Obituaries

MARGARET CANNON

(1928–2002)

Nunquam otiosus: There is no other way to sum up such a varied, interesting, active and creative life as was Margaret's, and words fail me to express adequately her warmth of character, her gift for friendship, her generous hospitality and her readiness to help whenever the need arose. This is not the place to describe in depth the range of what may be called her extracurricular activities as a veritable amateur craftswoman, working in wood, silver and silk, as well as other materials. Her selfless work for Oxfam and other charitable causes should be mentioned, as well as her devotion to both her local community and the parish church.

From an early age Margaret showed a great interest in natural history. No wonder that after leaving school, she trained and worked as a physiology technician in the University of London; this at a time when students still learned through real hands-on blood and guts biology, rather than virtual reality techniques. Her skills in preparing life specimens were said to have been exemplary. Later, having married John Cannon, she decided to enter higher education and embarked on a degree course in botany, also her husband's subject.

After graduation however, she fell back on her second subject, human physiology, and worked for several years in the pathology department of a large children's hospital.

While still a student Margaret joined the B.S.B.I. in 1951. In that same year she attended the conference at which the proposal for the first Mapping Scheme was put forward, and the epoch-making demonstration of the way in which mechanical data could be handled using punched cards and tabulator, was given. Together with John, who became Keeper of Botany of the then British Museum (Natural History), she became involved in the Society's activities and served on the Meetings Committee for eight years (1986–1993). After the pressures of family life ceased – she brought up three children – Margaret resumed regular research work and became a botanical Associate of the Department of Botany.

Here she started by helping the late Oleg Polunin with the selection of both species and descriptive texts for a projected volume in his well-known series of illustrated field guides for the flora of Europe. As a result of his untimely death, alas, this project never came to fruition. She then produced a monograph of the Morinaceae – a small family related to the Dipsacaceae. Moreover, jointly with Steve Blackmore, she studied the remarkable spaceship-like pollen of this family. Margaret also contributed the account of the Dipsacaceae for Flora Zambesiaca, and of several families including the Umbelliferae, for the Flora of Madeira which was produced by the Department of Botany. Her most important contribution, however, was the Araliaceae for the Flora Mesoamerihcana project, which covers the whole of tropical Central America where this family is well represented (there are no fewer than 45 species in tiny Costa Rica alone). Margaret also wrote associated accounts for the Floras of Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Her enquiring mind was always keen to explore new avenues of discovery, and this mainly in the field of applied botany. Her amateur involvement with many aspects of textile crafts led her to research in plants used for dyeing before modern chemistry dominated the field, and the result of her labours was the book Dye Plants and Dyeing, which appeared first in 1994. It was illustrated by her old friend Gretel Dalby-Quenet and has just been published in a second edition. Many members of the Society will remember Margaret's demonstration of her techniques at one of the Exhibition Meetings in the Botany Department of the Museum.

Visitors to the house in the charming village of Rodmell in Sussex to which she and John had retired in 1990, will bear witness to Margaret's keen interest in gardening – there cannot be many private gardens in which so many species of scientific interest are seen growing together.

Margaret and her husband travelled widely, mainly in southern France and in America, where they visited all but one of the States. Their rich harvest of botanical specimens will be found in the herbarium of the Department of Botany at The Natural History Museum in South Kensington.

EDMUND LAUNERT

JOYCE SMITH

(1920–2002)

For more than 20 years Joyce Smith was the B.S.B.I. recorder for Surrey (v.c. 17) and to many she represented the very model of a county recorder. Her reports were frequently amongst the first to arrive, they were accurate, detailed and up-to-date. She knew her county. In person at Recorders Meetings she could be forthright and challenging but was unfailing good company in the bar afterwards, cigarette and whisky glass in hand. As an ambassador for the county one could not have wished for more.

Joyce Eva Smith (née Aldous) was born on 6 June 1920 at Isleworth, Middlesex. She was one of twins but sadly her sibling was stillborn. At school she specialised in Geography, English and Botany, and in the last subject it is recorded that 'her field work was exceptional'. She was also a gifted artist, and although unable to do justice to this interest at school, it stayed with her all her life. She painted in watercolours and once won first prize at a local flower show with a landscape painted whilst on holiday in Spain. In later life Joyce was rather reticent about this talent and few seemed to be aware of it. On leaving school her headmistress observed that it was a pity her parents were unwilling to allow her to study for a science degree and 'admired her determination to enter the teaching profession'. This she duly did, qualifying in 1940 and going on to teach 6–15 year-olds who were "blue babies" and often Down's Syndrome. Her subjects were geography, biology and advanced art. The evidence from this period testifies to her enthusiasm, an ability to inspire and her happy spirit, characteristics her later botanical colleagues will confirm.

In 1945 Joyce married Aubrey Smith who spent his working life in the paint industry (when not playing golf), latterly as sales director for Blundell Permoglaze. A daughter, Jennifer, was born at Wimbledon in 1948 and went on to qualify as a nurse. She now lives with her husband in New Zealand. The Smith family moved to Claygate in 1955, where Joyce remained for the rest of her life and where, after a long and happy marriage, Aubrey died in 1990.

Jenny recalls that there was never a time when her mother was not botanising to a greater or lesser degree and family holidays and outings were often centred on some botanical quarry. An old black vasculum accompanied every outing and rarely came back empty. Thus, by close examination of the day's gatherings, did an earlier generation really get to know their plants. Her daughter's most vivid botanical memory is of a holiday near Tongue in the far north of Scotland in the late 1960s. Aubrey and Jennifer went out with Joyce with the edict ringing in their ears to find *Primula scotica*. The search lasted most of the morning and father and daughter were about to give up when a cry came from Joyce that she had found one in flower. She was found sitting down exclaiming over it and clearly over the moon! They could not understand how anyone could get so excited about such a small plant.

In 1962 she took a new direction in undertaking the role of company secretary for the newly formed Surrey Trust for Nature Conservation (now the Surrey Wildlife Trust). It was perhaps characteristic of Joyce that she was as concerned and interested in the practical conservation of rare plants as she was in their recording. During her time with the Trust she played a significant role in the complex negotiations to purchase Thursley Bog, now a National Nature Reserve. Her efficient organisation and her professionalism in dealing in a no-nonsense way with landowners in the county were skills soon to be appreciated by the B.S.B.I. and Surrey Flora Committee. Joyce had joined the B.S.B.I. in 1955 and in 1963 took over from Barbara Welch as secretary of the Surrey Flora Committee. She was one of the original S.F.C. recorders (or 'helpers' as she always liked to refer to us) and remained as secretary for the next 32 years. In 1979, following the death of Cecil Prime, she accepted the additional challenge of becoming B.S.B.I. recorder for Surrey. It is hard to overemphasize how hard she worked on behalf of both organisations and with what determination she fought to record and protect the county's flora. Not that her efforts were merely administrative. Her name is listed as a contributor to the 1962 B.S.B.I. *Atlas* and its successor published in 2002. Indeed, she co-ordinated the county return for the 2002 edition. The S.F.C. records are packed with entries in which the initials 'JES' play a part. In the early years these would be accompanied by the likes of JEL (Ted Lousley), ECW (Ted Wallace), RAB (Ron Boniface) or WEW (Wilf Warren). By the 1980s she had established a regular, weekly outing with

fellow S.F.C. helper Sheila Wenham and it was on one of these trips near Pirbright in 1985 that Sheila was shot dead right beside Joyce, victim of a stray bullet from nearby rifle ranges. This deeply shocking event, combined with the press interest and an inquest, must have severely tested Joyce and would have put a weaker character off fieldwork for good. But Joyce recovered and eventually re-established the almost year-round weekly outings, this time in company with Ken Page and Julia Leslie. This trio have ranged all over the county, producing a plethora of new records and responding to numerous requests for surveys from landowners and other interested organisations. At times the other two almost seemed to have converted Joyce to an appreciation of alien plants, something she was wont to decry vociferously in others!

Joyce published relatively little herself but as SFC secretary was responsible for the annual Newsletter which contained pithy accounts of field meetings, details of significant new finds, exhortations to take part in various surveys and inevitably a string of obituaries. Together these reports add up to a considerable archive of recent Surrey botany and botanists. These Newsletters also covered the group's finances since in addition to her other duties Joyce acted as Treasurer. Sometimes at Committee meetings it felt as if she was chairman as well! It therefore came as no surprise that when she finally retired it took three people to carry on with the work she had been doing.

Joyce's botanical interests extended beyond flowering plants, for she was a competent bryologist with many good records to her credit. Francis Rose remembers visiting classic bryological sites on Box Hill in her company and recalls her great enthusiasm, cheerful personality and her great, distinctive laughter. Physically a small figure, she could be a commanding presence in the field. In private she could be a wonderful mimic.

In her last years Joyce had moved to a small terraced house in Claygate and soon became the matriarchal figure in Station Road. Despite her protestations that 'I'm a botanist not a horticulturist' she was soon widely consulted for gardening advice. It is a pleasure to record that her very considerable efforts on behalf of Surrey botany did not go without official recognition, for in 1990 she was one of the first to receive a Surrey County Council Award for Achievement for nature conservation. Four years later even this was eclipsed by the award of an M.B.E. for her services to the environment as secretary of the Surrey Flora Committee. At her funeral we were treated to the photograph of Joyce (plus hat!) outside Buckingham Palace proudly displaying her insignia together with a huge smile. It was a fitting reminder of a life devoted to plants and of her service to others.

I would like to express my thanks to Jennifer Phillips (daughter), Francis Rose, Mary Briggs, Derek Hill and John Montgomery for material included in this account.

A. C. LESLIE

JOHN CHARLES BOWRA

(1918–2002)

John Bowra was born in Reigate, Surrey. His childhood included a few years in Canada, a boarding school in Devon and then quite a long, settled period in Suffolk. While working in a Jersey solicitor's office he met Winifred: their Diamond Wedding was celebrated most happily in April 2000.

When the Germans occupied Jersey, at the start of the war, John was already in uniform. Having returned to the island on a short leave to see if his new wife was safe, he was forced to surrender. Thereafter, he spent five years (1940–1945) as a P.O.W. in camps, being moved from France right across Europe, eventually to Poland. Life was hard, with poor diet although it was a feast compared to what Win had to survive on in Jersey. He had to do arduous work such as stone-breaking and forestry, but later admitted that through these tribulations he grew from callow youth to become very strong both physically and mentally, and came to enjoy hard work. His experiences were not as bad as might be imagined and he said that the treatment was fair; reasonably regular Red Cross parcels and (censored) letters to and from home kept a link with Win and the outside world. His considerable musical talent was put to good use, organising camp

productions, dances and concerts using whatever musical instruments and willing performers he could muster - very important in keeping up spirits.

When peace finally came, John returned home to England and began working for H. M. Customs & Excise, with various postings, notably Newhaven on the Sussex coast and Felixstowe in Suffolk just 10 miles from his childhood home of Ipswich. He ended his working days in the V.A.T. office in Coventry, which is how he came to live in Warwick. He was in his 40s when he started botany, a hobby to keep his daughters Cleone and Denise interested on their regular Sunday afternoon walks; the girls eventually grew out of it, but John's interest continued, and gardening was another serious hobby. Planning ahead for his retirement, John took a correspondence course and passed A level Botany; in 1978 he joined the B.S.B.I. and he also offered himself as a volunteer at the Warwickshire Museum. For one and a half days a week, over the next twenty years, he worked in the attic of the Market Hall Warwick, checking wild plant identifications and entering many thousands of details into the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre. As Keeper of Biology in the Warwickshire Museum Service, I gained so much from the generosity of his time, his expertise and his friendship over all those years that we worked together.

Ever one to 'grasp the nettle' he applied himself to understanding several particularly tricky plant groups, and then transmitted his knowledge to others locally by means of articles, talks and field meetings. Over the years he became an acknowledged county expert on such difficult groups, as Grasses and Sedges, Willows and Ferns.

He made detailed surveys of several local sites, notably Burton Dassett Hills S.S.S.I., Stockton Nature Reserve, Debdale Wood, Southam Salt Spring and Emscote Old Power Station site.

It was this Emscote site which presented the opportunity for his most exciting work. In the 1960s plants of *Oenothera* which did not fit the taxonomy in the Floras had been found on the sandy coasts of S. Wales. Specimens were sent to the *Oenothera* expert Professor Krzysztof Rostanski at the Silesian University, Katowice, Poland. Puzzled by these, Prof. Rostanski came to Wales to study the *Oenothera* populations, and was based at the National Museum, Cardiff for some months. In 1977 he described the new species as *Oenothera cambrica* Rostanski. Meanwhile in the 1950s a deep fire in the Emscote Power station's coal stocks had been extinguished using train loads of sand from the dunes at Margam in South Wales. A population of sand dune plants was later spotted growing at Emscote – most of these maritime species were completely new to Warwickshire and several still survive fifty years on. However the star turn was the Welsh Evening Primrose *Oenothera cambrica*, and John also noticed that this was hybridising with two other *Oenothera* species, *O. erythrosepala* and *O. biennis*, already present on the now derelict site. He chronicled records for some ten years, marking, counting and analysing thousands of hybrids and reading extensively around the subject; from this he began to study the immensely complex inheritance method of this genus. He was appointed B.S.B.I. *Oenothera* Referee in 1986. The series of articles which John wrote in *BSBI News* and in the *Annual Reports of the Warwick Natural History Society* show the development of his arguments, his conclusion being reached in 1999. In the course of this personal research John took part in lively, indeed sometimes heated debate, standing his ground tenaciously. He corresponded with botanists in this country and abroad, and with Professor Rostanski he also explored their overlapping paths in Poland during the war. Incidentally, this serious dialogue and mutual respect between professional and amateur botanists is one of the most rewarding benefits of membership of the Botanical Society of the British Isles (and is almost unique amongst the learned Scientific Societies).

In recent years John's hearing deteriorated severely, causing him great frustration in lectures and social gatherings. Then in his 80s, his eyesight also began to fail due to cataracts, and he had to give up many activities which had given him a lifetime's pleasure, although two successful eye operations gave a little remission. John died in August 2002, only a few days after his beloved wife. A spray of *Oenothera*, gathered by his daughters, decorated his coffin. A great botanist and a great friend – may he rest in peace.

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1999
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PAMELA J. COPSON

PROFESSOR NORMAN ALAN BURGES, C.B.E.

1911–2002

The death of Alan Burges can be said to mark the end of an era in British botany. Although born and bred in Australia, he spent most of his professional career in Britain. He was one of a distinguished group of British botanists who spent some of their formative years in the University of Cambridge in the 1930s, such as Tom Tutin, David Valentine, Roy Clapham and John Gilmour, and when they went their different ways –Tutin to Leicester, Valentine to Durham, Clapham to Sheffield, Gilmour to Kew and Wisley before returning to Cambridge and Burges to Liverpool and Coleraine (after a period in Sydney, Australia) – they still retained their friendship. Several of them were later to become involved on the Flora Europaea project. He outlived them all in years.

Norman Alan Burges was born in East Maitland, NSW, Australia on 5 August 1911. He was educated there and obtained his BSc Hons in 1931 and his MSc in 1932 in the Botany Department of the University of Sydney. He then came to Emmanuel College, Cambridge and worked at the Botany School, University of Cambridge where he submitted his PhD thesis on 'On Some Aspects of the Host and Parasite Relations in Plant Disease' in 1937. He stayed on in Cambridge, where he was elected to a Research Fellowship at Emmanuel College in 1938 and took part in the celebrated Cambridge Botanical expeditions to the Cairngorms in 1938 and 1939. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined R.A.F. Bomber Command where he served until 1945, attaining the rank of Wing

Commander, and was mentioned in despatches. After the war, Burges returned to Cambridge where he was appointed a Demonstrator in Botany in 1946 and in 1947 he returned to Australia to become Professor of Botany in the University of Sydney (1947–52) and Dean of the Faculty of Science (1949–1952). He then returned to Britain in 1952 to take the Holbrook Gaskell Chair of Botany in the University of Liverpool and spent the remainder of his career there and subsequently in Coleraine, Northern Ireland. I first met him in Paris in 1954 at the International Botanical Congress where he was one of a group of British botanists who attended the session on Progress in studies on European Floras during which David Valentine, in his introductory lecture, stated 'a European Flora, though an immense undertaking, must be regarded as one of the aims of the future'. My own contribution to the session was entitled 'Progress and problems in the Spanish flora' as I was then based in Spain and had the previous year completed my PhD at Cambridge on the flora and vegetation of the Sierra de Cazorla in S.E. Spain. A discussion on Valentine's suggestion of compiling a European Flora was rejected by the participants as premature and unrealistic but this led to the celebrated meeting in a bar on the banks of the Seine opposite Notre Dame at which a group of mainly British botanists, including Burges, Tutin, Valentine, Gilmour, Clapham and myself, decided there and then that we should indeed go ahead and make plans for writing a Flora of Europe. Subsequently when I applied for a lectureship in botany at Liverpool I found that Alan Burges had set things up after discussions with Clapham, Tutin and Valentine, so that when appointed I would be expected to play a major role in the planned European Flora.

With the full support of Burges I was charged with establishing the secretariat of what came to be known as Flora Europaea in the Hartley Botanical Laboratories and the rest is history. Alan always said that Flora Europaea would change the course of European botany for decades to come and he enjoyed his role in the Editorial Committee as an 'honest broker'. Although not a taxonomist, he religiously attended most of the meetings (and hosted many of them both in Liverpool and later in Coleraine). His equanimity and unflappability were great assets as fierce arguments raged at the editorial meetings and with his anglicised Australian drawl he would soothe the bruised egos and suggest a pragmatic solution. Indeed this ability of his to keep calm in the face of adversity and persuade others to seek a sensible compromise served him in great stead in his role as Head of Department and later as Vice-Chancellor. I often remarked that the only sign of emotion he showed in the heat of an argument was that his glasses would slightly steam up! He did not arouse strong feelings in others and his ability to get on well with a wide range of colleagues both in academia and outside characterised most of his career. At Liverpool, Burges strongly supported the decision to convert the extensive gardens of A. K. Bulley at Ness on the Wirral into the University's botanic garden, arranging for the first director to be appointed, and played a significant role in its development. Also while at Liverpool, Burges developed his research into soil microbiology and the chemical processes in the soil involved in the formation of humus – popularly known in the Department as 'dirty black stuff' – and built a substantial research team in this field. His little book 'Micro-organisms in the soil' published in 1958 was well received and he was co-author of Soil biology (1967). He was elected president of the British Mycological Society in 1962, and played a substantial role in the International Biological Programme, as Chairman of the British P.T. (Terrestrial Productivity) section, and a member of the British national I.B.P. Committee. He was President of the British Ecological Society in 1960, and had been General Secretary of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. It was in retrospect not surprising (although at the time it came as a shock) when he came into my office one day in 1964, shortly after I had been appointed to the second chair of Botany at Liverpool, to tell me that he had been made acting Vice-chancellor and was leaving the Department in my hands. I saw little of him in the Department after that, except socially, as he then became Pro-Vice-Chancellor at Liverpool 1965–66 and was subsequently appointed the first Vice-chancellor of the New University of Ulster, Coleraine, in 1966, a post he held until his retirement in 1976. Planning and setting up the new university was an enormous challenge but one that Alan Burges relished. His remarkable success in getting the complex series of operations off the ground, often in difficult circumstances, so that the university opened to students in 1968, has perhaps not been widely enough acknowledged. The renewal of civil unrest in Northern Ireland not only added to the difficulties but tended to draw attention away from his achievement. I visited him several times during this period and he took great delight in showing off the latest buildings and developments. At meetings of the Flora Europaea editorial committee held in Coleraine one would meet senior politicians and other local notables.

Alan Burges' skills as a moderator and his ability to get people to work together led to his appointment as Chairman of various government committees, notably the Northern Ireland Advisory Council for Education which published reports on primary and secondary education in the province. He was also Chairman of the Board of the Ulster American Folk Park near Omagh from 1975 until 1988.

In his retirement he maintained his interests in Northern Ireland affairs and for a period was chair of the Northern Ireland National Trust Committee, of the Northern Ireland American Bicentennial Committee, and of the Scots Irish Trust. He was a Fellow of the Australian & New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science and Council member of the World Innovation Foundation. He was appointed C.B.E. 1980 and received various honorary doctorates.

He married Evelyn Moulton in 1940, by whom he had three daughters; she was a great source of support to him in all his activities. After retiring, they remained in Northern Ireland, living near Coleraine until 1991. They bought a small house in Spain and spent periods there each year. He continued to maintain a great interest in Flora Europaea and attended nearly all the Editorial meetings. He was concerned about the future of the project and wrote to me expressing his worries and several times came over to visit me in Reading for discussions. He fully approved of the decision not to continue the conventional revision of the first edition and supported the aim of developing an electronic database and information system which became a reality in the Euro+Med PlantBase project; and he was present at the meeting held in one of the basement rooms of the Linnean Society when it was decided to disband the Editorial Committee and establish a Flora Europaea Residuary Body.

Alan Burges died in Shaftesbury, Dorset on 4 October 2002 at the age of 91.

VERNON HEYWOOD

ENID MARY HYDE

(1925–2002)

Enid Hyde, who died on 5 September 2002, was a keen botanist, serving as county recorder for Suffolk with Francis Simpson from 1986 to 1995.

She was born in Birmingham on 18th June 1925 to a radical family. Her father was president of the National Union of Teachers; mother taught classes in the poorer areas of Birmingham. Mother came from Worcester and it was from her that Enid was initiated into a love and appreciation of flowers.

She went to King Edward's High School in Birmingham, where she was an outstanding scholar. She was offered, after her sixth form career, places at both Newnham College, Cambridge and Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. In choosing the latter, she said it was because it had a better rail connection than Cambridge. At school she had also been outstanding at sport, captaining the school team at rounders and hockey.

At Oxford, she read modern languages (German and French) and took up bell ringing. After this she worked on the Control Commission in Berlin as an officer in naval intelligence. It was a very stressful time. In 1948, she was flown out in the "Berlin Airlift" in a dilapidated Dakota. She was no sooner back home than she applied for a teaching job in Switzerland. For two years she lived in the hills above Montreux. Her love of alpines began here.

A stay in England was followed by marriage and life in rural Quebec where in isolation and in an extreme climate, she again encountered flowers. Her son Mark was born there and brought up in a log cabin, devoid of water and electricity. What did that matter when there were *Trillium*?

She returned to England in 1958 and, with her husband Jim, settled in Woolverstone by the Orwell estuary in Suffolk. For a while in the exciting world of the Suffolk flora, there was regular botanising, but it was not until 1971 that she began systematic recording. For the next 30 years, on every possible occasion, she was recording plants. From Shotley to Burgh Castle to Newmarket, not much of Suffolk got missed. With her son Mark, (also a keen botanist, now living in Zimbabwe), with Francis Simpson or with Jim, she always had her notebook.

As a consequence came her herbarium, her annual plant list for Suffolk Naturalists' Society, her contributions to the Ipswich and District Naturalists Society and to leading the botanical trips of many other local societies.

Her greatest contribution to Suffolk botany was the enormous amount of work she put into getting *Simpson's Flora of Suffolk* (1982) finished and published. The project had languished for over 20 years with little hope of publication; Enid, with her son Mark brought the recording up-to-date. Her patient and meticulous approach to the work was in contrast to Simpson's (by his own admission) abrupt and cantankerous manner and this was of great help in getting the manuscript completed. It is typical of her modest attitude that her name is not on the cover. During her time as Recorder she established a network of volunteer contributors with whom she corresponded regularly. She was very careful to acknowledge all records sent in and spent a lot of time identifying specimens for others. She co-ordinated work in Suffolk for the B.S.B.I. Monitoring Scheme (1987-88) and spent many hours compiling data for the Scarce Plants Project, including much research in old literature and herbarium sources.

Her own recording was, of course, exemplary and you could be absolutely confident that all her records were accurate and properly documented. She passed on to me a brilliantly maintained archive of Suffolk records when she retired as Recorder in 1995.

Although her own publications were few (outside of annual reports) she did publish papers (in *Suffolk Natural History*) on the inland spread of maritime species, Calamints, *Oenanthe pimpinelloides* (which she had discovered in 1975 at a site near Ipswich) and Mistletoe. Her study of languages and teaching experience had provided her with excellent grammatical skills and these were put to good use in editing and proof reading many of the publications of the Suffolk Naturalists' Society. The Society recognised her contributions by electing her as a Rivis Vice-President in 1995.

She was very keen on the conservation of the Suffolk countryside and looked after a local protected roadside verge which harboured a colony of Orpine, *Sedum telephium* (illustrated in Simpson's Flora) . I can remember her consternation when she discovered the plants were being consumed by the larvae of a scarce micro-moth!

As her herbarium shows, she was acquainted with the alpines of Austria, Italy, Switzerland and the Pyrenees. She collected in Spain where she botanised on much of the coastal areas from the French frontier to Andalucia – and Corfu. She also collected vouchers for many of her Suffolk records and of many unusual aliens. The collection has been passed to Cambridge University where it will be accessible for public and academic study - I am sure she would have been particularly pleased to know that her herbarium was being well curated and used.

Her last holiday was in the Valais of Switzerland. In the Val d'Hérens, at 1500 m in the mayan of a Swiss friend who, knowing her interest in flowers, had delayed the hay making, she was deliriously happy.

The funeral and burial in the pretty churchyard alongside Woolverstone Hall (where she had taught for many years) was attended by family and friends. Amongst the straight, dark yews I spied a sprig of the cut-leaved bramble *Rubus laciniatus*, a plant Enid would have appreciated.

My thanks to Jim and Mark Hyde for providing much of the material in this account.

M. N. SANFORD