

Wisbech and Fenland Museum herbarium (WBCH): a history with a list of collectors

E. C. NELSON

*c/o Wisbech and Fenland Museum, Museum Square, Wisbech PE13 1ES, Cambridgeshire**

ABSTRACT

An account is provided of the contents of Wisbech and Fenland Museum herbarium (**WBCH**), with a list of collectors represented in the collections. The herbarium contains around 3300 specimens almost all dating from the nineteenth century and collected in the vice-counties of West Norfolk (v.c. 28) and Cambridgeshire (v.c. 29).

KEYWORDS: Cambridgeshire; West Norfolk; Peckover; Townley; Weatherhead; history of botany.

INTRODUCTION

The Wisbech Museum (now the Wisbech and Fenland Museum; henceforth **WBCH**) was founded in 1835 and today occupies the same purpose-built building that was erected in the town centre in 1846 (for a history see Archer (1985)). In a previous paper (Crompton & Nelson 2000), about the Wisbech-born surgeon-botanist William Skrimshire (1766–1829), some of the specimens now in **WBCH** were discussed.

During the past six years (1996–2002), with the able assistance of Mrs M. Johnson and Mr W. R. Knowles, I undertook a complete overhaul of the **WBCH** collection, mounting loose specimens, remounting others, and transferring the majority of specimens into insect-proof metal cabinets within acid-free folders. All the specimens have been recorded on a database (using MODES for Windows) which includes all the information on the original labels, as well as updated Latin botanical names, botanical family names and, when this can be determined, vice-county numbers. There are around 3300 records in the database. The majority of the specimens represent angiosperms; only a small proportion comprises gymnosperms and cryptogams. Almost all the specimens come from Britain (see below).

While the specimens have been rehoused little critical taxonomic work has been done. A very few specimens were redetermined during the cataloguing process, generally only when the name attached was obviously incorrect. Mrs Gigi Crompton did arrange to have some critical genera examined for her research on the historical flora of Cambridgeshire; Dr C. D. Preston examined *Potamogeton* and *Ruppia*, Dr S. M. Walters examined *Silene* and Dr T. C. G. Rich examined *Cochlearia*. In addition, at Mrs Crompton's request, in 1993 Robin Stephenson redetermined some of the bryophyte specimens (see below).

Kent & Allen (1984) included some of the **WBCH** collectors in their work; however, when they were compiling their data the collections in **WBCH** had not been properly or completely catalogued, and so some of the individuals noted here are not credited to **WBCH** by those authors.

HERBARIUM COLLECTIONS

As McReynolds (1985) has pointed out, the Wisbech and Fenland Museum is a “superb example of a Victorian museum”, and the small herbarium largely reflects the same era. The bulk of the specimens were collected before the close of the nineteenth century and a small number date from

*Address for correspondence: Tippitiwitchet Cottage, Hall Road, Outwell, Wisbech PE14 8PE
E-mail: tippitiwitchet@zetnet.co.uk

the late eighteenth century, the earliest being *Origanum vulgare* gathered in 1791 by William Skrimshire (see Crompton & Nelson 2000: 26). Only one collection represents the twentieth century – the most recent specimens in **WBCH** were collected during June 1914 in Surrey by W. G. Kent (see below). Although the last substantial donation to the herbarium was in 1993, those specimens all dated from the 1800s.

Like every herbarium, **WBCH** contains specimens that range from the fully documented (with dates of collection, locality and name of the collector) to the entirely undocumented (with only a botanical name). Three-quarters of the specimens bear the name of a collector or can definitely be assigned to an individual, while 70% have at least a locality of collection noted although it is often not possible to assign vice-county numbers because of the duplication of some place-names in different counties. Only half the specimens are dated.

More than half (> 54%) of the localised specimens come from the vice-counties of West Norfolk (v.c. 28) and Cambridge (v.c. 29), and undoubtedly a very high proportion of the unlocalised specimens also originated in those vice-counties. Because of W. G. Kent's collection, 14.5% of the localised specimens originated in Surrey (v.c. 17), while the fact that several of the contributors studied in the University of Edinburgh during the early 1800s accounts the next largest (3.6%) representation from Midlothian (v.c. 83). The remaining vice-counties of England, Wales and Scotland are each represented by fewer than 30 specimens (<1%), and many are not represented at all. There are 3 specimens from Guernsey (v.c. S), and 18 from Ireland (v.cc. H4, 12, 16, 21, 29, 38, 39).

Considering the collectors, around 150 are represented. The largest individual collection is that of John Rose Weatherhead (who was incorrectly listed in Kent & Allen (1984) as I. R. Weatherhead); 421 specimens are included in **WBCH**. The other individuals represented by more than 50 specimens are Mrs W. G. Townley (317 specimens), James Balding (c. 300 specimens), W. G. Kent (268 specimens); Richard Dykes Alexander (243 specimens), and William Skrimshire (174 specimens; see Crompton & Nelson 2000), while various member of the Peckover family made substantial contributions – Miss Susannah Peckover, 217 specimens; Mrs Priscilla Peckover, c. 200 specimens; Miss Priscilla Hannah Peckover, 55 specimens.

HISTORY OF THE COLLECTIONS

Following the Museum's formation in 1835, explicitly "for the purpose of receiving natural curiosities, antiquities etc." (Arthur 1985, p. [3]), the earliest donations were largely of natural history material. The first botanical specimens recorded in the Museum's extant registers were "Musci from the collection of the late William Skrimshire 162 specimens" with "A quarto Vol: bound & lettered for the above collection of Mosses". This handsome leather-bound volume, a veritable *hortus siccus*, remains intact with all its specimens in place. It was donated by a Wisbech solicitor, Charles Metcalfe jun.; this is stated in Latin inscription on the cover of the volume: "*Muscos quos collegit Gul. Skrimshire Arm[iger]. hujus villae olim civis. D. D. Carolus Metcalfe Junr. 1835.*" The specimens are of mosses (74) and liverworts (11); they were critically examined and many were re-determined in 1993 by Robin Stephenson. The collectors represented in it included both William Skrimshire and his brother Dr Fenwick Skrimshire (Charles Metcalfe was their brother-in-law), Revd Richard Relhan, John Pitchford, Revd John Hemsted, Arthur Bruce, John Nainby (of King's Lynn) and a Mr Hayden also of King's Lynn (for some of these see Crompton & Nelson 2000: 34).

Around the same time, Richard Dykes Alexander Esq. of Ipswich presented "Four folio volumes containing a series of British Plants", while Miss Alexander of Ipswich (see below), Mr J. R. Weatherhead, Mrs Algernon Peckover and Mr Charles Metcalfe jun. each gave, according to the Museum's register, "A variety of British plants". The register entry records that the specimens in R. D. Alexander's four volumes were subsequently "arranged with the general British collection". It has been possible to recognise these various separate donations among the extant specimens. (Kent & Allen (1984) listed G. Metcalfe for **WBCH** but this is evidently an error.)

Other collections followed. On 4 December 1835 Miss Weatherhead donated "47 species of British lichens"; as very few lichen specimens are in **WBCH**, these particular specimens have evidently been lost or were destroyed, for whatever reason. An unnamed donor added "Some

specimens of moss found on the sandhills at Hunstanton” in 1838, but as the number of specimens is not stipulated and there is no substantial collection of mosses, other than William Skrimshire’s *hortus siccus* donated by Charles Metcalfe in 1835, these must also be presumed lost, as are Mr Girdlestone seaweeds, also donated in September 1838. Apart from miscellaneous donations of curiosities – “A piece of bark of the Wellington Tree from Waterloo” donated by Dr England on 20 June 1842; some “Burnt corn from Thorney” given by Master J. Watson on 26 June 1848; “Stalk of asparagrace in seed” from Mr R. Leayears of Upwell on 24 November 1850, for example – the next herbarium accession was in August 1851 when Wisbech Museum received a collection of 420 specimens from the Botanical Society of London (see Allen 1986). Mr Algernon Peckover was instrumental in arranging this acquisition (Price 1983). Given that these all had labels indicating they were from the Society, they can be easily identified; 388 of these specimens are recorded on the database. In January 1862 Mrs W. G. Townley presented 330 specimens – 266 of these are extant. An annotated copy of *The London catalogue* was evidently provided with the specimens, and this is extant in **WBCH**; the marks in the catalogue have not yet been compared with the extant specimens.

The largest donation was a seven-volume *hortus siccus* presented to the Wisbech Museum in July 1862 by Mrs Weatherhead, widow of John Rose Weatherhead (c. 1787–1849) who had been William Skrimshire’s apprentice before entering the University of Edinburgh where he studied medicine. These volumes remained intact until recently when it was decided to incorporate all specimens into a single sequence with the others. Around 650 specimens were in these volumes, including many collected by William Skrimshire (for further information see Crompton & Nelson 2000).

A further addition was made on 5 November 1877 when Miss Susannah Peckover presented a collection of plants of “Wisbech and the Neighbourhood”, including around 130 unlocalized and undated specimens given to her a year previously by James Balding (see below). Accompanying this was a manuscript (comprising 8 folios) headed “List of Plants collected in the neighbourhood of Wisbech”, written and signed by William Marshall (1815–1890) and dated “Ely, May 17 1874”, and a copy of C. C. Babington’s *Manual of British botany* of which there is now no trace in the library of **WBCH**. Lacking localities and dates, Marshall’s manuscript list, which is extant, is uninformative.

Almost half a century elapsed without any significant botanical material being added to the Wisbech Museum’s collections, and certainly none that was suitable for inclusion in a collection of pressed and dried plants. On 7 December 1925, W. G. Kent (see below) of Clarkson Avenue, Wisbech, donated his “Herbarium of British Plants, mostly collected in Surrey. Nearly 300 sheets, in poor condition.” That last comment recorded in the Museum’s accession register is certainly not correct for while the individual specimens may not always be the best, they are undoubtedly the best documented.

The last substantial addition to **WBCH** was the remnants of James Balding’s herbarium presented in July 1993 by Mr Basil A. E. Lambert, through the good offices of Mrs G. Crompton. Specimens from James’ brothers Alfred and George are also in this collection. This material was then unmounted but it has now been mounted and re-labelled. Only nine plant families were represented with the largest number of specimens being *Juncus* spp. from West Norfolk (mainly Sandringham). Almost all date from the 1880s. The preponderance of *Juncus* may be an artefact due to the large number of families that were missing. However there were many duplicates and specimens of the same *Juncus* taxa collected at different stages and dates. The reason for Balding’s sudden interest in these is not known.

One further accession should be noted. In 1868, under the will of the Revd Chauncy Hare Townshend, the Wisbech Museum was bequeathed Townshend’s “collection of dried plants and all other of [his] effects coming under the denomination of ‘Curiosities’, objects of antiquity or vertu ... on condition that the same several article be never sold or exchanged but deposited and kept in the same museum for ever under proper regulations and exhibited to the public for the advantage of the town and neighbourhood” (Archer 1985). The “collection of dried plants” apparently comprised a number of what may be described as “souvenir” collections of pressed plants, often prettily arranged, from England and the Alps. For example there is a book (*hortus siccus*) labelled “Mosses and lichens 1831” which is inscribed “Chauncy Hare Townshend from E. F. T. Keswick Jan. 21st 1832”; the initials are those of his wife, Eliza Frances Townshend (née

Norcott). A second similar volume has “Keswick 1831” on the spine and likewise contains bryophyte and lichen specimens. And there is a third volume without any indication of provenance. None of the specimens is named nor are there any collection data, so these are merely “curiosities”. A fourth volume contains pressed flowers, and probably was made in Switzerland in 1846–1847; again no data accompany the specimens. A box with unidentified “seaweeds” and a box containing alpine “flowers” also originated from Townshend’s bequest (Anonymous 1996). Townshend was a “dilettante ... poet, composer, artist, dabbler in mesmerism” (Archer 1985); while he took holy orders, illness prevented him from serving in a parish, and because he had independent means – he owned houses in London and Lausanne – he spent his life on “literary pursuits” and travelling.

While on the topic of albums of pressed plants, there is also an *hortus siccus*, presented to **WBCH** in 1959 by Mrs M. L. Newell, with an elaborate hand-worked beaded cover, the work of Elizabeth G. Webster and dated 1862. According to a note this was “hidden in an underground oven in Paris during the Franco-German War of 1870–1871 (Anonymous 1996). The specimens are not documented.

NOTES ON COLLECTORS

WILLIAM AND FENWICK SKRIMSHIRE AND JOHN ROSE WEATHERHEAD

These collectors are accounted for in detail in Crompton & Nelson (2000), and no additional comments are required here. Some of William Skrimshire’s specimens are included in the catalogue of Cambridgeshire plant records available on www.MNLG.comm/gc (for additional details see Crompton 2001).

THE ALEXANDERS AND PECKOVERS

Apart from John Rose Weatherhead (c. 1787–1849; see Crompton & Nelson 2000: 35–36), the principal contributors to **WBCH** were Richard Dykes Alexander (1788–1865) and his sister Priscilla who married Algernon Peckover (1803–1893) in 1828. Richard Dykes Alexander’s herbarium amounts to 243 specimens; only 13 bear localities and none is dated rendering them of little value. A small number of specimens bearing the initials MA must also have come from a member of the Alexander family; the few localities of collection coincide largely with those on R. D. Alexander’s specimens including such Suffolk localities as the River Gipping and Leiston. The register of donations to **WBCH** recorded the donation of plant specimens by Miss Alexander – bearing in mind the initials MA the only possible person is Miss Martha Alexander (1799–1871) whose twin sister, Mary, died in 1800. No other members of the family have suitable initials.

Priscilla Alexander (Mrs Algernon Peckover) collected more than 110 specimens (assuming that the initials PP represent her name, which assumption tends to be confirmed by the date range). Her oldest daughter, Susannah (1832–1903), can be credited with almost 220 specimens. Her sister, Priscilla Hannah (1833–1931; for her photograph, see McReynolds 1994, p. 10), contributed around 150 specimens. Whereas Susannah’s gatherings are mainly from vice-counties of Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk, there are specimens from Cornwall (v.c. 1), Isle of Wight (v.c. 10), Carnarvonshire (v.c. 49) and Derbyshire (v.c. 57), among Priscilla Hannah’s collection. Not surprisingly for a person whose family came from Ipswich, Mrs Priscilla Peckover’s specimens include a proportion from the Suffolk vice-counties (v.cc. 25 and 26).

Strangely there are no specimens collected by Algernon Peckover FLS (1803–1893) in **WBCH**, although he was interested in botany as shown by the acquisition of the specimens from the Botanical Society of London in 1850 (Price 1983) as well as by several annotated plant-lists among Babington’s papers in the Department of Plant Sciences, University of Cambridge, one of which was “annotated by Mr Peckover’s family” (G. Compton, unpublished notes).

In 1904 Miss Algerina Peckover (1841–1927) donated an *hortus siccus* of “Ferns from Madagascar”; only three of the specimens have been named and none is dated. This collection appears to be connected with Mrs Sarah Street (see Dorr 1997: 459–460), from whose garden in Antananarivo the only localized specimen was collected, and it may have been assembled by her.

THE BALDING BROTHERS

When Mr Basil Lambert presented the Balding collection in 1993, he provided the following additional information:

“... I think the herbarium was collected by my Grandfather’s brother (Mr. James Balding) although I notice that some of the specimens were collected by my Grandfather (Mr. George Balding) ... My Grandfather ... was a keen collector of butterflies & moths (as indeed was his brother ... James ... too) & I know he kept an extensive diary recording where specimens were collected & various notes about them but unfortunately I no longer have these ...” [B. A. E. Lambert to D. C. Devenish 1 July 1993. **WBCH**]

There are no specimens explicitly labelled as having been collected by George Balding in **WBCH**, unless a single *Juncus* with “Geo Hunstanton” is counted. There is at least one bearing the monogram AB – Alfred Balding – in handwriting that matches other examples of Alfred Balding’s manuscript in the Museum’s library. Undoubtedly the specimens from West Norfolk and Cambridgeshire in the Fielding-Druce Herbarium, Oxford (**OXF**) from one A. Balding (see Kent & Allen 1984; Clokie 1964) are also from Alfred.

There were three brothers – James, Alfred and George – and they all were involved at some stage of their lives in the printing business, like their father (Burall 1970). Like his brothers, Alfred (1838–1915; for his portrait see Burall 1970: 11) was also described as an “enthusiastic entomologist and botanist” (Burall, 1970) – “he collected many fine specimens and a number of pressed plants still survive.” He described himself as a “Portrait, Animal & Landscape Painter” and, again according to Burall (1970), by the 1890s had “a reputation for his ‘floral studies’ and the accuracy of detail in form and colour were features that recommended his paintings for reproduction in florists’ catalogues” (Burall 1970: 12). A charming, competent and accurate oil-painting showing two narcissi and a bluebell by Alfred Balding is on display in Wisbech and Fenland Museum, and is the only example of his flower studies that the present author has so far traced.

James Balding was explicit about his botanical interests in a letter written to Miss Susannah Peckover dated 10 November 1876.

“Dear Miss Peckover

I am pleased to find the plants I sent were worth your acceptance. All the specimens have been mounted upwards of twenty years. During the interval I have done but little with our local flora, but have devoted my leisure time to insects. Should I be well enough and circumstances permit during the ensuing year, I will try and revise my former knowledge and add to our list of specimens. I am vain enough to believe I can get some of Professor Babington’s lost plants. This year I have seen *Sedum album* and *Myosurus minimus*. They only want looking for by those who know where and how to look.”

James Balding’s reference to “Babington’s lost plants” (cf Babington 1860: 314–315) evidently alludes to contact he had had with Professor Charles Cardale Babington in 1859 when they exchanged plant lists.

According to a comment by Algernon Peckover in a letter to Professor Babington, dated around 1859, Balding was at that time employed as a bookbinder by Eleazar Johnson, a bookseller in Wisbech. He must subsequently have joined a solicitors’ firm because Burall (1970) stated that James was “from 1855 for fifty-five years with the predecessors of the Wisbech solicitors Ollard, Ollard and Bell.”

MRS W. G. TOWNLEY

Harriet Townley (b. c. 1800) was the wife of the Rector of Outwell, Revd William Gale Townley of Beaupre Hall, Outwell, a small village five miles from Wisbech.

Her collection is distinguished by its annotations. She copied on to the individual sheets information about the uses of plants. This does not appear to be original, local lore, but to have been derived from published sources although no attempt has yet been made to determine what those sources were.

W. G. KENT AND HIS FELLOW WISLEY STUDENTS

W. G. Kent (c. 1890–1974) enrolled as a student gardener at the Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, in 1907; his career and that of his fellow student can be sketchily traced through the *Journal of the RHS Gardens Club* (cited below as *JRHSC*). His collection includes 268 specimens that were gathered mainly within the R.H.S. Garden and in surrounding villages during 1908 and 1909; his annotated, interleaved copy of *The London catalogue*, including details of the specimens, is in **WBCH**. Subsequently he moved to the University Botanic Garden, Cambridge (Kent 1910). There are a few specimens from Cambridgeshire and West Norfolk dating from 1912 to 1914. He served in the First World War with the Royal Sussex Regiment, and married around 1919. About this time he was appointed Horticultural Superintendent to the Isle of Ely County Council. By 1922 he had moved to live at The Cabin, Clarkson Avenue, Wisbech, and it was from that address that he donated his herbarium to the Wisbech Museum. Ten years later, having gained his N.D.H., Kent moved again and became County Advisory Officer in Commercial Fruit Growing under Kent County Council, and was evidently based at the East Malling Research Station at Maidstone. Mr Kent was one of the panel of judges at the 1935 Imperial Fruit Show in Cardiff. In the Queen's Birthday Honours list in 1963 he was awarded the O.B.E.; he was then described as Provincial Horticultural Advisory Officer, Grade I, Ministry of Agriculture. W. G. Kent died in 1974 (*JRHSC* 2: 60 (1909); – 13: 25 (1920); – 15: 40 (1922); – 23: 22, 40 (1930); – 28: 12 (1935); – 49: 23 (1956)).

G. Sidney Damsell (c. 1890–c. 1953), from Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, joined the RHS Garden, Wisley, in 1906, and emigrated to South Africa, in 1910 “in search of health and work” (Damsell 1911). He described his journey there by way of the Canary Islands, Ascension Island, St Helena and Cape Town. He disembarked and went to Johannesburg by train. For a month he had a temporary job in Durban Botanic Garden but then obtained a more permanent job in a 150-acre nursery at Pietermaritzburg (Damsell 1911). Damsell returned to England, perhaps in the early 1930s for his address is then given as Painswick, Stroud, Gloucestershire. The last entry for him among the list of former Wisley students was in 1953. As well as his account of his journey to Pietermaritzburg, Damsell (1912) described “An autumn ramble” near his home in Lydbrook (*JRHSC* 3: 60 (1910); – 26: 36 (1933); – 46: 27 (1953)).

B. P. Perry (c. 1890–c. 1964) was at Wisley from 1906 to 1909. Thence he moved to the Horticulture Department of Holmes Farm, Kilmarnock, Scotland. In 1922 he had an address in Broomhill, Glasgow. In 1929 he was in the Horticulture Department of the West of Scotland Agricultural College at Auchincruive, Ayr. By 1948 Perry had moved to Parkstone in Dorset and he disappeared from the list of former students published in the *JRHSC* in 1964 (*JRHSC* 2: 61; – 15: 41 (1922); – 22: 37 (1929)).

Norman A. Phillips, who like Kent entered the RHS Gardens, Wisley, in 1907, joined a fellow ex-student, Hugh Lancelot Robson in 1909 to establish The Guildford Fruit Farm near Burpham, Surrey. During the First World War Phillips joined the Royal Flying Corp and was serving on the Western front when he was killed at the end of March 1917 (*JRHSC* 2: 61, 62 (1909); – 10: 7 (1917); – 46: 17 (1953)).

J. Ridley, a student at Wisley in 1907, gave addresses in Bury St Edmunds during 1909 – he was then described as being “temporarily at home” – and 1910, and in Bushwood Road, Kew Gardens during 1912. By 1914 he was in Sumatra. Ridley does not appear in the address list of former students after 1933 (*JRHSC* 2: 61, 63 (1909); – 3: 62 (1910); – 5: 54 (1912); – 7: 51 (1914)).

R. McK. Robson was living in Aberdeen in 1914–48. His address up to 1953 was Hazelhead Nurseries, Aberdeen (*JRHSC* 15: 41 (1922); – 41: 31 (1948)).

CONCLUSION

The Wisbech and Fenland Museum herbarium is of considerable local, historical interest. The hinterland of the town of Wisbech is now intensively farmed. The few patches of “wild” vegetation that occur in the area are restricted to such sites as the banks of ditches and rivers, roadsides and “waste ground”, but even the river banks are managed, often on a huge scale, to control potential flooding. Widespread use of artificial fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals also must have a considerable influence on any “natural” vegetation in this region. It is notable that some of the specimens in **WBCH** are of “weeds” that are no longer the constant companions of cultivated crops.

In the wider context, **WBCH** contains few specimens of importance to nomenclature. The only probable type specimens (isotypes) are two sheets of *Stachys xambigua* J. E. Sm. – the ambiguous woundwort – gathered by J. R. Weatherhead (see Crompton & Nelson 2000: 36) near Edinburgh in 1809.

The **WBCH** herbarium represents a sample of the flora of this region during the nineteenth century, and while the landscape was already much altered, especially by drainage ditches, there were probably many more species growing in the region than could be recorded today. That the **WBCH** herbarium is largely intact, without any apparent substantial loss of specimens during the past almost 170 years since the formation of The Wisbech Museum, is as much due to the fact that the collection is little known to botanists as to the care of the Museum's curators.

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COLLECTORS IN WBCH

The symbol ‡ indicates that there is an entry for the collector in Desmond (1994), and * indicates that there is an entry in Kent & Allen (1984). The number of specimens logged on the WBCH database for each individual precedes the person's name.

no.	Names	Years of collection	Vice-counties
‡	1 Abbiss, Henry Walter (1891–1965)	1908	17
‡ *	243 Alexander, Richard Dykes (1788–1865)	—	4, 8, 9, 10, 25, 70
	1 Anderson	1810	?
‡ *	1 Balding, Alfred (1838–1915).	1884	26
	?1 Balding, George	—	?28
*	315 Balding, James	1872, 1884–1886, 1888, 1890–1891, 1896–1897	5, 14, 17, 27, 28, 29, ?34, 62, 71, 83, 85, 110, 112
‡ *	1 Balfour, Hugh M.	1847	83/84
	1 Balfour, Dr (? John Hutton; 1808–1884)	—	82
‡ *	4 Ball, John (1818–1889)	1848, 1850	52, [?96, ?106]; H21
‡ *	3 Barham, Frederic (1809–1878)	1845, 1848–1849	15, 21
‡ *	5 Barnard, Alicia Mildred (1825–1911)	1847, 1849–1850	16, 20, 27, 36
‡ *	2 Bentall, Thomas (c. 1820–1875)	1845, 1849	19
	1 Bidcock, R.	1842	40
‡ *	1 Biden, William Downing	1845	17
‡ *	2 Bigge, John Frederic (1814–1885)	1849	?
	1 Binks, W.	1844	66
‡ *	3 Bladon, James	1847–1848, 1850	35
‡ *	2 Bloxam, Andrew (1801–1878)	—	38, 55
‡ *	14 Borrer, William (1781–1862)	1809	6, 10, 13, 14, 15/16, 25/26, 27, 34
‡ *	1 Brand, William (1807–1869)	1833	—
‡ *	7 Brent, Francis (1816–1903)	1848–1850	15, 41, 49
‡ *	22 Brewer, James Alexander (1818–1903)	1843–1844, 1846–1850	13, 14, 17
	1 Brown (? Robert; 1773–1858)	1796	—
‡ *	5 Bruce, Arthur (c. 1725–1805)	1796–1797	83
‡ *	2 Bull, Henry	1846	17
	1 Burrel, Revd J.	1806	27
‡ *	2 Carroll, Isaac (1828–1880)	1849–1850	H4/5, H12
‡ *	1 Clark, Thomas (1793–1864)	1849	5
	3 Coates, F.	1821	28
	1 Coates, J. (? James: d. 1919)	1844	—
*	1 Cox, T.	1849	10
‡ *	8 Crotch, William Robert (1799–1877)	1847, 1849, 1850	5, 6, 13, 40, 70
	3 Damsell, G. Sidney (c. 1890–c. 1953)	1908	17, 34
‡ *	2 Dennes, George Edgar (1817–c. 1860)	1847, 1850	17, 21
	1 Dickie (? George 1812–1882)	—	92/93
‡ *	1 Don, Mr (i.e. Donn, James 1758–1813)	1795	[29]
	7 Done, Miss (? Alice B. Done fl. 1870)	1832	36
‡ *	8 Douglas, Robert Cooper (1823–1887)	1846, 1849–1850	29, 39
*	1 Dutton, Thomas (fl 1850)	1850	7
*	2 Fenton, J. A.	1849–1850	5/6, 69
‡ *	2 Fitt, George (c. 1809–1893)	1846–1847	25/27
‡ *	4 Fordham, Henry (1803–1894)	1846–1847	20, 29
‡ *	20 French, Joseph Barnabas (1825–1911)	1847–1849	5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 34
‡ *	6 Fryer, Alfred (1826–1912)	1877, 1879–1880, 1883, 1884	28, 29
‡ *	1 Gardiner, William (1808–1852)	1840	?
‡ *	1 Gibson, George Stacey (1818–1883)	1847	19
‡ *	3 Godley, William (c. 1805–1862)	—	22, 23
‡ *	2 Gourlie, William (1815–1856)	—	76, 86

no.	Names	Years of collection	Vice-counties
† *	1 Graham, Robert (1786–1845)	—	90
† *	2 Gray, Peter (1818–1899)	1849	72
† *	6 Greig, R.	1809	?99
† *	1 Grindon, Leopold Hartley (1818–1904)	—	?
† *	2 Hayden, Mr (of King's Lynn)	—	28
† *	1 Hailstone, Samuel (1767–1851)	1845	29
† *	1 Harpur-Crewe, Henry (1828–1883)	1850	51
† *	6 Haworth, Adrian Hardy (1768–1833)	1800	—
† *	20 Hemsted, John (c. 1747–1824)	1795–1797	29
† *	3 Henfrey, Arthur (1819–1859)	—	15, 16 17
† *	2 Herford	—	? 64
† *	3 Hind, William Marsden (1815–1894)	1850	57, 69; H39
† *	4 Holland, Robert (1829–1893)	1849	34, 58
† *	2 Holman, Henry Martin (1821–1881)	1840, 1842	13
† *	43 Hooker, William Jackson (1785–1865)	1807	13/14, 15/16, 25, 27, 60, 61/65, 66, 70, 88, ?97, ?99
† *	3 Hort, Fenton John Anthony (1828–1892)	1848–1849	48, 66, 70
† *	1 Hudson, Robert (1802–1883)	1849	14
† *	1 Hull (? John 1761–1843)	1797	—
† *	268 Kent, W. G. (c. 1890–1974)	1908–1909, 1912–1914	17, 26, 28, 29
† *	1 Kerr, A. (? Andrew; 1807–1881)	1840	—
† *	1 Kirk, Thomas (1828–1898)	1848	38
† *	1 Lees, Edwin (1800–1887)	1840	35
† *	1 Liddell, W.	—	—
† *	1 Maher, D.	—	19
† *	1 Mann, Robert James (1817–1886)	1847	27
† *	6 Marsham, Henry Philip (1817–1892)	1847, 1850	19, 27, 29
† *	7 Mateer, William (<i>fl.</i> 1830–1850)	1846–1847, 1849–1850	H38, H39
† *	18 Maughan (? Edward James 1790–1868)	1809	82, 83, 103, 104
† *	18 Maw, George (1832–1912)	1847, 1849–1850	1, 3, 4, ?62
† *	2 Meehan, Thomas (1826–1901)	1846	17
† *	5 Metcalfe, Elizabeth (Miss)	1819, 1822	28, 57
† *	1 Metcalfe (Mrs)	1809	62
† *	2 Mitchel[l], James (1822–1862)	1850	56
† *	9 Moore, Thomas (1821–1887)	1846–1850	13, 17, 21
† *	1 Murley, Charles Hemsted (1822–1873)	—	34
† *	1 Nainby, John (of King's Lynn)	1796	28
† *	1 Notcutt, L.	—	26/27
† *	3 Notcutt, Revd William	1846, 1848	25
† *	4 Notcutt, William Lowndes (1819–1868)	1846–1848	25, 28
† *	1 Oliver, Daniel (1830–1916)	1850	H16
† *	1 Pascoe, Francis Polkinghorne (1813–1893)	1847	1
† *	8 Peckover, Mrs Algernon (née Priscilla Alexander)	1829	4, 21, 23, 25
† *	105 PP [= Peckover, Priscilla (Mrs Algernon Peckover)]	1827, 1833–1835	10, 22, 25, 28, 29, 56, 57, 64
† *	55 Peckover, Priscilla Hannah	1851	1, 10, 25, 28, 46/47, 49, 57
† *	98 Peckover, Priscilla [Hannah]	1870–1875	28, 29
† *	217 Peckover, Susannah (Miss)	1853, 1860–1861, 1869– 1876	28, 29, 53
† *	1 Perry, B. P. (c. 1890– c. 1964)	1909	17
† *	1 Phillips, Norman A. (c. 1890–1917)	1909	11
† *	44 Pitchford, John (c. 1737–1803)	1796–1800	27, 29
† *	8 Purchas, William Henry (1823–1903)	1845, 1849–1850	36
† *	6 Ray, John (1797–c. 1853)	1845	19
† *	28 Relhan, Richard (1754–1823)	1799, 1808, 1818	29
† *	3 Ridley, J.	1908	17, 26

COLLECTORS IN WBCH Cont.

no.	Names	Years of collection	Vice-counties
	1 Ritchie	—	—
	1 Robson, R.	1909	17
*	4 Roby, M.	1847, 1849	37, 70
† *	9 Russell, Mrs Anna (1807–1876)	1845, 1849	1, 3, 4, 6, 11, 48
*	5 Russell, Frederick	—	S, 4
† *	16 Salmon, John Drew (c. 1802–1859)	1846–1847, 1849–1850	17, 19
	1 Sandys, George L.	1846	16
† *	2 Sandys, George William (c. 1812–1848)	1847	16
	1 Sansom, J.	1850	58
† *	3 Sansom, Thomas (1818–1872)	1846, 1850	59
	1 Sewel, Elizabeth	—	25/27
	29 Skrimshire, Fenwick	1796–1797, 1808	83, 88, 90, ?98
	6 Skrimshire, George	1821	32
† *	174 Skrimshire, William (1766–1830)	1794–1797, 1800, 1813, 1818–1822, 1824, 1828	27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 53, 83, ?89
† *	1 Stables, William Alexander (1810–1890)	—	105/106
† *	7 Stephens, Henry Oxley (1816–1881)	1845, 1848	6, 66
	1 Stevens, G. A.	1840	15
† *	5 Stock, Daniel (c. 1797–1873)	1841–1843, 1850	25, 27
† *	2 Storey, John (1801–1859)	1849–1850	57
† *	25 Syme, John Thomas Irvine (1822–1888) [olim Boswell-Syme]	1847–1850	82, 83, 85, 91, ?92/93, 111
† *	16 Tate, Ralph (1840–1901)	1870	28, 29
† *	11 Tatham, John (1793–1875)	1843–1844, 1848–1850	61/65, 90
*	4 Taylor, Henry	1846–1848	14, 17
	1 Thompson	1846	—
*	1 Thompson, John (c. 1778–1866)	1846	—
† *	1 Thwaites, George Henry Kendrick (1812– 1882)	—	6
	317 Townley, Mrs W. G.	1824, 1831–1837	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 49, 57, 62, 70, 90, 92; H21
	1 vol. Townshend, Mrs C. H.	1831/1832	69/70
† *	1 Turner, Dawson (1775–1858)	—	30
† *	4 Unwin, William Charles (1811–1887)	1850	14
† *	6 Varenne, Ezekiel George (1811–1887)	1848–1850	18, 26
† *	3 Ward, James (1802–1883)	1848, 1850	?62
† *	1 Ward, Nathaniel Bagshaw (1791–1868)	1846	H16
† *	8 Wardale, Benjamin Dornale (c. 1770–1854)	1841, 1844, 1847, 1849– 1850	15, 26, 28, 57
† *	2 Waring, M. (Miss) (fl. 1810–1840)	—	34
† *	1 Watkins, Burton Mounsher (1816–1892)	1850	36
† *	14 Watson, Hewett Cottrell (1804–1881)	1843–1845, 1848–1850	12, 16, 17, 21
*	423 Weatherhead, John Rose	1807–1813, 1816–1818, 1829	11, 27, 28, 29, 32, 53, 75, 83/84
† *	7 Whittaker, Joseph (1813–1894)	1846–1847, 1849–1850	27, 29, 57
† *	2 Wigg, Lilly (1749–1829)	1795–1796	25/27
† *	1 Wing, William Edward (1827–1855)	1849–1850	17
† *	16 Withers, Robert (c. 1814–1855)	—	4, 7, 8, 41
	1 Wright, Thomas junior	1848	H4
†	1 Wynne, John Arthur (1801–1865)	—	H29
Initials only			
	9 CM [? Metcalfe, Charles]	—	—
	1 JB [? Balding, James]	1870	28/29
	36 MA [i.e. Alexander, Martha (1799–1871)]	—	25, 26
	1 SP [? Peckover, Susannah]	—	—