 1921 aged 82.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Mrs Eaton. **References:** Rootsweb (<<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mywamob/mywamob/5032.htm>>, viewed 2014); MEL 0222226A; MEL 1009147A. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**EATON, MARY MARTHA VILE** (LATER MRS HEAL), 12 August 1868 – 1941, coll. WA. Born, the first of seven children, to settlers Alfred Thomas Vile Eaton (1844–1921) and Mary Ann née Farmer (1838–1921). They lived at Youndegin, WA, where they kept an inn. Martha collected MEL specimens at the Swan River, 1888; sources of the Swan River and upper Swan River 1888–1889; York, 1888; and Youndegin 1888–1889. In 1889, Martha married a farmer, James Heal, and they had four children. Martha collected MEL specimens (as ‘Mrs Heal’) at the sources of the Swan River, 1889, 1890–1891, 1893; York, 1889, 1892; Cumminin (i.e. Kumminin), 1890–1892, 1894–1895; and Southern Cross, 1894. She collected types of *Gompholobium eatoniae* F.Muell. (1889), *Anthotroche healiana* F.Muell. (1891), named for her, *Logania choretroides* F.Muell. (1889), *Frankenia conferta* Diels (1904), *Psammomoya ephedroides* Diels & Loes (1904), and *Aizoon glabra* Leuhm. ex Ewart (1908). Martha’s mother, MARY ANN EATON, and sister, ALICE EATON, also collected MEL specimens. There are also Martha Eaton specimens at BRI and PERTH. She died in WA in 1941 aged 73. One letter from Martha to M survives.

**MELISR:** 441 specimens. Miss Martha Eaton/ Miss M. Eaton/ Miss Eaton/ Mrs Martha Heal/ Mrs M. Heal/ Mrs Heal/ Heal/ Mrs Eaton. **References:** ABC (‘Eaton, Mary Martha Vile’); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); WA-BDM (viewed 2011). **Mueller publications:** B89.02.02, B91.02.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L88.10.03 from Eaton. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**EDWARDS, ANNIE HELEN** (MISS), 1859–1950, coll. NSW. Born in Deniliquin, NSW, one of four children, to a grazier, Charles Edwards (c.1813–97), and Elizabeth née Shaw. The Edwards’ managed, then leased, ‘Runnymede Station’, NSW. In 1893, they took up ‘Bentley’ and ‘Roseberry’ stations. Annie collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including fungi and mosses) at Richmond River, 1887–1895; ‘Runnymede’,

1888–1889, 1893; and Casino, 1894. She collected the type of *Clathrus intermedius* E.Fisch. (1893). Eduard Fischer identified Annie’s fungal specimens for M. There are also Annie Edwards (as ‘Miss Edwards’) specimens at B (musci). Annie did not marry, and died in 1950 at Casino in her 91st year. Two letters from Annie to M survive.

**MELISR:** 75 specimens. Miss Annie H. Edwards/ Miss A.H. Edwards/ Miss A. Edwards/ Miss Edwards/ Edwards. **References:** ABC (‘Edwards, Annie H., Miss’); *Empire* (4 July 1871: 4, Runnymede); *Clarence & Richmond Examiner* (20 November 1897: 5, father’s death); NSW Death Certificate (1897/011368 Charles Edwards); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Fischer, E. (1893). Neue Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Entwicklungsgeschichte und Systematik der Phalloideen. *Neue Denkschr. Schweiz. Naturf. Ges.* **33:** 20. **Mueller Project letters:** L86.11.15, L94.10.24 from Edwards. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ELLIOT, (Miss)**, fl. 1895, coll. SA. Collected a MEL specimen at Port Elliot, 1895.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Elliot. **References:** ABC (‘Elliot, Miss’). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**EMERY, E.** (Miss), fl. 1890, coll. Vic. Probably Emily Jane Emery (c.1870–1928). Born in Fitzroy, Vic., one of nine children to Henry Emery (c.1829–1881), and Sarah Ann Davis (c.1831–1915). The family settled in Belfast (i.e. Port Fairy) where Emily’s father worked as a builder. Emily probably collected a MEL specimen (as ‘Miss E. Emery’) at Port Fairy, 1890. In 1903, Emily married Michael Young Atkinson (c.1862–1935), and they had at least two children. Emily died in 1928, in Koroit, aged 58.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss E. Emery. **References:** ABC (‘Emery, E., Miss’); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (23 May 1903: 9, marriage); *Port Fairy Gazette* (29 November 1915: 2, mother’s death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**EVANS, MARY NÉE JONES**, 1836 – 2 August 1897, coll. NSW. Born near Ludlow, Shropshire, England, to Edward Jones and Sarah née Maund. The Jones family migrated to Vic. c.1852. Mary married David Evans (1836–1899) in Wangaratta in 1862, and they had ten children while living in the district. The Evans family moved to NSW c.1888 and took up ‘North Merrowie Station’. Mary collected MEL specimens (as ‘Mrs Evans’) at Hillston, 1888. Her daughter, MARY CECIL EVANS, also collected MEL specimens. Mary died at Hillston in 1897 of sudden heart failure aged 61.

**MELISR:** 3 specimens. Mrs Evans. **References:** ABC (‘Evans, M.C., Miss/Mrs’); NSW Death Certificate (1897/008441 Mary Evans); Linley & Jim Hooper’s Family History (<[www.linleyfh.com](http://www.linleyfh.com)>, viewed 2011). **Map:** Appendix 3.



**EVANS, MARY CECIL** (LATER MRS MILLER), 1863–1905, coll. NSW. Born in Wangaratta, Vic., one of ten children, to David Evans (1836–1899) and Mary née Jones (c.1836–1897). The Evans family moved to NSW c.1888 and took up 'North Merrowie Station'. Mary collected MEL specimens at the sources of the Lachlan River, and the Darling River, 1888, and Hillston, 1888–1889. Mary's mother, MARY EVANS, also collected MEL specimens. In 1891, Mary married Dr William Francis Miller (1861–1938) of Maryborough, Vic. They had four children. Mary died in 1905 in Maryborough in her 42nd year.

**MELISR:** 39 specimens. Miss M.C. Evans/ Miss Evans/ Evans. **References:** ABC ('Evans, M. C., Miss/Mrs'); *Argus* (28 January 1905: 9, death); *Argus* (18 April 1938: 2, husband's death); Linley & Jim Hooper's Family History (<www.linleyfh.com>, viewed 2011). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FARRELLY, MARY MARTHA** NÉE MALEY, June 1866 – 26 August 1943, coll. WA. Born in WA, the third of fourteen children, to John Stephen Maley (1839–1910) and Elizabeth Kniest née Waldeck. The family were pioneering settlers at Greenough Flats. In 1889, Mary married Alfred William Gresswell Farrelly (d.1949), a solicitor in Geraldton. They did not have any children. In 1890, the Farrellys moved to Fremantle. Mary collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Fanelly') at Greenough, and Yandanooka, 1894. Her father also collected specimens, and one (dated 1897) is at PERTH. Mary was an active member of organisations that promoted women's rights and health. In 1943 she died in a private hospital in Subiaco aged 77. One letter from Mary to M survives.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Fanelly. **References:** ABC ('Farrelly, Mary Martha', 'Maley, John Stephen'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (18 February 1890: 3, move to Fremantle); *West Australian* (13 September 1917: 4, death of mother); *West Australian* (30 August 1943: 1 & 2, death); *West Australian* (31 August 1943: 4, 'Mrs Farrelly's Death'). **Mueller Project letters:** L94.08.25 from Farrelly. **Portrait:** *West Australian* (31 August 1943: 4). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FEREDAY, (Miss)**, fl. 1865, coll. Tas. Probably Elizabeth Henty Fereday (later Mrs Brewer) (1849–1927). Born in Launceston, Tas., the youngest daughter of clergyman John Fereday (1813–1871) and Susan Georgina Marianne née Abthorp/Apthorpe (c.1810–1878). The Feredays lived in George Town, Tas., 1846–1875. Elizabeth probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Fereday') (algae) at Tamar River, 1865. Elizabeth's mother, SUSAN FEREDAY, and her father also collected MEL specimens. In 1878, Elizabeth married a bank manager, Charles Thomas Brewer (1848–1941), and they had eight children. Elizabeth died in Sydney in 1927 aged 78.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss Fereday. **References:** Tasmanian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; NSW-BDM (viewed 2013); Ancestry.com (<www.ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2013); *Argus* (29 June 1878: 1, marriage). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FEREDAY, SUSAN GEORGINA MARIANNE** NÉE ABTHORP/APTHORPE, c.1810 – 21 October 1878, coll. Tas. Born in England, where she married Anglican clergyman John Fereday (1813–1871). They had at least five children. The Feredays lived in George Town, Tas., 1846–1875, then Susan retired with her unmarried children to Sale in Vic. Susan was a watercolour artist, and collected algae for William Harvey. She collected MEL specimens (algae) at George Town in 1864–1865, and also collected types of *Dasya feredayae* Harvey (1859) and *Nemastoma feredayae* Harvey (1859), which were named for her. There are also Susan Fereday specimens at BM. Her husband and a daughter (see MISS FEREDAY) also collected MEL specimens. Susan died in Sale, Vic., in 1878 aged 68.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Mrs Fereday/ S.G.M.F. [NB These specimens probably came to Mueller via the Sonder herbarium (some via Samuel Hannaford's herbarium).] **References:** ABC ('Fereday, Susan Georgina Marianne'); Algaebase (<www.algaebase.org>, viewed 2013, eponymy). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FERNIE, ELIZABETH (ELIZA)** (Miss), c.1832 – 1 June 1906, coll. Vic. Born in Scotland, one of at least four children, to Alexander Fernie (1794–1854) and Sarah née Hall (c.1803–1875). The family migrated to Vic. and settled at Malmsbury where they established the firm of 'Fernie Bros.' farmers and graziers. Eliza collected a MEL specimen at Malmsbury, n.d. In 1876, Eliza's sister Janet Jarvis Fernie died and Eliza inherited her estate. In the late 1870s, 'Fernie Bros.' acquired land at Richmond Plains near Wedderburn. Eliza suffered a serious horse and cart accident there in 1896. Her brother David Fernie died in 1905 and Eliza inherited his estate. She died the following year at Richmond Plains, aged 74, but was buried at the Malmsbury Cemetery.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss E. Fernie. **References:** MEL 1544464A (label in M's handwriting); Malmsbury Cemetery headstones; Ancestry.com (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2014); *Argus* (28 August 1876: 8, Janet Fernie's estate); *Argus* (6 January 1905: 6, William Fernie's estate); *Argus* (17 July 1906: 5, death & estate). *Bendigo Advertiser* (13 May 1896: 3, accident); *Bendigo Advertiser* (18 November 1897: 4, death of David Fernie); Vic. Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FIELD, HANNAH** NÉE ARMITAGE, 1863 – 8 January 1945, coll. Qld. Born in Qld, one of at least three children, to Jeremiah Downs Armitage (d.1919) and Mary Ann née Mottershead. The family established a mango orchard on the property

'Eimeo' near Mackay. In 1894, Hannah married Edwin Richard Field (1865–1944), a mining engineer at Maytown. Edwin's father, Edwin Field sr, was a mining manager in Maytown. Hannah collected MEL specimens on the upper Palmer River, 1895. She and Edwin had one daughter in Qld, and then three more after returning with her husband and his parents to their home state of Victoria. Hannah died in 1945 at a daughter's home in Elsternwick aged 81.

**MELISR:** 10 specimens. Mrs H. Field. **References:** ABC ('Field, A., Mrs; also H.'): Qld-BDM (viewed 2014); *Queenslander* (19 August 1882: 1s, Eimeo property); *Brisbane Courier* (2 October 1894: 4, marriage); *North Queensland Register* (10 November 1902: 29, death Edwin Field sr); *Argus* (29 December 1944: 5, death husband); *Argus* (9 January 1945: 2, death). **Handwriting:** MEL 0669788A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FISHER, (Mrs R.E.),** fl. 1890, NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Pleasant Hills, 1890.

**MELISR:** 6 specimens. Mrs R.E. Fisher. **References:** ABC ('Fisher [Fischer?] H. C./ C. H.'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FOOT, Ada** NÉE PORTUS, 1861 – 15 April 1901, coll. Qld. Born in NSW, the eldest daughter of John Oxley Portus (d.1901), a contractor, and Anne Elizabeth née Hannah. The family moved to Rockhampton, c.1864. In 1885, Ada married Edmund D'Olier Foot (1852–1930), of 'Springsure Station', and they had five children. Ada collected MEL specimens at 'Springsure Station' and Nogoia River, 1890; and Mount Salvator and 'Cungelella Station', 1891. Ada's husband, and sisters-in-law HARRIETTE SOPHIE BIDDULPH and ELLEN CAROLINE BIDDULPH, and nieces ALICE CAROLINE BIDDULPH and FLORENCE FRANCES BIDDULPH, also collected MEL specimens. Ellen died in 1901 in her 40th year.

**MELISR:** 56 specimens. Mrs Ada Foot/ Mrs A. Foot/ A. Foot/ Mrs Foot/ Foot/ A. Foote. **References:** ABC ('Foote, Ada, Mrs', 'Foote, Edmund'); Qld-BDM (viewed 2011); *Morning Bulletin*, Rockhampton (6 March 1885: 1, marriage). *Morning Bulletin* (16 April 1901: 1, death). **Handwriting:** MEL 2075203A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FORDE, (Miss),** fl. n.d., coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Cape Otway, n.d.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss Forde. [NB label is in M's handwriting.] **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FORDE, (Mrs) see Scott, Helena**

**FORREST, MARGARET ELVIRE** NÉE HAMERSLEY, 22 October 1844 – 13 June 1929, coll. WA. Born in Le Havre, France, to Edward Hamersley (1810–1874) and Anne Louise née Cornelis. The family migrated to WA in 1850 where they became

prominent pastoralists. Margaret grew up an accomplished watercolour artist. In 1876, she married John Forrest (1847–1918), a surveyor, explorer and politician. They did not have any children. M stayed with the Forrests on a visit to WA in 1877. Margaret collected MEL specimens (including fungi) near Perth, 1878–1879; Darling Range, 1880; Gascoyne River, 1882 (with husband); Gingin, 1883; Swan River, c.1883; Champion Bay, 1889; near Dongarra, 1889; near Gascoigne River, 1892; and about 80 miles eastward of the Irwin River, 1893. *Helipterum margarethae* F.Muell. (1878) and *Agaricus forrestiae* Kalch. (1883) were named for her. Margaret collected types of *Agaricus forrestiae* Kalchbr. (1883), *Tricholoma carneoflavids* Kalchbr. (1883), *Agaricus turbinipes* Kalchbr. (1883), *A. plagiotus* Kalchbr. (1883), *A. bicinctus* Kalchbr. (1883) and *Velleia salmoniana* F.Muell. (1892). Károly Kalchbrenner identified Margaret's fungal specimens for M. Margaret's brother-in-law Alexander Forrest and future sister-in-law, AMY ELIZA BARRETT-LENNARD, also collected MEL specimens. Margaret died in Greenough in 1929 at the age of 85. M gave Margaret an inscribed copy of W.A. Mozart (n.d.) *Die Zäuberflote*, B. Tours (ed.), N. Macfarren (trans.), London.

**MELISR:** 249 specimens. Lady Margaret Elvire Forrest/ Margaret Elvire Forrest/ Mrs M.E. Forrest/ Mrs Forrest/ Mrs Forest. **References:** ABC ('Forrest, Margaret Elvire'); Crowley, F. (2000). *Big John Forrest 1847–1918*. UWA Press: Nedlands. (photo); Wikipedia (<en.wikipedia.org>, 'Edward Hamersley senior', viewed 2012); *West Australian* (6 October 1877: 2, M's visit); Kalchbrenner, C. (1883). New species of *Agaricus* discovered in West Australia. *Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW* 7, 638–640. **Mueller publications:** B78.11.04 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L82.12.00 to Forrest (inscription). **Portrait:** Lady Margaret Forrest, 1890, online image 090786PD, State Library of Western Australia (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FRANKLYN, LOUISA BESSY** (LATER Mrs CLARKE), 1861 – 27 June 1937, coll. WA. Louisa was born in New Zealand to Henry and Louisa Sarah Franklyn. Louisa collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Franklyn') at Albany and 'Mungden', 1884. In 1886, she married Henry Thoburn Clarke (c.1845–1901), a journalist, and they had three children. Louisa collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Clarke') at King George Sound, 1889. M sent Louisa a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). Louisa died at Godmersham, Kent, England, in 1937 aged 76.

**MELISR:** 144 specimens. Miss L.B. Franklyn/ Miss Franklyn/ Miss L. Franklin/ Miss Franklin/ Miss Franklyne/ Mrs Clarke. **References:** ABC ('Franklyn, Louisa Bessey [Bessy]'); NZ Births, Deaths & Marriages Online (<www.bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz>, viewed 2013); England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (<www.ancestry.com.

au>, viewed 2013); DWA; *Kalgoolie Western Argus* (16 April 1901: 12, husband's death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**FRIEDERICH, (Mrs A.),** fl. 1887, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Garangula and the upper Lachlan River, 1887; and upper Murrumbidgee River and Murrumburrah, 1887–1888. 'Madame Friederich' was a contributor to the Australian Museum, 1888, and a member of the Natural History Association, Sydney, 1889. She also wrote natural history articles as 'Madame A. Friederich, of Melbourne University'.

**MELISR:** 46 specimens. Mrs Freiderich/ Mrs Freidrich/ A. Friederich/ Mrs Friederich/ A. Friedrich/ Mrs Friedrich/ Mrs Friedrichs. **References:** ABC ('Friedrich, A. [Mrs] [Friedrichs/ Freidrich/ Friederich]'); *Sydney Morning Herald* (10 March 1888: 15, contribution); *Sydney Morning Herald* (16 April 1889: 5, membership); *Sydney Mail* (2 June 1888: 12, article on microbes by 'Madame A. Friederich, of Melbourne University'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GALE, MARY ANN NÉE SCOTT,** 1833 – 26 April 1903, coll. WA. Born, one of at least seven children, to Capt. Daniel Scott (c.1800–1865), Harbour Master at Fremantle, WA, and Frances née Davis (c.1806–1865). In 1854, Mary married William Gale (c.1828–1865), Collector of Customs at Fremantle, and they had six sons. The family moved to Geraldton around 1858 to establish a general store, Messrs Scott & Gale. Mary remained in Geraldton after the sudden deaths, in 1865, of her husband, two sons, father, mother and brother. She collected (numbered) MEL specimens (algae), at Champion Bay, 1880–1881, and upper Murchison River, 1881–1882. Her son Charles Frederick Gale also collected MEL specimens. In 1903, Mary died in Cottesloe at the age of 70.

**MELISR:** 64 specimens. Mrs Gale/ Miss Gale. [NB 'Miss Gale' could not be a granddaughter of Mary Ann Gale because none of Mary Ann's sons married until after 'Miss Gale' collected MEL specimens.] **References:** ABC ('Mrs Gale', 'Gale, C.?'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *Perth Gazette* (27 January 1854: 2, marriage); *Perth Gazette* (3 March 1865: 2, father's death); *Perth Gazette* (2 June 1865: 2, son & husband's deaths); *Perth Gazette* (9 June 1865: 2, son's death); *Perth Gazette* (19 September 1865: 2, brother's death); *Perth Gazette* (1 December 1865: 2, mother's death); *Western Mail* (2 May 1903: 15 'Mrs Gale'). **Mueller Project letters:** L89.06.00 M to Dr Elliott. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GERRARD, S. (Miss),** fl. 1887, coll. Tas, Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Ulverstone, 1887, Tas. and Fernshaw, 1887, Vic.

**MELISR:** 5 specimens. Miss S. Gerrard. **References:** ABC ('Gerrard, S., Miss? [Gerard]'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GOODWIN, (Miss),** fl. 1869–1870, coll. Tas. Probably Sophia Sybella Goodwin (1836 – 17 April 1894). Born in Launceston, Tas., one of at least three children, to William Lushington Goodwin (1798–1862), a journalist, and Sophia Elizabeth née Lay (d.1879). Sophia's parents migrated to Tas. in 1831, and settled at 'The Grove', George Town. After the death of her father in 1862, Sophia and her mother took in young ladies, with Sophia in charge of their education, and her mother in charge of their domestic needs. Sophia probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Goodwin') at George Town and the mouth of the Tamar River, n.d. She collected the type of *Rhodophyllis goodwiniae* J.Agardh (1876), named for her. Jacob Agardh identified Sophia's algal specimens for M. Sophia's friends SUSAN FEREDAY and MISS FEREDAY also collected MEL specimens. In c.1874, Sophia moved to Sydney, NSW, where she worked as a music teacher. She did not marry, and died aged 58 in Paddington in 1894 of a uterine tumour.

**MELISR:** 12 specimens. Miss Goodwin. **References:** ABC ('Goodwin, Miss'); Index to Tasmanian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; NSW-BDM (viewed 2013); ADB ('William Lushington Goodwin'); *Cornwall Chronicle*, Launceston (15 December 1866: 7, board & education); *Cornwall Chronicle* (28 August 1867: 5, association with Feredays); *Cornwall Chronicle* (15 July 1868: 8, donation of algae to M); *Mercury*, Hobart (9 September 1879: 2, mother's death); NSW Death Certificate (1894/010289 Sophie Sybella Goodwin). **Mueller publications:** B69.07.03. **Mueller Project letters:** L72.00.00 from Agardh. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GORDON, SARAH ALICE (LATER MRS CLARK-KENNEDY),** 1863–1931, coll. Qld. Born, in Deniliquin, NSW, one of three children, to Thomas Gordon and Maria née Giffen. The family moved to Qld. Sarah became a school teacher in Cardwell, and collected MEL specimens at Cardwell, 1880, and Rockingham Bay, n.d. In 1882, Sarah married the Rev. William Frederick Clark-Kennedy (1856–1937), and they had six children. She died in Qld in 1931 in her 68th year. One letter from Sarah to M survives.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. S. Alice Gordon/ Miss Gordon. **References:** ABC ('Gordon, S.A.');

Mundia (<www.mundia.com/au/Person/13062903/863980107>, viewed 2013). **Mueller Project letters:** L80.11.03 from Gordon. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GRIBBLE, MARY ANN ELIZABETH NÉE BULMER,** 29 March 1848 – 19 September 1929, coll. WA, Qld. Born in Kingston, Yorkshire, England, to Richard Bulmer (1825–1857) and Elizabeth née Sharp (1819–1869). The family migrated to Vic. in the early 1850s. In 1868, Mary married a missionary, Benjamin John Brown Gribble (1847–1893), and they had thirteen children.



Mary and her husband established the Warangesdah Aboriginal Mission at Darlington Point, NSW, in 1880. They opened a mission on the Gascoyne River, WA, in 1885, a mission on the Darling River, NSW, in 1887, and Yarrabah mission near Cairns, Qld, in 1892. Mary collected MEL specimens (including fungi) in WA at the Gascoyne, 1886, 1889; and Swan River, 1887; and in Qld at Bellenden Ker, 1893–1895; Cairns, 1894; and Behang [?Behana] Creek and Walshs Pyramid, 1896. She collected the type of *Tulostoma maxima* Cooke & Mass. (1887). Mordecai Cooke and George Massee identified Mary's fungal specimens for M. Mary's son, the Rev. Ernest Richard Bulmer Gribble (1868–1957), also collected MEL specimens. Mary died in Randwick, Sydney in 1929 aged 80.

**MELISR:** 333 specimens. Mrs M. Gribble/ Mrs Gribble/ Gribble. **References:** ABC ('Gribble, Mary Ann Elizabeth, Mrs'); ADB ('John Brown Gribble', viewed 2011); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); 'Gribble family tree' (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2014); Cooke (1887: 94–95); *Sydney Morning Herald* (21 September 1928: 18, obituary). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GROOM, MATILDA EMMA** NÉE MINNITT, 31 October 1818 – 5 February 1894, coll. Tas. Born in Dublin, Ireland, one of at least four children, to Paul and Deborah Minnitt. The family migrated to Tas. and acquired a large property near 'Gaters' on the Liffey River. In 1839, Matilda married a settler Francis Groom (1817–1890), and they had eleven children. The Grooms settled at 'Harefield', a property near St Mary's, owned by Matilda's father-in-law. Matilda collected MEL specimens at 'Harefield', 1873. She died in Burnie in 1894 aged 76.

**MELISR:** 78 specimens. Mrs Groome/ Mrs Groom. **References:** ABC ('Groom[e], Mrs. F.G. '); Groom, F.G. (1985). *The Grooms of Harefield*, published by the author, Rosny, Tas.; *Courier* (14 February 1852: 3, RSVD); *Launceston Examiner* (7 February 1894: 5, death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GROVER, ELEANOR (ELLEN) SARAH** (LATER MRS GLEN), 18 May 1865 – 1932, coll. WA. Born in WA, the third of eleven children, to settlers William Grover (c.1837–1920) and Mary née Noonan (1842–1926). The family were pioneers in the Kojonup district at 'Indinup' sheep station. Ellen collected MEL specimens at Katanning, north of King George Sound, 1889. In 1902, she married George Augustus Glen (c.1861–1947), a stock inspector. They had three children. Ellen's cousin MARY CRONIN also collected MEL specimens. Ellen died in Perth in 1932 aged 67.

**MELISR:** 57 specimens. Miss E. Grover/ Miss Grover. **References:** ABC ('Grover, Eleanor Sarah'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *Western Mail*

(26 August 1926: 34, 'The late Mrs. B.M. Grover'); *West Australian* (5 February 1947: 1, husband's death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**GUERIN, JANE** (Miss), 1846–1890, coll. WA. Born in WA, the youngest of three children, to a soldier, Roger Guerin (c.1806–1878), and his wife, Ellen (c.1810–1878). The Guerins migrated to WA c.1833, and were stationed at Augusta before taking up land at 'Pigeongrove', Vasse. Jane collected MEL specimens at Busselton, Vasse River, 1860; in the Geraldton, upper Irwin and Murchison districts, 1871; and Geographe Bay, 1874. She collected types of *Myriocephalus guerinae* F.Muell. (1874), named for her, and *Helipterum kendallii* F.Muell. (1874). Jane stayed with her brother, Fred Guerin, at Champion Bay after her parents died, and later went to SA. In 1890, Jane died in Adelaide, unmarried, at the age of 44.

**MELISR:** 235 specimens. Miss J. Guerin/ Miss Guerin. **References:** ABC ('Guerin, Jane'); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (29 December 1890: 2, death). **Mueller publications:** B74.04.01 (eponymy). **Portrait:** Jane Guerin, 1873, 5134B, State Library of Western Australia (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** MEL 0016797A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HAIG, LOUISA JANE** NÉE BAKER, c.1838–1919, coll. NSW. Born in England, the youngest daughter of a solicitor, Thomas Baker. In 1860, Louisa married a physician in Melbourne, William Haig (1823–1893). They had seven children. Louisa collected MEL specimens at the Blue Mountains, 1888. Her husband, and son, John Sibly Haig (1873–1949), also collected MEL specimens. Louisa died in Kew in 1919 aged 81.

**MELISR:** 11 specimens. Mrs W. Haig/ Mrs Dr Haig. **References:** ABC ('Haig J. [S.]'; 'Haig, William R. '); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (15 February 1860: 4, marriage). **Mueller Project letters:** L77.09.22 to W. Haig. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HALL, (MRS)**, fl. 1890–1891, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at New England, 1890–1891.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Mrs Hall. **References:** ABC ('Hall, Mrs'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HAMILTON, ANNIE ROSE SCOTT** (LATER MRS COWEN), 24 April 1879 – July 1971, coll. Qld. Born at 'Tambo Station', Qld, one of seven children, to a grazier, Terrick Alfred Hamilton (1851–1925), and Alice née Scott (1851–1929). M recruited Rose as a collector via a letter to her grandmother, Sarah Ann Scott née Rusden (c.1810–1896) who passed the request for specimens on to Rose's mother, Alice. Rose collected specimens at 'Tambo Station'. Rose's first cousins

(once removed) HARRIET and HELENA Scott also collected MEL specimens. In 1900, Rose married a grazier, William Leonard Cowen (c.1866–1935), and they had two sons. The Cowens lived on 'Longford Station', 1907–1919. Rose died in 1971 in her 92nd year.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** Cowen, R.S. (1961). *Crossing dry creeks: 1879 to 1919*. The Wentworth Press: Sydney; Qld-BDM (viewed 2013); NSW-BDM (viewed 2013); *Morning Bulletin*, Rockhampton (31 August 1935: 6, obituary husband). **Portrait:** Cowen (1961).

**HARPER, (Miss)**, fl. 1896, coll. WA. Possibly Clara Julia Harper (1881–1969). Born in WA, the eldest daughter of Charles Harper (1842–1912), explorer, settler, nurseryman (who also collected MEL specimens), and Fanny née de Burgh. The Harpers settled at Guildford. Clara possibly collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Harper') near Swan River, 1896. In 1913, Clara married Anthony Robertson. She died in 1969 in Perth aged 88.

**MELISR:** 16 specimens. Miss Harper. **References:** ABC ('Harper, Miss' & 'Harper, Charles'); WA-BDM (viewed 2012). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HARRIS, (Mrs) see Wells, Julia Susanna**

**HEAL, (Mrs) Alice see Eaton, Alice**

**HEAL, (Mrs) Martha see Eaton, Mary Martha Vile**

**HEDLEY, (Miss)**, fl. 1891, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at the Ovens River, 1891.

**MELISR:** 3 specimens. Miss Hedley. **References:** ABC ('Hedley, A.'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HELMICH, MARTHA NÉE CRISP**, c.1822 – 4 November 1904, coll. WA. Born in England, to John Crisp and his wife Martha (c.1792–1870). Martha's mother was a publican in Perth from c.1836. In 1844, Martha married Franz Anthon Didrich Christian Helmich (1824–1900), Post Master General of WA. They did not have any children. Martha collected MEL specimens 9 miles from mouth of Swan River, 1882, and at the Swan River, n.d. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. Martha died in 1904 in Perth aged 82.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Mrs Helmich. **References:** ABC ('Helmich, Anton'); WA-BDM (viewed 2012); *Perth Gazette & WA Times* (7 June 1870: 2, mother's death); *West Australian* (11 July 1900: 6, husband's death); *West Australian* (7 November 1904: 4, death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HENDERSON, EUPHEMIA ETHEL ELIZABETH SPENCER MIDDLETON** (Miss), 1822 – 30 November 1907, coll. Vic. Born in Valparaiso, Chile, one of at least five children, to James Henderson, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Catherine

née Black. Euphemia spent her early years on a family estate on Guernsey, and later on the Isle of Man. She came to Vic. when her sister Georgiana married a settler, John David McHaffie of Phillip Island. When not working as a governess, Euphemia lived with the McHaffies. She was also a wildflower artist in watercolours. In 1863, Euphemia was engaged to M for six months. They collected MEL specimens at Phillip Island, 1863. *Nematolepis euphemiae* F.Muell. (1863) was named for her. Euphemia died of gastroenteritis in Kew in 1907 aged 86. Forty-four letters from M to Euphemia survive.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** ABC ('Henderson, Euphemia etc. '); Maroske, S. (1997). *The Private Life of a Public Figure. Historical Records of Australian Science* **11**(3), 335–343; Olsen, P. (2013). *Collecting ladies: Ferdinand von Mueller and women botanical artists*. National Library of Australia: Canberra; Vic. Death Certificate (12750 Euphemia Elizabeth Spencer Middleton Henderson); Biographical files RBG Melbourne (notes by Oonah F. McHaffie, 1968). **Mueller publications:** B63.04.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L62.11.01, L63.00.00, L63.02.08 (specimens), L63.02.22, L63.03.01, L63.03.22, L63.03.29, L63.04.01, L63.04.10, L63.05.02, L63.05.04, L63.05.06, L63.05.19, L63.06.04, L63.06.15, L63.06.29, L63.08.04, L63.08.18, L63.08.21, L63.08.22, L63.08.28, L63.09.10, L63.09.19; L63.10.14; L63.10.22; L63.11.05; L63.11.09, L63.11.14, L63.11.19, L63.12.05, L64.01.25, L64.01.27, L64.03.31, L64.05.16, L64.06.30, L64.09.12, L64.11.05, L65.06.30, L65.02.28, L66.06.30, L66.05.17, L66.09.23, L67.07.08, L69.07.06 from M. **Portrait:** Willis (1949. facing p. 85) (Appendix 1).

**HENLEY, MARIA** (Miss), 1865–1957, coll. Vic. Born in Oxley, Vic., one of thirteen children, to a farmer, James Henley (d.1921), and Sophie Emma née Kettle (c.1839–1931). The Henley family established tobacco and hop plantations near Milawa and lived at 'Richmond House'. Maria collected MEL specimens (including fungi) at Wangaratta, 1891, Ovens River (incl. fungi), 1891–1893, 1895, and Milawa, 1894. She collected types of *Cordyceps henleyae* Massee (1894), named for her, and *Swainsona recta* A.T.Lee (1948). George Massee identified Maria's fungal specimens for M. Maria did not marry, and died in St Kilda in 1957 in her 92nd year. Twenty-six letters from M to Maria survive.

**MELISR:** 52 specimens. Miss Maria Henley/ Miss Mary Henley/ Miss M. Henley/ Miss Henley. **References:** ABC ('Henley, M., Miss'); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Argus* (20 July 1921: 1, father's death); *Argus* (10 October 1931: 15, mother's death). **Mueller Project letters:** L91.07.29, L91.08.18, L91.09.23, L91.11.13, L91.11.20, L91.12.05, L91.12.08, L91.12.25, L92.07.29, L92.10.14, L92.10.19, L92.12.07, L93.05.29, L93.10.30, L93.12.08, L94.10.17, L94.10.22, L95.05.31, L95.08.07, L95.10.00, L95.10.15, L95.11.20, L96.01.09, L96.01.15, L96.03.17, L96.04.02 to Henley. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HESTER, FRANCES THEODOSIA** (LATER MRS HEPPINGSTONE), 1850 – 30 June 1913, coll. WA. Born in Bunbury, WA, one of fourteen children, to Edward Godfrey Hester (c.1819–1897) of 'Blackwood Park', near Bridgetown, and Theodosia Sophia née Hall (c.1826–1897). Frances collected MEL specimens at Blackwood River, 1871–1876. She collected the type of *Lepidosperma leptostachyum* Benth. (1878). In 1877, she married Arthur Heppingstone (c.1843–1913) of 'Cundenup', and they had five children. Frances died in 1913 at Donnybrook in her 63rd year.

**MELISR:** 176 specimens. Miss Hester. [NB Edward and Theodosia Hester had six other daughters who were unmarried for at least part of 1871–1880s and may have collected MEL specimens as 'Miss Hester': Amy Sophia Hester (1851–1933, later Mrs George Grey Egerton-Warburton), Fanny Augusta Hester (b.1853, later Mrs Augustus Egerton-Warburton), Louisa Katherine Hester (b.1856, later Mrs Henry Stuart Carey), Flora Hastings Hester (b.1859, later Mrs Frederick Charles Stephenson), Eveline Edith Hester (b.1861, later Mrs Randle Egerton-Warburton), and Jessica Dora Hester (b.1867, later Mrs James Inglis).] **References:** ABC ('Hester, Miss'); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); Bridgetown History (<bridgetownwahistory.com/rbp.html>, viewed 2013); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (11 November 1897: 4, mother's death); *West Australian* (15 November 1897: 4, father's death); *Sunday Times* (16 March 1913: 7S, husband's death); *Western Mail* (16 May 1913: 34); *Western Mail* (11 July 1913: 34, death); *Western Mail* (10 August 1939: 13, 'Blackwood Park'). **Mueller Project letters:** L00.00.00 from Hester. **Portrait:** *Western Mail* (1913) 16 May: 34. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HODGKINSON, MARY NÉE MARSHALL**, c.1824 – 22 January 1889, coll. NSW. Born in England, one of four children, to Thomas Mulcaster Marshall (1790–1866), and Sarah née Foster (1792–1872). The family migrated to Melbourne, Vic., in 1840, where Mary's father became a land commission agent. In 1843, Mary married James Hodgkinson (1811–1892), of 'Woodstock Station', and they had nine children. In 1865, Mary's husband declared himself insolvent due to the cost of litigation with a business partner. The family moved to NSW in 1866 where they became the first settlers at 'Lennox Head' at the mouth of the Richmond River. Mary collected MEL specimens (including fungi) at Richmond River, 1870, 1872, 1874–1875, 1877–1879, 1884–1885, 1887–1888. She collected types of *Eugenia smithii* var. *hemilampra* F.Muell. (1875) as 'Marcia Hodgkinson', *Eugenia hodgkinsoniae* F.Muell. (1875) named for her as 'Maria Hodgkinson', *Marasmius equi-crinus* F.Muell. (1880) as 'Maria Hodgkinson', *Agaricus eradicatus* Kalchbr. (1880), *Agaricus pumilio* Kalchbr. (1880), *Agaricus laeticolor* Kalchbr. (1880),

*Agaricus luteoaurantius* Kalchbr. (1880), *Agaricus imberbis* Kalchbr. (1880), *Agaricus abbreviatus* Kalchbr. (1880), *Xerotus papuasius* Kalchbr. (1880), *Anthurus muellerianus* Kalchbr. (1880), *Sticta quercicans* var. *microphylla* Kremp. (1880) as 'Hodgkinson', *Acacia maidenii* F.Müll. (1892) as 'Mrs Hodgkinson', *Thelotrema australiense* Muell.Arg. (1887) as 'Mrs Hodgkinson'. She probably collected types of *Agaricus gomphodes* Kalchbr. (1880), *Agaricus nasutus* Kalchbr. (1880), *Coprinus murinus* Kalchbr. (1880), *Marasmius minutissimus* F.Muell. (1880), *Marasmius pilopus* Kalchbr. (1880), *Marasmius crinisequi* F.Muell. (1880) *Lentinus fuscopurpureus* Kalchbr. (1880), *Lentinus hyracinus* Kalchbr. (1880) and *Lenzites torrida* Kalchbr. (1880). Károly Kalchbrenner identified Mary's fungal specimens for M. Mary's daughter NINA HODGKINSON also collected MEL specimens. M gave Mary a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). In 1889, Mary died in in her home aged 66.

**MELISR:** 540 specimens. Mrs M. Hodgkinson/ Mrs Hodgkinson/ Mrs Hodgk./ M. Hodgkinson/ Hodgkinson/ Mrs & Miss Nina Hodgkinson/ Mrs & Miss Nina Hodgkins. **References:** ABC ('Hodgkinson, J' and 'Hodgkinson, May [Maria/Mary]'); Hull (1996); Index Fungorum (<www.indexfungorum.org>); (<users.vic.chariot.net.au/~godfrey/marshall.htm>, viewed 2011); *Clarence and Richmond Examiner & New England Advertiser* (19 December 1865: 3, husband's insolvency); *Sydney Morning Herald* (8 February 1889: 1, death); *Argus* (3 May 1892: 1, husband's death); Kalchbrenner, C. (1880). Fungi of Australia. *Grevillea* 8, 151–154; Kalchbrenner, C. (1880). Phalloidei novi vel minus cogniti. Érték. Term. Köréb. Magyar Tud. Akad. 10, 22–23. **Mueller publications:** B75.09.02, B92.13.05, B80.02.02 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L75.04.15 to Berkeley; L81.01.12 to Müller; L86.03.04 to Deakin (book); L89.03.22 to Agardh. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HODGKINSON, VIRGINIA NINA** (LATER MRS SEYMOUR), 1850 – 13 October 1888, coll. NSW. Born in Woodstock, Lexton, Vic., one of five daughters, to a pastoralist, James Hodgkinson (1811–1892), and Mary née Marshall (1824–1889). The Hodgkinsons moved to 'Lennox Head' at the mouth of the Richmond River NSW in 1866. Nina collected MEL specimens (including algae) at Richmond River, 1874. She collected types of *Kallymenia nitophylloides* J.Agardh (1885), *Caulerpa hodgkinsoniae* J.Agardh (1887) as 'Miss Hodgkinson', named for her, and *Caulerpa annulata* Lucas (1931). Jacob Agardh identified Nina's algal specimens for M. Nina's mother, MARY HODGKINSON, also collected MEL specimens. In 1884 at Ballina, Nina married William Perry Seymour (c.1840–1938), a settler and former soldier and sailor. They had one child. Nina died of convulsions in 1888 at Newrybar in her 38th year.

**MELISR:** 28 specimens. Mrs & Miss Nina Hodgkinson/ Miss Hodgkinson/ Miss Hodgkinson/ Mrs & Miss Nina Hodgkins.



**References:** Hull (1996); NSW-BDM (viewed 2014); *Argus* (17 October 1888: 1, death); *Northern Star* (6 July 1938: 4, husband's obituary); Encyclopedia of Life (<www.eol.org>, viewed 2011).

**Map:** Appendix 3.

**HOLDING, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH NÉE ROWAND**, c.1828–1916, coll. NSW. Born in England, the youngest of eight children, to Dr Charles Rowand (1788–1874), and Maria née Griffin. In 1849, after her mother's death, the family migrated to Vic. and Charlotte's father practised as a surgeon in Geelong. In 1854, Charlotte married a settler, William James Campbell Holding (c.1823–1910), and they had thirteen children. The family lived at 'Mittai Endai', Wentworth, NSW. Charlotte's husband was a businessman, but also established an experimental garden of six acres. Charlotte collected MEL specimens at the junction of the Murray and Darling Rivers, 1880, 1887–1892; Lower Darling River 1884, 1887, 1889; Darling River, 1886–1887; Murray River 1887–1888; Upper Darling River 1887; and Wentworth 1887–1888, 1890. She collected the type of *Goodenia pusilliflora* F.Muell. (1888). Her daughter LUCY HOLDING also collected MEL specimens. Charlotte died in Wentworth in 1916 aged 88. Two letters from Charlotte to M survive.

**MELISR:** 360 specimens. Mrs W.J. Holding/ Mrs J. Holding/ Mrs Holding. **References:** ABC ('Holding, Charlotte E., Mrs'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; Australian Medical Pioneers Index (<www.medicalpioneers.com>, viewed 2011); *Argus* (4 May 1910: 8, husband's death); *Argus* (18 December 1916: 1, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L89.07.00, L91.04.11 from Holding. **Handwriting:** RBG RB MSS M1, Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HOLDING, LUCY EDITH (LATER MRS WHITFIELD)**, 1873 – 23 March 1919, coll. NSW. Born in Wentworth, NSW, one of thirteen children, to settlers William James Campbell Holding (c.1823–1910) and Charlotte Elizabeth née Rowand (c.1828–1916). The family lived at 'Mittai Endai', Wentworth, NSW. Lucy collected MEL specimens at the junction of the Darling and Murray Rivers, 1889–1890, 1895. In 1916, Lucy married Harry Anderson Whitfield (d.1928) in Wentworth. They had no children. Lucy died in 1919 in Wentworth aged 45 of a cerebral haemorrhage and heart failure.

**MELISR:** 27 specimens. Miss L. Holding/ Miss Holding/ L.E.H./ Mrs L.E. Holding. **References:** NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); *Argus* (5 April 1919: 13, death); NSW Death Certificate (1919/003498 Lucy Edith Whitfield). **Mueller Project letters:** L89.07.00, L91.04.11 from Holding. **Handwriting:** MEL 2215806A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HOOD, JESSIE ANN (Miss)**, c.1845 – 26 October 1915, coll. Qld, NSW. Born in Scotland, one of several children, to Robert Hood (c.1821–1891) and Mary Alice née Weatherley. The family migrated to Victoria in 1853 and settled at Merrang. In 1880, Jessie's brother, William Walter Hood (1844–1920), was appointed general manager of the Western Queensland Pastoral Company, whose stations included 'Burenda', 'Authoringa', and 'Mitchell Downs'. William was also a member of the Qld Acclimatisation Society. Jessie seems to have moved with her brother's family to Qld, and bought land in her own right near Mitchell in 1883. She collected MEL specimens at 'Burenda Station', 1884. Jessie did not marry, and died at her brother's home, 'Huntingtower', Brisbane, in 1915 aged 70.

**MELISR:** 42 specimens. Miss J.A. Hood/ Miss J. Hood/ Miss Hood. **References:** ABC ('Hood, A. J., [J. A.?] Miss'); *Western Star & Roma Advertiser* (13 October 1883: 2, land purchase); *Camperdown Chronicle* (31 October 1891: 2, father's death); *Queenslander* (6 November 1915: 9, death); *Queenslander* (28 August 1920: 16, obituary brother). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**HUSSEY, JESSIE LOUISE (Miss)**, 5 June 1862 – 16 March 1899, coll. SA. Born at Port Elliot, SA, one of nine children, to settlers Henry Allen Hussey (c.1833–1899) and Harriet Ada née Webb (c.1837–1914). The family lived at Goolwa in the early 1850s where Jessie's father opened the first store. In 1880, the family moved to Port Elliot where Jessie's father established another general store, invested in real estate, and was elected the member of parliament for Encounter Bay. Jessie collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including algae) at Port Elliot, 1891, 1893–1896, 1898; Encounter Bay, 1893–1896; Murray River, 1893–1895; River Hindmarsh 1893; and near Adelaide 1895. She collected types of *Dasythamnion setosum* J.Agardh (1894), *Chrysomenia husseyana* J.Agardh (1894), named for her, *Plantago coronopus* var. *husseyana* F.Muell. (1895), named for her, *Erythrostachys prolifera* J.Agardh ex J.White (1912), and *Pimelea husseyana* F.Muell. ex Ewart (1921), named for her. Jacob Agardh identified Jessie's algal specimens for M. Jessie sold booklets containing specimens of 'flowers of the sea' for charity. After M's death, Jessie continued to collect for Agardh, Anna Weber van Bosse and other overseas botanists, and her specimens are at AD, BM, HBG, K, L, NSW, PC and PERTH. Jessie was a member of the Field Naturalists' section of the Royal Society of SA, and an honorary member of the Mueller Botanic Society, WA. She did not marry, and died in 1899 in Port Elliot aged 37. Forty letters (or lists of identifications) from M to Jessie survive, and eight letters from Jessie to M.

**MELISR:** 720 specimens. Jessie L. Hussey/ Miss J.L. Hussey/ Miss J. Hussey/ Miss Hussey. **References:** ABC ('Hussey, Jessie Louise, Miss'); *Advertiser* (30 January 1894: 4, booklets of algae); *South Australian Register* (9 January 1899: 6, 'Death of Mr. C.H. Hussey'); *South Australian Register* (20 March 1899: 3, 'The late Miss J.L. Hussey'). **Mueller Project letters:** L93.00.00 (3) to Hussey; L93.06.08 from Hussey; L93.11.19, L93.12.18, L94.00.00 (13), L94.08.15, L94.10.27 to Hussey; L94.12.02 from Hussey; L95.00.00 (15) to Hussey; L95.01.03, L95.02.20, L95.04.04, L95.09.25, L95.10.04 from Hussey; L95.10.04 Hussey to Agardh; L95.10.05 from Hussey; L95.10.25, L95.11.13, L96.00.00 (2), L96.06.25, L96.08.30, L96.09.23 to Hussey. **Portrait:** RBG Melbourne (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**IRVINE, JEMIMA FRANCES NÉE BURN**, 1822 – 17 July 1918, coll. WA, NSW. Born in Scotland, the older of two children, to David Burn (?1799–1875) and Frances Maria née Eldred. Jemima and her father migrated to Tas. in 1826, where her grandmother owned the property 'Ellangowan'. Jemima's parents divorced in 1829, and in 1832 her father married Catherine née Fenton in Tas. In 1841, Jemima's father established 'Rotherwood' on the River Ouse. In 1844, Jemima married Charles James Irvine (c.1818–1865), an officer in the Imperial service at Port Arthur, and they had twelve children. Jemima was an artist and shell collector, and collected MEL specimens at Geographe Bay, 1888–1889, WA (her son Charles James Irvine was a master in the Adelaide Steamship Co.). She also collected MEL specimens at 'Corona Station' near Silverton, 1889, 1891 (a property managed by her son Claude Irvine), and the Barrier Ranges, 1889–1890, NSW. She collected types of *Helipterum troedellii* F.Muell. (1890), *Lenormandia hypoglossum* J.Agardh (1890), and *Curdiea irvineae* J.Agardh (1894), named for her. Jacob Agardh identified Jemima's algal specimens for M. There are also Jemima Irvine (as 'Mrs Irvine') specimens at BM, NMW, NSW and PERTH. She died in Hobart in 1918 aged 97. One letter from Jemima to M survives.

**MELISR:** 683 specimens. Mrs J.F. Irvine/ Mrs J. Irvine/ Mrs Irvine. **References:** ABC (given as three separate entries: 'Irvine, Jemima Frances', 'Irvine Jemima, Miss [Mrs?]', 'Irvine, Mrs'); ADB ('David Burn', viewed 2011); Gibbney & Smith (1987, 'Charles James Irvine'); *Hobart Mercury* (18 July 1919: 2, death); *Hobart Examiner* (19 July 1919: 8, death). **Mueller publications:** B90.10.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L89.09.30 from Irvine; L89.09.29, L90.05.04 from Agardh. **Portrait:** Allport Library and Museum of Fine Art, Hobart (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**JACKSON, MARY ANNE NÉE WILLET**, 1851–1916, coll. Tas. Born in Tas., one of at least two children, to Mr Willett and Anne

née Rearing. In 1869, Mary Anne married Robert Jackson (1835–1911), a lighthouse keeper on Deal Island. Mary Anne was unable to sign her marriage certificate. The Jacksons had thirteen children. Mary Anne collected MEL specimens (with her husband) on Deal Island, 1884. The specimens were forwarded to M by William Lambert Dobson. Mary Ann died at Table Cape in 1916 aged 65.

**MELISR:** 63 specimens. Judge Dobson. [NB It is impossible to know which of these were collected by Mary.] **References:** John Whinray pers. comm. 15 January 2014; Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery, Launceston ('Jackson letter book'); 'Deal Island' (1885) *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*: 282 [NB the collector is incorrectly identified as 'Mr Johnstone']; Indexes to Tasmanian BDM records, State Library of Victoria. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**JEFFERSON, (MRS E.)**, fl. 1869–1880, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens (ferns) at Fernshaw and the Upper Yarra River, 1868–1869. One letter from Jefferson to M survives.

**MELISR:** 3 specimens. Mrs Jefferson/ Jefferson. **References:** ABC ('Jefferson, [E.], Mrs'). **Mueller publications:** B69.07.03. **Mueller Project letters:** L80.09.06 from Jefferson. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**JOHNSTON, MARIA LOUISA (MINNIE) NÉE BUTCHER**, 19 November 1856 – 7 April 1921, coll. WA. Born in Richmond, Tas., one of at least four children, to pioneer settlers Edward William Burchell Butcher (b.1826) and Maria Susan née Schaw (d.1914). The Butchers moved first to Vic. and then WA where, in 1879, Minnie married a surveyor in Geraldton, Harry Frederick Johnston (1853–1915). They had eleven children. Minnie and her husband collected MEL specimens and seeds, n.d. She also received a silver medal from the Paris Exposition for a collection of Western Australia's pressed and dried wildflowers. Harry Johnston became Surveyor-General of WA in 1895 and died of an accidental gunshot wound in 1915. Minnie died in South Perth in 1921 aged 64.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** ABC ('Johnston, Minnie, née Butcher'); Johnston, F.M. (1962). *Knights and theodolites: A saga of surveyors*. Edwards & Shaw: Sydney; Indexes to Tasmanian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; WA-BDM (viewed 2013); *Bunbury Herald* (15 June 1915: 3); *West Australian* (9 April 1921: 1, death). **Portrait:** Johnston (1962, plate 11).

**JORDAN, M.** (Miss), fl. 1894, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Queenscliff, 1894.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. 'Miss M. Jordan/ M. Jordan'. **References:** ABC ('Jordan, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**KELLY, (Mrs)**, fl. 1892, coll. Qld. Collected a MEL specimen at 'Caiwarro Station', and Paroo River, 1892.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. 'Mrs Kelly'. **References:** ABC ('Kelly, Mrs').  
**Map:** Appendix 3.

**KENNEDY, E.** (Miss), fl. 1887, coll. NSW. Probably Edith Mary Kennedy (1867–1913), and/or Effie Isabel Kennedy (1871–1959). Born in NSW, two of eleven children, to settlers Robert Henry Kennedy (1826–1895) and MARY BOZZUM KENNEDY NÉE HUME (1838–1915). Edith and/or Effie probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss E. Kennedy') at Upper Darling River, 1886–1887, and Wilcannia, n.d. In 1890, Edith married Edward King, a Qld pastoralist, and they had at least ten children. In 1896, Effie married Dr Louis A. Segol (1864–1908) and they had at least three children. Miss E. Kennedy's sister JESSIE ANN COTTER also collected MEL specimens.

**MELISR:** 11 specimens. Miss E. Kennedy/ Miss Kennedy.  
**References:** ABC ('Kennedy, Mary Bozzum/Bozzam'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Grieve, P. (2004) 'The Kennedys' (<<http://brightoncemetery.com>>, viewed 2011). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**KENNEDY, MARY BOZZUM NÉE HUME**, 7 September 1838 – 10 December 1915, coll. NSW. Born at 'Castlesteads Station', Burrowa, NSW, one of 14 children, to Rawdon Hume (1803–88), and Emma née Mitchell (1814–1887). In 1858, Mary married Robert Henry Kennedy (1826–95), of 'Wunnamurra Station', and they had eleven children. In 1879, the family moved to 'Wonnaminta Station' north of Broken Hill. Mary collected MEL specimens at the Barrier Range, 1885; the Darling River and Wilcannia, 1885–1889; Yandarlo, 1885–1886; Mount Lyell, 1886; Netallie, 1886; and Wonnaminta, 1886–1887. She collected types of *Bassia longicuspis* F.Muell. (1891), *Eragrostis kennedyae* Turner (1894), and *Ptilotus calostachyus* var. *kennediae* Ewart & Jean White (1908), named for her, and recorded Aboriginal names for plants. *Grevillea kennedyana* F.Muell. (1888) was also named for her. Mary's husband, and daughters JESSIE ANN COTTER and MISS E. KENNEDY, also collected MEL specimens. Mary's husband also collected specimens for Joseph Maiden. Mary died in Melbourne in 1915 aged 77. One letter from M to Mary survives.

**MELISR:** 551 specimens. Mrs M.B. Kennedy/ Mrs Kennedy/ Mrs R.H. Kennedy/ Mrs B. Kennedy. **References:** ABC ('Kennedy, Mary Bozzum/Bozzam'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Grieve, P. (2004) 'The Kennedys' (<<http://brightoncemetery.com>>, viewed 2011). **Mueller publications:** B88.07.03. **Mueller Project letters:** L85.12.12 to Kennedy; L87.05.13 from Maiden; L89.10.21 from Turner. **Handwriting:** MEL 0019993A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**KENTISH, MARTHA (MATTIE) ELIZABETH** (LATER MRS MANN), 1876–1957, coll. Vic. Born in Inglewood, Vic., one of at least four children, to Henry Kentish (c.1827–1920) and Elizabeth Francis née Webb (c.1836–1918). Martha's parents were married in SA, but settled on a grazing property 'Pyramid View' at Pyramid Hill, Vic. Martha's father was declared insolvent in 1889. Martha lived at Charlton with her brother, Walter, for several years before moving to Melbourne to live with her parents in Kew. Recruited by her cousin JESSIE HUSSEY, Martha collected MEL specimens at Wychitella, 1895. In 1904, she married James Barrett Mann (1875–1968), a farmer at 'Morningquest', Quambatook, and they had three children. Martha died in Quambatook in 1957 in her 81st year.

**MELISR:** 30 specimens. Miss Martha Kentish/ Miss M. Kentish. **References:** ABC ('Kentish, M., Miss'); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; Mann, J.B. (1981). *The recollections of James Barrett Mann, founder of Morningquest*. Swan Hill, Vic.; *Kerang Times* (22 November 1889: 2, insolvency); *Quambatook Times* (9 January 1957, obituary). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.04.04 from J. Hussey (locality information). **Portrait:** Mann (1981: 4, M.E. Mann, Lila Mann, Bruce Mann, J.B.Mann, 1890).

**KING, GEORGINA** (Miss), 1845 – 7 June 1932, coll. NSW. Born in Fremantle, WA, one of seven children, to the clergyman George King (1813–1899), and Jane née Stewart (d.1900). The family settled in Sydney in 1847 where Georgina's father became incumbent of St Andrew's parish. Georgina tried to become a scientist but was frustrated by restrictions on women's participation in educational and scientific institutions. She collected MEL specimens at the Blue Mountains, 1892–1893, 1895, 1897; west of the Blue Mountains, 1893, 1895; Port Jackson, 1893–1896; Springwood, 1893; Croydon Downs, Darling River, Elizabeth Bay, Homebush, and Hunter River, 1894; Castlereagh River, 1895; Hawkesbury River, 1896; and Taralga, 1897. Georgina collected the type of *Pultenaea subternata* H.B.Will. (1925). Georgina's friend MRS JOHN BROWN also collected MEL specimens. Georgina died, unmarried, in Sydney aged 87 in 1932. Seven letters from M to Georgina survive, and five from Georgina to M. M gave Georgina inscribed copies of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1881) and (1895).

**MELISR:** 295 specimens. Miss Georgina King/ Miss G. King/ Miss King. **References:** ABC ('King, Georgina'); ADB ('George King', viewed 2011); Gibbney & Smith (1987, 'King, Georgina'); Carter, J.M.T. & Cross, R. (2013). *Ginger for pluck: the life and times of Miss Georgina King*. Wakefield Press: Kent Town, SA; *Sydney Morning Herald* (11 June 1932: 18, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L90.00.00, L92.12.04, L94.00.00 to King; L94.08.14, L94.08.28, L94.10.16, L94.10.16 from



King; L96.07.14 to King; L96.09.16 from King; L96.09.24, L96.09.28, L96.09.31 to King. **Portrait:** RB MSS M13, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M13, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**KNIGHT, ANN AUGUSTA (GUSSIE)** NÉE MCKAIL, 27 July 1840 – 18 August 1904, coll. WA. Born in Albany, WA, one of at least four children, to a businessman, John McKail (c.1810–1871), and Henrietta Jenkins (c.1823–1888). The family established the firm of John McKail & Co. in Albany. In 1863, Gussie married a settler, William Grills Knight (1839–1903), and they had four children. The family ran ‘Woodlands’ estate at Porongurup. Gussie collected MEL specimens at Porongurup, 1869–1870, King George Sound, 1882, and upper Gordon River, n.d. Her son, Ernest William Knight (b.1869), also collected MEL specimens. The family moved to Albany in the early 1870s where Gussie’s husband worked as a businessman, and held the office of mayor three times. Gussie was a member of the Wilgie Art Club. She was a wildflower artist and her paintings won a bronze medal at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. Gussie died in Albany in 1904 aged 64.

**MELISR:** 246 specimens. Mrs A. Knight/ Mrs W.G. Knight/ Mrs Knight. **References:** ABC (‘Knight, Ann Augusta’, ‘Knight, William Grylls’); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); *Western Mail* (9 May 1903: 15, husband’s death); *Western Mail* (10 September 1904: 15, death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**KUENTZ, L.** (Miss), fl. 1885, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Wanganella near Edwards River, Coonamble, near the Murrumbidgee River, between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, and at Manly, 1885.

**MELISR:** 94 specimens. Miss L. Kuentz/ Miss Kuentz. **References:** ABC (‘Kuentz, L, Miss’); Willis et al. (1986, ‘Kuentz, Louise Miss’). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**LAMONT, EVA FRANCES** (LATER MRS BOWKETT), 1861 – 24 May 1945, coll. Qld. Born in Melbourne, the eldest of five daughters, to Edward Harrison Lamont (d.1871) and Charlotte Augusta Rose née Manton (1842–1901). Eva collected MEL specimens (including fungi) in Qld (as ‘Miss Lamont’) at Springsure and ‘Coorabelle’ i.e. ‘Corrabelle Station’, 1885–1886; Herbert River, 1888–1889; Johnstone River, 1888–1889; Mount Maud, Port Douglas and Trinity Bay, 1888; and at the source of the Burdekin River and Herberton, 1889. In 1889, Eva married William David Bowkett (d.1903), a physician in Herberton, and they had one child. Eva collected MEL specimens (as ‘Mrs Bowkett’) at Hodgkinson River and Walsh River, 1889, and Herbert River, 1890. She collected the type of *Colus muelleri* E.Fisch.

(1890). Eduard Fischer identified Eva’s fungal specimens for M. Eva’s grandmother, CHARLOTTE MANTON, also collected MEL specimens. In 1954, Eva died in Sydney aged 84. Two of her letters to M survive (one written as Miss Lamont, and one as Mrs Bowkett). M gave her a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1888).

**MELISR:** 140 specimens. Eva Lamont/ Miss E. Lamont/ Miss Lamont/ Lamont/ Mrs Dr Bowkett/ Mrs Bowkett/ Mrs Bowkitt/ Miss Bowkitt. **References:** ABC (given as two separate entries: ‘Lamont, Eva F.’ & ‘Bowkett [Bowkitt], Eva F.’); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); Qld-BDM (viewed 2011); Fischer, E. (1890). Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Entwicklungsgeschichte und Systematik der Phalloideen. *Neue Denkschr. Schweiz. Naturf. Ges.* **32**: 63; *Argus* (14 February 1860: 4, parent’s marriage); *Brisbane Courier* (14 January 1890: 4, marriage); *Brisbane Courier* (16 April 1901: 6, mother’s death); *Brisbane Courier* (17 March 1903: 5, husband’s death); *Sydney Morning Herald* (14 June 1919: 12, daughter’s marriage); *Sydney Morning Herald* (29 May 1945: 12, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L86.05.23 from Lamont; L90.01.17 from Bowkett. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**LANDSBOROUGH, (Miss)**, fl. 1890s, coll. Qld. Collected (numbered) MEL specimens of mosses at Toowoomba (as ‘Towomba’), n.d.

**MELISR:** 7 specimens. Miss Landsborough. [NB labels in M’s handwriting.] **Map:** Appendix 3.

**LEWELLIN, MADELINE MARY RAVENNA** (Miss), 1854 – 24 November 1944, coll. Vic. Born in Vic., one of five daughters, to a physician, Dr John Henry Hill Lewellin (c.1818–1886), and Grace Elizabeth née Danneby (d.1888). The family lived in Prahran. Madeline was an artist and collected and painted MEL specimens (fungi) at ‘Tarwin Meadows’ run, 1880, including types of *Hygrophorus lewellinae* Kalchbr. (1880), named for her, *Agaricus rhytipelta* F.Muell. (1882), *Agaricus acutatus* Kalchbr. & F.Muell. (1882), *Agaricus glaucescens* Kalchbr. (1882), *Hygrophorus gilvus*, Kalchbr. (1882), *Clavaria kalchbrenneri* F.Muell. ex Kalchbr. (1882), and *Clavaria lurida* Kalchbr. (1882). Károly Kalchbrenner identified Madeline’s fungal specimens for M. Madeline’s hosts at ‘Tarwin Meadows’ were George Black (1813–1902) and Isabella Emily née Watson, a renowned wildflower painter. Madeline was elected a member of the FNCV in 1885. Her mother sent specimens of skeletonised leaves to John Lubbock via M. Madeline died in Hampton in 1944 aged 88, unmarried. One letter from Madeline’s mother to M, and one letter from M to Madeline survives.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** ABC (‘Lewellin, M.M.R., Miss.’); *Victorian Naturalist* (1957 **74**: 71–2); ADB (‘Black, George’,

viewed 2013); *Argus* (13 November 1885: 6, FNCV); *Argus* (9 August 1888: 1, mother's death); *Argus* (25 November 1944: 18, death); Australian Medical Pioneers Index (<www.medicalpioneers.com>, viewed 2011). **Mueller Project letters:** L85.05.29 from Grace Lewellin; L85.05.30 to Hooker; L95.11.16 to Madeline Lewellin.

**LOADER, (Miss)**, fl. 1885, coll. SA. Collected a MEL specimen at Wakefield River, 1885.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. **References:** ABC ('Loader, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**LODDER, MARY** (Miss), 1853–1911, coll. Tas. Born in England, one of three children, to Major-General William Wynne Lodder (c.1816–1891), and his wife Elizabeth Frances (d.1907). In 1875, the family migrated to Tas. for the health of Mary's father, a retired army officer. They built a residence, 'Lonah', on a 100 acre estate near Ulverstone. Mary collected MEL specimens (algae) at Leven River, 1886–1889; Ulverstone, 1886; and Strahan, 1909. Jacob Agardh identified Mary's algae for M. Mary also collected shells and donated her collection to the Launceston Museum. She died, unmarried, in Launceston in 1911 in her 58th year. One letter from Mary to M survives. M gave her a copy of his (1888) *Key to the system of Victorian plants*.

**MELISR:** 42 specimens. M. Lodder/ Miss Lodder/ M. Loder. **References:** ABC ('Lodder/Loder, Mary'); *Launceston Examiner* (12 September 1891: 1, father's death); *Launceston Examiner* (11 November 1907: 1, mother's death); *Launceston Examiner* (6 March 1911: 5, death); Launceston Historical Society (<www.launcestonhistory.org.au>, 'The "quiet" Miss Mary Lodder'). **Mueller Project letters:** L89.12.23 from Lodder; L89.06.30 to Agardh. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M108a, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**LOGUE, KATE FRENCH G.** (LATER MRS BLIGHT), 1867–1968, coll. WA. Born in WA, the fifth of twelve children, to settlers William Logue (d.1912) and Sarah Mary née Clarke (d.1914). The Logues ran 'Sunny Vale', a mixed farm near Harvey. Kate became a school teacher, and taught at the first schools in the Harvey district and on the upper Warren, and also at Grass Valley, Moojebing, and near Waroona. She collected MEL specimens at Harvey River, July 1889. There are also 'Miss Kate F.G. Logue' specimens at K (1888–1889, 168 specimens). Kate's cousin JULIA SEWELL also collected MEL specimens. In 1913, Kate married William James Blight (c.1854–1934), a farmer near Harvey. It was a second marriage for Blight who already had eleven children. Kate and William did not have any children. After her husband's death, Kate resumed teaching. She died in 1968 aged 101.

**MELISR:** 69 specimens. Miss Kate Logue/ Miss K. Logue/ K. Logue. **References:** ABC ('Logue, Kate French'); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (22 July 1912: 6, father's death); *West Australian* (18 April 1914: 1, mother's death); *Western Mail* (11 January 1934: 40, husband's death); *Western Mail* (8 February 1934: 24, husband's obituary); Jackson (1901). **Portrait:** Kate French Blight, 1029B, State Library of Western Australia (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**LUKIN, (Miss)**, fl. 1874, coll. WA. Possibly Laura Lukin (1857–1933) (later Mrs Phillips). Born in Perth, WA, the sixth daughter of settlers Lionel Lukin (c.1801–1863) and Jane Sarah née Cruikshank (c.1818–1872). The Lukins established the property 'Deepdale' near Toodyay. Laura was the Lukins' only unmarried daughter in 1874. She collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Lukin') at Fremantle, 1874. In 1881, she married John Hugh Phillips (c.1860–1917), a pastoralist at Culham. They had three children. Laura died in 1933 in Toodyay in her 76th year.

**MELISR:** 30 specimens. Miss Lukin. **References:** ABC (identified as 'Lukin, Mrs Rachel Elinor, née Clifton'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MCADAM, JENNIE E.** (Miss), fl. 1889, Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Swan Hill and the Murray River, June–July 1889.

**MELISR:** 36 specimens. Jennie E. McAdam/ Miss Jennie McAdam/ Miss J. McAdam/ Miss McAdam/ Miss McAdams/ Miss Macadam. **References:** ABC ('McAdam[s] [Macadam], J.E., Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MCCANN, (Miss)**, fl. 1881, coll. Vic. Probably Mona Anna Clare McCann (c.1872–1930), the eldest daughter of Torrens McCann (c.1831–1896) and Annie Bellew née McDonald (1838–1924). Mona was born and grew up at 'Rockalpine House', Snowy Creek (later known as Granite Flat), which the McCann family ran as a hotel. 'Miss McCann' collected MEL specimens at Snowy Creek, 1881. Mona's mother ANNIE BELLEW MCCANN also collected MEL specimens. Mona did not marry and died in 1930 in Albury, NSW, aged 58.

**MELISR:** 6 specimens. Miss McCann. [NB Torrens and Annie McCann had a second daughter, Eva Marie Angela McCann (1877–1942), but she was only four years old in 1881. It was also the convention in the 19th century for the eldest unmarried daughter to be known as 'Miss' without any initials.] **References:** NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); NSW Death Certificate (1930/020401 Mona Anna McCann). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**McCANN, ANNIE BELLEW** NÉE McDONALD, 1838 – 20 June 1924, coll. Vic. Born at Rockharshall, Ireland, to Capt. Andrew and Margaret McDonald. In 1856, Annie married Torrens McCann (c.1831–1896), and they had nine children (three of whom died in childhood). The family migrated to Vic. in 1858 and settled at 'Rockalpine House', Snowy Creek (later known as Granite Flat), which they ran as a hotel. Annie also gave lessons to local children until a school was built in the late 1870s. Annie collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including liverworts and mosses) at Buffalo Range 1881–1882; Snowy Creek, 1881, 1885–1886; Mount Hotham, 1882; and the Ovens River, 1882–1887, 1890–1891. She collected types of *Frullania hamaticoma* Steph. (1889), *F. victoriensis* Steph. (1910), *Zygodon remotidens* Müll.Hal. (1898) and *Orthotrichum acrolepharis* Müll.Hal. (1898). Franz Stephani identified Annie's liverworts for M, and Carl Müller identified her mosses. After M's death, Annie continued to send specimens for identification to J.G. Luehmann and Alfred Ewart at MEL. Her husband and a daughter (see Miss McCANN) also collected MEL specimens. There are also Annie McCann specimens at BM, G and GLAM. She was an artist in watercolours, embroidered wildflowers (which she called 'needle painting'), and published a book of poetry in 1888. After her husband died, Annie lived in Albury NSW and worked as a teacher and postmistress. She died in Albury in 1924 aged 86. Two letters from Annie to M survive. A bushfire destroyed 'Rockalpine House' in 1939.

**MELISR:** 199 specimens. Mrs A. McCann/ Mrs McCann/ McCann. **References:** ABC ('McCann, Annie Bellew'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); *Sydney Morning Herald* (16 June 1924: 7); *Hobart Mercury* (17 June 1924: 6); *Morning Mail* (21 June 1924); *Adelaide Register* (24 June 1924: 6); *Adelaide Register* (30 June 1924: 12, death); Colquhoun, S.A. (1954). *Mitta Mitta from the early pioneer days*. Argus & Australasian; McCann, Mrs T. (1888). *The poetical works of Mrs Torrens McCann*. George Robertson & Co.: Melbourne. **Mueller Project letters:** L82.03.00, L82.09.10 from McCann. **Portrait:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**McDONALD, NELLIE** (Miss), fl. 1886–1897, coll. SA, Vic., NSW. Collected MEL specimens in SA at Aldgate, Bordertown, Bridgewater, Cookes Plains, Crafers, Gawler Beach, Grunthal, Mount Barker, Mount Lofty, Murray Bridge, Two Wells, and Virginia, 1886; in NSW at the Darling River, Macleay River, and Mount Murchison, 1894; and, in Vic., in the Wimmera, 1885–1886; and Jeparit, 1897, 1900.

**MELISR:** 49 specimens. Miss Nellie McDonald/ Miss N. McDonald/ Miss McDonald. **References:** ABC ('MacDonald/McDonald, Nellie, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**McDOUGALL, (Miss)**, fl. 1885, coll. Vic. Collected a MEL specimen at Murtoa, 1885.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss McDougall. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**McEWEN [McEWAN], (Mrs HEYWOOD)**, fl. 1892, coll. Tas. Collected MEL specimens (lichens) in Tas., 1892.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** ABC ('McEwen [McEwan], Heywood, Mrs').

**McHARD, MARY ANN** NÉE JONES, 25 December 1825 – 18 June 1912, coll. WA. Born, one of five children, to a glazier and signwriter, Richard Jones (c.1795–1876), and his wife (d.1830). The family migrated to WA in 1829 and lived in and near Perth. In 1845, Mary married Thomas McHard (1819–1864), a widower and storekeeper in Fremantle, and they had four daughters. After the death of her husband, Mary, along with her children, father, and two brothers, became pioneering settlers at the 'Southampton' estate near Balingup. Mary collected MEL specimens at Blackwood River, 1873–1895; Preston River, 1876; Geographe Bay, 1881; Busselton, 1884; Augusta, Cape Leeuwin and York, 1885; Bayswater, 1887; Gingin, 1892–1893; Victoria Plains, 1893; towards the Murchison River, 1894; and Dardanup, n.d. Mary collected types of *Pultenaea skinneri* F.Muell. (1874), *Xerotes endlicheri* F.Muell. (1874), and *Boronia machardiana* F.Muell. (1875), named for her. Along with one of her unmarried brothers, Mary retired to Bunbury where she died in 1912 aged 87. M gave her a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). Seven letters from Mary to M survive.

**MELISR:** 2022 specimens. Mrs M. McHard/ Mrs McHard/ Mrs MacHard/ Mrs McHardy/ Mrs M. Hard. **References:** ABC ('McHard, Mary Ann'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); DWA (p. 214); *Inquirer & Commercial News* (29 November 1879: 2, father's death); *West Australian* (24 June 1912: 8, 'Death of an old colonist' obituary); *Western Mail* (13 June 1929: 27, 'Pioneers'). **Mueller publications:** B75.08.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L83.01.11, L88.00.00, L88.00.00, L88.03.26, L90.12.19, L91.03.30, L92.09.00 from McHard. **Portrait:** Mary McHard, 1870, 3730B, State Library of Western Australia (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M120, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**McKELLAR, (Miss)**, fl. 1886, coll. Qld. Probably Jane Campbell McKellar (1852–1936). Born, the eldest of four daughters, to pioneer settler Thomas McKellar (1819–1900) and Catherine née McColl (c.1822–1904). The McKellars owned a succession of pastoral properties in Vic., SA, and Qld, including 'Raglan Station' in Qld, 1885–1898. Jane probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss McKellar') at Raglan Creek, 1886. She did not marry, and died in Melbourne in 1936 in her 84th year.



**MELISR:** 23 specimens. Miss McKellar. [NB Thomas McKellar's other three daughters were also unmarried in 1886: Rachel Harkness McKellar (1857–1935, later Mrs Henry Clifford Brock Hollinshead), Catherine Hamilton McKellar (1860–1910), and Mary Jane Grange McKellar (1864–1944, later Mrs Arthur Edwin Ronald).] **References:** ABC ('McKellar, Miss'); Harthern Family Tree (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2013); Burke, B. (1891). *Genealogical and heraldic history of the colonial gentry*. Harrison & Sons: Melbourne; *Australian pastoralists' review* (15 August 1900: 346, father's obituary); *Brisbane Courier* (27 October 1900: 14, father's will); *Argus* (24 March 1904: 1, mother's death); *Argus* (29 May 1935: 1, death Mary Jane Grange Brock Hollinshead). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MACLAINE, EMILY ANN** NÉE SALIER, 7 August 1844 – 28 February 1897, coll. Tas. Born in Hobart, Tas., to George Salier and Ann Georgiana née Bush (c.1821–1845). In 1870, Emily married a pastoralist, John Joseph Hone Maclaine (1833–1909), and they had nine children. The family held leases on Clarke, Flinders, Preservation and Passage Islands in the Furneaux Group. Emily collected MEL specimens (including algae and lichens) at Preservation and Clarke Islands, 1891–1894. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. In 1897, Emily died on Clarke Island aged 53.

**MELISR:** 133 specimens. Mrs E. Maclaine/ E. Maclaine/ Mrs Maclaine/ Maclain/ E. Maclaur. **References:** ABC ('Maclaine, Emily Ann', 'Maclaine, J.D.'). James Harvey 1826–1900 (<www.harvey.cocker.id.au>, viewed 2011); eHeritage Tasmania (<eheritage.statelibrary.tas.gov.au>, viewed 2011). **Mueller Project letters:** L93.10.19 to Rodway. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MCLEAN/MACLEAN, S.** (Miss), fl. 1894, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at McKenzie Creek, the Wimmera, and Yarriambiack Creek, 1894.

**MELISR:** 17 specimens. Miss S. Maclean/ Miss S. McLean/ Miss S.[J.] McLean/ Miss McLean. **References:** ABC ('McLean/Maclean, S., Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MADDEN, ANNIE ELIZA** NÉE FRANCIS, c.1845–1924, coll. Vic. Born, one of fifteen children, to James Goodall Francis (1819–1884) and Mary Grant née Ogilvie. In 1874, Annie married a solicitor and politician, Frank Madden (1847–1921), and they had seven children. Annie collected a MEL specimen at Cobden, 1893, and another at an unknown locality. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. Annie became 'Lady Madden' after her husband was knighted in 1911. She died in South Yarra in 1924 aged 79.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Mrs Madden. **References:** ABC ('Madden, Frank'); ADB ('Madden, Sir Frank', 'Francis, James Goodall'); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MANIFOLD, (Mrs)**, fl. 1891, coll. Vic. Collected a MEL specimen (fungus) at Port Phillip, 1891.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mrs Manifold.

**MANTON, CHARLOTTE** NÉE WILKINSON, c.1811– 12 June 1896, coll. Vic. Born in Kensington, England, to a Mr Wilkinson and Dinah née Weeks. Charlotte married John Augustus Manton (c.1790–1852), a merchant, in London c.1831. They had eight children. The Mantons migrated to Victoria in c.1840 where Charlotte's husband established a successful business in Melbourne. In the 1870s, Charlotte took up land near Mirboo in East Gippsland, and lived at the residence 'Brooklands', Boolarra. She collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including cryptogams) at Tarwin, Mirboo, 1882, and Snowy Creek, 1889. Her granddaughter EVA FRANCES LAMONT also collected MEL specimens. In 1896, Charlotte died in Melbourne aged 85. One letter from Charlotte to M survives.

**MELISR:** 8 specimens. Charlotte Manton/ MrsManton/ Manton.

**References:** ABC ('Manton, [C/G.], Mrs'); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; Vic. Death Certificate (1896/7850 Charlotte Manton); *Argus* (11 December 1852: 4, husband's death); *Argus* (20 August 1896: 6, death); *Gippsland Times* (21 July 1879: 3, land). **Mueller Project letters:** L82.10.23 from Manton. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MARKES, (Mrs)**, fl. 1895, coll. WA. Collected MEL specimens at Murchison River, and Coolgardie, 1895. Markes and her husband sent living specimens of *Verticordia* to Kew Botanic Garden via M.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Mrs Markes. **References:** ABC ('Markes, Mrs'). **Mueller Project letters:** L93.06.03, L93.08.27 to Thiselton-Dyer.

**MARTIN, (Mrs)** see **Campbell, Flora Mary**

**MATTHIESSEN, (Mrs)** see **Wehl, Louise Therese**

**MEREDITH, LOUISA ANNE** NÉE TWAMLEY, 20 July 1812 – 21 October 1895, coll. Tas. Born in England, to Thomas Twamley and Louisa Ann née Meredith. Educated by her mother, Louisa published her first book of poems and illustrations in 1835. In 1839, she married Charles Meredith (1811–1880), and they had four sons. The family moved to Tas. in 1840 and lived at 'Springvale' until 1844, Poyston until 1848, and then Swansea. Louisa was an author and artist, and published books about the natural history of Australia. She collected MEL specimens at Orford, 1875, and near Swanport, 1884. *Antennaria nubigena* var. *meredithae* F.Muell. (1871), was named for her. Jacob Agardh identified

Louisa's algal specimens for M. She also collected BM and NSW specimens, and specimens of insects and fish. In 1884, she was granted a pension of £100 a year by the Tas. government for her artistic services to the colony. She died in Melbourne in 1895 aged 83.

**MELISR:** 23 specimens. L.A. Meredith/ Mrs Meredith/ Meredith.  
**References:** ABC ('Meredith, Louisa Anne'); ADB (viewed 2011); Rae-Ellis, V. (1979). *Louisa Anne Meredith: A tigress in exile*. Blubber Head Press: Hobart. **Mueller publications:** B71.13.05 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L71.09.07, L72.03.26, L74.12.01 to Agardh. **Portrait:** Wikimedia Commons (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MOONEY, O.** (Miss), fl. 1867–1869, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens (including fern spores). Lived in St Kilda, Vic.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** *Argus* (19 January 1867: 5). **Mueller publications:** B69.07.03.

**MORGAN, (Mrs)** see **Scott, Harriet**

**MUELLER/MÜLLER, CLARA CHRISTINE MARIA** (LATER MRS WEHL), 1833 – 31 July 1901, coll. SA. Born in Rostock, Mecklenburg, one of nine children, to a customs official, Friedrich Müller (1794–1835), and Louise née Mertens (1797–1840). In 1847, Clara migrated to SA with her sister Bertha and brother M. Clara collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Mueller') in Bugle Ranges, 1848, and Barossa Range, n.d. In 1853, she married a physician, Dr Eduard Wehl (1824–1876). They settled in Mount Gambier, and had fifteen children. Clara's husband, and at least three of their children including LOUISE, MARIE and META WEHL, also collected MEL specimens. The family moved to Millicent in 1871. Clara collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Wehl') at Lake Bonney, 1874, 1882; Mount Gambier, 1880; Mount Burr, 1881–1887; sources of Broughton River, 1894; and MacDonnell Bay (including algae), 1894. M named the genus *Wehlia* for Clara and her husband in 1876. There are also Clara specimens (as 'Mrs Wehl') at AK. Clara died at Millicent in 1901 aged 68. One letter from Clara to M, and one from M to Clara survive. M gave Clara copies of *Schleswig-Holstein Meerumschlunger* (1865), and *The poetical works of Mrs Torrens M'Cann* (1888).

**MELISR:** 74 specimens. C. Mueller/ C.C.M. Wehl/ C. Wehl/ Mrs E. Wehl/ Mrs Dr Wehl/ Mrs Wehl. **References:** ABC (given as two separate entries: 'Mueller, Clara' & 'Wehl, Clara'). **Mueller publications:** B76.03.01 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L66.08.29 from Clara; L94.03.21 to Clara. **Portrait:** RB MSS M106-17, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M106-17, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MURRAY, (Miss)**, n.d., coll. WA. Collected a MEL specimen at Murray River, n.d.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Murray. [NB label is in M's handwriting.] **Map:** Appendix 3.

**MURRAY, (Mrs)**, fl. 1883–1885, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens in Gippsland, 1883, 1885.

**MELISR:** 8 specimens. Mrs Murray/ Murray.

**MURRAY, ANNIE (Miss)**, fl. 1894, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at Clarence River, 1894.

**MELISR:** 45 specimens. Miss Annie Murray/ Miss A. Murray. **References:** ABC ('Murray, Annie, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**NEWCOMBE, (Miss)**, fl. 1890, coll. Vic. Collected a MEL specimen (alga) at Warrnambool, 1890. There are also Newcombe specimens at B.M.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** ABC ('Newcombe, S., Miss').

**NORTH, MARIANNE** (Miss), 24 October 1830 – 30 August 1890, coll. WA. Born in England, the eldest daughter of Frederick North and Janet née Marjoribanks. Marianne was an artist, and devoted herself to painting flowers and travelled around the world to do so. She collected MEL specimens inland from Champion Bay, 1880–1881. Marianne met M in Melbourne in 1880 and 1881. In 1882, a gallery for her paintings opened at Kew Botanic Garden. Marianne died at Alderly England in 1890 aged 59.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss North. **References:** ABC ('North, Marianne'); Vellacott, H. (1986). *Some recollections of a happy life: Marianne North in Australia and New Zealand*. Edward Arnold: Caulfield. **Portrait:** Wikimedia Commons (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**NOTT, (Mrs I.)**, fl. 1864–1868, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Maldon, 1864–1868.

**MELISR:** 31 specimens. Mrs I. Nott/ Mrs Nott/ V. Nott/ Nott. **References:** ABC ('Nott, Mrs & Mary'). **Mueller publications:** B69.07.03 (Mrs Nott, Maldon). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**OAKDEN, EMMA** (Miss), 20 May 1848 – 23 January 1889, coll. Tas. Born in Launceston, Tas., one of six children, to the merchant Philip Oakden (1784–1851), and Georgina née Cowie (d.1889). Emma collected MEL specimens around Launceston (incl. Cataract Gorge), 1885–1889; Ross, 1885–1889, 1887, 1889; George Town, 1885–1886; Beaconsfield, 1886; Macquarie River, 1886–1887; South Esk, 1886–1889; Tamar River, 1886–1889; Blythe River, 1887; Distillery Creek, 1887–1888; Mersey River, 1887; North Esk River, 1887; and Circular Head, Feb. 1888. Emma drowned in Cataract Gorge in 1889 aged 51.

**MELISR:** 259 specimens. Miss E. Oakden/ Miss Oakden. [NB these include 'E. Oakden' and 'Oakden' specimens from Mount Wellington, 1890–1891; Port Sorell, 1890–1891; South Esk River, 1890; Launceston, 1891 and Ross, 1891, Tas. that postdate Emma's death. None of Emma's siblings had first names beginning with 'E.']. **References:** ABC ('Oakden, Emma'); Indexes to Tasmanian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Launceston Examiner* (24 January 1889: 3, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L89.05.20 from Nordstedt. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**O'HALLORAN, (Miss),** fl. 1894, coll. SA. Probably Florence Julia O'Halloran (1874–1921). Born at O'Halloran Hill, SA, one of two children, to a stipendiary magistrate, Thomas Joseph Shuldham O'Halloran (1835–1922), and Harriet Julia née Woodforde (b.c.1842). Florence probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss O'Halloran') (algae) at Waterloo Bay and Moonta Bay, 1894. Florence's father also collected MEL specimens. In 1898, Florence married Herbert Algar Sweetapple (d.1921), and they had two children. Florence died in 1921 in her 47th year.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss O'Halloran. **References:** ABC ('O'Halloran, Thomas Joseph Shuldham'); Indexes to South Australian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; 'Ross and O'Halloran family tree' (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2013). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**PALMER, (Mrs),** fl. 1861–1865, coll. Tas. Collected MEL specimens (algae) at George Town, 1861, 1865; Windmill Point, 1863, 1865; Point Effingham and Sea Weed Point, 1865; and 'Marion Villa', n.d. 'Marion Villa', George Town, was the residence of George Cox and then his daughter ELIZA Cox, who also collected MEL specimens.

**MELISR:** 17 specimens. Mrs Palmer. **References:** ABC ('Palmer, Mrs'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**PARKE, (Mrs E.C.),** fl. 1889, coll. Vic. Collected a MEL specimen at Aireys Inlet, c.1888.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** ABC ('Parke, E. C., Mrs'); *Victorian Naturalist* (1889 5: 175).

**Parker, (Mrs R.),** fl. 1862, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens, Sydney.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **Mueller publications:** B61.02.01.

**PARKINSON, E. (Miss),** fl. 1892, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens in the Wimmera, 1892.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Miss E. Parkinson/ Miss Parkinson. **References:** ABC ('Parkinson, [E.], Miss').

**Paulson, (Mrs H.),** fl. 1863, coll. Vic. Probably Anne Paulson (c.1809 – 17 September 1866). Born in Popplewick,

Nottinghamshire, England, to John Dawn, an accountant, and his wife Elizabeth. In 1831, Anne married John Paulson (d.1853), Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England. They had one son, George William Paulson (b.c.1832). Anne and her son migrated to Victoria c.1858. They lived in Castlemaine where George William Paulson established a gingerbeer factory, although the business was declared insolvent in 1865. Anne collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs H. Paulson'), Castlemaine, 1863. She also exhibited at the Victorian art exhibition, Melbourne, 1864, 'fruit and flowers, and a figure subject – aborigines preparing for a feast'. Anne died at her home in Castlemaine in 1866 aged 57.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** Pallot's marriage index for England, 1780–1837 (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2013); Vic. Death Certificate (1866/7640 Annie Paulson); *Argus* (21 December 1864: 1s, exhibition); *Argus* (8 June 1865: 2, insolvency). **Mueller publications:** B63.05.01 (specimens).

**PRIES, AMELIA MATILDA RICHARDSON (LATER MRS BUNBURY),** 1863 – November 1956, coll. WA. Born in WA, the only daughter of a horse breeder, Robert Ferdinand Pries (1821–1905), and MATILDA NÉE PEEK/PECK (1825–1911). Amelia grew up at 'Prospect Villa', Vasse, and collected MEL specimens at Geographe Bay, 1896. Her mother, MATILDA PRIES, father, Robert Ferdinand Pries, and brothers Arthur Robert Pries (1850–1908) and Edward Adolphus Pries (1852–1916) also collected MEL specimens. In 1897, Amelia married a settler Mervyn Corry Richardson Bunbury (1858–1910). They did not have any children. An aunt of Amelia's husband, DIANA RICHARDSON BUNBURY, also collected MEL specimens. After her husband's death, Amelia bred race horses and won the Perth Derby in 1930. She died at Bunbury in 1956 aged 93.

**MELISR:** 70 specimens. Miss A. Pries/ A.M. Pries/ Miss Pries. **References:** ABC ('Pries, Amelia Mildred/Matilda'); Rica Erickson notes (Willis papers, WILL001100, series 4, Box 1, RBG Melbourne); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (30 January 1897: 4, marriage). **Portrait:** Amelia Bunbury, 1930, online image 050081PD, State Library of Western Australia (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**PRIES, MATILDA NÉE PEEK/PECK,** 1825 – 17 October 1911, coll. WA. In 1860, Matilda migrated to WA with her husband Robert Ferdinand Pries (1821–1905), a horse breeder. The couple settled at 'Prospect Villa', Vasse, and had at least five children including AMELIA PRIES, Arthur Robert (1850–1908) and Edward Adolphus (1852–1916), who all collected MEL specimens. Matilda collected MEL specimens around Busselton, 1860s–1870s. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. Matilda died in WA in 1911 aged 86.

**MELISR:** Many 'Pries' specimens, but no specific 'M. Pries' or 'Mrs Pries'. **References:** ABC ('Pries, Matilda'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011).



**RAWES, EMMA MARIA** (Miss), 20 June 1867 – 18 October 1974, coll. Vic. Born in Stanley, Vic., one of eight children, to Thomas Rawes (c.1835–1891) and Emma née Neville (c.1838–1828). The family settled at 'Raisgill', Nariel Creek, Upper Murray. Emma collected MEL specimens on the upper Murray River, 1888. Her brother, Gerard Rawes (1866–1953) contributed nature notes to the newspaper. She did not marry, and died in 1974 in Corryong aged 107.

**MELISR:** 58 specimens. Emma Rawes/ Miss Rawes. **References:** ABC ('Rawes, E., Miss [sometimes given as Rames]'); Indexes to Victorian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; 'Emma Maria Rawes' (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2013, death); *Advertiser*, Adelaide (27 July 1904: 6, brother Henry's marriage at Raisgill). *Argus* (4 May 1906: 7, brother Gerard nature notes). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**RENFREY, ELIZABETH (LIZZIE)** (Miss), fl. 1888, coll. Vic. Lizzie collected MEL specimens at Heywood, Heywood Hill, Mount Clay, Normanby, and near Portland Bay, 1888.

**MELISR:** 40 specimens. Miss L. Renfrey. **References:** ABC ('Renfrey, L.'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**RICHARDS, ANNE (ANNIE) FRANCES NÉE CRAFTER**, 14 August 1845 – 23 December 1930, coll. SA. Born in England, the eldest daughter of a chemist, Richard Crafter (1821–1910), and his wife Ann (c.1831–1904). The family migrated to SA when Annie was 8 years old. In 1867, Annie married Thomas Paul Richards (1842–1915), a police trooper at Fowler Bay (who also collected MEL specimens). They did not have any children. The Richards lived at Fowler Bay (where Annie was the first white woman) until 1884, followed by postings at Port Augusta (1884–1887), Beltana, Teetulpa, Warrina (1887–1890), Port Pirie (1890), Georgetown (1891–1893), Jamestown (1894), Mount Barker (1899–1902) and Moonta (1902–1903). Annie collected (numbered) MEL specimens (including fungi) at Fowler Bay, c.1875–1890; Euria/Eureo Rockhole and Pidinga, north of 'Point Bell', 1880; Port Lincoln, and between Port Lincoln and Streaky Bay, 1882; Leigh Creek, north of Beltana, 1887; between Flinders Ranges and Lake Torrens, and at 'Port Augusta East', 1884–1885; Mount Ogilvie, 1889; Beltana, Warrina, and Blinman, 1890; Georgetown, 1893; and upper Broughton River, 1894. She (or her husband) collected types of *Eucalyptus youngiana* F.Muell (1876) as 'Richardson', *Erysimum richardsii* F.Muell. (1877), *Parmelia hypoxantha* Müll.Arg. (1881), *Parmelia conspersa* var. *polyphyloides* Müll.Arg. (1883), *Puccinia wurmbeae* Cooke & Massee (1888), *Helipterum troedelii* F.Muell. (1890), as 'Mrs Richards', *Helipterum jessenii* F.Muell. (1890), *Bassia longicuspis* F.Muell. (1891), as 'Mrs Richards', and *Nicotiana goodspeedii* H.-M.Wheeler (1935), as

'Richards'. Annie also collected AD, BRI and NSW specimens. Annie died in 1930 in SA of senile decay. M gave Annie a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). Two letters from Annie to M survive.

**MELISR:** 413 specimens. Mrs Annie Richards/ Mrs Ann Richards/ Mrs A.F. Richards/ A.F. Richards/ A. Richards/ Mrs Richards/ Mrs T.P. Richards. **References:** ABC ('Richards, Annie F. '); ADB ('Richards, Thomas Paul', viewed 2011); Henley-Smith, C. (2006). *Next Gravesend, next Mile End: The story of Richard Crafter 1821–1910, his ancestors and descendants*. Edwardstown, SA; *South Australian Register* (5 March 1867: 2, marriage); *South Australian Register* (21 March 1903: 6, 'Presentation to Sgt. Richards'); *Advertiser* (25 July 1904: 4, mother's death); Cooke (1888). **Mueller Project letters:** L86.03.04 to Deakin (book); L86.09.00, L90.09.00 from Richards. **Portrait:** Henley-Smith (2006: 37, 39). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ROBINSON, (Miss)**, fl. 1894–1899, coll. Vic. Probably Adelaide Victoria Robinson (1884–1963). Born at Wangaratta, Vic., the eldest daughter of a teacher, Thomas Alfred Robinson (1852–1943), and Clara Eliza Alberta née Paten. In c.1890, the family moved to Dutson about 20 km east of Sale where Adelaide's father established a house and experimental garden, and commercial lime pit at 'Armidale' while he taught at the Stradbroke and then Dutson schools. Adelaide probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Robinson') at Sale, and near Sale, 1894–1899. Her father also collected MEL specimens. In 1915, the family's lime business was declared insolvent due to the war, drought and pressure of creditors. Adelaide did not marry and died in 1963 aged 69.

**MELISR:** 6 specimens. Miss Robinson. [NB Adelaide had three younger sisters, Clara Gertrude Robinson (b.1887), Hannah Alyssa Robinson (b.1890) and Emma May Robinson (b.1893), who may also have collected MEL specimens, but would have only been seven, four and one respectively in 1894 when 'Miss Robinson' collected her first specimen. It was also the convention in the 19th century for the eldest unmarried daughter to be known as 'Miss' without any initials.] **References:** ABC ('Robinson, Thomas Alfred'); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; *Gippsland Times* (8 April 1915: 3, insolvency); *Gippsland Times* (29 April 1943: 1, father's obituary). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ROPER, A.** (Miss), fl. 1889, coll. Tas. Collected a MEL specimen (bryophyte) at Tunnack, 1889.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss A. Roper. **References:** ABC ('Roper, A., Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ROSS, MARY NÉE KEYES**, c.1840–1872, coll. Qld. Born in Ireland, one of a large number of children, to Richard Keyes (c.1797–1862) and Sarah née Saunders (c.1808–1870). The family

migrated to NSW, and settled at 'Waddon' and 'Pemberton' estates, Parramatta. In 1860, Mary married Eric Sutherland Ross (1832–1910) of 'Redbank', 'Rocky Bar', 'Crackow' and 'Dyngie' stations, Qld, and they had six children. Mary (mistakenly given as 'Miss Mary Ross') collected MEL specimens at 'Dyngie Station', 1866–1867. Mary's husband collected specimens for William Woolls. After catching a fever, Mary died at a family residence in Roma, Qld, aged 32.

**MELISR:** 38 specimens: Miss Mary Ross. **References:** ABC ('Ross, M./E.'). *Argus* (4 May 1867: 5, donation to MEL by 'Miss Mary Ross, Dyngie'); Qld-BDM (viewed 2011); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011 [NB there are no alternative identifications for Miss Mary Ross]); Woolls, W. (1866). Plants from the Dawson and the Darling Downs. *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 May: 2; *Brisbane Courier* (3 August 1910: 7, husband's death); *Sydney Morning Herald* (8 November 1930: 7, obituary for aunt Sarah Keyes); *Brisbane Courier* (29 November 1872: 1, death). **Mueller publications:** B69.07.03 ('Miss M. Ross, Dingy, NSW'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**ROWAN, MARIAN ELLIS** NÉE RYAN, 30 July 1848 – 4 October 1922, coll. NSW, Vic., WA, Qld. Born in Melbourne, the first child of a pastoralist, Charles Ryan, and Marian née Cotton. Ellis was a self-taught wildflower artist. In 1873, she married a British army officer, Frederic Charles Rowan (1844–1892), and they had one son. The Rowans lived in New Zealand, 1873–1877, then returned to Vic. where Frederic Rowan took up a business career. Ellis exhibited her art in international exhibitions and won the highest award at the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, 1888. After her husband's death in 1892, she travelled widely in Australia and overseas and published *Flower hunter in Qld and NZ* (1898). Ellis collected MEL specimens in NSW, 1880; in Vic. near Lake Hindmarsh, 1886, 1888; in Qld, 1887; Cape York, Cooktown, Jervis Island and Somerset, 1891; Thursday Island, 1892; and, in WA, at Perth, 1889. Ellis died at Macedon in Vic. in 1922 in her 74th year. Four letters survive from M to Ellis, and one from Ellis to M.

**MELISR:** 36 specimens. Mrs Capt Rowan/ Mrs Rowan/ Rowan. **References:** ABC ('Rowan, Marian Ellis'); ADB ('Rowan, Marian Ellis'). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.12.01, L95.12.02, L95.12.03, L96.03.03 to Rowan; L90.03.23 from Rowan. **Portrait:** Wikimedia Commons (Appendix 1). **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**RYAN, (Miss)**, coll. WA. Probably KATHLEEN EMILY MARGARET RYAN (1890–1970). Born in Perth, WA, the eldest of seven children, to Michael Ryan, a post and telegraph master, and Clara Oakley Ryan née Graham (1866–1945). Aged six, Kathleen probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Miss Ryan') at Eucla, 1896. Her mother CLARA RYAN also collected MEL specimens.

Kathleen did not marry and died in Perth in 1970 aged 80.

**MELISR:** 5 specimens: Miss Ryan. [NB Kathleen's sister Eileen Mary Ryan (b.1892) may also have collected specimens as 'Miss Ryan' in 1896 aged 4.] **References:** WA-BDM (viewed 2011). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**RYAN, CLARA OAKLEY** NÉE GRAHAM, 1866–1945, coll. WA. Born in SA, one of ten children, to a postmaster, William H. Graham (1842–1912), and his wife Emily (c.1840–1916). The family settled at Kadina, 1869–1875, before moving to WA where Clara's father became the telegraph station master at Eyre's Patch. In 1889, Clara married Michael Ryan, post and telegraph master at Ashburton, and they had seven children. Clara's husband was the master of the post and telegraph office at Israelite Bay, 1890–1895, and at Eucla, 1895–1907. Clara collected MEL specimens at Eucla, 1895–1896. One of her daughters (see MISS RYAN) also collected MEL specimens. In 1945, Clara died in WA aged 79. Seven letters from M to Clara survive.

**MELISR:** 69 specimens. Mrs C.O. Ryan/ C.O. Ryan/ C. Ryan/ Ryan/ C. O'Ryan. **References:** ABC ('Ryan, Clara Oakley'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *South Australian Register* (19 July 1889: 4, marriage); *Sunday Times* (2 July 1911: 21, father's death); *Western Mail* (2 June 1916: 12, mother's death). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.08.29, L96.01.07, L96.02.02, L96.02.02, L96.08.07, L96.09.15, L96.09.20 to Ryan. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**RYLAND, ANNIE ELIZA** (Miss), c.1850–1934, coll. Vic. Born in London, one of at least six children, to James Herman Ryland and Annie née Livingstone. The family migrated to Victoria and took up farming at Minyip. Annie responded to a call for collectors placed by M in the *Leader*, and collected (numbered) MEL specimens at Minyip, 1879. Annie's father also collected MEL specimens. In 1897, Annie married Charles Walliss. She died in Minyip in 1934 aged 84. One letter from Annie to M survives.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Ryland. **References:** Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria. **Mueller Project letters:** L79.10.30 to Mueller. **Handwriting:** MEL 0057643A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SALMON, (Miss)**, fl. 1869, coll. SA. Collected MEL specimens at northern Yorke Peninsula, 1869

**MELISR:** 86 specimens. Miss Salmon. **References:** ABC ('Salmon, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SCOTT, HARRIET** (LATER MRS MORGAN), 22 March 1830 – 16 August 1907, coll. NSW, Qld. Born in Sydney, the first of two children, to settlers Alexander Walker Scott (1800–1883) and Harriet née Calcott (1829–1866). The family lived on

Ash Island, and Harriet and her sister Helena were educated at home in natural history by their father. Harriet and her sister (see HELENA SCOTT) collected MEL specimens at Ash Island, 1862, n.d., and south of Newcastle, 1862. Harriet also collected MEL specimens in NSW at Watson Bay, 1881; Port Jackson, 1881, 1896, 1900; and Richmond River, 1889. She collected the type of *Dampiera scottiana* F.Muell. (1881), named for her, and either she or her sister, Helena, collected types of *Kochia sedifolia* F.Muell. (1855), *Cargillia pentamera* Woolls & F.Muell. (1864) and *Vincetoxicum elegans* Benth. (1868). In 1882, Harriet married Crosby William Morgan. They did not have any children. As 'H. Morgan', Harriet collected a MEL specimen at Wagga Wagga, n.d. Harriet and her sister, Helena, were natural history artists. Harriet died at Granville in 1907 aged 77. Two letters from Harriet to M survive.

**MELISR:** 3 specimens. Harriet Scott/ Miss Scott/ Scott/ H. Morgan. [NB There are an additional 23 'Miss Scott' specimens that could have been collected by either Harriet or Helena.] **References:** ABC ('Scott, Harriet'); ADB (Alexander Walker Scott", viewed 2011). **Mueller publications:** B81.08.03 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L81.08.15, L90.00.00 from Scott. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SCOTT, HELENA** (LATER MRS FORDE), 11 April 1832 – 24 November 1910, coll. NSW. Born in Sydney, the second of two children, to settlers Alexander Walker Scott (1800–1883) and Harriet née Calcott (1829–1866). The family lived on Ash Island, and Helena and her sister Harriet were educated at home in natural history by their father. Helena and her sister (see HARRIET SCOTT) collected MEL specimens at Ash Island, 1862, n.d., and south of Newcastle, 1862. In 1864, Helena married the surveyor Edward Forde (d.1866), and travelled with him. They did not have any children. Helena collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Forde') in NSW at the Darling River, 1865, 1878; Lower Darling River, 1866; and Darling Downs, Hunter River, Newcastle and Wentworth, n.d.; and in SA at Blanchetown and Murray Bridge, 1865. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. Helena collected types of *Atriplex stipitata* Benth. (1870) and *Poa fordeana* F.Muell. (1873), named for her. Either Helena or her sister, Harriet, collected types of *Kochia sedifolia* F.Muell. (1855), *Cargillia pentamera* Woolls & F.Muell. (1864) and *Vincetoxicum elegans* Benth. (1868). A possible syntype of *Hypopterygium scottiae* Müll. Hall (1868), collected by and named for Helena, has been labelled as being collected at Brisbane River, but the locality has probably been confused with that of another syntype for the same name collected by AMALIA DIETRICH. There are also Helena Scott (as 'Helen Scott') specimens at B. Helena

and her sister, Harriet, were natural history artists. Helena died in 1910 aged 78.

**MELISR:** 300 specimens. Helena Scott/ Miss Scott/ H. Forde/ Mrs Forde/ Forde/ H. Ford/ Mrs Ford/ Ford. NB There are an additional 23 'Miss Scott' specimens that could have been collected by either Harriet or Helena.] **References:** ABC ('Scott, Helena,'Forde, Edward'); ADB ('Alexander Walker Scott', viewed 2011); MEL 1000799A (specimen labelled 'Brisbane River'). **Mueller publications:** B73.12.01, B69.07.03 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L81.05.26 to Forde. **Portrait:** Wikimedia Commons (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SEWELL, GERALDINE ALLEN** (MISS), 1861 – June 1900, coll. WA. Born in WA, the first of nine children, to settlers Frederick Sewell (c.1828–1888) and Charlotte Matilda née Shepherd (c.1842–1924). The family lived at Mount Caroline, near York. Geraldine collected MEL specimens at Mount Caroline, 1886, 1889, 1891; Murchison River, 1890, 1891; and 'Spring Valley', 1890. She collected the type of *Tetratheca deltoidea* Joy Thomps. (1976). Geraldine's sister MAUD AMY SEWELL, and cousin JULIA SEWELL also collected MEL specimens. Either Geraldine, JULIA or MAUD SEWELL collected the type of *Aizoon glabrum* Leuhm. ex Ewart (1908). Geraldine did not marry and died at Cue in 1900 aged 39.

**MELISR:** 313 specimens. Miss Geraldine Sewell/ Miss Ger. Sewell/ Miss G.A. Sewell/ Mrs G.A. Sewell/ G. Sewell/ Miss Sewell. [NB There are an additional 534 'Miss Sewell' specimens that could have been collected by Geraldine, Julia or Maud.] **References:** ABC ('Sewell, Geraldine'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SEWELL, JULIA** (MISS), c.1847–1914, coll. WA. Born, one of four children, to George Sewell (c.1817–1891) a farmer near Northam, WA, and Elizabeth née Logue (1822–1912). The family settled at Chittering Brook, then in 1868 established 'Sandsprings' sheep and cattle station near Champion Bay. In 1877, they returned to Chittering Brook. After her father's death, Julia and her mother lived near Midland Junction. Julia collected MEL specimens at Mount Caroline, 1882–1885, 1890; 'Spring Valley', 1883, 1890; Swan River, middle Swan and lower Swan River, 1883, 1895; Chittering, 1889; and Bunbury and Geographe Bay, 1892. She collected types of *Hydrocotyle blepharocarpa* F.Muell. (1883) and *Elachanthera sewelliae* F.Muell. (1886), named for her. Julia's cousins GERALDINE ALLEN SEWELL and MAUD AMY SEWELL (MRS SKEWES), and KATE FRENCH LOGUE also collected MEL specimens. Either Julia, GERALDINE or MAUD SEWELL, collected the type of *Aizoon glabrum* Leuhm. ex Ewart (1908). In 1887, Julia placed notices in the *West Australian* and *Western Mail* seeking information on M's behalf about the Gnarba



(or Narboola) plant. Julia did not marry and died in 1914 at Gilga, Middle Swan aged 67. One letter from Julia to M survives.

**MELISR:** 1053 specimens. Miss Julia Sewell/ Miss Jul. Sewell/ Miss J. Sewell/ J. Sewell/ Miss Sewell. [NB There are an additional 534 'Miss Sewell' specimens that could have been collected by Geraldine, Julia or Maud.] **References:** ABC ('Sewell, Julia'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (1 March 1887: 3, notice); *West Australian* (26 February 1912: 4, mother's death); *West Australian* (23 November 1914: 1, death). **Mueller publications:** B86.12.02 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L83.11.16 from Edward Forrest; L86.11.07 from Sewell. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SEWELL, MAUD AMY** (LATER MRS SKEWES), 1875–1955, coll. WA. Born in WA, the seventh of nine children, to settlers Frederick Sewell (c.1828–1888) and Charlotte Matilda née Shepherd (c.1842–1924). The family lived at Mount Caroline, near York. Maud collected MEL specimens at Mount Caroline, 1892. Maud's sister, GERALDINE ALLEN SEWELL, and cousin JULIA SEWELL also collected MEL specimens. Either Maud, GERALDINE or JULIA SEWELL, collected the type of *Aizoon glabrum* Leuhm. ex Ewart (1908). In 1911, Maud married John Foster Skewes (c.1861–1938), a farmer at Mount Stirling. They do not seem to have had any children. Maud died in Perth in 1955 aged 80.

**MELISR:** 20 specimens. Miss Maud Sewell/ Miss M. Sewell/ Miss Sewell. [NB There are an additional 534 'Miss Sewell' specimens that could have been collected by Geraldine, Julia or Maud.] **References:** ABC ('Sewell, Maud Amy'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (24 January 1911: 1, marriage); *West Australian* (3 June 1938: 14, husband's death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SIM, A.** (MISS), fl. 1894–1896, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens (weeds) at the Loddon River, 1894, 1896.

**MELISR:** 3 specimens. Miss Sim/ A. Sim. **References:** ABC ('Sim, A., Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SLATTER, ELIZA** NÉE WIMSTON, c.1829 – 15 October 1895, coll. Qld. Born in England to an artist, James Wimston, and Ann née Brickwell. In c.1858, Eliza married James Slatter, in Christchurch, Middlesex, and they had two children. The Slatters migrated to Qld where Eliza's husband was a builder and contractor at Copperfield, and a member of the Qld Acclimatisation Society. Eliza collected MEL specimens at Copperfield, near Clermont, 1869–1871. In 1881, Eliza's husband was declared insolvent. In 1895, Eliza died at Clermont of dysentery aged 66.

**MELISR:** 119 specimens. Eliza Slatter/ Eliz. Slatter/ Mrs Slatter. **References:** ABC ('Slatter, E. (many give Mrs)'); Qld-BDM

(viewed 2013); Qld Death Certificate (1895/782 1779 Eliza Slatter, Clermont, 15 October 1895); *Brisbane Courier* (16 September 1872: 2, Acclimatisation Society); *Brisbane Courier* (29 June 1881: 4, insolvency); *Brisbane Courier* (17 March 1896, Eliza's will). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SMITH, (MISS)**, fl. 1882, 1885, WA. Collected MEL specimens near York, 1882, and Beverley, 1885.

**MELISR:** 6 specimens. Miss Smith. **References:** ABC ('Smith, (D?), Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SMITH, J.** (MISS), fl. 1896, coll. Vic./NSW/SA. Collected a MEL specimen near the Murray River, 1896.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss J. Smith. **References:** MEL label (RB MSS 229a), RBG Melbourne.

**SMITH, WINIFRED (WINNIE) JANE** (MISS), 1876 – 24 December 1951, Vic. Born in Casterton Vic., one of twelve children, to Samuel Smith (c.1834–1897) and Ann Elizabeth née Sutton (d.1898). The family settled on the grazing property 'Moir Park', Yielima. Winnie collected MEL specimens at Murray River, 1892, and 'Moir Park', Yielima, 1895. Winnie trained and worked as a nurse in Melbourne. In 1915, she joined the Australian Army Nursing Service, and served in England during the First World War. She was discharged from the Service on her marriage to a Mr Watson in 1917. Winnie died in 1951 in her 75th year.

**MELISR:** 7 specimens. Miss Winnie Smith/ Miss W.J. Smith/ W.J. Smith. **References:** Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; National Archives of Australia, B2455, Smith, W. J.; *Australasian* (4 September 1897: 51, death of father); *Argus* (26 February 1898: 1, death of mother); *Numurkah Leader* (27 July 1917: 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SPENCER, JESSIE** NÉE HUBBARD, 1859–1936, coll. Qld. Born in Dubbo, NSW, apparently the eldest of six children, to Daniel Hubbard (d.1895) and Mary Anne née Ward. The family moved to Bourke around 1864. In 1876, Jessie married a drover and station manager, Charles George Spencer (1846–1910), in Bourke. The Spencer family was involved in pastoral and associated industries around Roma in Qld, and Barraba in NSW. Jessie and Charles had at least seven children in various NSW and Qld locations, suggesting a peripatetic life. Jessie collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs C.G. Spencer') at Thargomindah, 1884–1885; and Albany Downs, Cunnamulla, 'Elmina Station', Eulo, Roma, Southport, and west of Thargomindah between the Bulloo and Paroo Rivers, 1885. She collected the type of *Sida spenceriana* F.Muell. (1885), which was named for her (as 'Mrs F. Spencer'). Jessie's husband may also have collected

MEL specimens (as 'C.G. Spencer'). Adolph Wuerfel, an orchardist at Dubbo, (who also collected for M) probably forwarded Jessie's specimens to M. Jessie died in Qld in 1936 in her 77th year.

**MELISR:** 266 specimens. J. Spencer/ Mrs C.G. Spencer/ Mrs Spencer/ Mrs F. Spencer/ Mrs C.G. Spence/ Spencer. **References:** ABC ('Spencer, G.L., Mrs'); Qld-BDM (viewed 2013); NSW-BDM (viewed 2013); Qld Birth Certificate (1883/7784 Susan Leslie Spencer, Nocatunga Station, 6 April 1883); Qld Birth Certificate (1885/9122 Walter Gordon Spencer, Ardoch, 26 April 1885); Qld Birth Certificate (1888/1948 Norman Russell Spencer, Armadilla, 31 May 1888); *Brisbane Courier* (2 June 1887: 7); *Brisbane Courier* (7 January 1901: 8, husband a drover); *Western Star & Roma Advertiser* (5 June 1886: 4, husband manager of 'Albany Downs Station'); McManus, M.A. (1913). *Reminiscences of the early settlement in the Maranoa district*. Brisbane; Biographical files RBG Melbourne (undated newspaper clipping re 'Mrs G.L. Spencer', Thargomindah, & Wuerfel). **Mueller publications:** B85.04.02 (eponymy). **Handwriting:** MEL 0071858A (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SPONG, MARY NÉE LAWRENCE**, c.1834 – 2 November 1891, coll. Tas. Born, the eldest daughter of William Lawrence of 'Kirkby House', 'Bruni'. In 1860, Mary married a master mariner, Edward Nash Spong (1818–1907), and they had at least five children. The Spongs lived at Cape Wickham, King Island between 1861/1862–1882 where Mary's husband was lighthouse keeper. Mary collected MEL specimens at King Island, 1881. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. Mary died in her 57th year in 1891 leaving £10 to her husband.

**MELISR:** 15 specimens. Mrs Spong. **References:** ABC ('Spong, Edward Nash'); Indexes to Tasmanian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; *Launceston Examiner* (12 June 1860: 6, marriage); *Launceston Examiner* (22 December 1891: 2, probate). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**STEWART, (Mrs)**, fl. c.1880s, coll. Vic. Collected MEL specimens at St Arnaud, n.d.

**MELISR:** 24 specimens. Mrs Stewart/ Mrs Stuart. **References:** MEL label c.1880s (RB MSS 229a), RBG Melbourne. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**STIRLING, (Miss)**, fl. 1884, coll. WA. Collected a MEL specimen in WA, 1894.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Stirling.

**STIRLING, AMY LIVINGSTONE** (LATER MRS HARRISON), 25 February 1880 – 1945, coll. Vic. Born in Omeo, Vic., one of six children, to a surveyor James Stirling (1852–1909), and Elizabeth née Reid (1855–95). Amy collected MEL specimens in South Gippsland (ferns), 1893; and at San Remo and Phillip Island, n.d. Her father also collected MEL specimens. In

1905, Amy married Ernest Harrison, an employee of the commonwealth Railways. She died in Canada in 1945 in her 65th year. Two letters from M to Stirling survive.

**MELISR:** 94 specimens. A.L. Stirling/ Miss Stirling. **References:** ABC ('Stirling, Amy Livingstone', 'Stirling, James'); Stirling, A.L. (1980). *Memories of an Australian childhood 1880–1900*. Linda Harrison & Robin Hall (intro.). Schwartz, East Melbourne. **Mueller Project letters:** L90.00.00, L92.11.15 to Stirling. **Portrait:** Stirling (1980). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**SUTTON, M.** (Miss), fl. 1896, coll. WA. Probably Margaret Ann Sutton (d.1947). Born in England, one of at least five children, to settlers John Sutton (c.1839–1915) and his wife Betsy (d.1920). The family migrated to WA and established Wingate Apiary near Waroona (originally known as Drakesbrook). Margaret (as 'Miss M. Sutton') collected MEL specimens at Drakesbrook, 1896. In 1901, she married Eustace Gordon Welch at Hamel, and they had at least one child. Margaret died in 1947 in Perth.

**MELISR:** 39 specimens. Miss M. Sutton. **References:** ABC ('Sutton, M., Miss'); WA-BDM (viewed 2013); *Western Mail* (19 June 1909: 40, parents' golden wedding anniversary). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**TAYLOR, (Miss)**, fl. 1890, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens on the Upper Darling River, 1890.

**MELISR:** 7 specimens. E.A. Taylor/ E. Taylor/ Miss Taylor. **References:** ABC ('Taylor, Ellen H.'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**TAYLOR, CATHERINE (KATE) LOUISA** (Miss), 1839 – 3 May 1913, coll. WA. Born in Albany, WA, second daughter to settlers Patrick Taylor (d.1877) and Mary Yates née Bussell (d.1887). Kate collected MEL specimens at King George Sound, 1879, 1880. Kate's brother, Campbell Taylor (1842–1900), and her sister-in-law CHARLOTTE TAYLOR NÉE GRESHAM also collected MEL specimens. Kate did not marry, and died in Cottesloe in 1913 in her 74th year. One letter from Kate to M survives.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Miss Taylor. **References:** ABC ('Taylor, Catherine [Kate]', 'Taylor, Campbell'); WA-BDM (viewed 2013); *West Australian* (5 May 1913: 1, death); *Daily News* (9 May 1913: 4, funeral); *Sunday Times* (8 June 1913: 5s, ill). **Mueller Project letters:** L80.04.27 from Taylor. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**TAYLOR, CHARLOTTE NÉE GRESHAM**, 1862 – 15 December 1944, coll. WA. Born in Melbourne, one of at least eight children, to a merchant, William Hutchinson Gresham (1824–1875), and Jane Dickson Maxwell née Ingles (1830–1875). Charlotte trained as an artist at the National Gallery of Victoria. After her father's sudden death in 1875, a relief fund bought the destitute family a house. About 1880,

Charlotte and her sister Jessie Adams Gresham (c.1868–1902) moved to Albany, WA, where they set up a boarding school (Plantagenet College) for young ladies with delicate constitutions. It closed by 1882. In 1883, Charlotte married Campbell Taylor (1842–1900), of 'Lynburn' and 'Thomas River' stations. They did not have any children. Charlotte collected MEL specimens near Thomas River, 1887. Her husband, and sister-in-law CATHERINE (KATE) LOUISA TAYLOR, also collected MEL specimens. After her husband's death in 1900, Charlotte established herself as an art teacher in Perth, but went to Paris in 1906 to study at Julien's studio. She died at the Burwood Private Hospital in Melbourne in 1944 aged 84.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Mrs C. Taylor. **References:** ABC ('Taylor, Charlotte'); ADB ('W.H. Gresham', viewed 2011); Indexes to Victorian BDM records, State Library of Victoria; WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *Argus* (17 September 1875: 1, mother's death); *Argus* (18 December 1944: 2, death); *West Australian* (26 October 1880: 2); *West Australian* (25 February 1881: 2, arrivals in Albany of Miss Greshams); *West Australian* (22 April 1881: 3, school); *West Australian* (6 December 1881: 2, school); *West Australian* (2 August 1900: 4, buggy accident); *West Australian* (3 January 1903: 40, art teacher); *West Australian* (31 October 1906: 4, Paris). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**TAYLOR, MARY ANNE NÉE FORDE**, c.1849 – 11 July 1920, coll. Tas. In 1874, Mary married Alfred Joseph Taylor (1849–1921), a librarian and publicist. They had one stillborn child. Mary Anne collected a MEL specimen at Lake Pedder, 1890. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. Mary died in 1920 aged 71.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mrs Taylor. **References:** ABC ('Taylor, Alfred Joseph'); ADB ('Taylor, Alfred Joseph', viewed 2013); Indexes to Tasmanian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; *Mercury* (13 July 1920: 1, death).

**TEPPER, ISABELLA (BELLE) WILHELMINA VICTORIA** (LATER MRS COWAN), 28 October 1870 – 17 April 1966, coll. NSW. Born at Neu Mecklenburg, SA, one of three children, to Johann Gottlieb Otto Tepper (1841–1923) and Jane née Brock (b.1847). Belle's father was a teacher and natural history collector, who corresponded with M and collected MEL specimens. Educated by her father, Belle began collecting and drawing natural history specimens as a teenager, and trained as an artist at the South Australian School of Art. Belle's parents divorced in 1881, and the children seem to have stayed with their father. Belle collected MEL specimens in NSW (as 'Miss Tepper') on the road to Broken Hill, at 'Culpaulin Station', Darling River, 'Kinchega Station', and Wilcannia, June–August 1893. Her brother, J.W. Otto Tepper, also collected specimens. In 1895, Belle married William Lachlan Cowan

(d.1912), a stock dealer and miner, who was absent for long periods from home. They did not have any children. Belle died in 1966 at her home in Kensington, Adelaide, aged 95.

**MELISR:** 65 specimens. Miss Tepper. **References:** ABC ('Tepper, Miss', 'Tepper, Johann, Gottlieb Otto', 'Tepper, J.W. Otto'); Martin, R. (ed.) (1986). *Tepper family history*. Adelaide; 'South Australian School of Art' (<w3.unisa.edu.au/artarchitecture/design/about/history.asp#SASA>, viewed 2013); *South Australian* (23 July 1881: 22, divorce); *South Australian Register* (12 November 1886: 7, museum donation); *South Australian Register* (7 August 1893: 3, SA Gardeners' Society reference to Darling River specimens); *South Australian Register* (6 September 1893: 6, Royal Society SA reference to Darling River specimens); *South Australian Advertiser* (26 August 1891: 7, art work); *Chronicle*, Adelaide (14 December 1895: 8, marriage). **Mueller Project letters:** L93.08.26, L94.09.29 to J.G.O. Tepper. **Portrait:** Martin (1986). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**THORNTON, EDITH** (Miss), 1860–1909, coll. NSW. Born at the Macleay River, NSW, one of at least three children, to Capt. William Henry Thornton (c.1818–1903), district registrar and coroner, and his wife Rebecca Avis (d.1864). Edith's father had an experimental garden at Kempsey where he grew cotton, arrowroot, pineapples, bananas and coffee. In the late 1880s, Edith became a pioneering settler in the Coramba district, as did her sister, Annie (c.1853–1910), and brother-in-law, Eugene F. Rudder (d.1931). Edith collected MEL specimens (including mosses and lichens) at Coramba and Clarence River, 1883–1884; Bellinger River, Bellinger Range and Orara, 1885; and Richmond River, 1891. She retired to Eastern Creek, and died at Thirlmere in 1909 at the age of 49. She did not marry. Two letters from Edith to M survive.

**MELISR:** 36 specimens. E. Thornton/ Miss Thornton/ Miss Thorneton/ Thorneton. **References:** ABC ('Thornton, Edith'); NSW-BDM (viewed 2011); *Sydney Morning Herald* (12 September 1861: 2, father's garden); *Sydney Morning Herald* (29 March 1864: 1, mother's death); *Sydney Morning Herald* (28 March 1903: 8, father's death); *Clarence & Richmond Examiner* (15 May 1909: 2, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L84.04.07, L84.08.08 from Thornton. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**THOZET, MARIA ISABELLA** (MRS), c.1836 – 4 August 1923, coll. Qld. Born, in Mauritius. Married Anthelme Thozet (c.1826–1878), a settler and horticulturist, and they had a son. The Thozets moved to Sydney around 1851. After the Canoona gold rush in 1858, they settled in North Rockhampton, Qld, and established an extensive experimental garden at Kalka called 'Muellerville'. Maria collected MEL specimens (including fungi and algae) at Rockhampton, 1881. She collected types of *Arthonia delicatula* Müll.Arg. (1882), *Arthonia thozetiana* Müll.Arg. (1882) named for her, *Agaricus*



*rhytipelta* F.Muell. (1882), and *Ramalina farinacea* var. *squarrosa* Müll.Arg. (1883). Jean Müller identified Maria's algal specimens for M. Maria's husband also collected MEL specimens. M gave her a copy of his *Select extra-tropical plants* (1885). Maria died in 1923 at the General Hospital, Rockhampton, aged 87.

**MELISR:** 16 specimens. Mrs Thozet. **References:** ABC ('Thozet, Mrs'; 'Thozet, Anthelme'); *Morning Bulletin* (6 August 1923: 6, obituary); *Queenslander* (8 June 1878: 302, obituary husband); *Capricornian* (8 June 1878: 12, obituary husband); Kalchbrenner, C. (1882). Definitions of some new Australian fungi. *Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW* 7, 104. **Mueller Project letters:** L86.03.04 to Deakin (book). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**TOLL, FLORENCE KATE** (LATER MRS SULLIVAN), 1869–1950, coll. WA. Born in Albany, WA, one of at least four children, to Capt. Henry Knighton Toll, of the P. & O. Company, and Ann née Reynolds. Florence's father also worked for the Port of Albany, was lighthouse keeper at Breaksea, and ran 'Warrungup' sheep station north of the Stirling Range, before returning to England. Florence collected MEL specimens at 'Warrungup', Stirling Range, 1883–1885. In 1890, she married James John Sullivan (c.1860–1948), and they had six children. She died in 1950 in WA aged 81.

**MELISR:** 30 specimens. Miss Flor. Toll/ F. Toll/ Miss Toll. **References:** ABC ('Toll, Florence Kate'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (8 February 1878: 2, P. & O. Company); *West Australian* (4 November 1884: 3, Warrungup); *West Australian* (20 August 1886: 3, lighthouse); *West Australian* (16 June 1948: 1, husband's death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**TRIMMER, SOPHIA JANE** (LATER MRS CAMPBELL), 1839–1890, coll. WA. Born, one of at least seven children, to settlers Arthur Trimmer (c.1806–1877) and Mary Ann née Spencer (c.1815–1886). Sophia collected MEL specimens at King George Sound, 1869. In 1871, Sophia married Sir Alexander Thomas Cockburn Campbell (c.1804–1871), Government Resident of Albany. Sophia died in 1890 aged 49.

**MELISR:** 22 specimens. Sophia Trimmer/ Miss Trimmer. **References:** ABC ('Trimmer, S.'). *West Australian Times* (3 April 1877: 2, father's death); *West Australian* (26 August 1886: 2); *Daily News* (10 September 1886: 3, mother's death); *Western Mail* (13 September 1890: 13, obituary). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**TURNER, (Miss)**, fl. 1887, Vic. Collected MEL specimens at Serviceton, 1887.

**MELISR:** 20 specimens. Miss Taylor. **References:** ABC ('Turner, A. K.'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**URQUHART, (Miss)**, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens on the Darling River, 1889.

**MELISR:** 56 specimens. Miss Urquhart. **References:** ABC ('Urquhart, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WAKLEY, (Mrs E.)**, coll. NSW. Collected MEL specimens at New England, 1889.

**MELISR:** 4 specimens. Mrs E. Wakley/ E. Wakley. **References:** ABC ('Wakley, E., Mrs').

**WALKER, ANNA (ANNIE) FRANCES** (Miss), 23 June 1830 – 5 January 1913, coll. NSW. Born at 'Rhodes', Concord, NSW, one of fourteen children, to Thomas Walker (1791–1861), Commissary and settler, and Ann Elizabeth née Blaxland (1804–1889). In 1832, the family moved to Tas. and built another 'Rhodes' near Longford. After the death of Annie's father in 1861, her remaining family moved back to 'Rhodes', NSW. Annie was a wildflower artist in Tas. and NSW, 1870–1910. In 1873, she received a gold medal and several certificates for paintings exhibited at the London Exhibition. With M's encouragement, she published *Flowers in New South Wales* (1887). Annie collected MEL specimens (mainly fungi) in the Blue Mountains, 1892–1893; Paramatta River, 1893; and 'Rhodes', 1895. The mycologists Mordecai Cooke and George Masee identified Annie's fungal specimens for M. *Cortinarius walkeri* Cooke & Masee (1893) was named for her (as 'Miss A.P. Walker'). There are also Annie Walker (as 'Miss A.F. Walker') specimens at K. Annie died at 'Rhodes', NSW, in 1913, aged 82. She did not marry. Twenty-one letters from M to Annie survive.

**MELISR:** 19 specimens. Miss A.F. Walker/ Miss A. Walker/ A.F. Walker/ A. Walker/ A.E. Walker. **References:** ABC ('Walker, Anna/ Annie Frances'); ADB ('Thomas Walker', viewed 2011); *Grevillea* (1893 22: 36); *Examiner* (14 January 1913: 5, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L81.08.09, L81.09.17, L89.10.09, L89.10.29, L90.03.15, L91.10.16, L91.11.20, L93.02.21, L93.03.22, L93.04.25, L93.05.02, L93.08.20, L93.08.25, L93.08.28, L94.06.22, L94.07.06, L95.05.27, L95.06.03, L95.06.21, L96.03.12, L96.04.17 from M; L94.03.22 to Ward-Cole; L81.09.09, L91.10.16 Groener to Walker. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WALKER, (Mrs H.)**, fl. 1890, coll. Qld. Collected MEL specimens at Jericho 2 and upper Barcoo, 1890.

**MELISR:** 23 specimens. Mrs H. Walker. **References:** ABC ('Walker, A./A.F./H.'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WALKER, (Mrs L.C.)**, fl. 1893, coll. Qld. Collected MEL specimens at Barcoo, 1893.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens: Mrs L.C. Walker. **References:** ABC ('Walker, L.C., Mrs').

**WALKER, (Mrs M.L.)**, fl. 1894, coll. Qld. Collected a MEL specimen at Dunrobin, 1894.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen: Mrs M.L. Walker. **References:** ABC ('Walker, Mary, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WALKER, MARY** (Miss), fl. 1890, coll. Qld. Collected MEL specimens at the Barcoo, upper Barcoo, Dunrobin and Jericho, 1890.

**MELISR:** 22 specimens. Miss Mary Walker/ Miss M. Walker/ Miss Walker. [NB There are an additional 37 specimens from the Alice River and Jericho, 1890, and Barcoo, 1890, 1893, attributed to 'M. Walker', which were probably collected by either Miss Walker or Mrs Mary Walker.] **References:** ABC ('Walker, Mary, Miss'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WALKER, MARY** (Mrs), fl. 1894, coll. Qld. Probably Mary Elizabeth Walker formerly Lightbody née Blaxland (1848–1920). Born the oldest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Blaxland of NSW. In 1875, Mary married Charles John Lightbody (d.1884) of 'Toowondin Station', Qld. They had at least two children. In 1889, Mary married Arthur George Walker (1828–1894) of 'Dunrobin Station', Jericho, Qld. Mary probably collected a MEL specimen (as 'Mrs Mary Walker') at Dunrobin, 1894. She died in Qld in 1920.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Mrs Mary Walker. [NB There are an additional 37 specimens from the Alice River and Jericho, 1890, and Barcoo, 1890, 1893, attributed to 'M. Walker', which were probably collected by either Miss Walker or Mrs Mary Walker.] **References:** Qld-BDM (viewed 2013); *Queenslander* (29 June 1889: 1209, marriage to Walker). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WARBURTON, MARY EGERTON** (LATER MRS ROGERS), 1851–1930, coll. WA. Born in WA, one of six children to George Edward Egerton Warburton (1819–1889), a soldier and settler, and Augusta Spencer. The family ran 'St Werburgh's Estate' on the Hay River. Mary collected MEL specimens on the upper Hay River, 1870–1873, including types of *Hypoxis occidentalis* Benth. (1873), *Hypoxis leptantha* Benth. (1873), *Pterostylis recurva* Benth. (1873), *Xerotes purpurea* var. *capitata* Benth. (1878), and *Gahnia aristata* Benth. (1878). Mary's uncle, Peter Egerton Warburton (1813–1889), cousin Richard Egerton Warburton (1840–1917), and niece WINIFRED EGERTON WARBURTON, also collected MEL specimens. Mary married Dr Cecil Rogers (1838–1914), a medical officer at Albany. They did not have any children. Mary and her husband left WA in 1887. They lived in Ashsprington, England, and Mary died in Torquay in 1930 in her 79th year.

**MELISR:** 314 specimens. Miss M. Warburton/ M. Warburton/ Warburton. **References:** ABC ('Warburton, Mary Egerton'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *Mundia* (<[www.mundia.com/au/Person/10965519/6788038352](http://www.mundia.com/au/Person/10965519/6788038352)>, viewed 2013); *West Australian* (7 July 1887: 3, departure); *West Australian* (27 March 1889: 3, father's

death); *The Peerage* (<<http://www.thepeerage.com/p42709.htm>>, viewed 2014). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WARBURTON, WINIFRED EGERTON** (LATER MRS HASSELL), 1880–1973, coll. WA. Born in Yeriminup, WA, one of four children, to settlers George Grey Egerton Warburton (c.1844–1913) and Amy Sophy née Hester (1851–1933). The family settled at 'Yeriminup Estate' on the Frankland River. Winifred collected MEL specimens (including fungi) at Gordon River, 1896. Her great-uncle, Peter Egerton Warburton (1813–1889) and aunt, MARY EGERTON WARBURTON, also collected MEL specimens. In 1907, Winifred married John (Jock) Clifton Hassell (1879–1945) of Jarramunyup. They had one daughter. Winifred's father-in-law, Albert Young Hassell (1841–1918) also collected MEL specimens. Winifred was divorced in 1928, and in 1932 married Thomas Elliott. Winifred died in Perth in 1973 in her 93rd year.

**MELISR:** 11 specimens. Miss Egerton-Warburton/ Miss W. Warburton/ Miss Egerton. **References:** ABC ('Warburton, W', 'Hassell, Albert Young'); Masee, G. (1898). Fungi Exotici, I. *Bull. Misc. Inf. Kew*: 123; *West Australian* (19 January 1907: 1, marriage); *West Australian* (7 June 1913: 10, father's death); *Western Mail* (12 October 1933: 27, 'A pioneer's daughter: late Mrs. A.S. Egerton-Warburton'); *Western Mail* (19 May 1945: 1, husband's death); *Mundia* (<[www.mundia.com/au/Person/10965519/6788072638](http://www.mundia.com/au/Person/10965519/6788072638)>, viewed 2013). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WARBY, QUEENIE** (Miss), coll. NSW. Born in NSW, one of eleven children, to a grazier, James Edward Warby (c.1839–1910), and Sarah née Lakeman (d.1911). 'Queenie' was probably the familiar name of one of three sisters: Sarah Florence Warby (1873–1969), Mary Lakeman Warby (1883–1975) or Amy Warby (1888–1911). The Warby family settled at the sheep station 'Billinbah', Narrandera in 1873. Queenie collected (numbered) MEL specimens at Narrandera, and Murrumbidgee River, 1894–1895. None of the sisters married. Amy Warby and her mother were murdered at 'Billinbah' in 1911.

**MELISR:** 34 specimens. Miss Queenie Warby/ Miss Q. Warby/ Miss Warby. **References:** ABC ('Warby, Queenie'); BDM-NSW (viewed 2011); *Sydney Morning Herald* (17 May 1910: 10, father's death); *Sydney Morning Herald* (30 January 1911: 9, murders). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WEBB, (Miss)**, fl. 1889, coll. SA. Collected a MEL specimen at St Vincent Gulf, 1889.

**MELISR:** 1 specimen. Miss Webb.

**WEBB, (Mrs)**, fl. 1895, coll. WA. Probably Lucy Webb née Mew/s (c.1855–1938). Born in WA, to a sailor, Robert

Mew, and Jane Muller/Ayres/Gordon. Lucy is described as 'part-Aboriginal'. In 1875, Lucy married ex-convict, and professional natural history collector, William Heaton Webb (c.1834–1897), who had already been married to Sarah née Heywood. The Webbs were based in Albany where they had eight children, the youngest of whom was called May Mueller Webb (b.1892). Lucy probably collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Webb') north of King George Sound, 1895. Lucy's husband also collected MEL specimens. Lucy's son, Thomas Webb (1877–1903), collected a MEL specimen with LUCY EADES. After William Webb's death, Lucy lived in Perth where she was convicted of obscene language, loitering and vagrancy, and served time in gaol. Lucy may have remarried, and died in Perth in 1938, aged 83.

**MELISR:** 5 specimens. Mrs Webb. **References:** ABC ('Webb, William'); WA-BDM (viewed 2013); Hanstead family tree (<ancestry.com.au>, viewed 2013); Albany History Collection (<history.albany.wa.gov.au/files/persons>, viewed 2013); *Daily News* (15 January 1918: 7, 'Air polluted by Black Angels'); *Daily News* (14 January 1930: 1, "'Sand Patch" episode'). **Map:** Appendix 3.

#### **WEHL, (Mrs) see Mueller/Müller Clara Christine Maria**

**WEHL, LOUISE THERESE** (LATER MRS MATTHIESSEN), 3 October 1860 – 17 October 1952, coll. SA. Born in SA, one of fifteen children, to Eduard Wehl (1823–1876), physician and settler, and CLARA CHRISTINA MARIA NÉE MUELLER (1833–1901). The family settled at Mount Gambier, but moved to 'Ehrenbreitstein', near Millicent in 1871. Louise was appointed postmistress at Appila-Yarrowie. Louise collected MEL specimens (as 'Louise Wehl') at Appila, 1880–1884, Rivoli Bay, Broughton River, Clare, 1882, upper end of Spencer Gulf, 1882. In 1889, she married John Francis Matthiessen (1859–1945) of 'Hill View', Laura, and they had three children. Louise collected MEL specimens (as 'Mrs Matthieson') at Rocky River, 1894. Louise's parents, and her sisters MARIE and META WEHL, also collected MEL specimens. Louise died in Griffith, NSW, in 1952, aged 92. Eleven letters from M to Louise survive.

**MELISR:** 168 specimens. Miss Louise Wehl/ Louisa Wehl/ Louise Wehl/ Miss L. Wehl/ L.T. Wehl/ L. Wehl/ Miss Wehl/ Mrs Matthiessen/ Mrs Matthiesen/ L. Mathieson. **References:** ABC (given as two separate entries: 'Wehl, Louise Therese', 'Matthieson, Mrs'); Indexes to South Australian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; *Advertiser* (27 June 1889: 4, marriage). **Mueller Project letters:** L80.07.08, L82.10.10, L82.10.30, L84.09.10, L84.09.29, L84.12.25, L85.01.10, L85.02.26, L87.10.25 to Wehl; L89.07.06, L96.07.02 to Matthiessen. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WEHL, MARIE MAGDALENE** (Miss), 6 August 1862–1960, coll. SA, Qld. Born in SA, one of fifteen children, to Eduard Wehl (1823–1876), physician and settler, and CLARA CHRISTINA

MARIA NÉE MUELLER (1833–1901). The family settled at Mount Gambier, but moved to 'Ehrenbreitstein', near Millicent in 1871. Marie was a wildflower artist, and collected MEL specimens (including fungi) in SA at Lake Bonney, 1887; and in Qld at Surat, 1891–1892; and the upper Balonne River, 1894–1896. Marie collected type specimens of *Agaricus olivaceoalbus* Cooke & Masee (1887), *Agaricus ozes* var. *crassipes* Cooke & Masee (1887), *Agaricus subcorticalis* Cooke & Masee (1887), *Agaricus australis* Cooke & Masee (1887), *Agaricus wehlianus* F.Muell. (1887), named for her, *Agaricus olidus* Cooke & Masee (1887), *Agaricus limonium* Cooke & Masee (1887) and *Panus carbonarius* Cooke & Masee (1887). Marie's parents, and her sisters LOUISE and META WEHL, also collected MEL specimens. Marie did not marry, and died in 1960 in her 98th year at Perth, WA.

**MELISR:** 47 specimens. Miss Marie Wehl/ Miss M. Wehl/ M. Wehl/ Miss Wehl. **References:** ABC ('Wehl, Maria/Marie Magdalena'); WA-BDM (viewed 2013); Cooke, M.C. (1887). Some Australian Fungi. *Grevillea* **15(75)**, 93–95. May, T., Maroske, S. & Sinkora, D. (1995). The mycologist, the baron, his fungi hunters and the mystery artist. *Botanic Magazine* **6**, 36–39. **Portrait:** RBG Melbourne (Appendix 1). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WEHL, META AGNES** (LATER MRS STENHOUSE), 21 December 1875 – 1974, coll. SA. Born in SA, one of fifteen children, to Eduard Wehl (1823–1876), physician and settler, and CLARA CHRISTINA MARIA NÉE MUELLER (1833–1901). The family settled at Mount Gambier, but moved to 'Ehrenbreitstein', near Millicent in 1871. Meta (and her brother Arthur Wehl) collected MEL specimens (fungi) around 'Ehrenbreitstein', Millicent, n.d. Her sister Marie Wehl, (who also collected MEL specimens), would sketch and paint the fungi, then dry them and send them to M. It is likely that Marie is attributed as the collector of specimens obtained by Meta and Arthur Wehl. Meta's parents, and sisters LOUISE and MARIE WEHL, also collected MEL specimens. In 1901, Meta married a timber merchant, Andrew Stenhouse, in Port Adelaide. They lived in Broken Hill and had at least two children. Meta died in 1974 in her 99th year.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** Indexes to South Australian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; NSW-BDM (viewed 2014); Letter 9 September 1942, Meta Stenhouse to Margaret Willis (Library, RBG Melbourne). **Portrait:** RBG Melbourne (Appendix 1).

**WELLS, JULIA SUSANNA** (LATER MRS HARRIS), 1842 – 8 July 1911, coll. WA. Born in Perth, WA, one of at least three children to Richard Wells (d.1846), first manager of the Western Australian Bank, and Susannah née Fortesque. Julia collected MEL specimens at 'Boxvale' near York, 1877, and at the Swan River, 1886. She married Robert Harris and they



had at least one daughter. Julia continued to collect after her marriage, collecting at the Blackwood River, Boxvale, and King George Sound, n.d. In 1911, she died aged 68, after an operation at the Perth Public Hospital.

**MELISR:** 178 specimens. Miss Julia S. Wells/ Jul. Wells/ Miss J.S. Wells/ J.S. Wells/ J. Wells/ Miss Wells/ Wells/ J. Harris/ Harris. **References:** ABC ('Wells, Julia/Julie Susanna'); WA-BDM (viewed 2011); *West Australian* (23 June 1908: 2, letter to editor); *West Australian* (14 July 1911: 8, death); *Western Mail* (15 July 1911: 31, death). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WILCOX, MARY ANNE NÉE WEST**, c.1831 – 22 November 1892, coll. NSW. Born in NSW, one of thirteen children, to Obed West (c.1807–1891), of 'Barcom Glen', near Woolloomooloo, and Jane Margaret née Lindsey (c.1810–1875). In 1851, Mary married James Fowler Wilcox (1823–1881), a naturalist and settler, and they had thirteen children. The family acquired land at Dallinga, South Grafton in 1857. Mary collected MEL specimens at South Grafton, 1884, 1889. Her husband also collected MEL specimens. In 1892, Mary died at Dallinga, aged 60. Two letters from Mary to M survive.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Mrs Wilcox/ Wilcox. **References:** ABC ('Wilcox, James Fowler'); ADB ('Obed West', viewed 2011); *Clarence & Richmond Examiner* (16 July 1881: 2, 'the late Mr J.F. Wilcox, J.P.'). *Clarence & Richmond Examiner* (26 November 1892: 4, death). **Mueller Project letters:** L84.12.18 from Wilcox. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WISE, LILIAN (LILLIE) MILLICENT (LATER MRS CATER)**, 1882–1965, coll. Vic. Born in Sale, Vic., one of at least three children, to a solicitor and politician, George Henry Wise (1853–1950), and Mary Thornton née Smith (c.1857–1939). Lilian attended the Ladies' High School in Sale. In 1894, she was described as 'a youthful disciple' of Alexander Purdie (1859–1905), a teacher at the Sale School of Mines, who also collected MEL specimens. Lillie collected a MEL specimen at Sale, 1894. Lillie's sister MAY WISE and friend MURIEL BENNETT also collected MEL specimens. A paper called 'List of orchids collected near Sale' by May and Lilian Wise and Muriel Bennett was communicated to a meeting of the FNCV on 13 May 1895. In 1920, Lillie married Jack Cater, and they had three children. Lillie died in 1965 in her 83rd year.

**MELISR:** no specimens. **References:** *Victorian Naturalist* (May 1895: 13); Indexes to Victorian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; *Gippsland Times* (3 August 1950: 3, father's obituary). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.10.01 from M. Wise. **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WISE, MARY (MAY) ISABEL (Miss)**, 18 January 1882 – 27 September 1955, coll. Vic. Born in Sale, Vic., the eldest daughter of a solicitor and politician, George Henry Wise

(1853–1950), and Mary Thornton née Smith (c.1857–1939). May attended the Ladies' High School in Sale. In 1894, she was described as 'a youthful disciple' of Alexander Purdie (1859–1905), a teacher at the Sale School of Mines, who also collected MEL specimens. May collected MEL specimens at Sale, 1894, 1905, 1925; Port Albert Rd and La Trobe River, 1894–1895; Longford, 1895; and Portland, 1895. May's sister LILIAN WISE and friend MURIEL BENNETT also collected MEL specimens. A paper called 'List of orchids collected near Sale' by May and Lilian Wise and Muriel Bennett was communicated to a meeting of the FNCV on 13 May 1895. May attended the Sale School of Mines and was appointed a botany teacher there in 1901. Later she was employed in clerical work in Melbourne, Perth, WA, and then as a law clerk in her father's office in Sale. She retired to Sassafras where she died in 1955 aged 73. May became a life member of the FNCV in 1955 and apart from plants also collected moths and butterflies. One letter from Wise to M survives.

**MELISR:** 33 specimens. Miss May Wise/ Miss M. Wise & Miss Bennett/ Miss Wise/ M. Wise. **References:** ABC ('Wise, M', 'Purdie, Alexander'); RB MSS 316, RBG, Melbourne; Indexes to Victorian BDMs, State Library of Victoria; *Gippsland Times* (20 December 1893: 3, Ladies' High School); *Gippsland Times* (15 November 1894: 3, relationship with Purdie); *Gippsland Times* (10 August 1939: 8, mother's death); *Gippsland Times* (3 August 1950: 3, father's obituary); *Victorian Naturalist* (May 1895: 13). **Mueller Project letters:** L95.10.01 from Wise. **Handwriting:** RB MSS M1, RBG Melbourne (Appendix 2). **Map:** Appendix 3.

**WUTH, ELIZA NÉE WATSON**, c.1841 – 26 June 1925, coll. Qld. Born in Athens, Greece, to Richard Henry Watson (1808–1868) and Marae née Caraboorra. The Watsons were pioneering settlers in Qld. In 1854, Eliza's father married Sarah née Clark and they had ten children. In 1861, Eliza married Ernest Magnuss Wuth, a doctor at Dalby. They had seven children. The Wuths selected land at Springsure in 1868. Eliza collected MEL specimens at Springsure Mountains, n.d. Her husband also collected MEL specimens, including the type of *Tetracera wuthiana* F.Muell. (1876), named for him. Eliza and her husband seem to have become estranged, and he disappears from records after resigning as resident surgeon of the Townsville Hospital in 1882. Eliza and her children remained in Springsure, and she died in 1925 aged 84.

**MELISR:** 2 specimens. Mrs Wuth. **References:** ABC ('Wuth, E.'). Family History UK (<[www.forum.familyhistory.uk.com/archive/index.php/t-22159.html](http://www.forum.familyhistory.uk.com/archive/index.php/t-22159.html)>, viewed 2013); Qld-BDM (viewed 2013); *Brisbane Courier* (2 July 1925: 6, death). **Mueller publications:** B76.04.03 (eponymy). **Mueller Project letters:** L71.06.17, L73.10.08 from E.M. Wuth. **Map:** Appendix 3.

## Appendix 1. Portraits of Mueller's female plant collectors



ALDERSEY, Mary Ann (Willunga Branch, National Trust of South Australia)



ATKINSON, Caroline Louisa Waring (Wikimedia Commons)



BARRETT-LENNARD, Amy Eliza, as Mrs Forrest (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)



BATE, Mary Harriet



BAUER, Sophie Wilhelmine Eleanore (Ellie), as Mrs Claydon (reproduced with the permission of her family)



BIDDULPH, Harriette Sophia



BUNBURY, Diana Richardson (seated), c. 1895 (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)



COTTER, Jessie Annie (John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, image no: 145591)





COX, Eliza, as Mrs Dixon (Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office)



CRONIN, Mary Ann, as Mrs Walter, 1970 (© West Australian Newspapers)



CURDIE, Frances Niel, c.1875 (Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria)



DIETRICH, Konkordia *Amalia*, 1881 (Wikimedia Commons)



DUNCAN, Elizabeth Jane, as Mrs Morrell, 1930 (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)



FORREST, Margaret Elvire, c. 1890 (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)



GUERIN, Jane, 1871 (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)



HENDERSON, Euphemia Ethel Elizabeth Spencer Middleton





HUSSEY, Jessie Louise



IRVINE, Jemima Frances, 1902 (Allport Library and Museum of Fine Art, Hobart)



KING, Georgina



LOGUE, Kate French, as Mrs Blight (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)





MCCANN, Annie Bellew



MCHARD, Mary Ann, c.1890 (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)



MEREDITH, Louisa, c.1850 (Wikimedia Commons)



MUELLER, Clara Christina Maria, as Mrs Wehl, c.1860s



NORTH, Marianne, c.1880 (Wikimedia Commons)



PRIES, Amelia Matilda Richardson, as Mrs Bunbury, 1930 (sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)



ROWAN, Marian *Ellis*, 1873 (Wikimedia Commons)



SCOTT, Helena, c.1860s (Wikimedia Commons)



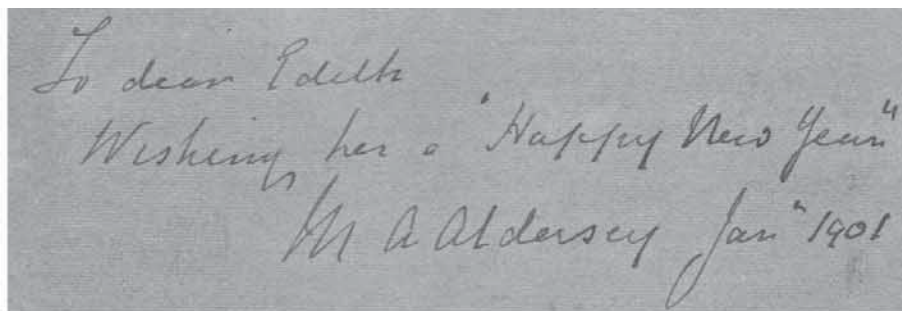
WEHL, Marie Magdalene, 1886  
(reproduced with the permission  
of her family)



WEHL, Meta Agnes

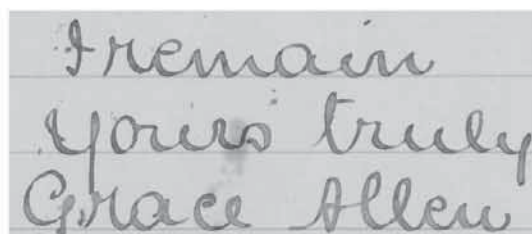


## Appendix 2. Handwriting samples of Mueller's female plant collectors



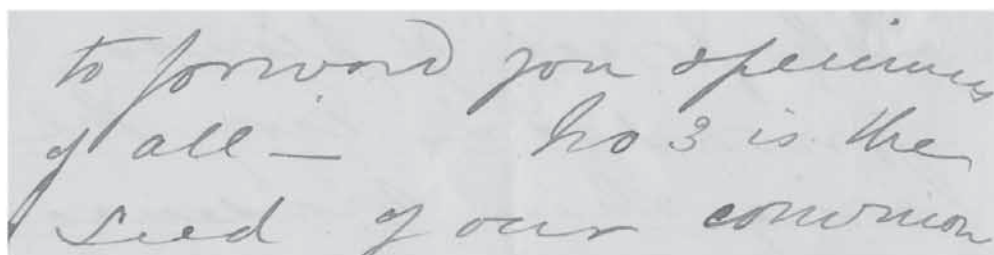
To dear Edith  
Wishing her a 'Happy New Year'<sup>4</sup>  
M A Aldersey Jan<sup>r</sup> 1901

ALDERSEY, Mary Ann, 1901 (Willunga Branch, National Trust of South Australia)



I remain  
Yours truly  
Grace Allen

ALLEN, Grace Adelaide, 1894

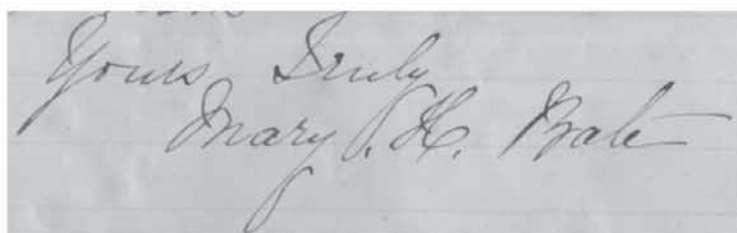


to forward you specimens  
of all — No 3 is the  
seed of our common



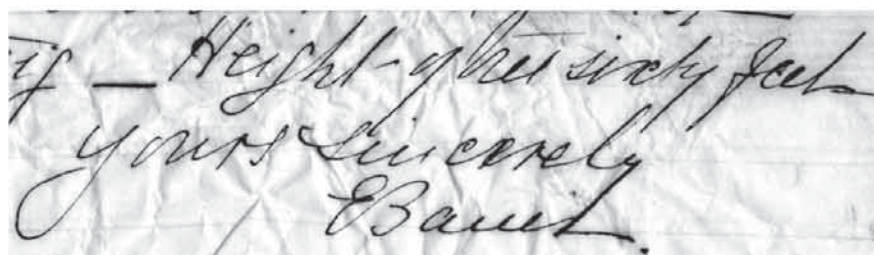
Mrs Calvert

ATKINSON, Caroline Louisa Waring, as Mrs Calvert, 1871



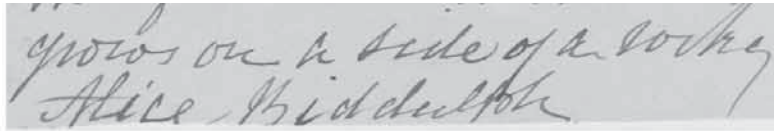
Yours truly  
Mary H. Bate

BATE, Mary Harriet, 1884



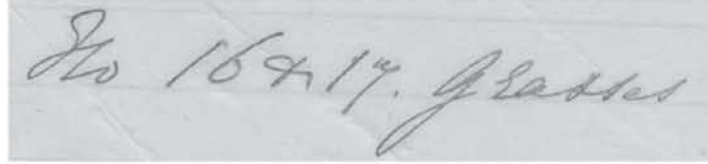
if — Height of the sickly feet  
Yours sincerely  
Bauer

BAUER, Sophie Wilhelmine Eleanore (Ellie), 1886



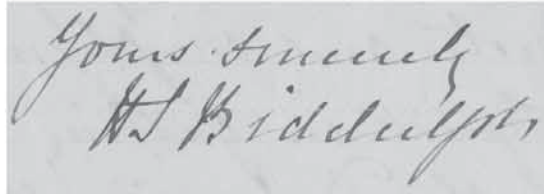
grows on a side of a rocky  
Alice Biddulph

BIDDULPH, Alice Caroline, c.1890



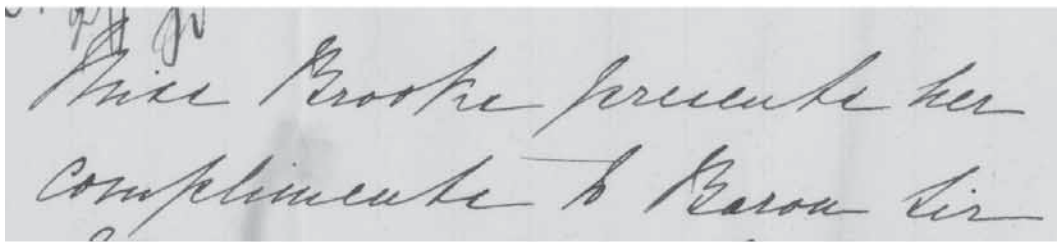
No 16 & 17. Glasses

BIDDULPH, Florence Frances, c.1890



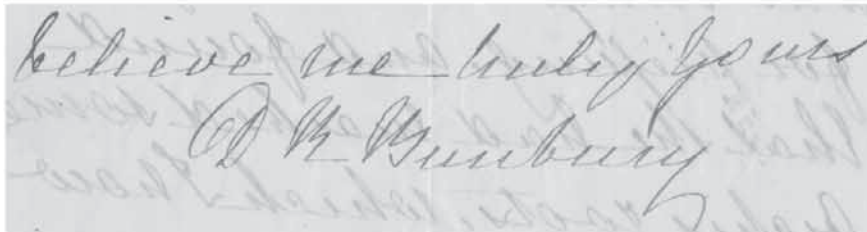
Yours sincerely  
H. Biddulph

BIDDULPH, Harriette Sophia, 1893



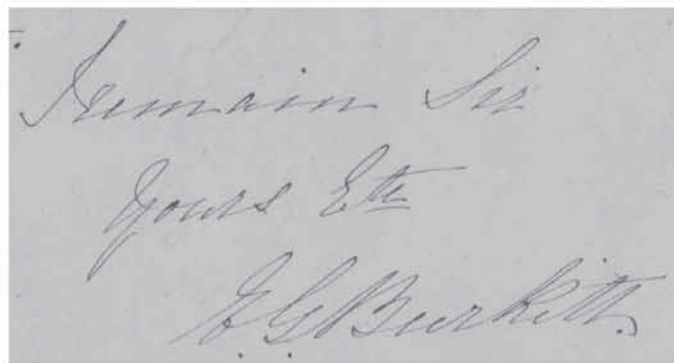
Miss Brooke presents her  
compliments to Baron Sir

BROOKS, Sarah Theresa, 1893



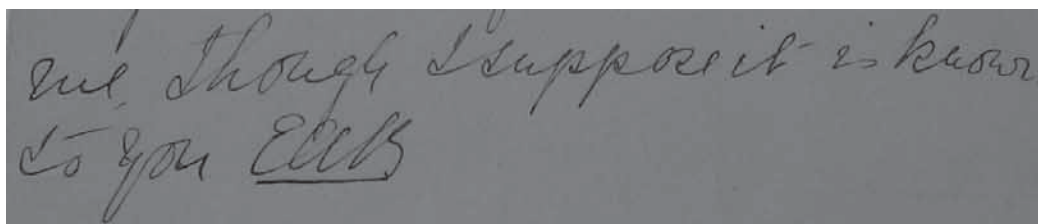
believe me truly yours  
D. M. Bunbury

BUNBURY, Diana Richardson, 1880



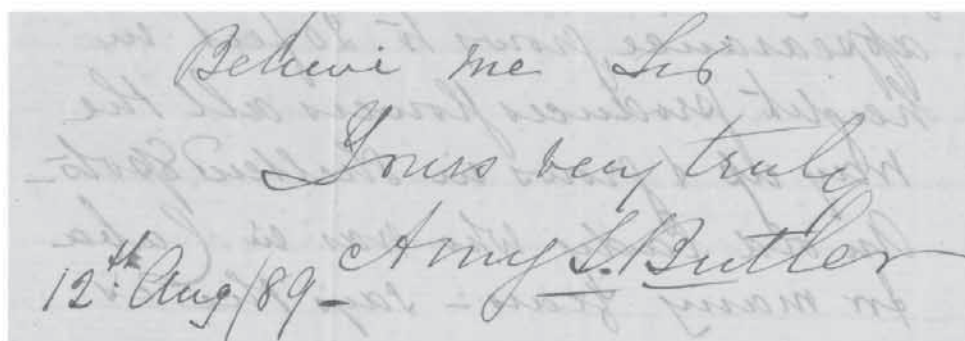
Remain Sir  
yours etc  
E. G. Burkitt

BURKITT, Ellen Gaskin, 1884



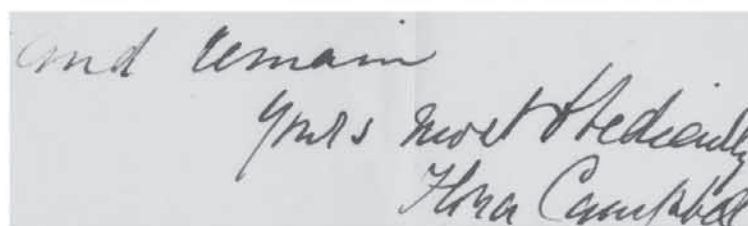
me! though I suppose it is known,  
to you ELLB

BUSSELL, Edith Agnes, c.1885



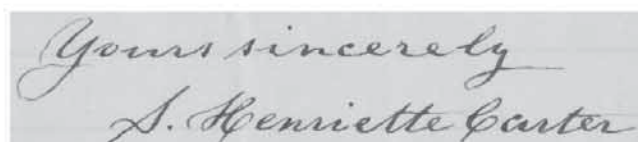
Believe me Sir  
Yours very truly  
12<sup>th</sup> Aug/89 - Amy S. Butler

BUTLER, Amy S., 1889



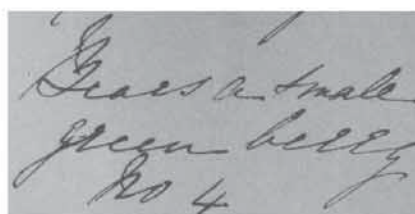
and remain  
Yours most obedtly  
Flora Campbell

CAMPBELL, Flora Mary, 1887



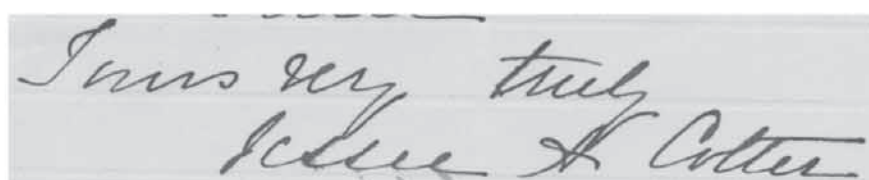
Yours sincerely  
S. Henriette Carter

CARTER, Sarah Henriette, 1884



Grass a small  
green berry  
No 4

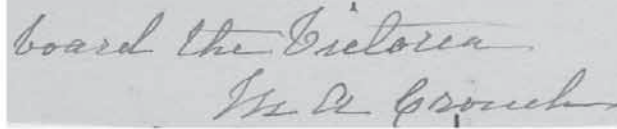
CHAMBERLIN, Miss, c.1876



Yours very truly  
Jessie A. Cotter

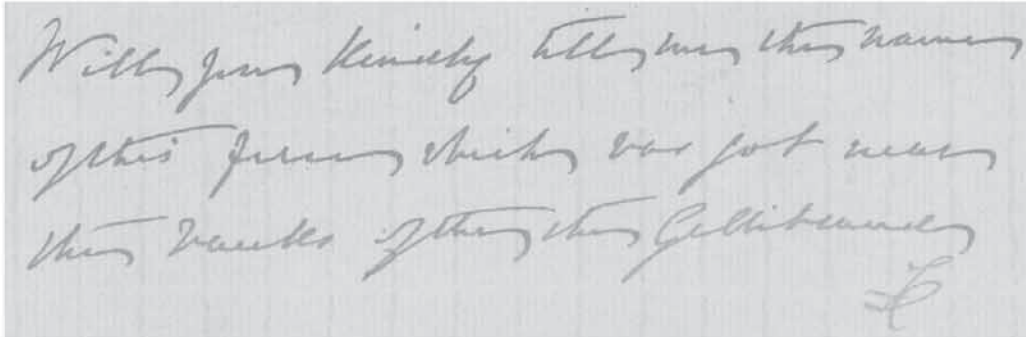
COTTER, Jessie Annie, 1891





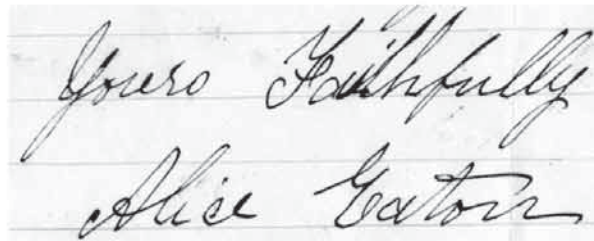
board the Victoria  
In a crouch

CROUCH, Maria, c.1875



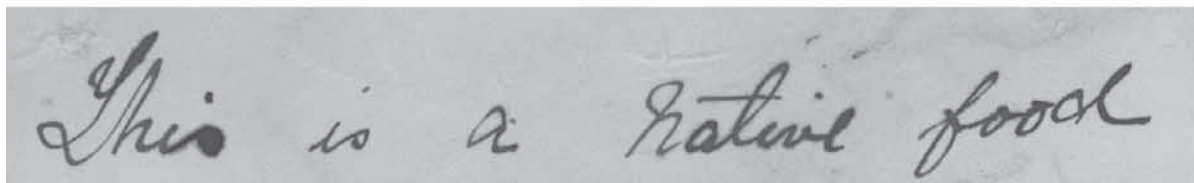
With your kindly letter, the names  
of this genus which was not near  
the number of the other Galitanae

CURDIE, Frances Niel, c.1888

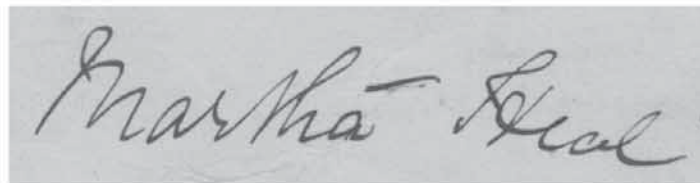


Yours Faithfully  
Alice Eaton

EATON, Alice, 1890

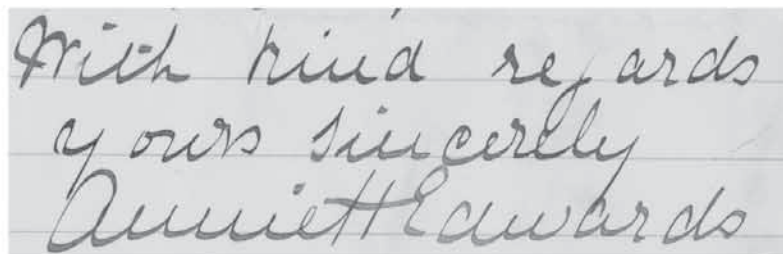


This is a native food



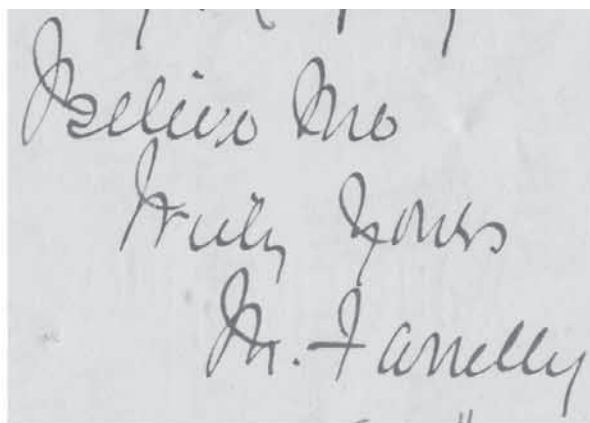
Martha Seal

EATON, Mary Martha Vile, as Mrs Heal, c.1893



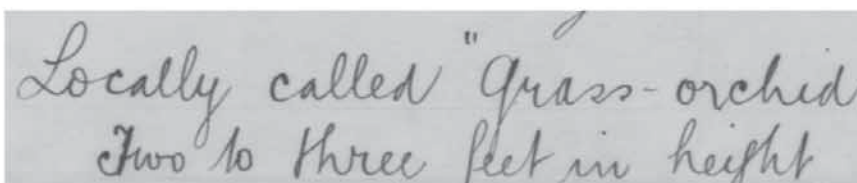
With kind regards  
yours sincerely  
Annie H Edwards

EDWARDS, Annie Helen, 1894



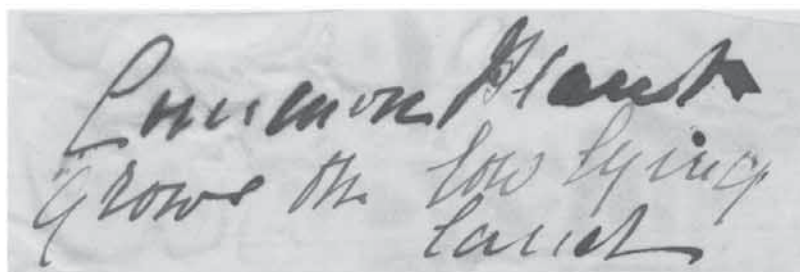
A handwritten note in cursive script on a light-colored background. The text is arranged in three lines: "Believe me", "Truly yours", and "M. Farrelly".

FARRELLY, Mary Martha, 1894



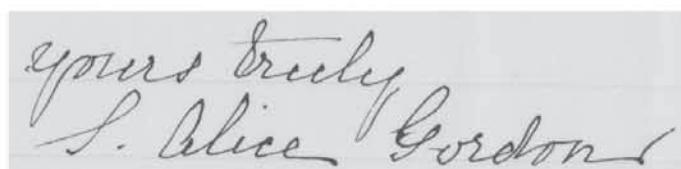
A handwritten note in cursive script on a light-colored background. The text is arranged in two lines: "Locally called 'grass-orchid'" and "Two to three feet in height".

FIELD, Hannah, 1895



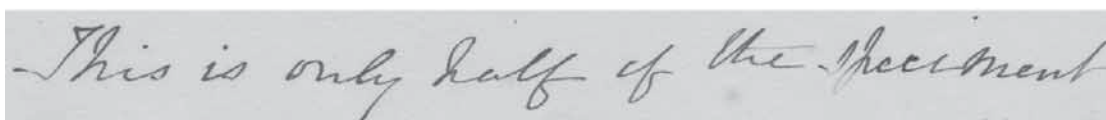
A handwritten note in cursive script on a light-colored background. The text is arranged in two lines: "Common plant" and "grows the low lying land".

FOOT, Ada, c.1891



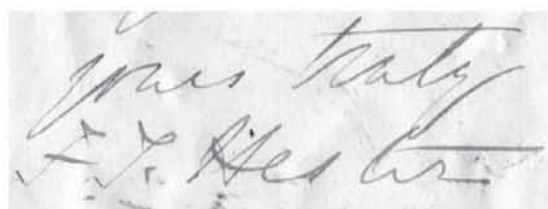
A handwritten note in cursive script on a light-colored background. The text is arranged in two lines: "yours truly" and "S. Alice Gordon".

GORDON, Sarah Alice Gordon, 1880



A handwritten note in cursive script on a light-colored background. The text is arranged in one line: "This is only half of the specimen".

GUERIN, Jane, 1860



A handwritten note in cursive script on a light-colored background. The text is arranged in two lines: "yours truly" and "F. T. Hester".

HESTER, Frances Theodosia

Yours respectfully.  
Mrs Charlotte E. Holding

HOLDING, Charlotte Elizabeth, 1891

Found on dry sandy  
ground with no leaves  
or bulbs to be seen.  
L. E. H.

HOLDING, Lucy Edith, 1889

I am yours respectfully  
Jessie L. Hussey

HUSSEY, Jessie Louise, 1894

Yours truly  
Jemima Frances Irvine

IRVINE, Jemima Frances, 1889

Yours truly  
E. Jefferson

JEFFERSON, Mrs. E., 1880



removed from a collection of *Chenopodium cristatum* 10/5/1931  
Booka mooro natives  
make belt  
& tie round

KENNEDY, Mary Bozzum, 1885

Your grateful friend and hostess  
Georgina King

KING, Georgina, 1894

Yours very truly  
Mrs. F. Bowkett

LAMONT, Eva Frances, as Mrs Bowkett, 1886

There were a  
specimens in my  
Mary Lodder

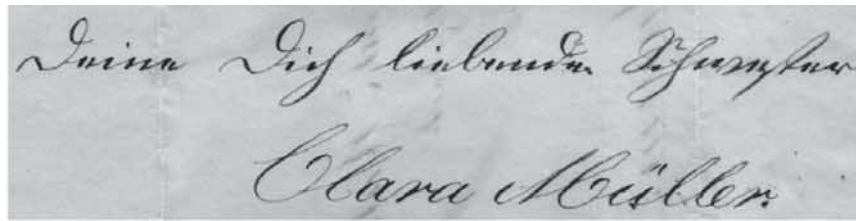
LODDER, Mary Lodder, 1889

Yours truly  
Charlotte Stanton

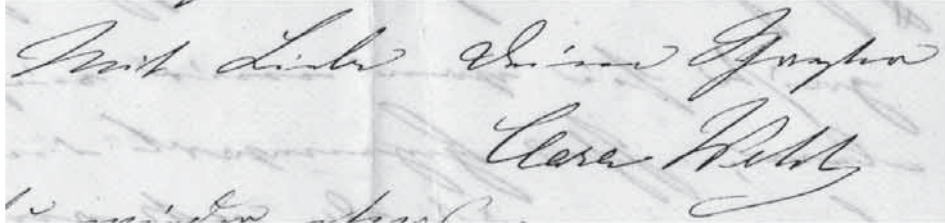
MCCANN, Annie Bellew, 1882

Yours most respectfully  
Mary Ann McHard

McHARD, Mary Ann, 1883

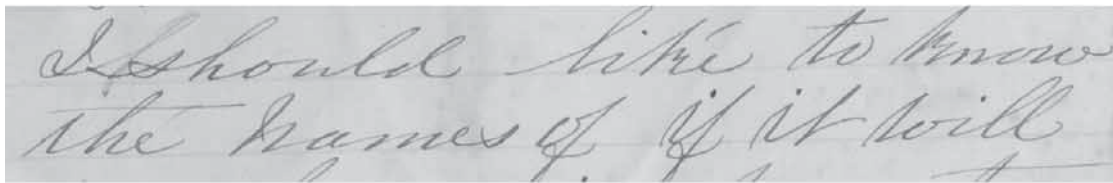


Clara Müller



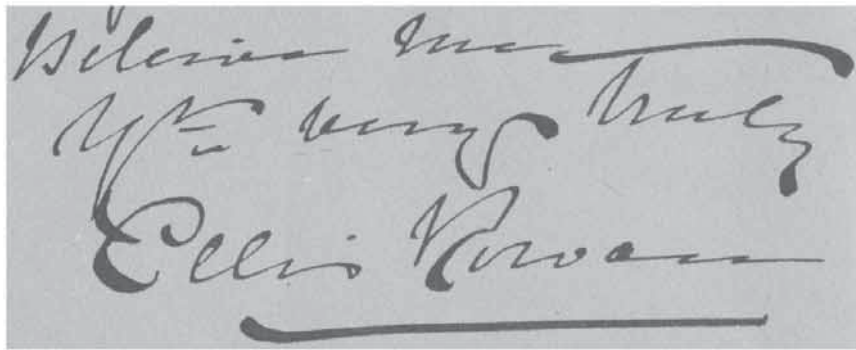
Clara Müller

MUELLER, Clara, also as Mrs Wehl



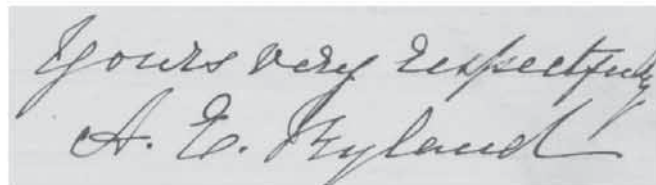
I should like to know  
the names of if it will

RICHARDS, Anne (Annie) Frances



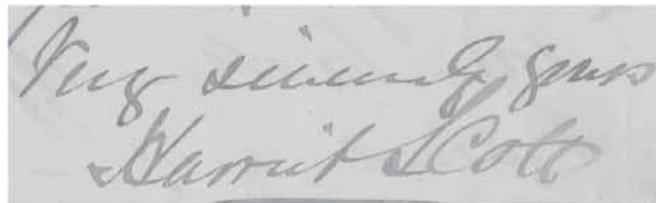
Marian Ellis Rowan

ROWAN, Marian Ellis, n.d.



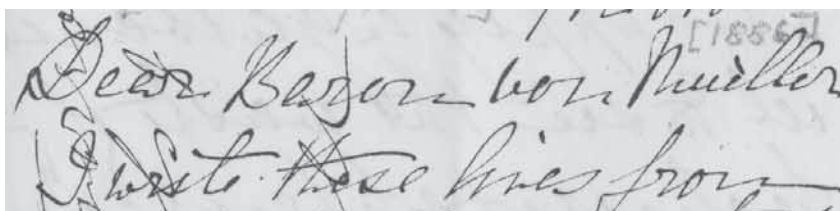
Annie Eliza Ryland

RYLAND, Annie Eliza, 1879



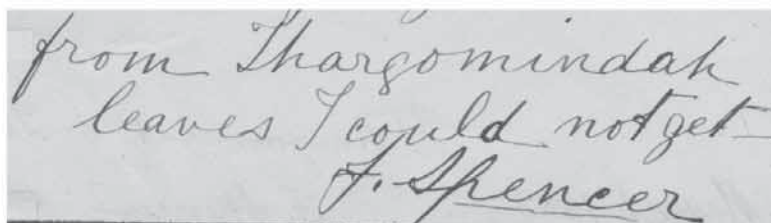
Harriet Scott

SCOTT, Harriet, 1890



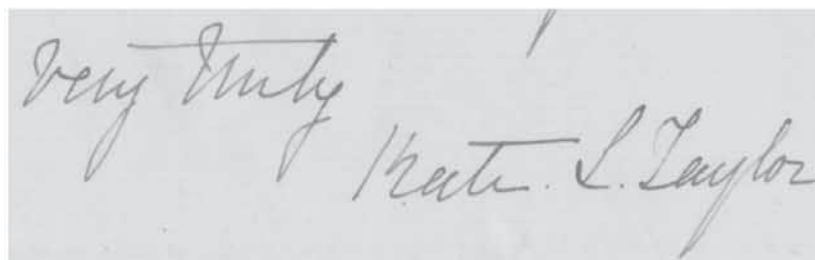
Dear Baron von Mueller  
I wish these birds from

SEWELL, Julia Sewell, 1886



from Thargomindah  
leaves I could not get  
J. Spencer

SPENCER, Jessie, c.1885



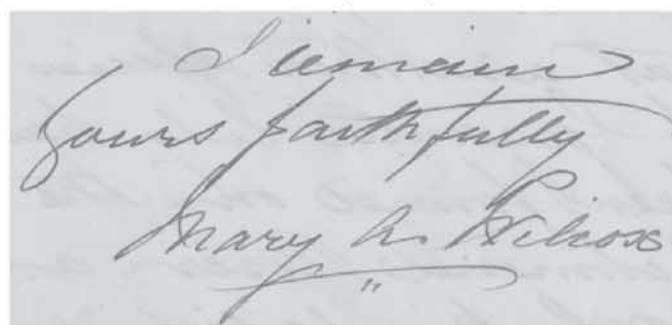
Very truly  
Kate L. Taylor

TAYLOR, Catherine (Kate) Louisa, 1880



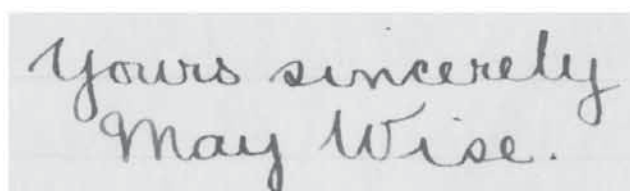
Yours sincerely  
Edith Thornton

THORNTON, Edith, 1884



I remain  
Yours faithfully  
Mary A. Wilcox

WILCOX, Mary Anne, 1884

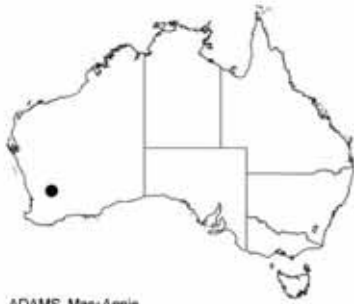


Yours sincerely  
May Wise.

WISE, Mary (May) Isabel, 1895



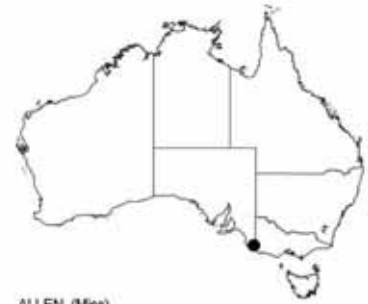
### Appendix 3. Maps of the collecting localities of Mueller's female collectors



ADAMS, Mary Annie



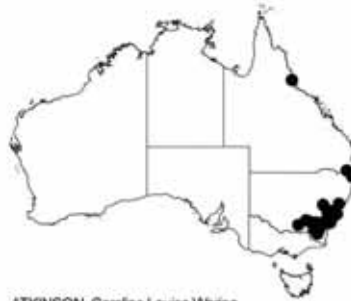
ALDERSEY, Mary Ann



ALLEN, (Miss)



ARMYTAGE, (Miss)



ATKINSON, Caroline Louisa Waring



BARKER, (Mrs)



BARKER, (Mrs C.A.)



BARKER, Mary Anne



BARRETT-LENNARD, Amy Eliza



BARRY, Elizabeth



BASSETT, (Miss)



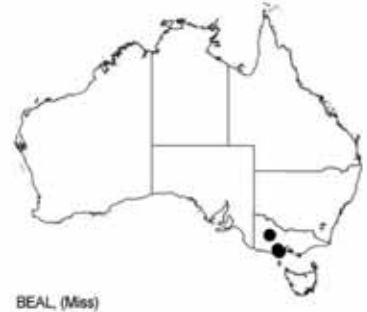
BATE, Mary Harriet



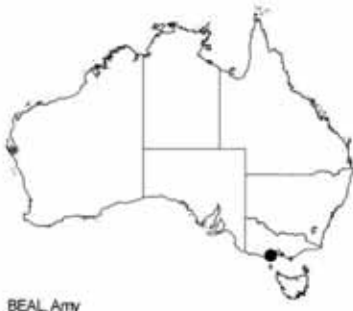
BAUDINET, Louisa (Lucy) Isabella Chauk



BAUER, Sophie Wilhelmine Eleanore (Elle)



BEAL, (Miss)



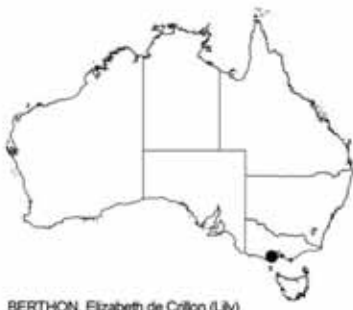
BEAL, Amy



BELL, Annie



BENNETT, Muriel Mary



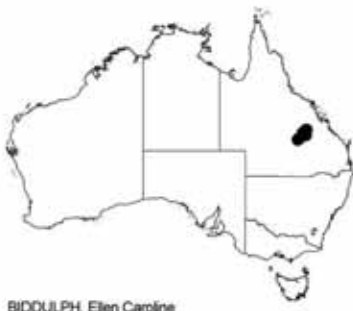
BERTHON, Elizabeth de Crillon (Lily)



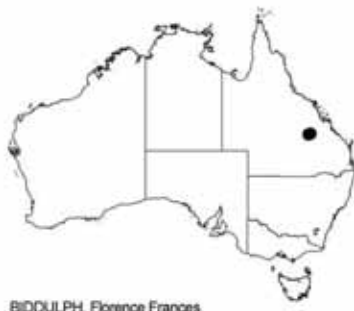
BEST, E.A.



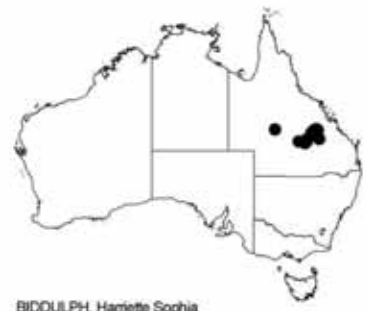
BIDDULPH, Alice Caroline



BIDDULPH, Elen Caroline



BIDDULPH, Florence Frances



BIDDULPH, Harriette Sophia



BOASE, Isabella



BOWEN, Eliza Theresa



BROOKS, Sarah Theresa



BROTHERTON, Anna Mary Winifred



BROWN, (Mrs John)



BRUMBY, Rebecca



BRUNDOCH, (Miss)



BUCK, E.



BUNBURY, Diana Richardson



BURKITT, Elen Gaskin



BUSSELL, Charlotte Harriet



BUSSELL, Charlotte Josephine

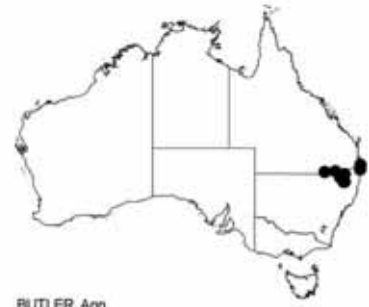




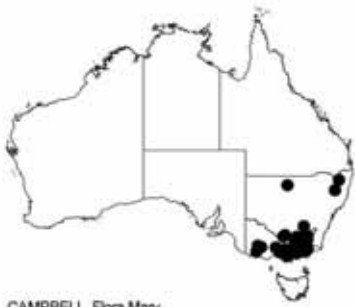
BUSSELL, Edith Agnes



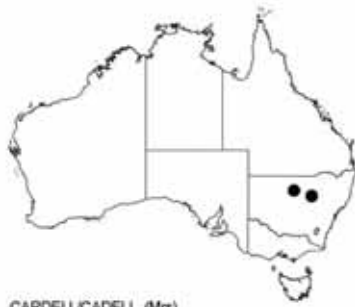
BUTLER, Amy S.



BUTLER, Ann



CAMPBELL, Flora Mary



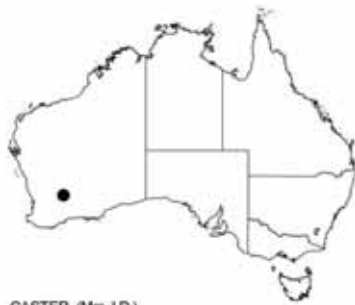
CARDELLICADELL, (Mrs)



CARTER, Sarah



CARTER, Sarah Henriette



CASTER, (Mrs J.D.)



CHAMBERLIN, (Miss)



CLARK, (Mrs D.R.)



CLENDINNING, Martha



CONNELL, (Miss)



COTTER, Jessie Annie



CRAIGIE, Emma



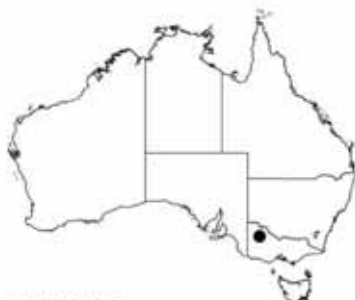
CRONIN, Margaret



CRONIN, Mary Ann



CROUCH, Maria



CUMMING, (Mrs)



CURDIE, Frances Niel



DARE, (Miss)



DAVEY, Eleanor (Nelle) Alice



DELLAR, (Mrs C)



DIETRICH, Konkordia Amalia



DIXON, Mary (May)



DONALDSON, Agnes Adelaide



DONOVAN, (Mrs)



DULHUNTY, Annie



DUMARESQ, (Mrs)



DUNCAN, Elizabeth Jane



EADES, Lucy



EATON, Alice



EATON, Mary Ann



EATON, Mary Martha Vile



EDWARDS, Annie Helen



ELLIOT, (Miss)



EMERY, E.





EVANS, Mary



EVANS, Mary Cecil



FARRELLY, Mary Martha



FEREDAY, (Miss)



FEREDAY, Susan Georgina Marianne



FERNIE, Elizabeth (Eliza)



FIELD, Hannah



FISHER, (Mrs R.E.)



FOOT, Ada



FORDE, (Miss)



FORREST, Margaret Elvire



FRANKLYN, Louisa Bessy



FRIEDERICH, (Mrs A.)



GALE, Mary Ann



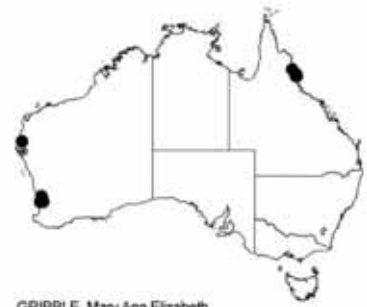
GERRARD, S.



GOODWIN, (Miss)



GORDON, Sarah Alice



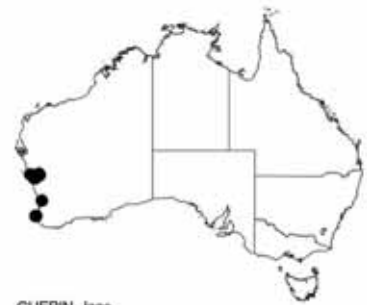
GRIBBLE, Mary Ann Elizabeth



GROOM, Matilda Emma



GROVER, Eleanor (Elen) Sarah



GUERIN, Jane



HAIG, Louisa Jane



HALL, (Mrs)



HARPER, (Miss)



HEDLEY, (Miss)



HELMICH, Martha



HENLEY, Maria



HESTER, Frances Theodosia



HODGKINSON, Mary



HODGKINSON, Virginia Nina



HOLDING, Charlotte Elizabeth



HOLDING, Lucy Edith



HOOD, Jessie Ann



HUSSEY, Jessie Louise



IRVINE, Jemima Frances



JACKSON, Mary Anne





JEFFERSON, (Mrs E.)



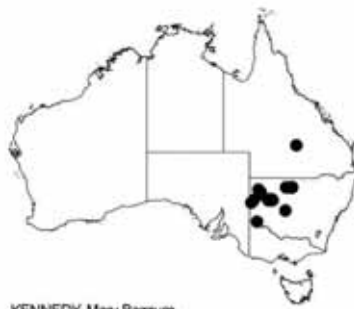
JORDAN, M.



KELLY, (Mrs)



KENNEDY, E.



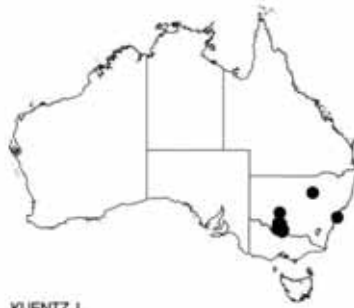
KENNEDY, Mary Bozzum



KING, Georgina



KNIGHT, Ann Augusta (Gussie)



KUENTZ, L.



LAMONT, Eva Frances



LANDSBOROUGH, (Miss)



LOADER, (Miss)



LODDER, Mary



LOGUE, Kate French G.



LUKIN, (Miss)



McADAM, Jennie E.



McCANN, (Miss)



McCANN, Annie Bellew



McDONALD, Nellie



McDOUGALL, (Miss)



McHARD, Mary Ann



McKELLAR, (Miss)



MACLAINE, Emily Ann



McLEAN/MacLEAN, S.



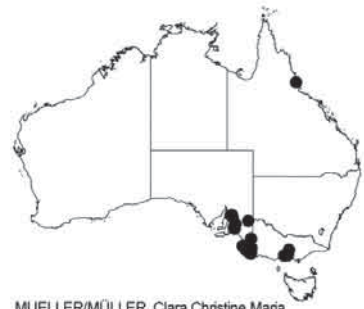
MADDEN, Annie Eliza



MANTON, Charlotte



MEREDITH, Louisa Anne



MUELLER/MÜLLER, Clara Christine Maria



MURRAY, (Miss)



MURRAY, Annie



NORTH, Marianne



NOTT, (Mrs I.)



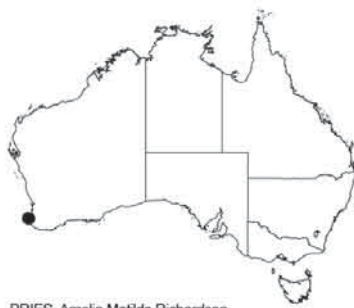
OAKDEN, Emma



O'HALLORAN, (Miss)



PALMER, (Mrs)



PRIES, Amelia Matilda Richardson

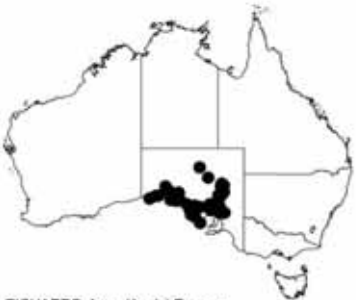


RAWES, Emma Maria





RENFREY, Elizabeth (Lizzie)



RICHARDS, Anne (Annie) Frances



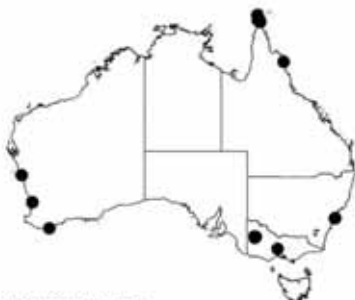
ROBINSON, (Miss)



ROPER, A.



ROSS, Mary



ROWAN, Marian Ellis



RYAN, (Miss)



RYAN, Clara Oakley



SALMON, (Miss)



SCOTT, Harriet



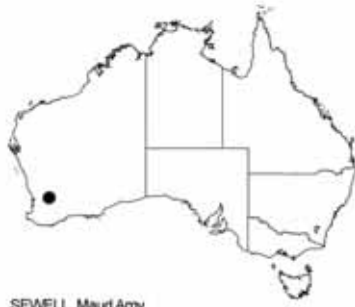
SCOTT, Helena



SEWELL, Geraldine Allen



SEWELL, Julia



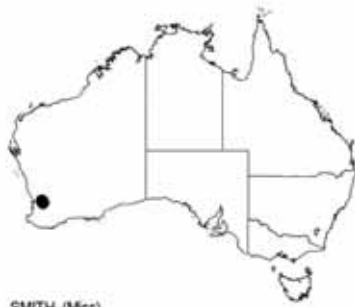
SEWELL, Maud Amy



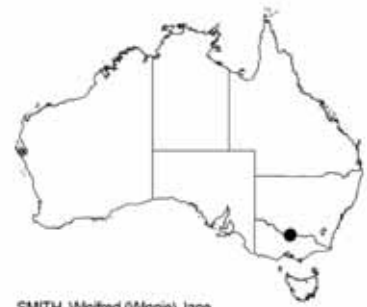
SIM, A.



SLATTER, Elza



SMITH, (Miss)



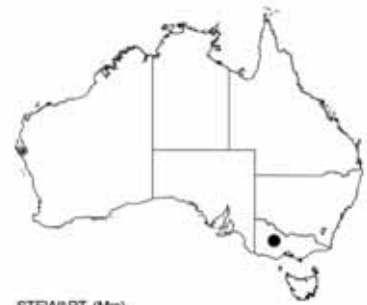
SMITH, Winifred (Winnie) Jane



SPENCER, Jessie



SPONG, Mary



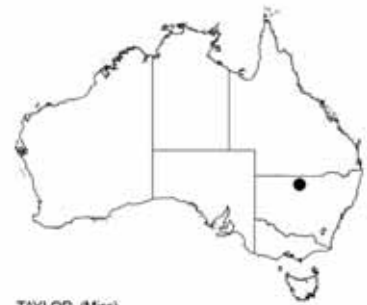
STEWART, (Mrs)



STIRLING, Amy Livingstone



SUTTON, M.



TAYLOR, (Miss)



TAYLOR, Catherine (Kate) Louisa



TAYLOR, Charlotte



TAYLOR, Mary Anne



TEPPER, Isabella (Belle) Wilhelmina Victoria



THORNTON, Edith



THOZET, Maria Isabella



TOLL, Florence Kate



TRIMMER, Sophia Jane



TURNER, (Miss)



URQUHART, (Miss)



WALKER, Anna (Annie) Frances

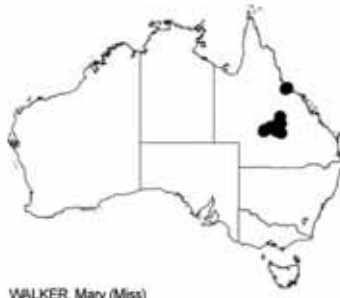


WALKER, (Mrs H.)





WALKER, (Mrs M.L.)



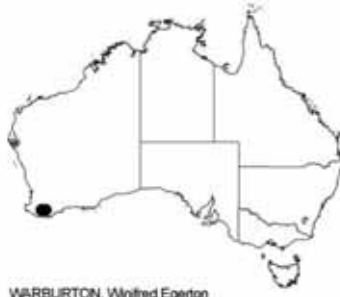
WALKER, Mary (Miss)



WALKER, Mary (Mrs)



WARBURTON, Mary Egerton



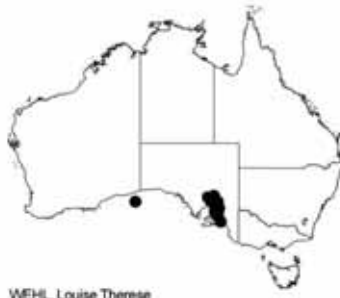
WARBURTON, Winifred Egerton



WARBY, Queenie



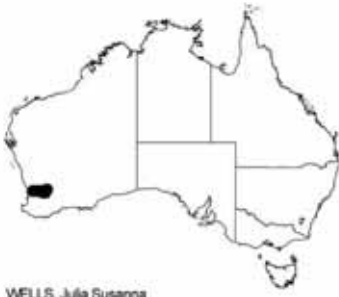
WEBB, (Mrs)



WEHL, Louise Therese



WEHL, Marie Magdalene



WELLS, Julia Susanna



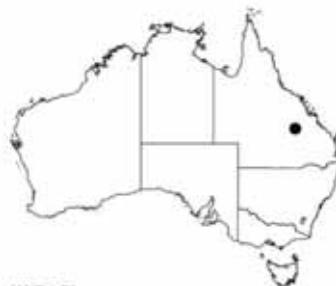
WILCOX, Mary Anne



WISE, Lillian (Lilie) Millicent



WISE, Mary (May) Isabel



WJTH, Eliza