

The clerical botanist: Elwin Brodie Dickson

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EARLY DAYS AND THE FIRST YEAR IN NEW ZEALAND

Elwin Dickson was born in Pimlico, London, in 1828, son of Mary and John Dickson, a London solicitor. Nothing is known of his younger days until he appeared on the roll of the Durham Cathedral Grammar School where he won books as prizes for scholastic achievement during 1844 and 1845. After Grammar School he attended Durham University and gained his Bachelor of Arts degree with High Classical Honours in 1848. He later passed the requisite examination for his Master's degree (also with honours) but, as he put it, '[having] decided to emigrate I left England before I was quite of sufficient standing to be admitted.' Here, too, he was awarded books as prizes for his achievements. In his will he bequeathed these to the library of St John the Evangelist in Auckland, now the Kinder Library, where some may be found today. They have been described as being bound in full leather with elegant gold tooling on the spines. Some are in Greek and all have his bookplate pasted inside the cover.

On 2 September 1853, Dickson wrote from Stockton on Tees to Sir W.J. Hooker at Kew claiming some knowledge of botany, advising of his intention to emigrate and offering to collect specimens for the Royal Botanic Gardens. There is no record of Hooker's reply.

Dickson sailed to New Zealand in the barque *Balnaguith*, 462 tons, Capt A. Smith, leaving Gravesend on 24 December 1853 and arriving at Wellington on 8 May 1854. His first known employment was at Wanganui where he was engaged as tutor to the children of Captain Moses Campbell and his wife Jessie. The Campbells were very early settlers in Wanganui where Campbell was one of the first four JPs gazetted in 1841. They were close friends of Reverend Richard Taylor and his family. Taylor was the missionary at Wanganui and had an interest in the sciences especially geology and botany. By the time of Dickson's arrival the Wanganui land sale had been completed and the Campbells had moved out to settle on the block of land at Wiritoa which contains the lake of that name, some 7 km southeast of Wanganui on what is now SH3.

In the journals of Taylor's two daughters, Laura and Mary, are references to Dickson calling at the Putiki mission house. Laura Taylor wrote on 16 September 1854, 'A Mr Dixon called to see the garden' and on 15 October, 'Mr Dixon walked to the beach with Papa so he invited him to dinner' (Springer, 1993). Her sister Mary wrote on 9 August 1855, 'Mr Dixon came and slept.' And on the next day, 'Mr Dixon cooly [sic] helped himself to plants and flowers to gladden Miss Campbell he said when she arrived' (Medley 1855).

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What can we make of that last entry? The Miss Campbell was probably Louisa, then a nineteen year old, the eldest Campbell daughter. Louisa's mother Jessie, a lady with definite views, probably did not encourage any familiarity between her daughter and the tutor. At about this time, and perhaps fortuitously, along came an old friend of both the Campbell and Taylor families, Donald McLean. By now well into his prime as a negotiator over land purchases on behalf of the government, McLean arrived at the Campbell's home and stayed a few days. This was the likely beginning of the long association between him and Dickson.

THE PUBLIC SERVANT AND THE BOTANIST

In December 1855 McLean and Dickson travelled to Wellington on foot. The first known botanical specimen in Dickson's herbarium (his itinerary and collections are given in Appendix 1) was collected on 24 December, a fern gathered from the Horokiwi Valley near Paekakariki. This valley leads from the top of the road above Paekakariki to the Pauatahanui Inlet, until 1940 the only road to the north from Wellington. Dickson's path can be traced by his collections, two more further down the valley on the same day and, once in Wellington, another 13 about Wellington. Nearly all of these were collected along the Hutt Road as far as the 'Hutt Bridges' and all but one between Christmas and New Year's Eve. The Hutt Road had just been uplifted eleven months previously by the major earthquake of January 1855, making space for a road to replace the narrow winding track which existed previously.

On 24 January 1856, accompanying Donald McLean, Dickson crossed Cook Strait bound for Port Underwood in the *Old Jack*, a 12 ton schooner of John Guard's, with Guard in command (McLean 1856). McLean was to negotiate with local Maori for purchase of land at the Wairau Bar and the Wairau Valley. The party stayed at Guard's residence at Kakapo Bay during that period. On the 25th they sailed to the mouth of the Wairau River to open negotiations. On the 26th McLean sent word to Waitohi (now Picton) to make arrangements for the settlement of claims about Arapawa Island. In his diary entry for that day he recorded that he and Dickson were entering arrears of their work in Wellington.

During the stay at Kakapo Bay, which lasted until 5 February, Dickson collected another 16 specimens, six of them on the 27th at Kakapo Bay and the surrounding cliffs. They were weatherbound due to a strong southerly blowing into the bay and preventing them from continuing their business at the Wairau Bar. In the evenings they listened with interest to the Guards telling about their adventures, especially the *Harriet* affair². Dickson was to refer to these

² The *Harriet* was a whaling ship conveying Guard and his wife and family from Sydney to Port Underwood when, on 29 April 1834, it was wrecked on the Taranaki coast near Opunake. The ship was plundered by local Maori and many of the passengers and crew were killed or wounded. An expedition to rescue the remainder was mounted in Sydney from where HMS *Alligator* was despatched to effect the rescue.

discussions some 25 years later in response to an article in the 'Auckland Weekly News'. According to McLean, Dickson was occupied on 30 January by further clerical work, copying letters into a letter book and keeping accounts. On 5 February, with the aid of oars, the party left Port Underwood and, catching a breeze when in the Strait, sailed round to Tory Channel and so to Waikawa. More plant specimens were collected at Waikawa, Waitohi and Tuamarina before the party set off for Nelson, specimens being collected en route at Anakiwa and Oruapuputa on the Mahakipawa Arm of Pelorus Sound. A specimen was collected in the ditches on the mud flat near the Saltwater Bridge, Nelson, between the town and the port on 13 March when Dickson and McLean left for New Plymouth and Auckland on the steamer *Zingari*. At New Plymouth there was time for Dickson to collect one specimen from Mount Elliot, near the mouth of the Huatoki River.

The Auckland newspaper *Southern Cross* reported the arrival of the *Zingari* at Onehunga on 15 March 1856 noting that amongst the passengers were Messrs McLean and Dickson and 58 soldiers of the 57th Regiment. On 5 May Dickson was appointed a temporary clerk in the Native Secretary's Office. He remained in the Public Service in Auckland for the next eight years. In 1859 he moved to the office of the Postmaster General (then in Auckland) and in 1862 to the position of Secretary to the Post Office. In the Auckland jurors' list for 1857 he is entered as a settler living at Coburg Street (now Kitchener Street which runs along Albert Park), and on 8 July 1858, at St Matthews Church he married Emma Hill who was some years his senior. The site is now occupied by St Matthews in the City. Dickson and Emma had no children of their own but later adopted a girl, Clara Phoebe.

Within a fortnight of his arrival in Auckland, Dickson had gathered the first of many specimens he was to collect during the remainder of this period in Auckland and which now comprise part of the collection in the Whanganui Regional Museum. His herbarium annotations show that he covered all of what is now central Auckland, (including the area now occupied by Queen Street), Three Kings, Mount Eden, the Domain and the bays of the Waitemata from Mechanics Bay to Henderson. Specimens were also gathered on the Coromandel Peninsula from the vicinity of Coromandel and Whitianga. Five specimens were obtained from Miner's Bay, Great Barrier Island, on 20 October 1857.

Late in 1859 Dickson assumed the additional responsibility of Honorary Curator of the Auckland Museum, at that time located on Grafton Road, an unpaid employment he continued until September 1864. Accommodation was attached and occupied by the Dicksons. In December 1861 he wrote a report on the state of the Museum and its collection as he found it, together with suggestions for improvement. His comments were not complimentary (Dickson 1861). During May 1863 he despatched some fern spores to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

On 1 October 1864 Dickson was transferred to New Plymouth as Chief Postmaster, continuing until he was made redundant in 1869, the result of retrenchment because of the financial position of Taranaki. During this period he collected more plant specimens. One of these, an unidentified ground orchid, was the subject of a letter from Dickson to an addressee thought to have been James Hector (St George & Hatch 1994). This plant is included in the Dickson collection in the Whanganui Regional Museum (ref. TB.002-6) and is still unidentified.

Dickson was warmly regarded by the people of New Plymouth. After his death the *Taranaki Herald* of 3 August 1891 took the trouble to print an obituary and noted that he was an ‘excellent Latin and Greek scholar and would repeat from memory page after page of some of the works of the ancient authors.’ There are reports lauding his heraldic artistry in the preparation of illuminated addresses for various groups. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and during part of his time in New Plymouth was the Honorary Secretary of the New Plymouth Institute.

While in New Plymouth Dickson received a letter from Thomas Kirk, written from his Auckland home in Karangahape Road on 18 February 1865, enclosing a fern specimen he had collected in the Waitakere Ranges and seeking Dickson’s identification. A transcript of the letter is at Appendix 2. Towards the end of his time in New Plymouth Dickson applied for a position as librarian in the General Assembly Library and wrote to Donald McLean soliciting his support. For some reason the vacancy seems to have been cancelled but McLean found a post as a tutor which Dickson declined to accept. In thanking McLean, Dickson recalled his dislike of this kind of employment (Dickson 1873).

Returning to Auckland in 1869 Dickson was engaged again in the Native Secretary’s Office and on 22 June that year left Auckland on the steamer *Star of the South* for Turanganui (now Gisborne) accompanying Judges Henry Munro and John Rogan as Clerk of the Court for the Poverty Bay Commission. Archdeacon W. L. Williams was also on board, returning home after an absence of three months (Williams 1969). These were very unsettled times in Gisborne. Te Kooti had recently carried out the so-called Matawhero massacre and a blockhouse had very recently been erected, connected to the courthouse by defensive works. Nevertheless, Dickson found time to collect another five specimens and another at Hicks Bay on the way home. The *New Zealand Herald* reported the return to Auckland of the party on 21 August in the schooner *Tawera*. On board were Dickson, the two judges, four other passengers and 140 sheep, 100 bags of wheat, 24 sides of bacon, 18 hams and 10 fowls! Hicks Bay was probably a call for shelter as the captain of the *Tawera* reported strong head winds for the whole of the journey to Auckland.

The last of the specimens in the Whanganui Regional Museum’s Dickson herbaria were collected at Cox’s Creek, now part of the Cox’s Bay Reserve,

Auckland, in January 1870. As far as is known the only other specimens Dickson collected are two in the Auckland Museum and Institute. These can be found in the Cheeseman Herbarium, are undated, and were collected with J. Adam from hot springs at Taupo and geysers at Wairakei.

DICKSON'S HERBARIA

There are two herbaria of Dickson's in the Whanganui Regional Museum. One is of ferns (Museum reference TB.003) and one of other genera (Museum reference TB.002). Together they contain over 225 specimens. Specimens gathered by other botanists are to be found in the collection, each being acknowledged accordingly. One of interest is a fern collected by Drummond Hay and Hochstetter. Although no date is recorded it can be dated as having been collected in 1859 on the scientific expedition led by the latter with Drummond Hay as quartermaster and interpreter. The expedition, of which Haast was also a member, left Auckland in December 1858 proceeding via Drury, the Waikato River, the lower Waikato region, Tokaanu, Orakei-Korako and the Rotorua thermal areas, returning to Auckland in June 1859 (Bade 1993).

Some of the names of the places where Dickson gathered specimens are no longer in use, have been modified, or cannot be traced to a definite location. For instance Pito-one is now Petone and Waitohi is the old name for Picton. In the Auckland area his references to 'gully beneath cemetery', 'cemetery gully', 'Hobson's glen', and so on are almost certainly to the area now known as Grafton Gully. It was not far from his residence at the time, as was the Infirmary which was in Albert Street. Ligar's Gully was that area of central Auckland now occupied by Queen Street. Dickson's references to Waipapa, Mangatoetoe and Dilworth's Station are probably to the area of Riverhead-Kumeu-Waitakere where James Dilworth had purchased some 2,000 acres near Waitakere in 1855 (Brown 1995). Lucas Creek flows into the northwest Waitemata near Paremoremo. Herald Island near Whenuapai was in Dickson's day known as Wood's Island after its owner at the time. Waihoihoi was near Drury.

In the Coromandel area the Whangapaoa Line was probably the survey line now followed generally by the road over the range from Coromandel to the Whangapaoa Harbour. Calloway's Mile was near Kikowhakarere, after John Calloway, an early settler. Wynyard Diggings were in the vicinity of the present Colville Road and Kennedy Bay Road intersection. Te Ranga is now marked as spot height 510 m on modern topographical maps, some 5 km northeast of Coromandel. Te Ranga (Davis's Claim) is thought to have been in Little Paul's Creek which runs into the Waiwhango River. What Dickson refers to as the Heretaonga Line is probably the line followed by the present Kennedy Bay Road which follows the course of the Harataunga Stream as it flows down into Kennedy Bay. Koputauaki, Kapanga and Wanganui Island are all in the vicinity of the Coromandel of today.

Around New Plymouth, when Dickson collected specimens at Mikotahi, it was a tidal island which is now enclosed by the harbour reclamation. Ratanui is on the outskirts to the south of New Plymouth on Carrington Road. The site of Coad's Clearing cannot be located. Coad had land on the Waitara River some 2 km from Waitara but this seems too far from the base of Mount Egmont as Dickson has once described it. Woodleigh lies now in the city, generally at the end of Glenpark Avenue. A few years before Dickson's arrival it had been the farm of Captain King, who was killed by Maori on 8 February 1861. Mount Elliot was the site of the Pukeariki pa and later a European fortification. It no longer exists and was in the area bounded by Brougham and Queen Streets and to the harbour side of Devon Street. Ruatangata has not been located.

Dickson's herbarium sheet inscriptions usually refer to Hooker's handbook as his authority for identifying a plant. He sometimes noted an alternative name but always his authority in doing so. As Hooker's book did not arrive in New Zealand until 1865 we can assume that Dickson had a system of recording the location and date of collection until he was able to complete the inscriptions on his herbarium sheets in accordance with Hooker's handbook. The name listed in his itinerary in Appendix 1 is the first name recorded on his herbarium sheets. His system was not infallible as he has recorded that in December 1854 he collected a specimen of *Ixerba brexioides* 'near Wanganui'. While Dickson was in Wanganui at that time it is almost certain that the tree was not. He later collected on Whanganui Island at Coromandel and this perhaps was a more likely source of the *Ixerba*.

It was Dickson's practice to record on the lower centre of his herbarium sheets notes on the distribution of the plant outside New Zealand. Other notes on his herbarium sheets are listed as footnotes in Appendix 1. On the lower right of the sheets he often gave the Maori name for the plant. These are given in Appendix 3.

FULL TIME ADMINISTRATOR, PART TIME CLERIC

Having re-established himself in Auckland, Dickson became a licensed land agent, apparently on a part-time basis, and owned several properties in and around the town. On 22 December 1873 he applied, unsuccessfully, for the position recently vacated by Thomas Kirk, that of Secretary to the Auckland Institute. During this time Dickson was also Honorary Secretary to the Auckland Acclimatisation Society at whose direction he compiled an eight page booklet titled *Alphabetical list of Native trees, shrubs, and other plants, recommended to the country settlers for cultivation, or for collection of seeds to be exchanged with other countries*. This was printed by the *Daily Southern Cross*, Queen Street, in 1874 (Bagnall 1980). Dickson was briefly a member of the Auckland Institute and was listed in the Gazette a few years later as the official meteorological observer for Auckland.

The issue of the *Southern Cross* for 5 June 1876 contained an article on the Auckland Museum to which Dickson took exception, ‘rather on the score of omission than mis-statement’. He went on to say:

‘... a little injustice is done to my wife and myself by the entire absence of any reference to the time between 1859 and 1864, when the collections were in my charge. In November or December of the former year, I was requested by Mr G. Eliot Elliot³ acting on behalf of the Provincial Government and of the contributors of specimens, to undertake charge of the collections which, since the removal of Mr J.A. Smith, were rapidly falling into decay, through the utter neglect in which they were then left, the persons resident on the premises being entirely incompetent to preserve them in decent order. My first act was necessarily the removal and condemnation of several specimens of birds &c [sic], which had decayed beyond all remedy, leaving a legacy of moth and other vermin behind them, which were an incessant cause of labour and anxiety during the time I remained in charge, viz. until the end of September 1864. Of course, as I was at the time engaged in Government service, the main labour fell on my wife, to whose incessant care it is due that any of the original specimens—at least of a perishable nature—is still existent.

‘During this time my sole remuneration was the occupation of three small rooms in the old dilapidated building, most of the ground attached to it not even being fenced in, and what fencing there was being utterly decayed. No allowance was at any time made for cleaning the rooms, much less for adding to the collections, or for the requisite material for their preservation.’

He went on to comment on the lack of care of the Museum during his term at New Plymouth, although a small grant was made to his successor, and to note that he was ‘unaware of the nature of the services rendered to the Museum by Dr. F. von Hochstetter, except that he left for it a series of duplicate specimens of his geological collections, which there was no room in the old building to display and which with other things remained of necessity packed away during my time.’

Late in 1880 Dickson became involved in a controversy via the media over the subject of the *Harriet* following statements concerning it made by one Jacky Marmon and printed in the *Auckland Weekly News*. On 27 November he wrote to the editor expressing concern at some of the statements made by Marmon and, referring to his personal contact with the Guard family at Kakapo Bay in 1856, gave his version of the affair. He also noted that Betty Guard was one of two women in New Zealand who had suffered terrible head wounds at the hands of Maori and survived, drawing attention of Wanganui readers to the other⁴.

³ G. Eliot Elliot was, like Dickson, a senior officer in the Post Office and had also served in the Native Secretary’s Office. In 1863 he was sent to Sydney to recruit volunteers for the military settlements in Auckland. He moved to Wellington in 1864 (Scholefield 1940).

⁴ Dickson is referring to Mary Gilfillan, daughter of J.A. Gilfillan who, despite a serious head wound, survived the Gilfillan incident in Wanganui in 1847.

William Colenso then entered the fray claiming from his association with Dr Marshall, surgeon of the *Alligator*, who wrote a book about the *Harriet* affair, that Dickson's account from the Guards was not all correct (Bagnall 1980). Colenso's lengthy letter was published in the *Yeoman*, Wanganui, on 8 January 1881.

Dickson's duties with the Native Secretary's Office still occupied his time and in July 1882 he attended Judge O'Brien as Clerk of the Court at a sitting of the Court at Marton, returning to Auckland on 5 August.

In 1887 Dickson was transferred to Wanganui as Registrar of the Maori Land Court and where in weekends, he laid aside his administrative duties and assumed those of a cleric. Dickson was admitted as a churchwarden at Christ Church in Victoria Avenue shortly after his arrival and the churchwarden's register records that he took many of the services. His Bible is now in the Whanganui Regional Museum. He had purchased it when attending Durham University. It is a 1607 edition of a 'breeches' Bible⁵, inscribed by him with the date, January 1848, and with his bookplate inside the front cover. His bookplate is a winged heart in a clan belt in which is inscribed the motto 'coleum versus'. In 1888 he again launched into print following a letter to the editor of the *Wanganui Chronicle* on 16 May. The occasion this time was a complaint by 'A Friend' over the clergy not being able to conduct the funeral of one G. Hately on a Sunday. Dickson wrote in the minister's defence, saying that the parties knew the minister had a previous engagement and that had they asked he, as an authorised person, could have conducted the service for them.

Emma died in Wanganui on 10 January 1888. Their daughter Clara, a talented pianist, married John Charles Greenwood, a Wanganui dentist, on 16 July 1890.

In the *Yeoman* of 26 July 1890 is a short news item which probably sheds light on the connection between the Museum and Dickson's herbarium. It refers to a handsome casket on display in the window of Mr Drew's shop in Victoria Avenue. The casket was of the finest inlaid New Zealand timbers, with an ornate carved lid and contained a silver-mounted, monogrammed album. It was made by Mr Seuffert of Auckland and was the property of Mr E. B. Dickson. Obviously Drew and Dickson were acquainted and the connection with the Museum is that Mr Drew was Samuel Drew, FLS, jeweller and watchmaker, who founded the establishment which has become the present Whanganui Regional Museum. It appears that Dickson's herbaria have lain in the Museum for about the last 100 years almost undisturbed. Considering the environment in which they were previously stored the specimens are in reasonably good condition much to the credit of Dickson's initial preparation.

⁵ The first 'breeches' Bible was printed in Geneva in 1560—so named because in Gen iii, 7, 'breeches' is printed in place of 'aprons'.

On 30 July 1891 Elwin Brodie Dickson died in Wanganui and was laid to rest beside his wife in the old Heads Road cemetery. The camellia growing on the grave has been identified as 'Purity' which was introduced to New Zealand in 1887.

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It has been my pleasure to receive help from many people in my research on Dickson (sometimes spelt Dixon and his christian name often transcribed as Edwin). My thanks to my wife June whose help and support made the tasks so much easier, to Colin Ogle of Department of Conservation, Wanganui, who inadvertently started the project, and helped to finish it off by confirming the current identification of the specimens, and to the always helpful staff of the Whanganui Regional Museum. Also in Wanganui, Vonnie Cave who identified the camellia growing on Dickson's grave. In Auckland, Jenifer Curnow, Ewen Cameron and Anthony Wright (now of Canterbury) of the Auckland Institute and Museum, Diana Masters, Auckland Historical Society, Jan Bell, Auckland City Library and Judith Bright of the Kinder Library. Also to David Phillip, Coromandel School of Mines and Historical Society, Mary Donald, Taranaki Museum, and Robin Startup of Masterton. In Wellington, Stuart Park and Fiona Pitt (now retired) of MONZ, Dr Ian St George, the staff at the Alexander Turnbull Library and at National Archives and at Nelson, David Blick, Nelson Public Library. At Ohakune, Dorothy Battersby and in the UK, Mrs C A Piggott, Archivist at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

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APPENDIX 1

Dickson's itinerary and plant collections

The following is Dickson's itinerary, with his identification and spelling (n.d. = no date) and the current identification as at December 2000. The figures in the fifth column indicate the Whanganui Regional Museum's reference, abbreviated by omitting the TB.00 from the series number, e.g., 3.57 = TB.003.57.

Date	Location	Dickson's identification	Museum ref.	Current name
1855				
Dec 24	Horokiwi Valley ¹	<i>Asplenium Richardi</i>	3.57	<i>Asplenium hybrid</i>
24	Horokiwi Valley	Fern - no inscription	3.73	<i>Asplenium colensoi</i>
24	Horokiwi Valley, Porirua	<i>Uncinia Ferruginea</i>	2.20	<i>Uncinia ferruginea</i>
30	Hutt Road	<i>Arthropodium Candidum</i>	2.13	<i>Arthropodium candidum</i>
30	Hutt Bridges	<i>Isolepis Prolifer</i>	2.17	<i>Isolepis inundata</i>
30	Nr Hutt Bridge	<i>Isolepis Riparia</i>	2.18	<i>Isolepis potsii</i>
30	Cliffs nr Kaiwarawara	<i>Triticum Scabrum</i>	2.31	<i>Elymus solandri</i>
30	Gully on Hutt Road	<i>Craspedia Fimbriata</i>	2.64	<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>maritima</i>
30	Gully nr Pito-one	<i>Gnaphalium Keriense</i>	2.67	<i>Anaphalioides trinervis</i>
30	Hutt Road nr Pito-one	<i>Lobelia Anceps</i>	2.73	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>
30	Hutt Rd in the gullies	<i>Plantago Raoulii</i>	2.96	<i>Plantago raoulii</i>
30	Gullies on Hutt Road	<i>Luzula Campestris</i>	2.14	<i>Luzula banksiana</i> var. <i>banksiana</i>
31	Nr Hutt Bridge	<i>Gahnia Lacera</i>	2.19	<i>Carex secta</i> var. <i>secta</i>
31	Swamp nr Hutt Bridge	<i>Carex Forsteri</i>	2.21	<i>Carex maorica</i>
n.d.	Nr Hutt Bridge	<i>Carex Dissita</i>	2.22	<i>Carex dissita</i>
1856				
Jan n.d.	Nr Wellington	<i>Trichomanes Venosum</i>	3.80	<i>Trichomanes venosum</i>
n.d.	Wellington	<i>Hymenophyllum Oruginosum</i>	3.107	<i>Hymenophyllum ferrugineum</i>
Jan 25	Kakapo, Port Underwood	<i>Poa Imbecilla</i>	2.29	<i>Poa imbecilla</i>
26	Kakapo, Port Underwood	<i>Tillaea Verticillaris</i>	2.42	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>
27	Kakapo, Port Underwood ²	<i>Asplenium Adiantoides</i>	3.72	<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i> s.s.
27	Kakapo, Port Underwood ³	<i>Asplenium Flabellifolium</i>	3.172	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
27	Kakapo, Port Underwood ⁴	<i>Polycarpon Tetraphyllum</i>	2.10	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>
27	Kakapo, Port Underwood	<i>Rhipogonum Scandens</i>	2.11	<i>Rhipogonum scandens</i>
27	Kakapo, Port Underwood	<i>Metrosideros Hypericifolia</i>	2.47	<i>Metrosideros diffusa</i>
27	Kakapo, Port Underwood	<i>Apium Filiforme</i>	2.55	<i>Apium prostratum</i> ssp. <i>prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>
29	Boulder Bank, Wairau ⁵	<i>Gypsophila Tubulosa</i>	2.8	<i>Gypsophila australis</i>
Feb 2	Boulder Bank, Wairau	<i>Cheilanthes Tenuifolia</i>	3.159	<i>Cheilanthes humilis</i>
2	Wairau River Mouth	<i>Selliera Radicans</i>	2.74	<i>Selliera radicans</i>
3	Boulder Bank, Wairau	<i>Colobanthus Subulatus</i>	2.9	<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>
3	Boulder Bank, Wairau ⁶	<i>Convolvulus Erubescens</i>	2.87	<i>Convolvulus verecundus</i> ssp. <i>waitaha</i>
3	Boulder Bank, Wairau	<i>Raoulia Australis</i>	2.66	<i>Raoulia hookerii</i>
3	Boulder Bank, Wairau	<i>Pimelea Virgata</i>	2.102	<i>Pimelea urvilleana</i>
3	Boulder Bank, Wairau	<i>Pimelea Prostrata</i>	2.103	<i>Pimelea urvilleana</i>

¹ Near Paekakariki.

² On cliffs, Guard's Bay.

³ On cliffs, Guards Bay.

⁴ Probably introduced from Australia.

⁵ Perhaps a doubtful native.

⁶ Near South Bluff.

	3	South Bluff, Wairau	Veronica Ligustrifolia	2.91	<i>Hebe parviflora</i>
	5	Wairau River Mouth	Eryngium Vesiculosum	2.56	<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>
	6	Waitohi ⁷	Veronica Elliptica	2.92	<i>Hebe divaricata</i>
	6	Waikawa	Veronica Salicifolia	2.90	<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>atkinsonii</i>
	7	Waikawa ⁸	Tmesipteris Forsteri	3.178	<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i>
	7	Waikawa	Dodonaea Viscosa	2.37	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
	8	Waikawa	Lycopodium Volubile	3.194	<i>Lycopodium volubile</i>
	10	Tuamarina Road ⁹	Lycopodium Scariosum	3.201	<i>Lycopodium scariosum</i>
	10	Tuamarina Pass	Oxalis Magellanica	2.35	<i>Oxalis magellanica</i>
	11	Anakiwa	Chenopodium Triandrum	2.97	<i>Atriplex buchananii</i>
	12	Anakiwa Line ¹⁰	Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense	3.81	<i>Hymenophyllum revolutum</i>
Mar	13	Oruapuputa, Pelorus	Metrosideros Scandens	2.48	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>
	13	Saltwater Bridge, Nelson ¹¹	Mimulus Repens	2.89	<i>Mimulus repens</i>
	15	Mt Elliot, New Plymouth	Panicum Sanguinale	2.26	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Apr	1	Freeman's Bay	Lycopodium Densum	3.186	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>
	5	Gully underneath Cemetery	Lygodium Articulatum	3.32	<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>
	13	Mt Eden	Pteris Falcata	3.121	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
	20	Mt Eden	Pteris Tremula	3.128	<i>Pteris tremula</i>
	20	Mt Eden	Peperomia Urvilleana	2.104	<i>Peperomia urvilleana</i>
	20	Nr top of Mt Eden	Leucopogon Frazeri	2.78	<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>
Apr	n.d.	Domain	Goniopteris Pennigera	3.40	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>
	n.d.	Parnell Hill	Doodia Aspera	3.189	<i>Doodia australis</i>
Aug	9	Cliffs, Freeman's Bay	Lomaria Procera	3.148	<i>Blechnum novae-zelandiae</i>
	9	Cliffs, Freeman's Bay	Lycopodium Cernuum	3.199	<i>Lycopodiella cernua</i>
	13	Wood's Island, Waitemata	Lindsaea Linearis	3.14	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
	13	Wood's Island, Waitemata	Gleichenia Semivestita	3.134	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>
	13	Wood's Island, Waitemata ¹²	Lycopodium Laterale	3.183	<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>
	13	Lucas's Creek	Nipholobus Rupestris	3.53	<i>Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia</i>
	17	Gully beneath Cemetery	Polystichum Hispidum	3.21	<i>Lastreopsis hispida</i>
	17	Cemetery Gully	Phymatodes Billardieri	3.46	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>
	17	Cemetery Gully	Stenochlaena Heteromorpha	3.99	<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>
	17	Gully under Cemetery	Leptopteris Hymenophylloides	3.165	<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>
	17	Ligar's Gully	Asplenium Bulbiferum	3.65	<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>
	24	The Cemetery	Pteris Scaberula	3.3	<i>Paesia scaberula</i>
	24	Ligar's Gully	Lomaria Membranaceae	3.7	<i>Blechnum membranaceum</i>
	24	Ligar's Gully	Cyathea Dealbata	3.91	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>
	24	Ligar's Gully	Dicksonia Squarrosa	3.146	<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>
	24	Ligar's Gully	Lomaria Frazeri	3.153	<i>Blechnum fraseri</i>
	24	Ligar's Gully	Leucopogon Fasciculatus	2.77	<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>
Sep	13	Domain	Oxalis Corniculata	2.34	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
	13	Domain	Doodia	3.190	<i>Doodia australis</i>
	14	Mt Eden	Drosera Auriculata	2.44	<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i>
	14	Mt Eden	Coprosma Lucida	2.58	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>
	14	Mt Eden	Dictymia Lanceolata	3.50	<i>Anarthropteris lanceolata</i>
	16	Nr Henderson's Mill, Wtma	Lycopodium	3.192	<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>
	17	Swamps, Wtma & Whau	Drosera Binata	2.43	<i>Drosera binata</i>
	17	The Whau	Lycopodium Densum	3.184	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>
	17	Waipapa, Waitemata	Hymenophyllum Polyanthos	3.83	<i>Hymenophyllum sanguinolentum</i>
	17	Waipapa	Hymenophyllum Rarum	3.87	<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i>

⁷ Round the beach.

⁸ Epiphytic on trunks of 'ponga'.

⁹ Between Waitohi and Wairau.

¹⁰ Mostly on the 'ponga' and 'mamaku'.

¹¹ Ditches on the mud flat.

¹² Wet banks: among very long grass.

	17	Waipapa	Hymenophyllum Flabellatum	3.88	<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>
	17	Waipapa	Trichomanes Reniforme	3.94	<i>Trichomanes reniforme</i>
	17	Mangatoetoe, Dist of Wtma	Lomaria Discolor	3.13	<i>Blechnum discolor</i>
	17	Mangatoetoe, Dilworth Stn	Lycopodium	3.193	<i>Lycopodiella lateralis</i>
	18	Mangatoetoe	Schizaea Bifida	3.37	<i>Schizaea bifida</i>
	18	Mangatoetoe	Schizaea Propinqua	3.38	<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>
	18	Waipapa, Waitemata	Asplenium Flaccidum	3.61	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>
	18	Waipapa, Waitemata	Hymenophyllum Dilatatum	3.75	<i>Hymenophyllum dilatatum</i>
	26	Domain	Lomaria Lanceolata	3.9	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>
	28	Ligar's Gully	Asplenium Bulbiferum	3.66	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i> × <i>A. gracillimum</i>
Sep	n.d.	Waipapa	Lygodium Articulatum	3.35	<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>
	n.d.	Whau Bridge	Gaultheria Antipoda	2.75	<i>Gaultheria antipoda</i>
	n.d.	Nr Whau Bridge	Cyathodes Acerosa	2.76	<i>Cyathodes juniperina</i>
	n.d.	Waipapa, nr Waitakerei (sic)	Corokia Buddlaeoides	2.57	<i>Corokia buddleoides</i>
Oct	19	Caverns at Three Kings	Nephrodium Decompositum	3.25	<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i>
	19	Three Kings ¹³	Asplenium Bulbiferum	3.67	<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>
	19	Caves at Three Kings	Trichomanes Humile	3.95	<i>Trichomanes venosum</i>
	19	Caves at Three Kings	Asplenium Flabellifolium	3.173	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>
	19	Caverns on Three Kings	Doodia	3.191	<i>Doodia australis</i>
	25	Rocks, Freeman's Bay	Lomaria Vulcanica	3.11	<i>Blechnum vulcanicum</i>
	25	Hobson's Glen	Lycopodium Billardieri	3.202	<i>Huperzia varia</i>
	26	Hobson's Glen	Polystichum Aristatum	3.18	<i>Polystichum richardii</i>
Oct	n.d.	Mt Eden	Pteris Rotundifolia	3.12	<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>
	n.d.	Cemetery Gully	Asplenium Lucidum	3.169	<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>
Nov	8	Lava nr Three Kings	Cheilanthes Tenuifolia	3.159	<i>Cheilanthes humilis</i>
	9	Gully nr Infirmary	Doodia Caudata	3.188	<i>Doodia australis</i>
	17	Karangahape Road	Lindsaea Linearis	3.14	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>
	n.d.	Hobson's gully	Cordyline Banksii	2.12	<i>Cordyline banksii</i>
	n.d.	Hobson's gully	Panicum Imbecille	2.25	<i>Optismenus imbecillus</i>
	n.d.	Ligar's Gully	Carmichaelia Australis	2.33	<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>
	n.d.	Domain	Epilobium Nummularifolium	2.51	<i>Epilobium nerteroides</i>
	n.d.	Domain	Rubus Australis	2.40	<i>Rubus cissoides</i>
	n.d.	Mount Eden ¹⁴	Bidens Pilosa	2.61	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
	n.d.	Franklin Road	Pomaderris Phyllicifolia	2.36	<i>Pomaderris ericifolia</i>
	n.d.	Mangere	Nephrodium Squamulosum	3.30	<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>
1857					
Jan	1	Kikowhakarere	Pteris Macilenta	3.120	<i>Pteris macilenta</i>
	2	Whangapoua Line, Merc Bay	Hymenophyllum Scabrum	3.77	<i>Hymenophyllum scabrum</i>
	2	Hills above Kapanga ¹⁵	Lycopodium Densum	3.184	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>
	5	Whitianga Line, rock &c ¹⁶	Grammitis Australis	3.54	<i>Grammitis ciliata</i>
	5	Nr Whitianga, Mercury Bay	Lycopodium Densum	3.187	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>
	6	Heretaonga Line	Polypodium Grammitidis	3.45	<i>Ctenopteris heterophylla</i>
	6	Heretaonga Line	Arthropteris Tenella	3.51	<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>
	6	Heretaonga Line	Trichomanes Elongatum	3.78	<i>Trichomanes elongatum</i>
	6	Heretaonga Line	Lindsaea Trichomanoides	3.104	<i>Lindsaea trichomanoides</i>
	6	Heretaonga Line	Marattia Salicina	3.160	<i>Marattia salicina</i>
	6	Coromandel	Hymenophyllum Rarum	3.87	<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i>
	6	Nr Kennedy Bay	Earina Mucronata	2.1	<i>Earina mucronata</i>
	8	Kikowhakarere	Stenochlaena Heteromorpha	3.102	<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>
	8	Kikowhakarere	Hymenophyllum Demissum	3.108	<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i>
	9	Wynyard Diggings	Pteris Vespertilionis	3.132	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>
	9	Wynyard Diggings	Tmesipteris Forsteri	3.178	<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i>

¹³ Caves in lava and scoria.

¹⁴ A doubtful native.

¹⁵ In manuka scrub.

¹⁶ Rock in bush.

	12	Kikowhakarere	Lomaria Fluviatilis	3.6	<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>
	12	Coromandel	Lomaria Discolor	3.13	<i>Blechnum discolor</i>
	12	Kikowhakarere	Polypodium Rugulosum	3.42	<i>Hypolepis lactea</i>
	13	Kikowhakarere	Nephrodium Decompositum	3.29	<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i>
	13	Pohokeno Island	Adiantum Hispidulum	3.114	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>
	13	Coromandel	Lomaria Frazeri	3.153	<i>Blechnum frazeri</i>
Jan	n.d.	Kikowhakarere	Rhabdothamnus Solandri	2.95	<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i>
	n.d.	Coromandel	Nesodaphne Tawa	2.99	<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>
Oct	20	Miners Bay Gt Barrier Is	Lomaria Lanceolata	3.10	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>
	20	Miners Bay Gt Barrier Is	Nephrodium Velutinum	3.23	<i>Lastreopsis velutina</i>
	20	Miners Bay Gt Barrier Is	Adiantum Cunninghamii	3.110	<i>Adiantum viridescens</i>
	20	Miners Bay Gt Barrier Is	Adiantum Cunninghamii	3.111	<i>Adiantum fulvum</i>
	20	Miners Bay Gt Barrier Is	Pteris Comans	3.126	<i>Pteris comans</i>
	20	Miners Bay Gt Barrier is	Cyathea Medullaris	3.144	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>
1858					
May	n.d.	Nr top of Hobson's Gully	Elatostemma Rugosum	2.101	<i>Elatostema rugosum</i>
	n.d.	Freeman's Bay	Asplenium Obtusatum	3.168	<i>Asplenium northlandicum</i>
1859					
Jan	1	Whanganui Island ¹⁷	Pteris Macilenta	3.123	<i>Pteris saxatilis</i>
	6	Koputauaki	Lycopodium Billardieri	3.203	<i>Huperzia varia</i>
	9	Wynard Gold Diggings	Pteris Scaberula	3.5	<i>Paesia scaberula</i>
	10	Coromandel	Phymatodes Pustulatum	3.49	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
	12	Kikowhakarere	Hypolepis Tenuifolia	3.97	<i>Hypolepis ambigua</i>
	13	Pohokeno Island	Clianthus Puniceus	2.39	<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>
Nov	14	Waihoihoi	Hymenophyllum Crispatum	3.74	<i>Hymenophyllum flexuosum</i>
1862					
Jan	n.d.	Pohokeno Island	Entelea Arborescens	2.23	<i>Entelea arborescens</i>
	n.d.	Auckland	Thelymitra Longifolia	2.7	<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i>
	n.d.	Domain	Adiantum Affine	3.116	<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>
1863					
Jan	n.d.	Ranges nr Kennedy Bay	Hymenophyllum Crispatum	3.74	<i>Hymenophyllum flexuosum</i>
	n.d.	Koputauaki Creek	Trichomanes Venosum	3.80	<i>Trichomanes venosum</i>
	n.d.	Kennedy Bay ¹⁸	Loxsonia Cunninghamii	3.89	<i>Loxsonia cunninghamii</i>
	n.d.	Te Ranga, Davis' Claim	Hymenophyllum Oruginosum	3.107	<i>Hymenophyllum ferrugineum</i>
	n.d.	Te Ranga	Lycopodium Varium	3.197	<i>Huperzia varia</i>
	n.d.	Kikowhakarere	Cyathea Cunninghamii	3.143	<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>
	n.d.	Kikowhakarere	Persoonia Toro	2.98	<i>Persoonia toro</i>
	n.d.	Coromandel	Davallia Novae Zelandiae	3.15	<i>Leptolepia novae-zelandiae</i>
1866					
Jul	25	Mikotahi, in ruas	Lomaria Banksii	3.1	<i>Blechnum banksii</i>
Oct	21	Henui River ¹⁹	Gunnera Monoica	2.45	<i>Gunnera monoica</i>
	21	Bush on Henui River	Phymatodes billardieri	3.47	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>
	21	Bush on Henui River	Lomaria Elongata	3.117	<i>Blechnum colensoi</i>
Nov	4	Huatoki River ²⁰	Pterostylis Nov. Sp.	2.6	Not identified
	23	Mikotahi	Dichelachne Crinita	2.27	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>
	23	Mikotahi	Apium Australe	2.54	<i>Apium prostratum</i> ssp. <i>prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>
	23	New Plymouth	Cotula Coronopifolia	2.62	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>
	23	Mikotahi	Senecio Lautus	2.71	<i>Senecio lautus</i>
	23	Mikotahi	Samolus Litteralis	2.82	<i>Samolus repens</i>
	23	Moturoa	Convolvulus Soldanella	2.86	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>
	23	Mikotahi	Dichondra Repens	2.88	<i>Dichondra repens</i>

¹⁷ Beeson's homestead.

¹⁸ On path from Koputauaki to Heretaonga.

¹⁹ Wet spots in bush.

²⁰ Boggy ground about 1.5 miles from town.

	25	New Plymouth	<i>Geranium Microphyllum</i>	2.32	<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>
Dec	n.d.	Ruatangata, New Plymouth	<i>Pelargonium Australe</i>	2.33	<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>
	n.d.	Ruatangata	<i>Microtis Porrifolia</i>	2.4	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>
	n.d.	New Plymouth ²¹	<i>Pterostylis Graminea</i>	2.5	<i>Pterostylis banksii</i>
	n.d.	New Plymouth ²²	<i>Cotula Australis</i>	2.63	<i>Cotula australis</i>
	n.d.	New Plymouth	<i>Nephrodium Decompositum</i>	3.26	<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i>
	n.d.	Woodleigh	<i>Stenochlaena Heteromorpha</i>	3.101	<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>
1867					
Apr	9	Woodleigh	<i>Asplenium Falcatum</i>	3.174	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>
1868					
Jan	n.d.	Paritutu	<i>Cassinia Retorta</i>	2.65	<i>Olearia solandri</i>
	n.d.	Coad's Clearing	<i>Leptopteris Superba</i>	3.164	<i>Leptopteris superba</i>
Feb	n.d.	Near base of Mt Egmont	<i>Celmisia Longifolia</i>	2.59	<i>Celmisia gracilenta</i> var. [unnamed]
Nov	5	Pheney's Bush, Ratanui	<i>Hymenophyllum Crispatum</i>	3.74	<i>Hymenophyllum flexuosum</i>
	9	Pheney's Bush, Ratanui	<i>Hydrocotyle Moschata</i>	2.53	<i>Hydrocotyle moschata</i>
1869					
Jun	28	Gully nr Turanganui	<i>Fuchsia Excorticata</i>	2.50	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>
Jul	n.d.	Gullies nr Turanganui	<i>Hoheria Populnea</i>	2.16	<i>Hoheria populnea</i>
	n.d.	Gully nr Turanganui	<i>Gnaphalium Luteo-album</i>	2.68	<i>Pseudognaphalium</i> sp. [unnamed] (<i>P. luteoalbum</i> agg.)
	n.d.	Turanganui	<i>Erechtites Arguta</i>	2.69	<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>
	n.d.	Turanganui	<i>Botrychium Circutarium</i>	3.155	<i>Botrychium australe</i>
Aug	13	Hick's Bay	<i>Parietarea Debilis</i>	2.100	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>
1870					
Jan	n.d.	Cox's Creek, Waitemata ²³	<i>Plagianthus Divaricatus</i>	2.15	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>
	n.d.	Cox's Creek, Waitemata	<i>Leucopogon Fasciculatus</i>	2.77	<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>

²¹ Woods near Upjohn's, Henui.

²² Waste ground.

²³ On the beach.

APPENDIX 2

Two letters to E.B. Dickson.

The first is in a private collection of Dickson's books which contains a copy of an 1859 edition of Milton's 'L' ALLEGRO & IL PENSEROSO', illustrated with etchings in steel by Birket Foster. Pasted in between the fly and the front cover is the following letter:

26 Sept 1864

Dear Dickson

As it is possible I may not again have the pleasure of seeing you at least for a long time will you accept this small token of the esteem with which I shall ever continue to regard you. I hope you are not already in possession of a copy of the same book but if so I am sure you will accept the will for the deed.

Believe me
Yours ever truly

J G Anderson

E B Dickson, Esq.

Research has so far failed to identify the writer who obviously knew that Dickson was about to leave Auckland for New Plymouth to take up the position of Chief Postmaster there.

The second letter is from Thomas Kirk asking for Dickson's identification of an enclosed fern specimen. Both the letter and the fern are in the Whanganui Regional Museum. The fern had been identified as *Lindsaea linearis*.

Karangahape Road
Auckland
18th February 1865

My dear Sir

Can you identify the enclosed? At first sight of the fern when growing I supposed it to be *Davallia Schimperii* or *D Lindenii* – however in the hasty examination I have had time to make I have only been able to come to the certain conclusion of my own ignorance.

I have just had a days ramble to the Titirangi Ranges & picked the plant when walking home – in the bottom of a deep gully – with deep water holes – I picked but little and my species [sic] are immature. More luxuriant ones were in view but could only be reached by wading – as however it was dusk and I had a walk of at least 8 miles partly over unknown ground before me – the acquisition of a better supply was postponed for a more favourable opportunity.

My health has improved not a little during the last few days – wife however does not gain strength as could be wished.

Hooker's Handbook not yet in Auckland & I have no information about it as yet. With kind regards to Mrs Dickson and yourself.

Yours sincerely

Thomas Kirk

E. B. Dickson

I fear the fronds will be somewhat shrivelled as they are but just picked.

APPENDIX 3

Maori names ascribed to plants by Dickson as recorded on his herbarium sheets.

It is not known if Dickson was fluent in te reo Maori but the possibility exists from his close association with Maori through his employment, especially in Auckland and Coromandel. In the Whanganui Regional Museum is an album of his which contained many photographs of Maori. Many have been removed but those that remain are mainly photographs of chiefs of the Wanganui area who were living when Dickson arrived in Wanganui in 1854.

The following list taken from Dickson's herbarium sheets gives the Maori name(s) of plants which he recorded. The name of the tribe where it was given is also included. The botanical name in the list is the current identification of the plant (as at December 2000) and the reference on the left is the abbreviated Whanganui Regional Museum serial number.

2.11	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	Kareao
37	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Akeake

40	<i>Rubus cissooides</i>	Pataramoa	
58	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu	
77	<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	Totara	
90	<i>Hebe stricta</i>	Koromiko	
95	<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i>	Kaikai-atua	
3.6	<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	Weriaka	
13	<i>Blechnum discolor</i>	Parataniwhaniu	
		Piu	
18	<i>Polystichum richardii</i>	Tuakina	
21	<i>Lastreopsis hispida</i>	Pongaweka	
32	<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>	Mangemange	
40	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	Matua Horokio	
		Piupiu	
		Uruuruwhenua ‘a sacred plant’	
46	<i>Microsorium pustulatu</i>	Paretao	
		Whare ngarara	
49	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	Mangamange	Ngatimaru
		Whare papa	Ngatiwhatua
		Whare ngarara	Ngatiwhatua
		Raumanga	
51	<i>Arthropteris tenella</i>	Rau manga	
53	<i>Pyrrosia eleagnifolia</i>	Ota	
		Whare ngarara	
54	<i>Grammitis ciliata</i>	Manga	
61	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	Panako	
		Raukatauri	
		Pohutu kawa	
64	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Mauku	
72	<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	Mauku	
91	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	Ponga	
94	<i>Trichomanes reniforme</i>	Pareramera ngahere	Ngatiwhatua
		Piripiri	Ngatimaru
		Kopakopa	General
97	<i>Hypolepis ambigua</i>	Rarauhi nehenehe	Ngatimaru
99	<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>	Kiokio	Ngatimaru
114	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Pirikonaka	Ngatimaru
122	<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>	Weriaka	
125	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Aruhe	
134	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Tapuae kotuku	Ngatimaru
		Tapuae kotuku	Ngatipaoa
		Taranaki	Ngatipaoa
		Wae kaahu	Ngatipaoa
		Waewae kaahu	Ngatiwhatua
		Waewae matuku	Ngatikahungunu
		Waewae kaka	Northern tribes
144	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	Korau, Pitau	Northern tribes
		Mamaku	Southern tribes

146	<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	Tukura, Tuakura	
148	<i>Blechnum</i> sp.	Horokio	Ngatimaru
		Piu	
153	<i>Blechnum fraseri</i>	Wheki koao	Ngatimaru
160	<i>Marattia salicina</i>	Paratawhiti	Ngatiwhatua
165	<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>	Heruheru	
		Ngutukiwi	
172	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Uruuruwhenua	
184	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>	Moao	
		Taranaki	
194	<i>Lycopodium volubile</i>	Waewae koukou	
		Mangemange koukou	
199	<i>Lycopodiella cernuum</i>	Waewae koukou	