

Protection Schedule was under consideration by the Norfolk County Council, and various suggestions were made to this body by the Society. It is satisfactory to record that, with the exception of two species—the Kestrel and the Little Owl—all the birds that the Society asked to be added to the Schedule met with the approval of the Council.

By the death of Mr. Charles Annesley Hamond, of Twyford Hall, the Society has lost a valuable and most respected member, and Norfolk one of its best naturalists. Beyond reminding you that Mr. Hamond was elected a member in 1873, and in 1906 occupied the Presidential chair, I will not make further reference to him this evening, because a biographical notice of him appears in this number.

Mr. Horace B. Woodward, F.R.S., whose death we all deplore, was another of our Past Presidents—1892-93. An obituary of this distinguished Norfolk man will be found in this issue.

Other members whose deaths we have to record are Lord Avebury, F.R.S., Mr. Bosworth Harcourt, Rev. J. T. Howard, and the Right Honourable James Stuart.

SIR JAMES EDWARD SMITH AND SOME OF HIS FRIENDS. *ref*

I propose in this Address to consider the surroundings of some of the earlier Norfolk Botanists and their intercourse with each other, but only to follow their lives and to enumerate their published works so far as they were connected with Norfolk in the days of Sir James Smith (1759-1828). In the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society there is but little information about James Crowe, and the account of T. J. Woodward occupies only three lines.^{36*} Few people now recognise the Norwich residence of the First President of the Linnean Society, and it is difficult to ascertain the house in which he was born.

During the latter part of the 18th century, Norwich was famous for the orchards and gardens interspersed among its

*These figures refer to the table of reference at the end of the paper.

houses, and no city had greater facility for encouraging a love of flowers. The Flemings had introduced plants previously unknown, or little-known, in England, such as the gillyflower, carnation, Provence rose, and an improved culture of various bulbs; also, useful vegetables such as carrot, celery, and cabbage. Sir J. E. Smith has left an account of the Norwich gardens as he remembered them about 1770:—"The taste for horticulture sometimes extended itself, from the flowery parterre, and the well-arranged rows of tulips, hyacinths, carnations and auriculas, into no less formal labyrinths, or perhaps a double pattern of angular or spiral walks, between clipped hedges, exactly alike on each side of a broad gravel walk. Such was the most sublime effort of the art within the compass of our recollection. 'Grove' could by no means be said to 'nod at grove,' for the perpendicular and well-trimmed structure was incapable of nodding; but that 'each alley should have a brother' was an indispensable part of the design. Greenhouses of exotic plants, except oranges and myrtles, were at this time scarcely known, and the writer well recollects having seen, with wonder and admiration, one of the first African geraniums that ever bloomed in Norwich."⁶

Any man might possess pots of plants or perhaps a small strip of land, though the gardens of the rich were open only to a few. Taverns were known by such names as "Fair Flora" and "Flower in Hand."⁸ At the Maid's Head or at The Dove in Dove Lane, the "Sons of Flora" assembled to study Horticulture, and in the "Norwich Gazette" for 1729 "Shows of well-blown flowers by the Sons of Flora" were advertised.¹⁰ But some of the humblest of the Norwich journeymen weavers, tailors, and dyers became botanists rather than floriculturists, for their trade-journeys among their fellow-workers took them beyond the confines of the city; in the prosperous days of the woollen manufacture the country for twenty miles round Norwich was full of looms.

The city of Norwich within the walls being little more than a mile in diameter, it was impossible for the inhabitants to be deprived of the wild flowers which grew in abundance just

outside the city gates, or eastwards across the river, where the hamlet of Thorpe—now containing a population of more than 7,000—had then less than 100 inhabitants and only a dozen houses. Only half-a-mile from the houses of the city was the home of wild raspberry and woodrush, described by Dr. Smith as “a hollyhock carpeted with wood anemone, lily of the valley, and harebell.”³² The Act for enclosing the further part of Mousehold Heath was passed in 1801, and Dr. Frank Sayers’ poem on “Thorpe Grove” and its Destruction was written in November, 1808.

No wonder that people loved the country, for the city walls, though becoming unsafe and sometimes damaging the neighbouring property in their fall, were still intact for the greater part of their length, and with the dozen gates impeded the view and circulation of air. Five gates were removed in 1792, and the remainder were taken down before 1809. The streets were ill-paved, only the principal ones having flagged footpaths; and London Lane was so narrow that interruptions were caused by carriages meeting, pedestrians being obliged to squeeze into a dark alley, or burst into a shop to avoid being run over or crushed against the wall. In wet weather passers-by were drenched from the waterspouts of the houses, or plunged knee-deep in a gutter. Hanging signs, dangerous in a wind, interrupted the view and prevented free circulation of air.¹ In June, 1782, Mr. Smith wrote to his son James:—“Your mother will have me tell you the sign of the ‘Sun,’ Mr. Barker’s, and Mr. Booth’s ‘Half-Moon’ are taken down, by which the houses look lighter and the upper rooms have a much better prospect.”³⁷

In the Market Place, the Gentleman’s Walk was unflagged and not separated from the carriage way; and here, facing St. Peter Mancroft church, was No. 37, the shop of William and James Smith, woollen drapers. William resided at 5, Lady’s Lane,¹ but James lived at the shop with his wife Frances, daughter of the Rev. John Kinderley (1706–1775), perpetual curate of St. Helen’s, Norwich, vicar of South Walsham, and domestic chaplain to the Countess of Leicester,

at Holkham.⁶ At No. 37, on the 2nd of December, 1759, was born their eldest son James Edward, the eldest of seven, who for nearly five years was their only child, thus obtaining a large share of his mother's attention. It was from her that he derived his great love of flowers. "I can just remember tugging ineffectually with all my infant strength at the tough stalks of the wild succory on the chalky hillocks about Norwich."⁶

Not strong enough to attend school, he was visited by the best tutors in the city, and acquired a knowledge of French, Italian, mathematics, and the rudiments of Latin. He was much interested in Natural History, but had neither teacher nor books to help him: "I wandered long in the dark, till some of the principal elementary works, the publications of Lee, Rose, Stillingfleet, and a few others came in my way, and were devoured over and over again. At length, however, I found I wanted something more, and to apply to practise what had thus been acquired. I was then furnished with systematic books, and introduced to Mr. Rose, whose writings had long been my guide. I was shown the works of Linnæus; nor shall I ever forget the feelings of wonder excited by finding his whole system of animals, vegetables and minerals contained in three 8vo. volumes."⁶

We see James Smith, a youth of eighteen, during the summer of 1778 frequently carrying a parcel of flowers and Berkenhout's "Botanical Lexicon," material for a botany lesson, to No. 8, Tombland, the house built outside the wall of the Close at the south side of the Erpingham Gate—a house with pillared entrance and rounded portico—where Hugh Rose, apothecary, had resided for twenty years.¹³ This house (last inhabited by Mr. Emmanuel Cooper) was pulled down in 1878, also the stable adjoining on the south side, which had always been leased separately to the same person as the house.

At No. 8, Tombland, Rose, with the assistance of the Rev. Henry Bryant, had written the "Elements of Botany," published in 1775, "a translation of the "Philosophia Botanica, and other Treatises of the celebrated Linnæus." The works





NO. 8. TOMBLAND AND THE ERPINGHAM GATE, NORWICH

of Ray, and even the *Historia Muscorum* of Dillenius, had long been familiar to the more learned students among the botanists in Norwich, and it was for these students that Rose wrote "The Elements," together with the Appendix, "wherein are described some plants lately found in Norfolk and Suffolk."⁶ The Norfolk plants were a geranium "found near Spixworth Church, in 1771, by Mr. Wm. Humphry"; *Holosteum umbellatum* "first noticed and examined by Mr. John Pitchford in spring, 1765"; *Tillæa muscosa*, "found on Drayton heath and several other places near Norwich, . . . first examined and ascertained by the Rev. Mr. Bryant, in 1766"; *Ophrys paludosa*, "found on Felthorp bogs by Mr. Charles Bryant, in 1769"; and *Hydnum auriscalpium*, "found last autumn near Norwich, in a small plantation of Scotch pines called Hardy's Grove," by Rose himself.

Numerous pupils were eager to improve themselves by the assistance of such masters as Mr. Rose and the Rev. Henry Bryant. The latter, a distinguished mathematician, was assistant clergyman at St. Peter Mancroft church; later he was vicar of Heydon, rector of Colby, and vicar of Langham. Dr. Smith tells us that Mr. Bryant began to study botany in 1764, after the death of his wife.¹⁸

In 1779 Mr. Rose was afflicted with incurable blindness, but his interest in botany never flagged. Smith always showed the greatest consideration for his teacher—when away from home sending messages to him by mutual friends rather than writing. In 1788 Rose dictated a letter to his former pupil, signing it by touch, not by sight, "H. Rose."³⁷

It is usually considered that Mr. Rose remained at No. 8, Tombland, till 1783, if not later; but the Poll-book of the City proves that before September, 1780, the blind apothecary had retired, as "Hugh Rose, gent.," to No. 4, Pottergate street. This street then included Bedford street and extended from London Lane to the City Wall, but No. 4 was at the St. Andrew's end, for Rose was a voter in St. Andrew's parish. On the flyleaf of Rose's "Elements," now in the library of the Linnean Society, Sir James Smith had written: "Died April 18,

1792, aged 75 years; buried in St. Andrew's church, Norwich, before the steps of the Alter." The memorial stone in the floor of the church between the pulpit and the entrance to the chancel, shows that his wife, whose christian name was "Rose," had been buried there in April, 1784.

Another local botanist was Charles Bryant, Beadle of the Court of Guardians of the City of Norwich, brother of the Rev. Henry Bryant. In "*Flora Diætetica*" Charles Bryant says (page ix.):—"Some time past, Mr. Hugh Rose, Apothecary of Norwich, for his own information, set himself about collecting the Linnean names of the Esculent Plants; his list coming into my hands, I made as many additions to it as I could." The book, published in 1783, was dedicated to "James Crowe, esqre, of Tuck's Wood."

In the previous year, Bryant had published at Norwich, "*A Historical Account of Two Species of Lycoperdons*." This met with James Smith's disapproval:—"I am sorry Charles Bryant should publish his folly and obstinacy to the world, for I am afraid those will be the most conspicuous characters of his work from the specimen you (T.J.W.) mention; I always thought him a sensible and pretty accurate man till now."³⁷ And T. J. Woodward remarks:—"Though I object to the work, I am ready to do the author the justice of declaring that I know him to be an indefatigable, and, in most instances, an accurate observer and investigator of botanical subjects."¹⁸ Charles Bryant also wrote a "*Dictionary of Ornamental Trees*" (1790).

J. E. Smith's father had intended that his son should engage in the importation of raw silk;⁶ but a letter is still extant, written by Mr. James Smith, senior, in which he states that his son, being determined to study botany, must also take up the study of medicine, as it was only possible at that time to attend lectures on botany as part of a medical course.⁴¹ Accordingly, on October 11th, 1781, James Edward Smith left Norwich to study medicine in Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of attending lectures on botany given by Dr. John Hope, the first teacher of the Linnean system in Scotland.

Mr. Smith, having returned to Norwich with his second son John, after escorting James as far as Wansford on his way to Edinburgh, writes:—"Mr. Crowe, Mr. Pitchford, and many of your friends have called and enquired after you"; and a few days later:—"Mr. and Mrs. Rose are well, as also Mr. Humphrey." And Mr. Pitchford writes to J. E. Smith on December 21st, 1782:—"I had the pleasure this week of seeing Mr. Woodward and of supping with him at your father's, where I suppose you will scarcely conclude that you was forgot."³⁷ It is evident that Smith's friendship with Norfolk botanists began before he had made a name for himself.

We will now trace the origin of the Linnean Society, of which James Edward Smith was the founder.

The Great Linnæus died in January, 1778. His only surviving son Charles, who had been trained to succeed him in his scientific work and appointments, ought to have inherited his father's collections and library; but his mother, having taken a dislike to her son, obliged him to purchase the library, manuscripts, herbarium, etc., from her at her own price. In May, 1781, Charles Linnæus was welcomed in London by the surviving friends and correspondents of his father, especially by Sir John Banks. In November, 1783, the young Linnæus died. As he was unmarried, his museum and library reverted to his mother and sisters; but according to Swedish law, the State had a right to inherit part of the possessions of the deceased if he held a Professorship in a University. The mother, fearing that this rule might take effect, instantly fixed on Sir J. Banks as the most likely person to purchase these relics at a high price. The sale was hastened for fear the King of Sweden, who was on his travels, should oblige the heirs to dispose of the whole at a cheaper rate to the University of Upsala.¹⁶

After being in Edinburgh nearly two years, in September, 1783, James Smith went to London to continue his medical studies under Dr. Pitcairn, in the school of which Dr. John Hunter was head. But his passion for Natural History being paramount, the house of Sir Joseph Banks was more attractive

to him than any other. Smith was breakfasting there on December 23rd, 1783, when the letter from Sweden arrived, offering to Sir Joseph the whole collection of Linnean books, manuscripts, and Natural History specimens for £1,000. Sir Joseph declined to become the purchaser, but strongly urged James Smith to acquire the treasure.⁶ The latter persuaded his father to advance the money, and in 1784 the collections were purchased; the total cost, including freight, being £1,088 5s. 0d.

In March, 1784, the father, accompanied by his son John, went to London to enquire for himself into the matter. In April, James Smith wrote to Messrs. Woodward, Bryant, and Pitchford, and sent messages to Messrs. Crowe and Rose, as he thought it a piece of respect, due to his old botanical friends, to inform them of his purchase before they heard of it by other means. "I mentioned particularly that my medical studies were to go on as before": he intended to settle as a physician in London, and to read lectures on Natural History.⁶

On May 2nd Mr. Pitchford sends his reply. After congratulations, he says:—"Mr. Woodward was here this week, and acquainted me with some essential particulars not mentioned in your letter. You may imagine the surprise we were all in. We dined at Mr. Crowe's, who I imagine will talk with you a great deal about it. He was for desiring me to write to you immediately to beg you would by no means make any agreement as to the disposal of your purchase, but as he sets off for London on Monday, May the 3rd, he can better make you acquainted with his intentions himself. Poor Mr. Rose (who has lost Mrs. Rose) commissioned me in particular to return you his thanks for your kind remembrance of him. . . . I shall now look up to you as a second Linnæus, and without any compliment I think you highly deserving of being the possessor of such remains. . . . The English Botanist will now have an opportunity of knowing what natives of his own country are in the *Species Plantarum*,"⁶ a book of which Linnæus himself had said "trivial names had never been heard of before; affixing them to all vegetables was like putting a clapper to a bell; Botany acquired new life."⁸⁹

J. E. Smith hired apartments at Paradise Row, Chelsea, and the Linnean collections were conveyed thither as soon as they were landed in London in October, 1784. During the following winter, Sir Joseph Banks and Mr. Solander helped him to unpack and arrange his purchase, and together they examined the herbarium. Lady Smith says that "the love of botany was the charm of his existence."⁶

Let us ever remember with pride that the possessions of Linnæus were brought to England by a Norwich man, and purchased with Norwich money.

In May, 1785, Smith was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which Sir Joseph Banks was then President. In June, 1786, having settled his treasures, he began a European tour, one of his objects being to take the degree of M.D. at Leyden.⁶

I cannot better describe the foundation of the Linnean Society than by quoting Dr. Jackson:—"Returning in the autumn of 1787 from a tour abroad, Smith took counsel with his friends, and resolved to establish a society under the name of the great Swedish naturalist. There was already a small society in London, known as 'The Natural History Society,' which did not publish anything, and the endeavour of Smith and those who shared his views was to set on foot an association with wider aims. A meeting was called for 26th February, 1788, and seven persons attended the summons at the Marlborough Coffee House, Great Marlborough Street. Smith, the youngest of the company, was chosen President, and delivered a discourse on the 'Rise and Progress of Natural History.' The Rev. Dr. Goodenough, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, was the first Treasurer, and Thomas Marsham was the first Secretary. The following month, 18th March, the Foundation-Roll of the Society was made up with 20 Fellows, 3 Honorary Members, 39 Foreign Members, and 11 Associates."¹² Local names among these were:—Fellows: James Crowe, Robert Stone, and T. J. Woodward. Associates: John Pitchford (F.L.S., 1797), the Rev. Charles Sutton, Lilly Wigg, and the Rev. William Kirby.¹³

According to Lady Smith's account (Vol. I., p. 344), Dr. Smith's discourse on the "Rise and Progress of Natural History" was delivered "at his own house in Great Marlborough Street, on the 8th of April, 1788," and "he was at the same time appointed President." Dr. Smith had left Chelsea early in 1788.⁶

Noticing that these accounts of the early meetings of the Linnean Society did not agree, I consulted Dr. Jackson. He kindly sent me (in litt.) the following statement:—"You have pointed out an error, which I will have set right when printing a new issue of the tract; the statement was derived from Dr. Carruthers's account given in our 'Proceedings,' 1887-8, p. 36, and is so drawn as to mislead the reader. The facts derived from the minutes are as follows:—The first meeting 'of the Fellows' was held at the Marlborough Coffee House, 26th February, 1788, seven persons being present, and the President (Smith), Treasurer, and Secretary were chosen. After ordering the books required, the meeting adjourned to March 18th, 'at this place.' At that meeting, 'resolved that the first General Meeting be postponed to the 8th of April, and then to meet at 12, Great Marlborough Street. The first General Meeting was accordingly held on that date, 15 being present, and 'the President read part of a Dissertation on the History of the Science of Natural History, which is to be finished at the next General Meeting.' Second General Meeting, 6th May, 1788—'The President finished reading the paper he began at the last meeting.' Nineteen were present.

"You will notice the distinction between the 'Fellows' Meetings and the 'General' Meetings; very confusing without explanation.

Fellows *only* met 26th February, 1788.

„ „ „ 18th March, 1788.

The Society being thus constituted:—

General Meeting (1st) 8th April, 1788.

„ „ (2nd) 6th May, 1788.

Fortified by the citations given from our early minute books, you can appreciate the statement in our first volume of Trans-

actions in the matter of Smith's Discourse:—"Delivered by the President, April 8th, 1788." No mention of the second part being given in May. Lady Smith's account though technically accurate, does not exhibit the true action of the Society as shown in its preliminaries."

Dr. James Edward Smith continued to be President of the Linnean Society until his death in 1828. On the recommendation of Lord Sidmouth, he was knighted on July 28th, 1814, when he presented a complete series of the Transactions of the Linnean Society to the Prince Regent, who had consented to become its Patron.⁷

James Smith, while living in London, frequently visited William Hudson (1730-93), apothecary, at Panton street, Haymarket. Hudson had been influenced by Benjamin Stillingfleet (1702-71), a Norfolk man educated at Norwich Grammar School, who, when staying with his friend Robert Marsham at Stratton Strawless in 1755, had written "The English Calendar of Flora," which was published in 1761. Stillingfleet had "greatly advanced his (Hudson's) taste and information in Natural History, directed his attention to the writings of Linnæus, and given his mind that correct and scientific turn which caused him to take the lead as a classical English botanist, and induced him to become the author of the 'Flora Anglica' published in 1762, in one volume 8vo."¹⁵ This book was "the first true attempt to set forth a British flora according to the system and nomenclature of Linnæus."³⁴ The Introduction to "Flora Anglica" was written by Stillingfleet.

Hugh Rose's herbarium passed into the possession of Sir James Smith, and was specially valued by him because it contained specimens which had been "named under the inspection of Mr. Hudson."³² Unfortunately, Smith did not sufficiently value the original labels attached to the specimens which he acquired. Even in the Linnæan collection, Smith destroyed original labels and replaced them by those of his own writing. It is therefore impossible now to ascertain which specimens had belonged to Mr. Rose.

Smith says, "In my young time this circle (of Naturalists at Norwich) was peculiarly enriched by the possession of Mr. Rose, Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Pitchford, three names well known to all who are conversant with the botany of Britain. They were often favoured with the society of the learned and amiable Stillingfleet and the correspondence of Hudson, and they may all together be considered as the founders of Linnæan botany in England, to the promulgation of which the publications of Rose, Stillingfleet, and Hudson have contributed more than any others whatever; while the indefatigable, practical labours of Mr. Bryant and Mr. Pitchford were daily enriching the science with new discoveries."⁶

The Norwich botanists were in touch with the Rev. John Lightfoot (1735-88), author of "Flora Scotica," 1777. He corresponded with James Crowe, and in a letter written to James Smith, "your truly affectionate and sincere friend, J. Lightfoot," says "I thank you much for your kind endeavour to bring Mr. Pitchford and myself together."⁸⁷ In Lightfoot's copy of Dillenius' Ray preserved at Oxford Botanical Garden, there are many MS. records of Norfolk plants found by Bryant and Crowe, and four by Pitchford (teste Mr. G. C. Druce in litt.). Sir James Smith says of *Liparis (Malaxis) Loeselii*, "the late Mr. Pitchford, who first met with this species in Norfolk, exchanged his only specimen with Mr. Lightfoot for above sixty of the rarest British plants."¹⁵ Mr. Pitchford was a frequent correspondent of Mr. Lightfoot and Mr. Hudson.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Hudson maintained a correspondence for nearly thirty years, having been introduced to each other by Mr. Pitchford soon after the publication of "Flora Anglica" in 1762. When John Pitchford was a student of physic in London he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Hudson. John Pitchford, surgeon, born in 1737 (?), settled in Norwich in 1769, according to Sir James Smith; but already he had known Mr. Rose for some years, he had discovered *Holosteum umbellatum* in Norwich in 1765, and had found *Liparis Loeselii* at St. Faiths Newton Bog's in 1767.

Professor G. S. Boulger says (in litt.):—"I know *no mention* of Pitchford earlier than Rose's 'Elements of Botany' *re Holosteum*; but does it not appear probable from his sending his kind regards to Dr. Hope through J. E. Smith, and from his succeeding to Rose's house, that he may have studied at Edinburgh and have been an assistant to Rose?" But a similar message was sent through James Smith by the Rev. H. Bryant to Dr. Hope, who had been appointed Professor of botany at Edinburgh in 1761; and if Pitchford had been a student at Edinburgh I do not think that in April, 1782, he would have written to James Smith as follows:—"Nor can I see that the competent knowledge of botany, which you say is considered at Edinburgh as an essential part of medical education, can really be so very necessary."⁶

Pitchford was already a good botanist in 1769. His favourite genera were sedges and mints. In 1790, he writes:—"I am somewhat mint-mad," and some of his letters refer to little else.³⁷ Smith says:—"Mr. Sole and Mr. Pitchford were pre-eminent in the knowledge of the various mints; we merely differed as to some of them being species or varieties, and my peculiar advantages only enabled me to correct their nomenclature."³²

The following unpublished letter is the property of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society; it was found in T. J. Woodward's interleaved copy of Hudson's "Flora Anglica," ed. ii., in the library of this Society. The letter was folded in eight, and across the backs of two of the sections Woodward has written a description in English of *Ophrys muscifera*. When he received this letter, Mr. Woodward was going to London, accompanied by Mr. Stone, to have his first sight of the Linnæan treasures, and Pitchford sends him a list of specimens to which he should give special attention. Apparently James Crowe had Morison's "Plantarum Historiæ . . . Oxoniensis" (1680), mentioned in the letter, and Mr. Pitchford used to go to Lakenham to consult the book³⁷:—

“Norwich, March 4th, 1785.

“Dear Sir,

“I recd your favour, and as it may be saving you some trouble I have made out a list of the most obvious plants which occur'd in the Flora, some at least doubtful & others which one would be glad to know in order to determine the other species of the Genus. As I have not Syst. Vegetab. there may be many emendations which I know nothing ab't; your list will probably contain my plants & some more; these you may please to insert in mine, & at your leisure mark my list off by yours. I wou'd not meddle with the Crypt. class as it would be endless, but you' will doubtless run thro' the more obvious part.

“I have taken the liberty to trouble you with a letter to Mr. Hudson in answer to his, & have enclosed him the new *Rubus* as he desired. I have mentioned in my letter to him that I did not know whether you cou'd call upon him; but if you chuse to do it I have prepared him for your reception, so do as you like. If you have time I think I wou'd see him. I am sorry I gave you unnecessary trouble abt. the *Corrigiola*. It is a new English genus which you will find in Sp. Pl. 388, & a ('pretty' erased) good fig. in Hist. Ox. 593, sect. 5, tab. 29, f. I.

“If you see Mr. Hudson endeavour to make out what his *Carex inflata* is, as I am pretty sure we don't know it. *Gramen cyperoid majus præcox*, &c., R. Syn. 420, which he makes a synonym of *C. Vesicar*, but falsely (as the b. is the true one) is what Mr. Bryant & we all call'd *Bottle Carex*, & so it is as to the shape of the capsules, but it certainly is not ye plant intended in Fl. Ang. If ours, therefore, is not a variety of *vesicaria* (to which I cannot speak), it is a nondescript, likewise what his *Rumex paludosus* is. I have desired him to send me, when he finds them, *Anthemis arvensis*, *Matricaria inodora*, *Rumex paludosus*, & *Carex inflata*.

“I do not find in Sp. Pl. that Linnæus makes *Chenop. viride* a variety of *album*, but it may be altered in Syst. Vegetab. I once more wish you & Mr. Stone a good journey, & shall be

glad to hear from you, but more particularly to see you on your return. My Wife joins me in best respects to Mrs. Woodwd. & yourself, from Dear Sir,

“Yours most sincerely,

“J. PITCHFORD.

“There is one omission which, if you have time & not too much trouble, I cou'd wish you to execute. A Mr. Hingeston, an Apothecary in considerable business in partnership with Mr. DeVeine in Cheapside, is an old friend of mine. I think I may venture to say he will be glad to see you upon my acct. Of him, as a matter of curiosity only, I cou'd wish you to enquire, how easy or difficult a matter it might be, or otherwise upon what terms might a surgeon & Apothecary in ye Country get into partnership in a good business in Town, & whether there now is, or likely to be, such an opening? There is likewise another acquaintance of mine, a Mr. Woodds, an eminent Apothecary in Old Burlington Street, of whom the same might be ask'd. But upon second thoughts, if either of these shou'd be the least troublesome, I wish you wou'd communicate the matter to Mr. Smith, who at his leisure might, & I daresay wou'd, do it. If you should be desirous to see Mr. Alchorne at the Tower, Mr. Hingeston would introduce you.

“I have enclosed for Mr. Huds., together with the *Rubus*, *Carex vesicaria*, & what we have called his *inflata*. If you see him you'll hear what he says of them. My Wife has troubled you with a letter to put into the post office, as likewise a parcel for Dr. Savage's family, who, I am very sure, wou'd be very glad to see you.”

On his return to Norwich, Mr. Woodward showed his notes of the collections to Mr. Pitchford, “who is surprised at some and doubts others; upon the whole he is much delighted, but wishes he could compare Linnæus's specimens with Ray's, which would be the perfect eclaircissement of English botany; in which I perfectly agree with him.”³⁷ Dr. Smith states that “though an admirer of Linnæus, he (Pitchford) was always peculiarly partial to Ray, and though ever so well acquainted

with a plant by its Linnæan name, he would never rest while any obscurity enveloped it in the works of Ray." ¹³

John Pitchford had succeeded Mr. Rose at 8, Tombland, but I am unable to ascertain how long he was a tenant of that house. It is known that the surgeon-botanist was residing at 26, St. Giles' Broad street, in 1802²; the *Salix rubra*, of which there is a specimen labelled "Mr. Pitchford's garden" in Sir James Smith's herbarium, probably grew in the garden of the St. Giles' House. Pitchford must have been there as early as 1795, when his wife was buried in St. Giles' church.

Mrs. Pitchford, who died on July 31st, 1795, aged 51, was probably connected with Wisbech, for on Nov. 20th, 1795, Mr. Woodward writes from Bungay to Dr. Smith:—"Mr. Pitchford has been at Wisbech to sell his estate; he met with a brother surgeon there who has found some good things in that country."³⁷ Perhaps this was William Skrimshire.

On December 22nd, 1803, Mr. Pitchford died, aged 66 years, and was buried in his wife's grave; the memorial slab on the floor of St. Giles' church is reversed, *i.e.*, with foot toward the West.

Mr. Pitchford had five children. The eldest son, born in 1771, was named John, and was also a Roman Catholic; there is therefore some confusion between father and son. John Pitchford, junior, was a pupil at Norwich Grammar School when Dr. Parr was head-master (1779-1786). On January 24th, 1797, the son accompanied his father for the first time to see the Gurneys at Earlham. He was then working in a Norwich laboratory. In 1810 John Pitchford, surgeon, was living in Snailgate street,³ and was President of Norwich Public Library; in 1811 he was a Guardian of the Poor, and in 1816 a member of the Managing Committee of the Norwich Savings Bank. On September 24th of that year, at a public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall he moved for a petition to the House of Commons asking for the greatest possible retrenchment of the public expenditure and a reform in the Commons. In the early period of the French Revolution a periodical called "The Cabinet" was established by the Whig party in

Norwich, and one of the principal contributors to it was John Pitchford—this was probably the father. I cannot discover which of the two Pitchfords belonged to the “Hole in the Wall” debating club, which took its name from a Tavern in Wymer street (St. Andrew’s Parish). The members assembled weekly in the evening, among them Dr. Frank Sayers, William Taylor, and Thomas Amyot.

Some of our great botanists, like Hooker and Lindley, left their native city when they reached manhood and before entering on their life-work. Sir James Smith returned to Norwich to spend the last thirty years of his life. In 1796 he married Pleasance Reeve of Lowestoft. She was a woman of striking beauty, painted as a gipsy by Opie in 1797. Disliking London she persuaded her husband to move, in the autumn of 1796, to 29, Surrey street, Norwich, the house now occupied by Mr. Blaxland.

The Smiths brought with them to Norwich the Linnæan library, herbarium, and collection of insects. Smith had sold the minerals in March, 1796; they were very heavy and he was not so much interested in them. They were put up to public auction in 113 lots, but only realised £71 8s. 6d., and, being purchased by several people were dispersed. The seven-feet-wide cabinet with more than sixty drawers was sold for a guinea (teste Dr. B. D. Jackson).

A Norwich man and Norwich money had introduced the possessions of Linnæus to London; Lowestoft influence and Lowestoft money brought them to Norwich. And here they and their owner were visited by entomologists and botanists from far and near. Many strange plants were grown in the garden behind the house, and Sir James Smith’s library—the room facing the street, next to the front door—acquired European fame. Hans Adolphus Noehden, of Göttingen, was staying at Yarmouth in 1800, and came to Norwich for a day. He was escorted by Mr. Pitchford, whom he describes as “a good honest fellow advanced in years,” to Dr. Smith’s house. There they dined, and then inspected the Linnæan museum, especially some of the plants.⁸⁰

The following extract (first published in the "Botanische Zeitung" for 1825) is from a letter by Professor Schultes, of Landshut in Bohemia, to the celebrated naturalist, Count Sternberg, describing a visit to Sir J. E. Smith in 1824:—
"On the 27th of August, about noon, we proceeded in the mail coach from Ipswich to Norwich, where, by a fortunate circumstance, we accomplished the object of our journey thither. Sir James E. Smith, to whom we made this pilgrimage, had just returned home from the country, and was on the point of again visiting his friends when we called on him at his beautiful house. Our joy was great at finding this most respectable man so far recovered from the severe illness which had threatened his life, as to be again enabled to devote his leisure hours to the *amabilis scientia*. He was then employed in revising some printed sheets of the third edition of his Introduction to the Study of Botany. Sir J. E. Smith displayed to us the treasures of his collection (in reality the only one of its kind), with a courtesy and kindness which are peculiar to great and well-educated men; and which in this truly noble person are heightened by such charms of gentleness and affability as cannot fail to attract to him most forcibly even such individuals as have but once enjoyed the privilege of his society. The books of Linnæus, with their margins full of notes in the handwriting of the immortal Swede; many valuable MSS. of his, not yet published; the Linnæan herbarium, in the same order and even occupying the very cases which had contained it at Upsal (little as the old-fashioned form of these cabinets corresponds with the elegant arrangement of Smith's museum); the collection of insects, shells, and minerals, which had belonged to this second creator of Nature; all these are arranged and preserved by Sir James with a scrupulous care which almost borders on a kind of religious veneration. The relics of Mohammed are not enshrined with more devotion in the Kaaba at Mecca, than are the collections of Linnæus in the house of Sir J. E. Smith at Norwich.

"Besides the Linnæan herbarium, Sir J. E. Smith has a large collection of plants of his own formation, which is

especially rich in the productions of New Holland and Nepaul. The worthy Professor Wallich at Calcutta, whose health has lately suffered from an Indian climate, has greatly contributed towards the latter. The Linnæan specimens, as well as Sir James's private herbarium, are very well preserved; and after the old plan, which is now seldom followed on the Continent, they are fastened down on a folio sheet of paper, and washed over with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Sir James has also under his care the plants of Sibthorpe, to aid him in the publication of his *Flora Græca*, which is now nearly completed. . . .

"I have rarely beheld a more noble countenance; one indicative of such candour, simplicity, and kindness, united with so much clearness of intellect, as that of Sir J. E. Smith; and the expression of his features will never be obliterated from my memory." ⁴³

This account of the treasures at 29, Surrey street, is incorrect in one particular. A pamphlet now in possession of the Linnean Society is styled:—"Linnæan Cabinet of Minerals. A Catalogue of the genuine and entire Collection of the late celebrated Swedish Naturalist, Sir Charles Linné . . . which will be sold by Mr. King . . . on Tuesday, March 1st, 1796, and following day," etc. Dr. B. D. Jackson writes (in litt.):—"From this it is certain that Schultes's allusion to 'Minerals' must be a mistake, the only mineral remaining in Smith's hands being the flint and steel in Linné's tinderbox, which did not pass to us with the natural history objects and library. From 12, Marlborough street, at the top of Regent street, Smith moved to Hammersmith, near the 'Vine' Nursery, and it was from that place he moved direct to Norwich with the remainder of the Linnæan collections and his own."

Lady Smith says, "Among the friends whom a love of botany procured him, must be mentioned the late James Crowe, Esq., of Lakenham, to whose constant attachment and friendship Sir James was indebted for much of the choicest happiness he enjoyed in his subsequent residence in his native town." ⁶

Almost as soon as he began to study under Mr. Rose, James Smith must have been introduced to Mr. James Crowe (1750-

1807), younger son of Alderman William Crowe (1693 ?–1778) and Mary, daughter of Charles Mackerell. The Alderman was Sheriff of Norwich in 1741, and Mayor in 1747; also Captain of the Hon. Artillery Company. His portrait painted by Bardwell hangs in Blackfriars' Hall, Norwich.²⁶

In 1771 James Crowe was Sheriff of Norwich. During 1774 the Mayor died in office, and Crowe accepted the Mayoralty for the remainder of the year; and again in 1797–8 he was Mayor, when Lord Nelson presented to the city the sword surrendered by the Spanish admiral at the battle of Cape St. Vincent. The mural monument which now contains the sword was put up in the council chamber of the Guildhall in May, 1806, by the Mayor and Corporation "in order to its being preserved as a Memento of the event, and of his affection for his native county."⁴ In the year of Sir James Smith's birth, Lord Nelson was born at Burnham Thorpe.

James Crowe's principal residence was at Lakenham, near Norwich; but he had also Holt House at Ashwicken, an adjoining parish to East Winch, in west Norfolk. Besides this, he owned a considerable part of the parish of Saham Toney near Watton. I am indebted to Mr. F. C. Newton and Mr. Fred Robinson for particulars of this estate. In the award, in 1797, of the Common land of the village of Saham, James Crowe received 1467 acres, 2 roods, 19 rods, including Saham mere, in compensation for his rights of soil, shackle and sheepwalk as Lord of the Manor of Saham Toney. Mr. Crowe therefore got most of the 2,000 acres then enclosed, including a hundred acres of woodland. But he already owned all the N.E. end of the parish, a large farm in the southern part, and Boyce's farm in Ashill; he probably owned not less than 2,500 acres in all. This estate was heavy land with some good farmhouses. Here was the happy hunting ground for wild plants which Dr. Smith delighted to visit—only 26 miles from Norwich; and here in 1804 James Crowe discovered *Bromus triflorus*—a grass new to Britain. Nearly all the acts of parliament for the "improving and drainage, enclosure and allotment" of Marsh and Common lands in Norfolk came into

force during the lifetime of Sir James Smith.¹⁷ The whole face of the county was rapidly changing to the detriment and extinction of the wild flowers; just as now the making of golf links destroys many a botanist's Paradise.

The extensive property, owned by James Crowe, at Lakenham, was bounded on the east by the River Yare: it included the house called "The Grove," and stretched westward as far as the Ipswich road.⁴¹ Only a mile beyond the city wall toward the south, this land had apparently been used, in 1665, as one of the places of interment for victims of the Plague, which in that year carried off 2,251 inhabitants of the city. In 1796, labourers employed by Mr. Crowe, discovered about one hundred human skeletons, and with them a Norwich tradesman's token bearing the name "Charles Reeve, 1664."⁴

The residence, at Old Lakenham, of James Crowe, surgeon, was a large white stuccoed house, situated where the ground slopes down steeply from the east end of the churchyard to the river. The garden was enclosed, except towards the river, by a red brick wall, the principal entrance being nearly opposite the steep pathway which still leads up, through beautiful trees, to the churchyard. From the drawing-room windows of Tuckswood House there was a pleasant view eastwards through an avenue of fine beech, wych elm, walnut, and horse chestnut trees, to the river and the meadows beyond it. On the north side of the flower garden was the kitchen garden, also sloping to the river; and on the opposite side of the lane the house, which is now "Old Lakenham Post Office," formed part of the stable, and the barn was behind it.⁴¹ The garden was remarkable for the hothouse, in which an American aloë blossomed in 1793; and a special feature of the garden was the display of wild orchis plants, which Mr. Crowe had been successful in transplanting.

Dr. Smith, having only a small garden at Surrey street, used to grow some of his precious plants at Lakenham.⁴¹ As early as 1782 he was sending seeds and plants to this garden.³⁷ In the summer of 1781 Mr. Crowe and T. J. Woodward

visited the north of England, and on their return Mr. Crowe brought the seed of *Hieracium maculatum*, Sm. for his garden, and the plant spreading from thence, established itself in the neighbourhood of Norwich.³²

In January, 1782, the Rev. H. Bryant wrote from Heydon to James Smith:—"Crowe and I have made good use of our time, and have found a multitude of new things, many of which are not described."⁶ Crowe also had the advantage of working in Norfolk with Mr. James Dickson, of whom Dr. Smith wrote that his "discoveries have undoubtedly more copiously enriched the British Flora than those of any other person since the days of Ray and Dillenius."³²

Linnaeus, in his "*Flora Lapponica*," was the first botanist to bestow much attention on the *Genus Salix*; English authors knew as yet little about it. Crowe had studied the mosses, lichens, fungi, and seaweeds, but finding in the course of his agricultural pursuits that people who used willows for economic purposes, such as the making of hurdles, were often hindered for want of knowing one kind from another, he determined to study them himself.¹⁵ For many years he took cuttings of willows on his rides about Norfolk and Suffolk wherever he saw them, though he did not always remember the exact habitat of each specimen. He collected every wild or cultivated willow he could possibly obtain, even going to Woburn to select them.³⁷ These he proceeded to grow near his house at Lakenham in order to investigate them at leisure. Each specimen was labelled alphabetically or by number; thus, No. 12 was *Salix Croweana*, letter M. was *S. Smithiana*, and *S. Forbyana*—"the very plant sent by the Rev. Joseph Forby"—was there. Cuttings 12 or 14 inches long were placed, one foot distant from plant to plant, in nursery beds, avoiding gravel which they dislike; later, transplanted to moist soil, not too wet, they were grown all over the place—in the garden, on the kitchen garden bank, on the barn garden bank, and in the copse. Every season there came up abundance of seedling willow plants which were never destroyed till their species were

determined, and the immutability of each verified by both botanists. Smith joined so keenly in the study that the "Flora Britannica" and "English Botany" contain much fuller descriptions than had yet appeared of British willows. Moreover, the postponement of Vol. iii. of "Flora Britannica" had enabled Smith, during the springs of 1800 and 1801, to more fully "investigate the difficult Genus *Salix*, which I have already written twice over, and in which the work will be more likely to merit the praise of labour and originality than perhaps in any other part, though it will still contain only an imperfect sketch of the subject." Sir James Smith enumerated 141 species of willows in Rees' "Cyclopædia" published in 1819; this number was mainly due to his researches among James Crowe's willows at Lakenham.

Dr. Smith says that James Crowe was "a most excellent British Botanist"¹⁵; he was able to render much assistance to Dr. Smith in writing various parts of "English Botany." Crowe's annotated copy of Hudson's "Flora Anglica" (ed. i.) is preserved in the library of the Linnean Society, and it contains many references to Norfolk.

⁴⁴ It is impossible to do justice to James Crowe without realising him as an ardent politician. Being a genuine old English Whig, and having in 1770 married Margaret, daughter of Dr. John Beevor, of Norwich, he displayed much activity in the Beevor and Hobart contest in 1786, as Chairman of Sir Thomas Beevor's Norwich supporters at the Angel in the Market Place (site of the present Royal Arcade). The supporters of the Hon. Henry Hobart met at the King's Head (site of Davey Place).⁴⁴

James Crowe is frequently referred to in the weekly issues of the "New Election Budget," *e.g.*:—

"To my cousin of Tuck's Wood, I gratitude owe,
my botanical friend, the immaculate Cr-we!"

The Hobart supporters announce among the portrait gallery in the Election Booth to be erected in the Market Place:—

"To the left of the mirrour is a lively portrait of the

immaculate C——e, designed as a speaking figure; he is represented with his mouth wide open; the background is a pleasant view of a botanical garden; behind the canvas is placed an apparatus to pour forth noisy, empty sounds." This contrasts with the verdict of his own party:—

“J——S C——E.

“His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles, his heart as free from fraud as earth from heaven.”⁸

On September the 15th the contest for the representation of the city led to a riot, which Mr. Smith describes to his son James, who was then in Paris:—

“About five o'clock it began to be assured that Mr. Hobart had a majority upon the Poll. . . . About six o'clock a fray began at the chain” (across the Market-place) “amongst the Stavesmen, and in a little time, how it happened we cannot exactly tell, but missile weapons began to be made use of . . . at last, the pavement was pulled up, and the heaviest stones flew about very thick, many were very badly wounded, some laid sprawling and senseless; the King's head from whence Bottles, Bricks, a Poker and a Knife were thrown, was violently assaulted, not a window unbroken and the walls of the house much batter'd; at last the Sherifs interposed and the Riot subsided after about an hour's continuance, in a very dreadful manner. . . . several were carried to the hospital who were among the worst, and the Druggists' and Surgeons' shops about the Market were crowded with those who wanted plaisters, happily no lives were lost that I hear of”⁸⁷; but the election was afterwards declared void.

Mr. Crowe took some time to recover from the excitement, for on February 21st. 1788, T. J. Woodward writes to James Smith:—“I can hardly think Crowe could have any illwish to your Father in respect to the election, and he seems to have estranged himself equally from us all. I have not seen him more than a year, and I believe Pitchford very rarely.”⁸⁷

But he returned again to public work, for in 1802 James Crowe was on the Board of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and in 1805 Alderman Crowe was one of

the magistrates before whom a man was convicted for "working and digging in his garden, and openly profaning the Sabbath."⁷

The "Annual Register" records that on October 16th, 1804, "a singular escape from the most impending danger, happened to James Crow, esqre., of Lakenham, Norfolk. As he drove himself through Catton, in his one horse carriage, he passed under a tree at that time felling; the tree fell upon the horse in the chaise, and instantaneously killed it, without Mr. Crow's receiving any, the slightest injury!" (Ann. Reg., XLVI., p. 422).

James Crowe died on January 26th, 1807, in the 57th year of his age. He was buried in a vault in the church of his own manor at Lakenham. On his monument in the sanctuary of that church are represented a spray of *Salix Croweana* and a branch of *Crowea Saligna*. The male plant of *S. Croweana* having been discovered at Cranberry Fen, East Winch, by Mr. Crowe, Dr. Smith named it after him. *Crowea Saligna*, a New Holland plant, was so named to commemorate him and his love for willows.

Crowe's epitaph stated that "His excellent understanding and penetrating judgment applied to the study of Mankind and of History confirmed him in principles truly worthy of a Briton and a Man; the same talents applied to the study of Nature, more especially of Botany, were ever devoted to practical utility."

Writing from Norwich on February 4th, 1807, to Sir T. G. Cullum, Smith says of Crowe:—"I was almost every day with our deceased friend. . . . I scarcely know any friend here that I should miss more than Mr. Crowe. No one knew the good parts of his character better than I, and whatever faults he might have, he was a man very much to be loved if not implicitly imitated. I certainly never knew a better head, and as far as I was concerned with him he has for near thirty years been to me invariably serviceable."³⁷

In the introduction to the "Tracts relating to Natural History," which Smith dedicated to James Crowe on January 1st, 1798, Smith says:—"I cannot help recurring to that still more early period, when your partial encouragement and assistance

led me on in the pursuit of our favourite science . . . while with pleasure I now revisit the haunts of my youth . . . it is with double satisfaction I recollect and gratefully acknowledge how much of my earliest progress is to be attributed to you."

Loudon says that Smith "for thirty years studied the willows in Mr. Crowe's garden along with that botanist"¹¹; this is incorrect, as is proved in "English Flora," Vol. IV., p. 164, by Smith's own statement, "full thirty years have I laboured at this task, ten of them under the instructive auspices of my late friend Mr. Crowe." This period of ten years is proved by Smith's herbarium at Burlington House, for all the specimens of willows from Crowe's garden were collected in 1800 or later. James Crowe had been his friend for thirty years till 1807, but the "thirty years" here quoted were those of Smith's residence in Norwich from 1796 till his death in 1828.

In "The New Election Budget," "See'st thou a man that is hasty in his words," refers to Mr. Crowe.⁸ T. J. Woodward had formed a similar opinion of him; for he writes from Bungay on April 23rd, 1785, to James Smith:—"He does not like anyone should make a discovery but himself as you well know . . . I should beg to be excused consulting Crowe, as he is so unwilling to hear any difference of opinion . . . Mr. Crowe says he knew the *Arenaria* to be *laricifolia*, and not *vernā*, long since. Do you believe this?"³⁷ To appreciate the full effect of Crowe's arguments, we must take into account his "stentorian voice."⁸

In 1808 Professor W. D. Peck writes to Dr. Smith:—"I often go with you to visit the Salicetum of your late friend Mr. Crowe, see with pleasure the stream which flows by it, adorned with *Nymphæa*; visit in my way *Verbascum pulverulentum*, and collect the *Scabious* in passing through the churchyard."⁶

After Mr. Crowe's death, Dr. and Mrs. Smith continued the friendship with Mrs. Crowe; and in August, 1811, after one of Dr. Smith's severe illnesses, they were the guests of Mrs. Crowe at Lakenham, instead of going to Lowestoft.

In her will, dated February 12th, 1828, Mrs. Crowe appointed Sir J. E. Smith one of her executors, but by a codicil, dated May 2nd, 1829, she nominated her daughters, Mary Brown and Margaret Trafford Southwell, in the place of Sir J. E. Smith, deceased.⁴⁴ Her daughter Anne had married Mr. Sparrow and left Norfolk. Mrs. Crowe died September 19th, 1829, aged 77 years. Both her sons had died young.

Sir James Smith reports in 1819 that "his living collection of *Salices* is still carefully preserved"¹⁵; but, in 1841, Grigor says that only two specimens of Crowe's willows remained at Lakenham. "They grow beside the river at the bottom of the garden, and are still in vigorous health. One of them (*Salix alba*) is thirteen feet in circumference near the ground, and the other (*S. Russelliana*) is eight feet and five inches in circumference, and 47 feet high."⁹ Until lately (1914) there were two weeping willows which had been introduced by Sir James Smith. The one by the river was grown from a cutting off the tree beneath which the people were guillotined in the time of Lafayette; the other, near the house, was a descendant of the tree which grew over Napoleon's grave.⁴¹ Sir James Smith had a *Salix babylonica* in his garden at 29, Surrey street, but I do not know the history of it.

When the railway line at Lakenham was made, Tuck's-wood House was being used as a public-house, and in the garden behind the house was a menagerie with animals in cages. The lower boughs were removed from the trees in the avenue, and there are still nails protruding from the stems of the trees on which cages containing birds and monkeys were hung; the lawn sloping to the river was a tea garden. A few years later, the house was pulled down. By-and-by a red brick house was erected nearly on the same site, and is known as Old Lakenham Hall.⁴¹

William Withering wrote his "Botanical Arrangement of British Plants" when he lived at Birmingham and Edgbaston; it is therefore not a Norfolk book; but it is impossible to overlook the large contribution made to the second edition (1787-93) by Norfolk and Suffolk botanists, especially James Crowe,

T. J. Woodward and Robert Stone. At that time the two last were actually residing in Suffolk, but they lived close to the boundary of the county and studied the distribution of Norfolk plants, and later they both resided in Norfolk. In the summer of 1781, Crowe and Woodward had made a botanical tour in the Northern Counties of England, and together they recorded the plants, from that district, which in the second edition of Withering's "Arrangement" stand in Woodward's name.

Sir James Smith called Thomas Jenkinson Woodward "one of the best English botanists." He was born at Huntingdon on March 6th, 1745, and was educated at Eton and Clare College, Cambridge. He came to live on the southern border of Norfolk about 1770, and before 1782 he married Miss Manning, of Bungay. A lawyer at Bungay in Suffolk, he had a house there, and also a house at Ditchingham in Norfolk till 1784, when he gave up both these residences and moved to a house newly built in Bungay.

In 1782, Woodward spent two months at the English Lakes with his friend Robert Stone; and in July, 1785, they made a botanical excursion to the Suffolk coast. Stone (1751?-1829) resided in Bungay, perhaps even in the Woodward's house, for at one time in most of Woodward's letters to James Smith his name is coupled with Mrs. Woodward's in sending messages.³⁷ But after May, 1791, he is seldom mentioned in letters, and in April, 1792, he wrote to Mr. Woodward, who was then in Bungay. Before September, 1797, *Erythræa pulchella* was "first found at Gorleston" by Robert Stone³²; and in July, 1799, H. A. Noehden visited "a botanist named Stone" at "Colston Village" (Gorleston) and had "a great botanical excursion" with him, seeing many rare plants.³⁰ Perhaps this was the Mr. Stone who built the first dock constructed in Southtown; it was unsuccessful and was filled up. About 1809 Robert Stone moved to the family estate at Bedingham Hall in Norfolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Bungay. Stone had a nearly complete herbarium of British plants. Paying special attention to the fungi, he discovered *Hydnum imbricatum* and *Lycoperdon coliforme*.

In 1793 T. J. Woodward and Dr. Goodenough published in the Linnæan Transactions, Vol. III., "Observations on the British Fuci" with frequent references to Cromer and Yarmouth.¹⁸ On February 1st, 1802, Dr. Goodenough writes from Windsor to Dr. Smith:—"What is Dawson Turner about? He is very often applying to me. I have hinted to him that Woodward, his neighbour, knows all that I do, still he writes to me. He talks of a work on Fuci."³⁷

At the end of 1801, or quite early in 1802, the Woodwards removed to Walcot Hall, one mile north of Diss in Norfolk. Mrs. Woodward had relatives at Diss. He writes to Dr. Smith:—"I think you will allow that rambling about one's own fields and seeing one's own crops growing and cattle grazing is pleasanter than lounging about the streets of Bungay."³⁷

He continued to improve the Walcot estate, for on January 16th, 1804, he orders trees to be sent by the Diss carrier from Mackie's nursery ground outside St. Stephen's Gate at Norwich. Woodward only regrets that by residing at Walcot he is further from Mr. Turner at Yarmouth. In 1811 he writes:—"I so seldom see Dawson Turner since my removal from Bungay."³⁷

During the scare at the probability of a French invasion, Volunteers from all parts of Norfolk took turns at garrison duty at Yarmouth. Mr. Woodward took an active part as Captain of the Diss Volunteer Company of Infantry. On December 22nd, 1803, we see him on horseback taking his troop to Yarmouth for a fortnight's duty. Being very wet weather the men took three days for their outward march, but in frosty weather the return was accomplished in two days. He writes to Dr. Smith:—"I saw a great deal of Turner, spent most of my evenings at his house, and those of the Turner family, and a great comfort it was, and the more so, as not a soul except the Turner family took any notice of us, though I as well as Captain Powell of the Buckenham, who married D. Turner's sister, was known to all the Corporation and many others in the place. I must, however, except Mrs. Manclarke (who is, I believe, known to you), as she very

kindly invited us to her house more than once. Turner was very busy in correcting the proof sheets of his *Muscologia*, which is, I suppose, by this time nearly finished printing, but we had little leisure for any botanical conversation, as Powell prohibited it of an evening, and all the rest of my time was employed in military duties. So great was the alarm during the latter part of our residence in Yarmouth that we fully expected orders to remain in quarters there."³⁷

A few days later the several Companies of Norfolk Volunteer Infantry were formed into Battalions, and T. J. Woodward was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 9th Battalion.⁴

In 1801 Dr. Goodenough had written from Windsor on October 17th to Dr. Smith:—"I augur from the arrival of peace at last (Oh, that it may last!) that Natural History in particular will raise its head. We shall meet folks whom we have not seen for years, and of course shall have so much to tell and so much to ask that we shall never have done."³⁷ Owing to war, England was cut off from intercourse with foreign botanists, but beyond this, Smith initiated an insular neglect of continental work. "During the lifetime of Smith the Linnæan arrangement was stoutly maintained, and any other system decried by him, whilst ownership of Linneus's Herbarium gave weight to his utterances." Jussieu's "*Genera Plantarum*," published in 1789, is "the virtual foundation of the views of plant-classification now current."³⁴

The library of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society contains Woodward's interleaved copy of Hudson's "*Flora Anglica*," ed. ii. (1778), in 2 vols. The MS. Notes are undated, but I have only noticed one reference to his estate at Diss; Ripton near Huntingdon is a frequent habitat—Woodward had friends there. His own records for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland cover his trips of 1781-2, and many references to Norfolk and Suffolk localities re-appear in "*The Botanist's Guide*" (1805). Besides the Pitchford letter in Woodward's book there are some M.S. Notes by Dr. Jonathan Stokes, dated Shrewsbury, June 19th,

1787. Dr. Stokes was coadjutor to Dr. Withering in the second edition of "The Botanical Arrangement," specially undertaking, as his share of the work, to verify and correct the references.

T. J. Woodward died at Walcot Hall on January 28th, 1820.

In April each year, Dr. and Mrs. Smith went to London for two months, so that he might deliver lectures in Town, and preside at the Annual Meeting of the Linnean Society in May. It is considered that he was wrong thus to leave the government of the Society during the remainder of the year to vice-presidents; but London's loss was a gain for Norwich.

In 1799 Dr. Smith was President of Norwich Public Library.

Keen to promote the intellectual welfare of those around him, he attempted to establish a botanical garden in Norwich, on the same lines as the one at Bury. He missed the scientifically-arranged gardens in the neighbourhood of London, and he especially missed the experimental part of Crowe's garden at Lakenham. But the difficulty of selecting a plot of ground suitable for a botanical garden, the expense of its formation, and the still heavier cost of its cultivation upon scientific principles, entailed the necessity of a larger annual subscription than many were willing to incur. Though Sir James offered monetary help, as well as his assistance in laying out and furnishing the garden, and giving instructions for its management, the project had to be abandoned, much to his regret.¹⁰

When we, as members of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, assemble at our headquarters, Norwich Castle Museum—a prison now converted into the centre of the intellectual life of the district—do we remember that the first President of the Norwich Museum was Sir James Edward Smith, of Norwich?

On December the 2nd, 1824, at a special general meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution, which had been founded October 8th, 1822, a Special Committee was appointed to consider a proposed Museum. A room was hired in the building then occupied by the Literary Institution, in a court on the south side of the Haymarket, on the site of the

present Picture House. A circular was issued asking for donations of money and specimens. Presentations poured in apace, and cases were ordered. The purchase of specimens began on January 5th, 1825, and on May 9th the Museum was opened for visitors. Space was so limited that the first annual meeting had to be held at the Guildhall, under the chairmanship of Sir James Smith, who was then elected the first President. In the autumn of 1826 a second room was hired on the other side of the court, and there, on December 5th, 1826, the second annual meeting was held under the same President. Owing to bad health, this was the last general meeting of the Museum that Sir James was able to attend, but he continued to be its President until his death in March, 1828.²⁵

The succeeding Presidents were chosen from among his friends, viz.:—1828-33, Mr. Dawson Turner, F.R.S., of Yarmouth; and 1833-7, the Rev. William Kirby, whose portrait (formerly the property of the Claydon Book Club) hangs over the entrance to the picture gallery in this Museum.²⁶ Dr. James Smith annually spent a few days in Ipswich, and in 1791 the Rev. W. Kirby had consulted him and T. J. Woodward about starting a Museum there,³⁷ but that Museum was not opened till a short time before Kirby's death in 1850.

In January, 1830, Mr. Dawson Turner proposed that the Committee of Norwich Museum should consider a plan for the publication of a Natural History of the County of Norfolk, a work in which he and other Yarmouth Naturalists were much interested. This was eventually carried into effect many years later in the Transactions of our Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, founded in 1869³⁶; and has been still further advanced by the "Flora" published by our society this year.³⁵ The "Natural History of Yarmouth," brought out by the brothers Paget in 1834, only comprised the country within a radius of ten miles from that town.²¹

Sir James Smith's friendships were unaffected by differences of religious views. He and Lady Smith were Unitarians worshipping at the Octagon Chapel; John Pitchford was a

Roman Catholic; Henry Bryant, the two Forbys, Charles Sutton, and William Kirby were clergymen of the Church of England; Mr. Brightwell early united himself with the Congregational Church at the Old Meeting House.

The front doors of 29 and 31, Surrey street, are under the same portico. From 1818, till his death in 1868, Mr. Thomas Brightwell occupied No. 31, and was on friendly terms with his "distinguished and courteous neighbour." Some of the best specimens for Mr. Brightwell's microscopical work were obtained from an old brickyard containing a pond within a stone's-throw of this house. For many years he corresponded with the Rev. William Kirby, whom he once visited at Barham. Interested in Entomology, Mr. Brightwell purchased with his brother-in-law, Mr. Simon Wilkin, a collection of insects from Sumatra. These were inspected by Sir James Smith, who was greatly pleased with many of them; indeed, Mr. Brightwell's collection, with this addition, far surpassed that department of the Linnean one, both in number and variety of species. Eventually Mr. Brightwell presented his collection of insects to the Norwich Museum, to whose foundation he had devoted much time and attention. In 1821, he was introduced by Sir James Smith to the Linnean Society and elected a Fellow. He did not contribute to the Transactions of that Society, but sent several papers to the Magazine or Annals of Natural History. In 1822 he visited Professor W. J. Hooker in Glasgow.⁴²

The Smiths spent part of each summer at the house of Lady Smith's father at Lowestoft, Sir James going annually for one week in August to Yarmouth as guest of Mr. Dawson Turner who in 1823 refers to these occasions as "periods on whose recurrence, like a schoolboy for his holidays, I used to reckon from year to year. . . . I used to mark the years by your visits."⁶ Sir James regarded the sojourn at Lowestoft as a holiday; the greater part of his botanical works were written at Surrey street. The "Flora Britannica" (1794-1804) and the volumes of "English Botany" (1790-1814) were begun during his London period, but the principal part of the

manuscript for each of these works was written in Norwich. Nearly the whole of the 3,405 botanical and biographical articles which he wrote for Rees' "Cyclopædia" must have been Norwich work, also the "Grammar of Botany" (1821), and many of the 52 papers that he published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society.*

Lady Smith thus describes his method of writing:—"He seldom wrote anything more than once, and his manuscript was sent to the press as it came from his hand, without any material correction or interlineation, in a distinct legible character, that appeared more like a corrected copy than a rough draft. When pressed for time, he frequently wrote most to his own satisfaction. Such was the case with his prefaces and dedications; always delayed till the volume was near its completion, and then hurried by his printer, he generally sat down after tea, and would fairly write what was wanted, without premeditation or doubt about its plan, as he would have written a letter." ⁶

In Norwich, specimens of Sir James Smith's handwriting may be seen:—(a) At the Norfolk and Norwich Library (Guildhall Hill), where a copy of the Fifth Edition of "An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany" is inscribed: "Presented to the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution by the Author, April 28th, 1825"; (b) at the same Library a short note in his handwriting has been inserted in "English Botany," vol. 18, t. 1410, attested by Mr. Simon Wilkin, the first librarian of the Literary Institution; (c) the copy of "English Flora," ed. i., now in Norwich Public Library, was presented by the Author to P. M. Martineau, esqre., of Bracondale House, and vol. iii. contains Sir James Smith's autograph. The "English Flora" is particularly associated with his Norwich home, for we have it on Lady Smith's authority that the last sheet of the fourth volume was received from his printer on the very day on which his fatal illness began—he was out for a walk on the Saturday, and died two

* This is by no means a complete list of Sir J. E. Smith's Norwich work, but the books mentioned were exhibited during the reading of this address.

days later, March 17th, 1828. He was interred in the Reeve vault in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, Lowestoft.

When Sir James Smith died, the Linnean treasures were still at his house in Surrey street. "It was hoped that the President would bequeath his collections to the society which he had founded, inasmuch as he had no family. By his will he directed that his collections, with certain reservations, should be offered to the society for £5,000. After long consideration the society was about to decline the offer, when the executor reduced his terms to 3,000 guineas, which offer was accepted.* The purchase was effected by selling the whole of the invested funds, by a subscription of £1,193, and by raising £1,150 by bonds at 5 per cent. The debt thus created acted prejudicially in many ways, and was not finally extinguished till 1861; the first portion of the present investments dates from 1859, when £300 of Consols were bought. The annual rent which had to be paid also diminished the sum available for scientific purposes." It was not till 1857 that a suite of rooms, now occupied by the Royal Academy of Arts, was granted for the use of the society, rent free. In 1873 the society moved to its present quarters in Burlington House.¹²

In 1832 Lady Smith edited the "Memoir and Correspondence" of the late Sir James Smith, in two volumes. She was assisted by Mr. Dawson Turner, F.R.S., in the selection of the foreign letters thus published. Of the 5,000 letters which Sir James had preserved, the more important ones were bound in nineteen large volumes, and two years later (in 1857) Lady Smith presented them, together with a quantity of unbound letters, to the Linnean Society. In the preface to Vol. 1 of these MS. letters, she says:—"A most gratifying testimony to the character of the late President may be mentioned, that he never lost a friend or correspondent of any value, but by death, and many of their interchanges of friendship were perpetuated through a long series of years. . . . It was

* The proceeds of the sale of Sir James Smith's collections were left to his wife for her life, and at her death to be divided among his nephews and nieces or their representatives.⁴⁵

happily observed by one of them, 'Surely no chemical affinity is stronger than that of congenial minds,' and it required indeed the force of such an attraction to keep up as a relaxation from more arduous undertakings a correspondence which was in itself no inconsiderable one."⁸⁷

After Sir James Smith's death, Lady Smith continued to reside at 29, Surrey street, for several years. She was succeeded in that house by my grandfather, Joseph Geldart, and to the many strange plants growing in that garden may be traced my father's first interest in botany, as distinct from gardening. Lady Smith returned to live with her brother, Mr. James Reeve, at Lowestoft: and in 1849 she moved into a house which her father had built in the old town on the east side of the High street. It stands back a little from the road, with iron railings in front, and on the seaward side of the house there is a beautiful terraced garden sloping down to the Denes. At this house Lady Smith died on the 3rd of February, 1877, at the age of 103 years and eight months.⁴¹

We must now consider some of Sir James Smith's friends in West Norfolk, and at Yarmouth.

For more than one hundred years (1723-1825) the valuable living of Fincham was in the hands of the Forby family. The Rev. Joseph Forby was presented to the living by his father, Mr. Thomas Forby, in 1723. He died in 1744, and was succeeded by William Harvey, who married his widow, Martha Forby, and died in 1787. The next incumbent was Joseph, son of the aforesaid Joseph Forby; he married Constance Harvey, and died without issue on April 25th, 1799, aged 65 years.¹⁹ He was the discoverer of *Salix Forbyana*, a fine basket osier, which was so named by Dr. Smith to commemorate Joseph as well as Robert Forby.¹⁵ Mr. A. Young states that Mr. (Joseph) Forby knew well the value of osier plantations for various purposes. "Osiers planted in small spots, and along some of his hedges, furnished him with hurdle-stuff enough to make many dozens every year, so that he supplied himself entirely with that article, as well as with a profusion of all sorts of baskets, especially one kind that he used for moving

cabbage-plants, for which purpose they were much better than tumbling the plants loose in a cart. The common osier he cut for this purpose at three years, and that with yellow bark at four.”¹⁵

Joseph Forby was succeeded at Fincham by the Rev. Robert Forby, his nephew, not his “brother” as stated by Sir James Smith; for Robert was son of Thomas Forby, of Stoke Ferry, and grandson of the first Joseph. He was born at Stoke Ferry in 1759, and his references to “Stoke” are to this place, and not to Stoke Holy Cross, near Norwich. He was educated at Lynn Grammar School and at Caius College, Cambridge. He graduated M.A. in 1784, and was elected F.L.S. in 1798. He was vicar of Horningtoft, but resided at Barton Bendish, where he took pupils.¹⁹ Among them, from 1790-3, was Dawson Turner, who states that “to botany he was more particularly attached during the time which I spent with him; and it was no less my pleasure and my pride to accompany him in his botanical rambles, than it is at present to acknowledge that I am indebted to his precepts and example for any proficiency which I may have myself made in this delightful pursuit.”²⁰ Dawson Turner’s own West Norfolk records in the “Botanist’s Guide” (1805) may be traced to his residence as a pupil at Barton Bendish; he was also interested in Forby’s preparation for the “Vocabulary of East Anglia,” which contains several Norfolk names of plants.

In 1797, the number of pupils caused Robert Forby to move to a larger house at Wereham. About this time he writes:—“Be it known that I feel myself more eager and alert about botany now than I have ever done. Almost every day since my return home I have done something. Do not, however, suppose I have done much, and am speedily coming forth to immortalize myself by new discoveries. Remember how miserably low my collection is, even in common plants, and in what confusion. I have *stumped* into that exquisite spot Shouldham Common, and made discoveries: none, indeed, extremely rare.”²⁰

On the death of the Rev. Joseph Forby in 1799 he was

succeeded by his nephew Robert, for the presentation to the living of Fincham was in the hands of the Forby family ; but Robert did not move to Fincham till 1801. In 1804 his sight began to fail, and this disqualifying him for botany, he took up the study of architectural antiquities.

*The portrait of the Rev. Robert Forby, which hangs in the picture gallery at Norwich Castle, was presented from Mr. Dawson Turner's library in 1858 ; on the back of it is written " My old Tutor, painted about 1800." The artist is unknown.²⁶ Robert Forby was " a man of letters, strong mind, and brusque manners."¹⁹ Dawson Turner calls him " a clergyman of the old school, sedulously employed in the education of youth, and an active magistrate." He was a J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant, and Commissioner of the Land Tax. He died at Fincham on December 20th, 1825, fainting in his bath and being suffocated in the water.²⁰

While residing at Wereham, Robert Forby had been visited by the Rev. William and Mrs. Kirby, who were driving from Barham, near Ipswich, *viâ* Lynn, Castle Rising, and Dersingham, to spend a holiday with his sister and her husband, the Rev. Charles Sutton, who lived in a cottage at Holme-next-the-Sea.¹⁸ Dr. Sutton, born in Norwich 6th March, 1756, had studied at Norwich Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was tenth Wrangler and a Fellow ; D.D. 1806. Previously Curate of Elmsett in Suffolk, in 1788 he was instituted Perpetual Curate of St. George Tombland ; he became in 1793 incumbent of Alburgh (three miles north of Harleston), and in 1794 Rector of Holme and Vicar of Thornham.

Botanically a pupil of John Pitchford, the Roman Catholic surgeon resident in St. George's parish, Sutton " first observed and well ascertained" *Orobanche elatior*, and in Vol. IV. (1798) of the Linnean Transactions, published a " Monograph of the Orobanche," with special reference to Norfolk specimens.

In 1824 Dr. Sutton was on the committee appointed by the Hospital Board to consider arrangements for Norwich Musical

* See Illustration.

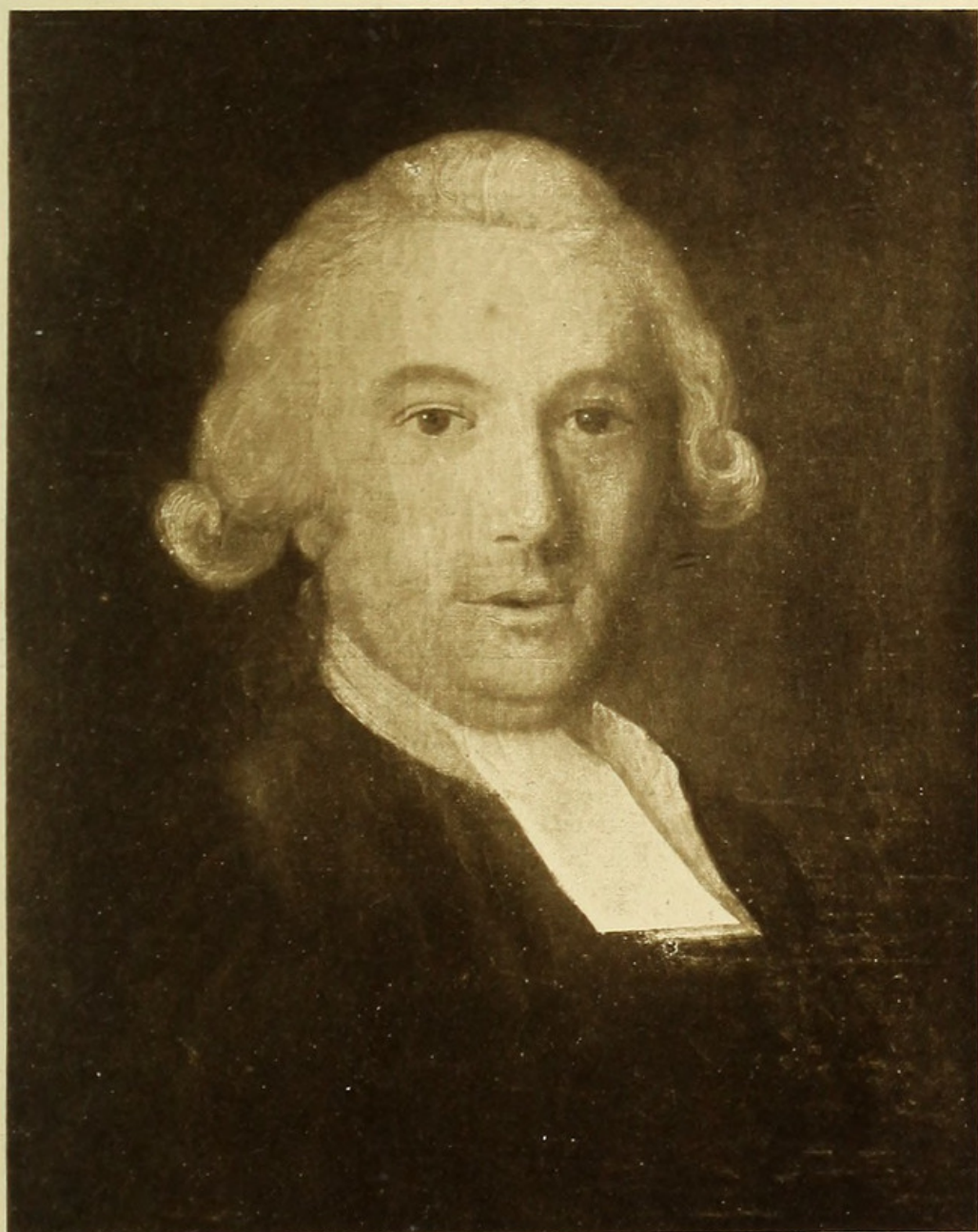


PHOTO. D. PAYLER

REV. ROBERT FORBY



Festival, and was a member of the committee and auditor of the Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society when its first exhibition was held at the Swan Hotel (St. Peter's) on November 25th, 1829."¹⁰

Making an extended tour, the Kirbys put up at a public-house close to the sea in Lower Sheringham, and with Mr. Sutton explore the cliffs, finding *Orobanche cærulea* and *Medicago falcata*.¹⁸

In 1797 the Rev. William Kirby, making an entomological excursion with Mr. Thomas Marsham (first Secretary of the Linnean Society), visited his brother-in-law, Dr. Sutton, then living at 197, King street, Norwich. "July 12th, we breakfast and spend the morning with Dr. Smith and examine the Linnean Apes (Bees). The Smiths dine with us; in the evening we go to Thorpe by water. July 13, engage in a botanical expedition to Newton St. Faith's; our party consisted of Dr. Smith, Mr. Marsham, Mr. Pitchford, Mr. Foster, *Mr. Weston, junr., Mr. Sutton, and myself. The plants we gathered were numerous, and many rare; *Polypodium Oreopteris*, *P. Filix mas*, *Osmunda spicant*, *Bryum glaucum*, *Satyrium viride*, *Serapias palustris*, *Orchis conopsea*, *Carex vesicaria*, *C. limosa*, *C. hirta*, *Linum radiola*, *Peplis portula*, *Comarum palustre*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, *Alisma ranunculoides*, *Tillæa muscosa*, etc. We return in the evening after having been consulted by the villagers as learned doctors."¹⁸

In "Makers of British Botany," Professor F. O. Bower says, "It is the boys who are touched with the love of organic nature from their earliest years, who grub about hedgerows and roads, and by a sort of second sight appear to know instinctively, as personal friends, the things of the open country, who provide the material from which our little band of workers may best be recruited. Such a boy was Sir William Jackson

* Mr. Charles Weston, of Thorpe House, near Norwich, married Esther Anne, Sir James Smith's youngest sister.⁴⁶

Hooker," born on July 6th, 1785, in St. Saviour's parish, Norwich.²⁹

His father was Joseph Hooker, a native of Exeter, where he had been a confidential clerk in the house of Baring Brothers, wool-staplers.³¹ From him William inherited his love for gardening, and it is to his early life in the neighbourhood of Norwich—the City of Gardens—that we trace his positions as Developer of Glasgow Botanic Garden (1820-41) and Director of Kew Gardens (1841-65). According to Grigor, near the northern end of Costessey village, opposite the garden of Mr. John Culley, was "the spot where Hooker made his first essay in the arrangement of plants under the Linnean system. Though it has long run wild (in 1841), some individuals may yet be traced which formed a part of this interesting collection."⁹ I cannot find any other reference to W. J. Hooker's garden at Costessey, and apparently his son knew nothing of it.³¹ It is possible that there is some confusion with the private botanic garden of Simon Wilkin, who married Mr. John Culley's daughter Emma, and was brother-in-law to Mr. Thomas Brightwell? *

Though W. J. Hooker was a keen student of entomology, and became an intimate friend of Kirby and Spence, Dr. James Smith advised that young Hooker should devote himself to botany. At the age of twenty he was well versed in the flowering plants, mosses, hepaticæ, lichens, and fresh-water algæ, of his native county. He discovered in December, 1805, in a wood at Sprowston, *Buxbaumia aphylla*, a moss new to Britain; of this he took specimens to his friend, Dr. James Smith, who recommended him to send some to Mr. Dawson Turner. Hooker immediately received an invitation from Mr. Turner to visit him at Yarmouth, and the tiny moss was thus the means of his first introduction to his future wife.

In 1806 Hooker made a botanical tour in Scotland with

* Since this was written, Mr. W. A. Nicholson received a letter from Miss M. J. Wilkin stating that "My father, Mr. Simon Wilkin, while he resided in the Mill-house at Cossey, had a portion of the gardens laid out as an experimental botanical garden. His friend Mr. Wm. J. Hooker—afterwards Sir W. J. Hooker, of Kew Gardens—visited him frequently at Cossey, and together they planned the garden and superintended it, with the deepest interest."

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Turner, and in 1807 Turner and Hooker met N. J. Winch at the English Lakes.

At the age of 21 Hooker was admitted to the Linnean Society, and in 1808 Dr. Smith dedicated to him the new *Genus Hookeria*. William Hooker contributed largely to Sowerby's "English Botany."

The mother of W. J. Hooker was a daughter of James Vincent, of Norwich, a worsted manufacturer, grandfather of George Vincent,³¹ one of the most talented of the Norwich painters, whose portrait by Clover hangs in the picture gallery at Norwich Castle.²⁶ In the illustrations made from William Hooker's drawings, we see the genius of the Norwich School of Painters applied to scientific rather than to pictorial work. Nothing can be finer than Hooker's illustrations for Dawson Turner's "Fuci" (1808-19), and the drawings for his own "British *Jungermannia*," begun in 1806. In 1808 Dr. Smith lent him his specimens and the whole Linnean collection of *Jungermannia* for study. The first number of "British *Jungermannia*" was published in May, 1812, though No. 22 was not printed till 1816. The price of the whole work was £8 9s. 6d., and besides the quarto edition a few copies of folio size were issued.³⁰ The book was printed by Keymer, of Yarmouth, and dedicated to Mr. Dawson Turner, whose eldest daughter he married in 1815, when he finally left Norfolk and settled at Halesworth in Suffolk.

Referring to Great Yarmouth, James Paget tells us that previous to 1834, "probably no neighbourhood has been so completely investigated as this, which has had the good fortune to have been for nearly a century the constant stage for the action of some enquiring mind. Long ago Dr. Sims, Dr. Aikin, and Joseph Sparshall were engaged in the observation of our plants by the feeble light which the science then, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, afforded them."²¹ Joseph Sparshall was a grocer, and in 1767 he had a shop at the corner of one of the Rows facing the Market Place.²²

John Aikin, M.D. (1747-1822) was the youngest child and only son of the Rev. John Aikin, D.D., a Dissenting minister at

Kibworth in Leicestershire. He studied medicine in London and Edinburgh, and practised in several places. On returning from taking the degree of M.D. at Leyden, he settled at Yarmouth.²² His daughter Lucy Aikin, born in 1781, thus relates the journey :—"I had just completed my third year when my father decided on a removal from Warrington to Yarmouth in Norfolk. My grandmother, her maid, my little brother, and myself were packed in a post-chaise ; my father accompanied us on horseback. It was Christmas week, the snow deep on the ground ; the whole distance was 240 miles across the country, and we were six days in accomplishing it. The last night we arrived at my aunt's, Mrs. Barbauld's house at Palgrave, where my grandmother remained behind ; she died in a few days of the cold and fatigue of the journey."⁴⁰

Dr. Aikin stayed in Yarmouth a year, and then removed to London. Scarcely had he begun to practice there when he accepted an invitation to return to Yarmouth. In 1786 he purchased the Cotman House at the north-west corner of Row 94, which leads from King Street to Dene Side.²²

His daughter says of the sojourn at Yarmouth :—"The arrival of a new physician, already a writer of some distinction, of polished and unaffected manners, and endowed with powers and with tact which rendered his conversation attractive and acceptable to all, was an event of no small importance in the town of Yarmouth. . . . He was an admirable observer of nature—not a plant, not a bird, not a wild animal escaped him ; he knew them all, and taught his children to know and love them too."⁴⁰ Such then was the author of the "Calendar of Nature" and of "The Woodland Companion."

Dr. Aikin returned to London in 1792, but in 1797 failing health obliged him to abandon his profession. He retired to Stoke Newington, residing in Church street at what is now St. Mary's Mission House, with Mrs. Aikin and his daughter Lucy ; Mrs. Barbauld occupying the opposite house, now Uffell's shop. In November 1819, when Sir James Smith was staying at the Old Hummums, Covent Garden, he wrote :—"On Thursday I walked to Stoke Newington. Poor Dr. Aikin knew me and

was very cordial, but he is restless and soon loses recollection. Mrs. and Miss Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld I found all very well.”⁸⁷

In 1818 we are told that “the Norwich people mostly frequent Yarmouth, which is a gay, lively place—the Margate of Norfolk.”⁸⁸ One of the glories of Yarmouth was its quay, which at that time had the credit of being, with one exception, the longest and handsomest in Europe. On the Quay, at the Bank House, facing the river, resided Dawson Turner; and in a large house at the seaward end of the Quay was born James Paget, the centenary of whose birth we have just been celebrating, for he was an Honorary Member of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists’ Society.

The Bank House became a renowned centre and meeting-place for the leaders of scientific and artistic life in England. Here probably James Smith met Lilly Wigg* for the first time, in 1793. On July 20th, he writes to T. J. Woodward:—“We have been at Yarmouth, and I have seen the Puritanic brown locks of Mr. Lilly Wigg, which so much belie his name. I am, however, not the less satisfied with himself.” Woodward replies three days later: “I am glad you saw Turner at Yarmouth. He is a very clever young man, and will make an excellent botanist. Wigg’s locks certainly do not partake of the Lilly, nor do they give him a very promising appearance, but the exterior is not always the interior, and he has great knowledge and indefatigable industry under that uncouth appearance and harsh address.”⁸⁷ In the possession of the Linnean Society is a water-colour sketch, painted by C. J. Paget in 1828, which represents Lilly Wigg a white-haired old man with wrinkled forehead and prominent lower lip; he is dressed in brown coat and knee-breeches with grey stockings.

The date of Lilly Wigg’s death is usually quoted as 28th March, 1828; but some authors give 29th March, 1828, and others mention 29th March, 1829. Mr. John Quinton points out that in the obituary notice of L. Wigg in the “Gentleman’s

* The Rector of Smallburgh (the Rev. J. R. Milne) informs me that the register of that church records the marriage of John Wigg and Sarah Lilly in December, 1748. Their son Lilly Wigg was born on Christmas Day, 1749, but there is no record of his baptism at the church. In later life he was a Baptist; perhaps his parents also belonged to that sect.

Magazine" of February, 1830, the date is "March 29th, 1828," and that it is very unusual for the *year* to be mentioned in that Magazine. He therefore concludes that "1828" was printed because the notice was not inserted until more than a year had elapsed, but that other writers, noticing the long interval between March, 1828, and February, 1830, had thought to correct a misprint by altering it to 1829. I am unable to verify the date by any record of Lilly Wigg's burial. Mr. Lupson, parish clerk, has searched the registers of St. Nicholas' church and churchyard at Yarmouth, and he has also made enquiries about Yarmouth cemetery, where many Dissenters were buried; but without finding any mention of Lilly Wigg.

Robert Forby had taught botany to Mr. Turner, but Lilly Wigg is mentioned by Dawson Turner as "my instructor and co-adjutor" in the study of Marine Algæ.¹³ In Vol. III. of the Transactions of the Linnean Society Mr. T. J. Woodward and Dr. Goodenough—Dr. Smith's friend since 1785—had published their "Observations on the British Fuci," but so far, no complete work exclusively appropriated to that subject had been published. Turner had studied Norfolk seaweeds at Sheringham and Cromer, as well as along the east coast of the county. The two small volumes of his "Synopsis of the British Fuci," written and printed at Yarmouth (1802), were followed by his grand work "Fuci," issued from 1808 to 1819, in which some of the plates were by his wife, and the majority were by W. J. Hooker.

In 1805 Turner joined Dillwyn in publishing the "Botanist's Guide through England and Wales," Turner being responsible for the Cryptogamia throughout the book. The preface is signed "D.T., Yarmouth, 10th August, 1805." Vol. II. contains the Norfolk section, written at Yarmouth.²⁴

Those who wish to study the old records of Norfolk plants may do so in "A Flora of Norfolk," just published by this Society.³⁵ The editor of this "Flora," Mr. W. A. Nicholson, has worked out with great care the early records of each plant of sufficient rarity to demand detailed notice, and has specified

plants which are increasing or decreasing in the county. Moreover, he has paid special attention to the local names of flowers, many of them probably older than any study of English Botany, but wonderfully descriptive of the plant: such as "Nathan-driving-his-chariot," the "Murder Plant," "Owl's Crown," "Mislin-bush," "Wyebibbles," and "Cornelian." Such names as Buckbean, Catmint, Dropwort, Dwale, Sundew and Pimpernel were in use 300 years ago, and some of them were considered old-fashioned at that time.

I cannot close this Address without acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. Nicholson for kindly placing his notes on the botanical history of Norfolk at my disposal; also to Mr. Arthur Bennett, A.L.S., for help and suggestions; and to Dr. B. Daydon Jackson, General Secretary of the Linnean Society, not only for personal assistance, but also for kindly allowing me to consult Sir James Smith's herbarium, the library of the Linnean Society, and the unpublished correspondence of Sir James Smith, without which it would have been impossible to complete this account of some of our Norfolk botanists.

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