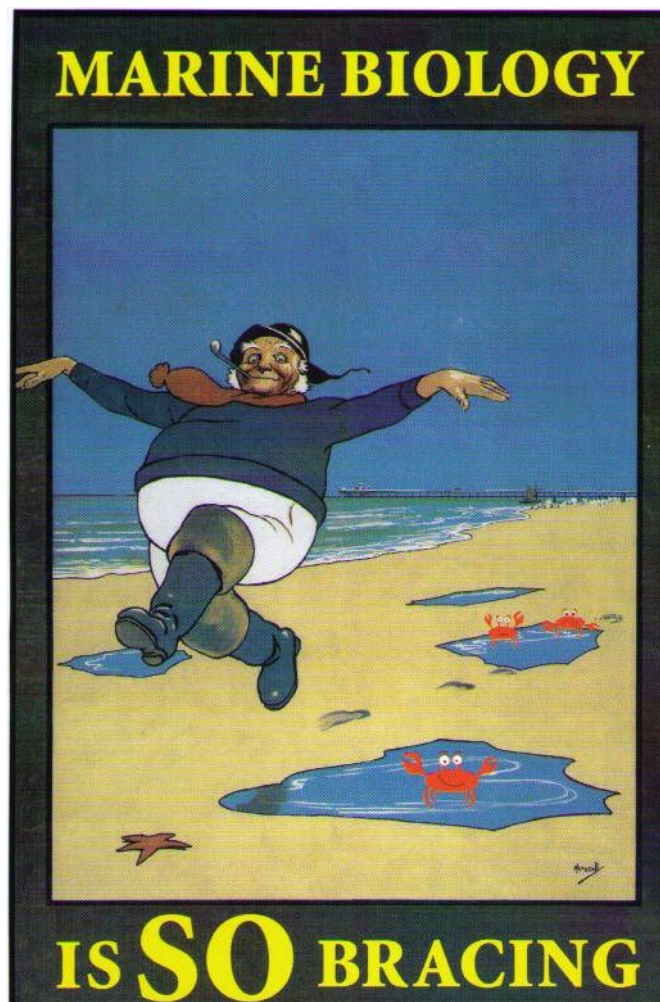


# Elizabeth Andrew Warren

1786 - 1864

Algologist and Botanist

Of Flushing



Catharine and Guy English  
May 2020

## Prologue to Elizabeth Andrew Warren

We were curious about the house in Tregew, Flushing, we moved into in 2000 as it had not one but two datestones of I Richards 1806. An internet search for “Tregew 1806” brought up a book called *The Life and Letters of the late Admiral Sir Bartholomew James Sullivan KC, 1810-1890*, by his son Henry Norton Sullivan, 1896; and at the beginning it states ‘I was born at Tregew in the parish of Mylor’ . Ah, we thought. £10 well spent. On page 51 we read: ‘The plants sent home [from the Falklands] were arranged by Miss Warren, a lady botanist who lived at Flushing; Lindley [head of Royal Horticultural Society] also examined them’. Who ??

And up came an Elizabeth Andrew Warren, an eminent algologist living in Flushing, corresponding with William J Hooker, a Professor of Botany in Glasgow. We were hooked! And a whole exciting venture began. We explored her family, friends and the whole intricate connectivity of Cornwall with the world of botanical exploration and classification in the nineteenth century.

The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew initiated a project on the Directors’ correspondence so Guy got facsimiles to transcribe of all her letters to W J Hooker- but not his to her! Concurrently at the beginning of this enterprise the Arts Society of Falmouth was looking for new projects, and Catharine proposed a study of the import of plants into Cornwall through Falmouth by Packet Ships; which she in fact did with other members of the Society\*. So this formed a natural follow-on.

Those people who read that study will find the same loveable cast of characters in this but with many more. We were led into all sorts of unexpected diversions: a schoolmaster in Helston, an Admiral in Wales, a vicar in Kent, a professor in Glasgow, an administrator in India as well as a ship fire on the way to New Zealand, a typhoon off China and tussac grass from the Falklands and orchids from Mexico.

This is not a learned scholastic tome - nor a really good read - but the record of a trail we followed round the world and back to a grave in Camborne.

Finally, we found Admiral Sullivan did *not* live in our house (The Richards who did, were Dissenters, so hadn’t appeared in Parish records.) So we need not have bought the book; would then never have met Miss Warren, and neither would you. All errors are our own and we suspect there may be many and lots of unknowns.....

So read and enjoy!

Catharine & Guy English  
Tregew House May 2020

\* Origins of Cornish Exotic Gardens : A Myth Questioned  
CAE et al, Arts Society, Falmouth (website) 2017

**In memoriam: Catharine Anne English, nee Lidwell,  
14<sup>th</sup> January 1944 - 26<sup>th</sup> May 2020**

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**Lichen. Rock bottom plant?**

## **Introduction**

### **Elizabeth Andrew Warren 1784 - 1868**

Elizabeth (EAW) was a 19<sup>th</sup> century botanist, widely respected at the time but largely forgotten. She lived in our home village of Flushing, near Falmouth in Cornwall; she collected and studied every portion of the plant kingdom - flowering plants, mosses, lichens, algae, ferns.

Most of what we know of her work, apart from some surviving collections, comes from her thirty year correspondence with William Jackson Hooker, first as Professor of Botany in Glasgow, then as the first Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; and it is from their Directors' Correspondence archive that we have been able to access and transcribe her letters. Maddeningly we do not have his replies.

From the letters and from local records we can piece together Elizabeth's life - where she lived, her family, her friends and her colleagues, including the local and international networks she used to contribute to the collections given to local learned societies and through Hooker to the National Collection at Kew.

What we do NOT know is how she became a skilled and informed botanist!

Elizabeth grew up in the time of the Napoleonic wars, with her mother and siblings in a fairly remote cottage (her father died when she was 11). We know little of her father's family, quite a lot of her mother's. She had no living grandparents. From age twenty to thirty-seven, her marriageable years, she lived with an uncle, an elderly unmarried vicar in Kent with a rather hopeless old curate. We do know she made a moss collection there! On his death in 1823 she returned to Cornwall, and appears in Flushing, with her mother, and is collecting plants - but her letters to Hooker only start 11 years later in 1834.

This is the story of her life as we can see it. She had connections into many facets of English life in that period: her father had been connected with mining; her mother's family were prosperous farmers, an uncle was in the church, her circle included local gentry and members of parliament and her surroundings were maritime and naval: Falmouth was a busy naval port and with Flushing was the base for the Post Office Packet Service linking the New World with England ('I am in the habit of receiving plants and corals from all over').

From her birth to about age thirty, England was largely at war with France, sometimes the new USA. As ever, some do well in wars, and around the Falmouth area some naval officers were flashing their prize money - but most of the population would have found life hard. There is no direct evidence of poverty in Elizabeth's family; indeed they may have been almost self-sufficient on a small farm (the later censuses indicate staff). Her father had been collecting leases on local farms, which with the house in Truro where she was actually born should have brought in adequate income. Later on, though she mentions being short of paper! she is evidently leading a genteel life, with a nice house and a series of teenage maidservants living in. But the cost of printing her Botanical Chart is a worry, it does not sell well and she gives away the last fifty copies to National Schools.

Huge changes took place in her lifetime. In transport, for example carriers' cart and stage coach gave way to railways - though not connecting Cornwall; sailing coaster gave way to more reliable steam; the postal service improved, widened, cheapened. Her early letters had to be franked by a member of parliament; she sees the introduction of the fourpenny then penny post, empire wide. The Packet Service left Falmouth, impoverishing the town.

Wars came and went, bringing glory and sorrow; Cornish mining boomed and slumped; fear of revolution brought parliamentary reform, in which Cornwall lost most of its extraordinary 40 MPs to the new industrial areas, and so influence. Agriculture developed, taking in once wild land in which she sought native plants. She never refers to 1816, 'the year without a summer', when she was in Kent, nor to the potato disaster, nor the Corn Laws and resulting unrest.

Botany was a pursuit that could respectably be indulged in by women; in the early years, particularly the study of seaweeds, which were not considered to have sexual aspects. Importantly to Elizabeth, this is the great era of exploration, discovery and collection, leading to the Victorian passion for classification, documenting and publishing, and the delight in growing exotic plants from around the world. She sees plants (mostly dried at first) pouring in from almost every continent - and there is a hint to her interest in *everything* that she is fascinated by the Antarctic and the expeditions there - even though it be barren of plants! It is also the era of formation of learned societies - she joins the local ones with botanical interests, and we see her activities through their reports - but surprisingly not the national societies.

What was she actually *like*? We can only collect clues.

She was vigorous, all her collecting was done on foot, all around the nearby parishes on both sides of the Fal estuary. She was generally healthy: she mentions an illness as unusual. There are flashes of humour in her letters (brambles!); she was fun and good company (obits); she clearly got on well with her peers and with theoretically social inferiors, whom she promotes by name, and supports. She is dedicated to work which many would find tedious - there are flashes of impatience - but prefers her classification work to 'any dance or evening of cards' - though invited.

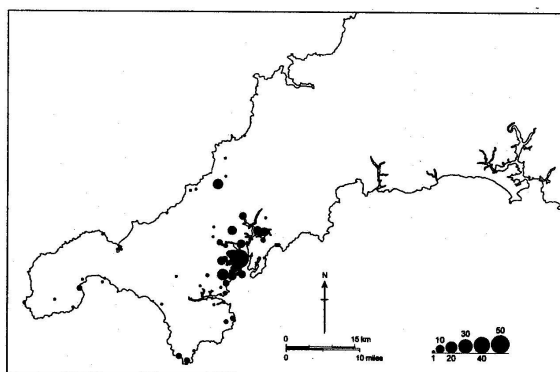


Figure 5.2. Number of specimens collected at each station by Elizabeth Warren.

While she starts and ends her letters with conventional phrases ('intruding on your precious time') Elizabeth is not wholly a supplicant, and not a push-over. She is asking for help with classification, in return for the copious supply of plants - but if she thinks Hooker is wrong she says so politely 'perhaps the specimen had suffered en route - I shall send you a better'. When her work is dismissed by H C Watson, for not following his personal rules, she simply asks for it back. She is quite proud of her abilities ('I believe scarcely anyone else could have done it').

On good terms with her family, she spends extensive holidays with (probably her sister) each year 'setting aside her work'; is desolated by her nephews' deaths; goes

with, or perhaps takes, her sister's whole family to London and Oxford to see Kew and Oxford botanical gardens (and the Lions!) though we gather they may not have expected to enjoy the gardens.

Elizabeth was at least conventionally religious - a number of letters refer to God's designs, be they for plants or family deaths. And she contributed a small but typical sum for the building of Flushing Church in 1842, while much of Cornwall was embracing Methodism.

This compilation contains little narrative, but a deal of data, from which the reader can build their own picture of a woman scientist's life in nineteenth century Cornwall, respected but unsung.

### **A Few Important Dates from 1750 to 1870 with emphasis on Falmouth**

- 1753 Linnaeus Species Plantarum
- 1759 Kew Botanical Gardens begun
- 1760 George III
- 1762 Flora Anglia
- 1781 Falmouth Bank opens
- 1783 Peace declared. First American war
- 1787 Calcutta Botanical Gardens – Nathaniel Wallich director
- 1788 Linnean Society founded
- 1789 French Revolution; Bread Riots in Truro
- 1792 and onwards various schools open including National Schools in 1809 and 1827; Cornwall County Library founded
- 1799 Mail coach running from the New Hotel, Falmouth
- 1800 Napoleonic war til 1815
- 1801 Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet newspaper
- 1804 London Horticultural Society
- 1810 Packet Mutiny
- 1813 Cornwall Central Teacher Training School, Truro
- 1814 'Queen' transport wrecked, 195 drowned
- 1816 British Jungermanniae by W J Hooker; the year without a summer
- 1818 Royal Institution of Cornwall founded; Muscologia by W J Hooker
- 1820 George IV
- 1822 Encyclopedia of Gardening by J Loudon
- 1826 Gardeners Magazine by J Loudon
- 1830 William IV
- 1831 Flora of Britain by W J Hooker
- 1832 Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society  
Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall
- 1832 William Booth, gardener at Carlew til 1851
- 1833 Slavery abolished in England
- 1833-6 Voyage of Beagle
- 1836 English Annual has article on Grove Hill
- 1837 Queen Victoria
- 1839 East India Co establishes Assam Tea Company
- 1840 William Lobb, first professional plant hunter goes to S America for Veitch
- 1841 W J Hooker made first director of Kew Gardens

- 1851 Falmouth ceases to be Packet Station; sail changing to steam
- 1854 Crimean War
- 1855 Falmouth Packet newspaper started by Lake
- 1859 Origin of Species by Charles Darwin published
- 1860 Greenwich time adopted
- 1863 Railway to Falmouth
- 1867 Falmouth Observatory RCPS

## **Botanical Work of Elizabeth Andrew Warren**

### **Preamble**

Elizabeth Andrew Warren is one of the nineteenth century's important scientific botanists. But she rarely left the Truro area and was overlooked by later generations. Few in Flushing, Falmouth or Truro today have heard of her. Recently there has been an interest taken in scientific women of the 19<sup>th</sup> century of whom she is one. For instance, an exhibition at the Royal Institution of Cornwall in March 2018

She was one of the early members of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and was a vigorous member of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall in Truro, becoming an honorary member in 1844. She did not join the London based Botanical Society.

She contributed to a number of works on botany, principally concerned with algae (seaweeds to you and me) and the Cornish flora, but she also received specimens from abroad and sent some of these on to Kew. She conversed with authorities outside the county and carried on a detailed correspondence with William Hooker of Kew. She brings in and sends out: she is William Hooker's desk in Cornwall.

She was friends with the naval family of Sulivans who lived in Flushing. Her nephews, Charles a naval lieutenant, and Francis an army officer, sent her material. She had a band of collectors in the county for gathering her Cornish specimens.

The best overview of her botanical activities is in :  
 Regionalizing Science. Placing Knowledge in Victorian England by Simon Naylor  
 Pickering & Chatto 2010  
 and in, for her botanical work, F H Davey's The Flora of Cornwall,  
 F Chegwiddden, Lower Market Street, Penryn 1909, reproduced in 1978 EP Publishing  
 Ltd, Wakefield.

### **Definitions**

#### **What is a Hortus Siccus?**

A Hortus Siccus is a collection of dried botanical specimens – from the Latin, a dry garden.

#### **What is 'Indigenous'?**

'born in or natural to a country'

According to C A Johns, handwritten in EAW's Hortus Siccus, RIC, vol 2 p 28, 'though growing at a great distance from cultivated ground it cannot be pronounced to be indigenous till it has been found at least for two years in the same location.'

### **What is a Herbarium?**

A herbarium is a collection of preserved plants catalogued and arranged systematically for study; organised by family, genus and species to serve as a working hypothesis of a classification of all plants.

## **Classification of Plants**

Reading the letters EAW wrote to William Hooker over a number of years I wondered what the 'Natural Order' was that she asked for the specimens or plants to be arranged by. So I began to look at the classification of plants. It was not altogether easy to work out the history of classification. It began with the Greeks, with Aristotle and Theophrastus but by EAW's time was rather different. The first person I looked at was:

John Ray 1627-1705 was a parson-naturalist. He went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1660.

He attempted a classification of plants by their similarities and differences, and a biological definition of species, he rejected Aristolian plant taxonomy. His system was to divide plants into Cryptogamous which are imperfect or lower plants and Seed bearing plants which are perfect or higher plants.

The seed bearing plants are ordered by life form: Trees (arbores), shrubs (frutices), sub-shrubs (subfrutices) and Herbaceous (herbae). These are then divided by common characters:

8 groups of tree, 2 of shrub, 1 of sub-shrub, 21 of herbaceous.

There are three important books: *Ray's Itineraries*, (journeys taken through Britain during 1658, 1661 and 1662, and through Europe in 1663), *Catalogus Plantarum Angliae* (1670, based on the British journeys, the basis of later British Floras) *Historia Plantarum* (3 volumes, 1686, 1688, 1704). In 1667 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. A Ray Society was founded in 1844 which meets at the Natural History Museum, London.

Carl von Linne (Linnaeus) was the next, the well-known botanist from Sweden who tried to form a classification based on the reproductive organs of plants. This proved a little too simplistic and he expanded it into the Natural Order.

Linnaeus began with 3 Kingdoms: Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?! Remember the guessing game? He wrote:

*1753 Species Plantarum and 1758 10<sup>th</sup> Edition of Systema Naturae.*

He started the binomial system of genus and species for each living thing which is still in general use today.

Classes of Plants: 1-20 are flowering plants 21 Monoecia, 22 Dioecious, 23 Pnygamodioecious, 24 Cryptogamia (Ferns, fungi, algae, lichens and mosses).

EAW writes about the Natural Order when she is endeavouring to identify species. I looked at the *Handbook of The British Flora by George Bentham and Joseph D Hooker 6<sup>th</sup> edition 1892, originally published in 1853.*



This is a modification of the Linnean system ‘an admirable system, invented by Linnaeus, has been universally accepted’

Classes : Families or Natural orders : Genus : Species

‘these are called natural when, in forming them, all resemblances and differences are taken into account...’

One of the sections in the book is ‘IV Analytical key to the natural orders and anomalous genera of the British flora’. 1 Flowering plants 2 Cryptogams

I have been using F H Davey’s Flora of Cornwall 1909 for identifying EAW’s flowering plants and I note that on page lxxxv ‘The sequence of the Orders, Genera and species adopted in this work is according to the London Catalogue (ed 10) edited by Mr F J Hanbury, FLS (no date)... The Natural Orders are printed in Great Primer Sans, the Genera in Pica Latin; the species, varieties, and hybrids in Long Primer Antique; and the authority for the record in italics.’ There are of course errors in the work.

And occasionally checking with Keble Martin – or even with other sources.

John Lindley also spent a lot of time identifying plants.

Curtis Botanical Magazine

The current system is a yet more developed modification

Domain: Kingdom: Phylum: Class: Order: Family: Genus: Specie.

5 Kingdoms (though this is not universal) Animalia, Plantae, Fungi, Prokaryotae or Monera (bacteria), Proctista (all other organisms including algae and protozoa).

Plant Kingdom:

Division (names ending in -phyta)

Class (ending –psida)

Order (ending –ales)

Family (ending –aceae)

Genus and species. Genus + Specie gives the binomial name

Divisions of Plant Kingdom:

Plantae

Bryophyta (Mosses), Hepatophyta (Liverworts)

Vascular Plants Equisetophyta (Horsetails) Pteridophyta (Ferns)

Seed Plants Coniferophyta (Conifers), Ginkgophyta (Ginkgo) Magnoliophyta (Flowering Plants).

Magnoliophyta: split into Liliopsida (Monocotyledons) and Magnoliopsida (Dicotyledons)

Fungi: Classified into three divisions:

Zygomycota, Ascomycota, Basidiomycot

Protoctista

Algae are divided into Green, Red and Brown. Cyanobacteria (bluegreen algae)

Lichen classification is complex because each lichen has fungal and algal parts.

*From Principles of Horticulture by CR Adams and MP Early*

I think that I have got this fairly straight. When I was looking at Bentham and Hookers' Handbook it was quite a revelation to see the lists of variants in the plants and I could envisage EAW with a similar book with a plant in the other hand trying to work out what it was!

There is a list of the books to which she must have had access in the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall in this work. (p 18)

### **Note on Lichens**

I have found it extremely difficult to identify the lichens EAW mentions and also to find out about the classification of lichens, which appears to be in a fluid state at that time. I have looked at:

The Natural Arrangement of British Plants, by S F Gray, 1821

Specimens of Lichenographia Britannica by Dawson Turner, 1839

Popular History of British Lichens by WL Lindsay, 1856

Handbook of British Lichens by Smith, 1921

In Gray's book The Natural Order of Plant Classification there are ferns, mosses, fungi, algae. The algae includes jungermania, lichens, liverworts and seaweeds. The whole being Cryptogramia.

Sowerby's English Botany 1756 'contains plates of all the British lichens then known' p 118

Is this what EAW is using, as the other books are after most of these letters?

In 1867 Simon Schwender proposed a theory that Lichens were a combination of fungi with algae or cyanobacteria. And this is now accepted.

So now we have:

Lichens are classified by the fungal component. They are not plants. And a combination of 3 kingdoms!

A lower classification puts them into a number of categories:

Fruticose, foliose, crustose, leprose, placodioid, squamose, gelatinous, filamentous, byssoid, structureless. There may be twenty thousand species!

So now you know.

### **Note on Mosses**

Mosses are small, flowerless plants, without seeds, after fertilisation develop sporophytes. Mosses were grouped with hornworts and liverworts as 'non-vascula' plants in division Bryophytes. Can be di- or mon-icous.

Kingdom Plantae: Phylum Bryophyta. Three Divisions: Bryophyta, Marchantiophyta, Anthocerotophyta and there are Eight Classes, and about 12,000 Species!

### **Note on Ferns**

They have identifiable leaf, stem and roots, but produce spores not seeds from sexual reproduction.

Kingdom Plantae: Phylum Pteridophyta

Ferns British and Foreign by John Smith, 1866: 'A very large, indeed almost a complete collection of them, may at present be seen in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, where, during forty years, I devoted attention to their cultivation, and to the study of their generic and specific distinction, using every endeavour in my power, assisted by the extensive influence of the eminent Director, Sir WJ Hooker...'

'My own personal knowledge dates from about the year 1822..'

### **Note on Algae (Seaweeds)**

Simple: Brown, red or green! Kingdom Protocista. Algae use chlorophyll to photosynthesize. Chlorophyta (green) contain single celled organisms which require water for reproduction. Phaeophyta (brown) and Rhodophyta (red) are multi celled, including seaweeds.

Blue-green algae are now Cyanobacteria in the Prokaryotae kingdom.

### **Note on Fungi**

In the current classification:

Fungus: a eukaryotic organism including yeast and mould. It belongs to its own kingdom. It lives by decomposing and absorbing organic material.

*Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland by John Berkenhout 1769.*

## **Documents EAW produced**

### ***Hortus Siccus of the Indigenous Plants of Cornwall 3 Volumes, Archives of the RIC***

#### **29 November 2016**

We looked at the volumes of the 'An Herbarium of Cornish plants presented to the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall 1834' in the Courtney Library in Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro (The Hortus Siccus). The three leather bound books were in poor condition and the specimens were also in a rather fragmentary state. Not good and they could do with proper care.

#### **The Hortus Siccus**

The volumes of dried collections that Warren compiled included specimens donated by 23 collectors; 341 by her, 36 by Charles Johns, 29 by Mrs T Grylls, 16 by Charles Fox and 6 by William Lobb. All her stations were in west Cornwall, there were 88 recorded stations, 21 producing 77% of the total number of located specimens and 10 stations producing 53%. Mylor had 17%, 51 specimens. EAW was a botanist who worked about a five mile radius of home and made the most of the Fal estuary.

*(Source S Naylor)*

They were arranged according to the Linnean catalogue.

John Ralfs did not contribute to the Hortus Siccus, he arrived in Penzance in 1837.

The climate of Cornwall being warm and damp made the 'propagation of relatively exotic species a very real possibility, requiring no little scrutiny to keep the Flora of Cornwall within its own true limits'

*(14 December 1835 letter 293 Directors' Correspondence W J Hooker)*

From prize lists of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall:

The most rare indigenous plants: Miss Warren.

Groups not less than four of indigenous plants Miss Warren.

There were few competitors for indigenous plants.

*(Royal Cornwall Gazette 7<sup>th</sup> July 1832)*

‘the tasteful arrangement of her plants and the judgement evinced by her in their selection deserve to be recorded as an example worthy of imitation.’

*(Royal Cornwall Gazette 20<sup>th</sup> October 1832)*

In 1833 EAW ‘won 10s for the most rare species and 7s 6d for the best group. Warren went on to take the responsibility of promoting coordinating, judging and arranging the Hortus Siccus of the county flora for the Society.’

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall 1833 October Exhibition

*(Source S Naylor)*

‘awarded to Miss Rodd and Miss Warren for the discovery of the *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense* in two locations’

*(Royal Cornwall Gazette 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1835)*

*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense* is Tunbridge Filmy Fern, first found in Mount’s Bay 1824.

In 1836 she was a judge for indigenous plants, and in 1837 won a silver medal for ‘a trifling acknowledgement of the important services she has rendered to the Society and of her zealous endeavour to promote the cultivation of indigenous botany.’

*(5<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of RHCS 1837)*

‘Miss Warren of Flushing for a collection of 130 dried indigenous plants for the general herbarium, the Society’s Bronze medal.’

*(Royal Cornwall Gazette 1<sup>st</sup> October 1841)*

### **EAW’s Work on Algae**

Her work on Seaweeds is largely recorded in the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society who hold 5 of 7 folders of pressed and annotated algae, and recorded in their Annual Reports her submissions for the exhibitions.

#### ***Elizabeth Andrew Warren.***

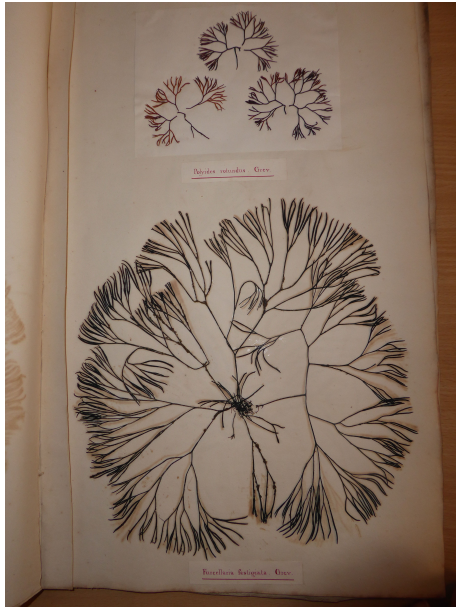
#### ***Presented to the Polytechnic Society September 17 1850***

On 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016 we looked at these volumes in the History Archive of the Polytechnic Society. The folders were being kept in a drawer at present. They were in reasonable condition, and the colours stunning. Some of the specimens were a little broken with age. The algae had been mounted on separate papers then mounted on large sheets which were then bound. The specimens were labelled in red ink and very carefully and decoratively laid out. The folders consisted of:

Series One    Melanuspermeae    First part  
1 Fucaceae    2 Sporochnaceae    3 Laminariaceae

Series One    Melanuspermeae    Second part  
4 Dictyotracheae    5 Chordariaceae    6 Ectocarpaceae

Series Two    Rhodospermeae    First part  
7 Rhodomelaceae    8 Laurenciaceae    9 Corallinaceae    10 Delesseriaceae  
11 Rhodymeniaceae



*Furcellaria fastigiata* Grev.



*Schizosyphon Warreniae*



*Cledophora pellucida* Kg



*Delessaria sanguinea* Lx

The specimen is floated on a bowl of sea-water, and a sheet of paper supported on a perforated zinc sheet is lifted from below. The wet sample can then be teased out with a paintbrush to best advantage, with ideally no overlaps.

The excess water is removed through the paper with a dry towel or blotting paper.

Delicate weeds need the sea-water, not to decompose. Leathery fibrous weeds, on the contrary, are kept more flexible using hot *fresh* water.

Series Two Rhodospiraeae Second part

12 Cryptonemiaceae

13 Ceramiaceae

(Including *Kallymenia Dubyi* Harv)

Series Three Chlorospiraeae

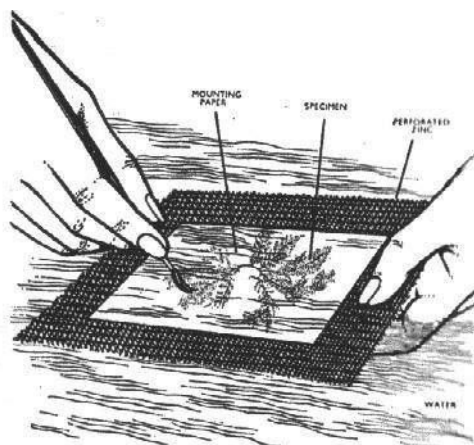
14 Siphonaceae 15 Confervaceae 16

Ulvaceae 17 Oscillatoriaceae

(Including *Schizosiphon Warreniae*)

Two volumes are missing, they were borrowed and not returned, and the Poly failed to keep a record of the borrower.

*Schizosiphon Warreniae* Caspary is now called *Rivularia biasolettiana*



In 1863 EAW received a bronze medal for a collection of British *freshwater* algae. (FH Davey)

Isabella Gifford in her obituary in 1863 praises EAW's work on algae: on finding *Kallymenia Dubyi*, a novelty on English shores, and mentioning *Schizosiphon Warreniae*. (Left)

### ***W H Harvey's Manual***

In the manual of British Algae by W H Harvey (1811-1866) *Kallymenia Dubyi* is credited to Miss Warren at Falmouth. His preface to *Phycologia Britannica* 1851 notes ' I am indebted...and to Miss Warren, Miss Ball, Miss Gifford.....Mr Ralfs...for specimens of the rarer algae of their respective neighbourhoods... '

The Penzance Natural History Society , Volume 1 1849 notes ' all may be considered of general or frequent occurrence...and Harvey's Manual will give the particulars of the stations with respect to their being between tide marks or beyond, in which the plant delights to grow.'

### ***Other Algologists in Cornwall at the time***

In the *Marine Algae of West Cornwall* by **John Ralfs** (1807-1890), there is a long list of plants recorded by EAW both in Falmouth and Mounts Bay. 'My thanks are due likewise to many other friends, for the interest they have taken in this publication and for their exertions to secure me from pecuniary risk, especially to Mrs Griffiths, Miss Warren,...' Subscribers to the book include Charles Lemon, John Lindley, Emily Stackhouse and William Hooker.

*The British Desmidiaceae* by John Ralfs, drawings by Edward Jenner, 1848.

John Ralfs studied under **Amelia W Griffiths** (1768-1858) of Torquay. We went to look at her three volumes of seaweed collection in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in Exeter (The Ark). These were not annotated, not given source nor finder, but named. They were pieces of paper with seaweed bound into volumes.

**R V Tellam** (1826-1908) was recorded in F H Davey's book 'he had a splendid, perhaps a unique knowledge of the algae, fungi, lichens and mosses of Cornwall'. On

three occasions he was awarded the silver medal of the RCPS. He gave his extensive botanical collection to the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

### ***Isabella Gifford (1823-1891)***

In 1848 she published *The Marine Botanist*, an introduction to the study of British algology which went into at least three editions quite quickly. She knew EAW well and they must have compared notes.

And the great figure of Cornish algologists was of course, ***John Stackhouse*** (1742-1819). EAW can not have met him as an adult, but she should have known his *Nereis Britannica* published from 1795-1801, with a new edition in 1816. His volume of drawings are in the Linnean Society.

We also looked at the ***Marine Biological Association*** collection in Plymouth. The library holds books, journals and expedition reports. It was founded in 1884. The herbarium has marine algae, marine lichens and terrestrial lichens. The earliest marine algae date from the 1830s, and was planned as a collection of the seaweeds of SW England, there are several local collections, including a book of pressed seaweeds from Torquay in 1837. Whether any of EAW's seaweeds found their way here is unknown.

The *Popular History of British Seaweeds* by D Landsborough 1851, mentions Miss Warren of Falmouth, Mrs Griffiths of Torquay and Mr Ralfs of Penzance on p203, and refers to some seaweeds collected by EAW, including the *Kallymenia dubyi*, 'This is a rare alga found by Miss Warren, by the Rev and Mrs Hoare at Plymouth.'

### ***A note about Nature Printing***

The object is placed between a smooth and polished sheet of steel and of lead, put under a pair of rollers under pressure. This makes an impression of the object in the lead plate. This can be an engraved plate, but it is too soft for many impressions. WG Johnstone and A Croall published *Nature Printed Seaweeds* in 1859, and a book in 1868 *A History of Algae of the British Isles*. EAW contributed material for this. We have an example, and the reproduction is extraordinary

### ***References to her works:***

***RPCS 1842: On the recent botanical discoveries in Cornwall***, an article on Cornish cryptogamic plants

***RCPS 1849: Algae, Marine, on Falmouth Shores***

***PNHAS 1849: Ditto***

EAW was first to find in England a species of seaweed:

*Kallymenia dubyi*. (Harvey)

(Right)

### ***A Botanical Chart for Schools***

(RCPS 1849 p31-37 : *Mag of Zoo Bot Geo* vol iii 1839 p121)

This work seems to have disappeared entirely. It is possible that lying in some dusty store room of some school or other a copy may exist, decayed and forgotten.



‘This excellent Chart, prepared by a lady whose accurate researches in British botany have obtained for her a name....ought to be in the hands of every teacher of youth throughout the kingdom. It was compiled ...expressly for the use of Miss James’ school at Falmouth...the system adopted is that of Linnaeus, as the most ready for beginners.....’

*Ann Nat Hist Vol 3 No 15 April 1839*

It is mentioned in the Royal Cornwall Gazette of 6.10.1837 as a ‘beautiful chart of indigenous plants constructed by that very distinguished Miss Warren.’ It illustrated the principal families of plants, examples, and their uses.

There are many mentions of this Botanical Chart in EAW’s letters to William Hooker dating from 1836. She is encouraged by him, and he did give his personal recommendation to it. A letter to William Hooker notes that the ‘Governess who has had the care of my nieces expressed a strong wish to have the first rudiments of Botany...’ Feb 22 1836. She sent him a copy. Where is it?

It is suggested by Shteir in *Cultivating Women, Cultivating Science* that EAW would have referred to two books: one by Sarah Fitton, *Conversations on Botany*, 1817 and Caroline Halstead’s *The Little Botanist* 1835.

Educational wallcharts were designed for classroom use in the early 1800s. By 1870 wallcharts were produced and sold in large quantities . Lithography made possible the production of large colour prints at a reasonable price....

*Botlib.huh.harvard.edu*

A Falmouth, later Bristol, firm of Philp printed the chart but the relationship was unsatisfactory.

Later this was plagiarized without reference by Frederick Hanham MBCSL, Bth, 1864, and meant to be considered as his own, as referenced by Gifford. Johns may have used this chart at Helston Grammar School, and he served with EAW Warren on judging exhibitions at the RCPS. They were both correspondents of Sir William Hooker over many years.

Obituary by Emily Stackhouse, *RIC Oct 1865, pxvii*

### ***Flora of Cornwall by F H Davey 1909***

There are numerous references in Davey to EAW plant findings, some being first records and most, if not all, recorded around Flushing and Kea. Ones from further afield are in St Keverne, Perranporth, St Ives and St Agnes.

### ***Also material in:***

John Ralfs *British Desmidiaceae*, 1848

John Ralfs *Flora of Cornwall* unpublished mss in Morrab Library

William Hooker *British Flora* 5<sup>th</sup> edition

(*Aconitum napellus* recorded by EAW 1841)



William Grosart Johnstone and Alexander Croall Nature Printed British Seaweeds, 1859-60

H C Watson Herbarium at Kew Miss Warren's *Thalictrum majus* from St Keverne, 1858. 'There is no earlier record for Cornwall for this local plant.' (F H Davey)

W H Harvey Phycologia Britannica, Vol 4 1851  
F H Davey Flora of Cornwall 1909

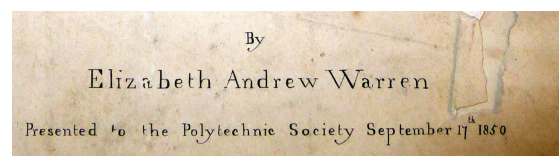
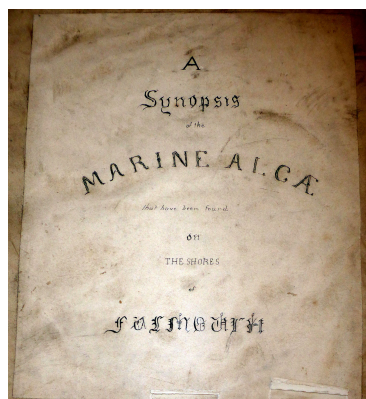
South London Institute of Botany

### **What EAW did with her time and efforts.**

We presume that EAW arrived back in Cornwall immediately on the death of her uncle, James Andrew with whom she had been living in Kent, and settled in Flushing with her widowed mother in 1823. But in any case her known work only begins in about 1832.

Her work can largely be charted by her correspondence with Sir William Jackson Hooker. She began writing letters to William Hooker in December 1834 when she wrote complimenting him on his *The British Flora*. The edited letters are included at the end of this work. We do not have his replies, and there are probably missing letters. She supplied, along with Charles Johns and John Ralfs, specimens and local botanical information. She worked on flora, lichens, ferns, mosses and algae or seaweeds; all the plant kingdoms,.

The Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall which was founded in 1832 offered a forum for EAW's botanical talents and interests; in return she was *the* major contributor to its collections and exhibitions. In 1833 special prizes were offered for the 'largest and best collection of Cornish dried plants' as a means of forming a Hortus Siccus of Cornwall. EAW took on the task of creating this Hortus Siccus. The Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall was in a way a subsidiary of the Royal Institution of Cornwall.



### Time Line 1823 – 1864 - EAW dates for Work

- 1806-23 In Kent; collection of mosses.
- 1832 7.7.1832 Most rare indigenous plants Royal Cornwall Gazette  
20.10.1832 Tasteful arrangement RCGaz  
Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall Plants of EAW recorded in  
Gardener's Magazine by J C Loudon
- 1834 Hortus Siccus to RHSC.
- 1835 23.10.1835 Prize of 5s to Miss Rodd and EAW for *Hymenophyllum  
tunbridgense* RCGaz
- 1835 Begins her own herbarium
- 1836 Draft of chart. Starts books on algae for Royal Polytechnic Society of  
Cornwall and putting together rare British specimens for William  
Hooker.  
30.9.1836 RHSC present of seeds RCGaz
- 1837 Chart printed – later amendments. Intends to make a collection of  
British grasses with Charles Lemon
- 1838 Large collection of Assam specimens received from Francis Jenkins  
for her to organise.  
Prize of a picture of the Flight into Egypt.  
Collection of ferns, requests to William Hooker
- 1839 Finishes organising collection of Assam plants
- 1841 RHCS receives another collection from India  
Also from North America  
*Aconitum napelius* from EAW in 5<sup>th</sup> edition of British Flora by  
William Hooker.
- 1842 Plants received from Dominica, from the Falklands, and lichens of  
Tierra del Fugeo through Sulivan.  
East India specimens to EAW
- 1842 Fully occupied with East India collection
- 1844 12.7.1844 Meeting of Cornwall Historical Society Report by EAW on  
plants from Mrs Vivian; West Briton
- 1847 *Mesembryanthemum* from California
- 1848 Captain Sulivan's bulb  
Contributes of John Ralfs, British Desmiderae
- 1849 List of Seaweeds in RCPS
- 1856 *Hypericum hircinum* recorded in *The Phytologist*
- 1857 Crimean plants from Francis Temple (2)
- 1858 *Thalictrum majus* in H C Watson's Herbarium
- 1859 Contributes to Johnstone & Croall's Nature Prints (Algae)
- 1863 Bronze medal for Algae from RCPS

Information from FH Davey's Flora and William Hooker's Letters and Royal  
Cornwall Gazette

EAW's reference books, in addition those mentioned in text.

Elizabeth would have access to the books in the embryo library of the Horticultural Society in Truro, including the titles below.

**Royal Institution book lists - about 1830**

Burmanni Herbarium Amboinense.....	6 Vols.	} Presented by Capt. F. Jenkins, H.E.I. Co.'s Service, Calcutta.
Jacquin Stirpium Americanarum Historia ...	1 Vol.	
Gaertner de Fructibus.....	3 Vols.	
Tournefort Institutiones.....	3 Vols.	
Caroli Linnæi—Amœnitates Academicæ.....	9 Vols.	
Millar's Gardener's Dictionary .....	1 Vol.	Presented by Capt. Rogers, R.N.
Gray's Natural Arrangement of British Plants	2 Vols.	Presented by Mr. Rimell, Falmouth
Thornton's Elements of Botany.....	2 Vols.	Presented by Mr. G. N. Simmons
Sowerby's English Botany .....	17 Vols.	
Curtis's Botanical Magazine .....	24 Vols.	First series.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine .....	13 Vols.	Second series.
Edwards's Botanical Register.....	25 Vols.	
Horticultural Transactions .....	7 Vols.	First series.
Ditto .....	1 Vol.	Second series.
Booth's Camellias .....	1 Vol.	
Smith's English Flora .....	4 Vols.	
Hooker's British Flora .....	5 Vols.	
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants.....	1 Vol.	
Gardener's Magazine .....	15 Vols.	
Encyclopædia of Gardening.....	1 Vol.	
Hortus Britannicus.....	1 Vol.	
Supplement to Hortus Britannicus.	1 Vol.	
Lindley's Introduction to Botany .....	1 Vol.	
School Botany .....	1 Vol.	
Outline of the First Principles of Botany.....	1 Vol.	
Christian Knowledge Society's Botany.....	1 Vol.	
Robson's British Flora.....	1 Vol.	
Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.....	6 Vols	
Ralf's Analysis of British Flora.....	1 Vol.	
Jacob's West Devon and Cornwall Flora.....	1 Vol.	
Gardener's Record.....	3 Vols.	
Floricultural Cabinet... ..	7 Vols.	
Baxter's British Flowering Plants.....	4 Vols.	
Highland Transactions .....	6 Vols.	
Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture.....	8 Vols.	
Flora Cantabrigiensis.....	2 Vols.	
Loddige's Botanical Cabinet .....	20 Vols.	

PERIODICALS.

Floricultural Cabinet.  
Gardener's Magazine.  
Baxter's British Flowering Plants.

Edwards's Botanical Register.  
Curtis's Horticultural Magazine

## Book List in Gray's Natural Arrangement of British Plants 1821

- 1732 Linnaeus 53 Species Pantarum
- 1758 Borlase
- 1768 Miller Gardener's Dictionary  
Edition 8 altered to the Linnean System
- 1776 Withering Botanical Arrangement
- 1777 Linnean System of Botany Illustrated
- 1787 Curtis Botanical Magazine  
Linnaeus translated
- 1790 Sowerby and Smith
- 1791 Darwin Botanical Garden
- 1795 J Stackhouse Neireis Britannica
- 1804 Smith Flora Britannica
- 1812 Hooker British Jungermanniae
- 1813 Sprengel Introduction to Cryptogamiae Plants translated
- 1818 Hooker and Taylor Muscologia Britannica

### Flushing Years 1823-1864

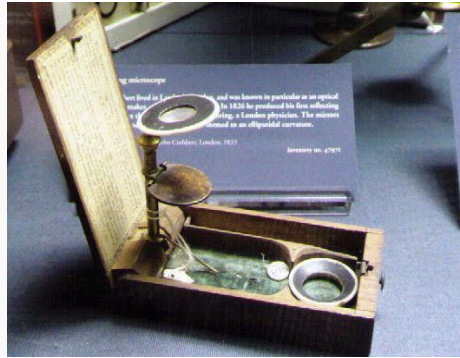
EAW lived in Flushing for the rest of her life at first with her mother, then on her own with a maidservant. The censuses give different addresses but they are probably all the same house. Her family decreased and increased, her brother died in 1829, her mother in



1831, just before her second nephew Francis was born, a late arrival. One nephew joined the navy, the other the army, both died overseas, one in Cape Town on his way back from India, one in the Bay of Biscay on his way back from the Crimea via Lisbon. Both of disease. These were great griefs to EAW, and one of her letters to William Hooker is soaked with tears. They must also have caused distress to her sister and husband. Just the two nieces survived, both to marry.

Flushing was a thriving place then with the Packet Captains travelling the Atlantic and Naval Officers fighting Napoleon and based in Flushing; a new church being built; and a population greater than it was before or after. During this period the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was set up by the Fox family in Falmouth 1832, the

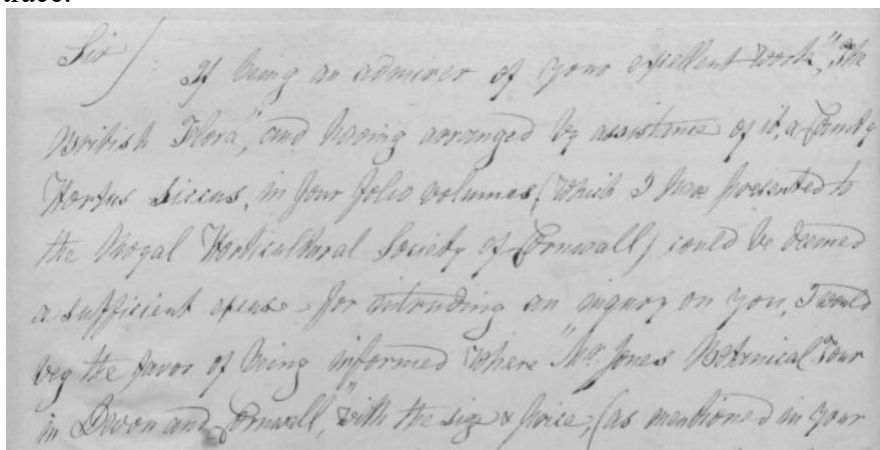
Royal Institution of Cornwall in Truro 1818 and the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall in 1832. EAW belonged to all three. But she did not join the National Botanic Society in London although that welcomed women. She was very busy, preferring to work at her botanical studies than go to parties of which there were plenty. How she was taught or taught herself here we can only surmise. We learn she



Botanical microscopes: 1836 (L) & 1830  
Oxford Instruments Museum

had a microscope. There were books to guide her studies, like William Hooker's *Flora* and William Henry Harvey's *Manual of British Algae*. Exciting new knowledge was being disseminated by magazines such as Curtis' *Botanical Magazine*. There were knowledgeable people around, like William Hooker, John Ralfs, Charles Lemon and Charles Johns, but she seems to have been an expert from the beginning. She studied seaweeds, lichens, mosses, flowering plants and also dried specimens from overseas. She created a botanical chart for schools which was not a commercial success. She carried on an extensive correspondence with William Hooker, unhappily we have only her letters, not his replies either from Glasgow or Kew. We learn most of her abilities and interests from these letters. They also indicate the changing pattern of transport during this time. There was so much going on.

Her work was appreciated in one way and not in another. She won prizes at exhibitions of both Poly and Horticultural Societies. Names of ladies were not generally mentioned in society accounts of meetings and exhibitions. She did not put herself forward, but judged their annual exhibitions and did express opinions of plants submitted to her, and her approval was looked for. Her *Hortus Siccus* is in the RIC and her *Seaweeds* in the Poly – or at least most of them. Her chart has disappeared without trace.



The first letter....

## Letters to William Jackson Hooker between 1834 and 1841

(Plant (Flora) information largely from F D Davey, FHD)

In the first letter (DC 6f 283) on December 1st 1834 Elizabeth introduces herself, complimenting William Hooker on his Flora and already showing an extensive knowledge of botany. She has arranged 'by assistance of it, a County Hortus Siccus, in four folio volumes (which I have presented to the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall)' of which she was the major contributor. She asks about a book by Mr Jones.

She asked for 'the favour of a reply to Miss Warren, under cover to Sir Charles Lemon Bart, M.P. Carclew, Cornwall'

So interestingly we learn that she began a correspondence with William Hooker, she knows and is on good terms with Charles Lemon and she wants a botanical book of the area.

**Charles Lemon** – see separate sheet

We looked at the book she wanted in the Morrab Library, Penzance; the gift of G C Boase Esquire. This is 'A Botanical Tour through various parts of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, by **J Pike Jones**, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, printed for J Treadwin and W B Whittaker, London 1821.' **G C Boase** might be the child christened at Madron Chapel on 20<sup>th</sup> November 1829, the son of John Josias Arthur Boase, a banker, and his wife Charlotte. (Did EAW actually see this particular book?!)

\*\*\*

He must have replied by return because the next letter (DC6 f 284) of December 12th thanks him for the information and for some 'interesting little plants'. She has not received a 'communication from you by a Mr Fox,'. She sends him some Phytospermums and hopes to send others that he would like to have. She mentions the *Erica vagans*, the *Calluna vulgaris*, *Orobanche major* and *minor*, a *Hypericum dubium* and last but not least a *Prunus insititia*, locally called Crystals.

The speed of communication between Falmouth and Glasgow is impressive seeing that these are the days before railways.

It is curious that the letter implies that she has not yet made the acquaintance of **the Fox family** although the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was formed in 1832 and she is assumed to be a founder member, but I cannot find the proof of that, especially as women were not generally acknowledged. She knows that he has extensive connections, and proposes that he might be a go-between her and William Hooker for the transport of specimens.

The Foxes were a local Quaker family who initiated the foundation of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society which was intended to ameliorate conditions in the mines, also wider objectives, not as a botanical society. The Fox family, made wealthy through their shipping and mining interests, built houses and created gardens in the Falmouth locality. EAW would have known members of the family and indeed it is noted that she had tea with them on occasion. There is a lot of material on the family easily accessible.

She is also moving round Cornwall, she visits Cubert Porth, North Cornwall in the summer of 1833.

*Erica vagans*: Cornish heath or Lizard heath. 6. Mylor Miss Warren teste Bastian. (JD Enys informs me all the plants in Mylor parish are of recent introductions.) FHD

Calluna vulgaris: Ling

Obanche Major; Great Broomrape, Obanche Minor. Lesser Broomrape

Prunus insititia: bullace, though this one is a bit different.

We believe we have a Crystal plum in our Flushing garden.

Physospermums:.. Physospermum cornubiense, syn Danaa cornubiensis. Cornish Bladder-seed. Cornwall Saxifrage. 'this plant was first discovered by the Rev Lewis Stephens, vicar of Menheniot 1685-1724'. FHD.

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The fourth letter (DC 6f 286 demurs about Hooker's naming of her specimen of Hypericum and says that she will send another in better shape. This is repeated in her next letter. She hopes also to send him specimens of plants he has requested, though she does not know how to obtain plants not in her immediate vicinity.

Hypericum dubium, not in FHD; pulchrum, upright St John's Wort.

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Her letter (DC6 f 287) of May 6<sup>th</sup> 1835 describes in detail the crystal plum, P Insititia. She then names specimens she is sending him. She is using the services of an apothecary in Bodmin and a friend in west Cornwall.

She also mentions a Botanists' Guide which she has not got yet and asks if he can from his copy tell her where the 'localities of the following be particularly mentioned... Helleborus viridis, Cheiranthus singularis, Hesperis inodora, Brassica oleracea ?? pulchibella, ildifera, Juncus acutus, & Cardus eriophorum.'

The Scrofula Reus sorodonia grows rather plentifully.

There is The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales by **Dawson Turner**, FRS and **L W Dillwyn**, FRS, London 1805. It mentions Ligusticum cornubiense, p 127 and Erica vagans, p 129 for Cornwall, but not the plants she mentions.

Post is no problem. William Hooker 'need not hesitate to write under cover to Sir Charles Lemon who is kind enough to say that he shall be happy at all times to Frank my correspondence with you'

Prunus spinosa: Blackthorn

Hellebore viridis: Green hellebore

Tragopogon porrifolium: Salsify

Scrofula reus sorodonia: Scrophularia scorodonia: Balm leaved figwort

Agrostis setacea: Bristle leaved bent grass

Campanulacea hederacea, Ivy leaved bellflower

Viola lactea: Smith's dog violet

Tamarix gallica: Tamarisk

Linum augustifolium: Narrow leaved flax

Melittis melissophyllum: Bastard balm

Linaris repens: Striped toadflax

Sibthorpia europaea: Moneywort

Erodium moschatum: Musk storkbill

Erodium maritimum:

Pyrethrum

Scilla verna: Vernal squill

Cheiranthus singularis: no singularis: Wallflower

Hesperis inodora: no inodora: Dame's Violet

Brassica oleracea: Sea Cabbage

Brassica pulchibella

Juncus acutis (found in Philae, Gwythian & Piran sands in Borlase 1758)

Carduus eriophorum: Thistle

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In the letter (DC6 f 288) of August 4<sup>th</sup> 1835 interestingly she says that on finding an area of moor dug up she exclaims ‘Oh! the shocking people that they must eat!’ (quoting a Dutchman elsewhere)

She has been preparing specimens for him and hopes that they will amount to 15 or 20 dozen. The Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall claimed all exhibited specimens of indigenous plants and sent them to EAW for the Hortus Siccus.

She thanks Hooker for the ‘valuable acquisition of little rarities’.

She also looks forward to a continuance of ‘your correspondence on the subject of mosses, of which I am extremely fond, will be equally acceptable to me, with Phaenogamous plants – my own dried collection is at present very small, consisting principally of my own collected in Kent and this county, and when the completion of the Cornwall Hortus Siccus allows me leisure, I shall then endeavour to make my own include all most rare of England’

She will get Charles Lemon to ‘write to a gentleman of Penzance...I may likely obtain a few of the desired specimens.’

And lastly she mentions ‘the figures in E.Bot. in my possession, but I should like to see the H. Wilsonii....very few volumes of that book which has not yet been sent to me’.

EAW obviously started collecting mosses while she was living with her uncle, James Andrew, at Boughton Monchelsea, perhaps she even started a Hortus Siccus of her own there. See family notes on **James Andrew**.

The English Botany is perhaps **J E Smith**’s in 36 volumes issued in 267 monthly parts over 23 years, 1791-1814. The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition was re-arranged according to the natural orders and entirely revised with descriptions of all the species by the editor. English Botany or coloured figures of British plants with their essential characters, synonyms and places of growth.

J. E Smith 1759-1828, was a friend of Joseph Banks. He bought Linnaeus’ collection from Sweden in 1784 and founded the Linnean Society in 1788. In 1786 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society. He lived in Norwich and took the collection there. In 1792 he was made a member of the Royal Swedish Academy. His herbarium is held by Liverpool Botanical Gardens, the Linnean Society made a herbarium in 1828

Publications:  
Flora Britannica and The English Flora 1824-1828 4 volumes,  
Rees Cyclopaedia 1808-1819, contributed articles.

English Botany, issued as a part work over 23 years, completed in 1813 with descriptions written by J E Smith, 36 volumes with 2,592 hand coloured plates.

Published and illustrated by James Sowerby..

Illustrated by **James D Sowerby** (1757-1822), he was the father of a family of illustrators of natural history, an artist, particularly of botanical subjects.

Publications:

Early introduction to drawing flowers according to nature 1788

Florists’ Delight 1789-91

English Botany 1790-1814 36 volumes, text by J E Smith, illustrations J Sowerby

Coloured figures of English fungi or mushroom 1795-1815 4 volumes

Exotic Botany 1804-5, text J E Smith, illustrations J Sowerby

Flora Graeca 1806-40 by J Sibthorp and J E Smith 10 volumes, engraved plates by J Sowerby

Flora Londinensis and Botanical Magazine by William Curtis, plates by J Sowerby  
and more.....

Herbarium (with a few models of fungi), Letters at Royal Society and Royal Society of Arts, Portrait at Kew



Hymenophyllum wilsonni, Wilson's filmy-fern, BSBI, list 2007, org Hook, H. W  
Trichomanes 'leptosporangiate', makes large dense colonies of creeping rhizomes.  
Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense: Fern (See later letter)  
Hypericum Quadrangulum: Square stemmed St John's Wort  
Hypericum Pulchrum: Upright St John's Wort  
Phaenogamous  
(Spermatophytes not cryptogamia?)  
Schistoslega spinnara: Fern?  
Orobanche Rubra: Red Broomrape  
Gentleman of Penzance. Is this **John Ralfs**?

\*\*\*

On August 25<sup>th</sup> (DC6 f 289) she writes thanking him for the Physospermum... 'the most rare plant of this family' and sending him two specimens of Trifolium. She also sends 'some seeds of a favorite Poppy of mine, which I send because I have always found that the seeds .... can be depended on for fine flowers....differs from the common Garden Poppy,...say it's very distinct, but that it is the 6<sup>th</sup> variety, 'variegatum' of the P Somniferum..... this never varies. It was first pointed out to me, by an Uncle in the County of Kent, who said he had it in his Vicarage Garden for thirty years without change of colour....'

Trifolium scrabrum: Rough trefoil  
Trifolium incarnatum: Crimson clover  
Trifolium glomeratum: Smooth round headed trefoil  
Carex: sedge

Poppy somniferum variegatum or Opium Poppy, formally described by Linnaeus in Species Plantarum of 1755, p508.

Again - her Uncle is James Andrew, vicar of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent

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Then there is a gap until 12<sup>th</sup> November (DC6 f 290) when EAW asks his opinion on a number of plants: Hypericum, Trefoil Striatum, Eleocharis acicularis, Schistostega Pennata, Adiantum Capillus Veneris, and worries about how to send him specimens as they are likely to be injured by damp. EAW refers to Withering's book showing varieties of Zannichellia about which she is uncertain.

Professor Murray of Glasgow must be known to William Hooker.

**Withering.** Is this William Withering 1741-1799 (CRO RP/16/176)

William Withering was an English botanist, geologist, chemist physician and the first person to investigate the uses of digitalis. He published A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants, 1776 & 1787-92, which was intended to show amateur botanists, especially young women, the Linnean classification system, and introduces a specially designed field microscope, the Withering botanical microscope. The plant Witheringia solanacea was named in his honour.

Zannichellia palustris, horned pond weed, and Z pedunculata are both recorded in FHD.

**Professor Murray** might be Alexander Murray, MD, who wrote The Northern Flora, with species 'treated in the order of the Linnean method of arrangement.'

\*\*\*

In December (DC6 f 291) she finds herself 'overwhelmed with only the arrangement of exhibited plants & dried collections of this county. With the correspondence the publicity of this work has drawn on me...' She has corrected misplaced Trifoliums. And mentions that her 'sister, children & servants, who first noticed the plants, confirms my recollections of their being when fresh, scarlet...and not any trifolium

they had ever seen'. She grovels at her action in mis-naming it; 'to myself I stand condemned without excuse or forgiveness...'. The pigmy Hymenophyllum Wilsoni, I trust you will be able to confirm to us....in the Society's Library as first found, & at present unique.' It was found by Miss Rodd on Hawks Tor, near Trebartha, who identified it.

She is concerned about registering the place where various specimens have been found, and has 'been obliged to get the Secretary to write letters, to have the stations of many in the dried prize collection particularized, & authenticated'.

'I have received three requests, within the last fortnight, for my recommendation of books for the purpose. To a gentleman writing from Carmarthenshire I named your Muscologia Britannica and to the two mothers your 2<sup>nd</sup> vol of the British Flora for a knowledge of the Lichens. Should you have published any work of the lichens solely we would be glad to know it.'

She has herself the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of Hooker's British Flora

She is also acting as a go between with Rev C A Johns. When she has sent him William Hooker's note and got a reply she will send specimens to him, care of Mr Hunneman, by wagon.

So in 1835 EAW is keeping an eye on the Royal Institution of Cornwall's Hortus Siccus, checking the source of such plants as are exhibited, enlarging her own herbarium, giving advice on books to requests, and of course scouring the countryside for interesting plants.

Her sister is **Susan Temple**, wife of Captain Francis Temple RN, living in Sunset, Kea. – see family notes.

Miss **Rodd of Trebartha** Hall found a pigmy Hymenophyllum on Hawks Tor. This is near North Hill, Bodmin. It is identified with H. Wilsonii.

Filices Hymenophyllum in F H Davey's Flora

H. tunbridgense Tunbridge Filmy Fern: First record: Paris, Guide Mount's Bay 1824, 2 Hawk's Tor, Northill Wise

H. peltatum Desv. H. unilaterale Bory. H Wilsonii Hook.

First record Miss Rodd in Hooker's Br Fl ed 5 1842 2 Hawks Tor, Northill, Mrs Fursdon in HS Herb. Filices Hymenophyllum in F H Davey's Flora

The Royal Cornwall Institution (? Horticultural) competition of 1835 the Hymenophyllum tunbridgense won her a prize of 5s.

Harriet Rodd of Trebartha married George E Fursdon and his son Rev Edward Fursdon of Dawlish married another Harriet Grace Rodd in 1838, she died 1895. Confusing! These people are relations of mine! Mrs Fursdon certainly is.

The Secretary of the RIC from 1818 to 1856 was **William Mansell Tweedy**, who then became President. he was also the treasurer of the Horticultural Society. He was also the contact for **Francis Jenkins**, perhaps they went to school together. (see separate sheet)

Muscologia Britannica by William Hooker and Thomas Taylor was published in 1818. Mr **Charles Alexander Johns**, (1811-1874) teacher and later head of Helston School.

He had a (1839) Degree from Trinity College Cambridge. He went to the Holy Land where he completed his first book, Flora Sacra, which included original dried plants. He collected specimens for Elizabeth mainly from the Lizard, but some from the Tamar area.

Elizabeth discovered that Johns was writing to William Hooker; in 1835 she made sure that Johns' specimens were sent to William Hooker through her.

(Source S Naylor)

unimpaired & there it has been from time immemorial, & the  
 only station in the County from whence it has recently been brought  
 forward. The remainder of your list, I have sent by a friend into the  
 more western part of Cornwall, where most of the plants mentioned  
 grow. I hope at least to obtain some of them. 412  
 I am sure that I shall see the Botanist's Guide soon should  
 the following be particularly mentioned, your list  
 me. *Helborus viridis* *Stirax*  
*Singonanthus* *Perissia stracea* *Stromia pul*  
*Stromia pulchra* *Stromia pulchra* *Stromia pulchra*  
*Stromia pulchra* *Stromia pulchra* *Stromia pulchra*  
 The *Stromia pulchra* grows rather plentifully  
 of the highest mountains around this village, & along the sea,  
 but at less than a quarter of a mile distance, not a single plant of  
 it is to be found. Its stations here cannot be called "moor places"  
 they are to be found to reside under cover to Sir D. Simon, who  
 is kind enough to say that he shall be happy at all times to grant  
 my services & assistance to you. To save him the trouble of enclosing  
 when he has not occasion to write to me, I would thank you to

This one is her better  
 writing - but crossed!  
 Others are harder to  
 decipher

'In many respects it may be claimed for him that he 'found' the Lizard peninsular as a rich hunting ground for botanists. His *Week at the Lizard*, published in 1848, when Johns was one of the assistant masters at Helston Grammar School... is still our only reliable guide to that romantic corner of Cornwall.... *Flowers of the Field*, a good popular handbook for beginners... first published in 1853... contributions were made in the *Phytologist*.' He was the author of some 24 popular natural history books. He collected plants throughout Cornwall, and sent specimens to Joseph Banks and William Hooker. He has 8% of the specimens in the Hortus Siccus of indigenous Cornish plants in the RIC. He became a member of the Linnean Society in 1836. Emily Stackhouse illustrated his books without acknowledgement. One gets the sense that he used women as workers. The Hypatica Trust in Penzance has some material and the CRO an archive of his papers. He swanned in, swanned out.

Mr **Hunneman** was presumably a transporter of goods to Glasgow. In a letter Henslow writes to William Hooker on 21<sup>st</sup> January 1836 'ready to be sent to you thro' Hunneman in a few days'. (English letter 1835-6/H-W/Vol VIII Kew letter 5) John Hunneman, died 1839, owned the *Phytologist*. He was responsible for the introduction to the UK of number plants from the Continent. He was a Soho bookseller.

*Scirpus savin*. This might be *Scirpus filiformis* Savi, Savi's Club Rush in F H Davey's *Flora*. 6 Mylor: page 466.

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Letter (DC6 f 292) undated

'a young man at Helston, the Assistant at a Grammar School there called Johns, was preparing some dried specimens for you, and concluding as the distance is so great to Glasgow it would be most desirable to you to obtain both his and mine at the same time.' 'Your answer respecting the Hypericums, I am grieved to say, I cannot comprehend at all, unless in writing hastily you have made use of the word dubium, for quadrangulum for the specimens'.

EAW asks about a Scirpus Savin which she has found in a bog. She refers again to the Hymenophyllum that Miss Rodd has found as a Hymenophyllum Wilsonii.

And Mr W Pendarves Esq MP will frank her correspondence if Charles Lemon is unable to do so.

**W Pendarves** is Edward William Wynne Pendarves, born Stackhouse, son of John Stackhouse and Susanna Acton, MP for West Cornwall 1832 to 1853.

EAW is not accepting William Hooker's ascription without query.

Franking: Members of Parliament from 1653, the Commonwealth, were able to send letters free of charge also peers in the House, office holders and bishops in the House. The envelopes were signed by the official sender. An end to franking came in 1840 as a result of abuses. Nowadays Members of Parliament benefit from free postage.

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On the 14<sup>th</sup> December, (DC6 f 293) the last two letters being just dated December it is difficult to determine the exact order, EAW writes again to William Hooker about the 'Trifolium' saying that 'there is a great probability of its being accidentally sown,...the road, at the distance of two miles from Truro terminates in a ferry, which leads to an Agricultural district, but more immediately to the seat of the Earl of Falmouth, where it is probable, any new introduction for fodder might be first sown... my present conjecture is, that by the Earl's post-boy galloping along this road, it is possible seeds might have been scattered...' 'Mopus-road specimens ..I afterwards saw a field of it...' It really requires no little scrutiny to keep the Flora of Cornwall within its own true limits.' 'I have seen the Acanthus niger, in full possession of an old orchard hedge, within, above, throughout and extending in a waste beyond, where perhaps it may have been ever since 1759, the year of its introduction!'

She thanks William Hooker for a selection of specimens and hopes to set about the arrangement of an Herbarium of her own.

**Edward Boscawen** 1787-1841 was the first Earl of Falmouth and George Henry Boscawen 1811-1852 the second. The Earldom was created on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1821 and was extinct on 29 August 1852. The Boscawen family still live at Tregothnan.

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Next year EAW writes at the end of February (DC8 f 156 ) thanking William Hooker for 'very choice selection of rare plants that you have so kindly sent me' ....I feel myself somewhat weary of the sameness of arranging and revising again and again the plants of this County.'

And she talks of the plants she has found Linaria Elatine, sharp leaved Fluellin, which F H Davey reports as 'being recorded for almost every parish in the county.' and contrasts it with L Spuria which is also Fluellin, recorded 6thly in H S Herb by Miss Warren in Mylor. She draws his attention to a plant that has been awarded a prize in the RHCS exhibitions, Atriplex lacinata, she sends two samples neither agreeing with drawings in English Botany nor Loudon's Encyclopedia.

For the first time in these letters she refers to overseas specimens. She has been acquired 'a small production from the West Indies.... I'm in the habit here of seeing coral of various & beautiful construction brought by the foreign Packets from different places...'

**John Claudius Loudon**, 1783-1843 was a prolific writer and the leading horticulturalist of the day.. EAW is probably referring to the Encyclopedia of Gardening published in 1822, but possibly the Encyclopedia of Plants which was published in 1828, or the Hortus Britannicus published with Lindley in 1826. Loudon began a magazine of Agriculture in 1825, a Gardeners' Magazine in 1826, and a Magazine of Natural History 1828. His Arboretum and Fruticetum Britannicum was begun in 1830, and was published in 63 monthly parts from January 1835- January 1838.

*Atriplex laciniata*: Linn: Frosted Sea Orache: First record Gibson in Phytology 1846  
*Atriplex patula*: Linn: Narrow Leaved Orache. First record Watson, Outlines Geog Dist 1832

**West Indies and the Packet Ships** (taken from The Packet Service by C R Lowe)  
The Packet service was begun in 1688 with private sailing ships going to Corunna and Lisbon mainly for the transferral of 'specie'. Russell and Co carried the 'specie' to and from London. In 1745 Falmouth was chosen by the Post Office as the most westerly port from which to send mail to the West Indies. During the war years with America, France and Spain which ran between 1776 and 1815 with interruptions, various changes were made to the routes of the packet service, and there were serious losses. Between 1777 and 1782 24 packet ships were lost; and in 1812-3 10 packets were captured by the Americans. The packets also ran to South America and Halifax. In 1820 G H Freeling redesigned the West Indian routes. In 1823 control of the Packet Service was transferred from the Post Office to the Admiralty and the packets were replaced with naval brigs. There were three packet runs monthly to Jamaica, Leewards and Mexico. The first Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ran to the West Indies from Falmouth in 1842. By 1843 Southampton became the Royal Mail terminus. The railway line between Southampton and London was opened in 1841, so Falmouth ceased to be a Packet station shortly after.

Corals: Marine invertebrates; Class Anthozoa, Phylum Cnidaria. They live in compact colonies of many identical individual polyps.

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The letter (157 236) written on the 31<sup>st</sup> May 1836 makes the first mention of a Botanical Chart for the education of children at the request of the governess of her nieces, Horatia and Susanna Temple and offers him a draft for his consideration. She finds it 'repugnant' to become an authoress, though she is keen to cultivate the science and knows this is a popular teaching aid.

Botanical Chart – see under Botanical Work

The Temple family can afford a governess for Susan and Horatia Temple

*Botrychium Lunaria*: Sw: Moonwort: First record Watson, Cybele Brit Vol 3 1852

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Her important letter (DC8 f 158) of the 22<sup>nd</sup> June continues the subject of the Botanical chart 'Your approbation of my little hasty performance, has given it a degree of importance in my sight...your very acceptable suggestions.... I had never seen, or heard of a Botanical Chart,... I then found the limits that could be allowed were so circumscribed.. that little more than the bare outlines of the science could enter.' She deplores the fact that 'the generality of people have been too apt to consider botany a useless pursuit'. She will continue with a second chart and put aside

the demands of the Horticultural Society for all the Cornish plants for that purpose, though 'I have still the greater part of the Cryptogamia of Cornwall on my hands.' She draws his attention to a little book 'published last year in 2 small vols, entitled 'The Little Botanist'...by a Miss Halsted, who is a connection of Lord Exmouth's family'.

She also responds to his asking about Mr W. Lobb's muscology 'that he has made a collection of about 60 mosses, which I have just found to be nearly all correctly named, by himself,... He has also a number of Lichens, that he seems also tolerably acquainted with & which he has traversed much of the northern & middle parts of Cornwall to obtain, for the purpose of getting prizes from the Hort. Society... His appearance is respectable...in the service of a country Gentleman of this neighbourhood as gardener for some considerable period and which place he left a few months since, I know by his own desire; perhaps to obtain a better or to gratify the strong desire he must have to acquire a full knowledge of indigenous botany, which his master used to give him a day now and then to indulge...he would make a good collector in any Country,'

She then remarks on the longevity of a *Osmunda Regalis* fern, thanks him for 'the whole amount of genera which will be entered.'

She asks 'what size is Sprengel & is it in English.'

The Little Botanist was published in 1835 by **Caroline Amelia Halsted**, (1803-1848) in 2 parts, illustrated by James D Sowerby from sketches by the authoress. Miss Halsted was the daughter of John Halsted, RN. She married a Mr Atthill, and wrote *The Investigation or Travels in the Boudoir* in 1836, a life of Margaret Beaufort in 1839, an *Obligation of Literature to the Mothers of England* 1840 and a book on Richard III in 1844.

**Lord Exmouth is Edward Pellew** (1757-1833), he was educated at Truro Cathedral school, became Baron Exmouth in 1814, and Viscount in 1816. His son, Pownoll, (1786-1833, Dec) inherited the title. His daughter Emma Mary Pellew (1775-1835, born Truro) married Lawrence Halsted (1764-1841) at Mylor in 1803. So there is some connection. Pownoll's son Edward (1811-1876) was the third Viscount.

Cryptogramia: All plants that do not bear seeds: ferns, mosses, algae and fungi.

Her praises of **William Lobb** are well justified. William Lobb was born at Washaway in 1809 and died in San Francisco in 1864. He was employed by Charles Lemon (who is presumably the 'country Gentleman' referred to), and by Stephen Davey of Redruth and then by the Williams family in Scorrier. The Veitch family, with nurseries in Exeter, decided to send out their own plant hunters, and corresponded with William Hooker about this. Is it possible that EAW'S letter here gave William Hooker a suggestion which was then picked up by James Veitch? William Lobb set out from Falmouth on HMS Packet *Seagull* in 1840 to Rio de Janeiro for the Veitch nurseries of Exeter. He plant collected in both South and North America sending rare seeds and plants back to Veitch, and after his contract ended in 1858 to some private collectors and to William Hooker at Kew. His contract would preclude private sales. He discovered the *Lapageria rosea*, now the Chilean National Flower. (I have one in my greenhouse!)

Presumably it is **Christian Konrad Sprengel** (1750-1816) to whom William Hooker is referring. He published *Das Entdeckte Geheimnis der Natur im Bau und in der Befruchtung der Blumen* (The newly revealed mystery of Nature in the structure and fertilization of flowers) in 1793. It was translated in 1813. Charles Darwin obtained the book in 1841 'wonderful book' and apparently used it in his researches.

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'Invigorated by your encouragement' on July 27<sup>th</sup> (DC8 f 159) she writes that she has 'at length brought the compilation of the Charts, to a tolerable degree of completion;

& send...for your inspection, which is essentially necessary to my finding sufficient confidence to meet public scrutiny..' 'They shall certainly go to the press....and I have made some little enquiry what preliminaries, if any, are necessary for publication....One of our first printers, whose name is Philp....removed to Bristol....' Then she talks of several books 'Loudon...Donn's Cantabrigiensis...Miss Halsted's' and 'Conversations on Botany.' and goes on to say that she has visited the 'Truro exhibition of Flowers'... you will be glad to hear that in a box of Lichens brought forward by Lobb, there is the Borrera Flavicans in fructification; & the Parmelia Spartata????'

She mentions Mr Booth for the first time, 'much consulted by the Horticultural Society here', he is a catch for Charles Lemon who is spending a thousand a year on his garden.

EAW is very diffident and unsure of herself in considering publication quite correctly, given the failure of the chart later.

Conversations on Botany, 1817, which explains the Linnean system of classification and elements of useful botany, was written by **Elizabeth and Sarah Mary Fitton** with illustrations by George Sowerby, second son of James Sowerby. Sarah Mary Fitton also wrote The Four Seasons, in 1865, a short account of the structure of plants.

**James George Philp** (1816-1885) of Falmouth. We acquired a photo of a painting by him dated 1835 of Falmouth from Pendennis. Pigot's Directory of 1830 p 139 has a number of Philps: James a bookseller, stationer, binder and printer in Fish Strand; Robert Kemp doing boots and shoes in Quay Street, Thomas likewise but in Market Strand, Elizabeth running a grocery shop in Church Street and another James in Fish Strand doing musical instruments, probably all related. The Falmouth Art Gallery has two pictures by J G Philp; The visit of Queen Victoria in 1843 and a picture by Baynes of the Landing of the Queen of Portugal 1828 which is printed by C Hullmandel, published by J Philip inscribed on plate with title, a lithograph. James George Philp was the winner of a 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, 2<sup>nd</sup> Class at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic in 1834. He married Mary Jane Powell in Clifton, Bristol in 1861. 'Old Falmouth' by S Gay p 168 says that the Philp family were engaged in printing, publishing and literary work in Falmouth and in Bristol. Robert Kemp (1819-?) was the author of Enquire Within upon Everything.

EAW had a lot of trouble with him trying to get her chart printed.

Borrera Flavicans: and Parmeli Spartata: Lichens.

Acinos vulgaris: Chinopodium vulgare: wild Basil

**William Beattie Booth** (1804-1874) W B Booth began his career as a gardener under John Lindley at the RHS Chiswick and was a contemporary of Joseph Paxton (1803-1865) He was a contributor for Curtis' Botanical Magazine and the Gardener's Magazine. In 1830 he contributed text to A Chandler's Illustration and Description of Camellias. From 1832 to 1851 he was employed by Charles Lemon at Carclew particularly for the cultivation of Camellias. In 1840 he designed a kitchen garden for Lanhydrock. He was an important horticulturalist, up there with Paxton, and was probably keen to experiment with the camellias. His designs were up-to-the-minute and scientifically based. He published Illustrations and Descriptions of the Plants which compose the natural order Camellieae and of the varieties of Camellia japonica, Descriptions by WB Booth, illustrations by Alfred Chandler. EAW both talked and wrote to him as this letter shows.

Donn's Cantabrigiensis.

This is Hortus Cantabrigiensis written by **James Donn** (1758-1813) in Latin. It is a catalogue of plants both indigenous and exotic cultivated in the Cambridge Botanical Gardens of which he was curator from 1790 to his death. James Donn was trained by

William Aiton, a protegee of Sir Joseph Banks. In 1812 he was made a fellow of the Linnean Society.

A Thousand a year is a lot of money!!!

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A quick note (DC8 f 160) on August 22<sup>nd</sup> merely doubts whether her last letter has got to William Hooker.

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A much longer letter (DC8 f 161) of August 30<sup>th</sup> begins with her chart, continues with Eucalyptus, Spartium junceum, and lygeum. And a discussion of the question of what is a fruit and what is a seed.. The fruit is 'without exception only the receptacle that contains it' - the seed - and gives examples. She encloses some Lichens which she would like him to name.

A Fruit: The ripe seeds and their surrounding structure.

A Seed: The germ of a flowering plant resulting from sexual reproduction.

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In her letter (DC8 f 162) of October 20<sup>th</sup> EAW gives him thanks for his 'full, & very clear elucidation of the Fig..' She has not got a fresh fig to examine. She is sending him a copy of the Chart for a final approval. She mentions Bell's Stream of Time and Scripture History as Charts for how to display the chart. Charles Johns has sent an 'Elatine hexandra; which was new as a Cornish plant.'

EAW is just commencing entering in a book the specimens of Algae that have been collected for the Society (presumably the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall as she previously said they had got a book for her) She has 3 volumes of Marine Algae of Devon with 150 specimens 'sold by Mrs Wyatt, who was a servant of Mrs Griffiths,' Her evening amusement is 'to affix the specimens of plants that you have so kindly furnished me with on papers and order them in a book for myself, ...from which no invitation to cards and company can allure me.' She is very taken with Linnaea.

The Horticultural Society has been 'complimented and flattered in the visit of many learned Professors from the Bristol association'...Sir Charles Lemon 'introduced me to a Dr Winterbottom, who really seemed enamoured on the subject.. The beauty of our rare Heaths.' 'He considered Cornwall altogether, a large natural Greenhouse of England!' And she notes that Carclew and Flushing are in the same parish but in different postal districts.

EAW is beginning to work on Algae - seaweeds to you and me.

**Bell's Stream of Time:** Bell Stream of Time. Universal History Chronology and Biography of World displayed. Invaluable for school or library. Translated from the German of Prof. Strass. 3 sheets. Coloured on canvas with large rollers. 12s Pub. 1L 15s. This grand ingenious, admirable CHART presents at once a bird's eye view of the Ancient and Modern History of the 4 qtrs of the globe developing in a chronological stream the origins and progress of every nation.

Chart of Scripture History

Elatine hexandra: Waterwort: Native English very rare in deep pools. First record Hore in Phytol 1841, 236. No record of C A Johns in Davey, so perhaps this was a wrong identification.

Linnaea: This is Linnaea Borealis which is indeed a very pretty plant and I made a cross stitch of it for my father who loved to be up in Lapland in the paths of Linneus. Not found in Cornwall!



A Book for herself, this is a Flora which seems to comprise of local, national and foreign plants. There is no record of this book. What happened to her collections when she died, they are not mentioned in her will? Her only relatives were her two nieces, both living abroad.

**Amelia Warren Griffiths (?-1858) (born Rogers)**

She married Rev William Griffiths in 1794 and when he died was left with several small children. She settled in Torquay in 1829 and studied algae there. She corresponded with W H Harvey (who dedicated his 1841 Manual of British Marine Algae to her.) The genus Griffithsia of red algae is named after her. Her herbarium, which we looked at, is in Exeter, and there is material in the British Museum. EAW has 3 Volumes of her Marine Algae, these may be herbaria. Mrs Wyatt sold Mrs Griffiths' material after her death. No known association with EAW, but they must have known about each other.

Mary Wyatt ran a natural history shop in Torquay. She published in 1833 Algae Danmonieses reflecting her album of 50 pressed seaweeds. Her great companion and collaborator was Amelia Warren Griffiths. W H Harvey in his Manual of British Algae states his indebtedness to Griffiths and Wyatt, 'take this Manual for what I wish it to be, a companion to the Algae Danmonieses published and sold by Mary Wyatt dealer in shells, Torquay.' Together they published 3 more volumes of seaweeds resulting in identification and collection of 234 species particular to the coasts of Devon.

The Divine in the Commonplace by A M King.

**Dr J E Winterbottom** (1803-1854), member of the Linnean and Geographical Societies was an botanist, a collector of spermatophytes (seed plants) and a traveller. In 1833 he qualified in medicine and then undertook numerous tours. From 1834-45 he was in Europe and the UK. In 1846 he went to Asia, north west Himalaya, Tibet, and Garwhal, with Strachey who was on the Tibetan Boundary Commission; he and Winterbottom collected plants noting particularly the height where they had been collected. An account of the trip was published in the Geographical Journal of 1900. J E Winterbottom's herbaria is in Kew.

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EAW thanks William Hooker in the next letter (DC8 f 159) of Nov 21<sup>st</sup> 1836 for his amendments presumably on the Chart. Charles Lemon sends her a species of *Sidularia* which does not agree with Loudon's Encyclopedia. Mrs Grylls has sent her *Anemone alpina* and *Viola lutea* and *Mespililus germanica*.. She asks William Hooker about the Fig. She will 'be glad to see any person you are to direct hither,... Mr Eagle will give a note to the Ferry boat men, that are continually crossing to Green-bank, Falmouth... it will be sure of being delivered.'

*Sidularia*: A fungus.

Green-bank: This is the crossing between Flushing where EAW lived and Falmouth, there would be constant comings and goings by small boat. The Greenbank is now an hotel with moorings off. The foot ferries ran between Greenbank and Flushing because the Green-bank was just outside the bounds of Falmouth and therefore charges were less.

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Her next letter (DC9 f 328) is written on January 24<sup>th</sup> 1837, Dr Winterbottom has told EAW that he found *Setaris verticillata* '...*Panicum verticillata*...' And she goes on to say;

'I have never mentioned to you that the *Aquilega vulgaris* is undoubtedly wild in this neighbourhood and lines the hedges of pasture fields in the vicinity of Mylor-bridge, in its season, with a dense colouring of blue.' ' We have recently had a Mr John

Murray, lecturing here on the Physiology of Plants - the very identical Gentleman that named our Schistostega, a Dicranum.....a pity that he should not condescend ...to give the botanical names with accuracy...I was highly interested with his discourse and more particularly so with a small book of his published three years since...' Mr M told me he considered Linnaeus wrong, in thinking the Laurus nobilis was the true laurel of antiquity...' Relevant to this EAW also asks if there is a yellow Amyrillis in the Holy Land?'

'Mungo Park's real bit of moss...thoughts of the lost wanderer...'

This is *Setaria verticillata* Beauv, *Panicum vetrtilata* of Linnaeus 8 recording Casual in gardens in Penzance, Ralfs Flora Vol 3 1879.

*Aquilegia vulgaris*, what we have lost! I have never seen it here wild at all.

EAW is not impressed with **Mr Murray!**

**Mungo Park** (1771-1806) was a noted explorer. He gave rare Sumatran plants to Joseph Banks after an expedition of 1793. Then he explored West African twice, 1795-97 and then from 1803 til his death on the Niger. His brother in law, James Dickson was one of the founder members of the Linnean Society.

Yellow Amaryllis in the Holy Land? She is quite correct to question this because the amaryllis is native to the Americas, not Asia.

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A brief letter in May 15<sup>th</sup> (DC9 f 326) bewails delays to the Chart. She asks whether the *Erica vagans* has been found in Ireland, as a gentleman says so and she doubts his botanical knowledge. She is concerned about the health of William Hooker's family because there is an epidemic in Glasgow.

She is getting on more intimate terms with William Hooker

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The letter of August 2<sup>nd</sup> (DC9 f 329) gives family news. I think it means that EAW's nephew, Charles, has just given his aunt a specimen of *Verbascum* from someone else with an offer of his services. She also has received a *Erica mackania* from Brownstone, Galway. Her Botanical Chart has just 'issued from the press, and will be announced to the public in the periodicals of the ensuing month. One of the copies is now, I believe travelling towards you from Bristol.'

Hurray, her Chart is printed.

Charles Temple see family notes.

*Erica mackania*, from Brownstone, Galway. Mackay's heath found on wet moors in Galway and Donegal. Later EAW has received a specimen from J T Mackay. J T **Mackay 1775-1862** was a Scottish botanist living in Ireland. He published a Catalogue of Rarer Plants of Ireland, and a *Flora Hibernica* in 1836 (in which the cryptogams were by Drs Harvey and Taylor). He was curator of the Dublin Botanical Garden and in 1806 was made an Associate of the Linnean Society. He contributed to J E Smith's *English Botany*. His herbarium is at Trinity College, Dublin. His name is remembered in the genus of Seaweeds *Mackaya* and by *Erica mackayana*. In November EAW is pleased to get a specimen from Conamara signed J T Mackay.

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EAW writes at length in her letter (DC9 f 330) on the 26<sup>th</sup> September. Her chart should have arrived in Glasgow and 'You can surely conceive how anxiously I wait for your opinion of it,' and 'I fear you were much disappointed with the last specimens I sent, as neither of them possessed the charm of novelty, as species.' She comments on one of them 'The *Linaria spuria*...It was a primeval favourite of mine, when in one of my first summers I used to crawl on the banks to pluck it.' She

encloses a specimen of Carclew Heath...one of the greatest beauties of the British Flora. Mr Pontey, an eminent gardener at Plymouth...'

She is getting on with the Horticultural Society's Herbarium, has gone through the arrangement for the Algae & half thro' that of the Lichen Drawers. For myself the books I mean to fill with the most rare & local British plants are in progress... It is my intent to make a dried collection of the whole of the British Grasses also...'

She is also visiting the Fox family, but does not say who exactly.

'leaving...return...bring with them many of the learned attendants of the British Association.'

'One of my first summers', these must have been at Penpoll, Kea, where her parents had a house.

*Linaria spuria*. Mill. Fluellin. Colonist, 6<sup>th</sup> Report Mylor, Miss Warren in Horticultural Society Herbarium. as in F D Davey's Flora

*Kickxia spuria*. (L) Dumort. Round leaved Fluellin. *Linaria spuria* (L) Mill. Cornfields in mid and South England, as in Keble Martin. Concise British Flora

In Jane Loudon's British Wild Flowers and in J Sowerby 1800 Illustration 1.2.1800.

I would have thought her childish flower attraction would have been Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*, but perhaps she was particular even then.

*Erica vagans* Linn. Cornish Heath 'Lizard Heath' kekezza (Borlase)

6 (Mylor Miss Warren teste Bastian. Mr J D Enys informs me that all the plants in Mylor parish are of recent introduction)

*Erica Culluna vulgaris* Var *pubescens* Koch.

6 Carnon Croft, Kea, Bissoe, Budock Vale, Miss Warren in H S Herb. F D Davey Cornish Heath, yes, but Carclew Heath?.

Note in Gardener's Magazine Vol 16, 1840. 'Erica.....excepting in the South they were either destroyed...even *E. Vagans*, the Cornish Heath, ...Carclew, Abbotsbury.... Joseph of Arimathea when he first came looking for tin in Cornwall had nowhere to stay so he spent his first night on a bed of Cornish heather. In the morning in thankfulness he blessed the plant.

**Mr Pontey** is according to J Loudon, in Gardening Tours 1831-1842, 'Mr Pontey, Senior, a most intelligent and intellectual gentleman, young in mind and activity, though above eighty years of age.' He is the owner of Pontey's Nursery, Plymouth. At Vinstone he has an 'arboretum arranged according to the Natural system in examining which, and in correcting the names, we spent half a day.' He had a 'great many other greenhouse and hothouse plants... having lately received a large collection of these from South America and the Cape.'

British Association for the Advancement of Science met in Bristol in 1836 when William Buckland and Henry de la Beche were invited down to visit the Polytechnic's new building.... In 1836 for instance, a number of scientific excursions were planned for the Foxes at their house at Grove Hill in Falmouth, eighty people attended one of these..' (B Fox Journal p96)

The **Foxes** were Quakers. They were shipping brokers in Falmouth and invested in Cornish copper mines, and built iron foundries at Perranarworthal, and developed gardens at Penjerrick, Trebah and Glendurgan, but also at Grove Hill and the present Fox Rosehill Gardens. They also initiated the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for improving science among their iron foundry workers and other locals.

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EAW sends a letter (DC13 f 160) on November 2<sup>nd</sup> in which Mr Booth considers the enclosed specimen 'a great curiosity. He says it is variety 'monstrosa' of *Erica cinerea*, and is named in Loudon's Arboreteum Britannicum. She has also a specimen of *Erica mackianiana*, from Conamara, Ireland, signed J.J. Mackay.'

Charles Lemon is to help EAW in making a dried collections of Gramineae (which are to be one for him, & one for myself)' and asking for rare specimens.

Loudon's Arbortetum Britannicum. This must be the Arbortetum and Fruticium Britannica published in 63 monthly parts from January 1835 to July 1838. It was a systematic study of hardy British trees and shrubs, with drawings from life.

Interesting that Charles Lemon and EAW are on such good terms. In a sense they are both locals, born within a few years of each other.

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Letter (DC13 f 161) is written on January 4<sup>th</sup> 1838. EAW asks William Hooker to name a particular Lichen of the Parmelia family so that she can put them in their proper place in the Horticultural Society's drawers. She sends him a smooth leaved Verbascum. 'It afforded me great pleasure to learn that the finished state of my Chart met your approbation.' and was dismayed to find it needed errata. She needed his support and that of the Archdeacon to have courage to publish the Chart. She thanks him for his 'offer to Grasses, which will be truly valuable acquisitions'. Her Hortus Siccus needs many things, especially Ferns.

The Archdeacon of the Diocese is **John Sheepshanks**, born 1765, and a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was installed on 20<sup>th</sup> May 1826 as Archdeacon of Cornwall in the Diocese of Exeter. The Diocese of Truro was created in 1870.

Parmelia family: See Popular History of British Lichens by W L Lindsay, 1856, In the Natural Order VI Parmelliaceae, within Gymnocarpi.

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Her letter of January 25<sup>th</sup> (DC13 f 162) starts with admiration of William Hooker's new edition of the British Flora and thanking him for mentioning her Chart. She also mentions 'one little error respecting the locality of a plant, I observe, Tho' cannot account for' 'Aconitum' which has meant she has been asked for specimens, which she can give but feel they are not truly wild. Rev Harry Penneck has presented the Horticultural Society with a specimen of Oxalis stricta. EAW also is glad to hear that his family are well, and that Lady Hooker is partial to mosses.

She then goes on to say that 'the very large Collection of India specimens which it has fallen to me to superintend the arrangement of, ... were presented by Captain Jenkins of Assam, who had written on the newly discovered Tea plant of India; & who is the son of a Clergyman in this neighbourhood.'

EAW has been awarded a prize no 2, a large & very good engraving of the Flight into Egypt by Claude Lorrain at the Royal Polytechnic Society of Cornwall for a collection of lichens. She is dubious about the success of the Chart as she has not heard from the Printer. And she mentions Placodium canescens growing on the Trefusis Garden Wall.

William Hooker's wife was **Maria Turner** (1799-?) whom he married in 1815. They lived in Halesowen til 1826. She collected mosses with her sister Elizabeth, and illustrated them for William Hooker. They had five children.

**Henry Penneck** of Penzance, 1801-1862, was the curate at Madron with Morvah chapel from 1827-1828, and then moved to Exeter. He contributed to J E Smith's English Botany and Jones' Botanical Tour. There is a letter of his to Dr Barham in the RIC Journal 1838.

Oxalis stricta: Linn: Upright yellow wood sorrel. First record Rev H Penneck in a letter to Dr Barham in Journal RIC 1838. This native of North America has been known as a garden weed about Penzance nearly 150 years.

There is a painting of The Flight to Egypt 1635 by Claude Lorrain (Gelee) 1604-1682, He depicted the flight to Egypt many times especially earlier on. Who knows where this engraving is now, did her nieces inherit it?

Linnean System of Botany: Briefly: a formal classification system for all living things, using genus and species to create binomial names. In 1735 *Systema Naturae*, in 1751 *Philosophia Botanica*, 1753 *Species Plantarum*. The system is generally in accord with biological evolution. Now there is DNA sequencing which alters matters.

**Francis Jenkins:** see separate sheet.

Trefusis: This is an estate on the peninsula overlooking Falmouth. The Trefusis family have been established there a long time. They were not in occupation during EAWs time. The house was pulled down, sometime before 1904, and a new Scots Baronial style one built. There is an attached Barton, or home farm. Where the wall is exactly is anyone's guess.

*Placodium canescens*

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In her letter of May 6<sup>th</sup> (DC13 f 166) EAW is presenting a few Mosses to Lady Hooker and describes her method of preparing them, and thanks William Hooker for the offer of Grasses which she would 'happy to avail herself of, as far as any you may have to spare.' She is also finding it difficult to sell her Charts.

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June 13<sup>th</sup> Letter (DC13 f 168) written in haste sending more Mosses to Lady Hooker.

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Her next letter is on February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1839 (DC9 f 163 ) What a long gap! So this is a much more extensive missal. EAW is delighted with a Lichen which grows on hedges 'of small thin stones set on edge'. She hopes for William Hooker to identify it as a new species. 'When fresh it is of a pretty light glaucous hue & of a strong disagreeable, smoky smell.' The specimen she was sending to William Hooker, when she opened the paper before doing so, contained 'above fifty brown beetle-like Acari'. She has written to Mr Ralfs, and has an answer quoting Miss White who was 'the finder of the *Arthrolobium ebracteatum* at Trescoe'. John Ralfs also thanks her for adding William Hooker's name to his list of subscribers. Mr Penneck has a folio volume of Plants compiled in the neighbourhood of Penzance by his father at least fifty years ago. EAW is not acquainted with Mr Ralfs 'further than as a botanist by existence of specimens.' Mr Ralfs spent time with Mrs Griffiths of Torquay and so is paying attention to Algae. EAW has been swapping plants with him.

EAW has 'great interest I have always felt in Antarctic expeditions will be much increased in the one about to take place.'

She then turns her attention to Assam. The treasurer of The Horticultural Society is an intimate friend of Captain Jenkins, 'by which means all you can wish may possibly be procured from that country.' The treasurer will in his 'next letter request Capt'n J to send home specimens.' 'Extracts from his official reports & letters have appeared in the Asiatic Journal.....in a work on Assam prepared by a Dr McCulloch...published in Calcutta'. She has received boxes sent by Captain Jenkins, and she is now enjoying unpacking and organising the contents. 'I've scarcely go thro' one third, & the folio sheets on which I have had my selections saved, stand nearly four feet high....Would any of the duplicate specimens of this collection of ours be desirable to you?..' Should a specimen of the Tea come to my hand, you will not fail to have immediate notice.'

Mr Eagle has 'sent me the *Stuba Aurata*....Lichens.

'Miss Syme..... has favoured me with a sight of Francis's elegant little work on the British Ferns, & by it I find my collection deficient of the six named in the list, I will enclose...'

EAW bewails the fact that her Chart sales are not going well and she has spent fifty pounds on it already and 'it would be very imprudent in me to hazard any more

money about the thing...' She concludes by 'I am charmed with your prospects respecting Kew Gardens.'

**W Mansell Tweedy** (see separate sheet)

**John Ralfs** (1807-1890) He lived in Penzance, a very curious person. He studied under Mrs Griffiths of Torquay

'In 1837 he made Penzance his home. His first book Analysis of British Phaeogamos Plants and Ferns,..published 1839. British Desmidiaceae...in 1848; .....papers from his pen will be found in The Transactions of the Edinburgh Botanical Society, Annals of Natural History, Transactions of the Penzance Natural History Society, etc. His MS Flora of West Penwith, presented by him to the Penzance Public Library, is a monument of hard work; it runs to ten volumes, of which the first three deal with phanerogams and vascular cryptogams.'

He sent many plants for description in the second edition of English Botany by J.E. Smith. ( J E Smith purchased the library and herbarium of Linnaeus and launched the Linnean society) J Ralfs supplied Charles Darwin with insectivorous plants.

His letters are in the British Museum, Botanical Department.

Both EAW and he shared much work on seaweeds, ferns, lichens and flowers, they must have met each other and exchanged views.

She has a microscope!!

Acari:: A taxon of arachnid that contains mites and ticks. They surpass all other arthropods, except mosquitoes, in the number of diseases they transmit to humans (Britannica.com.)

Arthrolobium ebracteatum: Ornithopus pinnatus Mill: Sand Joint Vetch, or Sand Birds-foot. In Davey first record is Rev H Penneck (b 1801& d 1862 Penzance), in a letter to Dr Barham, published in Journal of the RIC 1838, first for Britain. He also reported the Oxalis stricta at the same time. Miss White, an inhabitant of Scilly, found it on Tresco in April 1838 as reported in the 1838-9 Annual Report of the Botanical Society, Vol 3,. Edinburgh. WH Harvey names her as one of the 19 people to whom he is indebted in his 1846 Phycologia Britannica.

Antarctic Expedition 1839-1843 was led by JC Ross with HMS Terror and Erebus, He explored the Ross Sea and Ice Shelf. His aim was to find the South magnetic pole. He saw an active volcano in Antarctic. He returned by way of the Falklands, December 1842.

**George William Francis** (1800-1862). He emigrated to Adelaide in 1849 to become the first Director of Adelaide Botanical Gardens. Before he went however he had published several books: A Catalogue of British Flowering Plants and Ferns, 1835; An Analysis of British Ferns and their Allies, 1837; A Little English Flora, 1839; A Grammar of Botany and Illustrations of British Mosses, 1840. His British plant collection is at Kew and Calocephalus francisii is named after him.

Could be R Francis (1768-1855) who worked with Jungermannia and added Dryopteris cristata to the list of Ferns: Dryopteris Filix-mas var cristata

Gastrocium pendafolium: or lendigerum: Awned nit grass.

Mr Eagle of Falmouth - havn't found him!

Stuba Aurata

**Assam Tea**

Assam lies to the North East of the Indian Subcontinent. A long valley extends into the mountains along the Bramaputra valley. Sadiaya is near the top of the valley. Sadiaya was the 3<sup>rd</sup> capital of the Chutia Kingdom, established 1248-1524 in N.E. Assam. The word means 'land of the rising sun'. It was the extreme N.E. frontier station of the British Raj. EAW's next letter tells us there is an American mission station there.

1823 Major R Bruce discovers indigenous tea in Assam

1834 The Tea Committee is appointed by Gov. Gen. Lord WC Bentinck and it reports that tea can be grown successfully in India. The committee sends its secretary GJ Gordon to China for the tea seed, Chinese workmen and information on the cultivation and manufacturing of tea.

1835 East India Company starts the first tea plantations in Assam. Chinese tea plants are put in Upper Assam.

1838 Assam tea is sent to London made from Chinese plants in India.

Teaworld.kkhsou.in

The Tea Committee consisted of Secretary GJ Gordon, N Wallich, J Pattle, J Colvin, JW Grant, RD Mangles, CK Robison, CE Trevelyan, Ram Conul Sen, Radakant Deb.

Copy of Papers Received from India...of the Tea Plant 1839

Could read Report on Progress of Culture of Chinese tea Plant in the Himalayas

1835-1847 by J F Royle Vol 12 of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1850 p125-152

Box of India specimens: Francis Jenkins sent 4 boxes in 1836, 1 in 1837, 2 in 1838 1 in 1840 and through the Calcutta Botanical Gardens in 1839 5 boxes

**Francis Jenkins** (see separate sheet)

**Nathaniel Wallich** (see separate sheet)

The Asiatic Journal ([books.google.co.uk](http://books.google.co.uk))

Is this **Dr McClelland** (1805-1883) ? He was a British medical doctor with interests in geology and biology who worked for the East India Company. In 1836 he went on a Mission (The Tea Committee) to see if tea could be grown in N.E. India with Nathaniel Wallich and William Griffith. He was interim superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens from 1846-47, editor of the Calcutta Journal of Natural History 1841-47. The mountain bulbul carries his name: *Ixos mccllellandii*.

What is his work on Assam, published in Calcutta reviewed in the Asiatic Journal?

William Hooker is moving from Glasgow to Kew.

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The next letter (DC9 f 164) dated April 6<sup>th</sup> is brief asking for answer to her last concerning plants from Assam. She encloses the first 'Moss of Assam'.

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Her letter (DC13 f 165) of May 3<sup>rd</sup> is longer. She replies to William Hooker's enquiry about medical practice 'must be principally among the native population', there is a Missionary settlement at Sadiya. 'Cap't Jenkins states in a letter just arrived that they are cultivating Cotton to a great extent and will have a large quantity this season for export.' Mr Tweedy, treasurer of the Horticultural Society 'he is glad to find some duplicates of our Assam plants will be acceptable to you; & I shall not fail to set them by...taking care to have them forwarded...when the assortment is complete which may take me yet a few months as in summer this work can have but a small portion of my time.' 'The Jungermania enclosed...is one that Miss Fox has just brought to me to be named. It was taken last year from rocks beside a waterfall, at El Salto de Tequendama (Columbia)...' 'Is there any likelihood of another edition of the Cryptogrammia portion of your Flora?'

Cotton: India grows cotton. It was exported to England which began the cotton industry in Manchester and other northern towns.

EAW is receiving the odd plant from South America; is it a liverwort?

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The next letter (DC13 f 167) is written on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1839. 'only eleven copies have been disposed of – all these in the neighbourhood of Bristol...The London Publishers have sold none.... I have directed it being advertised in the Lancet & some other periodicals in extensive circulation.'

Then she turns to more cheerful matters, she encloses some mosses for Lady Hooker, and asks him to check the *Tortulus convulata* and *revoluta*. She is 'getting on with the third and last box of Assam specimens, & wherever there are two of a species, one is placed aside as yours. To the gentleman who sent us these plants, I find Dr. Wallich ascribes the merit of the cultivation of Tea in India...and to Cap'tn Jenkins this happy result is chiefly due.'

Mosses: *Tortulus convulata* and *revoluta*.

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In the next letter (DC13 f 169) of October 31<sup>st</sup> she continues to lament the failure of her Chart. She has communicated with a Mr Longman and received a 'brief reply which at once terminated our correspondence on the subject.' The Chart has been advertised on the covers of ten thousand works recently published by Philp and Coombs, of Bristol. After settling their bill she 'wrote to desire no expense in advertising might be incurred without my directions....From the selling price of the copies disposed of, they reserve one third to themselves.... The notice ...placed in Taylor's Annals, I find it difficult to obtain a copy without ordering the work.' She 'after a short interruption to usually good health... I've got quite thro' the Assam Collections, and the selections for you are ready to be forwarded.' ... 'the favor of your informing us, what novelties you might discover among them and writing the names of the plants, with the Natural Order to which they belong...' She is asking Captain Jenkins, via Mr Tweedy, for examples of the Tea plant. The Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall is only adding one plant: *Oxalis corniculata*. She mentions 'A bronze medal to Mr W. Lobb.' Professor Banbury from Oxford is wanting Cornish varieties of plants for the Botanic Garden there.

EAW is not an invalid of any kind, this suggests she is healthy, she certainly walks all over the parish. She is attending and judging exhibitions at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

Mr Longman of Darton Longmans & Todd?

Philp is the Falmouth printer, moved to Bristol, a rather unsatisfactory association from EAW's view point!

Natural Order: EAW prefers this system of classification of plants.

Assam Tea plant, this seems to be different from the Chinese camellia, and there are recorded discussions about the various tea plants in the Tea Committee's Reports.

*Oxalis corniculata*: Procumbent yellow wood sorrel. First record Pierson in Phytol 1842: Family Oxalidaceae, Class Magnoliopsida, Sub-class Rosidae, Order Gernaniales, Family Oxalidaceae, Genus *Oxalis*.

Oxford Botanical Gardens: the oldest in Britain established in 1621 by H Danvers as a physic garden.

Mr Banbury. Is this **C G B Daubeny** (1834-1867)? He was an English chemist, botanist and geologist. In 1834 he was appointed to the Chair of Botany. At Oxford Botanical Gardens he conducted numerous experiments upon the effect of changes in soil, light and the composition of the atmosphere upon vegetation. In 1830 he published *Philosophical Transactions*, in 1831 he represented the Universities of England at the first meeting of The British Association. In 1836 he made a Report to The British Association on thermal waters. The Herbarium of Oxford is named after him; and the plant genus *Daubenyia*. He was an early supporter of natural selection. He obviously visited Cornwall in the late summer of 1839.



Annals of Natural History, edited by GE Griffith, in 1843; a Memoir of William Taylor by William Hooker, 1835-7 is incorporated.

Annals of Botany 1806, Vol 2.

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Her last letter of 1839 (DC13 170) is written on December 3<sup>rd</sup>. She has immediately communicated the contents of William Hooker's last letter 'to the Official Gentlemen concerned' and the 'Box of Assam Specimens must in consequence be far advanced on its passage' to you. In it I expect you will find 4 parcels selected for you and 13 others from which you will be pleased to take duplicates....There is also a parcel of our finished Book leaves of which the specimens are unnamed. You will find my arrangement has been governed by the names of the Natural Orders...' She regrets 'not having known what specimens of our native plants would be desirable to you.' and asks whether the Lichen she sent is a 'Parmelia erosa? Mr Ralfs has just written me to this effect.'

She has sent a few specimens from the 'genus Masa' from this vicinity, for the favor of your naming them. Your kind offer of Dr William Hooker's 'Notes on Norway I feel most happy to accept.' Then she makes one or two comments about the Chart and hopes his daughter's health will improve.

Who are the Official Gentlemen? Probably the members of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall.

William Hooker had an extensive correspondence and was gathering plants from everywhere, these Assam plants are one piece of the whole.

Lichen: *Parmelia erosa*, Borrer 1837. Taxon *Physcia tribacia*. Other name:

*Xanthoparmelia erosa*: Kingdom Fungi, Phylum Ascomycota, Class Lecanoromyceta, Order Lecanorales, Family Parmeliaceae, Genus *Xanthoparmelia*.

gbif.org : catalogue of life.org.

So there!

Genus *Masa*. ? *Masa* are a kind of insect, *Musa* are bananas!

William Hooker: This is **William Dawson Hooker** (1816-1840) eldest son of William Jackson Hooker. He was a naturalist, and trained as a doctor. He published the Notes on Norway between 1837 and 1839. Also an inaugural dissertation of Chinona 1839. He emigrated to Jamaica and died in Kingston in 1840.

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The first letter (DC15f. 211) of 1840 is written on January 13<sup>th</sup> refers to William Hooker having received the Assam specimens in a wet state in Glasgow having arrived dry in Falmouth, and to the 'Herculean task of arranging such heaps of fallen leaves and broken sticks. Perhaps scarcely any one else could have done it.'

She has acquainted 'our Hort'l Gentlemen' with William Hooker's desires and thinks that the 'papers of instruction will be sent on to Capt'n Jenkins without delay'. She suggests that the 'Dublin steamers to London regularly touch at Falmouth & the Box had best come to this place instead of Truro' and delivered to Mr Leslie, Merchant. 'Falmouth is our first Town, from whence we have an established Penny Post.'

A rare pride of achievement on her abilities.

According to Pigot's Directory 1830 there were coasting traders but he does not mention Dublin or Glasgow. The Falmouth Shipping Company, the Union and the Old London Company ran to London; the Bristol Trader to Bristol and the Liverpool Trader and the Falmouth Traders ran to Liverpool.

Mr Leslie, Merchant: not in Pigot's 1830 Directory.

Penny Post: In 1680 London Penny Post was established within Westminster, London and Southwark. In 1765 the Penny Post was authorised in any town or city in

the British Isles. 1 Penny within an area by weight. In 1835 Rowland Hill reformed the General Post Office, introducing pre paid letters, 1 penny for ½ ounce. In 1839 a 4 Penny Post was introduced, it proved very popular so the following year a uniform Penny Post was begun, and green post boxes put up. By June 1840 a postage stamp was issued, the Penny Black. There was a Ocean Penny Post for all mail within the British Empire.

The London Post arrived in Plymouth at 3.45pm and left at 9.15am. The Falmouth post left Plymouth at 3.45 and arrived in Falmouth at 9.15.

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The next letter (DC15f.209) is one of condolence. The Hookers' eldest son died in Jamaica and she speaks of her belief in God's 'wise purposes'.

So the letter of March 24<sup>th</sup> (DC15f.208) begins by expressing her sympathy not only for the death of his older son but also for his daughter-in-law's malady and concern for Lady Hooker. She sends some mosses 'Trifles as they are, they become of importance when viewed as things of divine workmanship – no doubt in goodness sent for our contemplation.' She ventures to send them because a friend of hers 'found tranquilizing occupation in the quiet arrangement of a beautiful collection of Shells, that she received from the South Sea Islands...' when two, out of a family of thirteen children, were taken from her within seven weeks of each other & in the absence of her husband, who is the present Commodore on the Rio Station'

Her trust in God is expressed in these letters.

South Sea Island Shells: Were these given to Mrs Sullivan by her husband, **Thomas Ball Sullivan** (1781-1857) who was Commodore of the Rio Station, 1836-1841 in the Stag? Mrs Sullivan was Henrietta James and they had 14 children. Or from her son, James Bartholomew Sullivan, (1810-1890) who was with Darwin in the Beagle, 1831-1836, and went to the Falklands at this time, 1842-1846 in the Philomel With his wife Sophia Young.?

Sulivans – see separate sheet.

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Flushing, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1840 (DC15f.207).EAW has received a parcel from William Hooker containing 'works that it delights me to possess, and for which the best expressions I could make would but feebly express my thanks.'.....Yours commands my admiration....and the other will be read with deep interest, in giving additional testimony to the greatness of the loss you have had so recently to deplore.' 'Those for Sir C. Lemon, I will not fail to have carefully delivered at Carclew.'

EAW must have received two books, one the Notes on Norway by William Hooker Junior and the other presumably of William Hooker's own.

**Sir Charles Lemon of Carclew:** see separate sheet.

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The next letter (DC15f.206) is dated August 25<sup>th</sup> 40 and sympathizes with his family worries and hopes they may have come to an end. She asks him to write a few lines on the subject of the Assam plants so that she could report to the Horticultural Society. 'above 180 of them are marked with notes of interrogation?' 'should we be able to obtain from Capt'n Jenkins more efficient specimens of the same plants, would they be of any considerable value?'

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(Dr Robert Wight writes to the Secretary of the Royal Cornwall Society from Madras on 19<sup>th</sup> November 1840:

‘ at the request of Captain Jenkins of Assam I had the pleasure to send to your address directed to the care of Mr Wm Pamplin of London a Box of dried specimens of Plants.)

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Her letter (DC 16.399) of the 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1841 asks about a suitable book as a guide to sorting out the Assam Plants and asked if William Hooker has ‘published any arrangement of the Natural System, and if not whose work...you would recommend’ Mr Tweedy has ordered the next Box from Assam to go directly to William Hooker so that he could look at it before sending it to Cornwall. EAW’s fern collection is now complete except for *Aspidium aculeatum* & *crispum* and *Asplenium alternifolium*.

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In March 1841 (Letter DC 16.401 407 506) EAW has pleasure in sending all the information ‘I can at present obtain in respect of the India specimens....there are many Genus that I cannot find...have taken out a small list of them...to beg the favour of the name of the Orders in which they are to be placed.’

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On June 6<sup>th</sup> EAW writes that ‘the two boxes of specimens of Assam plants have reached Truro...neither ..forwarded by Dr Wight. We have had one of them just opened, at last, to ascertain the state of the specimens...appear in much better order ... and are laid between sheets of paper not folded. They are not classed or named, ....make them most interesting to you, as presenting a greater chance of novelty...if you would allow us to send them up to you...to London in a Truro vessel’

**Dr Robert Wight** 1796-1872 was a Scottish surgeon and botanist who spent 30 years in India. He went out with the East India Company. He became Director of the Madras Botanic Garden and then became Naturalist to the East India Company in 1826. He sent an extensive collection of plants from South India to William Hooker 1826-1828. In 1831 he took 3 years sick leave in Scotland taking with him 100,000 specimens to be studied by G A Walker-Arnott, Professor of Botany at Glasgow University. On his return he worked on medicinal plants. He wrote various articles, and employed local people to illustrate the plants. He published *Icones Palantarum Indiae Orientalis* in 6 volumes in 1856. He was made a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1832 and of the Royal Society in 1855. Wallich named the genus *Wightia* after him. 122 Indian plants were named in his honour by botanists. He donated his entire botanical collection from India to Kew.

To London in a Truro vessel: Ships can get up the river as far as Truro if the tide serves. There were coasting trader companies running from Falmouth to London: The Falmouth General Shipping Company (Cornubia, Falmouth, Marehalls? and Pendennis), the Union Company (Active, Atalanta, Enterprise, Fanny, 4 Friends and Union) and the Old London Company (Commerce and Success). To Bristol there was the Bristol Trader (Kate, Jane, Venus) To Liverpool the Liverpool Trader with William, and The Falmouth Traders (Ebenezer, Emma, Truro, Petril, Venus, Betsey, Kitty and Clara, Owners Goodwill).

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In the letter of June 21<sup>st</sup> (DC 16.404) EAW gives a reply from Mr Tweedy to William Hooker, saying that all duplicates ‘worthy a place in his own or in the Kew Collection we shall feel honoured by his appropriating, as a very slight testimony of the very great obligation under which our Society is to him....and suggested that Captain Jenkins might like to contribute to the Kew Collection.’

William Hooker went to Kew from Glasgow in 1841.

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Her letter (DC16.405) of July 7<sup>th</sup> is written from Sunset and sends William Hooker Captain Jenkins' address in India.

Sunset is the home of her sister Susan, with her husband Francis Temple and children.

Captain Jenkins is now Governor General for Assam living in Gowhata.  
Messrs Carter of Calcutta

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In September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1841 EAW writes again from Flushing (letter DC18f.237) enclosing a note from Rev Dr S Hore and saying that she would be happy to send him William Hooker's list of plants from near Plymouth or he could write direct, but it would be best sending plants from the Lizard and Penzance herself at the end of the month. The Horticultural Society will appreciate the assistance William Hooker is giving in the arrangement of the Assam plants. Mr Carne of Falmouth could receive them.

EAW is sending him a little Fern which is puzzling her. It does not seem to be a British fern, and she asks him to name it.

**Rev Dr William Strong Hore** (1807-1882) went to Queen's College, Cambridge. He became a deacon in Bath and Wells 1831, priest in Exeter 1832. Held Curacies in Saltash, Stoke Damerel, 1841 –1847, All Saints Norwich 1848-1850, Rector of St Clements, Oxford in 1850 – 1855 and retired to be Vicar of Shebbear with Sheepwash in Devon. His stipend in Saltash was £50 and in Stoke Damerel £100. He was a member of the Botanical Society of London, he corresponded with Charles Darwin (see Darwin's correspondence), he sent algae to W H Harvey and was a Fellow of the Linnean Society. His letters are at Kew, his plant collection was destroyed in the Exeter bombing.

'When the British Association, in 1841, met for the first time in Plymouth Hore read a paper entitled 'A List of Plants found in Devonshire and Cornwall not mentioned by Jones in the Flora Devonensis'. This list was printed in The Phytologist vol 1 160-168. (1841) and it contains the first printed reference to the occurrence in Cornwall of *Elatine hexandra* and *Veronica Tournefortii*....included *Hypericum linariifolium*' FHD. He discovered *Trifolium molinerii*. First record Hore in Phytol 1842. Also first for Britain. Balbi's Trefoil.

**Carne of Falmouth** In Pigot's Directory 1830. A John Carne was the agent for the East India Company in Market Strand.

Fern: *Asplenium Adiantum nigra* is Black (maidenhair) Spleenwort

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On October 9<sup>th</sup> EAW writes in her letter (DC 16.406) that she had hoped to 'despatched the Cornish Plants to you by the Steamer of yesterday, but the lamentable succession of rainy days having prevented my receiving both the Penzance and Lizard Plants, I think it best to detain those I have by me for another week' She sends with the letter the seed of *Physospermum cornubiense*, *Daucus maritimus* and *Illosporium carneum*. She asks about a *Musa Gallica* collected by Lieutenant Pooley, both Mr Booth and Mr Borrerr consider it a garden escape.

Cornish Weather seems much the same then as now.

**Lieutenant Pooley** One of EAW's collectors in the field. Lieut Pooley: George Pooley, RN, entered the Navy 1<sup>st</sup> May 1813. He served as a first class volunteer. He spent five years in Portsmouth and Plymouth, and in 1820 went to Jamaica. He became a lieutenant then. In 1824 he served two years in the Medina in the Mediterranean. In 1837 he commanded the Coastguard station. He married Frances Anne Vigurs on 7<sup>th</sup> November 1837, (she was born 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1814.) daughter of

John Vigurs, Surgeon. He must have been of some status to have a Chief Boatman (see later letter).

**William Borrer** (1781-1862) wrote a Specimen of Lichenographia Britannica 1839. He contributed to English Botany. 'As a field botanist he travelled to the most remote corners of Britain to see the rarer plants in situ.' FHD. He, with Babbington discovered *Trifolium Bocconi* on the Lizard in 1841, so he was in Cornwall at this time. *Borreria ciliaris* is named after him, and a genus *Borreria*.

His herbaria are at Kew, his letters in Cambridge, his botanical notes and some letters at the Linnean Society.

*Daucus maritimus*, syn *gummifer*, in FH D.

*Physospermum cornubiense* is in Keble Martin (syn *Danaa cornubiense*) Local in Cornish woods, rare elsewhere.

*Illosporium carneu* must be a lichen?

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EAW's letter (DC 16.407) of November 5<sup>th</sup> sends William Hooker some plants by this week's steamer before they deteriorate. 'The parcel contains three or four, tho' small nicely rooted plants of *Erica ciliaris* furnished by Sir C Lemon.' and Ferns *Asphelium marismum* and *Scolopendrium vulgare* var *malstifidium* from St Agnes collected by a lady friend. Lt Pooley has been asked to send *Musa gallica* from the Lizard to her, and will probably 'send cuttings with the Lizard plants'.

I wish EAW would be more inclined to name people!

*Asphelium marismum*: Fern ?

*Scolopendrium vulgare* var *Malstifidium*: Fern ?

*Musa gallica*: ?

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The next letter (DC16. 409) is brief on the following day to inform William Hooker that the Dublin steamers via Falmouth land their packages at Irongate Wharf near the Tower. A few plants of *Erodium maritimum* were included in the parcel of which the name in the West of Cornwall is Star of the Earth.

*Erodium maritimum*: Star of the Earth

Dublin steamers: The British and Irish Steam Packet Company ran a Dublin-Falmouth-Torquay-Southampton-Portsmouth-London service during 1840-1850.

Irongate Wharf: This was next to St Katharine's Wharf immediately downstream of Tower Bridge. During the 16 century grain was landed here. In 1846 the original wharf was destroyed by fire. Rebuilt by 1854 it became the major London base of the General Steam Navigation Company .

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On November 13<sup>th</sup> EAW writes (DC16.408) that the Lizard plants, presumably from Lieut Pooley arrived in time for the steamer which 'owing to the very fine weather she came and left on Thursday, instead of Friday,...the parcel was placed on the Falmouth of London, Curtis, master, to sail this morning and the wind being fair, it is likely she will make a quick passage.....The Falmouth's destination is Cotton's Wharf, near London Bridge.....Mr Pooley has not sent the Tamarisk...and he has mistaken the common *Ononis arvensis* for the *Genista pilosa*.'

Falmouth of London, Curtis, Master: The Falmouth General Shipping Company had 4 vessels: Cornubia, Falmouth, Pendennis and Marehalls?

Cotton's Wharf: As soon as you try to look up this you get the Great Fire of Tooley Street, which began on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 1861. The wharf was full: 5K tons of rice, 10K barrels of tallow, 1K tons of hemp, 1,100 tons of jute, 3K tons of sugar and 18K bales of cotton. One of the owners was insured for £400K! As a result of the fire the

Metropolitan Fire Brigade was founded in 1866. The wharf was rebuilt by W & H Snook. It lay between Tower and London Bridges in The Pool of London.

*Ononis arvensis*: syn *Ononis repens*: Restharrow

*Genistas pilosa*: Hairy Greenweed, West Cornwall, rare

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Letter DC 16 410, undated is long. It begins with saying that she 'would feel truly proud & gratified if in my power to afford you any assistance in making your collections complete .. British Plants, in the Kew Botanic Garden.' Then she talks about 'A Lieut of the Coast Guard near the Lizard, now for some years an Hon Secretary to our Hortl Society. ...he induced his Chief Boatman... Last year ... added the *Allium Anemonium* to our Cornish flora after Mr Warner had been down and searched for it in vain...this I exhibited at the Hortl meeting & obtained the prize for the Boatman.'

She encloses a list of what can be obtained from Lizard and Penzance with little trouble and asks him 'to draw your pen thro' those you are not in want of, & add to the list any that we are likely to obtain...' The *Grammites litorale* she remembers that William Booth has seen it growing locally, but she will write to 'a Clergyman in Devon, who is a Botanist' about it. Mr Tweedy has sent 2 boxes by Coasting trader from Truro, and has William Hooker received the first box of Assam Plants which should have gone to Mr Pamplin? She thanks him for the description of the South Sea Voyage, presumably Darwin on the *Beagle*? Or his son Joseph with Ross?

Members of the British Association attended a meeting at the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, including Dr Daubeny and Professor Henslow. She has been awarded a Bronze Medal.

### **William Pamplin 1806-1899**

English Bookseller, publisher and botanist in London. He wrote for the Magazine of Natural History and was Editor of the *Phytologist*, owned by John Hunneman. He was the agent for exchange and distribution of seeds, plants and herbarium specimens. In 1827 he published a Catalogue of rarer indigenous plants in Battersea and Clapham; in 1830 he became a member of the Linnean Society; in 1854 the owner of the *Phytologist*. On his return to Wales he hoped to establish a botanical garden. His herbarium of Gwynedd is now in Oxford University. ( Charles Lemon and William Hooker bought books through him ,and exchanged letters wondering how to avoid his charges!)

**Robert Warner** (1814-1896) together with BS Wiliams published *The Orchid Album* which had 11 volumes eventually with 528 lithographs by J N Fitch, and botanical descriptions by Thomas Moore between 1882-1897. *Select Orchidaceous Plants* was published in 1862. Perhaps he was down here to talk to Charles Lemon and members of the Fox family?

*Allium anemonium*: not in FHD nor Keble Martin

A nice old west country rhyme in FHD:

Eat Leeks in Lide and Ransoms in May

And all the year after physicians may play.

(Lide is March)

Kew Botanic Gardens: These were begun in 1759 by the Princess Augusta as a private garden. Joseph Banks was an unofficial director. The Chinese Pagoda was built in 1761. In 1840 the Government acquired the garden and William Hooker was its first Director. The Kew Herbarium was begun and in 1865 Joseph Hooker became its next Director.

The Lieutenant of The Coast Guard must be Lieut Pooley. Here he is described as a Secretary of the Horticultural Society, but in 1842 the Hon Sec is J M Winn.

Grammites Litorales are dwarf polypody ferns.

Clergyman in Devon: Who?

South Sea Voyages: Joseph Dalton Hooker (Son of William, 1817-1911) went with Ross on his expedition to find the South Magnetic Pole. They left on 30 September 1839 and returned on 4 September 1843 in two sailing ships, Erebus and Terror, going down the Atlantic to the Cape, then to Kerguelen Islands, Hobart and Auckland Islands to the Antarctica, returning to New Zealand to revictual in 1841, then circling the Antarctic to the Falklands and Tierra del Fuego and so coming home. Joseph Hooker continued to take journeys of exploration going to India and the Himalaya in 1847, to Palestine in 1860, Morocco in 1871 and Western USA in 1877 He wrote numerous papers, followed his father as Director of Kew in 1865. With Bentham he wrote a book for botanists which became a standard work. He married Professor Henslow's eldest daughter.

**John S Henslow** (1796-1861) was a Professor of Botany at Cambridge University from 1827 to his death. He taught Charles Darwin, and was the founder of the Cambridge Botanic Garden. In 1829 he published a catalogue of British Plants. And between 1821 and 1835 he amassed a herbarium of 10,000 plants. In 1856 he published a Dictionary of Botanic Terms.

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The next letter of December 1<sup>st</sup> 1841(DC15 f .205) begins with glee 'I have to trouble you with a letter for the purpose of informing you that we are in expectation of another 230 of Plants from Assam, and Mr Tweedy has requested.....whether you could allow them to come to you for inspection....The Box he thinks may arrive in London in about a month...' Captain Jenkins has been informed of the best way to send specimens.

She then 'avails myself' asking him to name a species or two and varieties of fern. 'Aspidium... A spinalosum is a favorite of mine..A aculiatum...A angularis.'

Aspidium: We now have *Aspidium spinulosum* syn *Dryopteris: Aspidium Aculeatum* syn *Polystichum aculeatum: Aspidium angulare* syn *Polystichum setiferum*.

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A last letter (DC18 f.242) of the year is sent on the 22<sup>nd</sup> fearing that the last parcel of plants was worthless 'since they had been full five weeks out of the earth. A sailing vessel must not again be resorted to.. I will look forward...of obtaining you more in the spring...' She then thanks him for a plan of dealing with the Assam specimens by numbering and then naming them, 'her arrangement is solely governed by the N. Orders...' 'Our Society has recently received a collection of specimens from N. America, that presents a complete contrast in preparation to those of Assam, being extremely well laid out and dried. They are all nicely fastened...'

She turns then to family matters, pleased that William Hooker has got good news of his son, and talking about her eldest nephew, then engaged with the Chinese war with Lieut Symons. And quotes from a letter from Sir J Gordon Bremer to Rear Admiral Temple (Nov 22) about his son's conduct there which led to his being given command of the Young Hebe, and his consequent 'seaman like measures' in a typhoon leading to the preservation of the vessel and the saving of lives.

Natural Orders: Lindley's classification system.

Her eldest nephew is Charles Henry Verelest Temple (1816-1849 his naval success and death are in the family notes

**Rear Admiral Francis Temple** is EAW's brother in law (family notest)

Chinese war in 1841, the first of the opium wars. The first Opium War was 1839-1842. Chinese luxury goods were being imported into Europe and silver paid. The Chinese designated Canton as an entry port. The East India Company began to produce opium in Bengal and private British merchants sold opium to illegal traders. In 1839 the Chinese wanted to halt the trade in opium, but failed. The navy was called in and by 'gunboat diplomacy' forced the Chinese to the Treaty of Nanking, where 4 treaty ports were designated, Hong Kong being ceded to the British. (Briefly!)

**Rear Admiral J G Bremer** (1786-1850) was the pre-eminent naval officer in this war. He joined the Navy in 1794, In 1802 he was a midshipman and in 1805 a lieutenant. He served in Mediterranean, the East Indies and Bermuda. In 1824 he was sent to establish a colony on Melville Island, Australia. He then went to India and joined in the Burmese war. In 1837 he was made captain and founded Port Essington in Australia. Back to India and became Commander in Chief from 1839-1841 in the Wellesley. He went to China in June 1839. The Chinese recognised him as the most aggressive and skilful adversary. 'Organisation of the expedition that left Singapore in 1840 on its mission of triumph and glory to China, until the final capture of Canton in 1841....a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament. He was retired on halfpay, but in 1846 commanded the Channel squadron in the Queen. In 1846 he had superintendance of the Woolwich Dockyard and commanded the William and Mary yacht.

Note that in 1841 in William Hooker's 5<sup>th</sup> edition of British Flora EAW contributes *Aconitum napellus* (and *Miss Rodd Bromus secalinus* and *Hymenophyllum peltatum*) Also it is in 1841 that William Hooker moves to be Director of Kew Gardens.

The first letter (DC 18f. 238) of 1842 is written on February 25<sup>th</sup>. EAW wishes to tell William Hooker that the plants collected by Mr Hockin of Dominica should contain several new species. She has isolated 140 unnamed duplicates for his attention and would like their names on her list. She also sends 28 fern specimens and 38 plants that are single specimens for naming. They will go in a small box today by steamer from Falmouth.

Then she writes about the Assam 'lumber of sticks', and says that she has received a box from Dr Wight of East India specimens.

And finishes by saying that she has 'been turning her thoughts to what living plants she 'may be able to procure for your Kew Garden'.

**John Hockin** (? -1883) of Dominica. He is noted in the London Journal of Botany, 1843, in the Royal Institution of Cornwall there are 2 volumes of Dominican plants, his letters are at Kew. A plant named after him is *Hockinia Montana* Gardner.

EAW is certainly getting plants from everywhere: India, Dominica, South Seas and Cornwall!!

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EAW informs William Hooker in the next letter (DC 18 F.239) on 22<sup>nd</sup> April that she has 'put up for you, a parcel of our indigenous plants, for the Kew Garden....directed to the care of Mr Pamplin. It contains several fine roots of the *Erica ciliaris*...double flowered *Calluna vulgaris* sent by Mr Booth also the *Asplenium lanceolatum* & *Cynodon dactylon* from Mr Ralfs....with many others...' These include *Violet lactea*, *M melissophyllum*, *H quadrangulum*, *H pulchrum* and *androsaemum*.

She asks if the small box of Dominica specimens has arrived.

*Erica ciliaris*: Ciliated heath. First record by Rev JS Tozer 1828.

*Calluna vulgaris*: *Erica vulgaris*, Lindley, First record Borlase 1769

*Asplenium lanceolatum*: Fern



*Cynodon dactylon*: Creeping dog's tooth grass First record, Ray 1688, may be native on fore dunes in West Cornwall,

*Sibthorpia europaea*: Cornish moneywort, First record Ray 1677, found on thin acid soil in humid partially sheltered areas with water seepage! W G Smith coloured lithograph 1863.

*Viola lactea*: Smith's dog violet, First record Stackhouse 1796

*Viola canina*, Dog violet, First record Watson, 1832

*Melissophyllum*: Bastard balm, First record Ray 1662

*Hypericum quadrangulum*: Square stemmed St John's Wort, 1796

*Hypericum pulchrum*: Upright St John's Wort, First record Watson 1832

*Hypericum androsaemum*: Bible leaves First record 1796

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Then there is a long gap until the end of November, letter DC 18 240. She begins with giving her own and Commodore Sullivan's thanks for his letter. They have 'turned the little *Oxalis* out of its pot...and find it to be a caulescent species, therefore not the *lobata*.' She then sends William Hooker Commander Sullivan's address so that he will be able to 'do anything he is able for you on his first trip to the Falklands in the ensuing summer....His wife and three infant children are home & go out to him in the spring.' His address is care of the British Consul, Monte Video, his ship is the *Philomel*.

She is surprised at the 'size of the Box of the Assam specimens which you have sent,' Mr Tweedy has copied part of the letter and sent it onto Major Jenkins. The Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall is trying to get Cornish plants for William Hooker.

A Bodmin gentleman is unable to send *Physospermum* but should be able to in the spring, but suggests that Professor Daubney of Oxford should be able to give William Hooker young plants from seed sent to him.

EAW is sending him roots of *Allium ursinum* and *schonoprasum* and *scorodoprasum* (5 roots), the last two from Ruan Minor on the Lizard, and Lieu<sup>t</sup> Pooley found *scorodoprasum* in August 1840 'soon after Mr Borrer had been searching the neighbourhood.'

**Commodore Sullivan:** Thomas Ball Sullivan (1781-1857) buried Mylor. In Navy from 1793, survived wreck of *Anson* on Looe Bar while a guest of Capt Lydiard in 1807.

Married Henrietta Pender James in 1808, in Mylor, had 14 children.

**Commander Sullivan.** Bartholomew James Sullivan (1810-1890), born Tregew, Mylor.

Married Sophia Young, 3<sup>rd</sup> daughter of Admiral James Young in 1837 had 8 children.

Friend of Lindley, Hooker and Darwin. Sailed on *Beagle* 1829. Surveyed Falklands and spent several periods there between 1831 and 1851, some with his family, in a house he built there. He wrote an account, published in the *Nautical Magazine* 1841. He considered that tussac grass (*Poa flabellata*) was good value for cattle.

**Sophia Young/Sullivan.** (1811-1890): She is our original contact because she sent specimens from the Falklands to Miss Warren of Flushing for identification. She made a small botanical collection there. The family took a Packet to Montevideo and was overdue by 6 weeks. James Young Falkland Sullivan was born in the Falklands in 1844, the fourth British child born there.

The *Philomel* arrived in Falmouth in May 1845, HMS Sloop *Philomel*  
see separate sheet on Sullivan family.

British Consul, Monte Video From 1842 - 48 TS Hood was Consul, and from 1843 to 1847 **Adolphus Turner**, from 1848-1851 Capt RE Gore. It seems that Hood and Turner were together as consuls during this time.

*Allium ursinum*: Ransoms, Countryman's treacle (Carew) First record; Carew's survey 1602

*Allium schonoprasum*: Chives, First record Jones Botanical Tour 1820

*Allium scorodoprasum*: 'Sand leek, 6<sup>th</sup> record, Miss Warren in HS herbarium. The specimen in H.S. herbarium is too 'scrappy' to enable one to form a reliable opinion. Even could it be proved to be *A Scorodoprasum*, suspicion must rest on its being native to Cornwall, as it is essentially a northern species.' (FHD)

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The following letter (DC 18 f.241) is written on December 17<sup>th</sup>. She has sent the letter to the Falklands. The Commodore (Why doesn't she name him?, must be Sullivan), a friend who has been showing her 'some of his foreign dried treasures' and she 'will enclose ...a few tiny specimens of plants from the Falklands, & Lichens from Terra del Fuego, with the hope of their being interesting to you, and that you will be able to favor us with their names....Is No 1 the much famed Tussac Grass? (below). No 2 is a little plant the people on the Islands use for tea...No 3 is labelled 'Rock creeper'.'

EAW is pleased to have the offer of the '5<sup>th</sup> edition of the British Flora' as her previous copy is coming to pieces. She suggests that William Hooker gives post for her to James Morrison & Co, Hope Street...London for directing to Mrs Downing of Falmouth.



With the Assam specimens she would be glad

of the names, first of the Natural Order Graminae. 'Mr Booth acknowledging the very high authority of the Dean of Manchester, still adheres to his first opinion with respect to Commodore Sullivan's Bulb.' *Vallota purpurea* and *Habranthus* disagree with Loudon's Encyclopaedia. He (presumably Mr Booth) refers me to the Botanical Cabinet ....Please to send me a few more of your printed directions for collecting plants.'

Plants from the Falkland: Plants of the Falkland Islands by Ali Liddle, Falklands Conservation. 181 vascular plant species recorded as native, 14 endemic. 7 threatened.

Tussac Grass

Plant for Tea: *Myrteola nummularia*, a mat-forming creeping shrub with aromatic leaves formerly used for making tea. 1822 Capt B Morell, a Narrative of Four Voyages. 'There is a plant which some call the tea plant as it makes an excellent beverage of a similar flavour.' In 1839 Fitzroy 'I must not omit the tea plant...'

James Morrison & Co, Hope Street, London

Mrs Downing of Falmouth: The 1841 census has a Mrs Downing living in Dunstanville Terrace?

Dean of Manchester: The Hon. **William Herbert** (1778-1847), a botanist. Ordained in 1814, and became Dean of Manchester in 1840. He helped edit Gilbert White's Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne. He wrote for the Botanical Register and Magazine particularly on the subject of bulbous plants. He cultivated his own plants. In 1837 he wrote on the Amaryllidaceae. The genus of *Habranthus* was identified by him in 1824, a plant from Central or South America. The Herbert Medal is given 'to persons making meritorious achievement in advancing the knowledge of bulbous plants, the genus *Herbertia* commemorates him.

*Vallota purpurea*: a many-named plant, now *Cyrtanthus elatus*. A specimen is in the Kew herbarium. It belongs to the Amaryllidaceae, is of South African origin, and was collected by Masson and Thunberg in 1773.

A little story: A Dutch merchantman was homeward bound from the Cape in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century when he was driven ashore in a storm on Scarborough

beach. The cargo was looted, but included some bulbs which found their way on to various windowsills. So this is known as the Scarborough Lily.

The Botanical Cabinet was published by **George Loddiges** (1786-1846) between 1817 and 1833. There were 2000 coloured plates etched by George Cooke (1781-1834), in 20 volumes. George became a Fellow of both the Horticultural and Linnean Societies. In 1833 he started to use the Wardian case for the transport of plants. He had an arboretum, the first use of the term. and a large hothouse. He introduced the *Rhododendron ponticum* to England.

His father J Conrad Loddiges (1738-1826) an immigrant, purchased a small seed business in 1771 and founded the Loddiges nursery His grandson (1821-1865) exhibited ferns and terrarium in the Great Exhibition. His lease from St Thomas Hospital lapsed and the business closed in the 1850s.

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The first letter of January 16<sup>th</sup> 1843 (DC 20 f. 340) thanks William Hooker for returning the Falkland Island specimens named so quickly on behalf of herself and Commodore Sullivan. She then thanks him 'most particularly mine for your handsome present of your Flora....to beguile the Linnean Botanist into a knowledge of the Natural System.' She tells us that the *Aquilegia* is 'abundant about the village of Mylor Bridge, the hedges are blue with it'. She searched for the *Linaria Italica*, last summer on both the old and new road to Truro from Penryn, & all the specimens I met with.....forwarded to Mr Ralfs, who agreed with me...they were all the *L. vulgaris*.' She sends a grass which she thought was a '*Brachypodium* but suppose I must consider it the *Festina Poliaria*... on the brow of a cliff with the *B Sylvatium*.' She also sends a *Amaryllis* from Rio de Janeiro....which would have been sent in a fresher state, but for a Lady's having it to figure.' EAW had got 'on delightfully in filling three books with the *Leguminosae* of Assam...proceeding very slowly...not being yet completely mistress of the natural system.'

*Aquilegia*: If only the roadsides here were still full of blue, now it is mostly alexanders, winter heliotrope and triangular leek! *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Linn, Columbine.

*Linaria Italica*: Not in FHD nor in Keble Martin, so what is it?

*Linaria vulgaris*: This is yellow toadflax, common everywhere

*Festina Poliaria*: There is a *Festuca sylvatica* in FHD but unconfirmed and in Keble Martin. But not a *Festina poliaria* at all.

*Brachypodium Sylvatium*: Wood false-brome FHD: First record TQ Couch in Poly Report 1848

An *Amaryllis* from Rio.

Lady drawing the *Amaryllis*: Is this **Emily Stackhouse** (1811-1870), the great niece of John Stackhouse (1742-1796) who was a botanical artist and plant collector? She collected and classified nearly all British mosses, and she donated to the Natural History Museum a collection of Indian grasses sent by her nephew, Capt W S C Pinwill. She visited Truro regularly, was a contributor to the *Hortus Siccus* of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, and the *Royal Institution's Journal*. At meetings of Societies women were not usually named. She joined the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic in 1848 and met EAW and Isabella Gifford. In 1846 and 1853 she received bronze medals from the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society 'In a paper on Rare plants in the neighbourhood of Truro printed in the Royal Institution of Cornwall for 1867 ....for the same publication a List of Musci natives of Cornwall 1865. The greater part of her life was spent in Cornwall, where she made the acquaintance of C.A. Johns, for (whom)....she drew several pictures.', she illustrated his book *Flowers of the Field*, 1847, without acknowledgement.

She was a botanical artist painting more than 620 water colours of plants, an entire collection of water colours in three volumes, offered 600 drawings to William Hooker of Kew; and assembled plant collections giving English and Latin names with location and date..

She wrote an obituary for EAW in the Royal Institution of Cornwall's Report of 1865; and must have been a friend and colleague. She obviously knew her well and shared her botanical interests. She died in Truro on the first of March 1870.

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And so to March 26<sup>th</sup> (DC 20 f.339) EAW is sending 'and interesting minute orange coloured Fungus (very bright when fresh) for your friend Mr Berkeley, & hope to be favoured with its name.'

Then onto Assam. She is concerned that Major Jenkins may not have paid for the Freight from India, as he usually does for the Society, would William Hooker let her know because she would not 'tax your purse as well as your time.' She is working through the Assam specimens and she has identified most according to the Natural Orders. Not all the genera are in 'Smith's Introduction to Botany', and therefore she must ask 'does Wight's 'Prodromus Florae Peninsula India Orientalis' agree with your arrangement?'. EAW has 17 volumes and is nowhere near the end. 'I do not know where to place the Genus Marlea.'

**M J Berkeley** (1803-1889) was a clergyman and cryptogamist, one of the founders of the science of plant pathology and made his name as a mycologist, In 1828 he was in correspondence with William Hooker who was preparing a volume on cryptogams. Rev Berkeley wrote the section on Algarics in The English Flora of William Hooker and JE Smith. 'The appearance of this book (English Flora) at once placed Berkeley in the front rank of mycologists, and it was universally admitted as the most complete Mycologic Flora of any country extant, and furthermore, as far as accurate information, and a true sense of the conception of species are concerned the same statement holds good at the present day.' Article by George Masee, in Makers of British Botany, 1913. 'His investigation of the potato murrain, written in 1846, showed undoubtedly that it was caused by the fungus now known as Phytophthora infestans.' William Hooker gave Berkeley the collections of exotic fungi received at Kew. In 1833 he wrote Gleanings of British Algae. Between 1837 and 1883 he contributed articles to the Annals and Magazine of Natural History. He wrote in 1857 Introduction to Cryptogams, in 1860 Outlines of British Mycology and between 1854 and 1880 Articles in the Gardener's Chronicle on plant diseases. Berkeley donated his mycological herbarium to Kew in 1879, with ten thousand types.

Orange Fungus: A choice is available, I wonder which one it was: Rickenella fibula, Aleuria auranti, Nectria cinnabarina, Tremella mesenterica!

Smith's Introduction to Botany ? see earlier

Wight, Prodromus Florae Peninsula India Orientalis? see earlier

Genus Marlea (Roxburgh): This is now called Alangium, a small genus of flowering plants.. It is a member of the Dogwood family, the Cornaceae. The Flora Indica, Vol 1, 1855, by Joseph Hooker and Thomas Thomson.

' in the genus Marlea, which ascends from 3 to 8 thousand feet in Sikkim and in the western Punjab at scarcely 4 thousand accompanies Celtis and a species of Ash.'

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The next letter (DC 22 f 336) is written on September 7<sup>th</sup> and begins with the problems she is having with her Chart. She wants to finish the project, but can't. It might, she thinks, be best to donate the last 19 'expensively got up copies' to some Public Institution, even in National Training Schools, or National Schools. 'My zeal

in the study, certainly, made me much too hasty in allowing myself into the powerful Lion jaws of the Printers...'

Then she more cheerfully goes on to the arrival of another box of East India plants: 'a present from Dr Griffiths to Major Jenkins & appear.....to be different species (for the most part) from those we had previously assessed, which will make them interesting.

National Training Schools and National Schools. The church in England kept a firm hold on education. In 1811 The Anglican National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church in England and Wales (what a Mouthful) was set up. Schools founded by them were known as National Schools (bit like Koranic schools now) In 1808 the Non-conformists began what were known as British Schools, and in 1831 Sunday Schools were going along. It was generally thought that education for the poor was unnecessary.

Dr **William Griffiths** (1810-1845) was a doctor, naturalist and botanist. He attended University College London, and made some illustrations for Lindley's Introduction to Botany. In 1832 he went out to Madras with the East India Company. Then in 1835 he went with McClelland and N Wallich to Assam to assess the country for tea growing. On into Burma, to Rangoon and Bhutan in 1837, back to Calcutta to arrange his collections, and study the local plants. He went with the army into Afghanistan, including the Hindu Kush and Simla and back to Calcutta. He went off to Malacca, with which he was much taken, ('For botany no place can exceed Malacca') to collect plants, and back to take charge of the Calcutta Botanic Gardens in the absence of N Wallich from 1842-44. He married there and then was sent back to Malacca where he died. He kept journals of all his expeditions, and corresponded with Wight. He also kept in touch with Solby of the Linnean Society, R Brown, J Lindley, and W Hooker.

He published articles in the Transactions of the Linnean Society. His particular interests were Bryophytes and Pteridophytes, especially liverworts.

Makers of British Botany 1913.

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EAW's first Letter of 1844 (DC28 f. 653) begins more hopefully. She is sending duplicate specimens received from Major Jenkins by steamer. She includes a Book of Graminia & Cyperacia from India, I presume she means pressed specimens. If he would name them she could do likewise in the Society's Hortus Siccus, and she would be pleased to have them back eventually. She refers to his son in the Falklands and hopes he has met up with Captain Sullivan. And hopes the Tussac grass and the Balsam are growing at Kew. Adrian Sinclair approached her for a subscription to the National Schools and she palmed off 50 copies of her Chart onto him, with a lecture on the benefits of studying Botany. He said he would distribute them where relevant.

Balsam. What is this? Is it Balsam bog plant from the Falklands, Bolax gummifera, a small flowering plant resembling moss, growing in mounds?

I wonder if Mr Sinclair ever did anything with the Charts, unmounted.

Who is Mr Adrian Sinclair? Not a school-master, not local, not a clergyman.

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The next letter (DC24 f 577) of June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1846, two years later, is most interesting. It is written from Boughton Place, Staplehurst, Kent. She thanks William Hooker for his 'kind attentions to them at Kew, & to say that should you ever visit Cornwall...afford them much pleasure...' Her nieces had enjoyed an agreeable day. She had gone to 'pay a visit at this most sweet spot, the seat of Thomas Rider, Esq, & my old Haunts in the neighbourhood.' She would rejoin the family to see more of the London sights and then go to Oxford to 'see the Lions there, & visit the Admiral's

nephew, the Tutor of Balliol. I expect to see Dr Daubney & his Botanical Garden, but 'nothing will ever efface from my remembrance, all that so fully filled me with astonishment & admiration at Kew –nothing, I am quite sure will ever gratify me to the same degree.'

The highlight of her life.

This letter was news to us and opened up a whole new view of EAW's life, and initiated the discovery of her parson uncle, and her 17 year sojourn in Kent. The family have obviously taken a London holiday and visited the senior Hookers. A visit round Kew by the Director must have given EAW much pleasure. Was it the first, indeed only, time she met William Hooker? Did the Temple family travel by steamer, perhaps to Southampton, or by carriage? The railway had not yet reached Truro. And then perhaps from the Temples' point view, this was a visit to his nephew.

Boughton Place and Thomas Rider are in the section on Kent.

Professor Daubney has also been dealt with earlier, and the Oxford Botanical Garden.

The Admiral's Nephew, presumably Octavius' son, **Frederick Temple** (1821-1902), who was educated at Balliol College 1838, in 1842 obtaining a double first in mathematics and logic. Ordained in 1847 by Samuel Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford. He went onto further glory, in 1869 being Bishop of Exeter, in 1885 Bishop of London and finally in 1896 Archbishop of Canterbury. His son William, (1881-1944) also got a double first in Classics at Balliol in 1900, and went on to become Archbishop of Canterbury in 1942.

The Lions at Oxford. I can't find out about these!!

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Back to Sunset in September, letter (DC 25 f 520), not written from Flushing. EAW is sending 'a dried flower from California, which possesses the curious property of expanding in water.' What is it? She has borrowed it from a friend and so must have it back for the 5<sup>th</sup> October, the next Polytechnic Exhibition.

Mesembryanthamum: The next letter names the plant. This comes from California so cannot be what we call Mesembryanthmums because they come from South Africa.

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The next letter is written from Flushing on 30<sup>th</sup> September (DC26 f 571). She thanks William Hooker for a little book on the Botanic Garden and is sending a few local seeds for the indigenous section. Next she moves on to discussing heaths. Mrs W Phillpotts and CA Johns went to where Mr Watson had discovered a particular heath, a cross between *E tetralix*, and *E ciliaris*.

The Botanic Garden. This must be a guide to Kew Botanic Gardens, as EAW is sending seeds for it.

**Louisa Buller** (Mrs W Phillpotts) was born in 1805, the daughter of James and Anne Buller, in Crediton, and died 1871 in Falmouth. She married Rev **William John Phillpotts** (1807-1888) in 1832. He was the eldest son of Henry Phillpotts and Deborah Surtees. Henry Phillpotts was Bishop of Exeter from 1831 until his death in 1869, (remember there then is no diocese of Truro). William became Archdeacon of Cornwall and Vicar of St Gluvias (the wealthiest of parishes in Cornwall) from 1845 after the death of John Sheepshanks, who held both positions.

His cousin, Thomas Phillpotts was Vicar of Gwennap from 1835 and then also vicar of Feock. He married Mary Anna Penelope Hughes in 1831, and died at Porthgwidde, Feock in 1890. He rebuilt Feock church. There is a brass erected by him and his wife to their parents in Devoran Church.

**H C Watson** (1804-1881) EAW's bete noir. He is called ' Britain's first and foremost botanical topographer'. He was keen on statistical methodology. He privately printed in 1832 *An Outline for the Distribution of Plants in Britain* and in 1847 *Cybele Britannica or British Plants and their geographical relations*; this divided Britain into a number of provinces, of which the Peninsular consisted of Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. Apparently he considered EAW's work useless as she did not comply with his system, so she asked for the return of her work. He kept a specimen of *Thalictrum majus* from St Keverne collected by Miss Warren in 1858 which is preserved in his herbarium at Kew. It says that there is no earlier record for Cornwall for this local plant.

I was thinking that there was a problem of identifying the exact location of plants when you read the description of *Erica ciliaris* x *tetralix*. No GPS, no Ordnance Survey, so how did you pin down a plant?

(Kew Archive catalogue WAT = Hewett Cottrell Watson Papers 9 volumes 1831-1955

Botanical essays 1831 bound mss flora 19C compiled by JM JD, EAW, WH, EG, V, 1850-70 relating to plants found in Cornwall.)

*Erica tetralix*: Cross leaved heath and *Erica ciliaris*: Ciliated heath. We have met these before now; we have a hybrid: *E. ciliaris* x *Tetralix E. Watsoni* in Bentham. Crofts between Truro and Sparnick Tunnel HC Watson in *London Journal of Botany* Volume 3 1844. Between Sparnick tunnel and Bissoe. Carclew. FHD. The Sparnick Tunnel would not have existed in EAW's days because the railway from Truro to Falmouth was only built in 1863. Near Sparnock Farm presumably, just southwest of Truro.

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Onto 1848, EAW is now in her sixties, this letter (DC26 f570) is written on 27<sup>th</sup> March. She is sending William Hooker a 'little flower that has recently shown itself in Capt<sup>n</sup> Sullivan's Garden among the bulbs he brought from South America.' It looks like a *Scilla autumnalis* and they hope it might 'be something new.' She is also sending some ferns and a moss from New Zealand, sent by her nephew.

Little Flower:

On the letter is a note from Hooker: *Milla Uniflora* Bot Mag 1.3327. Spring flower, of the family *Allium*, Collected near Buenos Ayres by Gillies. In Hooker's herbarium 1867. Also called *Ipheion uniflora*, or *Brodeleia uniflora*, or *Triteleia uniflora* by Lindley. Grown in England since 1820 when the first bulbs arrived. I have it in my garden. Where is Captain Sullivan's garden? Is the bulb still there?! The 1841 census has Thomas Ball Sullivan and Henrietta, with their children, daughters Henrietta, Elizabeth, Harriet, Margaret, Nora and Lucy, and sons Thomas and George. The 1851 census gives Thomas, Rear Admiral, living in New Road, Flushing with his wife Henrietta, aged 62, his daughters Henrietta, Margaret, Vera, his son Thomas Devlin, RN and his widowed daughter-in-law, Christiana. The censuses are not very helpful in identifying the actual house. Elizabeth Warren is living in May's Lane, Flushing, so quite close.

Her nephew is presumably Charles Temple, who is in the navy and serving on the East India station.

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And onto February 2<sup>nd</sup> 1849 (DC28 f338). EAW has been visiting Enys, a country house nearby, where the owner, Mr Enys, has been planting trees and she watched a tree being transplanted by machine which he would recommend for use in Kew. And the Sullivan family are waiting for fair winds for the Falklands.

Enys is a very old established country family locally, indeed at present it is being renovated by the new owners, who are discovering a lot of things about the 1840s. In 1820 the house burnt down, but JS Enys, who inherited, took it as an opportunity for enhancement.

It has the oldest recorded garden in Cornwall, In 1833 Johyn Samuel Emnys engaged Henry Harrison to produce designs for the garden. There is a plant list of 1907 extant.

**John Samuel Enys** (1796 – ) married Catherine Gilbert on 17<sup>th</sup> April 1834. She was the eldest daughter of Davies Gilbert, (1767-1839) who was a President of the Royal Society. They had 5 children, none of the boys married. The second son, John Davies Enys recorded ferns, wild flowers and shells. He, with his younger brother, settled in New Zealand, before returning to take over the estate, on the death of the eldest brother in 1906.

Mr James' invention, unknown at present. There are machines for tree lifting called tree spades, based on a number of blades which encircle the tree, dig into the ground and lift the entire tree out of the ground in order to put it elsewhere.

Ship in the Downs, the Sulivans off to the Falklands. The Downs are that piece of water off Kent which provides a shelter between the North and South Foreland.

Bartholomew James Sullivan returned to England in 1848 with the rank of post-captain and was Commander in Chief of the Royal Dockyard Volunteer Brigade. His appointment was suddenly terminated on medical grounds; he obtained three years leave of absence, his medical adviser suggested the south of France but he preferred the Falkland Islands, going there in early 1849 and returning in 1851. It is reported that he came home, asked his wife if she would be ready to go on Friday, she demurred and said no, but by Monday next???

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Letter from Sunset, April 20<sup>th</sup> 1849 (DC28 f 339)

Oh dear, oh dear!! Her 'much loved nephew, Lieut Temple RN' has died at the Cape of Good Hope. And a brother-in-law has died at Sunset. When she goes home she will communicate with the Horticultural Society about the Assam plants.

Her nephew is Charles Henry Verelst Temple, who died on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1849 on board the HMS Southampton under Captain Nicholas Corry of fever.

Her brother-in-law is Robert George Temple, born 1774, who died 11<sup>th</sup> April 1849, aged 76 and was buried at St Gluvias with his parents.

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The next letter (DC28 f 340) written from Enys on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 1849 is brief and is merely to inform William Hooker that it was James' smaller machine that Mr Enys 'thought would be acceptable'. He is going to London and might send him a model. She is going to a friend of the Enys family for a fortnight on the North Coast and gives her address as Mr Stevens, Pentire, Crantock.

**Mr Stevens**, Pentire, Crantock. In both the 1841 and 1851 censuses there is a Richard Stephens living in Pentire, Crantock. In 1841 he is a farmer of 30 acres, employing 2 agricultural labourers and 2 servants, aged 60. His daughter Elizabeth, aged 30, is living with him.

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EAW writes on 18<sup>th</sup> September (DC 30 353) to send William Hooker a Flower, which she thinks is a variety of *Habranthus bifidus* from Buenos Ayres, but she would like its name in case it has been identified before. Loudon's *Encyclopedia*'s describes a pink one with 4 flowers while this is red and has two.



Mrs James Sullivan is presumably Sophia, the wife of Bartholomew James Sullivan (1810-1890)

*Habranthus bifidus*. A genus first identified by W Herbert in 1824. It is in Curtis' Botanical Magazine for 1826. Its synonym is *Rhodophiala bifidia*. A member of the Amaryllidaceae.

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EAW does not write again until May 27<sup>th</sup> 1850 (DC30 f 352) when she draws William Hooker's attention of a variety of the common broom. The drawing she is sending was made by Miss Emily Stackhouse, a near relative of Mr Pendarves, and a 'Grand-niece to the late Cornish Algologist of the same name. This lady has drawn for herself a great number of the British Plants, & very many of the illustrations in Mr John's popular little Books have been sketched for him by her – to whom I had the pleasure of introducing him.'

She also encloses a curious Algae, Dr Caspary has found a similar on the rocks at Maenporth which Mr Berkeley considers new. 'I have met with *Cronania attenuata*'. 'With A Groelle, the first Mrs Griffiths says seen on British plants. Also the *Polysiphonia Richardshoni*, Hook,'

Broom *Sarothamnus scoparius* (*Cytisus scoparius*) A prostrate variant is found on the cliffs at Kynance Cove, Cornwall and the Channel Islands.

**John Stackhouse** (1742-1819) Owned the Pendarves estate. In 1775 he built Acton Castle, near Marazion for the purpose of pursuing his researches in marine algae. From 1795-1801 he issued *Nereis Britannica*, and a new edition in 1816. Two manuscript volumes of drawing of British Cryptogams are in the Linnean Society library. Acton Castle must be the only castle built for the study of seaweeds! Great uncle of Emily Stackhouse, not likely to have known EAW.

*Polysiphonia Richardsonii*, an algae, is recorded under WJ Hooker, ex Harvey 1833 *Coruania attenuata* is published in JG Agardh in 1842 under Algae of the Mediterranean and Adriatic, 1842. In 1841 Griffiths (Mrs Griffiths of Torquay?) *Mesogloia moniliformis*. Now *Leptosiphonia fibrillosa*. In 2018 it was found on *Corallina officinalis* near Newlyn. *Corallina officinalis* is a calcareous red seaweed which grows on rocky shores between the lower and mid littoral zones. It is recorded by Linnaeus in 1758.

A Groelle, an algae

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EAW sends William Hooker a request for a specimen from the Vicar of St Erth, Rev J Punnett, 'highly respected in his clerical duties, as well as for his learning and talents'. A short letter dated Sept 9 1852 written from Sunset. (DC 32 f 436)

Rev **J Punnett** (1801-1863) was born in Rotherhithe. He went to Clare Hall, Cambridge, and became vicar of St Erth in 1833. He was a member of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, the Royal Institution of Cornwall, the Royal Geological Society, and involved in the Church Missionary Society. He wrote a short biography of Rev T Grylls in his book of sermons, 1849.

He and his wife Margaret had at least 12 children. Margaret was the daughter of RS Sutton, Capt and Susan E Sutton, of Flushing. She was baptised in Mylor in 1810 and died in St Johns, Flushing in 1904. She is recorded there in the census of 1891. One of the children, Heyrick Macauley is listed in the Sussex records as a retired ironmaster! and Margaret Punnett married JT Butlin, in 1869 at Gwinear, Hayle.

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A last letter on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1852 (DC 33 f 433) sending William Hooker specimens of *Asperula arvensis* and *Lathyrus cicera*, found by Mr Johnathan Stackhouse Jnr at Trehane; Emily Stackhouse made a sketch. She is also sending more specimens of an Algae found by Dr Caspary, which she sent William Hooker earlier 'before its name had been determined'. Dr Harvey has a picture, 53<sup>rd</sup> Number of *Physiologia*, coloured. 'it is altogether so obscure and unattractive in its external appearance as to make the Algae hunters generally pass it unnoticed I suppose.'! She also sends a newspaper cutting about Mr Punnett's specimen.

*Asperula arvensis*, Linn This is a woodruff. In FHD it is recorded in the Eastern Green, Penzance in 1889, and Falmouth Docks in 1903.

*Lathyrus cicera*, a kind of vetch. Not in FHD or Keble Martin, so presumably something else!

Johnathan Stackhouse, Jnr

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Then we have a long gap in the letters, the next one is dated 11 December 1855 DC 35 f421). She is 'quite ashamed thus to intrude my trifling matters on you' but Emily Stackhouse, illustrator of CA John's *Flowers of the Field* asks William Hooker to name a moss from Ireland sent by her nephew, because she thinks it something special. 'The collector is ...now in India loading himself daily with the productions of the Himalaya – but after your son's able, & valuable researches in the same region...' he is not likely to get much. EAW is also sending some 'bits of the bark of a tree very singularly marked,' and congratulates William Hooker on his 'recent honours obtained at the French Exposition.'

Emily Stackhouse's nephew is **William Stackhouse Church Pinwill** (1835-1920) of 27<sup>th</sup> (Inniskilling) Foot. (1831) In 1861 he inherited his grandfather's estate of Trehane. In the census of 1871 he has inherited Trehane and is living there with his aunt Charlotte, Emily's elder sister. He marries Anne Snell (b1838) from St Austell, and in the 1881 census they are living there with three little girls, Charlotte A aged 5, Sarah L aged 3 and Emily M aged 1, with their aunt Charlotte. In the 1891 census William and Anne are there but no little girls! Why? On 19 11 1873 at Trehane there is William Richard born to WSC Pinwill and his wife Anne.

The 27<sup>th</sup> Foot according to Hart's Army List of 1861, page 311. Lt WSC Pinwill has 9 years service. On 23 November 1852 he purchased an Ensignship. On 28 May 1854 he became a Lieutenant, and in 58 an Instructor of Musketry. The regiment had served in St Lucia (1796), Egypt, Maide, Badjoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, Peninsula and Waterloo. On 5<sup>th</sup> July 1854 they set sail for India, they returned 1868.

The Straits Settlement, Gardeners; Bulletin of August 1927 mentions WSC Pinwill as being a correspondent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew who sent thither a few plants from Malacca.

His herbarium is in the Natural History Museum and he collected plants and birds while stationed in Pakistan and the Malaysian peninsula with the British Army. A successful gardener who was awarded the RHS Victoria medal in 1914.

Jstor. Global Plants

It is possible that EAW met him and helped Emily Stackhouse with the grasses.

Exposition Universelle des produits de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et des Beaux Arts de Paris 1855. Held 15 May to 15 November on the Champs Elysee.

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The next letter is written quite quickly after the last on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1855 (DC35 f422) thanking William Hooker for his and for the paper of Instructions for Lt Pinwill. She remarks that the interesting bark is of a *Castanea vulgaris*.

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The next letter we have is dated June 8<sup>th</sup> 1857 (DC37 f607) from Flushing, a year and a half later EAW is sending William Hooker a few Crimean plants to be named because they were sent by Francis Temple, Lt of Artillery, her nephew, who after adventures there 'When, such is the Divine Will, he was taken off by Cholera, between Lisbon and Portsmouth at the age of 24.'

So sad, EAW lost her father at an early age (1797), her uncle (1823), her brother (1829), her mother (1831), her elder nephew (1849), and now her younger one (1857). All the men of the family.

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Another letter follows shortly on August 10<sup>th</sup> 1857 (DC 37 f608) asking for a reply. She has 'met with a new microclade on the Falmouth shores, but which Dr Harvey can not venture to name'.

A microclade: What is this? Not a recognised term. A subset of a group of algae of some kind?

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In September 10<sup>th</sup> (DC 37 f609) EAW thanks Joseph Hooker for naming and returning the Crimean plants, which had been delayed in their transport to him. She wishes William Hooker 'some enjoyment of a change of air, & relaxation.'

**Joseph Dalton Hooker**(1817-1911) William Hooker's son. He was assistant director of Kew from 1855 –1865 when he became its director until 1885. He got an MD from Glasgow University in 1839 and at once went on the HMS Erebus to the Antarctic. He did a number of expeditions all over the world and published books about them. So Antarctica, Sikkim-Himalayas, New Zealand, India, Morocco and the Atlas, California. He married twice and had eight children. He was interested in the geographical distribution of plants and also of their evolution. He supported the new evolutionary theories at the Linnean Society meeting of 1858 especially in relation to botany. In 1883 together with George Bentham he published the *Genera Plantarum*.

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The last letter we have is written from Flushing on June 17<sup>th</sup> 1858 (598 593) and only sends on some grasses and a note from Mrs Fowler, though EAW thinks they are merely *Festuca ovina*, nothing exciting.

*Festuca ovina*, Linn: Sheep's fescue grass, common, first record, Watson Outlines of Geographical Districts, 1832.

## **Contemporary Botanists or nearly so and acquaintances of Elizabeth Andrew Warren in her Flushing Years 1823-1864 not mentioned in the text of W J Hooker's Letters**

The following notes, with a lot of additions, are taken from *F.H. Davey The Flora of Cornwall First published 1909*

EAW was obviously well connected because she associates with the local gentry, Fox, Lemon and Enys, and with professional people, as well as naval officers. Note that her sister married into the navy and her nephews were in the navy and army. Flushing is ideally situated for both county and international connections..

### **Frederick Hamilton Davey**

born 1868, died 1915 both at Ponsanooth.

'They would gather all known records for Cornish wild flowers, ferns and stoneworts and publish them in a single volume, publishing them in a Tentative List before incorporating them into a full Flora. Davey did publish The Flora of West Cornwall in 1909. In 1903 he became a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

A colleague in a way because he used so many of EAWs records in his book. He comments (p xliii) that 'her chief botanical work was in connection with the seaweeds of Cornwall, a list of which she published in the Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1849. To the British seaweed flora she added *Kalymenia Dubyi*, found in Falmouth harbour, and she discovered a new species at Maenporth, which Dr Caspary in her honour, named *Schizosiphon Warreniae*... In 1863 she received the Polytechnic Society's bronze medal for a collection of British freshwater algae.....she would never be induced to publish the results of her observations...' His collections are in the Royal Institution of Cornwall

### **John Lindley**

Born Catton, Norfolk 1799, died Turnham Green, Middlesex 1865.

He 'was a prolific writer on botanical and horticultural subjects, and he held several important posts.' He began as a garden clerk to the Horticultural Society of London in Chiswick in 1822, rising to Assistant Secretary, and Secretary in 1858 to 1863. He also was Professor of Botany, University College, London from 1829 - 1860. His herbarium is at Cambridge, orchid herbarium, correspondence and drawings in Kew. An article in *Makers of British Botany* by Frederick Keeble 1913 'In building up a new system of classification of the vegetable kingdom in general and orchids in particular.

He edited the *Gardener's Chronicle*, founded 1841

'Lecturing, drawing and describing new genera and species, revising the vegetable kingdom, writing memoirs, text books, articles, directing the garden at Chiswick, fighting officialdom and obstructors, building up a great herbarium and discharging a dozen other duties.'

Sources to look at: *Sketches of my father's life* written for my sons, daughters and grandchildren by Lord Lindley.

W Botting Hembley, Kew Gardens

1822 Horticultural Society Shows by RHS

Orchids in Kew herbarium

Preservation of Kew Gardens

The Obituary of Lindley by Berthold Seeman states that 'for more than thirty years he was the centre to which botanists turned for advice and help, and around which botanical science in this country moved; he edited The Botanical Register. The writings of Dr Lindley form quite a library by themselves. He endeavoured to work out a natural system of classification that would take into account all the parts of the plant, not merely the numbering of its floral parts.

Note B.J.Sullivan's biography by his son, H.N. Sullivan, mentions EAW as 'showing' plants to Lindley for identification purposes. (Probably a postal job.)  
p51 'My mother (Henrietta James) found time to make a collection of the flora of the (Falkland) islands. The plants sent home were arranged by Miss Warren, a lady botanist who lived at Flushing; Lindley also examined them, and named some plants after the finder.'

### **Jonathan Couch**

Born Polperro, Cornwall 1789, died same place 1870.

'In the Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1842 he published A Calendar of Natural History observed at Polperro.....'  
EAW was a member of the Poly.

### **William Curnow**

Born, died Newlyn 1887

'one of a famous coterie of local botanists who from the early Forties gave unwearied attention to the native flora of Cornwall. A born naturalist, Curnow's occupation, that of market gardener, gave him such ample opportunities for developing his powers of observation, that he soon became recognised as one of the foremost workers among the lower forms of vegetation. To the Transactions of the Penzance Natural History Society he contributed papers on The Hepatica of West Cornwall and The Sphagnum or Bog Mosses of West Cornwall; and with Dr Ralfs he wrote on The Mosses of West Cornwall.'

William Curnow (Market gardener in Newlyn, Johns called him an industrious and hard-working man of respectable family, good natured and neat. He was proficient enough in Latin, an accurate examiner and an excellent preparer of specimens. He did not sell botanical specimens)

### **Henry Charlton Bastian**

Born 1837 Truro, died Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire 1915

'Bastian confined his attention almost entirely to the flora within an area of five miles of Falmouth. The result was an excellent paper on The Flora of Falmouth and surrounding parishes, printed in the Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1856. ...a more reliable local contribution to the flora of Cornwall it has not been my pleasure to study.....prepared when Bastian was a very young man, and when many of our polymorphic species of plants were but badly understood, even by first-rank students.'

EAW and he shared common ground, both working in the same small area, Falmouth and Truro, he rather after her, though with considerable overlap. She makes no mention of him in her letters.

### **James Cunnack**

Born Helston 1831, died Helston 1886

‘A bookseller of Helston, correspondent of H C Watson, and a great friend of Dr Ralfs, W Curnow and RV Tellam. He acquired a considerable knowledge of the flora of that portion of his native county extending from the Wendron Moors to the Lizard...A copy of the London Gazette in which, in 1867, at the request of Watson, he indicated the plants known to occur in West Cornwall is preserved in the library of the herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. He was also an extensive contributor to Ralfs’ MS Flora of West Penwith. In 1874 the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society awarded him a First-class Silver Medal for a local collection of Carices.’

### **Richard Vercoe Tellam**

Born Tregustick, Withiel, 1826, died Wadebridge 1908

‘With such local enthusiasts as Ralfs, Cunnack, Curnow and Briggs .. long predeceased him, he did a great amount of useful field work, and it may be questioned if there is a single parish in the county which he had not visited....he had a splendid, perhaps a unique knowledge of the algae, fungi, lichens and mosses of Cornwall...On three occasions was Tellam awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Only a week before his death he gave his extensive botanical collection to the Royal Institution of Cornwall, ...’

### **Isabella Gifford**

Born Davynook, Breckonshire 1823, died Minehead 1891

Isabella was a marine botanist. A collection of her plants is in the Taunton Museum. She wrote *The Marine Botanist* in 1840 and *Science in the Nursery*. Her obituary is in the *Journal of Botany* 1892, and she wrote a Memorial to EAW in the Royal Polytechnic Society in 1864.

‘We regret to announce the death of Miss Isabella Gifford, the well-known algologist, which took place at Minehead on Dec 26<sup>th</sup>.

p64

By the death of Miss Gifford on the 26<sup>th</sup> Dec the last link of the chain of lady phycologists, which had extended over a period of more than a century, has been broken. The earliest of these active workers, to whom British phycologists are so much indebted was Miss Hutchins of Bantry... since then there has been a continuous band of ladies, principal among whom may be named Mrs Griffiths (*Griffithsia*), Miss Gatty (*Gattya*), Miss Ball (*Ballia*), Miss Cutler (*Cutleria*) and Miss Warren; with other such as Miss Poore, Miss Turner, Miss Watt and Miss White...

Isabella Gifford was born at Swansea (sic) about 1823. During her early life she resided with her parents in France, in Jersey, and at Falmouth (where her only brother died); they finally settled at Minehead about 40 years ago...

She had full encouragement from her parents, but she was quite self taught....her only independent publication was *The Marine Botanist* which appeared in 1848...

The help afforded by Miss Gifford and other ladies to Harvey is acknowledged in the preface to his *Phycologia* (1851)...’

p82 *Journal of Botany* Vol XXX 1892 Obituary

### **Sarah Grylls**

born 1790 died 1871

‘Wife of the Rev T Grylls of Cardynham. She concentrated her field work over a strip of land from St Blazey and the Tamar on the South coast to the River Camel and Tintagel on the north.’

### **Robert Shuttleworth Sutton,**

Born 1779 Great Yarmouth, married 27.8.1807 Susan Elizabeth Schuyler (daughter of Adoniah Schuyler), Buried 17.11.1842 Mylor

R S Sutton was a Packet Captain, based in Falmouth, sailing in the Windsor Castle and the Stanmer. He brought back from his Atlantic travels various orchids and other plants to Charles Lemon in particular; indeed was Lemon’s major source.

In 1836 he was awarded a gold medal by the Cornwall Horticultural Society, founded 1832 which morphed into The Cornwall Garden Society.

A busy man in Falmouth/Flushing Society, knowing everyone.

### **William Henry Harvey**

born 1811, died 1866 in Torquay

He contributed to the British Flora of W Hooker in 1833. In 1846 to Phycologia Britannia, Botany of an Antarctic Voyage, HMS Discovery. In 1849 A Manual of British Marine Algae. (Kallymenia dubyi, C Rudolphianae, C adhaerens) He travelled widely including South Africa, North America, Australia, New Zealand and some Pacific Islands returning by way of South America. He was Professor of Botany at the Royal Dublin Society and Chairman of Botany at Trinity College, Dublin. Probably a source book for EAW.

### **William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865)**

Born Norwich, Norfolk 1785, died Richmond 1865

In 1809 he collected plants in Iceland and published his journal in 1811. From then he went on to publish many tomes on Botany; to pick out one or two, British Jungermanniae in 1812, Muscologia Britannica 1818, his British Flora was published in 1830, He edited and drew over 640 plates for Curtis’ Botanical Magazine from 1827 onwards. He published Journals of Botany. The Dictionary of National Biography gives a list of his publications.

He was professor of Botany in Glasgow (1821) before he became Director of Kew (1841-1865)

‘the state of excellency to which he brought the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, of which for nearly a quarter of a century he was Director, being not the least among his labours.’

His son, Joseph Dalton Hooker, 1817-1911, was also a notable botanist. He went on the HMS Erebus between 1839-1843, travelled widely and was a friend of Charles Darwin. He was Director of Kew from 1865-1885. Material is in Kew and the Natural History Museum.

### **EAW’s Relationship with William Hooker of Kew**

EAW began corresponding with William Hooker in December 1834. when she wrote complimenting him on his The British Flora. She supplied, along with Charles Johns and John Ralfs, specimens and local botanical information. In a letter to Hooker in

1841 ‘ there are persons conveniently situated near the native stations of many of our most rare Cornish plants, to whom I can apply by letter; and who for a trifling remuneration for digging up and packing, would forward any you might wish, on my naming them and point out some particular localities.’ This for his British Flora. The climate of Cornwall being warm and damp made the propagation of relatively exotic species a very real possibility, requiring ‘no little scrutiny to keep the Flora of Cornwall within its own true limits’  
(*Letter to Hooker* 14 December 1835 letter 293 in *S Naylor Regionalising Science*)

We include a transcription of her letters to William Hooker, unfortunately the corresponding letters from William Hooker were not kept in the Director’s correspondence of Kew. William Hooker carried on a voluminous correspondence with a multitude of work associates.

### **Charles Lemon (1784-1868)**

Inherited Carclew from his father in 1824. In 1832 he was President of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, from 1833 to 1868 President of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and from 1840 - 1856 he was President of Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. He was also President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. There is a plant list in 1837 giving plants brought in from abroad. Charles had a national reputation as a connoisseur plant collector (he collected personally in the mountains of Spain), and the gardens at Carclew were considered to be among the most important in Cornwall.  
He franked EAW’s letters.

### **Family**

- 1 William Lemon (the Great) 1696-1760, buys Carclew 1749, and remodels it.
- 2 William Lemon 17? –1757 marries Ann Wylliams
- 3 William Lemon (Sir) 1748-1824 marries Jane Buller (17?-1823) expands house.  
Has twelve children: 3 boys 9 girls  
William (1774-1799), John (1779 dies as infant) ) **Charles** (1784-1868)  
Anne, Maria, Louisa, Harriet, Emma, Frances, Isabella (m Anthony Buller 1805), Tryphena and Caroline (m John Hearle Tremayne 1818).
- 4 Charles Lemon (Sir) 1784-1868 marries Charlotte Fox Strangeways (17? –1826) in 1810.  
Inherits Carclew in 1824.  
Has three children: 2 boys, 1 girl. Boy 1 Charles William dies at 1 year, Boy 2 Charles William (1814-1826) drowns at Harrow aged 12, Girl Charlotte dies in Aix les Bains, aged 10 (1815-1825)
- 5 Arthur Tremayne of Heligan inherits Carclew, son of Caroline Lemon and J H Tremayne

### Monuments in Mylor Church

On the walls of the ‘Carclew’ Chapel:

Lady Lemon June 1823

Sir William Lemon December 1824

Charlotte May 1825 died after a short illness at Aix

Charles April 1826

Accidental death while bathing with a party of school-fellows at Harrow

Charlotte Anne May 1826

Harriet Basset, daughter of Sir William Lemon 1864

and Arthur Tremayne 1866 (infant nephew)



## Life

- Educated at Harrow School, 1798-1803 and Christ Church, Oxford 1803.
- 1804 Royal Horticultural Society founded
- 1807-1857 Member of Parliament for Penryn, then Cornwall, then West Cornwall.
- 1810 marries Charlotte Fox Strangeways (aged 26)
- 1813 Cornet in Dorset Yeoman Cavalry?
- 1822 Fellow of the Royal Society
- 1824 inherits Carclew on death of father (Aged 40)
- 1827 Sheriff of Cornwall
- 1832-1851 William Beattie Booth (1804-1874), gardener, recommended by John Lindley
- 1832 President of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall
- 1833 –1868 President of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society
- 1836 Petition to Admiralty re Packet ships  
2<sup>nd</sup> President of the Royal Statistical Society  
On South West Railways Board
- 1837 Plant list in RHSC for plants from overseas  
President of Falmouth Board of Guardians  
On the Transportation committee of House of Commons
- 1840 Freemason, Lodge 75 Love and Honour, Falmouth,  
Director Plymouth Company for migrants to New Zealand
- 1840-1856 President of Royal Geological Society Penzance
- 1842 Sir C Lemon, Bart .. to be among Her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into  
and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis.
- 1843 Worshipful Master of Freemason Lodge
- 1844 Provincial Grand Master of Province of Cornwall
- 1853 Deputy Warden of Stannaries and proposes School of Mines
- 1868 Buried at St Mylor Church

## Findings

*Quote by Charles Lemon*

'Miss Fox was the mother of the Polytechnic, I was its foster mother.'

*Rhododendron: Sir Charles Lemon*

Bred by him from seeds collected by Joseph D Hooker in the Himalayas 1849-1851  
and sent to Carclew

Hybrid: arboreum ssp cinnamomeum x campanulatum ssp campanulatum

In cultivation since 1851.

*Oncidium lemonianum*

An orchid imported by Captain Sutton from Cuba in 1833?



*National Portrait Gallery*

An etching by William Holl, Jr after George  
Richmond

*Pandora Inn, Mylor* Oil painting

*Exhibits in Royal Horticultural Society of  
Cornwall:*

Fruits, stove plants, Ericas, American plants

*Photographs by W H Fox Talbot of Carclew*

Oak tree in Carclew January 1 1841

Carclew House front with Charles.

### *New Plymouth Company*

Ships named after members of the Company 1840s include the Sir Charles Lemon  
The Plymouth Company was established in Plymouth, England in 1840 and merged with the NZ Company in 1841. The Company selected the site for New Plymouth and contracted 6 ships to carry migrants from England. Many of the streets of Plymouth are named after directors of the Company....Sir Anthony Buller, Sir C Lemon, Edward St Aubyn, E W W Pendarves, and H Vivian. The ships were: William Bryan, Amelia Thompson, Oriental, Essex, Timandra and Blenheim.

### *Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society*

1835 Charles Fox and Charles Lemon offered a 10 guinea premium for a 'man engine' for safe descent and ascent in the mines. Michael Loam designed one, but not popular until the Tresevean Mine in Lanner was persuaded to try it successfully.

### *Gardener William Beattie Booth*

Mr Booth was a gardener at the RHS Chiswick Garden in London and worked for John Lindley (1799-1865) there. He was a contemporary of Joseph Paxton (1803-1865). In 1830 he published with Alfred Charles an Illustrated and Discipline Book of Camellias. He was a contributor to Curtis' Botanical Magazine, to Edward's Botanical Register and to Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine.

He was employed at Carclew by Charles Lemon from about 1832.

While at Carclew 1840 he designed a kitchen garden for Lanhydrock House which design is still available.

### *H P Olivey History of Parish of Mylor*

Sir Charles Lemon was amongst the first people in England to receive and grow rhododendron seed from Sir Joseph Hooker, who had sent seed directly to Carclew House from his Himalayan expedition of 1848-1850. The rhododendron arboretum specimen at Carclew, planted c 1850, by Sir Charles became one of the most famous in Cornwall.

### *T Musgrave, Cornwall Garden 1999, The Plant Hunters*

#### *Cornwall Garden Trust*

Sir C Lemon employed Joseph Lobb as his gamekeeper, father of Thomas and William Lobb.

### *The British Association for the Advancement of Science*

1834 and 1836 C Lemon at the Edinburgh and Bristol Meetings as President of Section F.

Lemon, Sir Charles, Bart, FRS, FGS, FHS of 46 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London. – book subscriber, also Fox, Charles of Perranarworthal and Fox, Robert Barclay of Falmouth.

### *hetwebsite.net*

#### *Documents CRO*

Charles Lemon's will mentions sisters, servants, but no friends.

In June 1824 draft includes setting up a mining college in Barrack Grounds in Truro. My books on Botany, together with travels relating to plants to be given to Louisa Ann Pyke (sister).

*Correspondence* in British Library in Fox Talbot collection- 1822-1867. and a couple of letters from Charlotte Lemon.

*Amanda Tomkinson and James Neale*, present owners of Carclew, researching the place.

*Obituary*: Times 17 February 1868 p 9, The late Sir Charles Lemon.

## **Relationship with EAW**

They must have known each other quite well being members of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall and of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, born about the same time, possibly in the same parish, having a mutual interest in plants and probably a common friendship circle.

## **Francis Jenkins (1793-1866)**

### **Family**

Born St Clements 1793, died Guwahati 1866.

He was the son of the vicar of St Clements also Francis and Mary his wife, christened on 27<sup>th</sup> August 1793. The vicar of St Clements served from 1756-1839 and died aged 84. Francis had siblings: Mary, 1786-1836, Frances Jane, born 27.8.1789, Sophia, 17.11.1791 and David 2.6.1796. Frances became the wife of H Rogers, Rector of Camborne, and David vicar of Gorran. Was he educated at Truro School?

The will of Francis Jenkins, senior, of 2.9.1836 mentions that £657 in 3% Consols, 4.3.1826. 'by money sent to me by my elder son, Francis Jenkins which sum I hold in trust for him and the accumulations.'

*(Before its Forgotten by DC Jenkins, The Carmarthenshire Historian, Vol II)*

### **East India Company**

In 1810 he joined the East India Company, and sailed from England to Assam. In 1823 he was 5<sup>th</sup> Chief Commissioner of Assam, stationed at Guwahati. In 1831 a Captain, deputed to undertake a survey of Assam, including Cachar and Manipur. In 1834 he was 1<sup>st</sup> Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General. He retired unwillingly in 1861 with the rank of Major General, died in Guwahati in August 1866.

In 1834 The East India Company Committee wanted to check on the possibility of a tea industry in India to break the Chinese monopoly. Francis Jenkins reported that Assam already had tea plants, and he established an experimental nursery at Sadiya. Tea was produced and commercial production begun. In 1859 there were 7,500 acres. His herbarium is at the Natural History Museum, London. He has a genus Jenkinsia (Lomoriopsidaceae), and his groups collected were Pteridophytes and Spermatophytes.

*(Global Plants, Jstor)*

*Journals and letters* dating from 1810-1860 were sold at auction in 2009 at Sothebys.

*Diary and Notes of Capt F Jenkins, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for Assam and the NE port of Rungpore 1837-1841, British Library*  
19.8.2014.

*There is much material from Reports to the EICo. Interesting but not for this book!*

### **A British Muslim Love Story by Avishek Sengupta, 2018**

Major General Francis Jenkins married Moni Phutuk, a Muslim girl, and had children. He was buried near Guwahati railway station but she, half a kilometre away in Dighal Pukhuri graveyard with her brother and parents. Francis never converted to Islam, nor she to Christianity. Jenkins' grandchildren (sic. Great?) went to visit the graves in 2015

[www.guwahatipius.com/search](http://www.guwahatipius.com/search) Guwahati's own English weekly 18<sup>th</sup> May 2018)

This I don't understand: 28 year old Avishek Sengupta drowned at Tough Mudder Mid Atlantic endurance event on March 20 2013, West Virginia court case.

### **Schools in Assam**

Then there is his involvement in the establishment of British Schools in Assam. The Cotton Collegiate Government High School in Guwahati, Assam was established by Captain Jenkins in 1834, the oldest school in Assam . He sent a dispatch to the Government of India in 1834 for 'taking some active measures to provide instruction for the Assamese youth', and recommending the establishment of schools at Guwahati, Darrang, Nowgong and Bisnath. He collected Rs 1,740 from the inhabitants of Guwahati to set up an English school. In 1835 the approval of the Government of India came. At the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century it was renamed Cotton Collegiate School.

### **Relationship with EAW**

W Mansell Tweedy (born 1796) who could have gone to school with Francis Jenkins (born 1793), both local, EAW is 10 years older so she would only have known them on her return to Cornwall when she and they were involved with botany. And in fact she probably never met Francis. He sent plants and other gifts to the Royal Institution of Cornwall of which he was an honorary member; and to the Royal Polytechnic Society. EAW received and examined his plants, though her correspondence with him was probably carried on by WM Tweedy.

### **Nathaniel Wallich (1786-1854)**

Nathaniel Wallich was born in Copenhagen, and studied botany under Martin Vahl. He went to India as a surgeon for a Danish factory in Serampore, which was taken over by the East India Company. He was then Superintendent of Royal Botanic Gardens of Calcutta from 1815 to 1846. In 1820 he explored Nepal. He published a Flora of India about 1820. He corresponded widely and tried to facilitate the exchange of plants round the world. He went to Hindustan and Burma in 1825. In 1828 he was invalided to England, took with him some 8,000 specimens of plants, duplicates of which were widely distributed to both public and private collections. The best were presented to the Linnean Society. In 1829 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. From 1828 to 1832 he published *Plantae Asiaticae Rariores*, a description of East Indian plants, being based in London. Going back to India he visited the Malay peninsula and laid out the Singapore Botanic Gardens. In 1832 he looked for wild tea shrubs in Assam. But in 1846 he resigned on grounds of ill health and returned to England permanently. He became vice-president of the Linnean Society. The herbarium of the East India Company, known as the Wallich Herbarium, is in Kew. There is an obelisk in his memory in the Calcutta Botanic Gardens. He collected Bryophytes, fungi, pteriophytes and spermatophytes. The palm genus *Wallichia* is named for him. He married and had two children.

*kew.org/learn/library/Nathaniel Wallich: Jstor*

Plants shipped to Cornwall from Wallich as indicated in his report of 1840.

Jan 21 <sup>st</sup> 1837	41	Hort Soc Truro	30 34 2 ? Meaning?
Jan 1 <sup>st</sup> 1839	1310	Hort Soc Truro	18 18 1
Feb 29 <sup>th</sup> 1840	1838	Messrs Lucombe	23 30 1
Oct 28 <sup>th</sup> 1840	2070	Capt Boscawen	15 16 0

- 1668 Capt Boscawen sent 2 plants
- Between 1836 and 1840
- 57 Royal Hort Soc of Cornwall Richmond, Capt N McLeod  
1837 Jan 21<sup>st</sup> 2 closed cases
- 118 C E Trevelyan  
1838 Jan 10<sup>th</sup> 1 closed case
- 186 Royal Hort Soc Truro London, Capt Wimble  
1839 Jan 9<sup>th</sup> 1 closed case
- 349 Messrs Luccombe, Prince & Co Exeter  
1840 Feb 29<sup>th</sup> 1 closed case

*Wallich, N; Report by N Wallich Royal Botanical Garden Calcutta*

‘Mr W Tweedy....referred to a letter received from Dr Wallich by Sir Charles Lemon stating that the doctor had forwarded from India a box of growing plants addressed to the Society and requesting that the box might be sent back to him replenished with plants of South American or West Indian origin.’

*Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall*

### **John Ralfs 1807-1890**

- 1807 Born Millbrook, Southampton, died Penzance, Cornwall
- 1830 MRCS
- 1837 moved to Penzance
- 1883 President of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society
- 1839 British Phaenogamas Plants and Ferns
- 1848 British Desmidiæ
- 1861 Joint editor with A Pritchard of History of Infusoria  
Manuscript of Flora of West Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, never finished
- 1890 Journal of Botany obituary p239  
Journal of Horticulture Cottage Gardens Vol 21  
Journal of Royal Microscopic Society p787  
Transactions of PNHAS p 225
- 1907 John Ralfs – an old Cornish Botanist by A G Lewis
- 1909 Flora of Cornwall by F H Davey p lvii
- 1972 Flora of Isles of Scilly by J E Lousley p 83

Letters at Natural History Museum and Kew

British Algae at Natural History Museum

Plants at Kew

John Ralfs was the third child of Samuel and Mary Ralfs. In 1835 he married Laura C Newman, one child: John Henry. His wife and child lived in France after they separated.

His earliest lessons on algae from Mrs Griffiths of Torquay.

His first publication was on *Alaria esculenta* – a rare seaweed at St Michael’s Mount

He spent part of each summer on Dartmoor

1845 A H Hassall plagiarised his work

His friend and colleague Berkeley gave him a microscope (Triplet by Ross)

He lost money through family mismanagement and had annuities from Rev H Penneck, the Royal Society (organised by J D Hooker) and William Colenso (Cornish botanist living in New Zealand).

Lichen herbarium of John Ralfs in Swansea Museum by M R D Seaward and B J Coppins in RISW Journal Vol II, 2003-4.

Chyenthal Moor, Penzance (SW 448 278)

Well known location for rare plant species since J Ralfs discovered them.

*The Marine Algae of West Cornwall by John Ralfs*

Plants recorded by Miss Warren

Halidrys siliquosa     Mounts Bay common, Falmouth

Cystoseira ericoicks     Falmouth

Cystoseira granulata     Falmouth

Cystoseira fibrosa     Falmouth

### **Tweedy Family**

**William Tweedy** father of William Mansell Tweedy.

b 18.7.1766 d 21.3.1854 Truro Vean

m 6.2.1796 Anne Naudin, daughter of a French refugee. Her sister Phillippa Naudin, married John Williams at the Friends Meeting House in Perranarworthal and died in Burncoose, Gwennap.

William came from London to Truro with Praed's Bank. He was the first of this family to settle in Cornwall.

Records of the RIC indicate he was Vice President at the AGM of 28 Oct 1842 and a proprietor, subscribing a guinea.

He became a Quaker in 1817 following his wife's earlier example and became a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

The Quaker Meeting House in Truro was built in 1825 at a cost of about £1500.

It was built on part of the garden of Truro Vean, the house of the Tweedys.

William and Anne Tweedy are buried there together with their daughters. It is in a delightful part of the town with views and has an extensive Quaker library.

*Heritage.quaker.org.uk*

### **William Mansell Tweedy**

Born 6.12.1796, died 17.4.1859 Alverton

married 20.6.1826 Jane Tanner, daughter of Henry Tanner of Sunderland (b 1805, d 30.12.1880) No children

Banker in Truro, Chairman of the Cornwall Railway Co, Secretary of the RIC 1818-1856 and President 1857-1859. Treasurer of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, the Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society. One of the promoters of the Truro Training College.

A premium was offered by Mr W M Tweedy at the RIC at the AGM 28.10.1842

He conducted a long correspondence with Francis Jenkins of Assam: 'To the warm interest still felt by Major Jenkins in the prosperity of his native country and its Institutions your Museum has been largely indebted' p17 RIC AGM 28.10.1842

Tweedy and Jenkins were probably at Truro School, thence a life-long friendship in absentia.

W M Tweedy paid for the building of St Paul's anglican church c 1845 as an overflow church for the parish of St Clement.  
He has a memorial window in Kenwyn Church.

### **Sullivan Family**

#### **Admiral Bartholomew James**

Born 1753, buried 28.5.1828 Mylor

Residence at death Tregew, Mylor (which house, no19 Tregew Road?)

Not employed after peace of 1801. Got £25K from prize money.

Built 'Woodlands' Mylor Bridge (still existing), on the site of a previous house. '1802

I retired to a little cottage in the parish of Mylor, near Penryn, where I amused myself with a garden and 25 acres of grounds.' Entertained lavishly, eg Pellew, Nelson

Married Henrietta Pender, daughter of Daniel Pender of Falmouth, a naval family.

Father of Henrietta Pender (2), who married Thomas Ball Sullivan in 1808 and

Eliza who married Captain Vaillant of the Dutch navy.

1803 Sea Fencibles till 1814 peace

Lived latterly at Beach Cottage, Mylor Churchtown

#### **Thomas Ball Sullivan**

Born 1781, buried 29.11.1857 Mylor

In navy from 1793, Lt of Anson, and survived its wrecking on Looe Bar while a guest of Capt Lydiard in 1807.

1808 married Henrietta Pender James, daughter of Bartholomew James in Mylor.

They had 14 children.

'went to reside in a cottage at Tregew, new (sic) Flushing.' 'During our residence at Tregew...' (lived later at 7 St Peters Terrace)

1841 Paid off, retired from navy in 1846

Henrietta Pender James died 13.2.1844 at age 83 in Mylor/Flushing

#### **Bartholomew James Sullivan (his son)**

born Tregew, Mylor 1810, died 1890

Married 1837 Miss Sophia Young, 3<sup>rd</sup> Daughter of Admiral James Young (1762-1833)

Friend of Lindley, Hooker and Darwin ('his old friend', letter 1866)

Sailed on Beagle with Charles Darwin, 1829. Noted Surveyor in the navy. Surveyed

Falklands in the Philomel, and spent several periods there between 1831 and 1851, some with his family. Built Sullivan House in Stanley. (Below)



Wrote account, published in Nautical Magazine 1841.

B J Sullivan considered tussock grass (*Poa flabellata*) good value for cattle.

Holidays in Flushing

*Most material from H N Sullivan's life of B J Sullivan. Falklands biographies.*

### **Mrs B J Sullivan: Sophia Young**

Born 11.12.1811, died 5.11.1890

Our original contact in all this as it is recorded that she sent specimens to Miss Warren of Flushing for identification from the Falklands.

Grandfather merchant in Falmouth, other grandfather of St Keverne,

She married B J Sullivan in 1837 and they had 8 children. She went out on a Falmouth Packet to the Falklands with 3 small daughters, and was overdue in Montevideo by 6 weeks. James Young Falklands Sullivan was born there on 16.3.1844 (not the first British child as he believed, there were 3 previous). During that visit she set up home in Stanley and made a small botanical collection in the vicinity, and sent specimens home to EAW.

Both Sophia and her husband seem to be personal friends of EAW.

### **Sutton Family**

#### **Robert Shuttleworth Sutton**

Born 1779, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, son of a Channel packet captain.

Buried 17.11.1842 Mylor/Flushing

1804 moved to Falmouth and built the packet 'Windsor Castle'.

Married 27.8.1807 Susan Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Adoniah Schuyler.

Children: 1808 Susannah, 1810 Margaret 1811 Elizabeth 1812 Jane 1814 Gertrude and Letitia 1816 Emma 1818 Robert Shuttleworth (2) 1822 John 1824 Adoniah Schuyler (2) 1825 Marianne Baillie 1827 Thomas 1829 George.

After 1807 R S Sutton and family lived at St Johns Flushing. His relevance is as a friend of EAW, and a major supplier of orchids and other plants from the Caribbean and Central America to EAW and Charles Lemon. He certainly worked with EAW at the RCPS.

R S Sutton was joint Secretary of the Committee set up in 1839 by Rev Edward Hoblyn to raise funds for a new church in Flushing. He subscribed £10.

He was appointed Chapel Warden and signed the Petition for Consecration by the Bishop of Exeter.

#### **Packet Service**

'The Windsor Castle Packet, Capt Sutton, on her passage from Jamaica to Barbados, maintained a running fight of four hours with a French privateer...*Monthly Register June 1805*. In 1807 took Le Jeune Richard.

Stanmer Built 1817 at Little Falmouth by Richard Symons, tonnage 202, length 82.9, breadth 24.1ft. Owned by RS Sutton (& Co) Falmouth Packet for West Indies 1817-1835 Registration port Falmouth 1825-35 then London. Master R S Sutton.



## Relationship with Societies

### Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall

The Cornwall Horticultural Society was established by the Royal Institution of Cornwall in 1823, just about the time EAW returned from Kent. The principal object of the Society was 'to better conditions and improve moral habits and feelings of the labourer' (1833). The Institution holds the Society's records. Its first meeting as the Royal CHS was in June 1832 after its patronage by William IV.

EAW dominated the RHCS indigenous plants competition. In 1833 she won 10s for the most rare species and 7s 6d for the best group. EAW went on to take on the responsibility of promoting, coordinating, judging and arranging the Hortus Siccus of the county flora for the Society.....

In 1836 She was a judge to inspect specimens entered in the indigenous plant exhibition.

She was not expectant of 'any novelty' but used the position to police the inclusion of specimens in the Cornish flora.

*(S Naylor)*

Miss Warren whose love for, and knowledge of, the science of Botany, render her so competent.

*(2nd annual report of the RHCS, Truro, E Heard 1834 in S Naylor)*

In 1837 she was awarded a Silver Medal 'for a trifling acknowledgement of the important services she has rendered to the Society, and of her zealous endeavours to promote the cultivation of Indigenous Botany'



Motto: 'Your grandsons will gather your apples' (Virgil) Made for RHCS by William Wyon, Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint

*(Fifth annual report of the RHCS, 1837 in S Naylor)*

'Indigenous collection of plants enriched by the discovery of a Fungous plant, *Illosporium coccineum*, quite new to the British Flora and which was found for the first time in Mylor, by Miss Warren, one of the most zealous cultivators of Botany in this County to whom the Society has again become deeply indebted...for the unwearied attention which she continues to give to the arrangement of your Herbarium.'

*(10<sup>th</sup> Annual report 1842 of RHCS)*

'On the suggestion of Miss Warren your committee has exchanged duplicate specimens with the Botanical Society of London. By this means the Society's general herbarium has been greatly increased.' 'To Miss Warren and Sir W J Hooker the

Society owes a large debt of gratitude for the trouble they have taken in classifying the numerous contributions to your general herbarium. Through their exertions, your Committee have the satisfaction of laying before the Society three volumes of Assam specimens.' Miss Warren, judge of indigenous plants, awarded £1 to Curnow of Penzance for a collection of Cryptogamous plants.'

*(11<sup>th</sup> Annual report 1843 of RHCS)*

The Prizes for indigenous plants were awarded last year as follows:  
For a plant belonging to the British Flora, but not hitherto known to grow in Cornwall, *Oxalis Corniculata*, Miss Warren, Flushing.

And she was made an Honorary Member of the Society in 1844  
*(Source Pearson The Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall in S Naylor)*

She did not join the Botanical Society of London  
*(see A B Shteir Cultivating Women, Cultivating Science and DE Allen The Women Members of the Botanical Society of London in S Naylor)*

During the 1830 and 1840s she masterminded an extensive network of field collectors across the county each of whom made contributions to the Hortus Siccus.

*(Source S Naylor)*

### **Royal Institution of Cornwall**

Founded in Truro on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1818 as the Cornwall Literary and Philosophical Institution. In 1821 it received royal patronage and became the Royal Institution of Cornwall. It was the umbrella organisation for the Horticultural Society. It continued after the demise of the Horticultural Society, and has various records and holds EAWs herbarium in the Courtney Library. The Courtney Library has about 40,000 printed volumes and 35,000 mass and documents, newspapers from 1737, printed maps, periodicals, prints and ephemera. At present it owns and manages the Royal Cornwall Museum.

### **Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society**

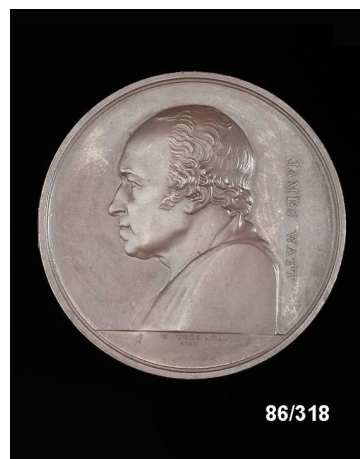
She was one of the early members of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. She did not take up a prominent position, she had a second class subscription to it. *(Source S Naylor)*

1844 'received a first bronze medal for a collection of algae at the annual exhibition in September'

'was a foremost member of the ladies committee of the Polytechnic, often a judge of the natural history section of the exhibitions.'

This Falmouth society was established in 1833 by the Fox family initiated by two girls of the family: Caroline and Annamaria Fox. It was intended to improve the conditions of the mine workers by innovations in the fields of technology and engineering. It rapidly increased in membership and extended its activities to include natural history.

Elizabeth Andrew Warren does not seem to have joined until 1837 when she is one of the judges for the natural history selection. Her mother died in 1831, and she may have taken a larger part in



Flushing life after this. She may, of course, have attended meetings and the exhibitions as a member of the public at the beginning. Her work at the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall may have led to her being invited to play a larger part, even as a woman. She may have been introduced by Miss Emma Sutton, who also lived in Flushing, or by Lieut Sullivan, both of whom were members. She served on the Ladies Committee and also as a judge as well as exhibiting herself on occasion. There are some interesting articles in the Annual Report, for example a Method of Preserving Plants During a Long Voyage, a letter to G C and RW Fox & Co by Capt R Gillies of the Hibernia, 2 Oct 1835. The plants are from Calcutta.

The first mention of EAW in the Annual Reports is in 1837 when she is mentioned as being on the Ladies Committee. She was also a judge for the Natural History prize-giving together with Rev H Hocking, C Fox, W Crouch, Mrs Coope, Miss R Tregelles, and Miss Emma Sutton. They awarded the 2 Class prize to Mr CA Johns of Helston for a herbarium of British plants, and 3<sup>rd</sup> to a herbarium of British Plants to Miss Emma Sutton of Flushing. EAW is also a member for the Flushing brigade, which included Rev E Hoblyn, RS Sutton, Miss E Sutton, R Sutton and T Symons of Little Falmouth. An out of county member is Lt Sullivan, and of Truro are WM Tweedy and Lt Pooley, Mr CA Johns FLS is from Helston and Rev Sheepshanks from St Gluvias.

The 1838 Annual Report again under the Presidency of Charles Lemon mentions Miss Warren as being a prize winner in the Natural History section for her collection of lichens. Miss Emma Sutton submits a Herbarium of Foreign Plants and CA Johns a model of a conservatory. See the same names occurring. EAW is a Flushing member along with three Suttons and T Symons. Interestingly there is a Richard Carveth from St Austle who was a committee member in 1834, is this EAW's cousin?

### **Cornwall Historical Society**

A report by Miss Warren on a collection of plants recently presented to the Society and for which she believed they were indebted to Mrs John Vivian of Rosehill. 'The parcel of plants you have sent for examination I have found to be an extremely interesting collection and deserve high consideration. There are two at least great acquisitions if correctly named. The 'Cotyledon lutea' and the 'Veronica verna' are the specimens to which I allude. They have all been most carefully dried and generally laid out with great nicety, so as to deserve commendation. I have met with the 'Papaver hybridum' near Hayle, previously known to be a Cornish plant, but a novelty to us. I shall present the specimens to the society.'

*(Report in West Briton on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1844 of the Cornwall Historical Society Meeting)*

### **Notes in the Royal Cornwall Gazette**

Prize lists: The most rare indigenous plant, Miss Warren 7.7.1832

The tasteful arrangement of her plants and the judgement evinced by her in their selection deserve to be recorded as an example worthy of imitation. 20.10.1832

Awarded to Miss Rodd and Miss Warren for the discovery of hymenophyllum tunbridgense in two localities ... and extra prize of 5/- to Miss Warren 23.10.1835  
A beautiful chart of indigenous plants constructed by that very distinguished Miss Warren to whose extraordinary skill and science the commendatory letter of Sir William Hooker.... Sir Charles Lemon 6.10.1837

Cornwall Horticultural Society: Admiral, Mrs and the Misses Temple, Mrs Warren  
24.9.1841

For a lichen new to the British Flora, *Hosperia rareiaum*, Miss Warren, Flushing, for  
a collection of 130 dried indigenous plants for the general herbarium, the Society's  
bronze medal, Cornwall Horticultural Society 1.10.1841

Miss Warren collection of algae, 1<sup>st</sup> bronze medal 10.10.1845

### **South London Botanical Institute**

Based in London. It has an herbarium with a large number of specimens from  
Cornwall, including some from EAW. And some from John Ralfs in 1838 from  
around the Falmouth area.

*Herbariaunited.org*



**Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Falmouth. “The Poly”**

## Introduction to the Family

Elizabeth is always referred to as Elizabeth Andrew Warren, to distinguish her from her mother Elizabeth Warren, whose maiden name was Andrew. Confusing, but then so many children were called after parents, or relatives, or dead siblings. It does help in identifying possible relatives in a family tree.

EAW was born in the parish of St Clement and christened there on 28th April 1786. The parish is a large one and includes part of Truro, so it is likely that she was born in Truro itself rather than in the small tidal hamlet by the river. Truro was a busy city, a Stannary town, linked to Falmouth and the sea by the long estuary of the Truro and Fal. Quite large ships came up to the quays with the tide as the silting due to mining activities had not really yet had a deleterious effect.

Her father, George, was a tin man from Camborne. We have been able to find practically nothing about him. He is called an assayer of metals; that is a person who either evaluates ore from a possible mine or checks the value of ingots. He may have worked at Calenick, the very successful smelting works run by Daniels and later Lemon, just south of Truro and at that time on the River.

EAW's mother was one of five children, all christened at St Michael Penkevil. The grandfather, Mr Matthew Andrew seems to have moved from Probus to set up home in St Michael Penkevil with his wife Margaret Langdon in 1741.

At Christmas 1785 George and Elizabeth lost their eldest child Eleanor, before EAW was born. They acquired a house, Penpol on the Truro River in 1796 and there little George and Susan were born and christened at Kea Church.

The only glimpse we have of EAW during these years is a reference to her crawling to gather flowers.

Then disaster struck. George died on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1797 in Kea leaving his widow with three small children. He was a man of property, buried with the title 'Gent' just outside the church door in Camborne where he and Elizabeth had previously buried their infant daughter, Eleanor Paul. He left no will so we presume that his death was unexpected.

EAW was eleven years old at this point. What happened next is conjecture.

We learn from the will of EAW's uncle, James Andrew (2), that she must have lived with him in his rectory in Boughton Monchelsea, Kent. When she came there we cannot be certain, but most probably 1806. Was she sent there as an orphan child or as a 'housekeeper' for her uncle? Did she have an unhappy love affair? Was she unmarriageable for some reason?

James Andrew (2) was her mother's younger brother. He took up a career in the Church, not following his father who died when he was thirteen. We think that his 'uncle' (exact relationship untraceable) the Revd James Andrew (1) must have befriended him as James Andrew (2) became curate at Loose, Kent and subsequently vicar of Loose and then Boughton Monchelsea. He moved into the vicarage at Boughton Monchelsea in 1806. Was this when EAW joined him, when 20? She must have spent some years in the large vicarage near the Church and the Place. Long enough for her uncle to refer to her in his will as 'spinster of this parish.' James Andrew (2) never had another cure and seems to have lived there contentedly for 40 years. His uncle did not help him to any other preferment, he had two daughters'

husbands to provide with benefices. He was a pluralist, and prebend of Rochester Cathedral.

We know nothing of EAW's life in Kent with her uncle. When she left there she was 37 years old. Time to have married in which case we would be looking for her under another name and another place – or more likely not at all! One clue that she was happy there, is her reference years later to revisiting 'this sweet spot.. in her old haunts'.

We wonder how she was educated and what gave her sufficient botanical knowledge to be so esteemed in her next life, for in 1823 her uncle died, left her and her mother enough money to set up house together in Flushing. In Flushing because her sister Susan is married, with children in the family house, Sunset, and brother George was living down the road in Mylor Bridge.

George died very quickly, after his uncle had left him his 'wearing apparel' when he was 33 years old.. What were they like, a vicar's greatcoat, and clergy suit? Warm but... George died in Mylor Churchtown and was buried with his father and sister in Camborne. Why he died and what his occupation was are questions never to be answered. His prosperous cousin Stephen Doble was renting Trefusis Farm nearby with his large family and perhaps he found work for an orphaned nephew. For the next 8 years Elizabeth shares a house with her mother, starting her collections - and then in the 1830s, now alone, she enjoys the new scientific societies just starting in Falmouth and Truro - and at forty-five she starts to flower!

The next decades are fruitful and well documented; by her seventies she is less active, and she dies at her sister's, in 1868 aged 78, to be buried with the family in Camborne.

### **Information about individuals in EAW's immediate family:**

Henry Warren

George Warren (1) – Note on Tin Assayers – Note on Sunset

Elizabeth Andrew Warren (EAW) – Note on St Clements& on Rosewin Row

George Warren (2) – Note on Mylor

Susan Warren – Note on Old Kea

James Andrew (0)

James Andrew (1) – Note on Rochester, Kent

Matthew Andrew

Anne Andrew

Margaret Andrew

Elizabeth Andrew - Note on T.F.Hornblower

James Andrew (2) – Note on Boughton Monchelsea

William Temple – Note on St Gluvias

Francis Temple (1)

Octavius Temple – Note on Archbishop of Canterbury

Charles Henry Verelest Temple

Susannah Temple

Horatia Temple

Francis Temple (2)

Stephen Doble – Note on Trefusis/Mylor

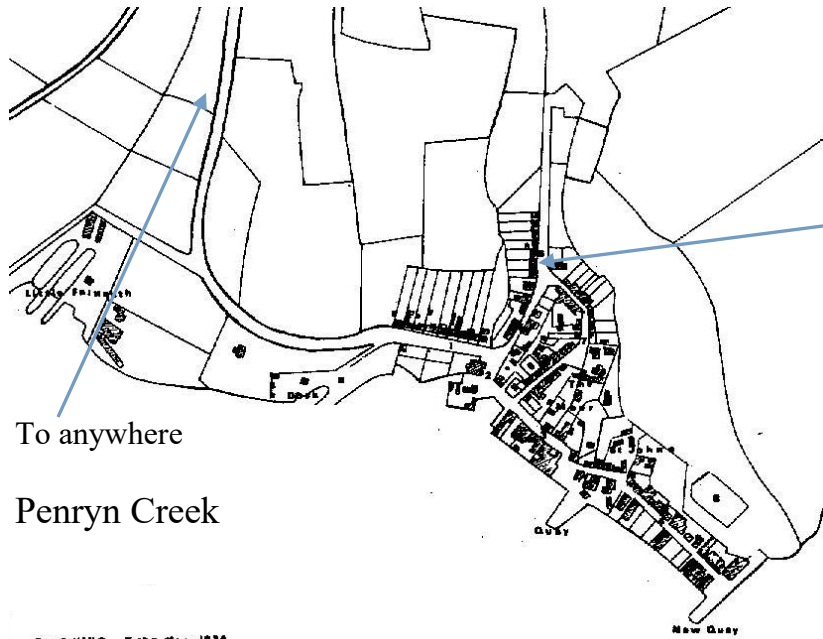
### Sources

*All baptisms/marriages and burials are taken as far as possible from the Cornwall opc database.org*

*angelfire.com for naval officers re Francis Temple*  
*Naval Biographical Dictionary of 1849 by W R O'Bryne re Francis Temple*  
*bbc.co.uk Doomsday reloader History of Playing Place re Henry Martin*  
*Kea Parish Council.org.uk re Manor of Landegay*  
*Cornwall Online Census project*  
*HO 107/1910 & 147 re Woodbury*  
*RG12/1832*  
*Post Office Trade Directory 1856 p 42 re Admiral Temple at Cliff cottage*  
*National archives CY 6029 15.6.1796 re Coryton, Pentille 6031 26.6.1796 re*  
*Woodbury*  
*CY 6030 10.6.1796 re lease falls in CY 6033 re timber work at Sunset, Kea CY 6035*  
*re G Warren, Penpoll CY 6030 re Mrs Warren CY 6041 re sanding Sunset CY 5703*  
*1796 Woodbury CY 6035 1796 G Warren Sunset*  
*Census Online: 1841,1861,1871, 1881, 1891*  
*Conversations with Terry Barr of Cliff Cottage, Coombe: John and Jane Murrell of*  
*Lambe Creek House: Nigel Baker of Sunnyside, Coombe*  
*Flushing Church Records of Church Building*  
*Obituaries: RCPS 1864 by Isabella Gifford and JRIC 1865 by Emily Stackhouse*  
*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis Boase and Courtney 1878*  
*Camborne Parish Church re Tomb: Ref D2 in Camborne Church*  
*Memorial tablet in St Gluvias churchyard on wall between vicarage and east end of*  
*church.*  
*Will of Geo Warren*  
*Probus Marriage records*

### **Note on the Movements of the Family**

- George Warren is born 1753, he is 21 in 1774, marries in 1783, has his first child in 1784, and dies in 1797.
- 1783 His place of residence on marriage is St Clements, his bride's Probus. He acquires Penpoll, Kea sometime probably after 1786.
- 1796 After 1795 (when John Davis dies) he appears to be living in Penpoll
- 1796 Acquires Sunset, but does the family live there?
- 1797 George dies, so what happens next? Presumably his wife and children continue to live in Penpoll. Sunset is occupied.
- 1806? Most probable date for EAW to move to Kent, her uncle is moving from Loose to Boughton Monchelsea, and EAW is 21.
- 1815 Susan marries Francis Temple and goes to Kidwelly, Wales.
- 1816 Elizabeth Warren disposes of Penpoll, presumably having lived there. Does she move to Sunset, or St Clements, or Flushing? No idea what George 2 is doing.
- 1822 At least after 1818 the Temple family - Francis, Susan and two children return from Wales, possibly to St Clement's and then to Sunset, renamed Cliff Cottage by the Admiral.
- 1823 James Andrew dies in Kent, EAW returns, probably to Flushing either joining her mother or taking a house there with her: No 7, May's Lane. No lease found.



Flushing 1839

7 May's Lane,  
Later Trefusis Lane, Street.

To anywhere

Penryn Creek

FLUSHING Titho Map 1839

New Quay

At some point Elizabeth Warren Snr. acquires property in Rosewin Row, Truro, this is being developed from 1805 onwards.

1873 Susan Temple landowner in Sunset, Kea.

1875 Presumably Susan's daughters relinquish Sunset and Rosewin Row on their mother's death.



Carrick Roads, Estuary of the Fal.

To Truro

Penpol

Sunset

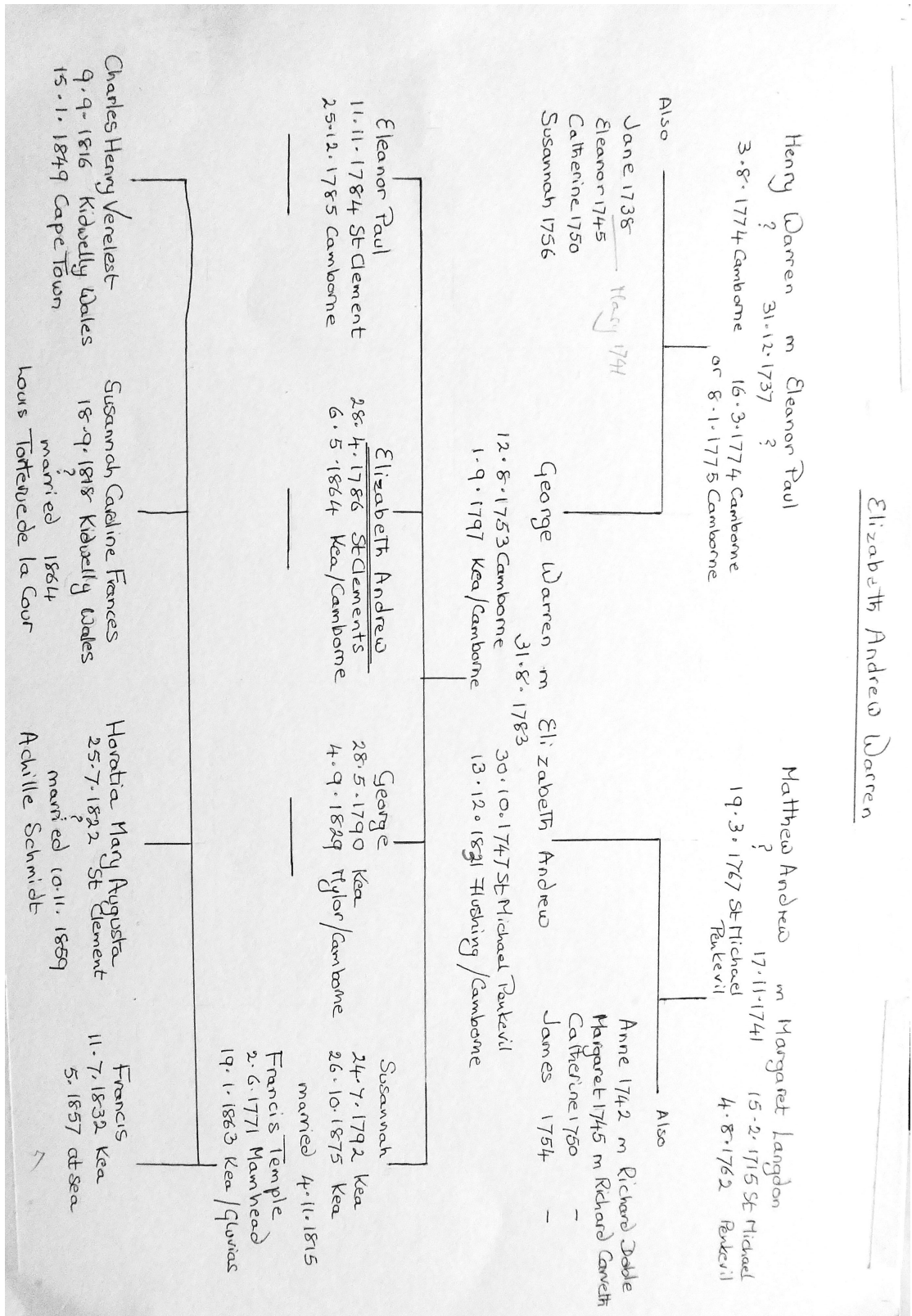
Flushing





# Elizabeth Andrew Warren (EAW) Family Tree

## Short version



## Warren Family

### Henry Warren ( - 3.8. 1774)

**Baptised: ?**

**Parents: ?**

**Siblings:?**

**Marriage:** 31.12.1737    Camborne  
**Spouse:**    Eleanor Paul - 16.3.1774 or 8.1.1775 Camborne

**Children:**

Jane	14.1.1738	Camborne
Mary	6.9.1741	Crowan
Eleanor	14.7.1745	Camborne
Catherine	28.10.1750	Camborne
<b>George (1)</b>	12.8.1753	Camborne
Susannah	28.3.1756	Wendron

**Death:**        3.8.1774        Camborne

**Notes:**

George Warren (1) marries Elizabeth Andrew in Probus 31.8.1783 He dies in Kea 1.9.1797 and is buried in Camborne.

A Henry Warren buried Camborne 3.8.1774

An Eleanor Warren 16.3.1774 buried Camborne

Another Eleanor Warren 8.1.1775 buried Camborne

A Jane Warren married George Trenworth of St Ives 5.4.1779, but she would be 41.

A Jane Warren died in Flushing and left money to Elizabeth Ann Doble, daughter of Richard Doble, of St Feock, gentleman and Laura Mitchell, daughter of Henry Mitchell, of Calenick, merchant, but she is the widow of Peter Warren.

The Camborne parish clerk, David Thomas, said that Warrens often married Pauls, both Camborne families.

**Relationship to EAW**

EAW's grandfather

We know nothing of EAW's Camborne relations - the Warrens and the Pauls. Her father had 5 sisters, but we have found no trace of their marriages nor deaths. We might have expected them to play a part in her life, but have found no mention.

## George Warren (1) 12.8.1753-1.9.1797

**Baptised:** 12.8.1753 Camborne

**Parents:** Henry Warren and Eleanor Paul

**Siblings:**

Jane	14.1.1738	Camborne
Mary	6.9.1741	Crowan
Eleanor	14.7.1745	Camborne
Catherine	28.10.1750	Camborne
Susannah	28.3.1756	Wendron

**Marriage:** 31.8.1783 Probus by licence. Witnesses: Hannah Edward & Mary Buckingham

Groom's place of residence is St Clements, the bride is of the parish, by licence,

**Spouse:** Elizabeth Andrew 30.10.1747 St Michael Penkevil, died 13.12.1831 Flushing

*Marriage Record: 188232 in cornwall-opc-database.org*

**Children:**

Eleanor Paul: 11.11.1784 St Clement, died 25.12.1785 St Clement buried Camborne

Elizabeth Andrew (EAW): 28.4.1786 St Clement, died 6.5.1864 Kea buried Camborne

George (2): 28.5.1790 Kea, died 4.9.1829 Mylor Bridge buried Camborne

Susan(anna) 24.7.1792 Kea, died 26.10.1875 buried Kea

**Death:**

George Warren (1) died unexpectedly 1.9.1797 and was buried in Camborne; described as George Warren, of Camborne Gent. (Grave D2). The tomb was later removed or covered over when the church was extended in the 1800s. It was near the old porch, as was his infant daughter's - a position implying some prestige - inherited by his wife and EAW, who are just outside the *new* porch.

On Tin and Assaying

George is described as a assayer of metals.

*CRO CY/1937 10.6.1788*

1745 Richard Smith, App as Assay Master at Truro CRO EN/312

1747 Charles Trelawny assay master of tin CRO F/4/179/6

William Jory Henwood 1805 –1875 Perran Foundry 1822 Charles Fox 1832 Assayer master and supervisor of tin till 1838.

An assayer is a mining employee or public servant who is responsible for taking and analysing samples of ore to establish quality and price.

An assay master, the older term...was used to describe the official of the Stannary Court who was in charge of tin metal at coinage and one of whose functions was to strike a corner of each tin ingot ('coining') to ensure that it was of acceptable quality. It was later, 1825, used to describe a senior or consultant assayer and then to mean a professional assayer who worked for several mines or for the public.

*A Cornish Inheritance, The Harveys of Chacewater, by David Gore 1997*

## Calenick

A large smelting works on Calenick creek near Newham. It exported tons of tin. It was part of the business empire of William Lemon. An account house was built and a clock tower in 1752 for timing the smelting process with William Lemon's name on the bell. Ropewalk 1760. Thomas Daniell bought it after 1760. It closed by 1891.

*keaparish council.org*

Calenick 'best crucibles in Europe'.

*A Topographic Dictionary of English by Sam Lewis 1840*

*neolithic barndance.wordpress.com*

Crucibles were used in assessing the purity of the tin. Calenick crucibles were first made in 1770s by Henry Rosewarne in a pottery next to the Calenick smelting works. The crucibles were exported from the quays to Australia, and Welsh coal imported. Boats were built on the quays and in 1807 John Michell managed the works, discovered 'tantalite'. In 1877 ten thousand tons of silt was washing down the creek.

Letter to Richard Symes, Bridgwater, 3  
Sept 1807:

'Captain Sam Grose has had the samples assayed which were sent from the Loxton Cavern (in Somerset) and cannot find any metal in them except a small portion of iron. I think it right to observe that Cornwall is not the place to send samples to be tried for anything except tin and copper – in these two articles the Cornish assayers are adepts – but I couldn't trust to their knowledge of any other kind of Metals.'

*News from Cornwall, Letters of AKM Jenkins*



## Purchase of Land including Sunset, Kea



Penpoll On Lambe's Creek, south of  
Truro

'In the Gregor survey of 1788-9 (CRO G/1879/7) it amounts to about 40 acres and when in 1816 the farm was advertised it was again described as about 40 acres. In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Lambe with about 27 acres was joined with Penpoll to make a farm of roughly 80 acres. A combination of its proximity to Truro and its small size, until the combination with Lambe, helps us to

understand why several of Penpoll's occupants were not the yeoman farmers one might have expected but gentlemen of some means or professionals such as doctor or naval officer....

The tithe map of 1844 shows that the ownership of Penpoll as well as Lambe had passed to Lord Falmouth. Lambe had been part of the Manor of Landegay and Lord Falmouth had bought all the manor from the Corytons of Pentillie in 1844. The Corytons had a plan of the Manor of Landegay (CRO CY/6673) drawn up towards the end of the 18th Century and on this map Penpoll is already shown as belonging to Lord Falmouth.

In 1769 the will of Edward Pearce (PRO 11/973/33) records that he had lived at Penpoll...

In May 1812 (Royal Cornwall Gazette 16 May 1812) a public auction was advertised which would take place in Pearce's Hotel, Truro on 27 May. The 'Fee and Inheritance' of various properties were listed including part of Penpoll. The tenant of both Penpoll Wartha and Wollas was Mr S J Johns..Mary Ann his wife... and Richard Johns...

In an advertisement in October 1812 (RCG 24 October 1812) ....Kea prospective purchasers were asked to give their tenders to Mrs Warren of Penpoll, and to contact her if they wished to arrange a viewing. Mrs Warren was still in Penpoll in 1816 as in an advertisement in March (RCG 23/2/1816) the farm is advertised as being available to let for seven or fourteen years from Michaelmas 1816.... Penpoll was described .....Dwelling House....Pleasantly situated on a delightful branch of the River Fal... interested parties are again invited to apply to Mrs Warren, 'or to a Mr Matthew Doble of Bartilever, Grampound.'

(Dated Penpoll, March 14, 1816)

The tenancy seems to have been taken by a retired naval officer, Robert Julyan. ...in 1803 as a Lieutenant he joined the Sea Fencibles... until 1810 when the Sea Fencibles were disbanded. In 1810 he returned to sea the third son... baptised at Kenwyn in 1817....their second daughter, Louisa Jane Julyan was baptised at Kea in July 1826. The auction notice in the Royal Cornwall Gazette on 4 October 1828... 'Capt Julyan is about to make arrangements to quit Penpoll'

*Nigel Baker, March 2019*

There are a series of records in Cornwall Record Office under CY standing for Coryton of Pentillie in regard to the manor of Landegay (which is Kea and Feock).

Racklease: 20 years at £50pa from John Hoskins of Kea, yeoman, to George Warren, assayer of metals...

Lease of Lower Lanner Vounder, Turrets, Beef Closes, Cross Close, Nanscaven, Nanseetten.

*CRO Ref CY/1937 10.6.1788*

In July 1796 George Warren negotiated with the Pentillie Estate to acquire Sunset, a pleasant property opposite Malpas and near Kea Church with 6 acres of land

Sunset tenement in Kea, then in occupation of John Behanna, owned by Coryton family of Pentillie, Term to begin following Michelmias, 3 lives to be nominated by 6<sup>th</sup> June. Conventional rent 5s, heriot 1 guinea, Suit and service in office of reeve and thingman and grinding of corn at Cownance (Cowlands) Mill. Taken by Geo Warren, Kea, gentleman, at fine of £96.

*CRO CY/5701 26.5.1796*

15<sup>th</sup> June 1796 Letter from J Willyams to Mr Kimber, attorney at law in Fowey, stating that Woodbury Kea has fallen in hand. If Coryton will grant a fresh lease of 3 lives by private contract he would be glad to know particulars of values.  
*CRO CY/5702 6029*

Survey of a house at Kea, Sunset, 3 lives, George Warren of Kea, gent  
Conditions of survey, 1796. Fell in on death of Phillipa Allen. (died about June 1796)  
*CRO CY/5703 6030 10.6.1796*

From G Huddy to N Pearce, steward to Jo Coryton, 'what shall he do about timber work at Sunset, Kea'  
*CRO CY/6033 30.6.1796*

Copy of letter to Mr George Warren and Mr Bennet Treloar, Penpoll, Kea. They had not met him at 3<sup>rd</sup> October at White Hart, St Austell as arranged to settle about fines. Will meet them to settle fines of £320 for Woodbury and £90 for Sunset at Mr Webbs, Kings Arms, Liskeard, as soon as he hears from them.  
*CRO CY/6035 6 Oct 1796*

Letter from Mrs Eliz Warren appointing a meeting at St Austell between Mr Warren and Nicholas Pearce for settling the fines for Woodbury and ...  
*CY/ 6036 Satterday ye 15.1796*

Letter of Elizabeth Warren to Nicholas Pearce asking about a sanding way to Sunset tenement, Kea (gate locked against her) Penpoll (Sanding way – to bring sand from beach to improve land. The way is not necessarily the current access.)  
*CY/6041 20 September 1798*

#### Censuses Sunset or Cliff Cottage

The censuses show Susan Temple in occupation from 1841 until 1871 with various members of her family. It appears that her husband, Francis Temple, called the house Cliff Cottage. It is believed that he remodelled the place in the early nineteenth century.

Temple, Admiral, Cliff Cottage  
*1856 Post Office Directory*

#### Lambe Creek House

as it is now called was owned by John and Jane Murrell when we visited on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2016 . 6 acres, 3 fields, cottage at back with 'gazebo', 'chapel', 'pudding house' set into the hill down a long drive. The front of the house has grills and space under the floor. They have deeds for 1832 forwards but we didn't see them.

The surrealists visited the house when it was owned by the Penroses.

#### *Personal visit*

Right: Lambe Creek House today. Across the Creek from Penpol.

It seems that George was acquiring property, particularly in Kea, (because of his occupations in Calenick and Truro) Elizabeth and he lived first in St Clements parish, Truro and then in Penpoll. They acquired Sunset in 1796, and may or may not have lived there.



George is still described as George Warren of Penpoll. About 1816 well after his death his wife gave up Penpoll. Her daughter married Captain Francis Temple in 1815, moved to Wales but returned about 1822, according to Baptismal Records. Did the Temples then move to Sunset and overlap with the Julyans? And did Elizabeth move out to Flushing with George and EAW?

Did Sunset have a 3 lives lease in 1797 when George Warren acquired it? Possibly of himself, his wife and child? Elizabeth Warren, senior, died on 13th December 1831. EAW died there in 1864 and Susan Temple in 1875. Was a new lease negotiated in 1832?

#### Will of George Warren of Kea

There was no will; he died intestate and his widow had to make a declaration in order to inherit. The swearers to the document in Bodmin are Alexander Paul, Gent of Camborne (a relation of George's wife?) and John Coppins, shopkeeper  
*CRO Ref AP/W/3139 1797*

#### Woodbury

Just for interest: Henry Martyn who translated the Bible into Hindi and Persian lived at Woodbury. He was born 1781, his father John Martyn who was a captain and mine agent at Gwennap had a financial disaster which deprived Henry and his sister of the income when he died. Henry went to Cambridge in 1797 and left England in 1805 as chaplain in the EICo. He was highly regarded by his contemporaries as a brilliant and committed Christian.

*Life of H Martyn, 1781 –1812*

Woodbury, Kea has fallen in hand. If Coryton will grant a fresh lease of 3 lives .....

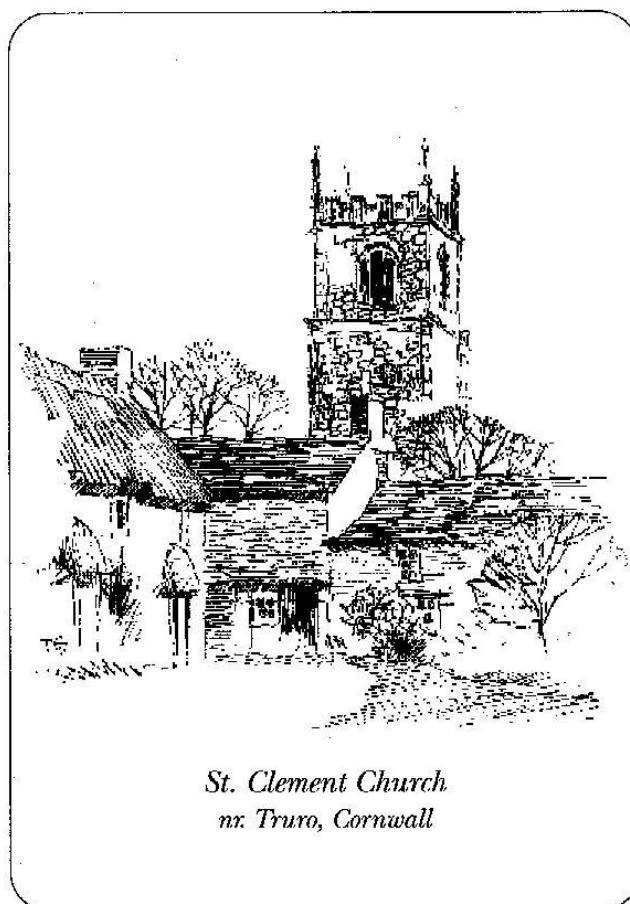
*Letter from J Willyn to Mr Kimber CRO CY/6029 6031*

Woodbury was acquired by Bennett Treloar, a farmer who then lived there.

*1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 Census Record*

#### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's father



*St. Clement Church  
nr. Truro, Cornwall*

**Elizabeth Andrew Warren (EAW) 28.4.1786-6.5.1864**

**Baptised:** 28.4.1786 St Clement

**Parents:** George Warren (1) and Elizabeth Andrew

**Siblings:**

Eleanor Paul 11.11.1784 St Clement, died 25.12.1785, buried Camborne

George (2) 28.5.1790 Kea, died 4.9.1829, buried Camborne but resident of Mylor Bridge

Susan: 24.7.1792 Kea, died 26.10.1875 Kea

**Marriage:** Unmarried

**Children:** None

**Death:** 6.5.1864 EAW died at Sunset in her sister's house but was buried at Camborne

**Notes:**

EAW is baptised in St Clements, but is apparently living in Penpoll, Kea later, possibly until she goes to Kent.

In 1796 parents acquire Sunset, otherwise known as Cliff Cottage or Lambe Creek House.

17.11.1797 Bond of George Warren.  
(CRO AP/W/3139)

Father died 1.9.1797 Kea, buried in Camborne, when Elizabeth is 11.

EAW at least came back to Kea in 1815 to witness her sister's marriage, even if at that time she was living in Kent. We are unclear when she went to live with her uncle, James Andrew..

Boughton Monchelsea

1822 EAW is recorded in James Andrew's (2) will as Spinster of Boughton Monchelsea, near Maidstone, Kent. He left her 'the like sum of four hundred pounds stock'

*PRO 11/1665/441* (See documents)

'It was first pointed out to me, by an uncle in the County of Kent, who said he had it in his Vicarage Garden for thirty years without change of colour, since which I have known it there and here about fifteen unchanged in any respect, making together a period that must certify its constancy.'

*Letter to W Hooker, Flushing August 25<sup>th</sup> 1835*

'had I not left Town early the following morning to pay a visit at this most sweet spot, the seat of Thomas Rider, Esq, and my old haunts in the neighbourhood.'

*Letter to W Hooker from Boughton Place, Staplehurst June 23 1846*

Flushing, Falmouth

17.12.1831 Elizabeth Warren (mother) dies in Flushing, buried Camborne

30.6.1832 Will of Elizabeth Warren, formerly Andrew. (CRO SO/W/1293)

'All the residue and remainder of any personal estate, my goods, chattles and Effects whatsoever and wherever I give and bequeath to my dear daughter Elizabeth Andrew



Warren for her own use and benefit and...my said Daughter whole and sole Executrix....'  
(CRO S/W/1293)

1841 Census EAW, aged 45, independent, living in Mays Lane Flushing  
1851 Census EAW, aged 58, retired, living in Trefusis Lane Flushing, born Truro  
1861 Census EAW living in Trefusis Street Flushing, aged 74 fund and lease holder, born St Clement  
These are all the same house but the street name changes, now Kersey Road.  
EAW is recorded as a subscriber to the new Flushing Church giving £2; the first service held there was 6.2.1842.

#### St Clements Parish, the Church of Moresk

St Clement's Parish includes part of Truro. Francis Jenkins was the vicar here for 50 years. He was born in 1756 and died in 1839. Vicar from 1789-1839. He had 2 sons and 2 daughters. Francis entered the service of the East India Company and worked in Assam at introducing tea cultivation and sent plants back to the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall. He sent £657 to be invested in 1826 which his father put in 3% consols. The vicar's daughter Frances became the wife of H Rogers, Rector of Camborne and his son David, Vicar of Gorran. He also had a daughter Sophia. The church was largely rebuilt in 1865.

#### Her Work Record (but see under Her Work)

EAW was a notable Algologist and Botanist with world wide contacts  
Her Herbarium of the Flora of Cornwall is in the Royal Institution of Cornwall Library  
Her Herbarium of Seaweeds in the the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Falmouth  
Her Botanical Chart of 1843 has disappeared entirely  
She has many records in The Flora of Cornwall by F H Davey, originally published 1909.  
Letters to William Hooker in Kew Garden archive.  
Mentioned by William Hooker in his 1841 Manual of British Algae and in his history of British Seaweeds (Phycologia Britannica)  
Memorials by Isabella Gifford in RCPS and Emily Stackhouse in RIC and mentioned in the Journal of Botany 1865, p101.



#### Death

Warren, Miss E A at Sunset in Kea, the residence of her sister, Mrs Temple, 1864  
*Bibliotheca Cornubiensis Boase & Courtney 1878* Grave in Camborne  
EAW's tomb reads  
'In memory of Elizth Andrew Warren, late of Flushing, daughter of George Warren, gent of this parish and Elizth his wife, who died on the 6<sup>th</sup> May 1864; aged 78 years' and lower down

'This monument is erected to express the veneration of her sorrowing relatives'

### 10.8.1864 Will of EAW

'I give and bequeath to my dear sister Susanna Temple ...all my moiety or half part of a messuage and dwelling house situate in the Parish of St Clement...now in the occupation of Mr H H Davis ...for all my term and interest therein all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate goods, chattels and effects whatsoever and wheresoever I give and bequeath to my two nieces Susan Caroline Frances Temple and Horatia Mary Augusta Schmidt in equal.....

Proved at London 10<sup>th</sup> Augt 1864 by the oath of Susan Caroline Frances De La Tour.....

(Horatia Mary Augusta) Schmidt (wife of Achille Schmidt)...

*Bodmin Registry*

### Rosewin Row - also Roswyn Row

The tenant's name H H Davis is recorded as being in Higher Rosewin Row. (HH or SS?)

The owner of the field north of St Clement Street, called at this time Bear Meadow... which was to be developed from about 1805 was John Richards. (RIC HJ/13/112,113) He was a prosperous man... The name of the development was changed from the unpromising title of Bear Meadow to its older name 'Rosewin' and the first street to be built was what we call Higher Rosewin Row. The first houses were intended for the more prosperous families of the town...By 1812 nos 1-16 were built...

Middle Rosewin Row and Lower Rosewin Row were....started. Lower Rosewin Row being developed also in 1810-1...

*Truro in the Age of Reform 1815-1837, page 14*

### Occupants of 96 Higher Rosewin Row

H H Davis Head of Household, 35, School Master, born Bristol, Somerset

Susannah Davis, Wife, 34, born Newbury, Berkshire

Eling (?) Jane, daughter, 4, Scholar, born Truro

Rachel, 2, At home

two borders, one servant and Ann Ralph, 14, nursemaid.

*Census 1841 Folio 101, p22*

Presumably Susan Warren inherited half of this house from her husband in 1863 and the other half from EAW in 1864.

We went to look at Rosewin Row (below) in Truro. It is generally speaking as it was with some building addition and car parking spaces. Between it and the town is a maze of cottages with gardens, but no roads. There are excellent views towards the church of St Mary which was incorporated in the cathedral in the 1880s.



## George Warren (2) (28.5.1790-4.9.1829)

**Baptised:** 28.5.1790 Kea

**Parents:** George Warren (1) and Elizabeth Andrew

### **Siblings:**

Eleanor Paul 11.11.1784 St Clement, died 25.12.1785, buried Camborne

Elizabeth Andrew (EAW): 28.4.1786 St Clement, died 6.5.1864 Kea buried Camborne

Susan: 24.7.1792. died 26.10.1875 Kea.

**Marriage:** No record

**Children:** No record

**Death:** 4.9.1829 Recorded as resident of Mylor Bridge, buried in Camborne.

### **Notes:**

Will of James Andrew

Proved 14.2.1823

‘Also I give and bequeath all my wearing apparel unto my Nephew George Warren...’

*PRO 11/1665/441*

### Mylor Bridge

This is not Churchtown on the Carrick Roads but a hamlet up Mylor Creek. The Admiralty had a row of houses built here, but generally it was a farming settlement. One of the roads from Truro by way of the crossing at Restronguet Point to Falmouth runs through the village.

Land Ownership in the Ecclesiastical Parish of Mylor 1842

Sir Charles Lemon, Carclew and Restronguet 2094 a: Lord Clinton, Trefusis and

Flushing, 933a: The Lord Bishop of Exeter, Trevisson, 350a: Lord Wodehouse,

Manor of Mylor, 137a: Lords of the Admiralty, Mylor Dockyard 14a: Church Lands,

Glebe etc. 21a.

*History Round the Fal Part 4*

### Questions

Was he employed by his cousin, Stephen Doble, who farmed at Trefusis?

Did he move from Sunset when Susan came to live in Kea with her husband and children? Was he employed by the Admiralty in Mylor Dockyard?

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's Brother

## Susan Warren (24.7.1792-26.10.1875)

**Baptised:** 24.7.1792 Kea

**Parents:** George Warren (1) and Elizabeth Andrew

### **Siblings:**

Eleanor Paul 11.11.1784 St Clement, died 25.12.1785, buried Camborne

Elizabeth Andrew (EAW): 28.4.1786 St Clement, died 6.5.1864 Kea buried Camborne

George 28.5.1790 Kea, died 4.9.1829, buried Camborne but resident of Mylor Bridge

**Marriage:** 4.11.1815 Kea

**Spouse:** Francis Temple (1) born 2.6.1771 Mamhead, died 19.1.1863 buried St Gluvias

### **Children:**

Charles Henry Verelst 9.9.1816 Kidwelly, Carmarthan, died 15.1.1849 at Cape Town

Susannah Caroline Frances 18.9.1818 Kidwelly, Carmarthan

Horatia Mary Augusta born 25.7.1822 Kea (St Clements) Cliff Cottage

Francis (2) 1832 Kea, died at sea May 1857

**Death:** 26.10.1875 at Kea, buried in Old Kea churchyard, under her maiden name.

### **Notes:**

Name: She is called Susan or Susannah, George Warren's (1) sister was Susannah and also she calls her elder daughter, Susannah.

Her marriage to Francis Temple in 1815 was witnessed by EAW

#### Her Family

Her mother's will of 1832

'I give and bequeath to my Son in Law Captain Francis Temple of the

Royal Navy All my Moiety or half part of a Messuage and Dwelling house situate in the parish of Saint Clement in the said County now in the occupation of Mr Thomas Harris Hornblower....

but nothing to her daughter Susan because the married women's act has not yet been passed.

Not mentioned in James Andrew's (2) will of 1823 either. Because she is married?

Charles Henry became Charles Henry Verelst. Charles entered the Royal Navy.

Susannah married Louis Torterue de la Cour of Chateau de Verger Richlieu, France.

On one occasion she is recorded as Susan Caroline Hanna, and may have taken the name Marie on marriage - probably as she became RC.

Horatia marries Achille Schmidt, Swiss, and has a son Amadeus born 1864.

Francis (2) joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1851.



Various slight indications suggest that the Admiral was not an easy person to live with.

### Her Home

Susan seems to have lived most of her life at Sunset, Kea. But her two elder children are born in Wales. Why was she, and her husband, Francis, in Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Wales? There are no naval establishments there, and access to the sea is difficult.

Susan Temple, aged 40, Susan Temple, aged 20, Horatia Temple aged 18 and Francis Temple, aged 9 and two servants.

#### *Census 1841 Sunset, Kea*

Susan Temple, Admiral's wife, aged 52, born Truro: Susan Temple, Admiral's daughter, aged 28, born Wales, 3 servants.

#### *Census 1851 Sunset Kea*

Francis Temple, Admiral on half-pay, aged 90 and Susanna Temple aged 68 and 3 servants.

#### *Census 1861 Cliff Cottage, Kea:*

Susannah Temple, widow, aged 78, annuitant, landowner (6 acres) born Kea. Horatia Schmidt, daughter, married, aged 48, not a British subject, Swiss: Amadeus Schmidt, aged 7, grandson, visitor from Switzerland. two servants.

Census ages are somewhat fictional!

#### *Census 1871 Cliff Cottage, Kea*

Susan Temple of Cliff Cottage, has 5 acres, 24 poles with a rental value of £30 according to a *Return of Owners of Land 1873 Cornwall*

### Old Kea Church

Reputedly founded by St Kea from Ireland floating on a millstone!

The church is at the extreme east end of the parish on the Fal, and was consequently very inconvenient for some parishioners. In 1802 a new church was built at Killiow. That church was pulled down and replaced in 1895 for structural reasons. The old original church was dismantled except for the tower. In 1853 a little mission church was built in the churchyard and the first service held on 5<sup>th</sup> October 1858 for the Feast of St Kea. In 1862 a south aisle was added. Kea cross which was at Higher Lanner was brought to the church in 1862.

Susan's tomb is about the only recognisable one in the churchyard, it is similar to the family tomb in Camborne..

### EAW's Will 1864

Her sister, Susan, inherit ' all her moiety or half part of the messuage and dwelling house situate in the parish of St Clement in the said county now in the occupation of H.H.Davis'.

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's Sister

## Andrew Family

### James Andrew (0) 1680 – 6.10.50

**Baptised:** 1680 Probus

**Parents:** Nicholas Andrew and Ann Hawks

**Siblings:** ? unknown

**Marriage:** 16.2.1711 Probus

**Spouse:** Constance Plummer 1687- 26.10.1743 Probus

**Children:**

James(1)	27.7.1717 Probus, died 7.4.1791 Ashford, Kent
Frances	15.2.1719 Probus
Mary	27.8.1722 Probus (Will 1763?)
Nicholas	19.10.1729 Probus
Constance	14.8.1732 Probus

**Death:** 6.10.1750 Probus

#### Notes:

James and Constance lived in Probus  
According to the Gaskell family tree  
Matthew Andrew 1600-1655 & Elizabeth have a son  
Matthew Andrew 1620-1692 who has a son  
Nicholas Andrew 1640-1750 & Ann Hawk 1706 who have  
James Andrew (0) 1680-1750 & Constance Plummer who have a son  
Matthew 1715 father of Margaret Andrew who is the wife of Richard Carveth.  
This appears to be incorrect. I can't find a birth date for Matthew Andrew son  
of James and Constance. In the Probus records there are 2 Matthew Andrew  
sons of Richard Andrew who died as infants.

This may be the correct line: James Andrew (0) has a son James (1) born 1717  
*gaskellfamily.com*

Therefore the relationship between James Andrew (1) and James Andrew (2) is  
unclear. They may be cousins of some degree. We could spend a lot of time looking  
but not worth it in this context.

#### Probus Marriages

Richard Andrew to Rose Hawke 25.9.1704  
Nicholas Andrew to Anne Hawke 22.4.1706  
James Andrew (0) to Constance Plummer 16.2.1711

#### Relationship to EAW

Unclear

**James Andrew (1) (27.7.1717 – 7.4.1791)**

**Baptised:** 27.7.1717 at Probus

**Parents:** James Andrew (0) and Constance Plummer

**Siblings:**

Frances 15.2.1719 Probus  
Mary 27.8.1722 (Will 1763)  
Nicholas 19.10.1729 Probus  
Constance 14.8.1732 Probus

**Marriage:** Elizabeth van Hattem? (?- 28.6.1803)

**Children:**

Elizabeth b 4.8.1804 married James Bond  
Lydia Constance married William Nance

**Death:** 7.4.1791 Ashford, Kent

**Notes:**

Life

James (1) matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford on 23.3.1737, scholar 6.4.1738-3.12.1741, his BA 17.11.1741. MA 28.6.1745, DD 5.2.1766

See also Oxford Alumni Exeter Col Reg 101

His brother Nicholas (s James of Probus C pleb Exet) matriculated 24 5.1748 at Exeter College, BA 1756 Col Reg no 105

He is ordained by Bishop Stephen of Exeter.

11.8.1746 Vicar of Ilmer, Buckinghamshire until 23.6.1791  
Patron Sir William Stanhope  
Installation by John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln  
Note Son of James of Probus C Pleb Exet

1.3.1748 Curate of Nether Winchendon until 25.8.1791

28.3.1765 Prebendary of Rochester, Kent, canonry of 1<sup>st</sup> prebend  
Institution by Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester until 8.5.1775

30.3.1765 Installation by Dean and Chapter of Rochester

29.11.1765 Vicar of Ashford, Kent until 2.7.1774

11.7.1776 Vicar of Kingston upon Thames with Sheen until 22.9.1778

25.2.1784 Vicar of Eynsford until 7.4.1791

James Bond, son-in-law became vicar of Ashford in 1774 and had lots of children. (Curiously a Nicholas Bond married Anne Carveth, born in Ladock on 5.11.1745)  
Elizabeth van Hattem was Dutch, daughter of Johannes van Hattem. There seem to be variants of this name.

James Andrew C1 Eynsford 87

*Kent Poll Book 1790*

Rev Dr Andrew Freemason Clergy

*Ashford 1790 Directory, Universal British Directory (free pages roots web.com)*

#### Note on Exeter College

Exeter College was founded by Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, to educate clergymen. Members were mostly from Devon and Cornwall. It declined in 18<sup>th</sup> Century, but was revived, after reforms, in 1850s.

*Clergy of Church of England database ID 1451*

Did James Andrew (1) give preferment to his namesake/cousin? James Andrew (2) in the church?

Nepotism and plurality?

#### Rochester Cathedral

The chapter found it difficult to organise itself to have even one prebend resident. So in June 1785 under the leadership of Dean Dampier the chapter adopted new rules for residence. These required each prebend to nominate in November the two months in the following year during which he would reside in Rochester. The prebends would choose months in order of seniority. Anyone failing to keep his chosen period of residence would forfeit 10 shillings a day.

During the eighteenth century the Rochester prebends were not for the most part famous figures in the English church.

*Ref Arb3 p121-1, p112 Faith and Fabric A History of Rochester Cathedral edited by N Yates*

#### **Relationship to EAW**

Unclear

#### **Matthew Andrew ( -19.3.1767)**

**Baptised:** ? ( in James Andrew (2) mentions he is the son of Matthew of St Michael Penkevil)

**Parents:** ?

**Siblings:** ?

**Marriage:** 17.11.1741 St Michael Penkevil

**Spouse:** Margaret Langdon b15.2.1715 St Michael Penkevil d 4.8.1762 St Michael Penkevil

#### **Children:**

Anne 2.12.1742 St Michael Penkevil, died 14 7.1824 St Michael Penkevil

Margaret: 21.1.1745 St Michael Penkevil, died 22.6.1824 Probus

Elizabeth: 10.10.1747 St Michael Penkevil, died 13.12.1831 Flushing buried Camborne

Catherine: 11.3.1750 St Michael Penkevil, died 18.4.1775



James (2): 31.10.1754 St Michael Penkevil, died 24.6.1823 Boughton Monchelsea Kent

**Death:** 19.3.1767 St Michael Penkevil

**Notes:**

Mr Matthew Andrew is buried in St Michael Penkevil with Margaret his wife. Margaret's parents were Zachary and Ann Langdon. Matthew's parentage is uncertain, is he related to James Andrew (1)? Is he the son of Richard Andrew (b 1687 Probus, died 1749) and so born 1718? Has he a sister Margery born 1716? His only son is called James. Questions yet to be resolved.

Anne marries Richard Doble 3.7.1766 at St Michael Penkevil

Margaret marries Richard Carveth 11.5.1769 at Probus

Elizabeth marries George Warren 31.8.1783 at Probus.

No mention of Catherine in James (2) will so presumably dead – or married such a rich man she didn't need any money!

James (2) was vicar of Boughton Monchenseie, Kent, in the Diocese of Canterbury, Deanery of Sutton in 1783. No marriage or children recorded.

There is another Mr Matthew Andrew of Probus whose will 23.5.1748 mentions various children (including Richard Andrew and Matthew Andrew) but he has no sons. *CRO AP/P/835 Probus*

What was Matthew's position at St Michael Penkevil as he moved from Probus. Why is he Mr, which implies status.

He married Margaret in St Michael Penkevil

Is he James Andrew's (1) cousin or uncle?

**Relationship to EAW**

Matthew and Margaret are EAW's grandparents

**Anne Andrew (2.12.1742 - 14.7.1824)**

**Baptised:** 2.12.1742 St Michael Penkevil

**Parents:** Matthew Andrew and Margaret Langdon

**Siblings:**

Margaret: 21.1.1745 St Michael Penkevil, died 22.6.1824 Probus

Elizabeth: 30.10.1747 St Michael Penkevil, died 13.12.1831 Flushing buried Camborne

Catherine: 11.3.1750 St Michael Penkevil, died 18.4.1775 (uncertain)

James (2): 31.10.1754 St Michael Penkevil, died 24.6.1823 Boughton Monchelsea Kent

**Marriage:** 8.3.1766 St Michael Penkevil

**Spouse:** Richard Doble born 4.1.1728 Probus, died 18.6.1801 St Michael Penkevil

**Children :**

Matthew 7.5.1767 Probus, died 1.12.1852 Probus (Matthew Andrew?)  
Elizabeth: 16.11.1768 St Michael Penkevil, died 10.11.1854 Mylor  
Ann: 4.5.1770 St Michael Penkevil, died 24.5.1771 Probus  
Richard: 2.5.1773 St Michael Penkevil, died 22.7.1858 Feock  
Anne: 25.3.1778 St Michael Penkevil  
Stephen: 25.3.1778 St Michael Penkevil, died 29.12.1871 Mylor

**Death:** 14.7.1824 St Michael Penkevil, living Veryan

**Notes:**

Anne's children were left money by their uncle James Andrew (2) 'Elizabeth Warren of Kea....widow....for and during her natural life and from and immediately after her decease ...unto and equally between my said nephew Matthew Andrew Doble and Richard Doble and also all and every other the Children who shall be living at my decease of my three Sisters Ann Doble Mary Carwith and Elizabeth Warren except.... She died very shortly after James Andrew (2).

The Doble family seem to play quite a role in EAW's life in Flushing, more later.

**Relationship to EAW**

EAW's Aunt

**Margaret Andrew (23.1.1745 – 22.6.1824)**

**Baptised:** 28.1.1745 St Michael Penkevil

**Parents:** Matthew Andrew and Margaret Langdon

**Siblings:**

Anne 2.12.1742 St Michael Penkevil, died 14.7.1824  
Elizabeth: 10.10.1747 St Michael Penkevil, died 13.12.1831 Flushing buried Camborne  
Catherine: 11.3.1750 St Michael Penkevil, died 18.4.1775 (uncertain)  
James (2): 31.10.1754 St Michael Penkevil, died 24.6.1823 Boughton Monchelsea Kent

**Marriage:** 11.5.1769 St Michael Penkevil?

**Spouse:** Richard Carveth born 30.5.1748 Probus, died 17.12.1822  
Probus

**Children :**

Thomas 13.6.1771 Probus  
Richard 15.2.1773 Probus, died 14.10.1816 Elmore, Clergyman

James Andrew	2.8.1775 Probus, died 9.2.1812 St Austell, Doctorr
Nicholas	21.8.1777 Probus, died 8.4.1807
Matthew	13.9.1779 Probus, died 11.4.1781
Catherine Andrew	26.12.1781 Probus, died 6.12.1783
Matthew Andrew	19.4.1784 Probus, died 17.4.1788 Probus
Dorcas	3.8.1786 Probus, died 8.5.1866
Catrine (Catherine)	31.1.1788 Probus, died ?5.1852 Probus

**Death:** 26.6.1824 Probus

**Notes:**

Richard Carveth's parents were Richard Carveth (19.8.1705-11.1.1774) and Dorcas Gerrance (1708- 23.4.1797) They married in Ladock on 6.6.1743. and had six children.

Margaret's (Mary?) children were left money by their uncle James Andrew (2)'Elizabeth Warren of Kea....widow....for and during her natural life and from and immediately after her decease ...unto and equally between my said nephew Matthew Andrew Doble and Richard Doble and also all and every other the Children who shall be living at my decease of my three Sisters Ann Doble Mary Carwith and Elizabeth Warren except....

She also died very shortly after James Andrew (2).

Dorcas Carveth married Octavius Temple (27.4.1784-13.8.1834) in 8.7.1805 at Probus. On her baptismal record is written '3<sup>rd</sup> August 1786 Probus, Dorcas Carveth, daughter of Richard and Margaret, age 4 weeks, mother formerly Andrew, (and added later) mother of Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury.'

Their son Frederick became Archbishop of Canterbury, who is father of William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury. Octavius died in Sierra Leone.

Catherine married Mr Blackmore.

**Relationship to EAW**

EAW's Aunt

**Elizabeth Andrew (30.10.1747-13.12.1831)**

**Baptised:** 30.10.1747 St Michael Penkevil

**Parents:** Matthew Andrew and Margaret Langdon

**Siblings:**

Anne	2.12.1742 St Michael Penkevil, died 14.7.1824 St Michael Penkevil
Margaret:	21.1.1745 St Michael Penkevil, died 22.6.1824 Probus
Catherine:	11.3.1750 St Michael Penkevil, died 18.4.1775 (uncertain)
James (2):	31.10.1754 St Michael Penkevil, died 24.6.1823 Boughton Monchelsea Kent

**Marriage:** 31.8.1783 Probus

**Spouse:** George Warren born 12.8.1753, dies 1.9.1797 buried Camborne

**Children :**

Eleanor Paul 11.8.1784, died 25.12.1785, buried Camborne  
 Elizabeth Andrew (EAW), 28.4.1786 St Clement, died 6.5.1864 Kea buried  
 Camborne  
 George 28.5.1790 Kea, died 4.9.1829, buried Camborne but resident of Mylor  
 Bridge  
 Susan(nah) 24.7.1792, died 26.10.1875 Kea

**Death:** 13.12.1831 Flushing, buried Camborne

**Notes:**

Married in Probus, groom's residence was St Clements, Bride of the parish. By licence. Witnesses were Hannah Edward and Mary Buckingham.  
*Record no 188232 in Cornwall- opc.database.org*

Her husband George (1), died unexpectedly leaving no will in 1797. They are living in Pempoll, Kea with their three small children. Refer to earlier note.

In 1823 her unmarried brother, Rev James Andrew of Boughton Monchelsea left the income of £1,000 to be paid to her by his executors till her death, then it went to the children of his three sisters, Ann Doble, Margaret Carveth and Elizabeth Warren (except EAW, who had already benefited from his will).

She left a will written in 1823, so in 1831: 'the moiety of half part of the messuage and dwelling in St Clement's, in occupation on Mr Thomas Harris Hornblower.' to Admiral Francis Temple (her daughter Susannah's husband), to Stephen Doble, nephew £100, to James Andrew Doble his son £50, all the rest to 'my dear daughter, Elizabeth Andrew Warren'. (See documents)

Thomas Ferris Hornblower, Gent

His Parents were Jethro and Constantia. He was baptised at Kenwyn Parish 10.7.1776, but registered in the Baptist church.

On 6.10.1814 he married Louisa Carthew in Kenwyn, his residence was St Mary's parish, hers Kenwyn.

They had four children at least: Anne, 13.9.1815, Betsey John 24.6.1817, Jonathan 13.8.1821, and Louisa 13.11.1826.

Louisa was registered at the Baptist church, Kenwyn on 5.12.1826 She was also registered at Dr Williams Library, London (still extant, in Gordon Square, Non conformist church)

T F Hornblower was a Railway Supervisor. He died 1860

## Death of Elizabeth Warren

She died, aged 84 in 1831, before her grandson, Francis (2) was born; and was buried in Camborne with her husband George, daughter Eleanor and son George. And she would never have seen her grandson Francis (2) born in 1832.

There is a tomb in Camborne on which is written:

On the north side:

‘Beneath this stone rest the mortal remains of Elizabeth Warren, relict of George Warren, Gent. whose tomb stands near the church porch in an opposite direction. She died on the 13<sup>th</sup> Decr. 1831, aged 84 years.’

and on the south side:

‘In memory of Elizth Andrew Warren, late of Flushing, daughter of George Warren, gent of this parish and Elizth his wife, who died on the 6<sup>th</sup> May 1864: aged 78 years.’

and on the south lower down:

‘This monument is erected to express the veneration of her sorrowing relatives.’

The grave is referenced in our grave ledger as D2.’

This tomb is in the extension of the old graveyard. Camborne was tiny in 1797 but the population increased with the mining activity.

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW’s Mother

### **James Andrew (2) 31.10.1754- 24.6.1823**

**Baptised:** 31.10.1754 St Michael Penkevil

**Parents:** Matthew Andrew and Margaret Langdon

#### **Siblings:**

Anne 2.12.1742 St Michael Penkevil, died 2.12.1824 St Michael Penkevil  
(Veryan)

Margaret 23.1.1745 St Michael Penkevil, died 26.6.1824 Probus

Elizabeth 30.10.1747 St Michael Penkevil, died 13.12.1831 Flushing, buried  
Camborne

Catherine 11.3.1750 St Michael Penkevil, died 18.4.1775 (uncertain)

**Marriage:** None

**Children:** None

**Death:** 24.6.1823 Boughton Monchelsea

#### **Notes:**

James Andrew (2) (s of Matthew of St Michael Penkevil) matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford 21.3.1773 aged 18, BA 23.5.1777

*Oxford Alumni*

Was he educated at Truro Grammar School?

23.5.1777/25.5.1777 ordained deacon.

18.9.1778/20.12.1778 ordained priest by Beilby Porteous, Bishop of Chester by  
letters dismissory

26.5.1777 licensed as curate of Loose, Maidstone, Kent

21.12.1778 endorsement of licence at Loose

29.11.1783 Presentation as vicar of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, Diocese of  
Canterbury, deanery of Sutton. Patron Dean and Chapter of Rochester

17.12.1783 Institution as vicar of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent  
24.6.1823/30.6.1823 Living resigned on death. Buried Boughton Monchelsea.  
*Source: Clergy of the Church of England database: Person ID 2005*

Game Certificate Rev James of Boughton Monchelsea,  
*Kentish Gazette Fri 15<sup>th</sup> Sept 1809. A sportsman?!*

#### Vicars/ Curates of Boughton Monchelsea

Peter Wade was vicar of Boughton Monchelsea from 1768-1783. The living was valued at £130. James Cornwallis, was Rector of B.M in 1773. William Avarne in 1774, Charles Chawner in 1775 were both curates earning £40pa. William Fell was a curate in 1780. John David Haslewood took over as vicar in 1823.

#### Vicars/Curates of Loose

A long list of curates but no vicars.

#### Parish Register - Census

Taken by Thomas Rider Esq, overseer and the Rev'd James Andrew, Vicar.  
Rider Esq 4 males, 5 females : Andrew Revd 2 males 2 females  
*Boughton Monchelsea Parish Register 27.5.1811*

Taken by Mr John Warde and another.

Rider 4 males, 6 females : Andrew 2 males, 2 females  
*Boughton Monchelsea Parish Register May 1821 p39/1/3*

#### Note on Census

First National Census 10.3.1801. There was no necessity to record names or details. One section to be completed by the overseer of the poor, the other by the rector. The return to be kept by the churchwardens and sent to the Home Office. No record of 1801 census in Kent Record Office.  
*Census by P Christian and F Annal*

Will of James Andrew National Archives PROB 11/1665/441 with references to his family including EAW. Dated 2.5.1822/14.2.1823 Codicil  
'Matthew Andrew Doble of Probus ..Farmer...and Richard Doble of Feock...Gentleman...I give and bequeath to my niece Elizabeth Doble of Probus...my niece Elizabeth Andrew Warren of Boughton Monchelsea aforesaid Spinster the like sum of four hundred pounds stock...one thousand pounds my sister Elizabeth Warren... Codicil 'also I give and bequeath all my wearing apparel unto my nephew George Warren....'

Two references in EAWs letters to W Hooker: 1835 and 1846

#### Notes on Boughton Monchelsea Parish

Boughton Monchensie – a parish in the hundred of Eyhorne, of Aylesford in the county of Kent. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconery and diocese of Canterbury, valued in the king's book at £7.13s.4d and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St Peter.

*A new comprehensive gazetteer of East and West Kent 1836 James Bell*

The church and parsonage had 35 acres of land, tithes and tithe rent charge from 1797-1880

*T2 Kent Record Office*

#### Parish Records

The Briefs were collected in 1797 by William Fell, curate, & S Cole churchwarden....Ingram Rider, esq, alone contributed one shilling of each sum. The church was robbed in 1797 of a surplice, two capital window (curtains?), some books, etc., and the Strong Chest attempted with Mr Wm Martin's (?) as was two or three other churches with a like instrument taken from the (?).

New surplice, communion table cloths, curtains procured by me, William Alchin, Churchwarden.

*Kent Record Office Boughton Monchelsea P39/1/A/2*

#### William Fell

A career curate at Loose & Boughton, of no prospects. Not suitable husband material for Elizabeth!

The parish took advantage of the Sturges Bourne Act 1819 to establish a select vestry or Select Committee for the Management of the Poor ... The committee consisted of twelve persons including Rev. James Andrews, the vicar; Thomas Rider....

*CKS P39/8/3 BM Vestry Minute Book 1821-34*

#### Note on Loose Parish

A village 2 miles south of Maidstone Kent, close to Boughton Monchelsea, A large church dedicated to All Saints. Generous Vicarage

James Andrew Cl BM tythes self

*Kent Poll Book 1790 – Loose*

1819 Church had North Aisle added with gallery

1824 Clock made

1830 Thomas Telford Viaduct built a bypass and bridge

1830 Up till 1830 The Old Vicarage was home of Loose's parish priest from 17C

It appears that James Andrew held the livings at Loose and Boughton Monchelsea and lived first at Loose and then at Boughton Monchelsea.

#### Note on Thomas Rider of Boughton Place, Staplehurst, Kent

Thomas Rider (3), (20.8.1785-6.8. 1847), MP for Kent 1831-1835, son of Ingram, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Pinnock 1808, no children, educated Charterhouse and University College, Oxford. Estate went to his nephew, Thomas Rider 4, born 1817 and he let the house to tenants.

Isabella, daughter of Ingram Rider died of consumption at BM in 1797.

There is in the church a memorial to Thomas Rider (2), died 1783 and his sister Harriet died 1789.

#### A Visit to Boughton Monchelsea Church, Kent June 2019

The Rev James Andrew has a monument inside the church in the north aisle which you can have a look at – it is not very informative ... but does have the following

inscription: 'Sacred to the memory of the Revd James Andrew, BA, who was vicar of the Parish thirty nine years. He died January 9<sup>th</sup> 1823 Aged 68.'

*Note from Lizzy Cross, Administrator, St Peter's Church*

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's uncle

### **William Johnstone Temple 1739 - 13.8.1796**

**Baptised:** 1739 Berwick on Tweed

**Parents:** ?

**Siblings:** ?

**Marriage:** 6.8.1767 Berwick on Tweed

**Spouse:** Anne Stowe 1747-14.3.1793 St Gluvias

### **Children:**

William Johnstone: 1769, died 6.1.1787 buried St Gluvias

Francis 2.6.1771 Mamhead, Devon, died 19.6.1863 Kea, buried St Gluvias

Anne 1772 - 1827

Robert George 1774 - 11.4.1849 Kea, buried St Gluvias

John James 1776 - 1800

Frederick 1779

Laura 1780

Octavius 27.4.1784, St Gluvias, 13.8.1834 Sierra Leone

**Death:** 13.8.1796 St Gluvias

### **Notes:**

William Johnstone Temple was the vicar of St Gluvias, 1776 with chapelry of Budock. Educated at Edinburgh University where he was friends with James Boswell. 1766 ordained at Exeter. First cure at Mamhead, Starcross, then St Gluvias in 1776, 1792 helped begin Cornwall Library and Literary Society in Truro.

### St Gluvias

St Gluvias is in some ways now the parish church of Penryn. Glasney College, begun in 1265 was 'one of the most important religious institutions in Cornwall'. It was situated in the ancient town of Penryn which has a charter dated 1236. Penryn was a busy trading port from early times. The collegiate church was active from 1265 until 1548 so St Gluvias was a lesser church probably here by 1291 and connected with Glasney

Quote from: *Buildings of England Cornwall* by N. Pevenser & P Bencham

Rev Temple's predecessor at St Gluvias was John Penrose.



St Gluvias was reputed to be the best living in the diocese of Exeter with a revenue of more than £500pa in 1776

*Rise and Decline of Anglican Idealism by T Gouldstone*

Memorial stone in St Gluvias churchyard which records:

Rev Wm Johnstone Temple d 1796 aged 50 (13.8.1796)

Anne Temple, his wife, d 1793 aged 46 (14.3.1793)

Wm Johnstone Temple d 1787 aged 18 (6.1.1787)

Robert George Temple d 1849 aged 76 (11.4.1849)

Francis Temple d 1863 aged 92 ( 18.6.1863)

Underneath this stone are deposited the remains of the

Rev William Johnstone Temple, late vicar of this parish, also of Anne Temple

William Johnstone Temple, died Aug 13 1787 aged 18

(Then repeat)

William Johnstone Temple died Aug 13 1796 aged 50

Anne Temple died Mar 14 1793 aged 46

Robert George Temple, son of the above, died April 11<sup>th</sup> 1849 aged 76

Admiral Francis Temple died 19 June 1863 aged 92

This monument was erected by the seven remaining children as the last mark of their respect for the memory of their beloved parents.

William Temple lost £1,100 by an investment in a scheme to bring wheat and rye from America to sell. He was forced to sell his lands at Allerdean as a result.

*davidstow.org.uk*

William Johnstone was in the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment died at age 18

Francis went into the Navy, became an Admiral in 1847.

Anne went to boarding school in 1785

Robert George died at Sunset in Kea on 19.4.1849 and was buried in St Gluvias.

‘I regret... a brother of Admiral Temple, resident in this house, has expired here, after an illness of three days, and was yesterday interred.’

*EAW Letter to William Hooker 20.4.1849*

John James was in the East India Company

Frederick in the 29<sup>th</sup> Dragoons in India

Octavius was an ensign in the 4<sup>th</sup> Foot, 1799, then Lt in 4<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup>, Captain in 38<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup>. He married Dorcas Carveth and they were the parents of Frederick Temple, archbishop of Canterbury, and grandparents of William Temple also Archbishop.

#### A later Temple at St Gluvias

George Frederick Temple, 16.3.1933-8.1.2003, vicar St Gluvias with Penryn 1974-1981, archdeacon of Bodmin from 1981-1989. He studied at Wells Theological College, and was a curate at Guildford, and Penzance. Incumbent of Penwith, Penryn and Saltash.

*Sources: St Gluvias church leaflet, R T Pope 1993, and Wikipedia.*

#### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's brother in law's father

## Francis Temple (1) 2.6.1771 - 19.1.1863

**Baptised:** 2.6.1771 Mamhead, Devon

**Parents:** William Temple and Anne Stow

### **Siblings:**

William Johnstone 1769 - 6.1.1787  
Anne 1772 - 1827  
Robert George 1774 - 11.4.1849  
John James 1776 - 1800  
Frederick 1779  
Laura 1780  
Octavius 27.4.1784, died 13.8.1834 Sierra Leone

**Marriage** 4.11.1815 Kea

**Spouse:** Susan Warren 24.7.1792 Kea, died 26.10.1875 Kea

### **Children**

Charles Henry Verelest 9.9.1816 Kidwelly Carmarthen, died 15.1.1849 Cape Town  
Susan Caroline Frances 18.9.1818 Kidwelly Carmarthen  
Horatia Mary Augusta 25.7.1822 St Clement, Kea  
Francis 11.7.1832 Kea, died 1857 at sea

**Death:** 19.6.1863 Kea, buried St Gluvias

### **Notes:**

#### Naval Career

Francis Temple was educated at the Royal Naval College. Naval career: Midshipman Thisbe, Salisbury, Charon; Lieutenant Recourse, Prince, Bonetta, Resolution, Juste, Princess Royal, Nympe, Loire, (boarded and carried Le Venteux, 27.6.1803); Commander 4.7.1803 Tartarus, Hound, Theseus; Captain (12.3.1805), Armide, (Channel service) Retired 10.1.1837, Active List 17.8.1840, Vice Admiral of the Blue, 1847, Admiral on half pay 21.1.1854.

*Royal Naval Biography and Naval Biographical Dictionary by W R O'Byrne*

He was awarded a silver naval medal and an honorary reward from the Patriotic Fund – a sword valued at 50£.

R Francis Temple A 54 R meant on Reserved half pay £456.5s pa. 54 year of seniority *Navy List 1856*

First commission 1793, promoted to rank of Commander on attacking and capturing the Le Venteux, July 4 1803. Towards the end of the war we find him commanding the Armide frigate on Channel service.

*John Marshall*

On his marriage both bride and bridegroom are noted as residing in Kea.

Where was Francis Temple between February 1813 and 1822? Two children are born at Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Wales, but not very near Pembroke Dock, and the next two in Cornwall.

In 1822 and 1832 Francis Temple is described as Captain in the Royal Navy and living at Cliff Cottage.

The Admiral is not in residence in the 1841 census just his wife, Susan, daughters Susan and Horatia and son Francis at Sunset.

*Census 1841*

At Sunset, Kea Susan Temple aged 52, Admiral's wife and Susan Temple, aged 28, Admiral's daughter born in Wales, with three servants.

*Census 1851*

Temple, Admiral, Cliff Cottage

*The Post Office Directory 1856*

Living at Cliff Cottage, Kea, on half pay with wife Susan. Francis aged 90, wife born Kea, aged 68.

*Census 1861*

Lambe Creek House (Sunset, Cliff Cottage) was remodelled and lived in by Admiral Temple and his family. The Admiral called it Cliff Cottage, but his wife Sunset. The census return in 1861 and 1871 record Cliff Cottage, but 1841 and 1851 Sunset.

*Kea parish council.org.uk*

Charles Rundell, alias Doble, 'coming to Truro in the boat belonging to his master, Admiral Temple, and that off Trevaster Point... he tried to pick up a tow but failed. Verdict was accidentally drowned.

*1857 Coroner's inquest 10<sup>th</sup> April reported in the Royal Cornwall Gazette*

A brief obituary of Admiral Francis Temple.'His remains, on Monday last, were laid near those of his father, mother and brother... The river pilots and watermen of Old Kea were the bearers.'

*1863 Friday 30 June Royal Cornwall Gazette*

'the interest you feel in the Trifolium ... my sister, children and servants, who first notice the plants ... one of the public roads from Capt Temple's House to Truro where his family frequently pass and I occasionally.'

*Extract from EAWs letter to William Hooker*

Francis Temple is buried in St Gluvias Churchyard with his parents. On a wall near the altar end of the church is a monument and gravestone with his and his family's names. And his wife, Susan, is buried in Old Kea churchyard under her maiden name.

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAWs brother in law.

## **Octavius Temple 27.4.1784 – 13.8.1834**

**Baptised:** 27.4.1784 St Gluvias

**Parents:** William Temple and Anne Stow

**Siblings:** William Johnstone 1769 - 16.1.1787  
Francis 2.6.1771 Mamhead - 19.1.1863 Kea  
Anne 1772 - 1827  
Robert George 1774 -11.4.1849  
John James 1776 - 1800  
Frederick 1779  
Laura 1780

**Marriage:** 8.7.1805 Probus  
**Spouse:** Dorcas Carveth, 3.8.1786 Probus – 8.5.1866 Probus

**Children:**  
Anne Laura 30.3.1806 - 1872  
Margaret 18.2.1808  
William 14.4.1809  
Margaret Stow 7.8.1811 - 1900  
Catherine 6.8.1812 - 11.8.1892  
Francis 8.4.1814 – 1830, drowned  
Jeanatta Octavia 17.3.1819 -16.8.1890  
Frederick 30.11.1821 Santa Maria - 23.12.1902  
John 19.7.1823 - 23.12.1866

**Death:** 3.8.1834 when Governor of Sierra Leone

### Notes

Octavius Temple was brought up in Cornwall, educated Blundells & Balliol, was a British soldier, colonial official, Lt Gov of Sierra Leone, Super General of the Liberated Africans department of 1833. In 1799 he became an Ensign in 4<sup>th</sup> Foot, then Lieutenant in 4<sup>th</sup> & 48<sup>th</sup> and Captain in 38<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup>.

In 1830 he bought a farm at Axon, near Tiverton, Devon. Octavius died in Sierra Leone.

### Dorcas Carveth/Temple

On Dorcas' baptismal record is written '3<sup>rd</sup> August 1786 Probus, Dorcas Carveth, daughter of Richard and Margaret, age 4 weeks, mother formerly Andrew, (added later) mother of Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury.'

Dorcas' parents were Richard Carveth (1748-1822) and Margaret Andrew(1745-1824). She had eight siblings. She was EAW's first cousin. She married Octavius Temple (27.4.1784-13.8.1834) brother of Francis Temple 8.7.1805 in Probus. The children were born all over the world. Her brother in law, Francis Temple, married her cousin Susan Warren in 1815. She died on 8.5.1866 in Probus.

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's sister's brother in law Dorcas is her first cousin.

**Charles Henry Verelest Temple 9.9.1816 - 15.1.1849**

**Baptised:** 9.9.1816 Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Wales

**Parents:** Francis Temple and Susan Warren

**Siblings:**

Susannah Caroline Frances 18.9.1818 Kidwelly, died ?  
Horatia Mary Augusta 25.7.1822 St Clement, Kea, died ?  
Francis 11.7.1832 Kea, died 12.5.1857

**Marriage:** Unmarried

**Children:** None

**Death:** 5.1.1849 at Cape Town, South Africa of fever

**Notes:**

Naval Career

CHV Temple entered the Navy on 12.11.1830, passed his exam in 4.12.1838, took part as Mate of the Wellesley under Captain Thomas Maitland in the operations on the coast of China. At the period of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant which took place on 30.12.1842 he was serving at Plymouth in the Caledonia, flagship of Sir David Milne. From 29.4.1843 until paid off at the close of 1847 he was employed on the East India station in the Castor under Captain Charles Graham.

*Source: Naval Dictionary*

A specimen of Verbascum, ...having been forwarded to me, for you, by Admiral Temple's son, my nephew, from the ship he has just joined...'

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker, 2.8.1837*

HMS Southampton: 20 December 1848 Flag ship at Cape of Good Hope  
CHV Temple under Captain Nicholas Corry from 9.8.1848- 15.1.1849 D

*Source: Naval Appointments to Ships*

'I regret not having been able to thank you.....owing to the very recent announcement of the death of my much loved nephew, Lieut Temple RN, which took place in January last at the Cape of Good Hope...'

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker 20.4.1849*

Command of the Young Hebe

Charles Temple was employed on and given command of Young Hebe, schooner 1839-1847

24 June 1840 On Macao Roads with four transports.

July 1841 Capture of Chusan in the First Opium War with China.

Hong Kong. Survived typhoon, in Young Hebe, being dismasted, wreck of the Louisa, cutter, suffering of the crew and their ransom. Escape of HMS schooner Starling

The Louisa cutter sailed for Hong Kong with the Plenipotentiaries and their suites, accompanied by the Young Hebe with a number of officers who had been on leave at Macao. 22<sup>nd</sup>. Young Hebe passed in the afternoon, on her way to Macao, under jury masts. CHV Temple was promoted for his services on the coast of China when Mate of the Wellesley.

*Source: Narrative of expedition to China from commencement of war to its termination by John Elliott Bingham 1843*

‘highly gratifying account of the eldest of my two only nephews, who is actively engaged in our warfare with the Chinese, and who has, by the blessing of Providence, escaped unhurt up to the date of the last account, tho’ one of the foremost in all the attacks; with much intermediate perilous duty in taking soundings and sleeping in his boat. Sir J Gordon Bremer, a perfect stranger to him previously, thus writes to his Papa, Rear Admiral Temple, Nov 22<sup>nd</sup>. ‘I saw your son in the Wellesley’s Launch in the gallant affair conducted by Lieut Symons. If his name has not been mentioned as being present, it is an omission for which I feel much regret, and which I shall endeavour to repair,.....gallant conduct of your son. Indeed those qualities induced me to give him the command of the Young Hebe Schooner. He was in the same Typhoon with me....and to his seaman-like measures are to be ascribed the rescue of that vessel from destruction & the consequent preservation of the lives of our 9 gallant officers....’

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker 22.12.1841*

### The Verelst Connection?

Charles Harry Temple turns into Charles Henry Verelest Temple

There is a Henry Verelett of Penlan, Carmarthen died 12.11.1830

Harry Verelst (1) (11.2.1734-24.10.1785) was Governor General of Bengal for the East India Company from 1767-1769. Born in Hanbury; in 1771 he married Ann Wordsworth and had 4 sons and 5 daughters. After Bengal he settled at Aston Hall near Sheffield. He was the 5<sup>th</sup> of the 7 children of Robert Verelst. After litigation consequent on his India life he went to Boulogne. When he died his wife and children lived at Aston Hall.

Children were Anne 1772-1861, Mary 1773-1860, Harry (2)1773-1837, Harriet 1773-?, Josiah 1777-1819, Arthur Charles 1779-1843, Louisa 1781-1800, Elizabeth 1783-?, William, 1784-?

Harry (2) died in his 61<sup>st</sup> year, 1837. He joined the Army in 1794 and served in Flanders and Ireland. In 14 Aug 1800 he was a Major in the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Light Dragoon. He married Elizabeth Herbert in 1803 and had one child who must have died young.

His brother Rev Arthur Charles had a son, Charles Reed (1814-1859). He married Charlotte Charlton in 1818 and had a son Henry Arthur Verelst, born 1821, died 1839?, but again he must have died young because Charles Reed inherited the estate on his uncle’s death and changed his name to Verelst.

I found a list of Verelsts: Elizabeth 6.1.1768, Harry, 16.3.1769, both baptisms, and 3 deaths, Harry 24.10.1785, John 3.11.1758 and another John 27.8.1760.

There are also Harry Verelst Darells, one born and died on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1828, another died on 24 Oct 1769. A son of Lionel Darell was called Harry Verelst Darell who lived 1768-1785.

I have no idea how these people are related, nor why Admiral Francis Temple (1) should call his son Henry (or Harry) Verelest. Francis Temple was in the Navy and Harry Verelst (2) in the Army.

*EICo 387 50651 EAS*

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW’s elder nephew

## Susannah Caroline Frances Temple 18.9.1818 -?

**Baptised:** 18.9.1818 Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Wales

**Parents:** Francis Temple and Susan Warren

**Siblings:**

Charles Henry Verelest 9.9.1816 Kidwelly, Carmarthen, died 15.1.1849

Horatia Mary Augusta 25.7.1822 St Clement, Kea

Francis 11.7.1832 Kea, died 12.5.1857

**Marriage:** 25.2.1864 Louis Torterue De La Cour

**Children:** ? Well, she married at 46...

**Death:** ?

**Notes:**

Father was a Captain in the Navy when she was born in Wales.

Sunset: Susan Temple, Independent, 40, Born in county. Susan Temple, 20, Horatia Temple 18, Francis Temple 9

*1841 Census*

Sunset: Susan Temple: relationship: wife: status married: age 52: occupation Admiral's wife: born Truro. Susan Temple daughter, single, 28, Admiral's daughter, Wales

*1851 Census*

*Not in 1861 or 1871 Census*

Marriage to a Frenchman

Marriage: Louis Torterue De La Cour of Chateau de Verger, near Richlieu, in Touraine at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Plymouth by the Rt Rev Dr Vaughan. Bride was the eldest daughter of the late Admiral Temple, of Sunset in the county of Cornwall.

*Royal Cornwall Gazette 4th March 1864*

There are name complications. She is recorded as Susan Caroline Hanna early on. And the French note of marriage calls her Marie. Did she take this additional name because she had to convert to Roman Catholicism?

Did EAW go to the wedding?

La Famille Torterue de la Cour

Louis T del Cour fut maire de Richelieu en 1823. Son fils aine, prenomme egalement Louis, ne en 1816, epousa en 1864 Marie Suzanne Temple, fille de l'amiral anglais Francois Temple.

*litteratur.fr chareignes LIT Te'RaTuRe/commune-de-Touraine*

Did they marry after the Admiral's death because of his dislike?

### EAW's Will 1864

Susan inherits from EAW, shared with her sister, Horatia, and is an executor. She is not married at this point.

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's elder niece

### **Horatia Mary Augusta Temple 25.7.1822-?**

**Baptised:** 25.7.1822 St Clement, Kea

**Parents:** Francis Temple and Susan Warren

### **Siblings:**

Charles Henry Verelest 9.9.1816 Kidwelly, Carmarthen died 15.1.1849 Cape Town

Susannah Caroline Frances 18.9.1818 Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Wales, died ?

Francis 11.7.1832 Kea, died 12.5.1857 at sea

**Marriage:** 10.11.1859 Achille Schmidt, Swiss

**Children:** Amadeus b 1864?

**Death:** ?

### **Notes:**

Horatia's baptism records that her father was a Captain living at Cliff Cottage, Kea. By 1822 Francis Temple, her father, who was also a Captain in the Royal Navy, has come to live in his mother in law's house in Kea with his family. In 1823 James Andrew (2) dies, and EAW returns to Cornwall and sets up house with her mother in Flushing. We presume that the Admiral took over Sunset and settled there at this point.

Sunset: Susan Temple, Independent, 40, born county, Susan Temple, 20, Horatia Temple, 18, Francis Temple 9.

*1841 Census*

*Not in 1851 or 1861 Census*

9 Cliff Cottage: Susan Temple, Head, W, 78 Annuitant and Land Owner, Horatia Schmidt, 48, not a British subject and Amadeus Schmidt, 7, Swiss

*1871 census*

M Achilles Schmidt married 10.11.1859 Falmouth

*Belfast Newsletter 1738-1925 Scmut -Ancestry.co.uk*

Marriages

M Achilles Smidt (sic), residence Naples, to Horatia Mary Augusta Temple, Father Admiral on the 10<sup>th</sup> at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Falmouth. Did Horatia also convert to Roman Catholicism?

*Royal Cornwall Gazette 18..11.1859*

Did EAW go to this wedding? Did the Admiral?

'I, Amedee Schmidt-Temple, formerly of Sunset, near Truro, in the county of Cornwall, but now of Number 30, Karls Platz, in the city of Munich, in the kingdom



of Bavaria, gentleman (heretofore called, known, and distinguished by the name of Amedee Schmidt), Hereby Give Notice that by Deed Poll under my hand and seal dated the 17<sup>th</sup> day of June 1885, and enrolled in the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, I did Assume, Take, and Adopt the surname of Temple in addition to the surname of Schmidt, and that I intend henceforth, in all deeds and writings, and in all transactions, and on all occasions whatsoever, to use and subscribe and be called, known, and distinguished by the name of Schmidt-Temple. In testimony whereof I hereby subscribe myself by such name this thirteen day of August 1885. Amedee Schmidt-Temple.' (Nigel Baker from Royal Cornwall Gazette)

He must have just attained the age of 21.

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's niece

### **Francis Temple (2) 11.7.1832 - 12.5.1857**

**Baptised:** 11.7.1832 Kea

**Parents:** Francis Temple and Susan Warren

#### **Siblings:**

Charles Henry Verelest: 9.9.1816 Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Wales, died 15.1.1849  
at Cape Town, South Africa

Susannah Caroline Frances 18.9.1818 Kidwelly, died ?

Horatia Mary Augusta 25.7.1822 St Clement, died?

**Marriage:** Unmarried

**Children:** None

**Death:** 12.5.1857 Cholera between Lisbon and Portsmouth aged 24

#### **Notes:**

Elizabeth Andrew, formerly Warren, his grandmother, died in 13.12.1831 aged 84, so would never have seen Francis born on 11.7.1832.

Francis Temple (2) joined the army, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Francis Temple, aged 18 gentleman cadet, London, born Kea, Cornwall

*Census 1851*

Francis Temple, Gentleman cadet to Second Lieutenant vice Adams, promoted 1852, Royal Regiment of Artillery

*The Gazette*

#### The Loss of the Polar Star, immigrant ship

Mortimer Corliss, Sergeant in the Royal Artillery given orders in July 1854 to sail to New Zealand as second in command of a small detachment of artillery...anchored off Falmouth harbour on 12<sup>th</sup> (August)... sailed 16<sup>th</sup>... fire 1<sup>st</sup> October...Annamooka 3<sup>rd</sup> October rescue... St Helena 21<sup>st</sup> October. Soldiers stayed four months... sailing to England 24<sup>th</sup> February 1855, disembarked Woolwich 11<sup>th</sup> April 1855

3<sup>rd</sup> September Royal Artillery detachment set sail for New Zealand on the Carnatic,  
America, Auckland 29<sup>th</sup> December 1855  
*Source: Eve-Marie Wilson, 14.2.2007*

(16<sup>th</sup> August 1854 Polar Star set sail from Falmouth)

On October 1<sup>st</sup> 1854 the immigrant ship Polar Star on its way to New Zealand caught fire in the south Atlantic, west of Cape Town and well out of sight of land.....Eventually after three frightening days during which they all expected to burn up in a sheet of flame or sink with the ship at any moment, a sail was sighted on the horizon.... they were saved and carried to the island of St Helena.

#### Day One

Sunday Oct 1, 1854, latitude 31S, longitude 55 (actually 35) W, at 8 am I was alarmed by the cry of fire.....

8pm divided the troops, passengers and sailors into two watches, Lieutenant Temple taking charge of one watch, and myself the other...

#### Day Two

...6pm darkness again closing in without having seen any sail or signs of delivery....

#### Day Three

...6pm just as night was closing in for the third, and with it almost every hope of succour, it pleased God to bless our sight and cheer our hearts with the sight of a ship on our weather bow....We immediately commenced firing minute guns and burning blue light which were immediately answered....

...7pm She rounded under our stern, when Lieutenant Temple and myself went on board to explain the situation. The ship proved to be the Anna Mooka, from Callao, bound to Cadiz. Captain Hutchinson promised to render us all the assistance in his power and lay by until daylight.

8pm Returned on board again and sent all the women on board the Anna Mooka. ...

#### Day Four

Daylight... his opinion perfectly coincided with mine and Lieut. Temple's that she could not possibly hold up much longer,

9pm Nothing to be seen;....

*The Burning of the Immigrant Ship 'Polar Star' Melbourne Herald Feb 28<sup>th</sup> 1855*

Loss of the Polar Star, in which Francis Temple distinguished himself.

'St Helena, 24<sup>th</sup> October 1854

I cannot allow you to depart from this, without expressing my sincere thanks for the great kindness you have shown to myself and all the passengers of the Polar Star. Had you not borne down and rescued us I am convinced all on board would have perished.....'

*Letter from Lieut. Temple to Capt. Hutchinson of Annamooka, 24.10.1854 Enclosing one from the Company of Artillery under his charge.*

#### Crimea

'...peculiar and afflicting circumstances under which they came to my hand. They were plucked by Admiral Temple's last surviving son, & my only nephew, last summer & in making a tour thro' the Crimea immediately before he embarked for England in HM Steamer Firebrand with an 150 men – whom as a Lieut of Artillery he had under his sole care. When, such was the Divine Will ....he was taken off by Cholera, between Lisbon & Portsmouth, at the age of 24, after being in full health and strength but 14 hours previously. He was of great promise... . my nephew's destination was then New Zealand.....meritorious conduct on board the ship Polar

Star.....shared the dangers in the reduction of Sebastopol & the taking of Kinburn ....He had been selected to lead the spiking train on that most fatal attack of the Redan...but...Lord Raglan countermanded....he had nearly reached his home (unharmed with a joyous heart) where much happiness seemed to await him. He died we are told to the deep regret of all around him... my few wild floweres, that I cannot but dearly cherish, as they were, no doubt, purposely culled for me...'

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker, 8.6.1857*

'By my nephew, from New Zealand, I have had the pleasure to receive a small collection of ferns..'

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker, 27.3.1848*

Francis Temple, gentleman cadet to Second Lieutenant, vice Adams, promoted 1852 died of cholera. *The Gazette*

On Board H.M.S. Firebrand, returning from the Crimea on the 12<sup>th</sup> ult of Asiatic Cholera, Royal Artillery, only surviving son of Admiral F Temple of Cliff Cottage, near Truro,

*15 August 1856 Royal Cornwall Gazette*

### **Relationship to EAW**

EAW's Nephew

### **Stephen Doble (1) 25.3.1778 –29.12.1871**

**Baptised:** 25.3.1778 St Michael Penkevil

**Parents:** Richard Doble and Anne Andrew

#### **Siblings:**

Matthew 7.5.1767 Probus, d 1.12.1852 Probus

Elizabeth 16.11.1768 St Michael Penkevil, died 10.11.1854 Mylor aged 86

Ann 4.5.1770 St Michael Penkevil, died 24.5.1771 Probus

Richard 2.5.1773 St Michael Penkevil, died 22.7.1858 Feock

Anne 25.3.1778 St Michael Penkevil (Twin)

**Marriage:** 12.5.1815 Merther

Mary Ann Hoblyn baptised 2.6.1789 Crantock, died 19.12.1866 aged 77 Mylor

#### **Children:**

Edward: 14.4.1816 St Michael Penkevil

Matthew Andrew (2) 11.7.1817 St Michael Penkevil

Stephen (2) 28.1.1819 Mylor

Richard (2) 3.8.1820 Mylor died 25.9.1853 Mylor (Residence Falmouth)

Mary Ann 8.4.1822 Mylor

James Andrew 27.2.1824 Mylor, died 5.1.1845 Mylor (Residence Trefusis)

Elizabeth 22.2.1826 Mylor

Grace Jane 23.4.1828 Mylor

Thomas 21.5.1830 Mylor,

Amelia 1.5.1832 Mylor, died 12.5.1831 Feock

**Death:** 29.12.1871, Mylor aged 93

## Notes

His parents were Richard Doble, born 4.1.1728, Probus died 18.6.1801 St Michael Penkevil, and Anne Andrew, born 2.12.1742 St Michael Penkevil, died 14.7.1824 St Michael Penkevil.

Mary Ann Hoblyn is buried in the new burial ground at Mylor Church in 1866. I think that she has no relationship to Edward Hoblyn, vicar of Mylor. She was the daughter of Edward and Grace Hoblyn of Crantock. She had siblings: John Tribble 15.5.1791, Martha Tribble 16.1.1794 and Elizabeth 4.4.1796

Edward Hoblyn was Vicar of Mylor and Mabe. He was born on 22.4.1782 and died on 8.2.1868.

Stephen's brother, Richard, of Feock, Gentleman, benefited from the will of Jane Warren, 1822, of Flushing with his daughter Elizabeth Ann Doble. There appears to be no relation of Jane Warren with George Warren, but there may be.

The Richard who died 25.9.1853 and was living in Falmouth, is he the father of Ellen Marianne who died 17.6.1851, resident in Falmouth but buried in Mylor?

Matthew Andrew, Second Son of Stephen Doble of Trefusis to Margaret Mylor by the Key Edward Hoblyn

### Wills

I give and bequeath to my nephew Stephen Doble the sum of £100 and to James Andrew Doble, his son, the sum of £50.

*Will of Elizabeth Warren 27.8.1831*

*Will of Elizabeth Doble, spinster of Mylor, 28.12.1854  
PROB 11/202/322*

### Church Association

Stephen Doble, was churchwarden of Mylor Parish, 1845-1848, with a rackhold farm at Trefusis when Edward Hoblyn (1782-1868) was vicar there.

*H P Olivey, Notes on Parish of Mylor 1907*

Stephen Doble gave £1 to Flushing church building.

*A Vision for Flushing R Hygate*

At the time of the Tithe Apportion the lessee was Stephen Doble, farmer, 284 acres, including Cregoes, Mount Stewart (later connected with Porloe) Kiln Quay and Nankersey Farm.

The Doble family seem to have been strong supporters of the parish church. In the Mylor list of church wardens we find Stephen Doble as church warden from 1845-1854, and Matthew Doble from 1855-1894.

*History Around the Fal, Part 4, page 32, Trefusis*

Stephen Doble is mentioned both as, and as not a Churchwarden

*Parish of Mylor Vestry Minutes 1845-1889*

### Census and Lists

Stephen Doble, aged 73, Farmer, 300 acres employing 12 labourers, born St Michael Penkevil. Trefusis Rackhold Farm.

*Voters List 1834 for Mylor*

Trefusis Street: Stephen Doble, 60, farmer. Mary, 50. Edward, 25. Matthew, 20. Stephen, 20. Richard, 15. Elizabeth, 15. Grace, 13. Thomas, 11. Amelia, 9. Mary Hoblyn, 12.

*Mylor Census 1841*

Living at Trefusis: Stephen Doble, age 73, born St Michael Penkevil, farmer, 300 acres, employing 12 men and boys, Living with him wife, 7 children aged between 35 and 18, a niece, a sister aged 82 and 3 agricultural labourers.

Wife, Mary Ann, aged 63, born Crantock

Children, Edward, aged 35, born St Michael Penkevil, Matthew Andrew, aged 33, likewise, Mary Ann, aged 28 of Mylor, Trefusis, Elizabeth, aged 24 likewise, Grace Jane, aged 22 likewise, Thomas, aged 20, likewise and Amelia, aged 18 likewise.

Mary Grace Hoblyn, niece aged 22, born Philleigh and Elizabeth Doble, sister aged 82 of St Michael Penkevil

*Mylor Census 1851*

Trefusis: Stephen Doble, employing 8 men and boys, wife, 5 children aged 45 to 28, one a superintendent of Inland Revenue, a house servant and 2 agricultural labourers. Tysillick Cottage: Matthew A Doble, age 43, Margaret Doble, age 23

*Mylor Census 1861*

Trefusis House: Stephen Doble, widower, aged 93, Edward, age 55, farmer, Stephen, age 52, retired officer of Excise, Mary Ann, age 45, Nurse, Grace Jane, age 37, Housekeeper, Amelia, age 35, Cook, Annie H Doble, grand-daughter, age 16, scholar. Tyselleck, Matthew Doble, wife Margaret and 4 children

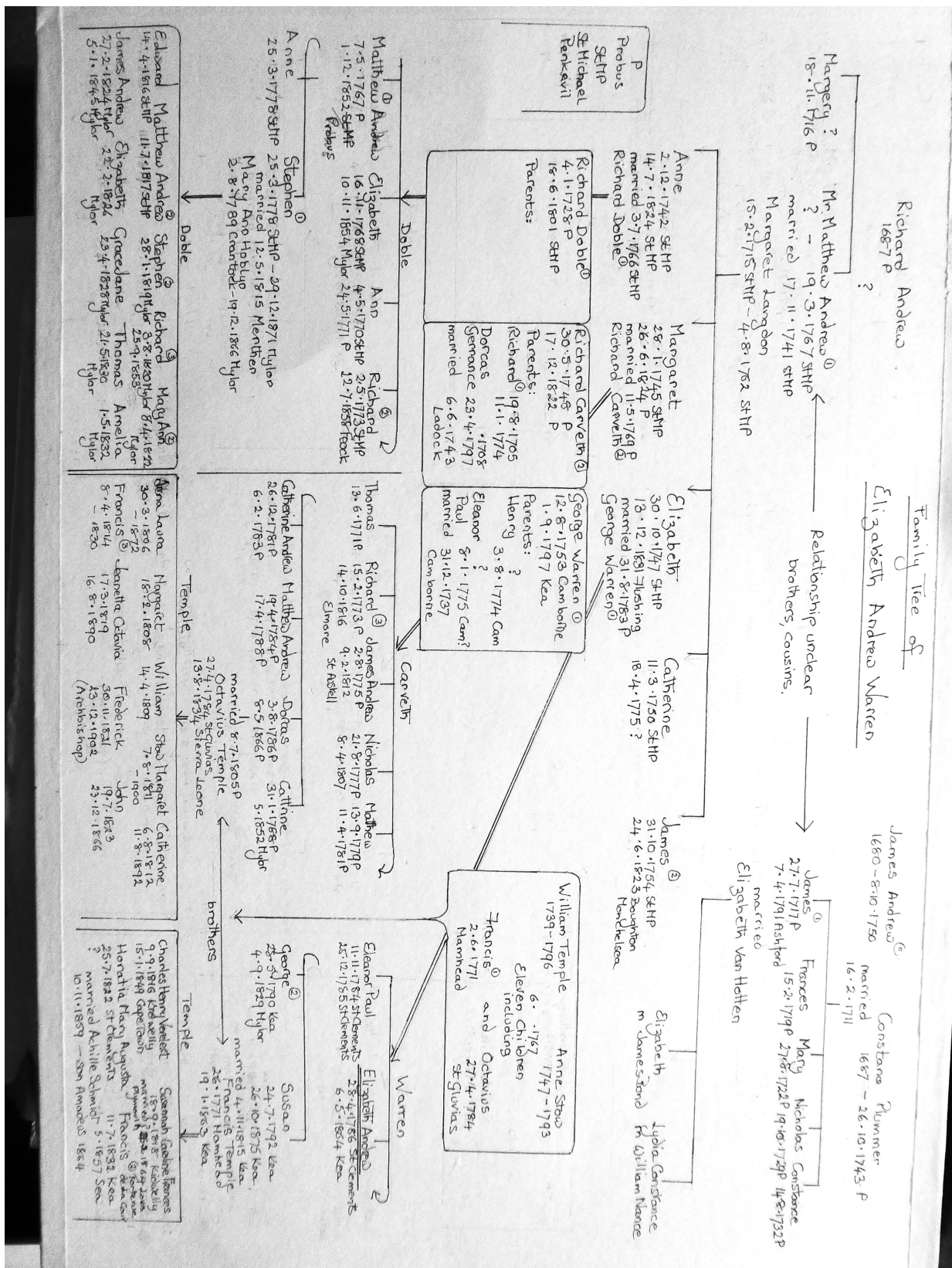
*Mylor Census 1871*

Stephen Doble witnessed the marriage of Nicholas Carveth on 13.2.1806

### **Relationship to EAW**

First Cousin

# EAW Family Tree - Extended version



## Visit to Boughton Monchelsea June 8,9,10 2019

In June 2019 we went on a fact finding trip to Boughton Monchelsea, Kent. We explored the area, visited the Kent Record Office, Rochester Cathedral, Boughton Monchelsea Place, Church and Vicarage, and Loose Village and Church.

The Kent Record Office was happy to book us in, and look out documents for us, but unfortunately they did not have anything of particular interest.

Our landlady at the Granary offered us sight of a book called On the Quarry Hills by Paul Hastings, 2000, a local history which was quite informative, and we bought a copy from the Parish Clerk for our own, but she had no information to give us.

Rochester Cathedral was interesting. A dominating building next to the castle. Here James Andrew would have come to church meetings and to visit his uncle, James Andrew (1).

We visited Boughton Place, owned by Marice Kendrick and her husband. She said that when they acquired the house the previous owner had cleared out all the old documents and furnishings. So she had nothing to tell us about the Riders or the history of the Place. She showed us part of the house and insisted that we walked around the grounds first. We admired the view and the gardens. The house rambles around, some of the glass on the staircase window came from the church probably in 1833 after the fire.



The Vicarage is a large house just down the lane from the Place and the Church. It is not as it was when James Andrew (2) lived there! We peered at it through the gates but it seemed unoccupied so we didn't call in.



Having discovered that James Andrew (2) lived in Loose Vicarage (very nice) until 1806 we went to look. There was a large vicarage, a mill and mill stream in the village and more interestingly a viaduct by Thomas Telford, which makes a bypass at high level. A survey was undertaken in 1820 and the viaduct built in 1830, just at the end of James Andrew (2)'s life there.

We also went to church at Boughton Monchelsea on the Sunday morning and were entertained by the members, who were very proud of their internal millennium window.

We think that Elizabeth went to her uncle in Kent after her father's death and when she was of an age to take charge of his household. The most likely date is when James Andrew moved from Loose vicarage to Boughton Monchelsea in 1806. She was in Kea in 1815 to witness her sister's wedding. But we have no definite proof apart from James Andrew's will and one two references in EAW's letter to William Hooker that she was there for any length of time.



### EAW's references to Boughton Monchelsea

'My nieces, tho' nothing of Botanists, were most charmed & said it [a visit to Kew Gardens] was by far the most agreeable day they had spent since leaving home. I should have written sooner, had I not left Town early the following morning to pay a visit at this most sweet spot, the seat of Thomas Rider Esq, & my old haunts in the neighbourhood. I rejoin the family party in a couple of days for the business of another week of the sights of London, & we then return by way of Oxford to see the Lions there, & visit the Admiral's nephew, The Tutor of Balliol. I expect to see Dr Daubeny & his Botanical Garden...'

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker 23 June 1846*

'subject of mosses...of which I am extremely fond...my own dried collection is at present very small, consisting principally of my own collected in Kent and this county....'

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker 4.8.1835*

'Enclosed you will also receive some seeds of a favourite Poppy of mine.....It was pointed out to me, by an Uncle in the County of Kent, who said he had it in his Vicarage Garden for thirty years without change of colour.....'

*Letter from EAW to William Hooker 25.7.1835*

### Other Information

Disappointingly there is no information about EAW's education or life in Kent. There are two Floras of Kent. The Flora of Kent Angus Duncan Webster 1893 and Frederick Janson Hanbury 1899. Both much too late.

### Schools

The earliest known educational provision appears at Boughton in 1806 when the vicar, James Andrew, referred to the presence of 'two or three small day schools' in the village. Previous vicars had made no reference to a school.

*Visitation Return 1806 PP 1819 IX.2.HC 224.*

1698 Village schools established by SPCK

1723 General Workhouse Act Overseer to educate



1780 Robert Raikes, Sunday Schools  
1785 Society for Sunday Schools  
1803 Inter-denominational Sunday School Union  
1811 National Society for Promoting Education of the Poor  
1814 British & Foreign Schools Society  
1833 Government aided and inspected

Upon the Quarry Hills A History of BM by Paul Hastings  
for Maidstone BM Parish Council 2000

James Andrew (1783-1823) held office at Loose as well as the living at Boughton. He also lived at Loose.....

‘There are none that treat religion with contempt, stated Joseph (*misprint for James*) Andrew in 1786. ‘The few absentees, led away by insolence and intemperance, cover... the right cause.. by frivolous excuses’. They did not know their flock.....[there were more than he thought!]. In 1786 Andrew stated that ‘about sometimes 50 attend.’ Poverty and famine were beginning to take their toll....

Amid the distress created by the Napoleonic Wars, however, a much-changed James Andrew was obliged to embark upon a major refurbishment. By 1806 he was no longer non-resident but living in the vicarage at Boughton upon which he had spent over £200 ‘in rebuilding one part and repairing the remainder’. He had no other benefice and no curate as he had done twenty years before. The pulpit and pews on one side of the Church had been ‘lately rebuilt’ and orders given ‘for re-building or repairing... those that are not yet in good order’. His efforts seemed ruined, however, twenty-six years later by the disastrous fire of 1832.’



**Marsh Hair Moss. Kent.**

## Memorials to EAW

### Memorial of Miss Warren, of Flushing, Cornwall by Isabella Gifford

The late Miss Warren, of Flushing, was a zealous member of the Polytechnic Society from its very commencement, and an ardent follower of the science of botany. For many years she collected the botanical treasures of her neighbourhood, and there rarely passed over an exhibition without some contribution of hers appearing, or her giving her assistance in the adjudication of the prizes in the Natural History Department.

*(Miss Warren wrote to me in October 1862:- 'Our Thirtieth Annual Polytechnic Exhibition has just been held – and excellent one, no falling off. I have been a subscriber from the first, and in return have received many medals. The weather prevented my attendance at the adjudication of the prizes as usual,')*

In the investigation of that Flora – the growth not of the land but of the sea, she displayed much patient research and correct judgement; at the time when she first turned her attention to this branch of botany, the works on the subject were few, and the large variety of seaweed, found on the British coast, were not then discriminated and arranged as they now are. At Torquay, the labours of Mrs. Griffiths were adding increasingly to the knowledge of these plants; Miss Warren, following her example, explored the shores of her native county, and in so doing, discovered a fine species – *Kallymenia Dubyi* – until then, unknown on the English shores. In the Society's Report for 1849 she published a full list of all the marine algae found by her on the Falmouth shores previous to that year, with remarks on their variety, &. Her name will survive, in connection with these plants, in the *Schizosiphon Warreniae*, a small alga, discovered on rocks at Mainporth near Falmouth, by Dr Caspary, and named by him in her honour.

*(The genus Schizosiphon belongs to the order Oscillatoriaceae; for description of S. Warreniae see Caspary, in Annals of Natural History, Ser. 2, vi., p266, pl.8)*

Her knowledge and research were equally apparent in other departments of botany. The Botanical Chart, which she published for the use of schools, and dedicated to Sir William Hooker, contains as great an amount of information respecting the properties of the different classes of plants, as could possibly be condensed into a publication of that nature. Recently, a passage from this Chart was most unfairly copied without any acknowledgement. Miss Warren, with the humility so often the accompaniment of superior knowledge and talent, did not resent this literary piracy, but alluded to the circumstances in these terms, in a letter to me, dated Flushing, October 4<sup>th</sup> 1862. 'Perhaps I have not mentioned to you a singular, and not disagreeable circumstance that occurred to me a short time since, connected with my *Chart of old*. I chanced to be turning over a splendidly got up volume of dried British grasses, bound in rich blue silk, with gold letters, and flourishes abundant, edited by Frederick Hanham, M.B.C.S.L., Bath, 1846. It was filled with printed extracts, both in prose and verse, from some of the first British authors; and when near the end, I began to read what seemed very familiar to me, when lo! I found it to be the termination of my own Chart. It was not marked as an extract, and there was no name – so the good-natured editor meant to be considered the author himself.' This was the passage alluded to: - 'Thus far, and infinitely beyond the scope of our finite understandings, has an Almighty power universally and profusely distributed through the realms of creation, innumerable works; variously and beneficently modified to administer to the wishes and well-being of mankind. Still, as a means of present or future happiness,

vain will be the acquirement of all knowledge of them, and as vain the full enjoyment of them, if we neglect the Divine Giver, or cease to be governed by His revealed commands.'

Miss Warren, with a fund of real knowledge of the botany of Cornwall, did not, that I am aware of, publish her observations in any form; her correspondence was a large one with celebrated botanists, and the labours of collecting and arranging her collections gave her always sufficient occupation when at home;  
(*Some portion of the year, more or less, she always passed with her relatives; and, during that time, botanical pursuits were entirely laid aside.*)

besides, she was ever ready to enter upon any new field of botanical inquiry that came under her notice. In 1855 she read a paper of mine on the Botany of West Somerset, in which I referred to the number of new species of the Genus *Rubus* found in the district. She directly wrote and asked me for specimens, and set to work at this difficult genus. The result was that, in 1860, she recounted her success to me thus: - 'I must tell you of a feat of my performance in the botanical line, which I deem a *great* one for me now. I sent a collection of *Rubi* to the last Polytechnic. They were sixteen very distinct specimens, all from Cornish localities. It was a novelty, and I hope my having brought forward this neglected genus will induce some active young person moving about the county, to ascertain how many are really natives of Cornwall, out of the 40 species and 34 varieties enumerated in the London Catalogue, headed *Babingtoniana*. The prize awarded, a very sufficient one, may act as a stimulus on anyone willing to place themselves in contact with a plant so well armed for *defence* at all points.' For the benefit of future botanical inquirers, I here record her observations on some plants found near Falmouth, that have recently been incorrectly inserted into our Floras as *true* natives. The first, *Hypericum hircinum*, which I gathered near Swanpool, Miss Warren pronounced an undoubted escape from a garden; two other stations are now known for it near Falmouth, so that the plant has become naturalized there, as it has in the south of Ireland; it is a native of the south of France, and a much hardier plant than *Hypericum Anglicum*, or rather *Elatum* of Aiton – another undoubted escape from a garden, said to have been found near Falmouth, but which Miss Warren and many other botanists searched for in vain. It is probably a native of the Azores or Madeira, and, only in favourable situations, will stand the cold winters of our climate. Another plant, Mr. Watson's *Linaria sepium*, said to grow near Penryn, 'I perfectly recollect,' she writes, 'caused me many a long walk and weary foot, to no purpose. The *Linaria repens* has several stations about Penryn, and the old Helston road from that town has hedges full of it. I was much more fortunate in seeking for Watson's *Erica*. Having driven to Perran with some friends, we found the identical plant on the side of a low hedge – certainly a hybrid between *E. ciliaris* and *E. tetralix*, both of which were plentiful in the vicinity. From that plant many were raised at Carclew, and now, I suppose, are widely distributed. But of all our heaths, I think the *Calluna vulgaris* with double flowers is most to be admired. It was originally found growing in a furze bush, near Carclew. The late Miss Dyke once kindly sent me a parcel of the flowing branches, from which I raised a plant which is now in full bloom, September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1861.'

Last year (1863) she exhibited a collection of British freshwater algae, which received the first bronze medal. Before another meeting was held, she had passed to her eternal rest! Miss Warren expired, after a few days illness, on Ascension-day (May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1864), retaining to the last her acuteness of intellect, observing and giving directions to those around her, she requested to see the clergyman, and received the Holy Communion; so, in blessed hope and peace, Elizabeth Andrew Warren ended

this life! Cornwall, in her, lost an accomplished botanist, and this Society one of its oldest members and supporters; while those who were honoured with her friendship mourn a true and firm friend, ever ready to impart her knowledge, and respond to the call of friendship. My respect for her memory has induced me to offer this slight and imperfect sketch of one I so highly esteemed.

*Note:* I regret to find Miss Warren did not make any disposition in her will of her varied and valuable collections. It is to be hoped that eventually they will be secured to some Institution, in Cornwall or elsewhere, where they will be properly preserved and appreciated; for authentic collections by skilled naturalists are equally valuable for reference to the advanced student as to the learner.

Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society 1864

### **Memorial to Miss Warren in the Journal of Botany**

Miss Gifford, the author of 'Marine Botany' has published, in the Report of the Cornwall Natural Historical Society, an able memorial of the late Miss Warren, from which we shall make a few extracts:-

To a friend who requested her assistance in naming these plants she wrote:- 'I cannot pronounce your Bramble leaf to belong to *Rubus corylifolius*, for I do not think it does; but you must not expect me, after having had the honour of a prize from the Cornwall Polytechnic Society, to hazard my fame by venturing to give a name from a *single leaf*. It is what none of the big-wigs in Bramble lore would venture to do. No, no! all the fully developed characters are required, and I beg that you will be more considerably reasonable in future. With only the early works of the *best authorities*, it is travelling in the dark.'

Botanical News Journal of Botany 1865, p101

(The obituary of Isabella Gifford in 1892 mentions Miss Warren among 'a continuous band of ladies, principal among whom may be named Mrs Griffiths...Miss Gatty.. Miss Ball.. Miss Cutler... and Miss Warren....

Journal of Botany Vol XXX 1892)

### **Memorial to Miss Warren by Emily Stackhouse**

A Tribute to the Memory of the late Miss Warren of Flushing

It is with much regret we record the loss which the Science of Botany has recently sustained in this County, by the death of Miss Warren of Flushing, - a lady who, for many years, had devoted her energies and time to the study of the various departments of the Vegetable Kingdom. Some time since, in connection with the Horticultural

Society of Cornwall, she arranged and named the whole of the collection of Cornish plants in our Museum. Many of the specimens were presented by herself, and all those of the Cryptogamic Class were entirely renewed. It took her several years to execute this task; and the neatness and precision with which she performed it will be evident to any one who will inspect the Herbarium of this Museum. But her more favourite employment was the study of Algae, both freshwater and marine, and this at a time when sea-weeds were considered beneath the notice of scientific persons. One species, named *Kallymenia Dubyi*, had not been recognised as a British plant until discovered by her in Falmouth Harbour.

She was born at Truro, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, 1786, resided principally at Flushing, and died at Sunset, the residence of her sister, Mrs Temple, near Truro, May 5<sup>th</sup> 1864. A Memorial to her, by Miss Gifford, will be published in the Polytechnic Society's Report for 1865, but the services rendered by her to the Horticultural Society, of which she was made an Honorary Member in 1844 and which is now represented by this Institution, make it incumbent on us likewise to place on record our sense of her untiring zeal in the cause of botanical science, her kindness in assisting her less informed friends, and above all, her modest, unassuming character.

ES

No IV Report of the Spring Meeting April 28 1865 of the Royal Institution of Cornwall or Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall

### **Miss Elizabeth Andrew Warren by F H Davey**

Miss Elizabeth Andrew Warren was born at Truro, April 28, 1786. For many years she resided at Flushing, near Falmouth, and she died at Sunset, Kea, May 5, 1864. Her chief botanical work was in connection with the seaweeds of Cornwall, a list of which she published in the Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1849. To the British seaweed flora she added *Kalymenia Dubyi*, found in Falmouth harbour, and she discovered a new species at Maenporth, which Dr. Caspary, in her honour, named *Schizosiphon Warreniae*. By the recently accepted laws of priority of nomenclature, this name has been changed to *Rivularia Biasoletttiana* Menegh. In 1863 Miss Warren received the Polytechnic Society's bronze medal for a collection of British freshwater algae. Although she possessed a good knowledge of local flowering plants, she could never be induced to publish the results of her observations. A small collection of Cornish plants made by Miss Warren is now in the museum of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro. In 1839 Miss Warren published *A Botanical Chart for Schools*, commenting on which a reviewer in *Annals of Natural History*, Series 1, vol 3, 1839, mentions the writer as 'a lady whose accurate researches in British botany have obtained for her a name which will rank with those of Miss Hutchins and Mrs. Griffiths (and we can scarcely know if, botanically speaking, we can pay her a higher compliment).' Miss Warren was one of the original members of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, and was a contributor to Johnstone and Croall's *Nature-printed British Seaweeds* (1859-60) and to Ralfs' *British Desmideae* (1848)

*The Flora of Cornwall 1909*

## Royal Institution of Cornwall 2018

### Herbarium Sheet

The wealth of plants that thrive in Cornwall means that the county has a rich history of biologists. Elizabeth Warren (1786-1864) specialized in seaweeds and discovered previously undocumented species in Cornwall. She was a founding member of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and responsible for providing 73% of the specimens that went to make up a county-wide collection of indigenous Cornish plants.

Her work influenced later, more famous, biologists, such as William Hooker in London, and Frederick Hamilton Davey of Cornwall, whose 1909 publication of *Flora of Cornwall* remains the go-to-reference on the subject. Both Davey's, the youngest member to be elected to the Linnean Society, and Warren's collections are held at the museum.

(Picture) *Rosa spinosissima* (Burnet rose) from Elizabeth Warren's herbarium, collected in the 1800s but still in excellent condition and retaining much pigment.  
TRURI: 1102.46

RIC200 Souvenir Guide 1818-2018

## Making her Mark in a Man's World – Botanist Elizabeth Warren

With spring on its way, Cornwall's gardening community is busy preparing itself for a welcome burst of seasonal colour and beauty. It's one of the features that the county is famous for, attracting visitors from across the country and identifying Cornwall as a place of outstanding horticultural interest.

More than two centuries ago, a young woman named Elizabeth Warren became fascinated by the plants she discovered in her home area of Flushing. Born in Truro in 1786, she lived most of her adult life in the village, spending many hours exploring the shoreline and focusing particularly on the seaweeds and plants growing there. As a female, she wasn't able to access higher education but her passion for her subject led to her collaborating with various scientific societies – becoming a founding member of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and working closely with the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall (RHCS). When the latter launched annual competitions for best and rarest plant specimens, she won most of the prizes. Subsequently put in charge of organising local efforts to collect and record indigenous Cornish plants, she contributed 73% of the 470 samples.

At the same time as Elizabeth – or 'Miss Warren' – was pursuing her scientific studies, fellow botanist, William Hooker was carving a reputation for himself as an academic (he was appointed Professor of Botany at Glasgow University) and as an expert plant collector (he became Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew). Elizabeth wrote to him, referring to herself as his 'pupil, unluckily placed' and suggesting he could help her learn. Over the years she sent him many specimens – from Cornwall and from abroad via the ships that came through Falmouth. In return, he credited her in the 1841 *Manual of the British Algae* and botanist Robert Caspary named a type of algae after her.

Despite being a woman from a remote coastal hamlet in Cornwall, Elizabeth Warren managed to make her mark on a male-dominated sphere of eighteenth century interest. Clearly well-respected she went on working into her sixties and died at her sister's house in Kea on 5 May 1864.

The Royal Cornwall Museum looks after Elizabeth's plant collections and in new displays celebrating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, acknowledges her significant contribution to botany. Visitors can see her herbarium – dried flowers and other specimens collected in the 1800s that still retain their pigment and are in generally excellent condition.

'Elizabeth Warren was a woman ahead of her time,' said Collections Development Manager Dr Jayne Wackett. 'She didn't have the opportunity to go to university or travel far from her home yet the discoveries she made influenced more famous botanists and biologists like Frederick Hamilton Davey, also from Cornwall, whose 1909 publication about the flora of Cornwall remains the go-to-reference on the subject.

'We're delighted to honour Elizabeth's lifelong dedication and amazing body of work – she truly was an inspiration.'

From the Royal Cornwall Institution Exhibit 2018.

## **Legacy and Afterword**

Elizabeth Andrew Warren died at Sunset, her sister's house in Kea, and from there she was taken to be buried in Camborne with the rest of her family. You can see her tombstone in the churchyard near the door.

We are left with questions.

What was she like? Evidence she was good company, fun, but preferred her work to entertainments..

Why did she not marry either in Kent or Cornwall? Was she a bluestocking and so scary? Or disabled? Or had an unhappy love affair?

How was she educated, a governess, a school, her mother, her uncle?

When did she go to Kent, as a young woman to look after an ageing bachelor uncle?

What was her relationship with local people, like Charles Lemon, the Fox family?

Why did she take up botany? A respectable occupation?

Was she fulfilled through her work, she knew she was an expert in her field?

Did she find working with the Royal Horticultural Society difficult?

Why didn't she join the National Botanic Society, which was encouraging women?

What happened to most of her work? Did her nieces take it abroad? Is it mouldering on some forgotten shelf in an old house?

Was she happy with her work, her family, her village, her associates?

We think she was.

We know so little.....

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Journal of Botany 1865 p 101-103 Obituary Notice

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J van Voorst, Paternoster Row 1847





## Appendix

### Letters of Elizabeth Andrew Warren to William Hooker, 1834 -1858

DC 6 f.283

Flushing, December 1<sup>st</sup> 1834

Sir

I being an admirer of your excellent work, "The British Flora", and having arranged by assistance of it, a County Hortus Siccus, in four folio volumes (which I have presented to the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall) could be deemed a sufficient excuse for intruding an enquiry on you, I would beg the favour of being informed where "Mr Jones Botanical Tour of Devon and Cornwall", with the size and price, (as mentioned in your introduction to the above work) can be obtained. The reply of the Falmouth Bookseller having been that no such publication was known in London. The favour of a reply to Miss Warren, under cover to Sir Charles Lemon Bart. M.P. Carclew, Cornwall would be thankfully received, and begging pardon for the liberty thus taken, I am Sir, your already obliged, and obedient Svt,

Elizth Andrew Warren

DC 6 f.284

Flushing December 12<sup>th</sup> 1834

Sir

I feel much indebted to you for your readiness in furnishing me with the information desired, and shall by means of it, no doubt, soon obtain Mr Jones' little book, if not out of print. My best thanks are also due for obliging offer of the loan of yours( which the great distance between us forbids the idea of being able to accept) as well as for the specimens of the very same, extremely pretty, & interesting little plants that you were so good as to enclose.

I have as yet received no communication from you by a Mr Fox, but shall at all times be most happy in using my best endeavours to furnish you with whatever may be acceptable from this neighbourhood, and perhaps Mr Fox by means of his extensive connections, & correspondence may have an opportunity of forwarding by your desire my specimens that the ensuing summer may probably give me the chance of collecting for you, after being more acquainted with the particular plants you desire to obtain. I have now requested the favour of another Frank for the purpose of enclosing a sample of specimens of the *Physospermums* *from here*, this being very badly preserved, from this having reached me in a faded state, and their being since neglected by the close application required to the arrangement I have recently completed. The small extent of a letter for so large a plant, will also oblige me to send them much dissected.

Scarcely any new stations of very rare plants have as yet come to my knowledge, but I hope the means taken by the RH Society to fill their Hortus Siccus will cause the

County to be generally fully explored, an object that I feel not a slight degree of ardour in promising. The Erica Vagans, however, I certainly should name from my having met with several plants of it about a year ago, in quite new stations, the centre of a furze ?croft?, near this shore, twelve or fifteen miles from any part of the Serpentine district of the South Western extremity of Cornwall where it abounds, and to which it was naturally confined, by previous received opinion. Sir C. Lemon afterwards examined the spot, & assured me of their being no Serpentine in the soil. The beautiful double variety of the Calluna vulgaris has been found near Carclew.

On a Cliff of the North Coast, nr Cubert Porth, last summer, I met with an Orobanche that I rather reluctantly concluded to be the O. minor from having fancied it ?none? scented when first gathered. I will enclose a small portion of it, but fear it is too brittle to reach you in a fit state for examination. The stem, style and stigma were dark purple, corolla pale primrose. The Orobanche has not I believe been mentioned as a native of this County tho' I have found the O. Major also in one station, King Harry Road on the River Fal. - An extremely pretty Hypericum growing sparingly here in marshes, I will also enclose a specimen of, if I can find one, because I am quite satisfied of its being the H. dubium, from the leaves having yellowed dots in strong light, the stem, branches, and calyx are always dark red, the banded corolla crimson.

I fear I run the risk of making my letter of unreasonable length, but will venture to mention a tree of this neighbourhood which if not a distinct species of Prunus, is a very distinct variety tho' perhaps known to you and meant by your mention of a variety of P. Insititia having waxy yellow fruits. The fruit of ours is yellow and semitransparent but does not approach the bullace in size, being little bigger than the sloe. They are sold in the markets by measure, under the name of Crystals.

Believe me to remain

Sir your very truly obliged  
And Obedient sernt

Elizath Andrew Warren

DC 6 f.285

Sir

When I mentioned to you the new locality of the Erica vagans, that I had found in this vicinity, I omitted to add, that this circumstance had made the Parish of Mylor, in which I reside, remarkable for being the only one among the eleven thousand, seven hundred parishes (if I am right about the number) that England contains, that produces all the known species & varieties of English Heath.

I have the pleasure to remain Sir,  
Your Obliged and Obedient Svt

Elizth A. Warren

Flushing, Jan ry 31<sup>st</sup> 1835

DC 6 f.286

Flushing, February 10<sup>th</sup> 1835

Sir Your naming of the very imperfect specimen of Hypericum I sent you, as a species that I thought myself well acquainted with, has perplexed me beyond measure! Tho' it has, at the same time created a hope that it may possibly be a new species, if not the H. Pulchrum?? I am sorry that I cannot at this moment send you fresh specimens of both, and therefore must content myself at present by stating some of the points from recollection, wherein the plant I sent you always has appeared to me to differ from my much admired Pulchrum, of which we have plenty on our commons and hedgebanks making its beauty strikingly conspicuous by its scarlet anthers. My recollection of this is that its stem is cylindrical or rounded, which the very old specimen, that for want of a better, I am obliged to enclose, seems to confirm.

This specimen however, such as it is, will enable you to judge, whether, or not, I am correct in the plant that I consider to be the H. Pulchrum, and you will not fail to notice that tho' time (I believe many years) has destroyed the scarlet colour of the anthers, the blank "glandular serratures" of the calyx are distinct and numerous, in which it appears to differ from the Hypericum, that is the particular subject of this letter, whose character in this respect you say was indistinct. It also seemed to me to differ in the shape as well as texture, or consistence of the leaf, (if I am right in so expressing myself) in delighting in a dry barren soil, & seldom exceeding with us a foot in height - whereas the other is of more robust habit, generally rising to 2 feet or more - is found only sparingly in marshes, has an imperfectly quadrangular stem, with 2 acute and 2 flattened edges, and always yellow anthers.

I beg to return my best thanks for your enclosed specimen of Irish heath and hope to procure for you in the course of the ensuing summer, many specimens of several of your enumerated plants, that are in this immediate vicinity, which I am sorry to say the Physospermum, and some others are not, nor do I know how I am to obtain them, and will not fail to embrace every opportunity that may be presented to me, to make the collection for you as complete as possible, according to your list, & wishes. Of course, specimens of my puzzling Hypericums, cannot fail to be in company.

Believe me to remain, Sir,  
Your very truly obed Svt  
Elizth. A Warren

[Guij. Add  
Sax.????  
-cernna  
- Hinculus  
Aquila unfl]

DC 6 f.287  
Flushing May 6th 1835

Sir

I send you enclosed a small specimen of the crystal plum which I have affixed to paper in my usual manner to prevent it being broken and therefore hope it will reach you in a perfect state.

I observe the branches of the trees are not as divaricate as those of the *Prunus institia* but are erect, close growing and more slender which make the young trees or bushes and shrubs like they appear to increase much from the root as much as on a cliff of the river Fal & the boundary of a Plum Garden, I found they had become a thick, natural fence of brushwood. The very old trees that attain the height and size of the *P. institia* are bare of branches for two thirds of their height with a more erect & closely compact top. The leaves are somewhat smaller, and it blossoms about the same time the *P. spinosa* retains its flowers much longer, and to this it does not seem so nearly allied as to the first mentioned, tho' seemingly an intermediate link between both. Perhaps I shall have the curiosity to sow some of the fruit, to see if it will produce either the bullet or the sloe.

As a first step I have prepared for you a dozen specimens of the branches that first spring from the root of the *Scrophularia scorodonia* by which she will have the leaves more perfect and of each of the following, you may have as many as you please, being all within my immediate reach. *Agrostis setacea*, *Campanula hederacea*, *Viola lactea*, *Tamarix gallica*, *Linum augustifolium*, *Mellittis mellisophllum*, *Linaria repens*, *Sibthorpia europaea*, *Erodium moschatum*, & *maritimum*, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, *Pyrethrum maritimum*, \* *Scilla verna*. To obtain the *Physospermum*, I have written to an Apothecary at Bodmin with whom I am not acquainted, but who is a botanist and that he might understand the manner in which you wished the specimens to be prepared, I sent him your letter, and you made probably benefit by the favour it may find with him. Of the *Hellebore viridis*, I have procured four specimens from a Gentleman's uncultivated Orchard where it has been from time immemorial and the only station in the County from whence it has been recently brought forward, The remainder of your list I have sent by a friend into the more western part of Cornwall, where most of the plants mentioned grow, and I hope at least to obtain some of them.

As I am not likely to see the Botanists' Guide soon, should the localities of the following be particularly mentioned, your letting me know this may be of service. *Helleborus viridis*, *Cheiranthus singularis*, *Hesperis inodora*, *Brassica Oleracea*, [??] *pulchibella*, [damage] -*ildifera*, *Juncus acutus*, & *Carduus eriophorum*.

The *Scrophularia scorodonia* grows rather plentifully [damage] of the hedges immediately around this village along the verge but at less than a quarter of a mile distance, not a single plant of it is anywhere to be found. Its stations here cannot be called most places.

You need not hesitate to write under cover to Sir Charles Lemon who is kind enough to say that he shall be happy at all times to Frank my correspondence with you to save him the trouble of enclosing when he has not occasion to write to me I would thank you to place my address within the envelope leaving the letter blank he will be in this neighbourhood until the 12th instant only. I feel rather impatient to send you my *Hypericum* which has truly been the dubium to me, whatever it may prove and remain,

Sir, Your obliged and obedient servant

Elizth Andrew Warren [Signature]

Flushing, August 4<sup>th</sup> 1835

Sir

My earnest apologies are most due to you, for having allowed my foolish impatience to intrude an inefficient specimen on your valuable time, which I now fear, will answer no other purpose than giving you trouble - but to explain - I recently took an opportunity of going to a place, an extensive moor, about three miles from hence, where I had been used, year after year, to meet with the *Hypericum*s that puzzled me, when you at least, will be one, I think, to estimate fully the extent of my disappointment, at beholding at once the whole broken up for cultivation. I could not help exclaiming Oh! The shocking people that they must eat! And the expressions of a foreign ? some time since in the Fens of Lincolnshire as related to me, struck forcibly on my recollection. "Could not people be content with de plenty of de Corn here and dere? But dey must destroy all de rare plants, de shocking people?" The remembrance of this amusing anecdote serves to make me bear my ill luck with a better grace than I should otherwise have done, and wait with patience until a similar plant falls in my way. I begin now however, to suspect that it must have been another variety of the *H. Quadrangulum* of which I sent you two strikingly distinct in habit. Of there being two, I find no mention made, nor can I for some weeks to come see E Bot to know which of them is figured there, and you I think ere this will have been expecting to hear from me. No 1 strongly resembles my plants & differs most from them in having 4 instead of 2 acute angles to the stem. No 2 has always small flowers & I find it not partially reddened when growing in the same soil & exposure as number 1. I was not at all surprised at your taking the old specimen I sent you, from its appearance, to be one of the *H. Pulchrum*, and most readily excuse your throwing it aside as such, for when I placed it in the letter it struck me as being so like that plant that I took it out again to make myself certain of being right.

The specimens I have preparing for you are in a great degree of forwardness, & I shall not be satisfied with myself unless I make them amount to fifteen, or twenty dozen. I have requested Sir C. Lemon to write to a Gentleman of Penzance, whom I have obliged by his desire & I know he has done so, therefore, from that quarter I may likely obtain a few of the desired specimens, otherwise out of my reach at present, and the Exhibitions have furnished a few more, owing to the R.H. C Society's claiming all the exhibited specimens of indigenous plants, & sending them to me for the Hortus Siccus.

I wish I could assure you of the *Physospermum*, tho' the Gentleman to whom I wrote answered very civilly, saying he could send me as many as I wished in July, but I have recently seen the death of his father {in} the papers, which probably prevented his fulfilling his promise of course and prevent my intruding the subject on him in season for the plant. So that your only chance now of getting it this year, is that of its occurring to his recollection. I must acknowledge with many thanks the valuable acquisition [sic] of little rarities you so kindly enclosed in your last. I cannot suffer myself to send you any list, and shall consider myself handsomely furnished with whatever you may find it convenient to place, when you have occasion to write, in your letters, as I venture to look forward to the hope of a continuance of your correspondence on the subject of mosses, of which I am extremely fond, will be equally acceptable to me, with *Phaenogamous* plants - my own dried collection is at present very small, consisting principally of my own collected in Kent and this county, and when the completion of the Cornwall Hortus Siccus allows me leisure, I shall

then endeavour to make my own include all most rare of England ?? The Society's being confined to the productions of the County.

The greatest rarities brought forward to our Exhibition on Wednesday were the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*, *Schistoslega Spinnata*, & an *Orobanche* labelled *O. Rubra* but in too dry a state for me to determine its being so, satisfactorily to myself. Do you not think the *Orobanche* ought to be examined ~~ought to be examined~~ in a fresh state? I have not the smallest doubt about the *Hymenophyllum*'s being the *Tunbridgense*, as it agrees with both your description & the figure in *E. Bot.* in my possession, but I should like to see the *H. Wilsonii*, which is not figured on the very few volumes of that book which has not yet been sent to me, likely not at all. Perhaps you may have a specimen by you.

I have the honor to remain Sir

Most obliged and very truly yours

Elizth A. Warren [signature]

DC 6 f.289  
Flushing, August 25<sup>th</sup> 1935

Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you of my having received the *Physospermum*, of which I doubted in my last letter. It reached me safe in a fresh state, very nicely packed, This you will no doubt be glad of, as being the most rare plant of this family. May I say of England? I enclose two specimens of *Trifolium*: No 1 I have always considered to be *T. Scabrum*, & have therefore prepared specimens of it for you. No 2 I have lately found growing on dry banks in two or three places & cannot determine what to name it, for tho' the sessile globose heads would make it appear to be the *T. glomeratum*, the calyx teeth, do not agree with your description of those of that species. I must in this case beg your assistance, and also in naming the enclosed specimens of *Carex*, if I can make a Frank hold them, tho' I've Sowerbys figures of the latter before me, & I run the risk of your thinking one very stupid. I am sure for the love of the science you will pardon the trouble I thus so repeatedly give you, and you know in a doubtful case how very satisfactory it is to be able to obtain the highest authority. No 2 of the latter, I have found 4 feet in height, with the lowest spikes fifteen inches apart, & its slender stem & spike stalks drooping gracefully when in fruit.

Enclosed you will also receive some seeds of a favourite Poppy of mine, which I send because I have always found that the seeds which have an opportunity of producing young plants by the first autumnal rains, can be depended on for fine flowers. With us as they stand the winters well, if not so with you, some of the seeds can be kept till the spring. It differs in many respects from the common Garden Poppy, & I hope you may be able to discover characters that will entitle it to the rank of a distinct species. The florists to whom I have applied for information concerning it, say its very distinct, but that it is the 6<sup>th</sup> variety, "variegatum" of the *P. Somniferum* of some publication of Loudon's, not his *Encyclopaedia* tho', for in that I cannot find it. The common Garden Poppy is apt to produce a variety of colours yearly from seed,

but this never varies. It was first pointed out to me, by an Uncle in the County of Kent, who said he had it in his Vicarage Garden for thirty years without change of colour, since which I have known it there & here about fifteen unchanged in any respect, making together a period that must certify its constancy. From its habit, an experienced eye can at once distinguish it from the common kind, from its foliage being of a more delicately glaucous hue, & from its more globose heads, or flower buds. The other characters that I have remarked are that the seeds are always white, the capsules generally shrivelled, & the clefts at the edge of the stigma stand open to the points of the ribs. The flower is always extremely double, & white before the bursting of the calyx, after which the edges of the petals first exposed to the action of the sun & air become scarlet, while those parts of the flower that remain long under portions of the calyx continue white. From this cause the poppies become coloured sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, sometimes on both sides of the head, as if accidentally daubed by a painter's brush, according as the drought, or moisture of the weather occasions the calyx to fall off more or less freely. I have observed other poppies to have their petals colour before the bursting of the calyx, tho' I don't know that it is the case with all, but only as far as I have ascertained.

My not having heard from you in answer to a letter, in which I enclosed specimens of *Hypericum*, early in the month, I hope has not been caused by indisposition, and that I shall have the pleasure to receive a favour of yours shortly I have

the honor to remain, Sir,

Very truly yours

Elizth A Warren {signature}

DC 6 f.290

Flushing, November 12<sup>th</sup> 1835

My dear Sir

I wrote to you two months since, offering to receive a collection of plants, that I had been informed, was preparing for you, & to forward them with mine, which I am sorry, from my not having heard from you, has been detained here so late in the year, as they are now more likely to be injured by damp in carriage. It has been a great pleasure to prepare these dried plants for you, as a trifling tribute of respect to one, who has benefited the Botanical world, by so many excellent works, and a grateful attempt at acknowledgement for the assistance & pleasure they have afforded me, in a favourite pursuit. This has made me truly anxious for them to reach you & caused me much disappointment at not having received the particular directions, I requested from you, concluding you would best know the most judicious means of forwarding them, and the route they should take.

I will enclose in this letter two or three specimens of the *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, for the chance of their being acceptable, tho' they've lost their colour: next year, I hope to send you better.

There has been a *Zannichellia* exhibited at our Hort'l meeting, labelled *Z.* found in England. There appears no published account of it by you, but *Withering's* 6 edition gives two varieties of the *Z. Palustris*, with very strong and distinct characters & those of this so it seemed to me to agree with the exhibited specimen. The Judges passed it over without a prize. -- We had also a luminous moss brought forward, and on the label card, twas stated that Professor Murray of Glasgow thought it a species of *Dicranum*. It was without capsules, but I thought the characters of the leaves sufficiently strong to warrant my being of a different opinion & I had the presumption to name it *Schistostega Pennata*. I will enclose a specimen for the satisfaction of having your judgement, from which we have no appeal.

I hope I may be favoured with your opinion respecting the pretty scarlet trefoil, of my last, that I had so carelessly named *T. Striatum*. The *Eleocharis acicularis* (if I am right in so naming it) also then sent, I generally found with two spikelets, in this respect not agreeing with *Sowerby's* plate.

I have awaited your reassurance respecting the *Hypericum*, for the reasons I mentioned. Any mistake respecting it, tis probable may have been caused by me in some way, from my writing, I fear, an illegible hand, & foolishly filling my letters. Not to be guilty now of the same, I must only add, that I've the honor to remain,

My dear Sir,  
Very truly yours  
Elizth A Warren [signature]

DC 6 f.291

P.S. The Specimens of *Trifolium* enclosed, were three separate, and distinct plants growing as you see them fixed on the paper.

Flushing, December 35

Dear Sir

The supposition of your very occupation, had prepared for you my forgiveness, before it was asked, & the relation of your important engagements made me shrink involuntarily. I find myself overwhelmed with only the arrangement of exhibited plants & dried collections of this county. With the correspondence the publicity of this work has drawn on me, but in comparison with you, I seem to be idling, happily however, the burden is very suitably proportioned to the ability, and leaves me only the wish that for your greater relaxation, it had been possible for you to have been gifted with two pairs of hands, A lively interest cannot but be sensibly felt for the person you speak of & I trust the subscribers will have the inclination, as well as possess the means, of serving her essentially. Her husband appears to have done a great deal before the singularly sudden & awful termination of his labours & life. To a slip of your pen I must be indebted for the word "instructive" in speaking of my letters, one of far less import, from you, would have made me sufficiently proud, if



my conscience had not at the moment struck me, that that of intrusive ought more justly to have supplied its place.

To give all the assistance in my power, on account of the interest you feel in the Trifolium, I now enclose the largest of the specimens seen, & which make together with that you had before, the whole of the plants that were taken. I have had them extracted from the Society's books, where they had been misplaced, & beg you to take care of them lest we should get no more. In attempting to draw up the largest, I know the stem broke close to the ground, so that it wants barely the root, for it had no branches whatever, or radical leaves, & stood of course erect. My sister, children & servants, who first noticed the plants, confirms my recollection of their being when fresh, scarlet, & that in colour the [sic] approached the tint of the common Garden Strawberry, & not any trefoil they had ever seen, which was exactly my opinion. In other respects, as perhaps I have before said, the specimens are unchanged, the stems and foliage having the same hoary hue, as you now see them. They had sprung up on the turf close to the edge of a much frequented Horse road, one or two in a place on both sides for about a quarter of a mile, but at such extended distances as for there to be but few of them altogether, & I remember that the hope of their perfecting their seeds and growing again in the same place prevented any taking the remainder, which probably did not escape the casualties of such a situation. This took place in the summer of 1834, & last year, or another season, I don't know that they were thought of in proper time, but as it is one of the public roads from Capt.n Semple's House, to Truro, where his family frequently pass & I occasionally, it is likely if it had again made its appearance, that some one or other of the same party, would have noticed, what had before attracted attention by its beauty. Had I not so suddenly determined it to be the striatum, I should have been more sensible to its novelty, and have taken proper means to have secured it, which I could easily have done by having it removed with a large ball of earth to the root and protecting it to perfect its fruit. This is the whole of its history. Perhaps the epithet "Soft" with Witherings "mostly upright" might have acted as some delusion of me, but to myself, I stand condemned without excuse or forgiveness. I hope I have not been in many instances so culpably precipitate, but it more fully proves what I before justly appreciated the value of a ready communication with one, who is so fully capable of detecting my errors. Our pigmy Hymenophyllum Wilsoni, I trust you will be able to confirm to us, as I fear the Judges may have paid some deference to my opinion. The mite that I enclose, is all that I could take from the little sample of it, about an inch and a half in diameter, which the only specimens yet brought forward compose, which I have fixed in a little box, recommending it to the light in the Society's Library as first found, & at present unique. To Miss Rodd, the daughter of the Revd Dr Rodd, & niece of F.H. Rodd Esq of Trebartha Hall, in this County, is due not only the credit of finding, but the merit of distinguishing it. A young lady that proves the great interest she takes in the pursuit, by too highly estimating my poor epistles. The little plants habitat, was a groove in the top rock of a heap of Granite, called Hawks Tor, near Bodmin; & this exposed, & arid situation must account, I suppose for its diminutive stature; as its altitude, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, may be allowed according to the theory of the Geography of Plants to compensate for the Southern latitude. To avail also the Pinus idaeus ??? That is said to grow "in profusion amidst the rocks of one of these Tors"; and the Ribes?? Rubrum "undoubtedly indigenous everywhere on the banks of the Camel". To confine myself to the plants that are strictly natives of Cornwall, I have been obliged to get the Secretary to write letters, to have the stations of many in the dried, prize collecting particularized, & authenticated; and those I mention are in

answer to his enquiries, from our best authorities. Cornwall may therefore be considered a wonderful county, yielding spontaneously at once the productions of both northern & southern climes. I'm sure it will be gratifying to you to learn, that the support, & encouragement given to the study of native botany, by our Honbl Society, brings us frequent proofs of the increasing interest taken in it. I have received three requests, within the last fortnight, for my recommendation of books for the purpose. To a gentleman writing from Carmarthenshire I named your *Missologia*?? *Britannica*, & to the two mothers your 2<sup>nd</sup> vol of the *British Flora* for a knowledge of the Lichens. Should you have published any work on the lichens solely we would be glad to know it.

I am extremely pleased at having myself found the *Surpus Savis*?? Which shall make its public debut here, at our first Exhibition of 1836 & should you write to me, in the course of the winter, would thank you for your specific characters of it, if not mentioned in your 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the *British Flora*, which I shall be able to see tho' I've only the 2<sup>nd</sup> by me, but your next publication may not come immediately to my hand. We have had an *Hypericum* sent in labelled dubium by one of our best exhibitors but the characters of the specimen agreeing altogether so fully with those of the *H. quadriangulum*, that I could not hesitate a moment to reject it as the first. I should truly like to see a real *H. Dubium*.

Your note for Mr C. Johns, was put into the Office here on the 26<sup>th</sup> Ult. I must wait some little time to hear of anything he may have to send, and will then forward your specimens to the care of Mr. Hunneman, as you direct and as I suppose the Box, will stand as good a chance of being kept dry by wagon as coach, tho' not travel so speedily, I may send it by the first.

It has been raining and blowing here, with but short interruptions, ever since the Equinox.

I have the Honor to remain, Dear Sir, very truly yours

Elizth Andrew Warren

{undated}  
DC 6 f.292

My Dear Sir

I was this morning delighted with your favour of the 1st Instant, & its contents, when about to write to you a third letter, on account of having been informed that a young man at Helston, the Assistant at a Grammar School there called Johns, was preparing some dried specimens for you, and concluding as the distance is so great to Glasgow it would be most desirable to you to obtain both his and mine at the same time. I beg to say that I shall be ready to receive his whenever he pleases, if you would like to request him to forward them to me, and as Helston is but eight or nine miles from this, they could no doubt reach me safe, in a small secured paper parcel, when I could get a deal box made up of sufficient size, to take his parcel together with my plants. You shall now have a list enclosed of mine, with the number of each, and they are all nearly complete.

This must, I am sorry to say, close the collection for this year, but as Mr Johns is situated to the west of this, & have, I know, explored the country to a considerable distance in that direction, he may I hope have made up for my deficiencies. None are to be obtained from Penzance in the first season, the cause of which you will best

learn by the enclosed note from the family to whom Sir C. Lemon made application, at my request, but Mr J, very possibly may have made up for this defect also. Having seen Sowerby's figures of *Trifolium* soon after writing to you, I fully anticipated your answer respecting No 2, but what then am I to consider the enclosed? A plant so decidedly different in habit, but which by some authors stating that it generally grew erect, I did not hesitate to name *T. Striatum*, two years since when it fell in my way, with which it seemed best to agree by description, tho' not entirely to my satisfaction, with respect to capillary sessile heads. My plants when growing were exactly what you will see them wanting, a perpendicular annual? Root, & without root leaves, or branches, except in one case where the main stem had been broken off, the plant had thrown up two small erect ones from the lowest joints, & terminating with flowering heads. I found many of these plants, scattered along the sides of a publick road, near Truro, to the distance of a mile. They had previously struck a person's attention unacquainted with Botany, by the colour of their flowers, which instead of being of the reddish purple usual with many of the *Trifolia*, were when fresh bright scarlet, which contrasting with their whitish, very soft foliage, make a pretty appearance. The *Carex laevigata*, with broad leaves, I have found here, and surely the one that I sent you, when growing so luxuriously as to reach the height of four feet, still retaining its narrow leaves and slender stems, must be a different plant, wanting specific characters to be found of it. The smooth stem'd one, (I believe my No 1 but I cannot at the moment find my duplicates) I considered to be the *C. distans* & am glad to find you agree with me.

Your answer respecting the *Hypericums*, I am grieved to say, I cannot comprehend at all, unless in writing hastily you have made use of the word *dubium*, for *quadrangulum* for the specimens I sent you appeared to me so decidedly the latter, having 4 acute angles to the stems, & the smaller one agrees so fully with the figure of the *H. Quadrangulum*, which I have since seen in Sowerby, that I can scarcely doubt its being the same, and must conclude, until I hear from you again, that there is some mistake between us. The plants I thought to be those of the *H. Dubium*, were, you know, snatched from me by the merciless hand of the cultivator. I much fear you will think me a never ceasing torment, tho' of the many interesting things you send me, and for which I beg to return you my best thanks, I venture to hope otherwise. With respect to the *Scirpus* that you send tho' I ought not to add to the length of this epistle by the account of anything further, I cannot help enclosing a specimen of a plant I have found in a bog here, which if the genus *Eleocharis* is to be distinguished by its solitary spike, must be a *Scirpus*, & resembles your *S. Savin*. The *S. setaceus*, according to the *E. Bot. r. 1693* we have also, & I will enclose a bit so labelled, & shall be glad of your opinion respecting the first, not labelled. We have also, I believe, had the *Hymenophyllum Wilsonii* added to our Flora, a small specimen having been sent for my opinion, by a young lady recently, agreeing fully in character with the *H. Wilsonii*, but of much smaller growth, that the fronds were scarcely an inch in length. The involucre were however full sized ovate, convex for their whole length & entire. It was taken from off a high Granite rock, near Bodmin last Sepbr. & quietly slept in the Lady's cabinet ever since, unexamined, tho' in the course of the summer she was the first to find & bring forward the *H. Tunbridgense*. Sir C. Lemon will I am sure be always happy to frank our correspondence, & if anything prevents his doing so another of our family Members, Mr W Pendarves Esq, has been so kind as to send to me offering his services in this way, after I met him at a friend's house this summer.

Believe me to remain, Sir, very truly yours,  
Elizth Andrew Warren

Flushing, Decbr 14<sup>th</sup> 1835

Dear Sir

I am much obliged to you for your information respecting my *Trefolium* {sic} which I am glad you've determined tho' much fear it will not be in our power, justly, to add it to the British Flora. The situation in which it was found, having 30, or 40 acres of barren pasture, extending on one side of the road; & a cliff with the river Fal on the other, is certainly such, as to make it as truly wild, as the heart could wish, but all circumstances being considered, there is great probability of its being accidentally sown, & without having taken permanent possession of the soil, for we have as yet no proof of its reproduction. The road, at the distance of two miles from Truro terminates in a ferry, which leads to an Agricultural district, but more immediately to the seat of the Earl of Falmouth, where it is probable, any new introduction for fodder might be first sown, and in the absence of all information on the subject, my present conjecture is, that by the Earl's post-boy galloping along this road, it is possible seeds might have been scattered on each side, from a loosely packed parcel swinging at his back. The *T. Incarnatum*, at 11 miles distance, in another direction, was certainly cultivated, as fodder, last summer by an Innkeeper of Falmouth, who sent some of it that had been grown in a flower pot, to the Hort<sup>l</sup> meeting, where it first (as I then thought) came under my observation. It had gained the height of 2 feet, & with its long crimson spikes, made a handsome appearance, and under such different circumstances of habit, the idea of identifying it with my little apparently wild, Mopus-road specimens, of the preceding summer, should not possibly occur to me. Indeed, I might have been much longer ignorant of their close affinity, but for your kind assistance. I afterwards saw a field of it several miles to the south of Falmouth, therefore I know of its being now in partial cultivation; it will still, however, be curious to unravel the clue of the origin of my little plants, & when I next visit the neighbourhood, will endeavour to do so. The circumstance adds another proof to many of the aptitude of our County to acclimation, & if this plant is ever added to the British Flora, we are very likely to do so, tho' at present it may be rather premature. It really requires no little scrutiny to keep the Flora of Cornwall within its own true limits, when in addition to many British plants not heretofore known to have stations with us, we have the *Rosa alpina* & *Gen. dulina*, & the *Geranium striatum* brought forward among our native plants, but which no doubt must originally planted in some wild place, or by accident have strayed to it. I have seen the *Acanthus niger*, in full possession of an old orchard hedge, within, above, throughout, & extending in a waste beyond, where perhaps, it may have been ever since 1759, the year of its introduction! The Cornish Crystal Plum, which you will have to omit in your next publication, as a variety of the *Prunus insititia* was probably an introduction of early times, or a permanent & distinct variety of a yellow plum that we have, about an inch long, thickly marbled with red; and tho' it extends itself beyond the bounds of cultivation, I think it cannot well be allowed a place in our Flora; but your judgement is far more equal than mine, to such points of determination. - In continuation of the same subject I may mention another plant, that I found last summer at the foot of a road-side hedge near Falmouth, which an able botanist & myself separately determined to be the *Oxalis Dillenii*, v. *florida*, but how it got there we could not discover. Being an exotic of little beauty the specimens were thrown away, & the station afterwards found to have been destroyed. Recently a plant has been said to grow about as a weed in somewhat neglected Garden-ground, which I cannot hesitate at once to pronounce to be the *O. Corniculata*. Had the stations been

reversed it would have done very well, but now its seemingly a little mysterious; if however the dry and sunny exposure of the first station would alter the characters of the *O. Corniculata*, in the length of the peduncles, etc, the two plants may prove to have been one & the same species. The last mentioned plant is new to us, & I wish it had a station more distant from cultivation.

I believe I have not before mentioned to you, that the *Hesperis matronalis* [is] not now to be found about Falmouth; I have peram {damage 'bulated'??} two seasons in quest of it without success; & saw {damage} that could be mistaken for it, but the *Anchusa sempervirens*, & this you will say, not by any botanist.

Tho' I am sorry you should have occupied yourself in making a selection of specimens for me, I feel extremely obliged to you, & shall value them very highly. The sight of them will not fail, to be an excitement to my setting about the arrangement of an Herbarium of my own, as soon as possible; & I hope in future to meet with more botanists, than hitherto, who will take an interest in looking over them with me.

Mr John's plants reached me on the 6th Instant, & left Falmouth by the first wagon after, on the 10th in a box, with my own. I was told they would be delivered to Mr Hunniman on the 17th. They are directed to be kept perfectly dry, & I hope will come safe to your hands, in due time.

I have the honor to remain, Dear Sir, yours, very truly obliged. Elizth A. Warren

DC 8 f.156

Flushing February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1836

Dear Sir

My thanks are truly in far greater number due to you, & I hope you will accept them, for the very choice selection of rare plants that you have so kindly sent me, and which I must ever allow myself to set a high value on. I never before met with one that afforded so much gratification, & interest, most of the specimens possessing the additional status of novelty, for with scarcely more than a dozen, out of the abundance your liberality has bestowed, was I before acquainted, and they have arrived at a time when I feel myself somewhat weary of the sameness of arranging and revising again and again the plants of this County. I had begun to be a little concerned for the fate of your parcel, and mine, after the business of the Schools commenced, for knowing Mr Johns was not a native of this neighbourhood, from having been informed that his father was a teacher of music in one of the eastern counties, I concluded he would go there to spend the Xmas vacation, & forward my plants on his return to Helstone; your acceptable letter however, at last relieved me from all fears on the subject, & the parcel arrived from Mr Johns a few hours after I had put your note for him with the Post Office.

I am glad to be set right by your opinion, that supposed different species of a plant "not being found together is no means a proof of their being distinct", tho' I did not think it was positively, but only as collateral evidence, which I thought might be allowed, when we so generally find really distinct species show a partiality to different localities, & when found intermixed, without proof to the contrary, there is such a probability of their being but seminal varieties.

We find here the Linaria Elatine, growing with what appears to me to be the L. Spuria, & from the circumstances without proof, by experiment to the contrary, I have scarcely been able to persuade myself, that the same seed would not produce both. - I enclose some more seeds of our handsome permanent variety of the Garden Poppy, lest those before sent, if sown, should not have stood the winter, & I hope you'll see them when in bloom. It is difficult for me to account for the petals of this poppy waiting for the action of the sun and air to give them colour, while those of the P. Somniferum, Rhoëas & others are fully coloured before the bursting of the calyx; but this may be easy to you.

I beg leave also to send to you two specimens, from the collections that have had prizes, & that I have been occupying myself in entering in the Society's books. They are both marked Atriplex laciniata but neither of them seems to agree with the figures of that plant in E. Bot & Loudon's Encyclopaedia & I'm not otherwise acquainted with it. Mr John's specimen (who is normally most correct) appears to me to be the A. Patula, tho' so small & erect. He has also sent another small plant, labelled E. \* botryoides, which I'm not quite certain of, but must not over charge this letter with it, because I wish to enclose a small specimen of a production from the West Indies that has puzzled me much. It has the appearance of a coralline substance, but the internal part of it seems to be entangled filaments of an Algae. I'm in the habit here of seeing coral of various & beautiful construction, brought by the foreign Packets from different places but none but this have I observed to have vegetable substance in their formation, & on such a footing, differently shaped. I find it hard to account for the white crustation being so divided into fan shaped lobes, either as the work of a Coral insect, or by long exposure to the action of the atmosphere, on the dry beach from whence it was taken. The specimen enclosed is a small portion of a large & handsome tassel-like bunch of the same. I must not omit to tell you that Miss Rodd has found, among the same heap of rocks {as} before, in a situation that afforded them shade and moisture some specimens of the H. Wilsonii, that will in every respect bear comparison with yours from the banks of the Clyde.

Twas not my intention thus again to intrude so much on your patience and kindness, but hope you will pardon me & that you will subject your answer to be timed entirely by your perfect leisure. The Atriplex marked CAJ, I should be glad to have returned in your next letter, but there's no immediate want of it.

Believe me to remain Dr Sir,  
Your ever very truly Obliged Friend and Servant

Elizth A Warren

\* Chenopodium

Dear Sir

I have really felt happy to give you a little respite by my silence, but now an unexpected occasion has sprung forth, for my taxing your further kindness: and for which I have only former apologies to make, & the long experience I have been favoured with of your good nature. It happened that the Governess who has had the care of my nieces, expressed a strong wish to have the first rudiments of Botany, as she had other parts of Natural History, in the manner of Charts for the instruction of her pupils; and which she had found very useful in her School. For the purpose of gratifying her in this respect, I have put together what I enclose you; & the whole, I suppose, must be made to fill two Charts. Some of my friends, on seeing it have so strongly urged the publication of it for the general use of schools, that I'm induced to solicit the favour of your opinion, as the best possible judge, whether or not it would be judicious in me to consent to their wishes; and have promised them to be governed by the answer you may favour me with. The number of very good elementary works on the subject, forbids the expectation of my being able to say anything new;- but teaching by charts I'm told is popular, & better than turning over the leaves of a book, and the concise and condensed form I have given the matter, with the brief observations of the uses of plants, to relieve to the younger pupils the dry detail of long words, may be highly desirable. I have some repugnance, however to come before the public as an authoress; tho' the great desire I have felt and shown for the cultivation of the science, would powerfully assist in prevailing on me to do so, could I persuade myself that any publication of mine would be generally received as a humble stepping stone to your more explanatory and excellent works. Whether published or not, I cannot now withhold it from the School for whom it has been composed; I should therefore feel extremely obliged to you to point out any inaccuracies you may observe. The exact number of the Genera at present known, I should like to give, but have no work by me with our recent acquisitions.

As soon as perfectly convenient to you I would thank you to return it to me under cover to the Gentleman who will frank it to you.

We have had no acquisition of the Indigenons here lately, except the Botrychinn ???Lunaria, which is brought forward for the Exhibition on Friday next. I don't know of its having been found in Cornwall before. I particularly watched the first coming of the Viola lactea. This year in places where it is plentiful, & could find neither leaves nor flowers, until the middle of the present month, five or six weeks after the V. Canina was plentiful.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir,  
Ever yours very truly obliged

Elizth A Warren

Flushing, May 31<sup>st</sup> 1836

Dear Sir

Your approbation of my little hasty performance, has given it a degree of importance in my sight, that it never otherwise would have obtained; and for your very acceptable suggestions, which will not fail to be attentively observed, I cannot express to you how grateful I feel. With those, indeed, I need not fear allowing the Charts to meet any ordeal; tho' writing for the public was not in my contemplations. I had never seen, or heard of a Botanical Chart, and had only a few hours previous to taking up the pen, turned my thoughts to the subject. I then found the limits that could be allowed, were so circumscribed that that the abundant interesting particulars relating to plants, must of necessity be omitted, and that little more than the bare outlines of the science could enter; with the most brief statement possible, of the most important leading points. Still I deemed it highly desirable to place as many plants as possible, under their well known and familiar appellations, with their uses; in a cursory way, in the foreground, to engage the attention of the indifferent; showing at the same time the place these plants hold in the system. This I have effected, as far as you have seen, & not in a manner to supersede the use of our best introductory books, but rather to act as an inducement to the perusal of them for more detailed information. The generality of the people have been too apt to consider botany a useless pursuit; & suffer themselves to remain ignorant of how much of the comforts & luxuries of life, daily & hourly enjoyed, are derived from the vegetable kingdom. I have therefore made the uses of plants the most prominent feature, & sometimes to the exclusion even of their common names. In mentioning the Potatoe, I recollect it occurred to me as sufficient to allude to its introduction, particularized as it is in many books. I say this in explanation, not to uphold the manner in which it is spoken of, that shall be altered, as I could never be satisfied with my passage after you had noticed it, as wanting information. I felt persuaded that such might be alter'd, to advantage, and to have a friend (if I may be allowed this expression) so able, kind enough to point out the objectionable parts, is an advantage, I cannot too highly estimate. It has relieved my mind from all concern about the accuracy and polish, after I have executed the rough construction, & makes me completely happy. Nothing now will be expected of me, but what by your assistance so generously bestowed, I may be able to effect. - My authority for the berries of the Privet being used to colour cards is an introductory work, published last year in 2 small vols. entitled "The Little Botanist". Which if you have not seen, I think you will be pleased with when you do. It is by a Miss Halsted, who is a connection of Lord Exmouth's family. - What I know of Mr. W. Lobb's muscology is, that he has made a collection of about 60 mosses, which I have just found to be nearly all correctly named, by himself; they will remain in my possession some months & should you desire a list of them, I can readily furnish it. He has also a number of Lichens, that he seems also tolerably acquainted with; & which he has traversed much of the northern & middle parts of Cornwall to obtain, for the purpose of getting prizes from the Hort. Society, but these are of so trifling an amount, as can never repay him for a tenth of his time & trouble. His appearance is respectable, & I believe he has been altogether so, in the service of a country Gentleman of this neighbourhood, as gardener for some considerable period; & which place he left a few months since, I know by his own desire: perhaps to obtain a better, or to gratify the strong desire he must have to acquire a full knowledge of indigenous botany, which his master used to give him a day now, and then to indulge; but whether, or not, he



has certainly employed the leisure this opportunity has given him, in pursuit of the Cryptogamia and perhaps he would make a good collector in any Country, if such a young man was wanted. His plants are dried, & his mosses prepared, & labelled in the nicest way: and indeed the very neat manner in which he brought forward his indigenous plants at the exhibitions, was fully identified by his having had an extra prize given him, for that particular circumstance; which no other person has had. - I will enclose a few mosses (not of W. Lobb's collecting) that I would be glad of the favor of your confirming, me in the naming of which you will doubtless know at sight. - The instance you give of the Valerian seeds having so long retained their vital principle is truly wonderful, as well as interesting, & if you have it to enrich my chart, it will give me pleasure to enter it.. - I have recently seen what appears to me a proof of great longevity of a different nature. In an old wood I had often remarked near a river, several mounds rising above 3 feet, & about 10, or 12 round each of them; with the *Osmania regalis* growing from the top, these I took to be hillocks of earth, but was surprised the other day on observing one of them, for some purpose or other had been divided through the centre, & presented a mass of fibrous Fern-root, without earth, compactly matted; and pieces of it a foot in thickness were scattered about, as dry and as light as pieces of cork. It must surely have taken ages for the Fern to have accumulated its roots, to such a degree, above the surface of the soil. - My thanks for the whole amount of genera which will be enter'd. I have generally said throughout, each order contains about so many, which perhaps will do, tho' the total may fall very far short of your number. Of what size is Sprengel, & is it in English. I shall proceed with the second Chart without delay, & the expectations of the Society, that I have indulged with so much of my time must wait a little, - indeed, they are rather more than a person independently placed, with the calls of company etc on them can readily fulfil. The moderation of these expectations may make you smile, as it much amused me, to find the Committee ready prepared with a book to be filled, in the hope that I should now commence arranging for them all the Cornish plants, tho' I have still the greatest part of the Cryptogamia of Cornwall on my hands. Even plants themselves have their periods of repose, therefore it cannot be unreasonable in me to claim the like privilege, & postpone, at least, till the winter, a season most suitable to close application, such an under taking. Believe me to remain

Dear Sir, with every sentiment of respect & esteem,

Ever yours, most truly obliged,

Elizth A. Warren

[Flushing July 27<sup>th</sup> 1836]

DC 8 f.159

Dear Sir

Invigorated by your encouragement, I have at length brought the compilation of the Charts, to a tolerable degree of completion; & send the remaining parts as before, with this for your inspection, which is essentially necessary to my finding sufficient confidence, to meet public scrutiny; tho' it concerns me much to draw so largely on your time and kindness. Your considering worthy your recommendation, has made me very very proud, and I'm quite sure, there having been seen, & approved by you, if known, would be a sufficient card of admission to any seminary in the kingdom,

giving them ample opportunity to do the little service, of which they may be found capable. They shall certainly go to the press, & I hope to get them ready for it soon after the part now sent returns from you and I have made some little enquiry what preliminaries, if any, are necessary for publication, as I am at present totally ignorant of such matters. One of our first printers, whose name is Philp, has very recently removed to Bristol, to take a larger, and long established business there, and to him, I purpose to send them as the better place for circulation.

It has become a work of greater length than I expected from the great number of useful productions in the latter classes, & my not knowing where to draw the line of exclusion, it must, however, be printed only on two sheets of map paper; which I conclude can be done, as much of it, may be in small print; but shall be happy to do any thing, or, every thing by it that you may be pleased to recommend, as you have created all the interest, with me that its consideration excites & I pray you will not hesitate to find your pen thro' any part that does not exactly coincide with your ideas of what it should be. In following Loudon's Encyclopaedia & other books on account of the exotics, & their properties, I found, after I had committed them to paper, that I had not placed the genera *Fraxinus* & *Acer* in the classes you have done, but I can readily make an alteration in copying again, if you think it right, I should do so. Who to follow with respect to placing the Tea. As Loudon makes it a species of *Camelia* & is thereby at variance with Donn's *Cantabrigiensis*, Miss Halsted's little work & "Conversations on Botany" by some author unknown to me. I am ashamed of sending you the first copy taken from the notes, with all its ornamental patches & blots but am unwilling to spend more time to recopy it on thin paper, as I've been already longer about it than I expected, & have just lost a whole week in visiting, which I would not just now have done, but for the purpose of visiting the Truro exhibition of Flowers. The indigenous plants were very few, occasioned by their being more restricted to what are wanted for the Hortus Siccus, but you will be glad to hear that in a box of Lichens brought forward by Lobb, there is the *Borrera Flavicans* in fructification; & the *Parmelia Spartata*???

You may be quite sure, of my not failing to give you an early account, of whatever acquisitions we may make. The *Botrychium Lunaria* & the *Acinos vulgaris*, of the herbaceous plants, seem to stand the highest on our list for the season, neither of which having been found, in Cornwall before, tho' both bear the appellation of "common". Perhaps it will be puzzling to know, which of them to give the highest consideration to with respect to variety. I should therefore be glad to know your opinion, & if either of the following ought to take precedence of them, as they stand precisely under the same circumstances with us, as to first discovery. *Stachys germanica*. *Lathrys missolia*, *Erigeron acne*, & *Cichorium intybus* *Flora alba*.

The duplicates of the mosses I sent you, I found I had named correctly except the *Hypnum cupressiforme*; I will therefore enclose if room admits, the one which I had bestowed that title, that it may obtain what is more justly its due. I have met with it but once in fructification & that was on the earth in a ditch. The first is abundant on trees & stone, but never so plentifully furnished with fruit, any where, here as on the stumps of felled trees in groves. The *Potamogeton pectinatus*, is not a first discovery here, but I have but just organised it, by proper inspection; specific names some times mislead, I know, yet still the idea that I was to see something comblike, with some other circumstances, quite hoodwinked me, when I saw it on a plate, & made me consider it the *Ruppia maritima*. Perhaps it may have a pectinated habit in its foliage in the water in some periods of its growth, before the fruit stalk is produced, when the leaves & spicules may stand nearer together tho' alternate. Mr Booth is much

consulted by the Horticultural Society here & I have several times met with him, as well as communicated by letter, and have found him altogether a very superior sort of a man, far above any other, I believe, in a similar situation in the county. Sir C. Lemon has lately bestowed a thousand a year, it is said, on the improvement of his gardens, & every thing in the place, I believe, is conducted by Mr Booth.

Believe me to remain, Dear Sir,  
Ever respectfully gratefully & truly yours

Elizth A Warren

Flushing July 27<sup>th</sup> 1836

P.S. What I send, will travel precisely as before, in two franks by the same post.

DC 8 f.160

Flushing, August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1836

Dear Sir

Having just been informed that Mr Pendarves is gone on the Continent, and not knowing at what time he left London, I am in doubt, whether or not my enclosure to him for you, of a remaining part of my Chart on the 27<sup>th</sup> ult has ever reached you: but should it have done so, I think it best to give you the earliest information possible of the circumstance, that when you favour me with a letter, & the return of the Chart, you may be good enough to send both parts, as they will again require two Franks, under cover to Sir C Lemon, Carclew. Believe me to remain Dear Sir, earnestly begging your excuse, for so often imposing trouble on you,

Yours, ever most sincerely and truly obliged,

Elizth A. Warren

DC 8 f.161

Flushing, August 30<sup>th</sup> 1836

Dear Sir,

I thought, if my letters had reached their destination, what happened exactly to be the case was extremely probable, & I was therefore quite satisfied at not hearing sooner; indeed, getting your immediate answer if coupled with the idea, that you had suffered any communications at all to interfere with the recreation your leisure so richly deserves, would have made me truly unhappy. There could be no sort of hurry for the Charts, and I have now my most grateful acknowledgements to make to you, for your valuable comments which were luckily placed under the right Frank, while the companion with which they no doubt commenced their journey, has most probably

taken an excursion to Tours. This casualty, however, will be of little consequence, & I shall be able to adjust the matter agreeably on Mr Pendarves return, if not before.

The statement given of the Eucalyptus, I certainly cannot place to the credit of Mr --- anybody, but it must have been my faithless pen, that drifted a few feet, only about an hundred, in carriage. It has amused me much to find I had given a tree, such fine proportions! Surely of all blunderers I am the most pre-eminent, and my great good luck in having such able help is abundantly needful. The account was taken from "Conversations on Botany", 4<sup>th</sup> ed, 1823, author not named; & I see the height is "150 feet, & girth of trunk from 25 to 45". It is the Clicking Vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*) that causes the stiffness of limbs, as stated in Loudon's Encyclopaedia: where this also is given. "Spartium (greek for cordage); the earliest ropes were made of this, & other tough plants. S. Junceum, affords a thread from its fibres, which (in Spain) is sometimes wove into cloths; but more generally twisted into cordage". What you state of the Lygeum is also mentioned. Ladies' slipper etc, has the same authority. Botanical books in general perhaps are not sufficiently explicit, on the distinction between a receptacle, & a fruit; or what is most probable (as I so often find to be the case) I am too full of apprehension, since your observations respecting the Fig, seems to set aside my notions on the subject.

The Artichoke's receptacle, supporting the seeds, as well as the flowers, could not possibly be thought anything else, but the Fig, not merely enclosing the seeds, but having them embedded in its substance (if I am right) as much as are those of the Orange, in the edible part, I have deemed a fruit. The Dorstenia, I am not acquainted with, but if it has the seeds so situated, I should have thought its receptacle a fruit, tho' it were as flat as that of the artichoke. My idea now is, that in botanical language the term fruit, is strictly, & altogether confined to the seed, or organized rudiments of a future plant, and what in common parlance is called fruit, is without exception only the receptacle that contains it: thus the edible part of an Apple, Peach, Orange, Fig, etc are receptacles while the Cocoa-nut, Almond, Corn, Poppy seeds, etc, are fruit. After being long in the dark, your assurance is necessary however, to confirm my belief of being more in the full light of day. - Your idea of placing the names of the genera, beside the others in the first column, is an admirable one for condensing the matter, if for a morsel of information respecting the economy of plants alone, for the student somewhat advanced; but I perfectly recollect when more of a novice, than at present, (and to strike with effect the first superficial view of such the charts are intended) how forcibly the regular divisions, & subdivisions of the system interested me. I therefore fear the somewhat cumbersome machinery of the references must be put up with, rather than sacrifice so principal a feature, as the column of genera.

I hope I shall now come within the reasonable limits of school charts; but shall be better able to judge of this when I have completed the fair copy, which is far advanced; and your kind suggestion, will not fail to have full consideration. I meant to have alter'd the concluding sentence, after the word "mankind", but as it has met your approbation it shall remain as it is. I find, I may dedicate these charts in the manner of a map; and tho' I fear I am presuming on more than is reasonable to expect, if you could allow me the gratification of dedicating them to you, it would add an highly esteemed favor to the many I have already received.

The enclosed, are not very efficient specimens of Lichens, but perhaps you will be good enough to name them, when at your perfect leisure, you send me an answer, and believe me to remain, Dear Sir, ever most respectfully

and sincerely yours - Elizth A. Warren

DC 8 f.162

Flushing, October 20<sup>th</sup> 1836

Very many thanks to you my dear Sir, for your full, & very clear elucidation of the Fig; but I take shame to myself for having occasioned you the trouble of writing such a letter, with figure. Your saying the little fruit cannot fall away, because the mouth of the fig is mostly closed, at once persuaded me I was wrong; for you know, my idea was, that they were surrounded by the pulp, as plumbs in a pudding, and which most probably originated by my having eaten them generally in a dry, pressed state; and when I began to consider the matter more attentively, not having a fresh one at hand to examine, the figures in Loudon's Encyclopaedia, confirmed me in error; which if you refer to, you will find such as to do so; and therefore a very incorrect one.

I will just copy the table of my Chart as it now stands, and only for you to see if there is anything objectionable in it; but that you may be able to judge, whether or not your little pupil, unlikely distantly placed, has improved by the instructions so needed, and at the same time so kindly bestowed. Your enclosure to Mr. Pendarves must have quietly waited his return to town; from whence I received it just in time, to prevent additional trouble in making it out for the printer; to whom it has been recently sent. It is proposed to place the whole in one Chart; to be coloured and varnished, on canvass, and having rollers, such as one of Scripture History, and Bell's Stream of Time, that are used in Schools.

It gives me pleasure to inform you, that William Lobb has found the *Cyperus longus*; to which we awarded the first prize - Mr John's new species, or variety of *Orobanche*, which you appear not to have determined, by a mistake of his, did not arrive in time for competition. He sent also the *Elatine hexandra*; which was new as a Cornish plant.

I have now just commenced entering in a book the specimens of Algae that have been collected for the Society, & labelling spaces for such as have not come to hand; & not being fully acquainted with the subject I fear, I must beg leave to trouble you with a question, or two concerning them, particularly to be favoured with your opinion, of what proportion of the whole, it is likely this county & its coasts will produce? as well as to know, if there are many of them, so minute, or of such a nature not to admit of specimens of them being prepared for books. - I have three vols. of *Marine Algae of Devon*, containing an 150 specimens sold by Mary Wyatt, who was a servant of Mrs Griffiths, which are every thing that could be wished, as far as they go and your second volume of the *British Flora*, will guide my arrangement.

My evenings amusement at present is, to affix the specimens of plants that you so kindly furnished me with, on papers, and order them in a book for myself, which is to contain all the most rare British species; and I really return to this business every night with fresh enjoyment \* and from which no invitation to cards & company can

allure me. With the Linnaea, I have been much charmed, its extreme neatness, & elegant simplicity; aided by the interest created by its name, for some time riveted my attention, and nothing but being a Scotswoman, could have made me more highly value this dear little plant. The public prints have perhaps given you an account of some of our recent doings here, which may form an epoch in the annals of our County; by its having been so highly complimented, and flattered in the visit of many learned Professors from the Bristol association: - but among them I much feared, poor Botany, was not supported by the presence of an LLD; until Sir C. Lemon, at our last Hortl meeting, introduced me to a Dr Winterbottom, who really seemed enamoured of the subject, and to talk to me with much delight of Cornwall, & its productions. The beauty of our rare Heaths, was extol'd & his surprise great, at seeing what he had been accustomed to see a small bit of highly prized, here, made into besoms. The Adiantum too, on the north coast called forth his admiration; and even the luxuriance of the Hilix mas, had a share of it. Some Lady had shown him a work table (of what dimensions I did not exactly learn) that had been made of Myrtle, grown in the open air in this neighbourhood; and he said from what he saw of the Fuschias, he thought it very possible we might in a few years have furniture, made of those also; and indeed he considered Cornwall altogether, a large natural Greenhouse of England! But I must spare your patience, further detail of this sort; and beg you to believe me, dear Sir

As ever most truly yours

Elizth A. Warren

\* I might have said, very like a miser to his hoard

PS

I would thank you to leave the cover of your letter blank as when Sir Charles is absent from home, to save his again enclosing, or sending on purpose with it; because tho' we are in the same Parish, and only three miles apart, his post town, and mine are not the same: indeed there are two posts between us, making a circuit of three towns, & crossing an estuary of Falmouth harbour.

DC 8 f.165

Flushing, May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1839

My dr Sir,

On my return home after a short absence I find an answer from Mr. Tweedy, a Banker at Truro, the friend of Cap'tn Jenkins (who resides in Assam) to whom, on the receipt of your last letter, I made inquiry respecting medical practice in that country; and I hasten to recommend the little he is able to say on the subject, regretting that I am not acquainted with any one capable of furnishing more positive information.

Mr Tweedy considers that any medical practice in Assam must be principally among the native population, as the British residents, except the military who have their own Surgeons, are at present few in numbers & scatter'd over a large extent of country. At Sadiya he says there is a Missionary settlement, where two or three American Missionaries & their families are located. The capabilities of the Province

are however so great that the population must rapidly increase in numbers & in wealth. Cap't Jenkins states in a letter just arrived that they are cultivating Cotton to a great extent & will have a large quantity this season for export. Mr. Tweedy has hitherto tried in vain to obtain a work on Assam published in Calcutta by a Dr McCulloch, & reviewed in the Asiatic Journal last year which he believes contains valuable information, as Cap't Jenkins allowed Dr. McCulloch access to all his papers. Mr. Tweedy, who is the Treasurer of our Hort'l Society, also adds, that he is glad to find some duplicates of our Assam plants will be acceptable to you; & I shall not fail to set them by as I proceed thro' the collection, taking care to have them forwarded agreeable to your direction, when the assortment is complete; which may take me yet a few months as in summer this work can have but a small portion of my time. I feel much indebted, and beg to return my best acknowledgements for your making mention of my Chart, in the work of which you speak, As a fellow sufferer with your numerous correspondents by your being so fully occupied, I cannot but lament - at the same time, as a lover of science I rejoice, that you are enabled to pursue such close application as that which you describe has recently fallen to your share. I shall look forward to the pleasure of hearing from you again, agreeable to your promise, when more at leisure. The *Jungermania* enclosed herein (again small, without fruit) is one that Miss Fox has just brought me to be named. It was taken last year from rocks beside a waterfall, at El Salto de Tequendama (I believe South America) & I pop it into this letter for the better chance it must stand in under your eye, for the discovery of its identity, or any novelty it may possess. Is there any likelihood of another edition of the *Cryptogrammia* portion of your *Flora*? I find but three British Mosses by me ready prepared for Lady Hooker; in continuation; they may tho' as well commence their journey.

Believe me to remain, my d'r Sir

Yours very truly & obliged

Eliz'th A. Warren

DC 9 f.326

Flushing, May 25<sup>th</sup> 1837

My Dear Sir

Getting even a very small work out of the Press, I have found to be a tedious business, but hope no further delays will attend my Chart, and that a copy will shortly be ready (to accompany this) which, from the great kindness I have experienced at your hands, I venture to promise myself, you do me the great favour to accept.

There is nothing, at present, I fear for me to communicate that would be interesting to you from hence - Our first Hortl Meeting takes place this week, but I have little expectation of seeing any novelty exhibited in the Indigenous department. Do you know of the *Erica vagans* having been found in Ireland? A Gentleman recently here, and who once resided near the Cornish station of this plant, assured me that it also grows in the neighbourhood of his present residence in Kerry. I have no reason to doubt his perfect knowledge of the habit of the Heath, but from his not

being a botanist, thought a specimen of it would be more satisfactory, and there fore requested one might be sent, and should I find his statement correct, it shall be forwarded to you.

It would give me great pleasure to receive a letter from you, particularly as I have not done so, since the late very prevailing epidemic, which was said to have been severely felt at Glasgow; I sincerely hope tho', that neither yourself nor family were suffered by it in any great degree - and with best wishes, Believe me to remain

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly obliged

Elizth A, Warren

DC9 f. 328

Flushing, January 24<sup>th</sup> 1837

Dear Sir

In consequence of my application last year to the Ladies of Penzance for some of the rarities of that neighbourhood for you, I have recently received some very nicely expanded specimens of *Hellebora viridis*; and *Euphorbia peplis*, & *paralia*; the latter sent by mistake for *E. Portlandica*. The *E. peplis*, will I doubt not, be very acceptable to you; & as the specimens are sufficiently portable for a Frank, there is no reason why they should not set out on their journey at once. Their associates must wait some other conveyance, and the company of any other specimens you may wish, and I may be able to furnish.

In my last letter, speaking of our acquisition [sic] in the *Anemone apennina*, I recollected too late I had written *alpina*; which you must readily have determined to be a slip of the pen. I have some reason to hope we have an unobjectionable station for the *Setaria verticillata*, from Dr Winterbottom having told me, he had found it - I think he said near Penzance, but unluckily in our hasty discussion, I omitted to request the particular locality. There could be no mistake, however, as to what he said, because he called it the *Panicum vert.a.*, and I, thinking I might not have understood him correctly, immediately remarked that the *P. Dactylon*, had long been considered one of the most rare of our indigenous plants, when he reassured me it was the first mentioned that he had found. Sir C. Lemon has since sent a letter of enquiry in search of him, but from his being unacquainted with his address, I fear without success. I have never mentioned to you that the *Aquilega vulgaris*, is undoubtedly wild in this neighbourhood and lines the hedges of pasture fields in the vicinity of the village of Mylor-bridge, in its season, with a dense colouring of blue. In this state, the flowers of this plant, as far as I have seen are confined to different tints of dark blue, and when they get into richer soil of Orchard, & Gardens, they sport in all the different shades of red with white. I find a sprinkling of the plants extending thro' three Parishes, about twelve or fifteen miles. - I shall be somewhat anxious to send you a specimen of our double *Calluna vulgaris*, because I think it may be found to differ much from what



you say is "common in gardens". But which I may, however, be altogether unacquainted with, having never seen but one garden specimen, which I considered at the time to be the double C. *Vulgaris* from the strong resemblance it bore to the single flowered. On seeing a specimen of the Carclew double *Calluna*, I was much surprised at its different appearance, tho' both handsome flowers, the last is strikingly so. Each separate flower is extremely double, & about the size of a small pea, having the central petals, about half the size of the more natural ones of the circumference, less glossy & of a paler colour; and the flowers are closely set around the stems, forming spikes.

We have recently had a Mr. John Murray, lecturing here on the Physiology of Plants - the very identical Gentleman, that named our *Schistostega*, a *Dicranum*, which he repeated in his lecture. A scientific, & talented man, which made me consider it a pity that he should not condescend to make himself sufficiently acquainted with our nomenclature, as to give the botanical names with accuracy. I was however, highly interested with his discourse, and more particularly so with a small book of his, published three years since on the same subject.

Mungo Park's real bit of Moss, presented to him by you; I could not look on without much gratification, as the compass that pointed the thoughts of the lost wanderer to the source of all good. Mr. M told me he considered Linnaeus wrong, in thinking the *Laurus nobilis*, was the true laurel of antiquity; for he was persuaded it was the *Ruscus racemosus*, from having himself compared the branches of both, with the statues at Rome. He also said, that the "Lilies of the field" alluded to in scripture was supposed to be a yellow *Amyrillus* plentiful in the plains of Syria. I did not know of there being one of this genus, a native of the Holy Land. Is it so? - I am expecting the proof sheet of my chart daily. - There is no immediate want of the specimens, sent in my last letter, therefore I beg this may not hasten your writing, but that you will only do so, at your entire & perfect leisure, and believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly Elizth A. Warren

DC9 f.329

Flushing, August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1837

My Dear Sir,

A specimen of *Verbascum*, accompanied I understand by the offer of some young man's services in a distant part of the world to which he is about to proceed, having been forwarded to me, for you, by Admiral Temple's son, my nephew, from the ship he has just joined, I cannot allow myself to postpone sending it for the very long expected favour of a letter from you, lest there should be a possibility of any thing in the offer being worth your attention; which perhaps the specimen scarcely is.

The specimen of *Linaria*, though scarcely worth sending, I enclose on account of the curious sportive nature of its leaves. Perfect plants of both *L. elatine*, & *spuria* were growing within the distance of twenty yards of it, and some of the first, to which I suppose it must be referred, very near.

We have received a specimen labelled Erica mackania, from near Brownstone, Galway; which discovery I conclude must be known to you, tho' not mentioned in the 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Of the H Flora, and I should be very glad to be informed whether you consider it a distinct species, or only a variety of the E. Tetralix.

I beg to acquaint you by this opportunity also, that my little work of the Botanical Chart, has at last, after such an unexpected lapse of time, issued from the press, and will be announced to the public in the periodicals of the ensuing month. One of the copies is now, I believe, travelling towards you from Bristol, accompanied by a letter written in May, wherein I solicited, as I do now, your acceptance of it, by which you will confer on me an additional favour to the many already received.

Believe me to remain, My dr. Sir,

Very truly and thankfully yours

Eliz'th A. Warren.

DC9 f.330

Flushing September 26<sup>th</sup> 1837

My Dear Sir

I am much indebted to Lady Hooker for having mentioned my communication, since it drew from you such an interesting and satisfactory letter for which I am truly obliged. Your silence had for a considerable time been exercising my conjectures, and tho' all that you have so kindly stated were often considered in exact, and I now find, true rotation still, it was of dismal length, and seemed to chill my wanted energy in the favourite field of my pursuits. Your account of the attention paid to the subject, & to your suggestions at Newcastle, is highly gratifying, and you were very good in thinking of my little work, which you will now find has made its debut. A copy of it for you, I hope, and have reason to conclude from my directions to the Printer, must have reached Glasgow before your return thither. You can surely conceive how anxiously I wait for your opinion of it, in a finished state and how far you think it likely that it will be allowed any place as an humble pioneer in the service. The expense of the publication, tho' considerably more certainly than I ought to incur on any mere pleasure, is but of secondary consideration, my chief desire, after the trouble of the performance into which I was so unexpectedly led, is, that it may yet be labour altogether lost. Its general reception into schools, however, must I should think be very doubtful, from the disinclination of Teachers not naturally interested in the subject, to adopt it, unless fashion, or the prevailing taste of the age forces it on them. I fear you were much disappointed with the last specimens I sent, as neither of them possessed the charm of novelty, as species. I find the *Linaria Elatine* differs from the *L. spuria* strikingly in the direction of the spur - that of the first may be said to be subulate, straight - that of the latter subulate, curved; the sepals of the former also, are membranaceous & expanded at their edges below. The *Linaria spuria* is a very elegant little plant when not of luxuriant growth, for the leaves to hide its numerous flowers, which are deep & richly coloured, & if as large as those of the foxglove would be considered extremely handsome. It was a primeval favourite of mine, when in one of my first summers I used to crawl in the banks to pluck it. The specimens I

now enclose are of the Carclew Heath, which I think may justly be considered, in a double state, one of the greatest beauties of the British Flora. Mr. Pontey an eminent gardener at Plymouth, says it differs from the double *Calluna vulgaris* that he has in cultivation. Its history is that Sir C. Lemon's second gardener, named Johns, had his eye caught by a single sprig of it appearing above a furze bush, with which he found it growing intermixed, a few years since. The flowers in a fresh state expand as broadly as you see them now pressed; the colour of them is paler towards the center, when the petals stand erect, forming a small knob. My expectation of the *Erica vagans* from Tralee, in Ireland, has proved fallacious. The Gentleman I mentioned has recently spent three days in the mountains in quest of it without success; and notwithstanding the confidence I placed in his knowledge of the plant, from his having resided where it abounds near the Lizard here; I now believe he must have been totally mistaken. My labours for the Hort'l Society are now far advanced towards completion, I have got through the arrangement for the Algas, & half thro' that of the Lichen Drawers. For myself the books I mean to fill with the most rare & local British plants, are in progress but far from complete, & wanting many specimens. It is my intent to make a dried collection of the whole of the British Grasses also, (the most useful tribe of plants) by the autumn of next year, and perhaps I had best raise some that are not of this vicinity in my garden, if I can obtain a few of the seeds, by which means I should ensure specimens in a perfect state of development. Our last exhibition takes place on the 4th of the ensuing month, when we shall know what our acquisitions in the Indigenous department have been in the last year. I fear it will prove very small indeed. Several white varieties of common plants, have lately fallen in my way, - *Erythraea centaurium*, *Betonica officinalis*, *Scabiosa succisa*, & *Prunella vulgaris*. It gives me great pleasure to hear of a 4th edition of your Flora being called for, and I shall be proud & happy to have any converse you please about the plants. I had not heard of the *Sticta aurata* being found, with us, but conclude it will be brought forward on the 4th. The Fox family, with whom I had the pleasure to take Tea before they left, will no doubt return before the meeting of our Polytechnic, which is to be on the 11th of October, and bring with them many of the learned attendants of the British Association. Believe me to remain, My Dear Sir, ever very truly & thankfully yours.

Eliz'h A Warren

DC 13 f.159

Flushing Nov.br 21<sup>st</sup> 1836

My Dear Sir

I beg to return you my very best acknowledgements for your able amendments, which I set a high value on. The last six weeks, seem to have passed by the Printer, to little purpose, but he tells me he is to be here in a fortnight, when he'll obtain my more particular directions about the Chart, & proceed with it - With the favor of your letter, Sir C. Lemon sent me, a species of *Sidularia* that does not appear to agree precisely with those mentioned in Loudon's Encyclopedia, I therefore enclose it to you for your better judgement. Perhaps the pressure of a frank conveyance, will alter its shape, & I had better say that it at present agrees best, in that respect, with the *S. Campanulata*; but it is curved at the top, & not plane, with salient angles, as appears to be represented in the work above mentioned.

In our dried collections, of the last summer, I have had the pleasure to find the *Anenome alpina*, from a wood in this County by Mrs. Grylls; who has also furnished

the *Viola lutea*, from some Moor, and the *Mesplilus germanica*, from a hedge near Fowey. The latter I conclude carries its being wild, by having thorns up to the last year's shoots. I will put as many specimens of others on this letter, as I can make it carry for the advantage of confirming, or altering, by your opinion, the names the exhibitor has given to them, as I do not feel sufficiently acquainted with some species to decide on single specimens.

Nothing resembling the *Spartina*, you mention, has ever come to my hand. - I see Loudon makes the *Hypericum dubium* a variety of the *H. Quadrangulum*: query, can this be our red variety? In my examination of the Fig, I thought I perceived additional evidence of its being a receptacle, the embryo fruit appear to be intermixed with a soft, shaggy substance, answering to the down or chaff in compound flowers; which in a ripe state become vesicles filled with juicy matter, that retain the fruit among them by their viscosity; and thereby contribute to the false appearance, of the fruit being seated in the pulp of the fig. If this notion of mine is incorrect, I'm sure you will tell me so.

I shall at all times be glad to see any person you are to direct hither, and my habitation, tho' small, will be easily found in this village; I am, however, often out of it, to the inconvenience of those who call; therefore if Mr Eagle will give a note to the Ferry boat men, that are continually crossing to Green-bank, Falmouth, the regular resort of strangers, it will be sure of being delivered in the evening, and keep me at home the following morning. Believe me to remain,

My dear Sir, most gratefully,  
and truly yours.

Eliz'th A. Warren

DC 13 f.160

Flushing, Nov.br 2<sup>nd</sup> 1837

My dear Sir,

Tho' I am in daily expectation of hearing from you, I will not postpone forwarding the enclosed, which Mr. Booth considers a great curiosity. He says it is variety "monstrosa" of *Erica cinerea*, and is named in Loudon's *Arboretum Britannicum*. You need not return the specimen. Our other acquisitions are no varieties with respect to England, and consist of the *Myriophyllum verticellatum*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Lamium incisum*, *Trillium Coliaceum*, & *Mira aristata*. The *Cryptogamia* I have not yet received. We have a specimen of *Erica mackianiana*, from Conamara, Ireland, signed J.J. Mackay.

Tho' you have not had leisure to favour me with a letter, I truly hope my chart was awaiting at Glasgow your return thither. I do not recollect whether or not I gave you Sir C. Lemon's opinion of it in my last, if not, you shall have what he says when I write again. I am to be favoured with his assistance in making my intended dried collections of the *Gramineae* (which are to be one for him, & one for myself) particularly in having any scarce varieties, that are cultivated in England, either for ornament or use, raised in Garden ground at Carclew. Should there be any such in the

Glasgow Botanic Garden, that requires autumnal sowing, I should be much obliged for a few seeds in your next letter, which I must acknowledge myself so unreasonable as to wish soon to obtain, and remain

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 13 f.161

Flushing, January 4<sup>th</sup> 1838

My dear Sir,

I must beg to trouble you with a Lichen to name, from the hope I entertain of its being one of the *Parmelia* that rarely produce Apothecia. It was taken from wet granite rocks, on the south coast of this county. With the *Colematiae* I have not had sufficient experience to know whether or not they will all return to a gelatinous state by being soaked in water. The enclosed, (if of that family) has refused to do so. The smaller specimen (in case my frank will take two) tho' I differ from the exhibitor in naming it, would not, I think, have been worth placing under your inspection, but for this opportunity. Should it entirely meet your convenience to return them to me in a short time, I shall be much obliged, as the Hort<sup>l</sup> Society's Drawers wait here for their return, that I may fix them, in their proper places.

There is a smooth leaved *Verbascum* that I ought to mention to you, from having lately seen several plants of it scatter'd in a pasture, where I observed them two years since, & then growing in clover - with the seeds of which it might have been sown, or with the manure, accidentally. But for this idea, I should have sent it to you immediately. The petals were reddish brown on the outside - quite white when expanded - & turned yellow in drying. Sufficient of it for your satisfaction may also find place in this letter. It afforded me great pleasure to learn that the finished state of my Chart, met your approbation. Should it find any inclination in the Schools to teach the science, the rudiments being simplified in a popular form, may probably at last make it quietly find its way. It caused much dismay, to discover in the sequel, such an amount of errata, occasioned by my distance from the Printer, & my ignorance of the necessity of seeing quite a clean proof sheet. The errata paper can easily be referred to, if placed in a proper direction, as ordered, with the head of it next the bottom roller, in which manner I hope yours is. Those that came to me were not so, but by damping I took them off, & reversed them. I still more & more wonder, how my botanical zeal could have been so strong as to carry me so fully into the public field - but, with yourself on one side, and the Archdeacon of our diocese (who was kind enough to assist me in correcting the press) on the other, I considered I had a buckler on each arm - I may, notwithstanding, be deadly hit, Achilles like. My best thanks are due for your very acceptable letter, as well as for your offer of the Grasses, which will be truly valuable acquisitions to my collections, but which I could never have thought of your sending, after the very liberal supply of specimens with which furnished me. I must acknowledge I still find my Hortus Siccus deficient of many things - particularly of as many as thirteen of the Ferns, which I might enumerate,

knowing you would most kindly bestow any of them, that might be among your duplicates, but for the great reluctance I feel in drawing on the little leisure you can have for the time necessarily required in the labelling & selection. Wishing the very best enjoyments of the present season to yourself & family, believe me to remain My dear Sir, yours most truly, & much obliged

Eliz'th A. Warren

DC 13 f.162

Flushing, January 25<sup>th</sup> 1838

My d'r Sir,

At first sight of your new edition of the British Flora, the additional plants it contained so fully engaged my attention, that I over looked at the Introduction, which will account for my only now (on leaving it for a thorough perusal) making you the poor return of my best thanks for the manner in which you have been pleased to mention my little compilation. I beg to congratulate you at the same time on the degree of perfection to which you have brought your highly useful book, the additions are truly valuable, especially the excellent plates, which cannot fail in making the subject clear to the student, and the botanist must be pleased at the many interesting acquisitions of plants, this edition has obtained. There is one little error respecting the locality of a plant, I observe, tho' cannot account for - the remark placed to Aconitum, with my name, belongs to the following genus. I have been applied to for specimens in consequence, & can readily furnish them but not I think so decidedly wild. The Aconitum in this vicinity covers many yards of turf, in a spot, where the march of time has destroyed so many Apple trees, that the names of Orchard and Meadow, seem to have equal claim to the enclosure - still, I think, Orchards however old, are stations of rather doubtful originality. A recent discovery, however, the *Oxalis stricta* from "Orchards near Penzance" appear to be generally considered an acquisition to the British Flora. I have had no opportunity of making inquiry into circumstances, but a specimen of the plant has been presented by the Rev Harry Penneck to our Society; & probably it may already have been communicated to you. I shall wait for the favor of your opinion respecting this plant, as it has not obtained admittance to your Flora. The printed Analysis you will receive herein has been recently sent to me by the author, & I enclose it lest it should be your opinion that it may interfere with any work of yours, in which case, I beg to hear from you without loss of time.

The very best acknowledgements I can offer are due to your interesting letter of September, with intelligence of the truly merciful escape of Lady Hooker & Daughters, from the perils that surrounded them - a circumstance which must have made you all very happy. It afforded me much satisfaction; & it was with sincere concern that I hear of the late delicate state of health to which more than one of the members of your family have been subjected. I hope & trust most truly that these trials are only for a season, and that the very attentive care afforded the invalids will not fail in good time, to have every desired effect; which will itself give me much pleasure to learn. I am glad Lady Hooker is partial to the mosses. I quite long to get about them again, & will do so very shortly, in spite of the interruption, that the very large Collection of India specimens which it has fallen to me to superintend the arrangement of, has occasioned. These (if I have not before mentioned them, I should

say) were presented by Captain Jenkins of Assam, who has written on the newly discovered Tea plant of India; & who is the son of a Clergyman in this neighbourhood. I have rather unwittingly taken so much labour upon me; but cannot regret it, since the novel & singular construction of many of the specimens have afforded much amusement. It was very kind to think of selecting some plants for me in the midst of your very important engagements. I requested a person to call at Mr Hunneman's some weeks after, when no parcel directed to me had reached Mr H, whom I have since taken the liberty to advise how to forward one, when it should do so. It will be in perfectly good time, whenever it should best suit your leisure, as well as opportunity of sending it.

Neither my Ferns, or Grasses were complete for the last Polytechnic, but as something was expected from me, I contrived to send a box of Lichens, to which was awarded, prize No 2, a large & very good engraving of the Flight into Egypt by Claude {Lorrain?} .

I have not heard from my printer for the last ten months, which looks ill for the sale of the Chart, when there were but fifty copies to be first got up. I fear the Linnean system of Botany, & perhaps no other, will ever be generally taught in Schools; and I might well have spared myself the trouble of the undertaking; tho' it is really what I shall never lament. The specimens of *Placodium canescens* enclosed herein, will perhaps be acceptable to you on account of the Lichen "rarely producing apotheca". It does so plentifully on Trefusis Garden Wall, near this place, but from whence, I'm sorry to say, it can only be got off the stones in broken fragments. The lichen that accompanies them, is one that covers the stones of a hedge in this vicinity, & I can neither name it, or get it named. Should there be any plants of this neighbourhood desirable to you next summer, I should be delighted to know them. I have for a long period, too often experienced proofs of your very gratifying attention in replying to my communications, to impute any silences of yours (however tedious) to negligence, and begging this may never cause you concern, believe me to remain, My D'r Sir, yours very truly obliged.

Eliz'th A. Warren

DC 13 f.166

Flushing, May 6<sup>th</sup> 1838

My dear Sir,

My I beg the favor of your presenting the few Mosses I enclose to Lady Hooker, & should they be acceptable to her, it will afford me much pleasure to prepare for her all the British species in the same manner, as they may come to my hand. The method I have further pursued has been to arrange them in a blank book of drab paper, fixing them with gum at the corners. If they are done in a tolerably fresh state, I find they retain their freshness of colouring & beauty, several years. I am sorry those I first send should be the most common, but the more rare will not, I hope, be very long before they follow. Those of Cornwall yet known to me amount to about ninety species. Your very kind offer of specimens of some of the Grasses, I shall be happy to avail myself of, as far as any you may have to spare, if the selection of them does not intrude materially on your valuable time and if they could conveniently be forwarded to town before the breaking up of the Parliament, Sir C. Lemon would I am sure readily ensure their safety with his family from there.

The Ferns my collection is deficient of, I will venture to name below, hoping it may not give you much additional trouble to add any of them you may have to hand & to spare; tho' every possible apology is necessary for this presumption on your (so often taxed) good nature. I hope for your greater leisure & enjoyment the business of publication of your British Flora, has been completed, & now in most seasonable time for the benefit of the Public. My little compilation of the Chart meets no doubt considerable reluctance in the Masters & Mistresses of schools to teach, what they have not themselves previously studied. I have not yet heard of more than a dozen copies having been disposed of.

Believe me to remain,  
My d'r Sir, Yours very truly.

Eliz'th A. Warren

DC 13 f.163

Flushing, February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1839

My dr Sir,

I have now the pleasure of answering your inquiries, but you will allow me first to speak of my Lichen, being quite delighted at the probability of its possessing the charm of novelty, & which the specimen enclosed herein will I hope enable you to determine. In watching it I have no further interest, having done this already for years, its habitat being situated in a delightfully pleasant field that commands an extensive view of Falmouth, with its Harbour & Bay, and in my occasional walks thither the lichen covered hedges of great antiquity, has never failed to arrest my attention at all seasons. On this particular one I have ever sought in vain for apothecia, unless the minute black specks it exhibits are such, imbedded in the thallus; or the small brown wart-like protuberance or two, that the largest broken specimens showed under the microscope when fresh. I have never observed any sort of change in the habit of this Lichen, from specimens of the smallest size to those of three or more inches in diameter. Like others of the tiled sorts it becomes thicker by age, & in summer gets loosened from the stones & falls off. When fresh it is of a pretty light glaucous hue; & of a strong disagreeable, smoky smell. The small specimens I send are perfect in their outline; larger ones cannot be obtained so, from the nature of the station they have chosen; which is a hedge built of small thin stones, set loosely on their edges, & the lichen to extend itself, in growing on the face of this hedge, has to envelop the projecting ends of these stones. On a level surface of greater extent it appears as if it would remain orbicular, at all ages. I believe I can now safely determine the perforations to be the work of an insect, tho' so universally, & rather regularly placed. The specimens I send were obtained a few days since, & folded in paper, which when opened just now was found to contain above fifty brown beetle-like Acari, dispersed in all directions, from those few plants only. The little marauders had previously escaped detection, by keeping themselves securely lodged, & they must fully inhabit the lichen at all stages of its growth, every specimen being alike filled with holes - perhaps to admit air & light to their habitations below. It will be curious should any of them, by remaining at home,



so travel alive to Glasgow. The black specks I am inclined to feel persuaded you will pronounce to be sunken apothecia, tho' *I* cannot venture to do so. I have written to Mr. Ralfs, & understand in answer that Miss White was the finder of the Arthrolobium ebracteatum at Trescoe. He further says - "I have to thank you for the valuable addition of Sir W.J.Hooker's name to my list of subscribers. I sent him specimens & answers to questions about 6 weeks ago - the parcel was left - as he desired at Queen Street Soho. I cannot say that the Opalis stricta is decidedly wild, but I think it better entitled to a place in our Flora, than many plants that are admitted. The Rev. Henry Penneck has a folio volume of Plants, collected in the neighbourhood of Penzance; it was in the possession of his father, & Mr P thinks it must be 50 years old ( indeed the covers, etc look very ancient); in it is a specimen of O. Stricta - it is found chiefly as a weed in old orchards about Penzance, where it is very abundant. O. Corniculata is in Devonshire found in similar situations. Do you know if there is any likelihood of another addition to the Cryptogrammi portion of Hooker's Flora?" I have never seen & am not acquainted with Mr Ralfs, further than as a botanist by existence of specimens. He has been in Lodgings at Penzance, the last winter & present, and says of himself that he is a surgeon, absent from London, his home, for the last few years on account of his health. He has spent some time at Torquay, & become acquainted with Mrs. Griffiths, & owing to the facility, he says, of inspecting her collection, as well as both then & since the advantage of her assistance in difficulties he has turned his attention most fully to the Algae. I am indebted to him for a very liberal supply of British specimens of all sorts in return for those of this neighbourhood, on which account, the manner (exceeding what I looked for) in which you have been good enough to reply to my inquiry respecting his work, has given me much pleasure. The contents of your last, which was altogether highly interesting, I must now thank you for, tho' having much more still to say about the Plants, I can but briefly express the satisfaction, your very pleasing account of your family afforded me. - this however I must allow myself to add, that the great interest I have always felt in Antarctic expeditions, will be much increased in the one about to take place, from the knowledge of Lady Hooker & yourself having so much at stake in it. - I am truly sorry to destroy your expectations respecting mosses of Assam, they were British of which I spoke. I have, however, in consequence of your letter, had communication with the Treasurer of our Hort'l Society, who is an intimate friend of Captain Jenkins, by which means all you can wish may possibly be procured from that country. He says "I believe Captn J has not himself published any account of the Assam Tea Plant, but extracts from his official reports & letters have appeared in the Asiatic Journal repeatedly during the last three years in a work on Assam prepared by a Dr. McCulloch, full information is I believe given but this work published in Calcutta I have been unable to procure. My information has been derived almost entirely from Captn J's letters to his family. If the boxes sent home by Captn Jenkins do not contain specimens of the Assam plant, I will in my next letter request Captn J to send home specimens.

The contents of the boxes above mentioned are the India specimens I am now seeking amusement, & well as the satisfaction of making myself useful, in making the arrangement of, for the Society, as the only member of it that could or would undertake so weighty a business, and the whole of the plants are likely to pass through my hands. You will be able to judge of the number, by my saying

that I've scarcely got thro' one third, & the folio sheets on which I have had my selections saved, stand nearly four feet high. These plants were all collected in Assam & the neighbouring hills by Captn Jenkins. Would any of the duplicate specimens of this collection of ours be desirable to you? If so I beg you will at once make me acquainted with it; & of the orders of the Natural System, from which you would most like to obtain specimens. Should a specimen of the Tea come to my hand, you will not fail to have immediate notice. I have just had the pleasure, for the first time, of a communication from Mr. Eagle, & he has very kindly sent me the Stuba Aurata, a most valuable addition to my own little group of Lichens. Miss Syme, a lady from Ireland, whose brother in ill health has recently embarked from hence for Madeira, has favoured me with a sight of Francis's elegant little work on the British Ferns, & by it I find my collection deficient of the six named in the list, I will enclose, hoping however that you will not send me any that are not duplicates & entirely to spare. The varieties I'm sorry to say are many, but I may possibly get them altogether in the sequel. It is quite a matter of regret to me that your valuable time should be occupied in making up a parcel on my account, but hope you'll soon employ me in a similar way. - I found some very fine specimens of the Gastrodium pendaform Still 18 inches in height, last year in a corn field. It has been very consolatory to me to learn that my poor Chart stands in the position of any thing whatsoever that you can have written. I published in total ignorance of the mighty power & influence of the booksellers, with whom I conclude it would soon be too late to negotiate in any way - and tho' I very readily expended the first Fifty Pounds to try how far there was a demand for Botanical instruction in the schools, it would be very imprudent in me to hazard any more money about the thing therefore much fear that unless some method can be found out to me by which the Chart can be brought in the way of the schools without expense, it will remain altogether a dead matter. I am charmed with your prospects respecting Kew Gardens, which if crowned with success will entitle you to the thanks of the nation most deservedly; and with best wishes believe me to remain, My dear Sir,

Yours very truly  
 Eliz'th A. Warren

### Desiderata

Cistofiteris alpina  
 Aspudium cristatum  
 " rigidium  
 " spinulosium  
 Asphlenium alternifolium  
 " fontanum  
 Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon 4 var. Of Polypodium vulgare  
 Beta 1 var. Of Cistopteris dentata  
 Beta 1 var. Of Aspidium lobatum  
 Delta " " aculeatum  
 Beta gamma Delta 3 var of A. Filix mas.  
 Beta gamma Delta " " dilatatum  
 Beta 1 var of Asplenium adiantum nigrum

Gamma delta 2 var “ filix femina  
Beta Gamma “ “ Scolopendrium

Equisetum drummondi & hyemale  
Also E. Fluviatile

DC 13 f.164

Flushing, April 6<sup>th</sup> 1839

My dr Sir,

I have been very desirous to obtain, if only a few lines from you, should your many & important engagements have allowed, in answer to my very long, & I fear tedious communication of the 23rd of March, to ascertain whether or not dried specimens of the plants of Assam would be acceptable, as I know the official Gentlemen of our Hortl Society would readily present you with any duplicates in their possession that you could mention, & it would afford me much pleasure to make any selection of them for you, while (as at present) they are passing thro' my hands. We have very good variety, for the most part in fruit, & the specimens are in tolerable preservation. Many species of Ficus, - but I cannot particularize, as a vast number are neither named nor classed. The first Moss of Assam, that I have as yet met with, I enclose herein; and will further take advantage of the present Frank to forward a few more of the British species, in continuation, for Lady Hooker. Hoping by the fresh specimens of my Lichen enclosed in the before mentioned letter, you were enabled to determine its name & character, I beg to remain, My dr. Sir,

Very truly & respectfully yours

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 13 f.165

Flushing, May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1839

My dr Sir,

On my return home after a short absence I find an answer from Mr. Tweedy, a Banker at Truro, the friend of Cap<sup>tn</sup> Jenkins (who resides in Assam) to whom, on the receipt of your last letter, I made inquiry respecting medical practice in that country; and I hasten to recommend the little he is able to say on the subject, regretting that I am not acquainted with any one capable of furnishing more positive information.

Mr Tweedy considers that any medical practice in Assam must be principally among the native population, as the British residents, except the military who have their own Surgeons, are at present few in numbers & scatter'd over a large extent of country. At Sadiya he says there is a Missionary settlement, where two or three

American Missionaries & their families are located. The capabilities of the Province are however so great that the population must rapidly increase in numbers & in wealth. Cap't Jenkins states in a letter just arrived that they are cultivating Cotton to a great extent & will have a large quantity this season for export. Mr. Tweedy has hitherto tried in vain to obtain a work on Assam published in Calcutta by a Dr McCash, & reviewed in the Asiatic Journal last year which he believes contains valuable information, as Cap't Jenkins allowed Dr. McCash access to all his papers. Mr. Tweedy, who is the Treasurer of our Hort'l Society, also adds, that he is glad to find some duplicates of our Assam plants will be acceptable to you; & I shall not fail to set them by as I proceed thro' the collection, taking care to have them forwarded agreeable to your direction, when the assortment is complete; which may take me yet a few months as in summer this work can have but a small portion of my time. I feel much indebted, and beg to return my best acknowledgements for your making mention of my Chart, in the work of which you speak, As a fellow sufferer with your numerous correspondents by your being so fully occupied, I cannot but lament - at the same time, as a lover of science I rejoice, that you are enabled to pursue such close application as that which you describe has recently fallen to your share. I shall look forward to the pleasure of hearing from you again, agreeable to your promise, when more at leisure. The *Jungermania* enclosed herein (again small, without fruit) is one that Miss Fox has just brought me to be named. It was taken last year from rocks beside a waterfall, at El Salto de Tequendama (I believe South America) & I pop it into this letter for the better chance it must stand in under your eye, for the discovery of its identity, or any novelty it may possess. Is there any likelihood of another edition of the *Cryptogrammia* portion of your Flora? I find but three British Mosses by me ready prepared for Lady Hooker; in continuation; they may tho' as well commence their journey.

Believe me to remain, my d'r Sir

Yours very truly & obliged

Eliz'th A. Warren

DC 13 f.167

Flushing, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1839

My dr Sir,

I am perfectly ashamed to trouble you with the perusal of a letter of mine again so quickly, but trusting it may find you more at leisure, my doing so before you favor me will make your once writing suffice. The very kind interest you have already shown me in the proceedings of my Chart induces me to solicit the favor of your advice at this particular juncture, feeling persuaded there is no one, who would more graciously condescend to give it - while there is no one whose judgement would be of greater value. I have at length obtained full particulars of the sale of the Chart, & truly ample will you consider the discouragement on knowing that only eleven copies have been disposed of - these all in the neighbourhood of Bristol - just seemingly as far as the printer's influence extended. The London Publishers have sold none, & I conclude from the information which you have already furnished me, are not likely to dispose of any as far as it depends on their pushing it into notice. What I am at present undecided

about is - sending copies to the Reviewers; & to whom it would be most judicious to give them, in case it is likely they might obtain such review as would benefit the sale. At the time of placing the work in the hands of the printer, I considered he would be a good judge of this matter, by the opinions he would have opportunities of hearing in the course of his business - I therefore submitted this particular to him to do as he pleased; & his not having taken this step, is, I cannot but think, a criterion of ill aspect: and really the answer from the London publishers, to whom I have just put the question direct, has to me an equally forbidding look. It is this {missing} are quite unable to say whether if sent to the Reviewers, it could be favorably noticed by them - but should it be commended, - no doubt it would benefit the sale. My own opinion is that standing as nothing in a literary point of view, & having no merit above its adaptation to the purpose intended, it would probably (if not condemned) receive such qualified, or negative sort of recommendation as would retard rather than promote the object desired - and that letting it crawl on, or stand stock still, will be just as serviceable as the submitting it to such an ordeal. Your much more comprehensive view, however, than mine can possibly be, of all the bearings of the case, will best enable me to determine, & I'll wait for the favor of it. From the suggestions of its being calculated to be serviceable to Lecturers & students in Medicine, I have directed its being advertised in the Lancet, & some other periodicals in extensive circulation.

Until you opened my eyes to the subject, I had no conception of the mighty & combined power of the printers; which no doubt repels rather than aids every work they do not themselves bring forward, or that is not by an author whose name has a still higher power - and I'm inclined to think, that very many of the works which we see published with a long list of high recommendations by the press, could never have obtained them without the interest & influence of the printers.

I gladly turn from this matter of business, in which my deficiencies as regards both taste & knowledge, are alas, but too clearly shown, to speak of the dear plants, I have the pleasure to enclose, with compliments to Lady Hooker some of the British Mosses in {all?} very common ones indeed, but not the less entitled to our regard, & must be allowed to fill the places allotted to them in our collections, as they are so admirably designed to do in the creation. Should the Tortulus convulata & revoluta be incorrectly named (which you will detect at a glance) you will be pleased to tell me. I was not decided about the last mentioned. I am getting on with the third & last received box of the Assam specimens, & wherever there are two of a species, one is placed aside as yours. To the Gentleman who sent us these plants, I find Dr. Wallich ascribes the merit of the cultivation of Tea in India by the following extract from a recent letter of his - "The Tea question connected with that province (Assam) has recently assumed a position of importance, which promises to form an epoch in the commerce of this empire, & to Cap'tn Jenkins this happy result is chiefly due." Cap'tn J is the Governor General's Agent & Commissioner of Assam. Begging again, & again your pardon for the unreasonable imposition on your time & patience Believe me to remain, My dear Sir

Yours ever truly obliged

Eliz'th A. Warren

Flushing, June 13<sup>th</sup> 1838 (sic)

My dr Sir,

I beg leave to send you a second enclosure (in continuation) of the Mosses, hoping they may be acceptable to Lady Hooker. I also send a Lichen, with black apothecia, that I cannot name decidedly, tho' from being plentiful on the trunks of trees here, I can scarcely hope it will be prove to be anything new. The season has as yet produced us no novelty among the indigenous productions.

Your 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the Flora has by my desire reached this neighbourhood, & I shall very presently enjoy a peep at it. In haste, believe me to remain,

My dr Sir,

Yours very truly  
Eliz<sup>'th</sup> A. Warren

Flushing, October 31<sup>st</sup> 1839

My dr Sir,

I have been so truly sensible of what I owe you, on account of the many & great endeavours you have had the goodness to use in aid of the success of my Chart, that I can sincerely persuade myself several months have elapsed since the receipt of your letter without my having made my acknowledgements in return for the kind advice and recommendations it contained. My many & best thanks that I now (tho' thus late) venture to offer, would have reached you long since, but from a reluctance to trouble you with a letter simply for the purpose, when they might possibly very soon accompany something or other that might make one more acceptable to you. In the first place, I waited Mr Longman's answer to my application, made agreeably to your suggestion, and when that proved such as I thought would be a disappointment to you, I felt no readiness to communicate it. He has most probably written to you himself; and I will now enclose herein his brief reply which at once terminated our correspondence on the subject. The only conclusion I can come to on it is, that there must be much truth in a remark I have heard made, that Printers will never interfere with each other - it therefore can remain only for me to proceed with mine, Messrs Philp & Coombs, of Bristol, according as the case may permit, and they are disposed to treat with me. The information they now furnish me with, is, that they have given notice of my Chart in the covers of 10,000 works recently published by them, & that they continue to keep it before the eye of the public. This may possibly be of no benefit, without the influence Printers are said to use, when a work is altogether their own - they however add, that 'tis not their intention to make any charge for this advertising, under present circumstances. I was not aware of their doing it at all, for after

settling their bill at the end of six months, I wrote to desire no expense in advertising might be incurred without my directions. How far I may be subject to any charge at their discretion (not having set out by exacting an agreement to the contrary) I cannot tell but should I be so, it must bar any disposal of the Copyright to other persons. While they perhaps in such a case, may scarcely deem it worth their acceptance. From the selling price of the copies disposed of, they reserve one third to themselves. I have had the Errata neatly reprinted for the purpose of its being placed on the front of the charts, close to the bottom roller, on account of making it more easy for reference; & would thank you to have the one enclosed so placed on yours. The notice you were so good as to get placed in Taylor's Annals, I find it difficult to obtain a copy of without ordering the work, or naming the page in which it is to be found, a memorandum of which, I have unluckily not kept - would you conveniently furnish me with either, it would make me additionally obliged.

After a short interruption to usually good health, & absence for a change of air, I have just returned with renewed interest to my accustomed pursuits & have the pleasure to inform you, that I've got quite thro' the Assam Collections, and the selections for you are ready to be forwarded. In addition to these there is a residue of specimens from the whole, that it would be highly desirable some competent person should inspect..on which account I beg leave to mention to you, that should it entirely meet your pleasure and convenience to receive them, the Society would most {damage} pay the charges of transmission, to & from Glasgow - when you would be welcome to take whatever duplicates you might wish to for the favor of your informing us, what novelties you might discover among them; and writing the names of the plants, with the Natural Order to which they belong, in the separate envelopes that contain them. On the receipt of your answer they can at once be forwarded, & I'll postpone having what are already named fixed in the book covers, until what you may return can take their places among them. Mr Tweedy has promised me to mention in a letter he is about to write to his friend Captain Jenkins, that his collections have not furnished us, with wild specimens of the Tea plant, as far as I have been able to discover - and feels assured of his feeling pleasure in forwarding some to us.

The only addition made to our Flora this year, is the Oxalis corniculata, that I've found in the neighbourhood of Falmouth. I shall not fail to watch my Lichen, through the winter & spring, when its most flourishing. At our Polytechnic meeting on the 8<sup>th</sup> Instant I had to assist in awarding a bronze medal to Mr W. Lobb (the Gentleman's Gardener, of whom you have before heard) for his folio vol, labelled throughout to receive Ferns & Mosses, in which the few specimens enter'd were done with extreme nicety, a proper display of character. Professor Banbury, from Oxford, has recently been here in quest of some of our Cornish varieties for their Botanic Garden, & I had the pleasure to assist him with a few specimens. These scraps of information must with my paper, end my letter, begging to remain,

My dr Sir,

Yours very truly & much obliged,

Eliz'th A. Warren

Flushing, December 3<sup>rd</sup>. 1839

My dr Sir

Having at once made known the contents of your letter, received on 16<sup>th</sup> Ult, to the Official Gentlemen concerned, I feel assured that they have taken the most needy steps possible to avail themselves of the valuable assistance you contemplate for us, and that the Box of Assam Specimens must in consequence be far advanced on its passage towards you. In it I expect you will find 4 parcels selected for you, and 13 others from which you will be pleased to take duplicates. The labels I placed on each separately will show their distinction. There is also a parcel of our finished Book leaves of which the specimens are unnamed. You will find my arrangement has been governed by the names of the Natural Orders, with which I have headed the pages; therefore the name of the Order to which each specimen belongs, is the most essential to enable me to complete what I have begun. Should you on having gone thro' the specimens that will return to us, find they are of but few Orders, & that it would not inconvenience you to give me a list of them by letter, your doing so would oblige, by enabling me to have many of the bound book covers filled with all such by me as do not belong to them; by which means I may rid myself of much encumbrance the more speedily. I much regret not having known what specimens of our native plants would be desirable to you; & consequently could only send the very few I have long had in possession for you from Penzance. It was unlucky (as I might have found some that would have been acceptable) and very remiss in me not to have made the inquiry. I really could not allow myself to forward the enclosed account of my deficiencies, but for the persuasion that you would feel disappointed at losing an opportunity of sending any few of them that may possibly be to spare, & quite at hand - to which I particularly beg you will confine yourself. Any of our more northern Mosses, would be highly desirable - I have about thirty more within my ?? for Lady Hooker, tho' I fear this letter will hold but few. What will you say to my Lichen's being the *Parmelia erosa*? Mr. Ralfs has just written me to this effect. He says he met with fruit bearing specimens of it last summer near Dolgelly, at base of Cader Idris.

Not having given full attention to the genus *Masa*, I have sent a few specimens from this vicinity, for the favor of your naming them, which will aid the interest I may take in them next year. Your kind offer of Dr William Hooker's "Notes on Norway" I feel most happy to accept, & anticipate much pleasure in the perusal. Precisely what you have thought respecting the form of my Chart, has often occurred to me - I also think it a pity it was headed "for Schools" which observation was likewise made to me by a Clergyman here, soon after its coming out. Perhaps too, the mention of a particular School for which it was completed is objectionable, & may have impeded its reception into others, particularly in the rest of England. All this however could readily be altered in the copies got up, should there be any chance of its being worth while. Their being folded in cases on the manner of maps, would certainly make them more suitable to Librarians, and conveniently portable. With respect to schools, I fear, there is a much less



disposition to receive Botany in any shape, as a branch of general education, which is a matter much to be lamented.

Your daughter of whose delicate health you speak, will I hope soon benefit by a change to a warmer situation that it should be thought proper to make for her & with best wishes to this purpose I beg to remain My dr Sir

Yrs very truly obliged

Elizth A. Warren

DC 15 f.211

Flushing, near Falmouth, Jan<sup>ay</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1840

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

It was indeed a hard case that the unlucky Assam specimens should have got wet in a journey to Glasgow, after having reached this country dry from the East Indies. They certainly were not in possession of much beauty of colour to be injured by anything - such as they are, however, I am glad your ready attention and care has prevented their perishing altogether. - I can readily enter into your feelings at first seeing them, having had such long experience of similar myself - & nothing but the charm, in novelty of construction, that each succeeding parcel presented - with ignorance of the state in which foreign plants are generally sent home, could have led me thro' the Herculean task of arranging such heaps of fallen leaves & broken sticks. Perhaps scarcely any one else could have done it. In trying to picture to myself what those plants must have been, in a fresh state, there were many among them, that I truly longed to have had in such a way, as I well know they could have been so easily prepared. Those of the first, of the three Boxes, were somewhat better expanded, from the papers being laid at their full size, but in other respects were the same, having gone thro' the same heating process, & were consequently equal sufferers - they had passed thro' my hands before I began to make selections for you, but I believe the miscellaneous Book sent to Glasgow, was filled from, & will therefore represent them so far as it goes.

I have made our Hort'l Gentlemen acquainted with all your desire in your letter, and am now persuaded your papers of instructions will be highly acceptable to them - the one received will, I hope, be forwarded to Cap<sup>tn</sup> Jenkins without delay, tho' their answer to my communication has not yet reached me.

The Dublin Steamers to London regularly touch at Falmouth, & the Box had best come to this place instead of Truro, - it may be directed to Miss Warren, Flushing - to the care of Mr Leslie, Merchant, Falmouth.

This little village is near Falmouth, from which it is separated by a part of the same Harbour - Falmouth is our first Town, from whence we have an established Penny Post. I must again & again beg to return my best thanks for your liberal, and extremely kind intentions both with regard to the Books and specimens which you speak of sending - they will be novelties to me & cannot fail to be highly interesting, tho' I fear you will be making me far too much your debtor. Absence from home has prevented my preparing what was to have been placed in this letter - but it will likely be ready for the next. Believe me to remain, My Dr Sir,

Yrs, very truly obliged  
Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

Flushing, Falmouth, March 13<sup>th</sup> 1840

Sir

Reluctant to intrude, at an earlier period, any poor condolence of mine, in affliction such as you are likely to have felt from your late bereavement, I now beg leave to make my inquiries after Lady Hooker, yourself and family - sincerely hoping that he, who for his own wise purposes, has seen fit to withdraw to himself a portion of the blessing bestowed, has by his sustaining care supported the parents in their hour of trial; & by every mitigating circumstance lessened to them the blow so suddenly dealt. Trusting that the health of neither has materially suffered by the lamented event - I remain with the truest sympathy, Sir, most Respectfully yours

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren.Flushing, March 24<sup>th</sup> 1840My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

The afflictions & at once accumulated anxieties of your family are truly of no common extent & ought, and cannot fail to call forth feelings of sympathy in equal degree, which with myself, I find, accompanied by a (but too vain) desire of rendering service - however, in the earnest hope that your daughter-in-laws malady - the most distressing of all others - will be but temporary, & that Lady Hookers immediate and overpowering cares on her account, will shortly have a happy termination, I venture to send a continuation of what Lady Hooker has already had the kindness to accept - and if in looking over them, they are permitted for a moment, to sooth & occupy her thoughts less fancifully than would otherwise be the case, the little time I have then given to them, shall have been, to me, most satisfactorily spent. - Trifles as they are, they become of importance when viewed as things of divine workmanship - no doubt in goodness sent for our contemplation - and we have record (had proof been needed of their not having been vainly created) of the sight of one such, raising the sufferer from the depths of human misery. Sending the accompanying little parcel at this particular period, without the fear of its being considered an intrusion, has been suggested to me, by the knowledge that a friend of mine found tranquilizing occupation in the quiet arrangement of a beautiful collection of Shells, that she received from the South Sea Islands, when by much application she found her strength & spirits unequal to matters of greater moment. Need it be asked - Why was the Shell painted? Or why was such beauty of construction bestowed on the Moss? - the case of the Lady's family just mentioned, is similar to that of yours, in having been particularly healthy up to the time, when two, out of a family of thirteen children, were taken from her within seven weeks of each other & in the absence of her husband, who is the present Commodore on the Rio Station - These too were most charming and amiable young persons, on whom the affections of the parents & brothers & sisters, with the admiration of friends seemed most particularly to centre.

Do not, I pray you, at present trouble yourself about any thing you may wish to forward to me - there is not the smallest desire or occasion for the Box only waiting your most perfect leisure, and Messrs Leslie & Co's announcement to me of its arrival at Falmouth, will only be a pleasure in as much as it may be a proof of your family's being in a more composed & happy state. With most sincere wishes for which, I remain

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, yrs very respectfully,  
Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 15 f.207

Flushing, June 1st 1840

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

You have made me feel rich indeed, by so generously bestowing on me works that it delights me to possess, and for which the best expressions I could make would but feebly express my thanks. Both of them tho' as yet but hastily glanced into, I am quite sure, are peculiarly adapted to my taste. Yours commands my admiration as a just & elegant tribute of esteem, to departed worth allied to greatness, of which it cannot but ably bear record - and the other will be read with deep interest, in giving additional testimony to the greatness of the loss you have had so recently to deplore. Believe me I must continue to estimate these gifts as treasures & the more especially as proofs of your great kindness. Those for Sir C. Lemon, I will not fail to have carefully delivered at Carlew. The box reached me quite safely on the evening before last, (Saturday) and I at once perceive by the order of its contents, with the list previously received, that their having been forwarded to you has been attended with much advantage to us tho' I have to lament exceedingly the little worth it has been of to you - & to which I can only be reconciled by the hope that we may yet obtain something from the same quarter, more deserving your notice, of which I shall feel myself now a better judge. Deeply lamenting the fresh cause for anxiety that has befallen yourself and family, I can only allow myself at present, to add my own list wishes for the good of all, and remain My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, with the highest respect,

most gratefully yours,

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 15 f.206

Flushing August 25th 40

My Dr Sir

Truly hoping that the many trying family anxieties which have of late pressed on you, may have, by this time come to some happy termination - I venture to intrude this on you for the purpose of soliciting a few lines when it may best suit your leisure to write, on the subject of the Assam Plants. It is my wish to make some little report of them to our Hort'l Society from you, expressive of your opinion of them generally. In your last there are above 180 marked with notes of interrogation. Do you think if these had been perfect specimens the whole, or the greatest part of them, would have been found to be new introductions to this country? and should we be able to obtain from Capt'n Jenkins more efficient specimens of the same plants, would they be of any considerable value? It would gratify me much to learn that both your daughter & daughter-in-law, were restored to health tho' probably too much to have been looked for in your Father - and with compliments & best wishes I remain,

My Dr Sir

yours very truly

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 16 f.399

Flushing, Febry 3<sup>rd</sup> 1841

My Dr Sir

'Tis with regret I thus frequently intrude upon your highly valuable time, but being about to order a book as a guide to my putting the Assam Plants together, I know you will kindly excuse my asking, if you have published any arrangement of the Natural System, and if not whose work (in a single volume) you would recommend? Mr Tweedy informed me some time since that it would be difficult for him to get the state of the specimens ascertained in London, on the arrival of the expected Box from India, and his plan was, to order it on to you, free of expenses, with a note requesting the favour of you first looking in to it, & should the specimens be as before that you would take no further trouble with them than to order their being forwarded direct to Cornwall. To this proposal I saw no objection, hoping you would feel same, therefore conclude the Secretary of the Society will act accordingly; if he has not already done so.

Very many thanks for your information respecting the Ferns. My collection is now complete, with the exception of *Aspidium aculentium* & *crispium* and *Asplenium alternifolium*.

Hoping that your family continue to improve in health, I remain, My Dr Sir,

Yrs very truly

Elizth A Warren

DC 16 f.401

Flushing, March 15<sup>th</sup> 41

My Dr Sir

I have now the pleasure to send you all the information I can at present obtain in respect of the India specimens, together with the Catalogue I promised in my letter of the 13<sup>th</sup> Inst. In the last fe..[Missing] there are many Genera that I cannot find in any of the books by me, therefore [I] have taken out a small list of them, hoping it may not be imposing too much on your long exercised goodness, to beg the favour of the name of the Orders in which they are to be placed, having added them to the list returned, at your perfect leisure. The large list is quite at your service, & tho' not quite so fair as could be wished, from erasure in having been hastily done, it is, I hope, quite a faithful copy. Perhaps I ought to have directed my last to the Atheneum Club, but as the length of your stay seemed doubtful, I followed the advice of your preceding letter, & now at a still later date, must do the same, and remain My Dr Sir,

Yrs respectfully

Elizth A Warren

DC 16 f.403  
Flushing, June 6<sup>th</sup> 41

My Dr Sir,

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that two boxes of specimens of Assam plants, have reached Truro - neither of them the one expected, as forwarded by Dr Wright. We have had one of them just opened, at last, to ascertain the state of the specimens, & I'm glad to say they appear in much better order than the last, and are laid between sheets of paper not folded. They are not classed or named, & no one capable of doing so, is likely to have seen them, which will no doubt make them more interesting to you, as presenting a greater chance of novelty, and I write to beg the favour of being informed, if you would allow us to send them up to you. They can at once be easily forwarded to London in a Truro vessel, & we shall be happy to wait your perfect leisure to give them your inspection.

Hoping you may find among them numerous duplicates worthy your acceptance, I remain, My Dr Sir,

Your Obliged & Obdt Srvt

Elizth A Warren

DC 16 f.404

Flushing, June 21<sup>st</sup> 41

My Dr Sir

Having made Mr Tweedy, who is the Treasurer of the Cornwall Hortl Society, & the friend of Captn Jenkins of Assam, acquainted with the contents of your favor of the 8<sup>th</sup> Instant, I beg to give you his reply as follows - "I think it will be our better plan to send the two boxes up to Sir William by the first Trader as he will then have them at hand whenever he may be at liberty to overhaul them. All duplicates which he may consider worthy a place in his own or in the Kew Collection, we shall feel by his appropriating, as a very slight testimony of the very great obligation under which our Society is to him. He has I hope one box which was detained in London now at Truro. I think Captain Jenkins would be likely to contribute from time to time, to the Kew Collection if applied to. I think Sir Wm had better write to him, or get Mr Wallich to interest him for the Kew establishment."

Truly sorry for the continuance of your family afflictions, I remain My Dr Sir  
your most Obliged & Obdt Svt

Elizth A Warren

DC16 f.405

Sunset, July 7<sup>th</sup>

My Dr Sir

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith the address you wish to obtain, & which appears to be "Captn Jenkins Gov Genl Agent for Assam, Gowhata care of Messrs Carter [?] of Calcutta" but I'll send you the original also, which you will have the kindness to excuse being on a scrap of paper in pencil from its having been obtained in the crowded Hortl Meeting of yesterday and which you will be better able than myself to decipher correctly. It is satisfactory to hear of your being so far settled with your family & of your having at this period the benefit of full occupation. With the truest sympathy, I have the honor to remain My Dr Sir

Respectfully yours

Elizth A Warren

DC18 f.237

Flushing, Sep<sup>ber</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 41

My Dr Sir

I have the pleasure to enclose the Revd Dr S. Hore's reply to my note, & you can either communicate direct with him or send me a list for him of any plants peculiar to the neighbourhood of Plymouth that you may be desirous to obtain.....Those of Cornwall from Penzance & the Lizard, I will request may be sent to me, that they may be all placed together & proceed to you at once, with mine. Perhaps about the last week in this month, will be a proper time for for (sic) their removal.

I will not fail to communicate to the Official Gentlemen of the Hort'l Society, the highly satisfactory report you make of the state of the Assam Plants received, & I feel assured they will fully appreciate the valuable assistance you purpose giving towards the arrangement. They may be directed to me on their return, to the care of Messrs Carne, Falmouth.

The little Fern I enclose, has somewhat puzzled me, & I must beg the favor of your naming it. It was sent to our Society as a British one but it does not appear to me to resemble any of them even in their various states of infancy, if I except the A. adiantum nigrum with respect to its divisions - In its texture it is so much more delicate, so as to exhibit the veins most distinct & beautifully, and which I fancy are not the same, therefore cannot determine it to be a young frond of that species.

I have the honor to remain, My Dr Sir, respectfully & truly

Yours

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 16 f.406  
Flushing, October 9<sup>th</sup> 41

Mr Dr Sir

I fully hoped to have despatched the Cornish Plants to you by the Steamer of yesterday, but the lamentable succession of rainy days having prevented my receiving both the Penzance and Lizard Plants, I think it best to detain those I have by me for another week for the chance of them coming, as it would be highly desirable for the whole to reach you at once. The seeds may travel by post & I enclose those of the *Physospermum cornubiense* & the *Daucus maritimus*. I have also the pleasure to send a specimen of the *Illosporium* [carneum?] on the trunks of Ash & Sycamore trees in this vicinity.

Another (would be) novelty I must beg leave to trouble you with an account of - it is that of a semi-double variety of the *Musa Gallica* that has been found on our Southwestern coast, near the Lizard above a half a mile from any Cottage Garden - but Lieutenant Pooley's recent letter which I will enclose will give you the best idea of its habitat. I first sent the specimen that was forwarded to me to Mr Booth, who said it could not be considered anything more than an escape from cultivation - I then sent it to Mr Borrer who was of the same opinion. And now if it not be causing too much trouble, you would be conferring a favour on me by saying how far you think such a plant, so found, on unquestionable authority can be entitled to a place in the British Flora. Hoping you will pardon me the intrusion on your valuable time, I remain My dr Sir,

Most respectfully & truly yours,

Elizabeth A Warren

DC 16 f.407  
Flushing Nov.ber 5<sup>th</sup> 41

My dr Sir

Tho' I have not received the promised plants from Lieut Pooley I could not allow the steamer of this week to leave without those I have had so long by me lest they should materially suffer by the detention, as the *Asphelium marisimum* I'm sorry to say, has done, in the loss of most of the very fine fronds with which the plants were furnished when received. Their being placed in a moist, shaded situation, having been favourable to the attack of snail depredations notwithstanding my frequent visits of inspection.

The *Scolopendrium vulgare* var. *malstifidium* sent has been particularly sportive in the last season of most singularly divided fronds but had unluckily all been plucked previous to your application for indigenous plants. Both of those ferns were from St Agnes, on the north coast of the County, from a Lady friend. The parcel contains three or four, tho' small nicely rooted plants of the *Erica ciliaris*, furnished by Sir C Lemon. There have been no labels placed on any, as I thought they would be unnecessary on plants so well known at sight, but I'll enclose a list of them, & can readily send the localities of all if desired.

I communicated to Lieut Pooley what you favoured me with respecting his *Musa gallica*, but there has scarcely been time to hear from him since he will, I doubt not, send cuttings with the Lizard Plants, which I still hope to have the pleasure of

forwarding to you, with those of Penzance, before the cold weather sets in. I beg to hear if the Plants sent by the steamer that leaves Falmouth this day, & have just placed on board, have been properly packed, as any alteration could be made, in the next parcel, agreeable to your recommendation.

Believe me to remain  
My dr Sir, respectfully  
Your  
Elizabeth A Warren

DC 16 f.408

Flushing Novbr 13 41

Mr Dr Sir

The Lizard Plants reached me this week in time for the normal call of the Steamer, but owing to the very fine weather she came and left on Thursday, instead of Friday, and the parcel did not board her in the harbour tho' sent off. It was then placed on the Falmouth of London, Curtis, master, to sail this morning and the wind being fair, it is likely she will make a quick passage. I thought it better, than having them back to wait another week. The Falmouth's destination is Cotton's Wharf, near London Bridge. I don't know whether or not parcels are forwarded from there without application.

Mr Pooley has not sent the Tamarisk tho' he mentions it; and he has mistaken the common *Ononis arvensis* for the *Genista pilosa*.

I will add a list of the contents of the parcel, and remain My Dr Sir

Yours very truly

Elizabeth A Warren

DC 16 f.409

Miss Warren's compliments to Sir W.J. Hooker - she did not know yesterday when she wrote, that the Dublin Steamers via Falmouth, landed their packages at the Irongate Wharf near the Tower, which she thinks best to communicate today, lest there should be any delay in forwarding the parcel of plants from thence to Kew. She has to add to the list *Erodium maritimum*, recollecting a few plants of it were placed in the parcel & the trivial name in the West of Cornwall is "Star of the Earth", how appropriate the habit of the young plants will show.

Flushing, Novbr 6<sup>th</sup> 41

DC 16 f.410

Mr Dr Sir

I would feel truly proud & gratified if in my power to afford you any assistance in making your collections complete of [?] British Plants, in the Kew Botanic Garden. I



am not acquainted with any person fond of collecting them, but I think there are persons conveniently situated near the native stations of many of our most rare Cornish plants to whom I can apply by letter, and who for a trifling remuneration for digging up and packing would forward any you might wish, on my naming them and pointing out some particular localities. A Lieutenant of the Coast Guard near the Lizard, now for some years an Hon Secretary to our Hortl Society, by which most of our indigenous plants passed thro' his hands, which gave him some knowledge of their habits, and on his removal to the coast, he induced his Chief Boatman to endeavour to make discoveries for the purpose of obtaining the prizes offered by the Society.

Last year he was successful and added the *Allium anemonium* to our Cornish flora, after Mr Warner had been down and searched for it in vain, to within a few paces of the spot where it afterwards was found - this I exhibited at the Hortl meeting & obtained the prize for the Boatman.

This I consider to be a very proper person for our purpose, and there is another in the neighbourhood of Penzance, apparently in the lower walks of life, who is still better acquainted with the subject, having exhibited many plants from that vicinity, to whom I will write.

Enclosed I send you a list of what I think they may be able to obtain with little trouble & what I can lay my hands on here you will be pleased to draw your pen thro' those you are not in want of, & add to the list any that we are likely to obtain, for the chance of our doing so. The *Grammites Litorale* has very few stations in this County, but I recollect Mr Booth's saying he obtained it growing not a few miles from here, & I think I may obtain it. I will by this post write to a Clergyman in Devon, who is a Botanist, & who will likely be glad to furnish you with any within his reach. Mr Tweedy informed me, a fortnight since, that the 2 Boxes were to proceed by a Trader then at Truro taking in her cargo. Have you as yet found nothing of the 1<sup>st</sup> box of Assam Plants, so long since advised as having left India, & directed to the care of Mr Pamplin? of which I forwarded to you an imperfect list of contents. Your account of the South Sea Voyages, for which I return my thanks, is extremely interesting, & I beg to congratulate Lady Hooker & yourself on receipt of such satisfactory intelligence from your Son.

The meeting of our Polytechnic Society just past, was a very good, & highly agreeable one, having been honoured by the attendance of very many of the Professors that attended the British Association. I was much pleased at Professor Henslow's being introduced to me by Dr Daubeny & I had the pleasure of showing them my collection of the British Flora, which I had luckily just completed with every species, & many singular varieties as my mite towards covering the Natural History Table, & to which the Society awarded their Bronze Medal. Relying on your often tried good nature for excuse of this full & crossed epistle, I have the honor to remain,  
My Dr Sir

Your obdt servt

Elizabeth A Warren

Flushing, December 1<sup>st</sup> 1841My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I have to trouble you with a letter for the purpose of informing you that we are in expectation of another 230 of Plants from Assam, and Mr Tweedy has requested my making this inquiry, whether or not you could allow them to come to you for inspection. He is in hopes the specimens will be in better order than the last were. The Box he thinks may arrive in London in about a month - where he has directed it to be detained, however, to await your answer.

Our Society is much indebted to you for your valuable observations respecting the preparation of specimens - they have been forwarded to Captn Jenkins, who, we have reason to think, will not fail to have full attention paid to them.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity in forwarding a species or two, and varieties of *Aspodium*, for your authority in naming them. The small & permanent var. of *A. spinalosum* is a favourite of mine and a beautiful Fern from its crisp appearance when fresh, occasioned by the edge of each pinnule on each side having a vertical direction. The indusium too is regularly & prettily crisp at the edge. It grows with us in an old moist hedge & woods, & seldom attains to larger size than the frond I send - whereas the large var. becomes three times the size in similar situations & differs in its plane surface, & much darker coloured shaft, when circinate. I should be glad to learn if the first mentioned, which I mark No 1 is of general growth & what variety you consider it. No 2 seems a distinct var. from both in its outline, and the edges of the pinnules are always turned down. It grew nearby No 1 - No 3 is, I believe, your *A. aculiatum* & No 4 *A. angularis* but I should be glad to know both decidedly, as there seems to be little more difference between them than soil & situation might be supposed to give. No 3 is from the neighbourhood of London, & No 4 is frequent in this vicinity. I need not trouble you to return these specimens. With compliments to Lady Hooker & family, and hoping that the health of your youngest daughter has improved, I remain My Dr Sir,

Yrs very truly obliged

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 18 f. 242

Flushing, Dec<sup>ber</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> 41

My Dr Sir

I indeed fear the parcel of plants I last sent were altogether worthless by the time they reached their destination, since they had been full five weeks out of the earth. A sailing vessel must not again be resorted to for the conveyance of living plants. I will look forward with the hope of obtaining you more in the spring, & being more fortunate in getting them a quicker passage. The plan you speak of for the Assam specimens, in numbering, & letting their names follow them will answer all

that can be wished - & will for me be quite sufficient, as my arrangement is solely governed by the N. Orders & as far as you mark these, for me, I shall be able to proceed. It is quite delightful to me to hear that they are to come back without the frightful encumbrance of old sticks, and I'm sure I cannot be too thankful to you for the part you have taken, as I often run the risk of cutting my fingers to the bone, in reducing the first of them, even as far as I did. Our Society has recently received a collection of specimens from N. America, that presents a complete contrast in preparation to those of Assam - being extremely well laid out and dried. They are all nicely fastened on half sheets of brown paper, with white labels for the names - a great number of which are blank. The box is small containing but two sets of half sheets, somewhat more than a foot deep, there must, however, from the thin manner in which they are laid, be a great number of plants in it, & there are several duplicates of each. I took an opportunity of examining them, when at the Committee Room lately, but seeing neither of the Official Gentlemen I don't know yet, what is to be done with them.

I can well imagine the gratified feelings of yourself & family on receiving satisfactory intelligence of your son from so distant a part of the world. Indeed I have with my nearest kindred been made happy under similar circumstances, by highly gratifying accounts of the eldest of my two only nephews, who is actively engaged in our warfare with the Chinese, & who has, by the blessing of Providence, escaped unhurt up to the date of the last accounts, tho' one of the foremost in all the attacks; with much intermediate perilous duty in taking soundings, & sleeping in his boat. Sir J Gordon Bremer, a perfect stranger to him previously, thus writes to his Papa, Rear Admiral Temple, Nov 22nd, "I have not at this moment access to my despatches, I saw your son in the Wellesley's Launch in the gallant affair conducted by Lieut Symons. If his name has not been mentioned as being present, it is an omission for which I feel much regret, and which I shall endeavour to repair, because I am most happy in bearing testimony to the uniform gallant conduct of your son. Indeed those qualities induced me to give him the command of the Young Hebe Schooner. He was in the same Typhoon with me (I being in the Louisa) and to his seaman like measures are to be ascribed the rescue of that vessel from destruction, & the consequent preservation of the lives of our 9 gallant Officers, who were passengers on board her. I have made an especial mention of this service to the Admiralty, & I think if it stood alone it ought to ensure Mr Temple's promotion." He has not yet however been made a Lieutenant, but we think this, his well earned reward, cannot long be withheld from him.

Hoping you will pardon my being drawn with the above detail & beg my best compliments of the approaching season to Lady Hooker & family, & have the honor to remain, My Dr Sir, yrs very truly

Elizth A Warren

Flushing February 25th '42

Dr Sir

Knowing how very fully your valuable time must be occupied, I feel great reluctance to intrude still further on it, but the plants from Dominica of which I made mention in my last, were collected by a Mr Hoskin, a resident in that Island, who thinks there are several new species among them - on which account I have ventured to select about an hundred and forty duplicates of those he has not named, hoping they may prove acceptable to you and that you will, sometime or other obtain a nice bit of leisure to oblige me with their names, in the corresponding list of their numbers that accompanies them. I also send 28[?] specimens of Ferns & 38 of Plants that are single specimens received, to petition for your kindness in giving them their names, and should there be any novelties among these, that would be desirable to you, I am quite sure they will be at your service. The small box that contains them, will leave Falmouth by the steamer of to day, directed to you.

I should be rejoiced to hear that you had found a few things new & interesting among the Assam lumber of sticks, amid which I toiled so long to cheer & relieve your labours so kindly bestowed on us, & for which we cannot be too thankful. The box of East India specimens, so very long since expected from Dr Wight has reached us safe, & I have just commenced arranging the contents. They are very well prepared & should there be any duplicates among them, that you would like, I will not fail to place them aside for you. You will know in part what they are, by the copy of the half list received, that I sent you long ago. The list has not yet been obtained complete, but the Secretary has written to Dr Wight, on the subject.

I have just been turning my thoughts to what living plants I may be able to procure for your Kew Garden, & have the Honor to remain,

D<sup>r</sup> Sir, yrs. very trulyEliza<sup>th</sup> A Warren

P.S. Are any of the British plants that I sent flourishing?

Flushing April 22nd 42

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I have had much pleasure in having put up for you, a parcel of our indigenous plants, for the Kew Gardens, and which has been forwarded to day by steamer directed to the care of Mr Pamplin. It contains several fine roots of the *Erica ciliaris*, and a little potted plant of the double flowered *calluna vulgaris*, sent by Mr Booth also the *Asplenium lanceolatum* & *Cynodon dactylon* from Mr Ralfs at Penzance, & the *Sibthorpia europaea*, etc, etc, from this neighbourhood, with many others of less variety, just at hand, that I thought might possibly be acceptable. The Violet was taken from where the *V. lactea* commonly grows, and if when larger it proves to be the *V. Canina*, the first cannot yet have made it's appearance. I treated myself with a long ramble after the *M. melissophyllum* and succeeded in obtaining 3 or 4 plants. The *Hypericum quadrangulum* I had taken from a marsh, hoping it may prove the pretty large flowering variety of that plant. *H. pulchrum* & a *H. Androsaemum*, from Hedges are added with two or three of our seashore plants. I must beg the favour of your informing me if they reach in good condition, and also if a small box of dried

Dominica specimens forwarded two months since came safe to hand. I have the honour to remain, my dr Sir,

respectfully and truly yours  
Eliza<sup>th</sup> A Warren

DC 18 f.240

Flushing, November 24<sup>th</sup> '42

My Dr Sir

I have to return you Commodore Sullivan's thanks with mine for the contents of your recent letter, & have to add that we've turned the little Oxalis out of its pot for closer examination, and find it to be a caulescent species, therefore not the lobata. A stem rises from the little tuber up to near the surface of the earth, & from the crown of it spread off both peduncles and leaves; the first as I before mentioned having a smooth joint without bracts just above the surface and each bearing a single flower [?]. I did not observe the bracts, but they must have been much nearer the flower than the joint.

The Commodore says that the most direct way for you to write to his son would be thro' some house in Liverpool, then your letter will reach about April, when the Commander will be at Monte Video. His address Commander Sullivan HMS Sloop Philomel & to the care of the British Consul, Monte Video. This will be in time to enable the Commander to do anything he is able for you on his first trip to the Falklands in the ensuing summer. Should you prefer however sending your letter down to me, he says we will do the best we can with it. His wife and three infant children are home & go out to him in the spring. I am quite surprized at the size of the Box of Assam specimens which you have sent, and have not yet found strength or courage to have it opened. Mr Tweedy has made extract of the part of your letter relating to the state of those Plants, to forward to his friend Major Jenkins by the next mail, but he thinks even the next consignment will receive the benefit of your former letters, & that there will be no further cause of complaint. The Secretary is doing his best to obtain for you some of the Cornish plants in your list, but fear they will be very few, now the season is so far advanced. A Gentleman writes from Bodmin that there is now no appearance of the Physospermum, but you can have what you please in the spring. He recommends however your applying to Professor Daubeny for young plants, in case he has raised any at Oxford, from the plenty of fine seed sent him last summer. I have sent to our Secretary for you, roots of *Allium ursinum* & *A. schonoprasum* & *A. scorodoprasum* - the last two from the Parish of Ruan Minor Lizard district. You will receive too five roots of the *A. scorodoprasum*. This plant was found by Lieu<sup>t</sup> Pooley in two places, Aug<sup>st</sup> 1840, soon after Mr Borrer had been searching the neighbourhood for the more rare *Alliums*, & specimens were in consequence sent to him, & I will copy & enclose the observations he made on it at the time.

Respectfully yours  
Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren.

Flushing, Dec<sup>ber</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> '42

My Dr Sir

Your letter for the Falklands reached me in time for the Packet which was about to sail, & the Commodore embraced the opportunity of sending it. This friend of ours has been recently opening with me, some of his foreign dried treasures, & I will enclose to you herewith a few tiny specimens of plants from the Falklands, & Lichens from Terra del Fuego, with the hope of their being interesting to you, & that you will be able to favor us with their names. The specimens are duplicates, & need not be returned. Is No1 the much famed Tussac Grass? No 2 is a little plant the people on the Islands use for tea, & think it very palatable, having a flavour of that of China. No 3 is labelled "Rock creeper - white flower, yielding a most delightful perfume". The Lichens were originally of a much paler colour, but having been dipped in water to expand them more fully, they gave out an orange dye, which has coloured them. Perhaps exposure to an hours warm sunshine would bring them back to their first yellowish hue.

I am much gratified to hear of your 5th edition of the British Flora, & truly obliged for your kind intention of sending me a copy. It will come very seasonally, for tho' loath to resign such a long cherished companion as a former edition has been, I had just begun to think it time to do so, since it had become an unsuitable introduction to clean gloves & fingers, and some of the pages had shown a too evident disposition to part company. Anything directed to me, under cover to Mrs Downing, Falmouth, & placed in the hands of James Morrison & Co, Hope Street, (by Cheapside - Woodstreet) London is likely to reach safely. I find the Assam specimens so delightfully packed & pleased that they give little further trouble, & I am much indebted to you on that account. When ever you can oblige me with the names, I should be glad of those of the Nat Order Graminae first, should there be any in the parcels of the Box - the whole of which I have not yet opened. Mr Booth acknowledging the very high authority of the Dean of Manchester, still adheres to his first opinion with respect to Commodore Sullivan's Bulb, and I find the generic characters of both Vallota purpurea & Habranthus, disagree with those of the flower as given in Loudon's Encyclopaedia. He refers me to the Bot. Cabinet for the figure of the Vallota pupurea, & I should soon get a peep at it. Please to send me a few more of your printed directions for collecting plants.

Believe me to remain, My Dr Sir,

Yrs very truly

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A Warren

P.S. Several of the Lichens with separate numbers, you will I'm sure declare to be the same, but I do number them, to have your authority for so considering them.

Flushing, Dec<sup>ber</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> 41

My Dr Sir

I indeed fear the parcel of plants I last sent were altogether worthless by the time they reached their destination, since they had been full five weeks out of the earth. A sailing vessel must not again be resorted to for the conveyance of living plants. I will look forward with the hope of obtaining you more in the spring, & being more fortunate in getting them a quicker passage. The plan you speak of for the Assam specimens, in numbering, & letting their names follow them will answer all that can be wished - & will for me be quite sufficient, as my arrangement is solely governed by the N. Orders & as far as you mark these, for me, I shall be able to proceed. It is quite delightful to me to hear that they are to come back without the frightful encumbrance of old sticks, and I'm sure I cannot be too thankful to you for the part you have taken, as I often run the risk of cutting my fingers to the bone, in reducing the first of them, even as far as I did. Our Society has recently received a collection of specimens from N. America, that presents a complete contrast in preparation to those of Assam - being extremely well laid out and dried. They are all nicely fastened on half sheets of brown paper, with white labels for the names - a great number of which are blank. The box is small containing but two sets of half sheets, somewhat more than a foot deep, there must, however, from the thin manner in which they are laid, be a great number of plants in it, & there are several duplicates of each. I took an opportunity of examining them, when at the Committee Room lately, but seeing neither of the Official Gentlemen I don't know yet, what is to be done with them.

I can well imagine the gratified feelings of yourself & family on receiving satisfactory intelligence of your son from so distant a part of the world. Indeed I have with my nearest kindred been made happy under similar circumstances, by highly gratifying accounts of the eldest of my two only nephews, who is actively engaged in our warfare with the Chinese, & who has, by the blessing of Providence, escaped unhurt up to the date of the last accounts, tho' one of the foremost in all the attacks; with much intermediate perilous duty in taking soundings, & sleeping in his boat. Sir J Gordon Bremer, a perfect stranger to him previously, thus writes to his Papa, Rear Admiral Temple, Nov 22nd, "I have not at this moment access to my despatches, I saw your son in the Wellesley's Launch in the gallant affair conducted by Lieut Symons. If his name has not been mentioned as being present, it is an omission for which I feel much regret, and which I shall endeavour to repair, because I am most happy in bearing testimony to the uniform gallant conduct of your son. Indeed those qualities induced me to give him the command of the Young Hebe Schooner. He was in the same Typhoon with me (I being in the Louisa) and to his seaman like measures are to be ascribed the rescue of that vessel from destruction, & the consequent preservation of the lives of our 9 gallant Officers, who were passengers on board her. I have made an especial mention of this service to the Admiralty, & I think if it stood alone it ought to ensure Mr Temple's promotion." He has not yet however been made a Lieutenant, but we think this, his well earned reward, cannot long be withheld from him.

Hoping you will pardon my being drawn with the above detail & beg my best compliments of the approaching season to Lady Hooker & family, & have the honor to remain, My Dr Sir, yrs very truly

Elizth A Warren

DC 20 f. 340

Flushing, Janry 16th / 43

My Dr Sir

I beg to return you my best thanks, with Commodore Sulivans for your readily naming the Falkland Island specimens, & Lichens, enclosed in my last letter, but most particularly mine for your handsome present of your Flora, recently received. It is indeed an admirable book, most judiciously arranged, and the plates excell.y Most skilfully devised too! to beguile the Linnean Botanist into a knowledge of the Natural System. It seems to possess but one fault & that a trivial one - which is that the locality once given in a letter of mine for *Aquilegia*, still continues to *Aconitum*. The first is abundant about the village of Mylor Bridge, the hedges are blue with it, & it is scattered over Furze crofts and by roadsides, partially throughout three parishes. The *Aconitum* was confined to one old Orchard, lately ploughed up, where it might have held possession for a century, as it covered an extensive piece of ground, but most probably was an outcast from a garden adjoining. A memorandum now made in the vol. likely to be considered for another edition, would ensure the erasure of the error, or some future hapless Botanist may labour in vain, in search of what never existed, & condemn my accuracy. I searched for the *Linaria Italica*, last summer on both the old & new road to Truro from Penryn, & all the specimens I met with I forwarded to Mr Ralfs, who agreed with me in opinion that they were all the *L. vulgaris*. The stems of several were branched, & I have frequently found the *L. vulgaris* in that state, no doubt occasioned by the top of the spike receiving some injury in a young state, which caused the plant to throw out lateral branches. I should like to see a specimen of *L. Italica*, very much, & might then look for it again next year, or rather season. I will enclose in this a grass that grows on a cliff in this neighbourhood, in one place only, & which I first took for a *Brachypodium* but suppose I must consider it the *Festina Poliararia* & if not so, you will be kind enough to tell me. It does not grow in a moist soil, but in a very dry one, on the brow of a cliff, with the *B. Sylvaticum*. The *Amaryllis* that I send, in a faded state, is one from Rio de Janeiro, & has blown with me very handsomely bearing two flowers on the scape that expanded six inches by one. The colour a light raw salmon, conspicuously filled with darker veins, & bright - the nectarium white & tube green. The petals were very broad, & not so acute as they appear in the shrivelled specimen, which would have been sent in a fresher state, but for a Lady's having it to figure. Should it prove to be any thing new, I believe a good coloured figure has been taken of it, which I am promised and could forward to you. I send a part of the leaf also, which is of a much thinner substance than the other *Amaryllidaceae* with which I am acquainted, & shows a particular network of r??? I have got on delightfully in filling three Books with the *Leguminosae* of Assam, principally from your naming, but proceed very slowly with the remainder, as the number paper does not state the order where each begins, which occasions me much puzzling &



reference, not being yet completely mistress of the natural system. Believe me to remain, My Dr Sir, thankfully & truly yours

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A Warren

DC 20 f. 339

Flushing, March 26th 43

My Dr Sir

I have the pleasure to forward herewith an interesting minute orange coloured Fungus, (very bright when fresh) for your friend Mr Berkeley, & hope to be favoured with its name. I have also to acquaint you that the best thanks of the Cornwall Hortl Society were awarded to you at the last Annual Meeting for your much valued assistance in the arrangement of the Assam specimens.

Inquiry ought earlier to have been made regarding the Freight from India, of the Boxes you received, as in case Major Jenkins should not have paid their passage, which I believe it has been usual for him to do, our Society is so much indebted to you, & must not be allowed to heavily tax your purse as well as your time. You will therefore be kind enough to favor me with information on this subject. I am at length got thro' the whole of the Assam specimens you sent me, & very few indeed remain that I've not placed in some one or other of the Nat. Orders, tho' at great hazard I must confess, & really expect when your list comes that I shall find myself overwhelmed with errors. Our volume of "Smith's Introduction to Botany" does not give all the genera. I must therefore ask, does Wright's "Prodromus Florae Peninsula India Orientalis" agree with your arrangement. I do not know where to place the Genus Marlea. It is not named in any book that I have by me. I have been fully occupied with the East India collections lately, wishing to get them off my hands before the return of fine weather, & I've succeeded in getting 17 volumes into covers, without, however, getting near to the end. I have the honor to remain, My Dr Sir,

yrs very truly

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A Warren

DC 22 f.336

Flushing Sept<sup>br</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> '43

My Dr Sir,

Tho' I feel much reluctance to do so, I am sure you will pardon my again giving you the trouble of a letter on the old tormenting subject of my Chart publication. It is on account of my wish to bring it to some proper finale, & the great puzzle is how? The Printer informs me that there are still 19 of the expensively got up copies on hand, that he knows not what to recommend - possibly some London House might take them at a very low price. Now, any negotiation of the sort, between two Booksellers, would I am persuaded bring so trivial a sum towards my reimbursement of original cost that I might as well, & with far more satisfaction to myself, at once present the whole to some Public Institution. I am sure there must be many places, in which they

could not but be found highly useful. Even in the National Training Schools they might be turned to good purpose, in grounding the Masters in what they might afterwards be able to teach, in every school, to the few boys who might be found naturally gifted to carry it out, & thereby procure for themselves future maintenance, [material missing from scan - 1 line] presume to expect Royal Patronage for so humble a compilation, tho' the science itself is worthy of it, but, if some of the first people who are found also often zealous in promoting laudable purposes, were induced to purchase these few remaining Charts for the sake of encouraging the study, & bestow them on the National Schools, or others under their immediate influence 'twould be beneficial on every point of view. My zeal in the study, certainly, made me much too hasty in allowing myself into the powerful Lion jaws of the Printers, out of which my purpose & present prayer is to escape as easily as possible, & could you extend a helping hand in directing the most judicious course, I should be truly thankful.

Another Box of East India plants has unluckily come on here, from the [illeg] of the Hortl Society's Secretary being apprized of its arrival in Town. I have examined & find the specimens much better prepared than heretofore. They were a present from Dr. Griffiths to Major Jenkins, & appear in the hasty view I have taken, to be different species (for the most part) from those we had previously assessed, which will make them interesting. I have promised to seat myself down to them in the course of next month & assort numbered duplicates for both the Society and you. Major Jenkins says he fears he will never satisfy you, in the proper preparation of the India plants, but the Hortl Society must be content with the way in which he may be able to furnish them.

Believe me to remain, My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, yrs very truly

E.A. Warren

DC 28 f. 653

Flushing March 25<sup>th</sup> /44

My Dr Sir

I have at length the pleasure to send you for your Herbarium, duplicate specimens of the box of India plants that has reached our Society from Major Jenkins, by steamer from Falmouth tomorrow, in a small box directed to the care of Mr Pamplin.

You will find in it also a Book of Graminia & Cyperacia from India, which if you could oblige me by naming the specimens at your leisure, we should be much indebted - for by it I could then name those of the Society's Hortus siccus. There is no wish for the return of the Book till August, when it can come as a proper parcel, directed to me, under cover to Mrs Downing Falmouth if placed in the hands of Messrs Morrison & Co, Fore Street, London. (via Cheapside & Ford{?}street) I fear my last letter reached you at a very miserable time, when you must have been fully, & most delightfully occupied by the return of your son, with his interesting accompaniments - I hope you have succeeded in making the Tussac Grass & Balsam grow at Kew - and I also hope that Mr. Hooker met with our friend Capt.n Sullivan at the Falklands, who was likely to have paid him every possible attention. It will not

be uninteresting to you to know that I have lately embraced a fair opportunity of giving my feeble advocacy to the cause of Botany in the National Education. It was by Mr Adrian Sinclair's having addressed a letter to me for a subscription to the Schools, on which I took occasion to remark, that in every school, for those of the lowest walk in life, a boy or two, would no doubt be generally found, naturally gifted for the study of Botany, who with a little instruction would quietly pursue their way in obtaining for themselves an honest maintenance, as scientific Gardeners, or Collectors of plants in foreign countries - and ventured to ask if it would not be worth while to mark the possessors of this peculiar taste or talent, & give them this little additional education - for such persons would rarely ever be found augmenting the ranks of the immoral or seditious. This I strengthened by a donation of 50 copies (unmounted) of my Chart, and these have been very graciously received, with a promise that they should be distributed where they would be likely to be appreciated. I have the honor to remain, My D'r Sir

Yours very truly

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A Warren

Thomas Rider MP Kent 20/8/1785-6/8/1847 Charterhouse & Univ. Boughton Monchelsea Place, Kent.
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DC 24 f. 577  
Boughton Place,  
Staplehurst  
June 23 '46

My Dr Sir,

At the request of Admiral & Mrs Temple I beg to make their acknowledgements to Lady Hooker & yourself for your kind attentions to them at Kew & to say that should you ever visit Cornwall, it would at any time, afford them much pleasure to have an opportunity of making any return in their power.

My nieces, tho' nothing of Botanists, were most charmed & said it was by far the most agreeable day they had spent since leaving home. I should have written sooner, had I not left Town early the following morning to pay a visit at this most sweet spot, the seat of Thomas Rider Esq, & my old haunts in the neighbourhood. I rejoin the family party in a couple of days for the business of another week of the sights of London, & we then return by way of Oxford to see the Lions there, & visit the Admiral's nephew, the Tutor of Balliol. I expect to see Dr Danbury, & his Botanical Garden, but nothing will ever efface from my remembrance, all that so fully filled me with astonishment & admiration at Kew - nothing, I am quite sure will ever gratify me to the same degree.

With compliments to Lady Hooker, that I hope she'll accept, I have the honor to remain, My Dr Sir,

yours very truly obliged

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 25 f. 520

Sunset, Truro, Sep<sup>br</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> / 47

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

I beg leave herewith to forward to you, a dried flower from California, which possesses the curious property of expanding in water, in about ten minutes, & dropping its seeds - which you may observe by placing the disc of the flower on the surface of a wine glass of water. After expansion it takes 24 hours to close again.

The Lady from whom I have requested the loan of it for your inspection, would be glad to have it returned to her by the time of the Polytechnic at Falmouth, which will be on the 5th of October, and I should feel obliged for any information you would be good enough to communicate as your opinion respecting it.

Admiral & Mrs Temple unite with me in complts to Lady Hooker & yourself, and I remain, Mr Dr Sir,

very truly yours  
Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

P.S.

Direct Flushing Falmouth.

DC 26 f. 571

Flushing, Sep<sup>br</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> / 47

Be pleased to accept my best thanks, My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, for the account you have given me of the mesembryanthamum seed-vessel, which has come safely back - and also for your kind attention in sending me your admirable little book of the Botanic Garden, with which I have been much pleased & interested. As a mite? Of contribution to the indigenous department of the Garden, I have ventured to put up a few seeds from this neighbourhood, for the chance of their being useful, & will enclose them herewith.

I have recently been visiting (in company with Mrs. W. Phillpotts & the Miss C.A. Johns) the locality of the Heath discovered by a Mr, Watson. We found it a solitary plant of considerable size, hanging from the top of a dry heathy hedge, on a hill with flowers such as E. Tetralix, & leaves as E. Ciliaris. The plant altogether tho' seemed to differ from both in having a less hoary habit - in being trailing, & having pendant leaves.

very truly yours  
Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

Milla Uniflora Bot Mag 1.3327.  
[Hooker's note]

DC 26 f. 570

Flushing, March 27<sup>th</sup> / 48

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir/

I intrude on your highly valuable time with great reluctance, but hope you will pardon my doing so in sending you a little flower that has recently shown itself in Captn Sullivan's Garden among the bulbs he brought from South America. When fresh it was nearly white, having only a faint tinge of a pinkish purple hue, & the heels of the segments were ?? . It was of a lighter colour that what is called the pink variety of the Scilla autumnalis, & has obtained its present dark purple hue in drying. It was naturally expanded as flat as it now is, making a striking star like appearance & is a pretty spring flower for the open border, & we hope it may be something new.

By my Nephew, from New Zealand, I have had the pleasure to receive a small collection of Ferns - and one solitary Moss! I can scarcely hope there is any novelty among them, but cannot be satisfied without your having a sight of them - I will therefore put up with this a portion of every species - and should you ever find leisure to give me their names I shall feel much indebted. Believe me to remain, My Dr Sir, yours

Very truly yours.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 28 f.338

Flushing, Feb<sup>ry</sup> 2nd / 49

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I beg leave to make this communication for the chance of it containing any observations, that may be acceptable to you. I have been visiting at the house of a Country Gentleman here, a Mr Enys, of Enys - who is a man of considerable landed fortune, & married the daughter of the late Davis Gilbert Esq.

He is now most interestingly engaged in filling up thin clumps of trees in his grounds, by the movement of large ones. He mentioned having been lately at Kew, & remembers that he thought you wanted one or two such clumps there to shelter your houses. I saw one of his trees removed & planted in a most desirable manner - as the roots that extended beyond the circular table of earth having been spread out in this separate layers, between separate layers of mould. He has removed eighty this season, after their having been prepared for it, two or three years by their roots being stopped. The largest were about a foot diameter, in the trunk & fifty feet high. He says, he has found the best, & least expensive manner of doing it is, by employing nine men & two horses, with the machines he uses for the purpose. These remove and plant three trees in a day, bringing a load of Peat for each. For small Trees & Shrubs he uses a similar

machine, that was originally the invention of a Mr James, to which he has made some additions of his own, that makes it work well. It principally consists of a large & long pole, divided into two parts at the thickest end, & mounted on a light pair of wheels. This is worked by two men only, and he said if you had not in ?, he would at any time, when in London, come down and describe it to you particularly.

The Sullivan family are still here, & their ship in the Downs, waiting for fair winds to proceed to the Falklands.

Believe me to remain, My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, Very truly yours.  
Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 28 f.339

Sunset, April 20<sup>th</sup> / 49

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I regret not having been able to thank you for your letter, or for the Box, duly received that you so kindly forwarded to me, owing to the very recent announcement of the death of my much loved nephew Lieu<sup>t</sup> Temple RN, which took place in January last at the Cape of Good Hope. And as if to realize this painful event more fully to our view, a brother of Admiral Temple, resident in this House, has expired here, after an illness of three days, and was yesterday interred.

On my return to Flushing, I will not fail to communicate shortly with the official Gentlemen of our Cornwall Society respecting their plants from Assam, which I have been long apprehensive might occasion you more trouble than the receipt of them was worth.

Believe me to remain,  
My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, most truly and thankfully yours.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 28 f.340

Enys, June 13<sup>th</sup> / 49

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I hope you will kindly excuse my intruding on you again this quickly, it is because Mr Enys tells me that it was his smaller machine for removing Shrubs that he most particularly thought would be acceptable to you, and of which he has just sketched the figures I enclose herewith, stating also the saving of expense. He says he will send you a model should you wish for one. He is going to London next week, & thinks he may get it there. Should you like to make me the medium of any

communication with him about it, I shall be with a friend of his family for the next fortnight on the North coast, & my address will be Mr Stevens's, Pentire, Crantock, Cornwall.

Believe me to remain,  
My D<sup>r</sup> Sir,  
yours very truly

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 30 f.353

Flushing, Sep<sup>br</sup> 18th 49

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

The enclosed Flower that I beg leave to trouble you with, has been produced by a bulb that was brought from B. Ayres by Mrs James Sullivan. It seems to me to be a variety of Habranthus bifidus, with a dark red corolla, & should it be new to England, you will probably be glad to mention it & give it a name. Loudon's Encyclopaedia describes the H. bifidus as having pink flowers, & that the scape is 4-flw<sup>d</sup>. The one I send being only furnished with two, perhaps may be attributed to its being a young bulb. Should it not be a novelty, your writing will be most readily excused from the knowledge of your valuable time being so fully occupied.

Believe me to remain, My Dr Sir,  
Yours very truly

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 30 f.352

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

May I beg permission, to request your attention for a few minutes, to a plant I have just met with, & which I suppose must be only a seminal variety of the common Broom - but its orchiate cream-coloured flowers made it a strikingly handsome shrub, among its brothers on the same cliffs, and I could not help requesting a friend to make a drawing of it which shall accompany this with a dried specimen also of the same. The flowers appeared of a much more elegant shape, than those of bright yellow, that grew on the next bush beside them. The petals were more lengthened & narrower than standard more blunt at top, & the bush more expanded - standing open at bottom, more than those of the yellow flowers, & with larger projections at the base of the bush. The drawing is a faithful one, and was made by a Miss Emily Stackhouse, a near relative of a Mr Pendarves the Member for a part of this County & whose name originally was Stackhouse. She is also I believe a Grand-niece to the late Cornish Algologist of the same name. This Lady has drawn for herself a great number of the British Plants, & very many of the illustrations in Mr John's popular little Books have

been sketched for him by her - to whom I had the pleasure of introducing him. The Drawing of the Broom she would be glad to have returned, but should it be worth engraving, a copy of such would be more acceptable to her, than the original.

I have the pleasure to enclose an Algae of highly curious construction when magnifying for your acceptance which Mr Berkeley considers new - as he also has a confrere both found by Dr Caspary, on rocks surrounding pools near high water-mark at Mainporth [sic], nr Falmouth. I have met with the *Cronania attenuata*. With *A. Groelle*, the first Mrs Griffiths says seen on British plants. Also the *Polysiphonia Richardsonsii*, Hook, a single spen of each, but I may be lucky enough to get more tomorrow.

Believe me to remain,  
D<sup>r</sup> Sir, as ever, yours very truly,

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

Flushing, May 27<sup>th</sup> 50

DC32 f.436

Sunset, Truro, Sep<sup>br</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> / 52

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

May I beg leave to enclose to you, herewith, a letter from the Vicar of St Erth? - a clergyman most highly respected in his clerical duties, as well as for his learning & talents. Would you be good enough, & could conveniently supply him with the specimen he is in want of, I should feel much obliged - & to save time, would thank you to forward it, by post, at once, to him. His address is - The Revd J Pannett, St Erth, Hayle, Cornwall,

Believe me to remain,  
My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, as ever, yours very truly,

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 33 f.433

Flushing Dec<sup>br</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> '52

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I ought to have sent you long ere this our discoveries of last Autumn, tho' I fear their having been found in a field of Vetches will be some drawback to their value as indigenous productions. Fine specimens of *Asperula arvensis* & of *Lathyrus cicera* ( I believe) were met with by Mr Johnathan Stackhouse Jn<sup>r</sup> at Trehane, near Truro, of which I beg leave to send you a couple & they will not be wanted back. The full grown seed vessel was by some chance lost, but the plants having been sketched when gathered, has enabled Miss E. Stackhouse to send a copy of the *Lathyrus* pod. I also put up herewith for your acceptance some more specimens of an Alga found by



Dr Caspary in this neighbourhood, and which I think I sent you two years since, before its name had been determined on. Dr. Harvey has subsequently published it in his 53rd number of the Physiologia with a coloured plate. I have never heard of any other station that it has, but the one named - the plant however is altogether so obscure and unattractive in its external appearance as to make the Algae hunters generally pass it unnoticed I suppose.

Be pleased to accept my best thanks for your having sent the Aquilops?? to Mr Pannett. I forwarded the newspaper thinking you might like to see what he had found to say to his Cottager audience on the subject. I leave this for Sunset near Truro tomorrow with best compliments of the season to yourself and family

believe me to remain My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Yours very truly Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 35 f.421

Flushing Dec<sup>br</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> '55

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I am quite ashamed thus to intrude my trifling matters on you, but a lady (Miss E. Stackhouse - the same who has given her sketches to the Rev<sup>d</sup> C.A. Johns for his "Flowers of the Field") cannot be satisfied without some high authority for naming of a Moss, which her Army Nephew sent her from Ireland above a year ago, & which she expects to be something most rare! I am sorry it is not in fruit, but this probably will be no impediment to your naming it. The collector is a most actively zealous naturalist, & sends highly interesting descriptions of all he sees. He is now in India loading himself daily with the productions of the Himalaya - but after your son's able, & valuable researches in the same region, there is probably little left of novelty for him..

I will venture on taking this opportunity of sending you some bits of the bark of a tree very singularly marked, & which has puzzled me much to ascertain, whether the marks are produced by an Insect, or defect in the tree. The trunk is about eight inches diameter, & is thickly covered with these diamond-shaped marks, from bottom to top, gradually lessening in size as they ascend by insensible degrees - until very high up they become mere splashes. The tree is a Chestnut growing in a coppice on a cliff of the Fal. I have passed it for years without perceiving any alteration except a slight increase in the size of the marks.

I beg leave to congratulate you on recent honours obtained at the French Exposition - and remain, My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, very truly yours,

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 35 f.422

Flushing Dec<sup>br</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> '55

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I have to return you my best thanks for your letter, & its highly acceptable accompaniments, your paper of Instructions will, I doubt not, be a valuable acquisition, to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Stackhouse Pinwill, & will be forwarded to him with the observations contained in your letter.

In the course of the ensuing Spring, I hope to visit the neighbourhood of the Chestnut with the spotted trunk, & will not then fail to procure for you the still smaller - and the smallest marks.

Believe me to remain,

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir, yours very truly,  
Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

P.S.

The Tree is not the Horse-Chestnut, but Castania vulgaris

DC 37 f.607  
Flushing, June 8<sup>th</sup> '57

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I must beg permission to give you the trouble of a few Crimean plants for the favor of your naming them, on account of the peculiar & afflicting circumstances under which they came to my hand. They were plucked by Admiral Temple's last surviving son, & my only nephew, last summer & in making a tour thro' the Crimea immediately before he embarked for England in H.M. Steamer Firebrand with an 150 men - whom as a Lieu<sup>t</sup> of Artillery he had under his sole care. When, such was the Divine Will - in ? No doubt - he was taken off by Cholera, between Lisbon, & Portsmouth, at the age of 24, after being in full health & strength but 14 hours previously. He was of great promise, & we had much flattering reason to hope that he was designed for greater length of days, & still greater purpose, by the imminent perils from which he had been saved, as if by special Providence. Particularly from the dangers of a burning Ship for three days & nights, a thousand miles from land - when a vessel that had been driven 100 miles out of her course rescued in safety the whole of the sufferers at the most critical hour. As narrated in the Times, Dec<sup>br</sup> 26/54. My nephew's destination was then New Zealand, which he considered perfect banishment, his mind being fixed on the War in the East - and he at once volunteered for the Crimea, tho' the Authorities intended his recall on account of his meritorious conduct on board the ship Polar Star - saying "such a young man would be thrown away in a distant Colony". His firmness & activity with the five & twenty Artillerymen under his orders, having been mainly instrumental in keeping the fire under so long, to the saving of above ninety lives. He then shared the dangers in the reduction of Sebastopol & the taking of Kinburn - among which another remarkable instance of merciful preservation was shown him - much to his bitter disappointment at the moment. He had been selected to lead the spiking train on that most fatal attack of the Redan by the English which failed - but the Siege-train having claimed it as their privilege to be allowed to go, Lord Raglan countermanded [missing] happened at the last hour.

After those striking events - such are the mysterious ways of Divine Grace - he had nearly reached his home (unharmd with a joyous heart) where much happiness seemed to await him. He died we were told to the deep regret of all around him - he had lived in the esteem & love of all who had known him, still better - and his friends in their great sorrow for the loss they had sustained, had the consolation to know, that he had upheld his high character to the last hour of his life. You will, I am sure pardon this long introduction of my few wild flowers, that I cannot but dearly cherish, as they were, no doubt, purposely culled for me when he nor any other of the family having any regard for such things.

I hope Lady Hooker & yourself are in the enjoyment of good health - with your son also who after distant travel has been happily spared to you,

Believe me to remain, My D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

yours very truly,

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 37 f.608

Flushing, August 10<sup>th</sup> '57

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I hope indisposition has not been the cause of my not having been favoured with a letter from you in answer to one I was induced to trouble you with two months since, with a few Crimean specimens of plants, which I was anxious to get named, and that I shall shortly hear of your being in good health, & Lady Hooker, & family as well.

You will I think be pleased at hearing of my having met with a new microclade on the Falmouth shores, but which Dr Harvey cannot venture to name by a single specimen only. Believe me to remain, My Dr Sir,

yours very truly,

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

Appears to be addressed to Joseph Hooker
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DC 38 609

Flushing, Sep<sup>br</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> '57

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

I beg you will be pleased to accept my best thanks for your kind attention in naming & returning my Crimean plants. It was not without hesitation & reluctance that I ventured to give your good father the trouble of them, knowing how heavily his valuable time is always taxed - and I was extremely sorry the apprehension of the specimens not having reached him, should have induced me, after two months, to write to him a second letter. Could I have known they were in his possession, I should have been perfectly satisfied for any length of time. I am happy to hear of his having left his multitudinous engagements for some enjoyment of change of air, & relaxation which he must needs require.

I beg my compliments being presented to your Mamma & remain, D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Yours

very truly, obliged

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren

DC 38 598

Flushing June 17th /58

My dr Sir

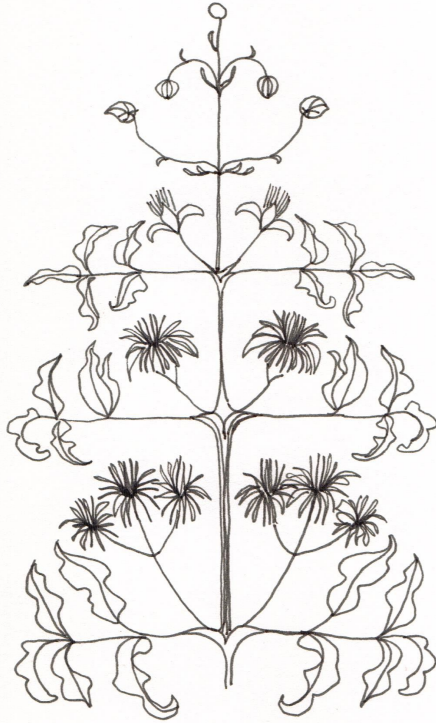
I hope you will pardon my sending you the enclosed grasses, with letter that does accompany it from Mrs Fowler tho' I fear you will not be able to make anything more of it than what it appears to me to be, the viviparous state of one of our most common grasses - Festuca ovina - still the Ladies will no doubt be better satisfied at obtaining the highest authority for their disappointment.

With much reluctance at intruding thus on your valuable time, I remain

My dr Sir, truly yours,

Eliz<sup>th</sup> A. Warren





Wild Clematis

GE