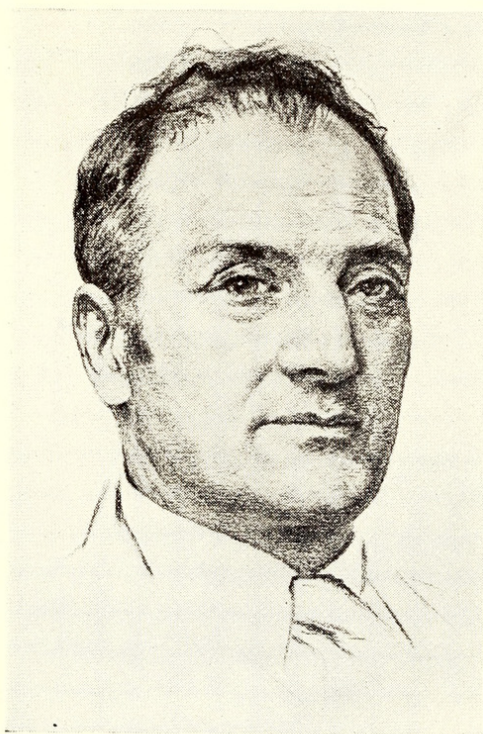


is of an expert character and carries the greatest weight. It is certain, however, that he would never have destroyed the Bolander letter and we may hope that some day it will be turned up from his files. There was no one at that time, other than Mr. Purdy, forethoughtful enough to secure the direct evidence from Dr. Bolander himself. Bolander made other trips into Mendocino County in earlier years but the one noted seems the more significant with reference to Red Mt.—W. L. JEPSON.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY¹

WILLIS LINN JEPSON

Throughout his life Patrick Beveridge Kennedy followed the profession of agronomist and it might well be said in his case that he came fittingly by his work since for three generations in the male



1927
PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

line his ancestors had been given to matters horticultural. His great-grandfather, John Kennedy, was of a firm of London nurserymen and landscape-gardeners and the author of two volumes on horticulture published in 1771. His grandfather, Lewis Kennedy, was a well known landscape architect in his day and a joint author of two volumes on the Tenancy of Land, while his father, George Penrose Kennedy, as an architect was the designer of many renowned places and grounds in Scotland. He himself was born at Mt. Vernon, near Glasgow, Scotland, June 17, 1874. His early schooling was had in Scotland and England but he later attended the Ontario Agricultural College in Canada and took his bachelor's degree at the University of Toronto in 1894. In 1899 he secured his

Doctor of Philosophy degree from Cornell University, where he was under the special tutelage of Professor W. W. Rowlee. For the academic year 1895-1896 he was assistant in chemistry at Ontario Agricultural College and went in 1899 as an assistant in the division of agrostology to the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1900 he was appointed Associate Professor of Botany and Entomology in the University of Nevada and in 1904, Professor of Botany, Horticulture and Forestry in charge of the department. In 1913 he left

¹ To the Botanical Society of America publications the writer has contributed a memorial paper on Dr. Kennedy, part of which is used here.

the University of Nevada to become Assistant Professor of Agronomy in the University of California at Berkeley, where he remained until his death on January 18, 1930, being successively promoted meanwhile to the rank of Associate Professor and finally, full Professor.

During his entire professional life every day duties involved him in practical problems relating to the farm and to the range. To the solution of these problems he brought not merely a good scientific training but a scientific attitude that was vigorous and searching. The results of many of these pieces of work appeared in the form of printed publications, usually consisting of only a few pages, but representing not less than sixty titles. During the rapid development of agricultural colleges provision has been made for subjects that are considered practical or fundamental, but often little or no support has been given to the subject of botany. And yet in an agricultural college, sometimes in all divisions of it, botanical work arises daily, frequently in considerable amount. In consequence, Dr. Kennedy felt called upon to do a great amount of routine which was referred to him, the flow of which never stopped, but rather increased on account of the rapid expansion that was taking place in the institutions with which he was connected. Perhaps we may say that he was, as it were, penalized for his botanical knowledge, that it was as the result of these conditions that his research projects were handicapped for lack of time.

About 1900 he had begun a broad piece of research upon the genus *Trifolium*. For a period of thirty years he gave to this project such free hours as could be spared and the problem was well in hand at the time of his sudden death. His ideals of research work were, however, so thoroughgoing that nothing less than complete relief from daily routine would, in all probability, have permitted its completion.

In the activities of the California Botanical Society, especially in that part of it which had to do with the popular diffusion of botanical knowledge, Dr. Kennedy always took a leading part. In August, 1915, he was elected President of the Society and for two and one-half years faithfully and efficiently directed the Society's life during a period when his services were of the first importance in the continuity of its work. Out of gratitude, the Society remembers and pays homage to his goodwill, to his friendliness and geniality, and to his capacity for understanding his fellow men.

Berkeley, November 16, 1930.

RECORDS OF PLANTS NEW TO CALIFORNIA

DORIS KILDALE GILLESPIE

During the past three years, while making a botanical survey of the Siskiyou Mountains and adjacent regions of northern California and southern Oregon, the writer has collected several species of western plants apparently heretofore not credited to the flora of California. It is with the hope that such records will prove of interest to California botanists that these seven species are listed below. All the specimens cited may be found in the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University.



Jepson, Willis Linn. 1931. "BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PATRICK BEVERIDGE KENNEDY." *Madroño; a West American journal of botany* 2, 34–35.

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