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Title Contribution toward a bibliography of Oregon botany
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This paper lists about eight hundred references to plants growing in an uncultivated state in Oregon. The references are classified under the following headings: Ecology, Food and Drug Plants, Paleobotany, Systematic Botany, the latter section being divided into the subsections General (papers including plants from several of the great groups) Algae, Fungi (including Lichens), Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, and Spermatophyta. A few citations, including articles on cytology and nature study, have been listed under the heading Miscellaneous. The references to Fungi include discussions of the pathogenic species, but, aside from this, the literature of plant pathology has not been covered. The fields of applied botany, as agriculture, horticulture, and forestry in its technical aspects have also been omitted.

A separate section, arranged chronologically, gives biographical information about the botanical explorers of Oregon. Each sketch is followed by citations of the individual's publications, together with references about him or his botanical contributions.

The bibliography covers the years 1789 to 1938. The majority of the references have been obtained from the bibliographical resources of the Oregon State College library. An enumeration of the exact sources which have been checked is followed by suggestions of others which should be consulted to make the list more nearly complete.

A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OREGON BOTANY
WITH NOTES ON THE BOTANICAL EXPLORERS OF THE STATE

by

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A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OREGON BOTANY
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INTRODUCTION

This paper has been prepared as a first step toward giving students of Oregon botany a compilation of the many references to the plant life of the state. Experience in reference work at the College Library has indicated the convenience of special lists, particularly when information is scattered through a wide range of publications, some of which are obscure. A reasonably complete bibliography should save much time in locating references and help prevent oversights.

Interest in compiling such a bibliography was stimulated by the usefulness of the bibliography of Oregon geology prepared by R. C. Treasher and Dr. E. T. Hodge under the auspices of the Oregon State Planning Board. Further impetus was added by examination of such bibliographies as that of Paul Standley for New Mexican botany, published in the Contributions from the National Herbarium for 1910, that of Joseph Ewan on the botany of Arizona, and those issued for Ohio, Colorado, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, and Southern California.

The majority of the other state botanical bibliographies have been concerned primarily with the flowering

plants, only incidentally adding references to the lower groups. However, there has been so much work in Oregon on the lower groups, especially fungi, that it seemed highly desirable to make an equal effort to locate publications in these fields. The aim has been, therefore, to include all references to plants occurring in an uncultivated state in Oregon. The greatest number of references are from the group of plant sciences which may be classified under the heading of morphological relations, namely, taxonomy (systematic botany) and paleobotany with a few references on cytology. The other morphological sciences, morphology, anatomy, and histology, have been omitted. Of the sciences showing physiological and ecological relations, ecology is included, but physiology excluded as not being restricted to any geographical area. Pathology, embryology, genetics, and evolution, combined fields which apply or interpret the preceding studies, have not been covered; the exception being made that the section on fungi includes discussions of the pathogenic forms. The fields of applied botany, such as agriculture, forestry, and horticulture have been omitted. General manuals and handbooks, although referring to plants in Oregon, have not been listed. However, some definite references to Oregon specimens in monographs have been cited.

The authors of botanical bibliographies of other states have arranged their references either chronologically or alphabetically by author. The chronological arrangement shows the development of botany within the state, but rather loses its significance in the bulk of recent publications, and hopelessly separates the publications of any one author. Alphabetizing by authors avoids the latter difficulty, but the publications on Algae are lost among the greater number of articles on Spermatophytes. A simple classified arrangement has, therefore, been undertaken, with the full knowledge that the classification of certain items will be open to just criticism. It is also evident that advantageous use of even such a simple classification may require an author index. Wherever possible the articles have been listed under the great group to which the plants discussed belong even though the articles may not be taxonomic in intent. A few articles which treated of plants in several groups were put into a general classification under the Systematic Botany heading. The policy has been to list a reference under only one subject. A few exceptions include Abrams' and Piper's floras which are entered under both Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta, and references which are included in the biographical as well as in the general sections.

Although the great desirability of checking the original publication for each reference is realized, it was considered more desirable to spend the time available in adding to the number of references included than in checking all of those which, as indicated by title or abstract, were obviously about Oregon material. A large number of references to the Pacific coast, the West, and the Northwest have been examined.

In assembling references from many sources and listing them without checking some are necessarily less complete than others. It is believed that all of the references contain enough information to identify them.

The following sources have been consulted in preparing this bibliography: the card catalog and shelf list of the Oregon State College library, the union author catalog of the libraries in the Oregon State System of Higher Education under names of botanists, the card catalog of the University of Oregon library under the headings "Oregon - Botany" and "Botany - The West," the card file in the College library of Oregon State College faculty publications. Of the indexes, journals, and bibliographies examined, by far the most extensive piece of work was the checking item by item of the Index to North American botanical literature in the Bulletin of the

Torrey botanical club, and scanning all articles in the Bulletin which seemed to have a possibility of including Oregon material. The publications checked are listed below:

Botanical abstracts. v.1-11, 1918-1922.
Checked indexes under Oregon, Northwest, Pacific states, the West.

Biological abstracts. v.1-10, 1927-1936.
Checked geographical index.

Index to North American botanical literature. In
Bul. Torrey Bot. Club v.22-66, 1895-March 1939.
The individual articles in the Bulletin were
also examined for the dates indicated.

Mycologia. 1918-1939.
The majority of these articles were located by
Dr. Roderick Sprague.

Bay, J. Christian. Bibliographies of botany.
Progressus rei Botanicae 3:331-456. 1910.
Section on national bibliographies, United
States of America: p.395-396.

Belknap, George N. Publications of the University
of Oregon, 1878-1937. Oregon state system of
higher education. Leaflet 110.

Britton, N. L. A list of state and local floras of
the United States and British America. Ann.
New York Acad. Sci. 5:237-300. 1890.

Harshberger, J. W. Phytogeographic survey of North
America. Engler and Drude. Die Vegetation der
Erde. v.13. Leipzig, W. Engelmann, 1911.
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of the North American continent." p.46-92.

Judson, K. B. Subject index to the history of the
Pacific northwest as found in U.S. documents ...
1789-1881. Pub. by Washington state library,
Olympia, 1913.

Lawrence, William E. The preparation of botanical bibliographies. Corvallis, Ore., 1916. typewritten.

McMinn, Howard E. An illustrated manual of Pacific coast trees. Berkeley, Calif., University of California press, 1935.

"References": p.365-367.

Meisel, Max. A bibliography of American natural history. The pioneer century, 1769-1865. 3 v. Brooklyn, N. Y., The Premier publishing co., 1924-1926.

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Rockwood, Eleanor Ruth. Books on the Pacific northwest for small libraries. New York, The H. W. Wilson company, 1923.

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Treasher, Ray C. and Edwin T. Hodge. Bibliography of the geology and mineral resources of Oregon. Issued by the Oregon State planning board. Portland, Ore., Conger printing co., 1936.

Tucker, Ethelyn Maria. Catalogue of the library of the Arnold arboretum of Harvard university. 3 v. Cambridge, Cosmos press, 1914-1933.

Checked v. 2 which is arranged by subject.

Wycoff, Edith. Bibliography relating to the floras of North American and the West Indies. Bibliographical contributions from the Lloyd library. 1:355-415. 1911-1914.

Other references consulted for information about the botanical explorers of Oregon are listed in that section.

Among the references which should be examined to make the bibliography more nearly complete may be mentioned: Index to North American botanical literature 1886-1894, Botanical abstracts v.12-15 (not indexed), Biological abstracts v.11 to date (not yet indexed), the Experiment station record, indexes to the publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Many of the publications listed contain bibliographies whose references should be examined. Certain articles whose titles give no indication of the actual localities of specimens discussed can be located only by actual searching of the journals. Several publications which should yield a number of Oregon references are: Leaflets of western botany, Muhlenbergia, Northwest science, Pittonia, Zoe, and Leaflets of botanical observation by E. L. Greene.

The many helpful suggestions received during the preparation of this paper are greatly appreciated. Sincere thanks are extended to Dr. Ethel I. Sanborn for always sympathetic and helpful criticism and for the use of her manuscript—"Studies in the paleobotany of Oregon;" to Dr. C. E. Owens for continued interest and valuable suggestions; to Professor W. E. Lawrence for help in presenting the material as well as for suggestions on procedure obtained from his manuscript--"The preparation of botanical bibliographies;" to Dr. Roderick Sprague who

supplied many of the mycological references; and to all members of the Botany Department who have aided in this project; also to members of the staff of the College Library for calling attention to references which would otherwise have been overlooked.

BOTANICAL EXPLORERS OF OREGON

The biographical sketches in this section have been assembled from a number of sources and are given here as a matter of convenience in having biographical information and references in one place. The citations include publications by or about these botanists, together with articles written about their collections by other botanists. The purely botanical papers are also listed in the main part of the bibliography. It is with regret that many interesting incidents which could be told about these men have been omitted from these notes for the sake of brevity.

Dr. A. R. Sweetser, professor emeritus of botany at the University of Oregon has made extensive studies of the early botanists of the Northwest. Final publication of his work will be an important contribution to the bibliography of Oregon botany.

Several excellent articles which have been written on the botanical explorers of Oregon Territory, Washington, and California are listed in the section of general references.

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Kohl, Johann George. History of the discovery and exploration on the coasts of the United States. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Surv. Rept. 1884. appx. 19, p.495-617. Maps.

Perry, C. C. Early botanical explorers of the Pacific coast. Overland Monthly n.s. 2:409. Oct. 1883.

Piper, Charles Vancouver. The flora of the state of Washington. Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 11:1-637. pl.1-22. 1906.

Scott, Harvey Whitefield. History of the Oregon Country. 6 v. fronts., pl., ports., facsims. Cambridge, Riverside press, 1924.

Sipe, Frank Perry. Scientist pioneers of Oregon. Oregon Educ. Jour. 3:9, 25. Feb. 1929.

Sketches of Menzies, Scouler, Douglas, Tolmie, Nuttall are included.

Thaxter, B. A. Scientists in early Oregon. Oregon Hist. Quart. 34:330-344. Dec. 1933.

THADDAEUS HAENKE

Haenke (1) was perhaps the first botanist to visit Oregon as he collected along the Coasts of North and South America from Bering's Strait to Patagonia beginning in 1789. The plants that he collected were deposited at Madrid and Prague, but, in common with some of the other very early collectors, he was not careful in keeping the exact records of the source of the specimens. Piper (2) mentions that Haenke was at Nootka Sound in 1791 but does not refer to any collections in Oregon or Washington.

References

1. Hemenway. op. cit.
2. Piper. op. cit.

JOSEF M. MOCINO

Mocino (1) also collected at Nootka Sound, having followed the coast up from California in 1792. He was a Spanish botanist.

References

1. Hemenway. op. cit.

RUSSIAN BOTANISTS

Hemenway (1) lists G. H. von Langsdorff, A. von Chamisso, Johann F. Eschscholtz, and Baron von Wrangel, as having made collections in Oregon and California between 1816 and 1824. In 1815 Count Romanzoff of Russia outfitted an expedition under Kotzebue to explore the Russian possessions in America. Chamisso and Eschscholtz were naturalists on this expedition. A note in the Encyclopedia Americana says that the results of Eschscholtz's studies were published in Kotzebue's account of the expedition (1821) and that he presented his collections to the University of Dorpat.

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---- D. F. L. von Schlechtendal and others. De plantis in expeditione speculatoria Romanzoffiana observatis. *Linnaea* 1:1-73, 165-226, 333-405, 511-570; 2:1-37, 145-233, 345-379, 541-611; 3:1-63, 115-141, 199-233, 309-377; 4:1-42, 129-202, 435-508; 5:43-59; 6:76-170, 209-260, 502-592; 7:105-128, 207-272, 364-379, 542-560, 653-726; 8:169-228; 9:368-402, 428-460; 10:32-50, 217-218, 582-603. 1826-1836.

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Langsdorff, Georg Heinrich, Freiherr von. Langsdorff's Narrative of the Rezanov voyage to Nueva California in 1806, being that division of Doctor Georg H. von Langsdorff's Bemerkungen auf einer reise um die welt, when, as personal physician, he accompanied Rezanov to Nueva California from Sitka, Alaska, and back... 158 p. front., pl., ports, map, facsim. San Francisco, The Private press of T. C. Russell, 1927.

Raymond (E. du Bois Raymond). Adelbert von Chamisso als Naturforscher. The Hague, 1889.

ARCHIBALD MENZIES

Archibald Menzies was surgeon and naturalist on the Discovery, under Captain George Vancouver, and visited northwest America during the explorations from 1790 to 1795. He had previously visited the "Northwest Coast" in a trading vessel and made some collections. Menzies accompanied the Vancouver expedition on the exploration of the Columbia River as far up as the site of Fort Vancouver.

Collections of Menzies' plants are at Kew and the British Museum with a few in the Gray Herbarium, while his herbarium of grasses, sedges and cryptogams was bequeathed to the Edinburgh Botanical Garden. Menzies also took living plants to Kew, transporting them in a glazed frame on the quarter-deck. Sir. J. E. Smith, Robert Brown, and Sir W. J. Hooker described many if not all of his new species.

Menzies' account of the voyage was first published in Loudon's Magazine of natural history, volumes 1 and 2.

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Balfour, Frederick R. S. Menzies' Journal of Vancouver's voyages, April to October 1792. (Review, Edinburgh. 1923.) Trans. Royal Scottish arboricultural society 38:16-23. 1923.

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MERIWETHER LEWIS

In 1804 President Jefferson sent the expedition under Captains Lewis and Clark to explore the Missouri River and such other streams as would offer a practicable water route to the Pacific Ocean. Jefferson's instructions to Meriwether Lewis were very detailed as to the observations to be made. These included "The soil and face of the country, its growth and vegetable productions, especially those not of the United States." Lewis made collections of plants near the site of Astoria, Oregon, and at the Cascades and Dalles of the Columbia River. Comparison of his labels and careful journals has made it possible to determine where most of the specimens were secured.

"A curious fact pointed out by Coues is that whenever Lewis described a plant in detail in his journal he rarely collected a specimen. This is notably true of the trees in the vicinity of Fort Clatsop, which Lewis described with considerable care. Rafinesque afterwards gave botanical names to these trees, based wholly on Lewis' descriptions." (1)

Lewis' original journals are in the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Academy of Sciences has a nearly complete set of his specimens,

most of which are duplicates of Pursh's (2) types. The western genera Clarkia and Lewisia (including the Montana state flower, the bitterroot) were named for these explorers.

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1. Piper. op. cit.

2. Pursh, Frederick. Flora Americae Septentrionalis. London, 1814.

Descriptions of the plants from the Lewis and Clark expedition by an English botanist.

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True, R. H. Some neglected botanical results of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Proc. Am. Philso. Soc. 67:1-19. 1928.

DAVID DOUGLAS

The most important of the early botanical collections in Oregon were made by David Douglas who was sent out by the Royal Horticultural Society of London. He came on the Hudson Bay Company's brig William and Ann embarking on July 25, 1824. On April 7, 1825, the ship anchored in Baker Bay at the mouth of the Columbia River, Douglas and Scouler going ashore to study the flora on Cape Disappointment. On April 19 Douglas, with one Canadian and six Indians, left in a small boat for the recently established Fort Vancouver. He explored the Willamette River (then called the Multnomah) where he found Indians with seeds of the sugar pine in their tobacco pouches, and in October of the following year discovered Pinus lambertiana on the Umpqua River near the present site of Roseberg.

For two years Douglas traveled in the Oregon Country, going up the Columbia River as far as Kettle Falls in northeastern Washington, visiting the Blue Mountains, making several trips up the Willamette and into southwestern Oregon, as well as covering extensive territory

in southwestern Washington. His diary tells of many collections spoiled by the rain or entirely lost when a canoe overturned. Another entry notes, "Last night I was much annoyed by a herd of rats which devoured every particle of seed I had collected, cut a bundle of dry plants almost right through, carried off my razor and soap brush." Hostile Indians were a constant danger as he traveled alone through this unknown country. Despite these and many other difficulties, large collections of seeds and specimens were sent back to London by ships from the mouth of the Columbia River and by fur brigades to Hudson Bay, thence across the Atlantic.

Douglas left for England on March 20, 1827, traveling overland to Hudson Bay. He returned to the Columbia River in June 1830, spent the summer collecting, and went to California in December of that year. A visit to the Hawaiian Islands was followed by another year in the Northwest after which he returned to Hawaii where he was accidentally killed in 1834.

Many of Douglas' plant descriptions and also colored illustrations of plants grown from the seed he sent to England were published in "Edwards Botanical Register."

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----- II. Leaflet. West. Bot. 2:74-77. Jan. 1938.

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Young, F. G. Literary remains of David Douglas, botanist of the Oregon country. Editorial prefatory notes. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 5:215-222. Sept. 1904.

JOHN SCOULER

Dr. John Scouler was the physician and scientist who came to Oregon on the William and Ann with his friend, David Douglas. During April and May he collected with Douglas mainly at the mouth of the Columbia and at Fort Vancouver. From June until September he spent on a trip to Nootka Sound, finally leaving the Columbia on October 25, 1825.

In his journal Scouler (1) remarks that the first plant that he and Douglas collected was "the charming Gaultheria Shallon" and that in the forests "the lover of musci and lichens enjoys ample opportunity of studying his favorite plants." The daily entries contain notes on plants collected. He seems to have been especially impressed by the coniferous forests and the cryptogamous vegetation.

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1. Scouler, John. Journal of a voyage to N. W. America. Oregon historical quarterly. 6:54-75, 159-205, 276-287. June, Sept. 1905.

WILLIAM FRASER TOLMIE

In 1833 a physician from Scotland, Dr. Tolmie, was employed by the Hudson Bay Company to serve in the posts at Millbank Sound and Fort Vancouver. He was at the latter station for a few months when he first came to the coast and returned to it in 1836, remaining several years. The specimens collected in Dr. Tolmie's rather extensive travels were sent to his former instructor in botany, Sir. W. J. Hooker. Many of these specimens are labeled "Fort Vancouver" and "Multnomah River."

References

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MEREDITH GAIRDNER

Dr. Gairdner, an associate of Dr. Tolmie at Fort Vancouver, collected some plants in the vicinity between 1833 and 1835. His specimens are in the Kew Herbarium.

THOMAS NUTTALL

Thomas Nuttall, who was born in Yorkshire, England, emigrated to the United States at the age of twenty-two, locating in Philadelphia. Although a printer by trade, his interest in botany and ornithology developed to such an extent that he became recognized as one of the outstanding workers in these fields. In 1833 Nuttall was working on a collection of plants gathered by Nathaniel Wyeth in an overland journey to the Pacific and arranged to accompany Wyeth on a second expedition. They reached Fort Walla Walla about September 3, 1834 and Fort Vancouver on September 16. Nuttall made his headquarters at what is now called Sauvie's Island, later the home of Thomas Howell, collecting at Willamette Falls, Fort

Vancouver, and the mouth of the Columbia. He remained here nearly two months, then sailed for the Sandwich Islands, returning to the Columbia in the spring of 1835.

Nuttall's original collection is in the British Museum, and good sets of his specimens are in the Gray and Torrey herbaria, with many others in the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

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Peattie, D. C. Nuttall, botanist and ornithologist. Nat. Mag. 9:37-38. port., Jan. 1927.

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Thomas Nuttall. Popular science monthly 46:689. 1895.

NATHANIEL WYETH

Nathaniel Wyeth made some plant collections during his exploring and trading trips across the continent. His friend, Thomas Nuttall, described plants gathered on his 1832-1833 expedition, chiefly from the region of the Flathead River, Idaho.

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Nuttall, Thomas. Catalogue of a collection of plants made chiefly in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains or Northern Andes, toward the sources of the Columbia River, by Nathaniel B. Wyeth. Jour. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci. 7:5-60. 1834.

WILKES EXPEDITION

(See also Brackenridge, Pickering)

The report of the United States Exploring under Captain Charles Wilkes includes several volumes on botany with a number of papers in addition to those listed under the naturalists Brackenridge and Pickering. The contents of these volumes is listed here with a couple of other papers dealing with the botany of the expedition as a whole.

Two other naturalists on this expedition were T. R. Peale, naturalist of the ship Peacock, and William Rich. Brackenridge mentions in his journal that Peale lost his notebook while the party was in southern Oregon, so he must have accompanied the overland party from the Columbia River to California. William Rich (7) prepared a volume on botany which was never published.

References

7. Collins, F. S. The botanical and other papers of the Wilkes exploring expedition. Rhodora 14:57-68. April 1912.

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- XV. Botany. Phanerogamia. Asa Gray. 777 p.
100 pl. atlas. 1854-56.
- XVI. Botany. Cryptogamia. Filices, including
Lycopodiaceae and Hydropterides.
W. D. Brackenridge. 357 p. 46 pl. atlas.
1854-56.
- XVII. Botany. (Authors' names not on title page)
514 p. 1 pl. atlas. 1862-1874.
Contents: Cryptogamia, Musci, William
Sullivan, p.1-112; Lichenes, Edward Tuckerman,
p.113-152; Algae, J. W. Bailey and W. H. Harvey,
p.153-191; Fungi, M. A. Curtis and M. J.
Berkeley, p.193-203; Phanerogamia, Dr. John
Torrey with notes and preface by Asa Gray,
p.305-514.
- XVIII. Botany. Asa Gray. Not published.
- XIX. Geographical distribution of animals and plants.
Charles Pickering. Not published. (Collins,
op. cit., says "In signatures, Boston, 1854).
- Wilkes, Charles. Diary of Wilkes in the Northwest,
edited by E. S. Meany. Washington Hist. Quart.
16:49-61, 137-145, 206-223, 290-301; 17:43-65,
129-144, 223-229. 1925-1926.
- Narrative of the United States exploring ex-
pedition during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841,
1842. 5 v. fronts, illus., maps, tab. Philadelphia
Lea and Blanchard, 1845.
Various other editions have been issued.
Oregon travels in volumes 4 and 5.
- Western America, including California and Oregon.
1849.

WILLIAM D. BRACKENRIDGE

W. D. Brackenridge was born in Ayr, Scotland, came
to America about 1837 and was employed by a nurseryman in

Philadelphia. The next year he was appointed assistant botanist to Dr. Pickering, chief naturalist of the exploring expedition under the command of Captain Wilkes. Brackenridge took the place of Asa Gray who resigned in order to work with Torrey in the publication of a flora of North America. In the course of the expedition Washington, Oregon, and the Mt. Shasta section of California were explored. Brackenridge's Journal includes notes on his trip through the Willamette Valley and southern Oregon.

The plants of the entire Wilkes expedition, numbering about 10,000 species and 40,000 specimens formed the nucleus of the National Herbarium. Brackenridge prepared the report on ferns with the assistance of Asa Gray. The copies of the text and plates of this report are now very rare as all but a few were destroyed by fire in 1856.

References

Barnhart. (Article on Brackenridge). Jour. New York Bot. Gard. 20:117-124.

Brackenridge, W. D. Botany. Cryptogamia. Filices, including Lycopodiaceae and Hydropterides. United States exploring expedition. Report. v.16, 357 p. 46 pl., atlas. 1854-1856.

Brackenridge, W. D. The Brackenridge journal for the Oregon Country. Washington Hist. Quart. 21:218-229, 298-305; 22:42-58. 1930-1931.

The following references to Brackenridge are cited on page 5 of the introduction. They have not been verified.

American florist. Feb. 9, 1893.

Gardener's monthly 26:375-376.

Mehans monthly, March 1893.

Preface to Botany Cryptogamie, v. 16 of Wilkes exploring expedition.

----- Remarks and opinions of W. D. Brackenridge. Manuscript in the possession of the Maryland state historical society. Photostat copy of small parts of the manuscript was made by the Washington state historical society.

Dictionary of American biography 2:545-546. 1929.

CHARLES PICKERING

Dr. Charles Pickering was chief naturalist of the United States Exploring Expedition under Captain Charles Wilkes. In addition to the explorations in the South Seas, this expedition surveyed 800 miles of streams and coasts in the Oregon country. Brackenridge's journal indicates that the naturalists were very active members of the small parties which were sent into the field.

References

Dictionary of American biography. 14:562-563. 1934; 20:216-218. 1936. The latter reference is to Wilkes.

Pickering, Charles. The geographical distribution of animals and plants. United States Exploring Expedition. Report. v.19. 2 v. 4 maps. Boston, 1863-1876.

CHARLES A. GEYER

A German botanist, Charles A. Geyer, who came to the Northwest with a party of missionaries in 1843 made careful botanical observations before sailing for England in the fall of 1844. A nearly complete set of his specimens from Oregon, Washington and Idaho is in the Gray Herbarium.

References

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Hooker, W. J. Catalogue of Mr. Geyer's collection of plants gathered in the upper missouri, the Oregon Territory and the intervening portion of the Rocky Mountains. Lond. Jour. Bot. 6:65-79, 206-256; Hooker's jour. Bot. & Kew Gard. Misc. 3:287-300; 5:257-265; 7:371-378; 8:16-19. 1846-1856.

HENRY SPALDING

Another collection now in the Gray Herbarium was made by the Reverend Henry Spalding of the Lapwai Mission, Idaho. Since he traveled quite extensively in his missionary work, the specimens represent various localities in the general region of his station near the mouth of the Clearwater River, some of the plants undoubtedly being from eastern Oregon.

EUGENE DUFLLOT DE MOFRAS

Duflot de Mofras, who was sent by the French government to Mexico, made a trip northward through Oregon and California in 1840 to 1842 to ascertain the possibilities of obtaining this country for France. Although his account contains a short list of the "principal plants of the Northwest Coast", his chief interest was in the political aspect of the situation at that time. He visited Fort Vancouver where he met members of the Wilkes expedition.

References

Duflot de Mofras, Eugene. Duflot de Mofras' travels on the Pacific coast ... translated, edited and annotated by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur; foreword by Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge. 2 v., illus. pl., maps. Santa Ana, Calif., The Fine arts press, 1937.

"Based on Duflot de Mofras' Exploration du territoire de l'Oregon."

Bibliography v.2., p.266-275.

Appendix includes catalog of the principal plants of the Northwest Coast.

---- Exploration du territoire de l'Oregon, des Californies et de las mer Vermeille, executee pendant les annees 1840-42. 2 v. 8 pl. and atlas of 26 pl., plans and maps. Paris, 1844.

"Bibliographie chronologique": p.485-500.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT

Another western explorer who also concerned himself with the botany of the country was John Charles Fremont. Following his expedition in 1842 to the Wind River chain of the Rockies, Congress authorized a second expedition to go through South Pass and on to the Columbia and Oregon country which it was to explore, connecting on the Pacific with the coastal surveys by Commodore Wilkes. Fremont left the Missouri River in May 1843 and reached The Dalles on November 5th. Leaving the main body of his expedition at that point he went on to Fort Vancouver for supplies. Upon Fremont's return to the Dalles from Fort Vancouver, the expedition turned south, proceeding through Oregon to Pyramid Lake and into Nevada for an exploration of the Great Basin. They visited California and finally arrived in St. Louis in August 1844. Fremont's report of the expedition contained much careful scientific observation and his plant collections were described by Dr. Torrey.

During his third expedition, Fremont came up from California to Klamath Lake, but this time his main interest was the conquest of California.

References

Dictionary of American biography 7:19-23. 1931.
Includes bibliography.

Fremont, J. C. Report of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the years 1843-44. 693 p., pl., maps. Washington, 1845.

"Contains scattered phytogeographical notes besides the two papers by Torrey."

Fremont's explorations have been published under various titles in different editions.

---- Memoirs of my life... Including in the narrative five journeys of western exploration, during the years 1842, 1843-4, 1845-6-7, 1848-9, 1853-4. 665 p., Chicago and New York, Belford, Clarke & Company, 1887.

---- Narrative of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842 and to Oregon and California in the years 1843-44... 186 p. New York, D. Appleton & co., 1846.

Also other editions with different paging, some as high as 456 p.

---- The life of John Charles Fremont, and his narrative of explorations and adventures in Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and California; the memoir by S. M. Smucker. New York, Miller, Orton & Mulligan, 1856. 493 p. front. (por.) pl.

Nevins, Allan. Fremont, the West's greatest adventurer... 2 v. fronts., pl., ports., maps, facsims. New York and London, Harper and brothers, 1928.
Bibliography: v.2, p.715-723.

Torrey, John. Catalogue of plants collected by Lieutenant Fremont in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains. In Fremont, J. C. Report of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842... p.81-98. 184 5.

- Descriptions of some new genera and species of plants, collected in Captain J. S. Fremont's exploring expedition to Oregon and North California, in the years 1843-44. In Fremont, J. C. Report of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842... p.311-319, 4 pl. 1845.
- Plantae Fremontianae, or Descriptions of plants collected by Col. J. C. Fremont in California... Smithsonian contributions to knowledge. 6, art.2, 24 p. 1850

LUDERS

Fremont mentioned meeting a German botanist by the name of Luders on the Columbia River at a little bay below the Cascades. This was named for him Luder's Bay.

JOHN JEFFREY

Very little was known about the explorations of John Jeffrey until Frederick V. Coville examined a number of manuscript and printed documents relative to Jeffrey's travels and published a sketch drawn chiefly from these sources.

Jeffrey was sent out by a group of Scotch horticulturists "to collect the seeds of trees, shrubs and other plants suitable for horticultural purposes in the region traversed by David Douglas, 'to complete

his researches, and to extend them into those parts of the country not fully explored by him'".* Jeffrey traveled overland from Hudson Bay, collected in Washington and British Columbia, and in May 1852 reached Fort Vancouver. From August to December he visited the Umpqua, Klamath, Trinity and Rogue river valleys, the Siskiyou Mountains, Mt. Jefferson and other points in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon. The rest of the winter of 1852-1853, he spent on the lower Columbia, going to southern Oregon again in the spring. He then went to San Francisco and was last heard of setting out on a trip to Yuma.

His collections were sent to his sponsors, "The Oregon Botanical Association", of Edinburgh.

References

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Jeffrey, John. Botanical expedition to Oregon. Edinburgh, 1853.

This reference from the Bibliographical contributions of the Lloyd Library may be the same as the following reference from the Bradley Bibliography.

Murray, Andrew. Botanical expedition to Oregon.
(Names of the plants of which specimens or seeds
were received from Mr. Jeffrey in boxes, nos. 5 and
6.) 22 p., "The plates represent conifers."

J. G. COOPER

Dr. Cooper visited many parts of Washington and Oregon from 1853-1855 in connection with the Pacific Railroad Survey of the forty-eight parallel. His report includes descriptions of most of the common shrubs.

References

Cooper, J. G. and Asa Gray. Botanical report on the route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, made in 1853-55. 76 p., 6 pl. Washington, 1860 (36th Congress, 1st session. Executive doc. no. LVI.)

JOHN STRONG NEWBERRY

John Newberry served as assistant surgeon and geologist on the expedition under the command of Lieutenant R. S. Williamson to explore the country along the line of the projected Pacific Railroad from San Francisco Bay to the Columbia River. The work of this expedition was completed in January 1856 and the

remainder of the year was spent in Washington, D. C., preparing the report.

References

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California and Oregon explored by Lieut. R. S.
Williamson. Rept. Explor. Surv. Mississippi
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Tertiary from western North America. U. S. Nat.
Mus. Proc. 5:502-514. 1883.

---- Coal at Coos Bay. Pacific Railroad Rept. 6
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Geol. Surv. Mon. 35. 295 p., 68 pl. 1898.

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bordering the Northern Pacific railroad. Annals
New York Acad. Sci. 3:242-270. 1884.

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the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Bul.
Torrey Bot. Club. 11:21-24. 1884.

DAVID LYALL

Dr. David Lyall, surgeon and naturalist for the International Boundary Survey, accompanied a surveying party as far south as the Columbia River in 1860. They went up the Columbia, dividing at the Dalles into two parties, Dr. Lyall traveling with the group that turned north into Washington.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HOWELL

In the spring of 1850 Thomas Howell, then eight years old, set out with his family in a covered wagon train bound for Oregon. His father, a physician, established a farm on a United States donation grant on Sauvie Island, near Portland. Thomas Howell went to school only about six months, his knowledge being acquired from his father and through his own efforts. An early interest in botany developed rapidly in these new surroundings and led to his tramping over great areas of Oregon, Washington and Idaho collecting and studying plants. He built up an herbarium, which is now at the University of Oregon, also sending sets of specimens with printed lists to important herbaria in eastern United States and Europe. Howell discovered over fifty species new to science, including the weeping spruce of the Siskiyou Mountains. In 1881 he issued a

list of all the flowering plants of Oregon, Washington and Idaho; in 1887 a "Catalogue of the known plants (Phanerogamia and Pteridophyta) of Oregon, Washington and Idaho" which included 2,152 species and 227 varieties; and from 1897 to 1903 issued his outstanding work, the "Flora of northwest America." The pages of this book were hand-set by Howells as he could find no printer to set up the technical material. Asa Gray, Sereno Watson, and E. L. Greene determined plants for Howell, while his friend Martin Gorman encouraged him, read and revised proofs.

The following is quoted from Jepson's biographical sketch in the Dictionary of American biography (1):

"Woodsman and mountaineer that he was and lacking scholarly facility with a pen, he wrote a few of the descriptions, so that the work unfortunately contains too little of his own field knowledge. He was indeed almost unlearned in English spelling though he erred less frequently in Latin words. Although thus handicapped, he had a sound and just comprehension of what was needed, and he organized diagnoses of genera and species scattered in the works of many writers into a pioneer flora, which, considering the circumstances of its production, is balanced, judicious, and highly useful. Even after more

than a quarter of a century it remains the only flora for the three states which it covers."

References

1. Dictionary of American biography. 9:305-306. 1932.

Howell, Thomas. Catalogue of the flora of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. 23 p. Arthur, Oregon, 1881.
Includes Spermatophytes, Pteridophytes, Bryophytes.

---- A catalogue of the known plants (Phaenogamia and Pteridophyta) of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. 2 p.l., 28 p., Arthur, Oregon, 1887.

---- Distribution of the Darlingtonia in Oregon. Erythea 3:179, Dec. 11, 1895.

---- The flora of Mount Hood. Mazama 1:28-48. 1896.
"List of plants."

---- A flora of northwest America, containing brief descriptions of all the known indigenous and naturalized plants growing without cultivation north of California, west of Utah, and south of British Columbia. vol. I. Phanerogamae... 816 p. Portland, Oregon, 1897-1902.

---- New species of Pacific coast plants. Erythea 3:32-36, February 1925.

---- Pacific coast plants, collection of 1887. 7 p. Arthur, Oregon, 1887.

Kopp, Nina. A labor of love; the story of Thomas Howell, pioneer botanist of the northwest, who worked twenty-one years to produce a single book on the regional flora. Nature Mag. 32:135-136, port. March 1939.

Portland Oregonian. Jan. 25, 1904, p.12; Dec. 15, 1912, p. 17, col.5-7.

Reavis, J. E. An authority on plant life in the Northwest. Oregon Journal (Portland) July 16, 1911. Magazine section.

OTHER COLLECTORS SINCE 1860

Only a few of the many professional and amateur botanists who have collected in Oregon since 1860 will be mentioned. Additional names may be found in the lists of Hemenway and Piper and by consulting the other sections of this bibliography where their publications are listed. The references in the following section are biographical in nature; the botanical writings of these men have been listed only in the main bibliography.

W. N. Suksdorf, a resident of Washington state, assembled a large herbarium representing the flora of the Northwest. This is now at the University of Oregon.

References

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Professor Louis F. Henderson, now professor emeritus of botany at the University of Oregon, collected extensively in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The University of Washington has his collection made in 1892 for the Columbian World's Fair. A fire at the University of

Idaho destroyed Professor Henderson's private herbarium about 1900, but a good many of his specimens, especially collections since 1925, are at the University of Oregon.

References

Henderson, Louis Forniquet. Autobiographical sketches.. Eugene, 1933 (?). Typewritten.

Caption title: Early experiences of a botanist in the Northwest.

M. W. Gorman of Portland who helped Thomas Howell with his botanical work also built up a large private herbarium.

Sereno Watson of the Gray Herbarium made a journey to the Bitter Root Mountains and some other parts of the Northwest, including Oregon, for the forestry records of the Tenth Census. He determined many of Thomas Howell's specimens.

References

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W. C. Cusick of Union, Oregon collected extensively in the eastern part of the state. His carefully made herbarium was purchased by the University of Oregon.

Professor A. Wood made important collections on his journey from San Diego through Oregon in 1866.

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