

MEMBERS OF THE MOSS EXCHANGE CLUB (1896-1923)

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Introduction

Twenty-three people enrolled in the newly formed Moss Exchange Club during 1896 – its first year of existence. They had responded to notices placed in *Science Gossip*, *Irish Naturalist* and *Journal of Botany* by the Reverend Cosslett Herbert Waddell (see below). By the turn of the century, membership stood at 34, and had risen to 45 by 1910.

Membership remained quite stable during the second decade of the 20th century, as the First World War diverted attention to more pressing affairs. However, the war did not affect bryological exploration in Britain as much as might be supposed. For one thing, the War was mainly fought overseas, rather than over Britain. And secondly, many of the MEC's members were beyond the age at which they were likely to volunteer for active service or be called up.

In 1918/9, at the end of the First World War, membership stood at about 40, but a considerable influx of new members occurred during the five years after hostilities ended and people began to restore normality to their lives. This was doubtless the catalyst for reconstituting the MEC as the British Bryological Society in 1923. These newly enrolled post-war members included several people from the Continent and North America.

Who were the members of the MEC? What careers did they follow? Where did they live? What were their family backgrounds and socio-economic circumstances? Nearly all were members of the middle class, ranging from prominent professionals with substantial resources to lower but literate middle-class. Within the legal profession, for example, Sir James Stirling, who became Lord Justice of Appeal, shared membership with Thomas Dennis, a solicitor's clerk. The notational list below gives brief details about members of the MEC. Those who were or subsequently became accomplished field-bryologists are or will be treated at greater depth in separate 'Bygone Bryologists' articles, some of which have been or will be published in *Field Bryology*.

Many other competent or accomplished botanists of the time who were interested in bryology did not join the MEC. Braithwaite, Ley, Stabler, Stirton, Marrat, Morell, F.A. Lees and Hobkirk were full of years, and perhaps did not want the bother of determining material sent to them by less accomplished bryologists, presumably feeling that exchanging bryophytes in order to have them reliably named offered them no advantage, for they named their own gatherings or sent them to other experts of whom they already knew.

The Club not only failed to attract several bryological luminaries of the day to membership, but those who did join also laboured under the handicap of not having any excursions of the Club at which they might meet each other. This was particularly unfortunate for a member like Lillie in the far north of Scotland, who lived far from other bryologists. However, several members did live quite close to each other, and doubtless bryologised together in the field by informal arrangement. Thus, Benson, Hamilton, Painter and Weyman all lived in Shropshire, and knew each other. Likewise, Elliott and Holmes both lived in Stroud, and Rhodes and Cleminshaw lived in the same road as each other in Birmingham. In Liverpool, Gasking was chaplain at Walton Gaol, where Wheldon was the pharmacist, and E.A. Richards and Travis also lived in Liverpool. Three members – Bentham, Bruce and Fletcher – all lived in Scarborough, and one can imagine them meeting up through the Scarborough Field Naturalists' Club, of which E.C. Horrell was a prominent member. In Exmouth, the Reverend J.H. Ward and Miss A. Wyndham lived at the same address. Much later, D.A. Jones lived for a while in Cheltenham, where he would have consorted with Knight. A strong network also arose in Leicester, where Horwood and Reader would have botanised together. Horwood started the cryptogamic careers of Sowter and Wade while both were still schoolboys. And further ties from schooldays included Barker and Stirling, who were both from the same district in Aberdeen and also at Cambridge together in the 1860s, at a time when Linton and Reader attended the same school as each other in Warwickshire. In the early 1920s, Aberystwyth had three members, Leeds also had three (including Pearsall and Priestley at the university), York had two or three members as well, and there were several in London. It is also noticeable that Scottish members of the MEC (Lillie, MacVicar and Young) and their bryological contemporary Stirton originally came from comfortably placed middle-class families on the eastern side of the country. This tendency for British natural historians to originate from well-to-do bourgeoisie is discussed more fully in *A Social and Biographical History of British and Irish Field-bryologists* (on-line at this web-site).

A much higher proportion of botanists who joined the MEC took interest in lichens than is so with bryologists of the early 21st century. Bagnall, Burrell, Cheetham, Dixon, Horwood, D.A. Jones, Knight, Lillie, Arthur Pearson, Reader, Rhodes, Travis, Walter Watson, Wheldon and Albert Wilson all studied lichens as well as bryophytes. Others took interest in fungi – Crossland, Eyre, Lett, Marriott, Arthur Pearson and Salmon.

William Allen (1849-1903)

Allen was born in Maidstone, Kent, the eldest of at least five children born to William Hart Allen (1813-1900) and his wife Sarah (*née* Booth, c.1824). W.H. Allen was a surgeon, dentist, and pharmaceutical chemist. The family were living in Victoria, Australia in the late 1850s and early 1860s, but returned to England.

By 1871 Allen was an assistant in a shop – perhaps his father's – in West Ham, London. In 1881 he was an unmarried chemist's assistant in Swindon, Wiltshire. By the mid-1880s he had returned to West Ham, where he ran a chemist's shop, and was married to

Emily (*née* Hines, 1857). A son, William Harold, was born in 1886, followed by a daughter Emily in 1891-2.

Sometime after 1897, the Allens moved to Westham, Weymouth, Dorset, where William ran a grocer's shop.

Allen joined the MEC in 1897, and remained a member until 1902/3. He contributed to the annual exchange of bryophytes.

His herbarium

George H. Allison (1862-1956)

George was a son of Henry Allison (born 1827/8), a self-employed carpenter, joiner and wheelwright, and Frances (*née* Shaw, 1826). George was brought up at his parents' shop and house in Waltham, Grimsby, and followed his father's trade, becoming a carpenter and joiner.

Allison's plants are at Kew and Lincoln Museum.

Dr Jean Jules Amann (1859-1939)

Amann lived at Lausanne in Switzerland when he joined the MEC in ?1921.

Eleonora Armitage (1865-1961)

Miss Armitage was the MEC's only founding lady member, and indeed remained the only female member until eleven other ladies joined after the First World War. She remained a prominent member of the MEC and subsequently of the BBS for the rest of her life, and is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

James Eustace Bagnall (1830-1918)

Bagnall is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Thomas Barker (1838-1907)

Barker is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Henry Beesley (1855-1925)

Beesley was an unmarried railway clerk in 1901, living in Preston, Lancashire. He was born in Preston, the youngest of four children of William Beesley (b. 1824/5), a market gardener employing two men, and Elizabeth (b. 1825/6).

Beesley was residing at 55 Long Lane, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston at the time of his death, and he left £17,000.

Beesley joined the MEC in 1902 and remained a member until >1919. He studied the bryoflora of the Isle of Man from 1902 until at least 1908 (see also Gasking and Hunter, below, for bryological connections with the Isle of Man), and contributed to the exchange. Plants that he collected are held at Liverpool, Oxford, and more than 400 of his bryophytes are held at the National Museum and Gallery of Wales in Cardiff.

William Bellerby (1852-1936)

Bellerby is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Harry Bendorff (or Bendorf) (1892-???)

Bendorff was a son of Henry Bendorff (born 1858/9), a general labourer, and his wife Sarah (born 1860/1). Harry lived at 9 Brundretts Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester when he joined the MEC in 1913, and at 4 Sedgeley Avenue, Prestwich, Manchester by 1915.

Richard de Gylpyn Benson (1856-1904)

Benson is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Miss Florence Bentham (...-....)

Bentham lived at The Towers, Scarborough when she joined the MEC in 1912.

Mr D... Billing (1897-???)

Billing was probably Denis, the third child of Henry Charles (born 1866/7), a joiner of Fowey, Cornwall, and Marion (*née* Burton, 1864/5). Denis joined the MEC in ?1921, when he was living at 8, Harbour View, Fowey, Cornwall. Smitham (see below) also lived in Fowey, so perhaps they knew each other.

Reginald Canning Bindley (1845->1933)

Bindley was born in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, the fourth of ten children born to John Riles Bindley (1806/7-1892), a self-employed glue and leather manufacturer, and Harriet (*née* Wood, 1814/5).

Reginald went up to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating in 1869, after which he was curate at Dunham Massey in Cheshire (1870-2). From 1872 until 1930 he was vicar of Mickleover, Derbyshire. He was also chaplain to the Derby County Asylum from 1883 until 1913. In 1933 his address was the Old Grammar School, Market Drayton, Shropshire.

Bindley married Victoria Anne Trouncer in 1870; she predeceased him. They had at least six children.

Bindley joined the MEC in 1911, but did not renew his subscription. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium is at the National Museum and Gallery of Wales, Cardiff.

Charles Herbert Binstead (1862-1941)

Binstead is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Mr J. Blundell (???-???)

Blundell lived at 29 Aldridge Road Villas, London W11 when he joined the MEC in 1918.

Reverend Henry Boyden (1832-1923)

Henry Boyden was born in Birmingham, a son of John Boyden (born 1799-1800), a maker of military accoutrements, and Mary Ann (born 1800-01). Henry became a clergyman in the Church of England, and in 1868 married Susan Hamilton, daughter of George Hamilton, a Scottish general medical practitioner. Henry Boyden was working in Birmingham in 1881, but had moved to Exeter by 1910 when he joined the MEC, and died there.

David Bigham Bradshaw (1869-1944)

Bradshaw was born in Ballyshannon, and educated in Dublin and Portora. He worked for the Provincial Bank of Ireland until 1936. He was living in Dublin when he joined the MEC in 1920. His herbarium is at Ulster Museum. A portrait of him may be found in *Irish Naturalists' Journal*, volume 8, page 166.

Alfred Henry Brinkman (1873-1945)

Alfred Henry Brinkman was born in Poplar, London, a son of Alfred Brinkman (b. 1845/6), an engineer for refrigerated water, and Mary Grace (*née* Morrish, 1843/4).

In 1891, AHB was a telegraph clerk, but became a lighthouse-keeper from 1895 until 1908, when he emigrated to Canada and took up farming and surveying. By 1906/7 he was keeper at Great Castle Head Lighthouse, east of St. Ishmael's, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, where he very likely knew Jackett (see below).

He joined the MEC in 1906 and remained a member until the following year. He contributed to the exchange. His British plants are at Cambridge, Edinburgh, Bristol and Cardiff, with Canadian plants at the Natural History Museum in London. The National Museum and Gallery of Wales, Cardiff has 125 of Brinkman's specimens (113 of which are bryophytes) collected between 1905 and 1907.

Tom Ainsworth Brode (1865-1911)

Brode was a Church of England clergyman. He was born near Salisbury, Wiltshire, the eldest of three children of Thomas (1836/7-1909), a schoolmaster, and Betsy (Bessie, *née* Adams, 1840/1).

Brode gained a B.A. at London in 1886, and took up his first post as a priest at Downham in Essex. He moved to Soham (1889-91), Leighton Buzzard (1891-3) and then York in 1895. In 1889 he married Dora Pauline Lukin (b. 1864). They had a son and two daughters.

Brode joined the MEC in 1902/3 and remained a member until 1905. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium

Henri Vanden Broeck (1845-1926)

Vanden Broeck (or Vandenbroeck) lived in Antwerp, Belgium, when he joined the MEC in ?1921. More than 100 of his gatherings are in the herbarium at Cardiff.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1926), page 254.

Herbert Clarkson Broome (1866-???)

Broome was born in Oldham, eldest child of Samuel (b. 1838/9), clerk and salesman in the granary and corn trade in 1871, later at a cotton mill, and Sarah Jane (b. 1842/3).

Herbert was an office clerk in an ironworks at the age of fourteen, and subsequently became a clerk in an accountant's office. In 1901 he was a clerk working for the Urban District Council of Failsworth, near Manchester. At that time he was married with two young daughters. He joined the MEC in 1915, when he was living at Netherthorpe, Failsworth, Manchester.

Miss Helen Jane T.... Bruce (1876-???)

Miss Bruce was born at Carlton, near Worksop, a daughter of Lloyd Stewart Bruce (1829-1886), rector of Carlton in Nottinghamshire, and canon of York in 1881. He was also at one time rector of Stokesley, Yorkshire. Canon Bruce was a son of Sir James Robertson Bruce, 2nd Bt., (1788-1836) and Ellen (*née* Hesketh, d. 1864). Lloyd Stewart Bruce's first wife, Helen's mother, was Jane Skene (c.1838-1880). Helen was descended from Scottish royalty on her father's side, and from Greek Phanariot aristocracy on her mother's. One of Helen's sisters was Lady Edith Agnes Kathleen Bruce (1878-1947), a sculptor who married Captain Robert Falcon Scott who died during an expedition to the South Pole in 1912. Their son, Peter Markham Scott (b. 1909) founded the Wildlife Trust at Slimbridge. One of Helen's brothers, Wilfrid Montagu Bruce accompanied Scott on his polar expedition in 1912. Lady Edith subsequently married Sir Edward Hilton Young, 1st Baron Kennet.

Helen Bruce joined the MEC in 1918, when she was living at 3, Cromwell Terrace, Scarborough.

William Holmes Burrell (1865-1945)

Burrell is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site. In 1921 he lived at 44, Nest View, Horsforth, York.

Edward Blanchard Chamberlain (1878-1925)

Chamberlain was born at Bristol Mills, Maine, U.S.A., son of two teachers, Charles Edwin and Margaret J. (*née* Blanchard, died c. 1906). Chamberlain was living in New York when he joined the MEC in ?1921. He was secretary and treasurer of the Sullivant Moss Club.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1925), page 181.

Joseph Charrier (?1909-?1938)

Charrier's address was Pharmacien, La Chataignerie, Vendée, France when he joined the MEC in ?1921. 141 of his bryophytes are in the herbarium at Cardiff.

Corrie Denew Chase (1878-1965)

Corrie Chase, M.A., M.C., was the eldest child of the Reverend Charles Henry (1850-1924) and Dora Nichols Sankey (*née* Stevens, 1852-1928, daughter of Alfred Stevens of Farnham, Surrey). Charles Chase was successively vicar of Ambleside, Westmorland from 1882 until 1891, then St. Miniver in Cornwall, Woodbury Salterton in Devon, and Marks Tey near Colchester in Essex. He was a son of Henry John Neale Chase (1813-1895), attorney and solicitor, and his wife Maria (*née* Corrie, 1811-1884, daughter of Adam Corrie (1779-1846) of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire). Henry John Chase was a son of Samuel Chase (1787-1863) of Luton, and his wife Louisa (*née* Compigne, 1784-1851). The Compignes lived in Reading, which is where Charles Henry Chase was born.

Corrie Chase became a schoolmaster at Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon, and retired to 51 Dundale Avenue, Belfast. He was Captain Chase, residing at Campbell College, Belfast when he joined the MEC in ?1921, and died at Belfast. His herbarium is at Ulster Museum, with other plants at Kew and the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff.

Christopher Arthington Cheetham (1875-1954)

Cheetham was the eldest child of seven born to Charles Edward Cheetham (1846/7-1900), woollen and worsted manufacturer of Calverley, Yorkshire, and Clara Elizabeth (*née* Arthington, 1853). Christopher followed his father into the textile trade, and was a "designer of worsted coatings" in 1901.

Cheetham was also interested in diptera, and Leeds Museum Resource Centre has some of his papers.

He joined the MEC in 1908, and remained a member until >1919. He was living at Nutting Grove, Farnley, Leeds in 1920. He contributed to the exchange. His plants are at Merseyside Museums, with a further 84 specimens (mainly bryophytes) collected between 1906-45 at the National Museum and Gallery of Wales, Cardiff.

Henrietta Anning Chick (1880-???)

Miss Chick was the third daughter of Henry Showers Chick (b. 1835/6) and Mary (*née* Anning, 1843/4). Henry was a messenger for a pensioner's hospital in Lambeth, London in 1881, and a "caretaker and agent" in 1891.

Henrietta was a student in London in 1901, and living at 4 Kennington Park when she joined the MEC in 1923. In 1947 she was living at The Cottage, Roffey Hurst, Horsham, Sussex.

Mr. S. Chipperfield (....-....)

Chipperfield was living at Cromwell House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon when he joined the MEC in 1918.

Frederick James Chittenden (1873-1950)

Chittenden was born in Stratford, London, the eldest of four children of William (b. 1843), an examiner of carriages for the Great Eastern Railway Company, and Mary Ann (*née* Curtis, 1843/4). He lectured in biology at the East Anglia Institute of Agriculture from 1900 until 1907, when he took up the directorship of the Royal Horticultural Society's laboratory at Wisley. He held that position until 1919, after which he became Director of Wisley Gardens until 1931. From 1931 until 1939 he edited the RHS's publications and was Keeper of the Lindley Library.

Chittenden joined the MEC in 1906 and remained a member until 1914. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium is at the Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley.

Edward Cleminshaw (1849-1922)

Cleminshaw is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Llewellyn Jameson Cocks (1859-1921/2)

Cocks was born in Madron, Cornwall, the youngest son of Frederick Augustus Cocks (1814/5-1896), a schoolmaster, and Isabella Jameson Truran (b. 1823-4). Llewellyn Cocks married Georgina Canham (b. 1851/2) in 1883.

In 1910 Cocks was the manager of an insurance office, living in Bromley, Kent with Georgina, son Theodore Jameson (b. Bexley Heath, Dartford, Kent, 1884) and daughters Dorothea Jameson (b. Bexley Heath, 1885) and Cecilia Mary J[ameson?] (b. Dartford, 1887). In 1921, Cocks lived at Holly Lodge, Esher, Surrey.

Cocks contributed mosses to *Naturalist* in 1897-8, joined the MEC in 1900-01, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed to the exchange. 118 of his botanical specimens (collected between 1896 and 1919) are in the National Museum and Gallery of Wales, Cardiff.

Miss L.R. Cooke

Miss Cooke lived at 1, Mayfield Road, Wallasley, Lancashire when she joined the MEC in 1915.

Miss C... M... Cooper (???-???)

Miss Cooper lived in California Lane, Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire when she joined the MEC in 1917. Perhaps she was Clara Margery M. Cooper (b. 1896), a nurseryman's daughter.

Margaret Corstorphine (1863-1944)

Margaret was born Margaret Buncle, daughter of Thomas Buncle (1820-1899), a newspaper proprietor and publisher at Arbroath, Angus. Her paternal grandmother, Elizabeth (*née* Miller), was a relative of the geologist Hugh Miller (1802-1856). Margaret married Robert (see below), and joined the MEC in ?1921. Her plants are at the universities of St. Andrews and Dundee, and at Edinburgh Botanic Gardens.

Robert Henry Corstorphine (1874-1942)

Corstorphine was born in Arbroath, Angus, a son of Henry Corstorphine (b. 1837/8), teacher of English and mathematics, and Margaret Clark (or Clerk) Henderson (*née* McFarlane, 1847), daughter of John McFarlane, Presbyterian minister at Hamilton, Lanarkshire. Henry Corstorphine was a son of Robert Corstorphine, a hand-loom linen-weaver of St. Andrews, Fife, and his wife Ann (*née* Wilson).

Robert Henry married Margaret Buncle (1863-1944), daughter of Thomas Buncle (1820-1899), a publisher and proprietor of a newspaper.

Corstorphine joined the MEC in 1909, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange.

Corstorphine's plants and notes are at Dundee University, with others in the Department of Botany at the University of St. Andrews, Kew, Cardiff and Oxford.

Charles Crossland (1844-1916)

Crossland was a butcher in Halifax, Yorkshire, eldest son of Charles (1812-1883, a grocer and butcher) and Jane (*née* Smith, 1812-1874). Charles jr. married Mary Ann Cragg (1842-1869, a wool-sorter's daughter) in 1864. They had four children – Frances

(born 1865), Charles (who died in 1868, aged 2), Frank (born 1867) and Kate (who died in 1869, aged one month). Mary died following the birth of her fourth child, and in 1871 Charles married Clementina Foster (1847-1938), a carpet-weaver's daughter. They had two daughters, Ada (b. 1872, Wyke, Yorkshire) and Agnes (b. 1875, Halifax).

Crossland was particularly interested in fungi. He joined the MEC in 1897, and remained a member until 1907. He contributed... to the exchange. His herbarium

Henry Alfred Cummins (1864-1933)

Cummins was born at Black Rock, near Cork, Ireland, son of William Jackson Cummins (1823-1893), a physician, and Elizabeth Henrietta (*née* Poole). W.J. Cummins was a son of Robert King Cummins (b. *circa* 1795), merchant of Cork.

Henry's eldest brother, William Edward Ashley Cummins (1858-1923) became Professor of Medicine at the University of Cork, while Henry (after a career in the army, rising to the rank of Major) became Professor of Botany at Cork, specialising in fungi and lichens.

Henry married Ethel Percy Hall, daughter of Robert Hall (b. *circa* 1813) of Waterford and Cork, and Jane (*née* Constable). They had a son and four daughters.

Prominent relatives of the couple included the writer and medium Geraldine Dorothy Cummins (1890-1969, a daughter of William Edward Ashley Cummins), the social worker Anne Emily Cummins (1869-1936), and the journal-editor and writer Samuel Carter Hall (1800-1889).

Cummins joined the MEC at its inception, but did not renew his subscription. He contributed nothing to the exchange. His herbarium is

Hugh Darton (1868-1941)

Hugh Darton was the eldest child of Edward Hack Darton (1837/8-1912) and his wife Adeline (*née* Robinson, 1841/2-1913). Edward Darton was a commercial traveller in 1871, and a bookbinder's manager in 1891, by which time Hugh had become a publisher's clerk. In 1901 Hugh was a bank clerk. Hugh lived with a maternal aunt in Hertford in the late 1890s and early 20th century. In 1921 his address was Benninghoe, Hertford.

Darton joined the MEC in its first year of existence, and remained a member until 1899, but was not listed as a member in [...1901]. However, he rejoined the Club in ... and remained a member until

He contributed... to the exchange. the National Museum and Gallery of Wales at Cardiff has 69 specimens that he collected between 1893 and 1913.

Thomas Dennis (1838/9-1925)

Thomas Dennis was a lifelong bachelor, and a solicitor's clerk in Hull, Yorkshire. He was born in Foggesthorpe, Yorkshire, an elder son of John Dennis (c. 1820/1-1850), a wheelwright, and Elizabeth (c. 1820/1->1901).

By 1861, the widow Elizabeth had moved with her children to Hull, where she set up home with Thomas and an unmarried daughter, Sarah, until at least 1901. Sarah became headmistress of an Art School.

Dennis joined the MEC in 1897, and was still a member in 1919. He contributed.... to the exchange. His herbarium

Hugh Neville Dixon (1861-1944)

Dixon joined the MEC at its foundation, and is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Alfred John Dodd (1883-1963)

Dodd was a gardener's son, born at Swanwick, Derbyshire, and was a chemist's assistant in 1901. He joined the MEC in ?1921, when he was living at 19 Church Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. Perhaps he knew John Duncan (see below) when he moved to Stratford in the early 1920s. Dodd's mosses are at the Natural History Museum in London.

Dr. Harold Downes (1867-1937), FLS

Downes was born at Staverton, Devon, a son of William Downes (b. 1837/8), curate of Kentisbeere, Devon in 1881, and Emily Frances (*née* Whyte, 1837/8). Emily's father, Charles Whyte (c. 1795-1881) graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, and became an inspector of army hospitals.

Downes followed his maternal grandfather into the medical profession, and was a medical student in 1901, and living at Ditton Lane, Ilminster, Somerset when he joined the MEC in 1917. His plants are at Taunton Museum.

George Claridge Druce (1850-1932)

Druce is much better remembered as a botanist of vascular plants than of bryophytes, but he joined the MEC in ?1921, when he was living at Yardley Lodge, Oxford.

John Bishop Duncan (1869-1953)

Duncan joined the MEC in 1910 and is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site. He was living at Sunnymede, Maidenhead Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire in 1921.

[Daniel?] Edwards (?1847-????)

Edwards was a clergyman at Bala, Merionethshire, when he joined the MEC in 1898, but did not renew his subscription. He may have been Daniel Edwards, son of Moses Daniel Edwards, gentleman of Whitford, Flintshire. This Daniel junior graduated from Oxford in 1867, and was rector of Cefn St. Asaph in 1877, and of Llanycil with Bala from 1889-92. In 1900 this man was living at Rhyl.

Edward James Elliott (1848/9-1927)

Elliott was a printer and stationer at Stroud, Gloucestershire, who printed the Club's Reports from 1896 until He was born at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, eldest of five children born to John Elliott (b. 1824/5) and Ann(e) (b. 1822/3). John Elliott was a printer and bookseller, employing two men and two apprentices in 1861, so his eldest son followed him into the business.

Edward married Maria Ann Bell (b. 1850, Appleby, Westmorland) in 1875; she died in 1901. Edward and Maria had three children – Annie Isabel (b. 1876), Arthur Edward B. (b. 1883), and Herbert William (b. 1886, who was a timber merchant in 1927).

Edward remarried in 19... His second wife was Blanche Eliza, who survived him. At the time of his death he was residing at 19 Nelson Street, Stroud.

Elliott joined the MEC at its inception, and remained on the Club's list of members until >1919. He contributed

Another early member of the MEC, George Holmes (see below) also lived in Stroud, so the two men quite likely bryologised together, or at least exchanged gatherings.

Elliott's herbarium

Dr. Alexander Williams Evans (1868-1959)

Evans was curator of botany at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. from 1895 until 1947. He was particularly interested in liverworts, and latterly also studied lichens. He joined the MEC in ... His herbarium is at Yale.

Reverend T. E. Evans

Reverend Evans lived at Braeside, Aberdare, Glamorgan when he joined the MEC in 1910.

Peter Ewing (1849-1913)

Ewing is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site. Perhaps Ewing knew St. John Marriott (see below), who also lived in Glasgow for a period, and joined the MEC in the same year.

William Leigh Williamson Eyre (1841-1914)

Eyre's father was William Thomas Eyre (1794/5-1868), rector of Padbury, Buckinghamshire, where several previous generations of Eyres had held the living. William junior's mother was Frances (*née* Williamson at Guisborough, Yorkshire, *circa* 1807-1881).

After going to sea, Eyre returned to train for the Church. His first curacy was that of Sheriffhales in Staffordshire (1865-8), from where he went to West Dean, Wiltshire (1868-70), Huntley in Gloucestershire (1870-2), then Northchurch, Hertfordshire (1872-5), before becoming rector of Swarraton, near Alresford, Hampshire, and vicar of Northington, Hampshire.

In 1870, Eyre married Caroline Emma Hunt (1834/5-1900), a daughter of Thomas Hunt (?1796-1859), Rector of Wentnor and West Felton, Shropshire. William and Caroline had a daughter, Lucy J.C. (b. 1871/2).

Eyre was particularly interested in fungi, becoming President of the British Mycological Society in 1902. He also studied brambles (*Rubus* species). He joined the MEC in 1897, and remained a member until 1904. He contributed ... His herbarium Some of his collections are at the Haslemere Educational Museum, Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr. C.H. Fletcher (.....)

Fletcher lived at Apsley House, Albion Road, Scarborough when he joined the MEC in 1920.

Miss Eva Jennie Fry (1893-1948)

Miss Fry, M.Sc., was at University College, Aberystwyth when she joined the MEC in 1915. She was the second of three children born to Albert A. Fry (b. 1861), an elementary schoolteacher, and Ellen (*née* .., 1863/4). In 1925 she became lecturer in botany at Westfield College, London, and married Spencer Savage (1886-1966) in 1932.

Samuel Gasking (1852-1925)

Gasking was the second of four children born to William Gasking (1825/6-1867) and Catherine (*née* Costain, 1825/6-?1865). The Costains were of the Isle of Man. Richard Costain (1839-1900) founded and built up a building and construction company which although modestly sized but profitable in Gasking's time, became worth over £100 million in the late 20th century. William Gasking, however, was a dock gateman at Liverpool in 1861. The Gaskings and Costains had connections in both Liverpool and the Isle of Man.

Samuel Gasking trained for and entered the priesthood, as did his younger brother John Trist Gasking (b. 1858). Samuel graduated from Durham in 1882 but by then had already begun his ecclesiastical career with spells at Dunkinfield (1879-80) and then Bradden (?Baldwin), Isle of Man (1880-2). From there he went to Garston (1883-5), St. Helens (1885-7), then became SPCK chaplain to emigrants at Liverpool (1887-9), curate at Skelmersdale (1889-96), and chaplain to West Derby Union at Liverpool (1896-1921).

He also became chaplain to the jail at Walton, Liverpool, where James Alfred Wheldon (see below) was the pharmacist, so perhaps Wheldon – the more accomplished bryologist - introduced Gasking to bryology.

In 1901 Gasking was residing at 22 Yewtree Road, Walton-on-the-hill, Liverpool, and continued to live there for the rest of his life. He also had a residence at The Nest, Dandy Hill, Port Erin, Isle of Man.

Samuel married Anne Elizabeth Glover (b. 1841) at Liverpool in 1873. They had six children – Edith Elizabeth A. was born at Liverpool in 1876, and was an electrical instrument-fitter in 1901. Samuel St. Clair Costain was born at ?Oxton, Cheshire in 1879, was working as a wine-merchant's clerk in 1901, and a supervising engineer in 1925. Eustace William Trist was born on the Isle of Man in 1881/2, and became a solicitor. Douglas Montagu Villiers was born at ?Lumley, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham in 1882, and entered the priesthood. Kenneth was the fifth-born, at Liverpool in 1889, and Edward the sixth, also at Liverpool in 1895/6.

Gasking joined the MEC in 1899, and remained a member until 1902. He contributed His herbarium Some of his plants are in the Natural History Museum in London, with a few more at Cardiff.

James Glover (1844/5-1925)

Glover was a son of James Glover, a farmer. In 1864, James the son married Mary Palmer, daughter of Robert Palmer, fisherman and shoemaker. James and Mary had six children, at least two of whom followed James into the teaching profession.

James taught in Dublin. He was living at Sea View, Kircubbin, County Down when he joined the MEC in ?1921. His bryophytes are at Oxford. The National Museum and Gallery of Wales, Cardiff has 132 of his specimens (49 of which are bryophytes), mainly from Ireland and some from Renfrewshire.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1925), page 183.

Mr. G.H. Goode (....-....)

Goode lived at 86 Adams Avenue, Northampton when he joined the MEC in 1916.

James Groves (1858-1933), FLS

James Groves was the third child of James Groves (1824/5-<1871), a railway clerk, and Eleanor (*née* Stewart, 1819/20). The family lived mainly in London, but James junior was born at Aldershot, Hampshire.

Groves worked in Army and Navy stores, and was living at Trevarthian, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight when he joined the MEC in 1918. His plants are at the Natural History Museum and Oxford.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 3 (1933), page 172. An obituary in *Journal of Botany* (1933, pages 136-9) includes a portrait.

William Phillips Hamilton (1840-1910)

Hamilton is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

George Thomas Harris (c.1858-1938)

Harris was a married, self-employed photographer in 1901. He was born in Halesowen or Stourbridge, Worcestershire, probably a son of Thomas Harris (born 1830/31, Presteigne, Radnorshire), a baker, and Annie (*née* Brown, daughter of William Brown, a stonemason of Worcester). George moved to Devon in 1904, and was living at Knowle

Park, Sidmouth when he joined the MEC in 1915. He was particularly interested in freshwater algae and diatoms, and had a collection of botanical photographs. His herbarium is at Exeter University.

John Wilson Hartley (1866-1939)

Hartley was a grocer and shopkeeper in 1901, living at Mill Head House, Carnforth, Lancashire. His address was unchanged when he joined the MEC in ?1921. He studied the flora of the dunes on the Isle of Man, and his plants are at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff.

Rev. Henry Herbert Harvey (1865-???)

Harvey was born in Oxford, and may have been a son of Henry Harvey (b. 1842/3), a college servant, and Harriett (*née* ..., 1846/7). In 1901 Henry Herbert was a Church of England clergyman living in Torquay, Devon, and married to Ada Ellen (*née* Richards).

Harvey was living at Clawton, Holsworthy, North Devon when he joined the MEC in ?1921. His plants are at Kew, the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, and the museum of Torquay Natural History Society.

Frederick Haxby (1875-1942)

Haxby was probably a son of Ralph Haxby (d. 1904), saddler of Bradford, Yorkshire, and Elizabeth (*née* Mason). Haxby joined the MEC in 1915, when he was living at 11, Necropolis Road, Lidget Green, Bradford. In 1901 he was a warehouseman. He remained a member until >1919, and contributed ... to the exchange. His herbarium is at the City Art Gallery and Museum in Bradford.

Joseph (?or James) Hennen (1852-1927)

Hennen lived at 115, Chaussée d'Anvers, Capellen, Belgium when he joined the MEC in ?1921.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1926-7), page 321.

H... H... Higgins (???-???)

Mr H.H. Higgins of Bank House, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire joined the MEC in 1906 and remained a member for about two years. Perhaps he knew Henry Herbert Knight (see below), who taught at Llandovery until 1907.

Mr William Hodge (c.1875-1912)

Hodge lived at 35, The Crescent, Leftwich, Northwich in 1911/12. He was born in Scotland, and by 1901 he was a schoolteacher and boarding in Northwich.

George Holmes (1834/5-1909)

Holmes was superintendent of a cemetery at Stroud, Gloucestershire, where he would probably have known Edward James Elliott (see above) who also lived in Stroud.

Holmes was born at Teynham, Kent, the youngest of four sons born to John (b. *circa* 1798), an agricultural labourer, and Ann (*née* Sears, *circa* 1799). He married Mary Hannah in 18?? [children?]

Holmes joined the MEC in 1897 (the year after Elliott joined), and remained a member until his death. He contributed His herbarium resides at Stroud and District Museum.

Edward Charles Horrell (1871-1944)

Horrell joined the MEC in 1898, and remained a member until 1904. During that time, he

Horrell is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Arthur Reginald Horwood (1879-1937)

Horwood was the second child of Francis Edward Horwood (1847-1909), curate of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire in 1881, and Alice Sarah (*née* Whereat, 1846/7). By 1901, he was a married assistant schoolmaster, and in the following year he joined the staff of the Museum at Leicester, where he remained for 20 years. He became an assistant at the herbarium at Kew from 1924 until 1937.

Horwood joined the MEC in 1906, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed to the exchange. He also took interest in lichens, as did Henry Reader (see below), who also lived in Leicester at one time. Horwood founded the Lichen Exchange Club, which ran from 1907 until 1914, and in 1913 he issued *A Handlist of the Lichens of Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands*.

Horwood also introduced Frederick Archibald Sowter (1899-1972) and Arthur Edward Wade (1895-1989) to cryptogamic botany when they were both schoolboys in Leicester.

His plants are at the National Museum and Gallery of Wales in Cardiff, at Kew, Leicester Museum, and Ulster Museum.

Bertha Mary Hough (1889-???)

Bertha Hough was the daughter of Sarah (*née* ..., 1862/3) and Edwin (b. 1855-9), an agricultural labourer in 1891 and a bricklayer's labourer in 1901, at Penkridge, Staffordshire. Bertha lived in Bradford when she joined the MEC in 1910, but had moved to Codsall Wood, Wolverhampton by 1912. She later became a schoolmistress at Brentwood, Essex.

James Dick Houston (???-1954)

Houston joined the MEC in 1914/5, when he was living at Bridge Street, Kilrea, County Derry. He remained a member of the MEC and then BBS until his death. Houston later moved to Lurgan, Co. Armagh, and then to Elphin, Co. Roscommon. In ?1921 he was living at Bank House, Elphin, County Roscommon, and in 1946 he was residing at 11 Portrush Road, Portstewart, Co. Derry, and by the time of his death had returned to Kilrea, where he lived in Bank Square.

Houston contributed ... to the exchange. His herbarium is at ...

John Hunter (1861/2-1918)

Hunter was born in Shetland. By 1881 the family was living in Liverpool, where John's father (also John, b. *circa* 1835) was a widowed dock gateman (perhaps the Hunters knew the Gaskings, see above).

In 1881, John junior was the elder of two siblings living in the family home. He was a customs officer, and remained in that profession all his working life, moving to Londonderry (1896-8, where he might conceivably have met John Benson Parker – see below – who also collected taxes for the government), Belfast (1901), Co. Down (1902-4), Edinburgh (1905-8), Cheshire (1909-12), Co. Sligo (1913) and finally the Isle of Man (1914-18).

Hunter married Victoria Madeline ?..., who survived him.

Hunter joined the MEC in 1896 and remained a member until his death. The herbaria at Cardiff have bryophytes that he collected from Donegal, Down, Midlothian, Perthshire and the Isle of Man.

Cecil Prescott Hurst (1866-1956)

Cecil Hurst was the eldest child of Henry Alexander Hurst (c.1825-1882), merchant of Lancashire, and Frances Ellen (*née* Prescott, 1840-1885), daughter of John Clarke Prescott (1794-1863), merchant of Manchester. Henry Alexander Hurst was keen on botany, so may have been responsible for kindling Cecil's interest in plants.

In 1901, Cecil Hurst was single and independent. When he joined the MEC in ?1921 he was living at Ivy House, Great Bedwyn, Hungerford. In 1946 he was living at Landulph Rectory, Saltash, Cornwall. His plants are at Manchester Museum, the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, the Botany School at Oxford, and South London Botanical Institute.

William Ingham (1854-1923)

Ingham joined the MEC in 1897, and is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Robert Jackett (1857-1935)

Jackett was born at Cilgerran, north Pembrokeshire, son of Thomas Higgins (?Higgans or Eggins) Jackett (1811/12-1860), an officer of the Inland Revenue, and Elizabeth (*née* Evans 1820/1).

Robert graduated in divinity at Lampeter in 1889, and took up a curacy at St. Thomas's in Swansea until 1894, when he moved as curate to Loughor. Jackett was living with his spinster sister Jenny (Jane) in 1901, when he was a Church of England clergyman at Gowerton, Glamorgan. In 1902 he became vicar of Hasguard with St. Ishmael in Pembrokeshire, where he very likely knew Brinkman (see above), and remained until 1923. He then became rector of Crunwere, Whitland, Carmarthenshire.

He married Miss Edith Mildred Trevor Barnes (b. 1894) of Slebech Vicarage at Slebech in January 1931. At the time of his death he was residing at Tycerrig, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire.

He joined the MEC in 1911, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange. His bryophytes are at Kew.

Albert Bruce Jackson (1876-1947)

Jackson was the eldest of three sons born to Charles Jackson (1847/8-1881-91), an ironmonger of Newbury, Berkshire, and Mary Ann (*née* Darling, 1851->1891).

Jackson worked as a journalist as a young man, but worked for the Imperial Institute from 1910 until 1932, and was later employed at the Department of Botany at the British Museum (now the Natural History Museum) in London. In 1946 his address was 3, The Avenue, Kew Gardens, London.

Jackson joined the MEC in 1896 and remained a member until 1910. He then rejoined the BBS in 1938.

He contributed ... to the MEC's exchange. His plants are at the Natural History Museum in London, Kew, the Botanical Museum and Herbarium at Copenhagen, Leicester Museum, Cardiff, Oxford and Warwick.

Rev. Hampden Gurney Jameson (1852-1939)

Jameson is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site. He joined the MEC in ?1921, at which time he was living in retirement at Gartymore, Park Rise, Leatherhead, Surrey.

John William H... Johnson (1876-???)

Johnson, B.Sc., F.L.S., York House, Thornhill, Dewsbury joined the MEC in 1907 and remained a member until >1919. By 1915 he was living at Walton, near Wakefield, and in 1920 he lived at Grange View, Walton. He was a son of George Johnson (1846/7-1897), a gardener and verger of Thornhill Lees, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and Elizabeth (*née* ..., 1850/1). In 1901, John was an analytical chemist.

Daniel Angell Jones (1861-1936)

Jones is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site. He joined the MEC in 1901/2 and remained a member of the Club (and then the BBS) until his death.

Henry Herbert Knight (1862-1944)

Knight is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site. He joined the MEC in 1906 and remained a member of the Club (and then the BBS) until his death.

Clara Ethelinda Larter (1849-1936)

Clara joined the MEC in 1910, but was better known as a botanist interested in vascular plants. She was a daughter of Thomas Larter (born 1815-16), a private tutor, and became a teacher herself. She did not marry, and lived near Torquay for most of her adult life.

W... A.... Lees (???-???)

Lees was living at 80, Cavendish Drive, Rock Ferry, Cheshire when he joined the MEC in ?1921.

Henry William Lett (1838-1920)

Lett is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

David Lillie (1854-1940)

Lillie joined the MEC in 1898 and remained a member of the Club (and then the BBS) until his death.

He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

William Richardson Linton (1850-1908)

Linton was the youngest son of seven children born to Henry Linton (c. 1803-1887), vicar of Diddington, Huntingdonshire, and Charlotte (*née* Richardson, 1809/10-1879). William's father, Henry, was born at Frieston, Lincolnshire and a Henry Linton was vicar of that parish in 1782, so WRL came from a line of priests on his father's side of the family. His elder brother, Edward Francis (1848-1928), became rector of Edmondsham, Dorset from 1901 until 1920, and published a list of the fungi of East Dorset. The two brothers also published sets of the taxonomically challenging vascular plants *Hieracium* (hawkweeds), *Rubus* (brambles) and *Salix* (willows).

William went to school at Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, where another future member of the MEC, Henry Charles Lyon Reader (see below) was also a pupil. Was one of the schoolmasters there keen on botany? After graduating from Oxford in 1873, he was a tutor for the Church Missionary Society at their college in Islington (1876-86), before taking up the living at Shirley, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire in 1886. He visited Palestine in 1881.

William married Alice Shirley (1856/7-1911) at Oxford in 1887. They had a daughter, Violet M. (b. 1891/2). Alice Shirley was the eldest child of Phillipa Frances Emilia

Knight (b. 1829-30, daughter of Samuel Knight, Esq., and Reverend Walter Waddington Shirley (1828-1866), professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford and canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ in that city. W.W. Shirley was a son of Walter Augustus Shirley (1797-1847), who was bishop of Sodor and the Isle of Man. The Shirleys were wealthy and held the living of Shirley, Derbyshire in the early 19th century, so probably assisted Linton to that living.

Linton joined the MEC in 1896, and remained a member until his death. He contributed to the exchange. His plants are at the Natural History Museum in London, Merseyside Museums, Bolton and Belfast.

Symers Macdonald MacVicar (1857-1932)

MacVicar is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site. He joined the MEC in 1896 and was elected to honorary membership in 1907.

Cecil Victor Boley Marquand (1897-1943)

Marquand was born in Richmond, Surrey, a son of Ernest David Marquand (1848-1918), who wrote *Flora of Guernsey and lesser Channel Islands* (1901). The Marquands had been established on Guernsey since the 17th century.

Cecil was an assistant at the Welsh Plant Breeding Station in Aberystwyth from 1919 until 1923, where he worked on *Avena* (oat), and then moved to Kew (1923-39). He joined the MEC in 1918, at which time he was living at The Willows, Totnes, Devon. He moved to Y Glyn, Llanfarian, Cardiganshire in 1920.

His plants are at Kew, Edinburgh, and Merseyside Museums.

St. John Marriott (1870-1927)

St. John Marriott was born at Sandbach, Cheshire, the fifth child of seven born to Thomas Hyde Marriott (1829-1895), landed proprietor and Caroline (*née* Blomfield, 1835/6), daughter of Barrington Blomfield, surgeon and general practitioner (b. 1797/8-1870). Thomas Hyde Marriott was a nephew of John Hobson of Bakewell, Derbyshire and Rockville, Ballyshannon, Ireland, who left personal estate valued at over £40,000 when he died in 1882.

He joined the MEC in 1908, when he was living at 14 Kersland St., Glasgow. He was still living in Glasgow in 1913, but married Elizabeth Halliday in London in late 1913, and from 1915 until Marriott's death they were living at 37, Owenite Street, Abbeywood, Plumstead, London SE2. Marriott remained a member of the MEC until >1919. He

contributed to the exchange. His herbarium was formerly at Woolwich Museum, with some additional plants at Cardiff.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 2 (1927), page 68.

John Marten (1837-1904)

Marten was the eldest of six children of Peter Marten (1808/9-1880) and Benedicta (*née* Watson, 1817-1909). He took over the family's farm at Chilham, Kent after his father died. In 18... he married Hannah (1846/7-....). By 1901 he had retired to Bredhurst, south of Chatham, and was residing at Woolage Green near Canterbury at the time of his death.

Marten joined the MEC in 1901, and remained a member until his death. He contributed to the exchange.

His herbarium

Rev. William Rutledge Megaw (1885-1953), B.A., M.R.I.A.

Megaw was a Presbyterian minister. He lived at Trinity House, Ahoghill, Belfast when he joined the MEC in 1918. He retired in 1950 to Portstewart, Co. Derry. He spent all his life in Ireland and Britain, apart from a year's study at Princeton University and a visit in 1927 to his sister who lived in South Africa.

He wrote several books, including a short, little-known, romantic novel titled *Ulota* (1934, Quota Press, Belfast). His herbarium is at Ulster Museum.

Robert Hunt Meldrum (1858-1933)

Meldrum joined the MEC in 1896 and remained a member until >1919. In 1919 he was living in Perth.

He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

John Mennell (???-???)

Mennell lived at 27 Neville Street, York when he joined the MEC in ?1921. His plants are at Yorkshire Museum.

Francis Eric Milsom (1889-1945)

Milsom joined the MEC in ?1921, and is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Horace Woollaston Monckton (1857-1930)

Monckton was born in Ireland, a son of Horace Manners Monckton (1824-1904) and his first wife, Georgina (*née* White, 1825-1879). Georgina was a daughter of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, 2nd baronet (1801-1882), and Horace Manners Monckton was a son of the Rt. Hon. William George Monckton-Arundell, 5th Viscount Galway by his wife Catherine Elizabeth (*née* Handfield).

Horace Woollaston Monckton became a barrister, and was also a Fellow of the Geological Society of London (and Vice-President in 1929). He wrote *The Flora of the Bagshot district* (1916), and lived at 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple Gardens, London EC4 when he joined the MEC in ?1921. His herbarium is at Reading University.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 2 (1931), page 390.

Mr G... W... Moses (???-???)

Moses lived at 19, Victoria Street, Bishop Auckland, County Durham when he joined the MEC in ?1921.

Frederick Thompson Mott (1825-1908)

Mott was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, a son of

Mott became a wine-merchant at Birstall, Leicestershire, where he lived at Birstall Hill House. He married Elizabeth Anne Dobelle (1825/6-1862) in 1850. The couple had four children: Herbert Henry (b. 1851), Mary Elizabeth (b. 1853), Frederick Blount (b. 1856) and Basil (b. 1859, who became a civil engineer).

Mott remarried in 1877, to Mary Barfoot (1852/3-...), and they had Ida (b. 1878), Julius Barfoot (b. 1879, who succeeded Frederick in his business as wine merchant), Marjorie Una (b. 1881) and Geraldine (b. 1882).

Mott joined the MEC in 1899, and remained a member until 1900. He contributed to the exchange. His plants are at the Hancock Museum in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Kew, Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, Cardiff, Manchester Museum and Warwick Museum.

James Murray (1872-1942)

Murray was born in Carlisle, son of Richard Wilson Murray (1834-1898), an artist and landscape painter in 1881, and Agnes (*née* Bell, 1840/1).

In 1901, James Murray was an unmarried foreman at a biscuit-baker. He was still living in Carlisle when he joined the MEC in 1921.

William Edward Nicholson (1866-1945)

Nicholson is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Emilia Frances Noel (1868-1950)

Emilia was the youngest child of The Hon. Henry Lewis Noel (1824-1898, land agent, son of Sir Charles Noel, 1781-1866, 1st Earl of Gainsborough), and Emily Elizabeth (*née* Noel, c. 1830-1890). Henry and Emily Elizabeth were first cousins, sharing Sir Gerard Edwardes or Noel (1759-1838) of Exton Park, Rutland and his wife Diana (*née* Middleton, 1762-1823) as paternal grandparents. Diana was sufficiently prominent as an evangelical patron to merit inclusion in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and indeed the careers of numerous Noels and their ancestors of Leicestershire and Rutland are recounted in the *DNB*. They were for the most part administrators, and held extensive estates in the east Midlands. Some were peers of the realm, for example, Baptist Noel (c.1611-1690) was 3rd Viscount Campden.

Miss Noel, F.L.S., collected and drew plants in Kashmir at the beginning of the 20th century. The Royal Geographical Society has 'The Emilia Noel collection' (1892-1937; ref: EFB). When she joined the MEC in 1921 she was living at 37, Moscow Court, in west London. In 1947-9 she was living at 37, Burnham Court, London W2. Her plants are at Merseyside County Museum.

Samuel J. Owen (1859/60-1912/3)

Owen was a son of and was born at Llanfachreth, Merionethshire.

In 1891, Samuel was an unmarried schoolmaster, lodging at 3 Chapel St, Croesor, Llanfrothen, Ffestiniog, Merionethshire.

Owen lived at Croesor, near Penrhyndeudraeth, Caernarvonshire in the early 20th century, where he was a schoolmaster and friend of Daniel Angell Jones (see above).

He joined the MEC in 1905 and remained a member until his death. He contributed to the exchange, and acted as referee for hepatics in 1911. His herbarium

William Hunt Painter (1835-1910)

Painter was a clergyman, and rector of Stirchley, near Shifnal, Shropshire from 1894 until 1909. He was born in Aston, Birmingham, eldest child of five born to William Painter (b. 1803, variously a haberdasher and commercial clerk) and Sarah (*née* Hawkes, 1800/01).

WHP was a banker's clerk in 1851, and an assistant lay preacher in Chelsea in 1861. He accepted numerous postings as a priest, and took up botany while serving at Barbon, Westmorland (1861-65). He took up mosses in 1898, while at Stirchley, and retired to Shrewsbury in 1909. He married Jane Stamps (b. 1841, Birmingham) in 1871; the couple had no children.

He joined the MEC in 1903 and remained a member until his death. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium is at University College, Aberystwyth, with additional plants at Kew and Oxford, in the Department of Botany at Aberdeen, the Natural History Museum in London, Birmingham University, the National Botanic Garden at Dublin, the City Museum and Art Gallery at Derby, Glasgow University, the Hancock Museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Kew, Manchester Museum, Cardiff and Oxford.

John Benson Parker (1861-....)

Parker was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, the son of ... [1871 census?].

He worked for Customs and Excise in 1881, and was surveyor of taxes for the Inland Revenue in 1901. He married Lilosa (Lillie *née* Blain..., 1861/2-....) in 1890, and by 1901 they had a daughter Lily Eileen (b. 1900).

Parker joined the MEC in 1896, when he was living in Londonderry, and remained a member until [>1905]. Perhaps he knew John Hunter (see above), who also collected taxes for the government in Ireland. Parker moved to Sheffield, Yorkshire in 1899.

He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium

Henry Franklin Parsons (1846-1913)

Parsons became a doctor in the civil service. He was born in Beckington, Somerset, where his father Joshua (born 1814/5) was also a doctor. Henry's mother was born Letitia Harriet Williams. Henry joined the MEC in 1910, by which time he was living in Croydon, Surrey.

John Henry Payne (1857-1931)

Payne was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, the eldest child of Henry Payne (b. 1823/4), doctor of medicine, and Sarah (*née* Sykes, 1828/9).

Payne was at school at Bootham, York in 1871. He became an analytical chemist. When he joined the MEC in 1918, he was living at Newhill, West Melton, Rotherham. His plants are at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 3 (1932), page 83.

Dr. William Harold Pearsall, D.Sc. (1891-1964)

Pearsall was born in Stourbridge, Worcestershire, a son of William Harrison Pearsall (1860-1936). The Pearsalls were long-established in Worcestershire. William Harrison Pearsall was a schoolteacher, lay-preacher, and an authority on pondweeds (*Potamogeton* species). The family moved to Dalton-le-Furness when Harold was still young, where his father became headmaster of Broughton Road School.

William Harold saw action in the First World War, during which he was deafened by cannon-fire. He graduated from Manchester University, and was appointed lecturer at Leeds University in 1919, becoming Reader (1922-38), before moving to become Professor of Botany at Sheffield (1938-44), and then University College, London (1944-57). He was an ecologist, a founding director of the Freshwater Biological Association, Chairman of scientific policy at the Nature Conservancy (1949-63), and edited *Journal of Ecology* and *Annals of Botany*. He also wrote the New Naturalist volume *Mountains and Moorlands* (1949), and co-authored *The Lake District*, published posthumously in 1973.

Pearsall joined the MEC in ?1921.

Arthur Anselm Pearson (1874-1954)

Pearson was born in Notting Hill, London, son of Walter (1846/7-<1901), a professor of music, and Eliza (*née*, 1845/8).

After an education in Belgium, Pearson spent a year sailing at sea, and at the age of 15 joined W. Wilson Cobbett Ltd. (which later became British Belting and Asbestos Ltd.) in Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. In 1901 he was unmarried, making and selling belts for textile machines, and living in Streatham, London, with his widowed mother Eliza, and two unmarried sisters, Caroline J. and Mary M. He travelled widely in dealing with the firm's export business, and became Secretary, then Director in 1912, and finally Chairman in 1937.

A devoted Roman Catholic, he lived for many years in Haslemere, Surrey.

Pearson was an authority on agaric fungi, and became president of the British Mycological Society in 1931 and 1952. He joined the MEC in 1918/9, when he was living at Gatcombe House, Weybridge, Surrey.

His letters, manuscripts and plants are at Kew.

William Henry Pearson (1849-1923)

Pearson was elected straight into the MEC as an honorary member in 1908. He contributed ... to the exchange. He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Dr. Louis Wellesley Hemington Pegler (1852-1927)

Pegler was born in Colchester, Essex, third son of Daniel Pegler (1799-1876), a professor of music at the London College of Music, and Melanie Louise Amelina Gabrielle Zoi Palmere (Amelina) (*née* Cliquennois, 1819/20-1913).

Louis Pegler qualified as a surgeon, and became consulting surgeon at the Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in Fitzroy Square, London. However, he was living at 5, Bystock Terrace, Exeter, when he joined the MEC in ?1921, the year in which he retired from practice because of ill health. His plants are at the Natural History Museum in London, with a few at Cardiff. The National Portrait Gallery has two portraits of him.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1926-7), page 322.

William Harry Pepworth (1857-...)

Pepworth was born in Norwich, Norfolk, the eldest of seven children born to James (1828/9-....) and Mary Ann (*née* Buckenham, 1829/30-....). James Pepworth was a plumber in 1851, a coal merchant in 1861, and had reverted to plumbing by 1871.

By 1881, William was working for the Prudential Assurance Company, and living in ?Chorlton-on-Medlock, Lancashire. In that year he married Eliza Fallows (1860/1-....) and they had three daughters. In 1891

By 1896 the Pepworths were living at Alderley Edge, Cheshire. William was still an insurance clerk in 1901.

Pepworth joined the MEC in 1896, and remained a member until 1900. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium

Professor Joseph Hubert Priestley (1883-1944)

Priestley was born in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, where his father Joseph E. (and his father Joseph before him) was a schoolmaster. He graduated from London in 1905, and was immediately appointed to the Department of Botany at Bristol. From there he moved to Leeds, where he became professor in 1911, a post he held until 1944. He became an authority on the developmental morphology and anatomy of plants.

He joined the MEC in ?1921.

Henry Charles Lyon Reader (Rev. Fr. Henry Peter Reader) (1850-1929)

Reader was born at Castlebar, Ireland, son of well-to-do English parents William Reader (1823/4-...) and Mary (*née*, 1821/2-....). He attended school at Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, where William Richardson Linton (see above) was a fellow pupil.

Reader became a ?Dominican/ ?Roman Catholic priest after graduating from Oxford. He was at a priory at Woodchester, Gloucestershire in 1881, at St. Pancras in London in 1891, and at another priory in Atherstone, Warwickshire in 1901. He also lived at Holy Cross Priory in Leicester, and knew Horwood (see above). Both men took interest in lichens as well as bryophytes. Later, Reader moved to Staffordshire.

He joined the MEC in 1899 and remained a member until 1908. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium is at Bristol University, with manuscript material at Stoke Museum, and additional plants at the Natural History Museum in London, Bolton, Merseyside Museum at Liverpool, Leicester, Cardiff, Oxford and Warwick.

Philip Grafton Mole Rhodes (1885-1934)

Rhodes was born in Birmingham, a son of Philip Rhodes (1837/8-1906), a manufacturer's clerk, and Emma Jane (*née* Goss, 1852/3). Philip Rhodes the father was himself a son of Jonathan Rhodes (born c. 1796, a tile manufacturer of Birmingham) and Elizabeth (*née* Mole, 1797, daughter of William Mole).

Rhodes went to King Edward's School, Birmingham, and became a priest after graduating from Cambridge and Fribourg. He converted to Roman Catholicism while a curate at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and later became a priest at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Evesham, Worcestershire. He was also a professor of theology at St Mary's College, Oscott, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.

Rhodes joined the MEC in 1911, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange. He lived in Duchess Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham in ..., where Edward Cleminshaw (see above) was a neighbour.

He compiled "Some bryological photographs from North Wales" (*The Bryologist*, 19, (2):26-27).

His liverworts and lichens are at Birmingham Museum, and his mosses are at the Natural History Museum in London, with additional plants at the City Museum and Art Gallery in Bristol.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 3 (1934), page 246.

Edward Alfred Richards (1880-1927)

Richards was the second of five sons born to Edward Thomas (1848-1893), a private tutor, and Mary Dorothy (Dorothea, or Dora, *née* Lemon, 1850). He and his elder brother were born in Liverpool, but the family moved to Bollington, Cheshire in 1881/2.

Richards became a salesman for flour-millers in Liverpool. From 1913 until 1919 he was living in Liscard, Cheshire. In 1920 he lived at Hillside Cottage, Breck Road, Wallasey, Cheshire; in 1921 he was at 12, Belvidere Road, Liscard, Cheshire. He married Mary Dorothy ..., and at the time of his death he was residing at Wallasey, Cheshire. Mary survived him.

He joined the MEC in 1910, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange. His herbarium is at the Natural History Museum in London, with further plants at Merseyside Museum in Liverpool.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1926-7), page 322.

Paul Westmacott Meredith Richards (1909-1995)

Richards joined the MEC in ?1921, when he was living at 70, Belsize Park Gardens in north-west London. He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Francis Rilstone (1881-1953)

Rilstone was a son of John Rilstone (b. 1855/6), a blacksmith of Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, and his wife Martha (*née* ...). Francis became a teacher, qualifying from Westminster College, and taking up his first appointment at Truro, before becoming headmaster of Polperro Council School. He retired in poor health to Perranzabuloe in 1934. In 1946 he was living at Lambourne Hill, Penhallow, Truro, Cornwall.

Rilstone joined the BBS in 1923. He wrote a *Bryophyte Flora of Cornwall* (1948), and was very interested in brambles (*Rubus*) and rust fungi. His plants are at the Natural

History Museum in London, Bristol, Liverpool, the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, Truro, Wellesley College, and at Oxford. He was also a Methodist lay preacher, an antiquarian, and active in local government.

Samuel Wesley Rollings (1877-....)

Rollings was born in Streatham, Surrey, a son of Samuel Rollings (born 1839/40), a coachman and then cab-driver, and Annie E. (*née* Brown, 1840/1). He joined the MEC in 1910, by which time he had graduated B.Sc. and was living in Westminster, London.

Miss Caroline Elizabeth Ruddy (1886-....)

Caroline Ruddy was a daughter of a Scotsman, Thomas Ruddy (1841/2-1912), gardener at Pale Hall, Llanderfel, Bala, Merionethshire in 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901) by his second wife Frances Harriett (formerly Williams, 1846/7-1898).

Thomas Ruddy was a naturalist, and wrote a paper 'On the upper part of the Cambrian (Sedgwick) and base of the Silurian in North Wales' (*Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 1879, 35:200-8). He led the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club when they visited Bala and district in 1904, and with David Angell Jones contributed botanical information for A. Morris's book *Merionethshire* (1913) in the Cambridge County Geography Series.

Caroline lived at Brynrefail, Cwm-y-Glo, Caernarvon when she joined the MEC in 1912.

Ernest Stanley Salmon (1872-1959)

Salmon was the fourth of five children born in Richmond, Surrey to Samuel Salmon (1828/9-1916), a London surveyor, and Isabella (*née* Phillips, 1834-1915). Ernest's younger brother Charles Edgar (1873-1930) became an architect, and was also a botanist.

Ernest was a mycologist at Kew from 1899 until 1906, from where he joined the staff of Wye College, University of London until 1937, where he became an Emeritus Professor of Mycology.

Salmon joined the MEC in 1896 and remained a member until 1903. He contributed to the exchange.

Salmon accompanied Dixon and Nicholson (see above) to Sutherland in 1899.

His plants are at Edinburgh, Kew, Cardiff and Oxford.

George Brooke Savery (1876-1937)

Savery was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, the second of three sons of Frank Passmore Savery (b. 1835/6), a woollen merchant, and Mary Hannah (*née* Brooke, 1845/6). He was educated at Oatlands School, Harrogate (now occupied by St. Aidan's) from 1887. He became a civil engineer, and settled in Silverton, Devon. He joined the MEC in 1915, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange. His plants are at Exeter Museum, with further material at the City Museum and Art Gallery in Bristol, and Torquay Natural History Society Museum.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 4 (1937), page 63.

Lorna Iris Scott (1895-1984)

Lorna Iris Scott was born on September 29th 1895 at Tamil Nadu in India.

Scott was a plant anatomist, algologist and bryologist. She lectured in botany at Leeds University (where her address in 1921 was Lyddon Hall), and was a colleague of Priestley. Scott graduated M.Sc. from Royal Holloway College, London in 1929. She retired in 1958 to Yeovil, Somerset, and died there in late 1984.

Miss Hilda Drummond Sharpe (1877-....)

Miss Sharpe was a daughter of Charles James Sharpe (1842/3-1888), civil engineer, and Louisa (*née* Warden, 1842/3-1916). Louisa was a daughter of William Marston Warden (1815-1890), ironmaster of Birmingham.

Hilda was a schoolteacher in 1901, and lived at 17 Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham when she joined the MEC in 1912. Thomas Hawkes Russell (1851-1913), who wrote *Mosses and Liverworts* (1908, 2nd ed. 1910) lived round the corner from Miss Sharpe at 17 Vicarage Road, Edgbaston, and two fellow members of the MEC - Cleminshaw and Rhodes - were only about a mile away.

Edward Ferguson Shepherd (1837->1906)

Shepherd was the second of eight children born to Joseph Shepherd (1806/7-....), a warehouseman and wool merchant of Sowerby, Halifax, Yorkshire, and Mary (*née* ??Oakes, c. 1815-<1851).

Edward had moved south to Luton, Bedfordshire by 1861, where he was a dyer. In 1867 he married Mary Ann Bunce (1834/5-...) and they had two children, Joseph (b. 1868/9) and Emily Helena (b. 1870) who were both born in Kensington, Middlesex.

By 1881 the family was living at Staines, Middlesex, where Shepherd continued his career in dyeing. By 1891 he was a “dyer and cleaner”, and in 1901 a “proprietor of a dyeing manufactory” working on his own account.

Shepherd had joined the MEC by 1901, and remained a member until 1902. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium is at Kew.

William Robert Sherrin (1871-1955)

Sherrin joined the MEC in 1906 and remained a member of the Club (and then the BBS) until his death. He contributed to the exchange. He is the subject of a separate ‘Bygone Bryologists’ article at this web-site.

Mr J.... R... Simpson (???-1938)

Simpson was living at The Limes, Selkirk when he joined the MEC in ?1921. The Natural History Museum in London has some of the plants he collected.

Perhaps he was James R. Simpson (born 1873/4 at Galashiels, Selkirkshire), a woollen pattern-designer in 1901, when he was living at 5 Elm Row, Selkirk, Selkirkshire with his housekeeper mother Elizabeth Simpson (born 1833/4, Gordon, Berwickshire) and cousin Elizabeth Simpson (born 1885/6, Galashiels), a woollen power-loom weaver.

Richard Willyams Smitham (1858-1928)

Smitham was born at Breage, Cornwall, a son of Richard Smitham (1819/20-1892), tin-miner, and Grace (*née* Williams, 1824/5-1893). He trained as a teacher, and became headmaster of an elementary school at Fowey, Cornwall. Billing (see above) also lived in Fowey, so perhaps they knew each other. Smitham married Elizabeth Tregartha Bailey in 1884, but she died very soon afterwards. In 1887 Smitham married Jessie Clunes (d. 1909), daughter of a Scottish port dealer. They had a daughter, Jessie Clunes Smitham, born in 1888.

Smitham’s herbarium is at the Museum in Truro. His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 2 (1928), page 141.

Mr W. Stanley

Stanley joined the MEC in 1910, when he was living at 93 Upper Brook Street, C-on-M, Manchester.

Herbert Stansfield (1861-1928)

Stansfield was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, probably the third child born to William (b. 1829/30), shuttle-maker, and Elizabeth (*née* Hirst, 1836/7). Herbert was a songman at the cathedral in York in 1901. He was still living in York when he joined the MEC in 1921.

Dr. T.A. Stevenson

Stevenson was living in North Road, Aberystwyth, when he joined the MEC in 1915. He became Dr. Stevenson in 1917.

Sir James Stirling (1836-1916)

Stirling was a Chancery Judge, Lord Justice of Appeal from 1900 until 1905, and Privy Councillor. Eldest child of the Reverend James Stirling (1797/8-1871) and Sarah Hendry Stirling (*née* Irvine, 1813-1875) of Old Machar, Aberdeen, he went to Cambridge University at the same time as Thomas Barker (see above) who also came from Aberdeen. Stirling practised as a barrister after training in law at Lincoln's Inn.

In 1868, Stirling married Elizabeth Renton (1845-1918), daughter of John Thomson Renton (1816/7-1854), a Scotsman living in Shelford, Surrey, and Elizabeth (*née* Leishman, 1829/30, in Nova Scotia). They had three children – James Irvine (b. 1869/70), Agnes Renton (b. 1871) and John Gordon (b. 1874).

In 1871 the family was at Hanover Terrace in Kensington, and by 1881 had moved to Ladbrooke Grove in Kensington. In 1891 the Stirlings were at Bradstone Brook, Shelford, Surrey (where the Rentons lived), and leased Finchcocks, Goudhurst, Kent from 1890 onwards. Stirling spent most of his time there after retiring in 1906, and pursued his interests in science, becoming vice-president of the Royal Society in 1909-10.

Stirling joined the MEC in 1897, and remained a member until his death. He often bryologised with Robert Kidston (1852-1924), and contributed to the exchange

His herbarium is at the Museum and Art Gallery in Tunbridge Wells, with additional material collected between 1853 and 1898 at the Stirling Smith Art Gallery and Museum in Stirling, and Cardiff.

Alfred Sutton (1859-1931)

Sutton was born in Brighton, the eldest of four children of Alfred (born c. 1826/7), a coal merchant's clerk, and Rachel (*née* Clark, 1829/30). Both parents were Londoners. In 1881, Alfred the son became an assistant science teacher, but he spent most of his working life employed at the Patent Office in London. He married Annie Elizabeth

Houghton (born 1860/1), a cheesemonger's daughter. Alfred was living at 9, Brookfield Park, London NW5 when he joined the MEC in ?1921.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 2 (1931), page 389.

Nicholas Temperley (1844-1924)

Temperley was the eldest child of William Angus Temperley (1819-1898), a corn and provisions merchant and Congregationalist of Hexham, Northumberland, and his wife Margaret (*née* Ridley, 1819/20-1881). Nicholas took over his father's business, importing corn and provisions.

In 1873 Nicholas married Alice Marian Cocking (b. 1848), daughter of George Cocking, a chemist and druggist of Ludlow, Shropshire, who was also an amateur botanist. Nicholas and Alice's second child, George William (1875-1967) in turn became a naturalist, taking interest in birds and plants.

When he joined the MEC in ?1921, Nicholas Temperley was a JP, and living at 4, Carlton Terrace, Low Fell, Gateshead, Northumberland. He died at Edinburgh on September 9th 1924, and was buried in the cemetery at Hexham.

His herbarium is at the Hancock Museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his son George William was curator in the 1930s.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1924), page 95.

William Nichols Tetley (1861-1928)

Tetley was the second child of James Douglas Tetley (1827/8-1910), a Wesleyan minister, and Eliza Hannah (*née* Stephenson, 1834/5-1906).

William was born in Sheffield, but his father moved frequently with his work.

William graduated from Cambridge, and taught science at Enniskillen from 1891 until 1919. He joined the MEC in ?1921. His plants are at Ulster Museum.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 2 (1927), page 68.

Thomas Cyril Thrupp (1883-???)

Thrupp was born in Brighton, the second child of seven born to Robert James (b. 1846), a brewer's clerk and later manager, and Alma (*née* Gates, 1845/6).

He joined the MEC in 1910, when he was living at 55 Hall Gate, Doncaster. In 1911 he was living in Haywards Heath, Sussex, and he left the Club after that year. He contributed to the exchange. His herbarium is at

Mr W... G... Town (???-???)

Perhaps this was William George Town (b. 1875 in Camden Town, London), who was a life insurance agent in 1901, living at 26, Gloucester Road, Botchergate, Carlisle, and married to Sarah Ellen (*née* Hill, 1872 in Todmorden). Town was living at 47 Morse Street, Burnley, Lancashire when he joined the MEC in 1916, and at Frith's Terrace, Bacup Road, Todmorden, Yorkshire in 1921.

William Gladstone Travis (1877-1958)

Travis was the eldest son of John Travis (b. 1845/6), a self-employed laundryman in Liverpool, and Mary (*née* Shannon, 1846). William became a patent agent's clerk.

He joined the MEC in 1910, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange. His herbarium is at Merseyside Museums.

Leslie Batten Currie Trotter (1882-1964)

Trotter was born at Coleford, Gloucestershire, a son of Dr. Leslie Batten Trotter (c.1850-1934). His first cousin, Wilfred Batten Lewis Trotter (1872-1939) was surgeon to the King, Professor of surgery at University College Hospital in London, and also wrote *The Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War* (1914); he has an entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Leslie Trotter practised as a physician in Ledbury from 1913 until 1939, and joined the MEC in 1921, becoming President of the BBS in 1956. His plants are at the National Museum and Gallery of Wales in Cardiff, and his drawings are at the Linnaean Society in London.

Cosslett Herbert Waddell (1858-1919)

Waddell's initiative led to the foundation of the MEC in 1896, and he remained a member until his death. He contributed to the exchange. He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Reverend J.H. Ward

Reverend Ward lived at 16 Hartley Road, Exmouth when he joined the MEC in 1915. When Miss Wyndham (q.v.) joined the MEC in 1917, she also lived at this address.

William Booth Waterfall (1850-1915)

Waterfall was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the eldest son of William (1820-1902), “commission merchant (agent)” in 1851, and Sarah (*née* Waterfall, 1824-1891). A Quaker, he was educated at Wigton School (1859-65), where he developed a life-long interest in natural history. After leaving school, aged nearly 15, he joined Wilson Brothers, ship-owners of Sunderland, with whom he remained for eight years, rising to the rank of captain. In 1873 he broke his knee-cap during a storm at sea, an injury that obliged him to give up seafaring. He joined his father who was in the fertilizer trade, married Georgina Robinson (born 1849/50), daughter of George Robinson and Anna Patience Robinson, and moved to Bristol in 1878. In 1879 he became junior partner in the Avon Manure Company, and upon its conversion to a limited company he became managing director, a position he held until his death. In 1891 and 1901 he was a self-employed manufacturer of chemical fertilizers, with two sons and three daughters. In 1913-14 he was President of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death he was residing at Thirlemere, Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol, and was a wealthy man. He was buried alongside his parents at Lawrence Weston cemetery.

Waterfall joined the MEC in 1907 and remained a member until his death. He contributed to the exchange. Plants that he collected are at Kew, with additional plants at Ulster Museum in Belfast, Cardiff, and Bootham School Natural History Society in York.

Bristol Record Office has a photograph of Waterfall as President of Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Industry, dated 1913 (ref: 38605/Ph/16).

Walter Watson (1872-1960)

Watson was born at Kirkby Overblow, near Sicklinghall, south of Harrogate, Yorkshire, the seventh and youngest child of William (b. 1835/6), a master boot-maker, and Jane (*née* ..., 1828/9-1887). William remarried in 1891, taking as his bride Jane Burton, aged 27.

Not long after Walter was born, the family moved to Saddleworth, Yorkshire, where Walter attended Boarshurst School, and for a while assisted with his father’s business.

He graduated from the Royal College of Science at London University (which in 1922 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science for his researches), and taught successively at Larn Grammar School (1901-2), Poulton-le-Fylde Grammar School (1901), Sexey’s School at Bruton in Somerset (1903-7) where he was botany master, and finally Taunton School (1908-39), where he became senior science-master.

Like his father before him, Watson married twice.

Watson was an expert lichenologist, and his last published work was a *Census Catalogue of British Lichens* (1953). He joined the MEC in 1908, while he was still living near Oldham, and remained a member until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange. His bryophytes went to the Natural History Museum in London. His lichens are at Kew, with other plants at the county Museum in Taunton.

Mary Weightman (1883-1941)

Miss Weightman taught at Birkenhead High School for Girls. She lived at 13 Alexandra Road, Waterloo, Liverpool when she joined the MEC in ?1921. Perhaps she was the eldest daughter of Henry Herbert Weightman (born 1855, Litherland), a self-employed land surveyor and valuer in 1901, and Mary (*née* Fernie 1856/7), who lived at 21, Sefton Road, Litherland, Liverpool in 1901.

Arthur William Weyman (1860-1935)

Weyman joined the MEC in 1896, and remained a member until 1908. He contributed ... to the exchange. He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

James Alfred Wheldon (1862-1924)

Wheldon joined the MEC at its foundation in 1896 and remained a member until >1919. He was residing at 26 Marchfield Road, Liverpool at the time of his death. He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

Professor John Lloyd Williams (1854-1945)

Williams was born at Plas Isa, Llanrwst, Denbighshire...

He became a schoolmaster at Garn Dolbenmaen Board School in 1875, then lecturer in botany at Bangor, where he also acted as Director for Music. In 1901 he was "demonstrator of botany and instructor in music". In 1906 he co-founded the Welsh Folk-Song Society. Williams became professor of botany at Aberystwyth from 1914-26. He joined the MEC in ?1921, when he gave his address as University College, Aberystwyth.

Miss W... (?Winifred) Williams (???-???)

Miss Williams was living at 68, Trinity Street, Barry, Glamorgan when she joined the MEC in ?1921.

Albert Wilson (1862-1949)

Wilson joined the MEC in 1898 and remained a member until >1919. He is the subject of a separate 'Bygone Bryologists' article at this web-site.

John Charles Wilson (1851-1925)

Wilson became a wealthy solicitor. He married Martha Wrigley in 1874.

Wilson joined the MEC in 1909, when he was living at 914, Ashton Old Road, Manchester. At the time of his death he was residing at 1500 Ashton Old Road, Manchester. Wilson remained a member of the MEC until >1919. He contributed ... to the exchange.

His herbarium is at Warwickshire Museum.

His obituary appeared in *Report of the British Bryological Society* 1 (1926), page 255.

G... Wrey (???-???)

Wrey lived at 131 Ashley Gardens, London SW when he joined the MEC in 1912, and was still living there in 1921.

A George Edward Bouchier Wrey (b. 1850/1, Victoria, Australia) was married and lodging at "Hestercombe", Farnham Royal, Berkshire in 1901. George's wife, Annie Maude, was born at Knorrhill, Berkshire in 1863/4. Was George the MEC member?

(He was not Gerald Bouchier Sherard Wrey, born at Teignmouth, Devon, in 1870/1.)

Wrey remained a member until 1918, but his name did not appear in the list of members for 1919. He contributed ... to the exchange. His herbarium is at ...

Miss A... Wyndham (???-???)

Miss Wyndham was living at 16 Hartley Road, Exmouth when she joined the MEC in 1917. This is the same address as that for Reverend J.H. Ward (q.v.). In 1921 she lived at Orchard Wyndham, Williton, Somerset. In 1922 her address was Chacombe, Parkstone, Dorset. The Wyndham family was long-established at Orchard Wyndham, dating back to before the time of Sir John Wyndham (1558-1645) and his sons Sir Hugh

Wyndham (1602/3-1684) and Sir Wadham Wyndham (1609-1668), see *Dictionary of National Biography*. Later came the politician Sir William Wyndham (c.1688-1740), who was a son of Sir Edward Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham.

Alice G... Young (???-???)

Miss Young was living at Clifford, London Road, Waterlooville, Hampshire when she joined the MEC in ?1921.

William Young (1865-1947)

Young was a native of Kirkcaldy and lived there for most of his life. He was the eldest of thirteen children born to Andrew Ramsey Young (1837-1914) and Marion (*née* Buchanan, 1838). Andrew Young was a self-made and successful business-man who started out as an office boy at the Links Pottery manufactory in Kirkcaldy, where he rose to become manager and eventually owner. He left an estate valued at £99,502 when he died. Marion was a shoemaker's daughter, born in Linlithgow, West Lothian. Marion's family had moved to Kirkcaldy by 1851, where her father employed 16 men and four boys in 1861.

William started work at his father's pottery factory, and succeeded to the business. However, in common with many others in the same line, the business failed after the First World War.

William was then invited to overhaul botanical collections in the herbarium at Edinburgh Botanic Gardens. He was knowledgeable about the Scottish alpine flora, including bryophytes, and was an authority on ferns. He also maintained a lifelong interest in the Church of St. Brycedale at Kirkcaldy, of which he was Session Clerk for over thirty years.

Young's two daughters survived him, one of whom became a missionary in India.

Young joined the MEC at its inception in 1896 and remained a member until >1919. He contributed to the exchange.

His herbarium is in the Department of Botany at St. Andrews University, with further material at Edinburgh and Manchester Museum.

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In addition, I have referred to numerous on-line resources - particularly the decennial Census Returns, and indices of births, marriages and deaths – as well as the National Index of Wills and Administrations.

Acknowledgements

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