

stands. It is intolerant of shade, and is not able to withstand the competition of such forms as the introduced guava, lantana, etc. It is not distinctively a tree of dry and barren soil, as are so many mainland species of *Rhus*. Typical stations are: *Kauai*, Makaweli, Waimea; *Oahu*, Nuuanu, Heeia, Kahuku, Kaena; *Mawi*, Kaupo, Hana, Haiku; *Hawaii*, Hilo, Kau, North Kona. It has suffered greatly from the ravages of cattle, goats, sheep, and such foreign pests as Hilo grass and guava.

HONOLULU

CHARLES KEENE DODGE

BY KENNETH K. MACKENZIE

CHARLES KEENE DODGE, whose death took place on March 22, 1918, was one who took the keenest delight in the study of systematic botany and in the life of observation which goes with it. He was a true botanist and lover of nature and one who had nothing in common with the hosts of chemists and physicists who have invaded the domains of botany and whose papers make the botanical magazines unreadable to those really interested in living plants and their relationships.

Born on April 26, 1844, in the township of Blackman, Jackson County, Mich., on a farm five miles north of the city of Jackson, Mich., he lived in Michigan all his life with the exception of some two years spent in the west and in the south; and he was buried in his native State at Lakeside Cemetery, Port Huron.

His education was received in the country and city schools of Michigan. In 1865-1866, he attended the Union School at Ann Arbor. After graduating, he entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866, where he pursued a classical course. His graduation took place in 1870.

After graduating, Mr. Dodge taught school in Rockland, Mich., for two years and also at Hancock, Mich., for two years. During this time he took up the study of the law and in 1875 he was admitted to the bar at Port Huron, Mich.

Mr. Dodge continued to reside in Port Huron, Mich., from 1875 until his death, with the exception, as before stated, of

some two years spent in the west and south. He practiced law actively up to September, 1893, at which time he was appointed to the United States customs, with which he continued until his death.

His marriage to Miss Millie Burns took place on August 4, 1897, and he is survived by her.

Mr. Dodge's interest in botany began about 1875. Before 1888, he had very few specimens. In 1893, he became dissatisfied with his collection and "threw most everything out of the back window and began over again." He was encouraged to proceed in his work first by the late Professor C. F. Wheeler, who impressed on him the great desirability of systematic collecting, and later by Professor C. K. Davis and Dr. A. G. Ruthven, of the Museum of Zoölogy at Ann Arbor. At first, he indulged in exchanging specimens and building up a general herbarium, but after a time came to the conclusion that he could do more effective work by confining himself to Michigan and adjacent Ontario. This he proceeded to do, at first confining his efforts largely to St. Clair County, Michigan, and Lambton County, Ontario. His love of botany increased with advancing years and it was so great that at times he would regularly work far into the night every other night in order that he might have time the next day for his botanical labors. He specialized more and more in the higher plants of Michigan and in this field secured a very extensive and accurate knowledge and by far the widest field experience.

Of later years, he extended his field of operations and made numerous collecting trips to the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, and took great pleasure in the numerous interesting plants he found there. Visits to Chippewa, Luce, Alger and Schoolcraft counties were followed by visits further west to Marquette and Houghton counties, and all resulted in interesting and valuable collections. More lately, too, he made trips to Berrien County in the extreme southwestern part of the State, and added materially to the knowledge of the Michigan flora in these trips. New and rare plants always were a source of great pleasure to him. Finding *Streptopus longipes* in great abundance in northern Michigan;

becoming acquainted with the peculiar *Adenocaulon bicolor* in the field; finding that the *Pellaea* of Michigan was *Pellaea glabella* and not *Pellaea atropurpurea*, and seeing the distinctions between the two, are illustrations of what gave him genuine pleasure.

Mr. Dodge was an easy writer and very agreeable correspondent, but confined his publications to a number of plant lists. Those known to me are as follows:

1. List of plants of Saint Clair County, Michigan, and Lambton County, Ontario, published in 1899, in the Report of the State Horticultural Society of Michigan, pp. 231-314, referred to by Mr. Dodge as "my first effort."

2. Catalog of Plants in a Biological Survey of the Sand Dune Region of the South Shore of Saginaw Bay, Michigan, pp. 65-120, published in 1911 by Michigan Geological and Biological Survey, referred to by Mr. Dodge as "my second list."

3. Results of the Mershon Expedition to the Charity Islands, Lake Huron, pp. 173-190, published in 1911 in Report of Michigan Academy of Science.

4. Plants of Point Pelee, Ontario, published in 1914 in Ottawa, Ontario, by Department of Mines, pp. 1-131.

5. Flowering Plants, Ferns and Fern allies growing without cultivation in Lambton County, Ontario, published in 1914 in the Report of Michigan Academy of Science, pp. 132-200.

6. Plants of Mackinac Island, Michigan, in the Report of Michigan Academy of Science.

7. Ferns of Michigan.

8. Plants of Marquette County, Michigan (not yet printed).

It is a satisfaction to know that Mr. Dodge's herbarium has been deposited at Ann Arbor, Mich., so that the results of his labors will be available to other Michigan students.



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