

## Placer County Flora Introduction

The Placer County Check List is provided to the scientific community as a compendium of detailed collection locality information for Placer County's diverse assemblage of vascular plant species. Species of plants that were not encountered during our field and herbarium surveys, but that have been recorded from adjacent El Dorado and Nevada Counties and are likely to be found within the boundaries of Placer County are noted with the designation TBE (to be expected).

Work on the Placer County Check List dates from 1975 when staff in the Herbarium at the Department of Biological Sciences at California State University, Sacramento began an effort to systematically collect plants occurring within the vicinity of the University. Early conversations with G. Ledyard Stebbins (deceased), a well known botanist and evolutionary biologist at the University of California, Davis and one of the founders of the California Native Plant Society, drew attention to the relative lack of knowledge concerning the vascular plants indigenous to Placer and El Dorado Counties - particularly the region south of Interstate 80 and north of U.S. Highway 50. As Dr. Stebbins had begun a study of the El Dorado Region some 20 years earlier, CSUS chose to join in filling this vacuum and began a study of the vascular plants of Placer County.

During the springs and summers between 1975 and 1985 a program of intensive field collection was undertaken in collaboration with Dr. Josephine Van Ess, a retired organic chemist, who began a second career as a plant taxonomist and contributed immensely to our knowledge of the plants indigenous to the valley grassland, oak woodland and chaparral communities surrounding Sacramento. Dr. Van Ess's careful documentation of the plants occurring in the vicinity of the small communities of Loomis, Lincoln, Orangevale, Rocklin and Auburn in the 1970's provides us with an accurate historical record of the rich botanical heritage that has since disappeared with the explosive growth in the human population that occurred in this region in subsequent decades.

In addition to adding significantly to the Herbarium's collections of vascular plants from this region, Dr. Van Ess became aware of the importance of correctly identifying geographic localities within the County and the fascinating history that is often associated with place names. Enriching our knowledge of local geography, Dr. Van Ess painstakingly scoured existing topographic Quad Sheets covering Placer County and tabulated every named stream, gulch, spring as well as every other mapped feature in the form of a "gazetteer" to assist students of biology, geology, history or archeology in their quest for the precise location of sites occurring in the literature. This Gazetteer of Placer County in spread sheet format has been included as an addendum to the Check List.

In conjunction with our efforts to make general collections throughout the County, several graduate students contributed local floristic treatments documenting the occurrences of plants within their study areas. Shawna Martinez (now on the biology faculty of Sierra College at Rocklin) studied the plant communities associated with the northern-most groves of Sierra bigtrees (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), including the Placer County Grove east of Forest Hill. James Grove (a teacher of biology and chemistry in Sacramento) examined the organization of plant communities at timberline and the impact of geologic substrate and exposure on plant species composition. Grove's collections from Granite Chief, Emigrant Peak and Tinker's Knob added significantly to our knowledge of these sub-alpine and alpine plant communities. Lastly, Deborah Meyer (currently Seed Botanist at the State of California's Plant Pest and Diagnostics Center) chose to apply her skills acquired working with introduced and native grasses and study the grass flora indigenous to this region, systematically collecting this diverse family for several seasons throughout the County. Meyer's extensive collections of grasses form a critical part of the Placer County record of vascular plants housed at CSUSacramento.

An attempt was also made to document the efforts of some of the earlier collectors of the Placer County flora in hopes of more accurately depicting the total array of plant species occurring within this diverse region. Between 1980 and 2000 a series of visits were made to the California Academy of Sciences in San

Francisco to view and record collections from Placer County housed at this institution. Although in no way reflecting a complete sampling of past botanical efforts in this region, the Academy's herbarium collections combining the Dudley Herbarium from Stanford University with the existing California Academy of Sciences holdings provide an excellent overview of earlier visits by botanists to the Placer County region. Of special interest were the unmounted collections of John Thomas Howell, assembled in preparation for an unpublished Flora of the Sierra Nevada. All of these records became a welcome addition to the Check List.

Kristi Lazar, currently a botanist with the California Native Plant Society, in addition to providing invaluable technical support bringing this project to completion, has provided biographical summaries for many of the early botanists who collected within the Placer County region. These historical sketches are included as well, as a part of the Check List.

### **Early Collectors of Placer County Plants (with specimens housed at the California Academy of Sciences or CSUS Herbarium):**

#### **LeRoy Abrams:**

LeRoy Abrams was born in 1874 (HUHb). He studied for his doctorate at Columbia under N.L. Britton who influenced Abrams' desire to write a book on the Pacific Coast Flora. Abrams is perhaps best known for this four-volume treatise entitled *Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States*. Abrams also published several papers and books as a result of his early collecting in Southern California. He was a member of the Stanford University faculty from 1902 until his retirement in 1940 (Thomas 1969). LeRoy Abrams died in 1956 (HUHb).

#### **Rimo Charles Bacigalupi:**

Rimo Charles Bacigalupi was born in San Francisco. He received his bachelor's degree from Stanford University in 1923 and his master's degree in 1925. After teaching at Mills College for several years, Bacigalupi went to Harvard University where he earned a Ph.D. in botany in 1931. For about 5 years, Bacigalupi worked for the United States Forest Service in the California Forest Experiment Station. He then proceeded to teach at several public high schools in San Francisco until WW II when he served in the United States Army. Following the war, from 1946 to 1949, Bacigalupi taught at Stanford University and in 1950 became the first curator of the University of California's Jepson Herbarium and Library in Berkeley from 1950 until 1968. He remained active in the herbarium until 1983 when he suffered a stroke. Bacigalupi passed away at his home in Berkeley at the age of 96 on August 23, 1996.

As a reflection of Bacigalupi's commitment to botany, he was a member of the Sierra Club for 71 years. However, he had interests other than botany and was an expert in Romance languages, operatic scores, postage stamps, and railroads. All information from Bacigalupi (1996).

#### **Spencer Fullerton Baird:**

Spencer Fullerton Baird was born on February 3, 1823, in Reading, Pennsylvania. Baird graduated from Dickinson College at the age of 17 and was an avid hunter of birds. This interest in birds led him to pursue a career in zoology despite the lack of respect for a career in this field at the time. In 1845, Baird was elected professor of natural history at Dickinson College at the age of 22. In 1878, Baird became head of the Smithsonian after a long acquaintance with the institution. While not particularly known for his botanical collections or expertise, Baird had a general knowledge in most subjects related to natural history including studies involving mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and amphibians of the North American continent. In many of these subject areas Baird described new species, which he accomplished through relentless work. All information from Cockerell (1906).

#### **Katharine Brandegee:**

Mary Katharine (Layne) (Curran) Brandegee was born in 1844 (Nilsson 1994) in western Tennessee, but grew up in the mining town of Carson City, Nevada (Crosswhite & Crosswhite 1995). Brandegee, at

around the age of 30, moved to San Diego where she was one of the first women in California to graduate from medical school (Nilsson 1994) in 1878 at the University of California, Berkeley. However, Brandegee had little success in practicing medicine, so while waiting for her patients, she spent a great deal of time in the herbarium at the California Academy of Sciences (Nilsson 1994). In 1882, Brandegee began to collect plants and in 1883 at the age of 39, she replaced Albert Kellogg as botanical curator of the California Academy of Sciences (Frazier & Allred 2000). In 1906, Brandegee and her husband Townsend donated their large botanical collection of over 75,000 plant specimens to the University of California at Berkeley. Brandegee spent her remaining years with her husband in Berkeley until her death on April 3, 1920 due to complications from diabetes (Crosswhite & Crosswhite 1995). Brandegee was known for her ability to make careful discriminations between variations in plants (Nilsson 1994). She was very active in herbarium work and went on many botanical collecting trips (Frazier & Allred 2000). Brandegee was also known for her critical reviews of various other botanists like E.L. Greene in her and her husband's journal *Zoe* (Frazier & Allred 2000), which they published for nearly two decades (Nilsson 1994).

#### **Dennis Breedlove:**

Denis Breedlove is a botanist at the California Academy of Sciences. Breedlove has spent a large portion of his life cataloguing plants from the Mexican State of Chiapas, a botanically diverse region. Breedlove speaks Spanish and two of the most widespread Mayan dialects used by Chiapas Indians, which have helped him as he wandered throughout the region looking for plants. Breedlove has more than 325,000 plant samples from Chiapas and has made it his goal to compile the first complete description of all 10,000 species of vascular plants in Chiapas. All information from Perlman (1982).

#### **William Russell Dudley:**

William Russell Dudley was born on March 1, 1849 in North Guilford, Connecticut. In 1870, Dudley went to Cornell University and graduated from there with his Masters of Science. In 1876, Dudley was promoted to assistant professor of botany at Cornell. He held this position until 1892, when he was offered and accepted the headship of systematic botany position at Stanford University (Humphrey 1961). Dudley held this position until his death of tuberculosis (Thomas 1969) on June 4, 1911 in Los Altos, California.

While working at Stanford University, Dudley made it his personal objective to build up a one of a kind collection of plants that was comprehensive and organized. This goal of Dudley's has resulted in a great expansion of our knowledge of the plant life of California (Humphrey 1961), especially the California Coast Ranges (Thomas 1969). In addition to the vascular plants that Dudley collected, he also gathered fungi and lichens throughout California (California Academy of Sciences, date unknown) and had a deep and active interest in forestry and the problems of forest preservation (Humphrey 1961).

#### **Alice Eastwood:**

Alice Eastwood was born on January 19, 1859 in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. She graduated from high school in Colorado and went on to teach there for the next ten years (HUH 2002). During the summers when school was out (Wilson 1955), Alice expanded her botanical knowledge by teaching herself botany and collecting plants. In 1891 following a vacation to Southern California, Eastwood spent several months as an assistant in the herbarium at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco and was offered a position as joint curator in 1892 with Katharine Brandegee. Following Katharine Brandegee's retirement in 1894, Eastwood became Curator and Head of the Department of Botany until 1949, when she retired at the age of 90. However, she had a very active retirement and continued to attend botanical meetings and give botanical lectures until she was no longer able to and passed away on October 30, 1953 (HUH 2002) at the age of 94 in San Francisco (Shearer & Shearer 1996). Alice Eastwood is most known for her role during the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, when she saved nearly 1500 important type specimens from the damaged Academy of Natural Sciences by climbing up the fragmented marble stairs to the sixth floor. She then proceeded to lower the bundles of plant

specimens down to the first floor using her work apron along with string and rope ( Wilson 1955). Only the specimens Alice Eastwood retrieved from the building were saved from the fire that followed the earthquake. After the fire her mission was to rebuild the collection that had been destroyed (HUH 2002).

**Harvey Monroe Hall:**

Harvey Monroe Hall was born on March 29, 1874 in Lee County, Illinois. Hall came to Riverside, California with his family and in 1898 entered the University of California. He graduated with his bachelor's degree in 1901 and subsequently received his master's of science degree and then his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1906, all from the University of California. In 1902, Hall was placed in charge of the University's herbarium and in 1916 was appointed associate professor. In 1919, Hall accepted a position with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In 1929, Hall moved to Stanford where the Division of Plant Biology of the Carnegie Institution was established at Stanford University. He was also appointed professor of botany at Stanford University. Hall passed away on March 11, 1932 in Washington after delivering a Carnegie Institution Lecture.

Hall's primary scientific interest was the taxonomy of flowering plants. He concentrated his efforts on the challenging Asteraceae family. Hall also used his energy to make public the urgent need in America for complete reserves that would be scientifically studied but not disturbed and may also serve the general public under some restrictions. Hall was instrumental in setting up two natural reserves: the White Mountain area, a part of Yosemite National Park; and the Harvey Monroe Hall Natural Area, also near Yosemite National Park. All information from Babcock (1934).

**Amos Arthur Heller:**

Amos Arthur Heller was born in 1867 (HUHa). He was one of the most prolific western collectors from 1892 until 1940. While living in Los Gatos, south of San Francisco from 1904 through 1908, Heller collected extensively in central California. In 1913, Heller moved to Chico, California and taught at the local high school, but continued to collect botanical specimens. His first herbarium of over 10,000 sheets is at the Brooklyn Botanical Garden and his second herbarium and library is at the University of Washington, in Seattle (Thomas 1969). Heller passed away in 1944 (HUHa).

**Robert Francis Hoover:**

Robert Francis Hoover was born in Modesto, California on August 11, 1913. In 1932, Hoover went to Stanford University and received his bachelor's degree in botany. Hoover then proceeded to enter the graduate program in botany at the University of California Berkeley under W.L. Jepson. Hoover finished his master's degree and his Ph.D. by 1937 at the age of twenty-three. Hoover decided to become a teacher and was at his first full-time teaching position in Washington when he was drafted in World War II. In the war, Hoover spent 15 months in England and another six months in France before returning home to California in 1946. Soon after returning to America, Hoover became a teacher at California State Polytechnic College in San Luis Obispo, California, a position that he held for 23 years, teaching a variety of biology related subjects. During his time in San Luis Obispo, Hoover started the Cal Poly herbarium as well as a Cal Poly Botanical Garden. Hoover was diagnosed with colon cancer in 1969 and subsequently retired from Cal Poly. Hoover passed away on February 18, 1970 in San Luis Obispo. Hoover was a member of the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, and was one of the founding members of the California Native Plant Society. In 1964, he was elected a Fellow of the California Academy of Sciences. During his 23 years in San Luis Obispo, Hoover collected around 10,000 plant specimens and in 1969, the herbarium at Cal Poly was named after Hoover. Hoover has also discovered numerous new species in a multitude of genera including *Cryptantha*, *Euphorbia*, *Tauschia*, *Agrostis*, and *Ceanothus*. All information from Hoover (date unknown).

**John Thomas Howell:**

John Thomas Howell was born on November 6, 1903 in Merced, California. He attended the University of California, Berkeley with the intention of becoming a chemist only to change his mind after taking a

course from W.L. Jepson on the identification of wildflowers (Smith 1989). In 1923, Howell changed his major to botany and he soon graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a bachelor of arts degree in botany. He continued on to graduate school, studying the taxonomy of *Lessingia* under W.L. Jepson, and received his master's degree in 1927 (Smith 1989). In 1930, Howell began his long association with the California Academy of Sciences as a herbarium assistant and in 1949 became curator of the Academy's botany department (Smith 1989). Howell retired from his position at the Academy in 1969 with a plant collection of more than 54,000 specimens (Smith 1989).

Howell collected mostly in the western states but also collected in parts of Mexico and the Galapagos, Revillagigedo, and Guadalupe Islands. He is best known for his studies in *Eriogonum* and *Phacelia*, and for concentrating on plants in a particular area, not on collecting great numbers (Thomas 1969). Howell has published many regional floras of California native plants and has over 500 scientific papers in numerous botanical journals (Smith 1989). In addition, he was co-founder of the journal "Leaflets of Western Botany", a botanical journal that was published for 37 years (Thomas 1969).

#### **Marcus Eugene Jones:**

Marcus Eugene Jones was born in 1852 in Ohio. He spent most of his youth on a farm near Grinnell, Iowa and eventually graduated from Grinnell College in 1875 with degrees in languages and classics. In 1880, Jones married and moved to Salt Lake City, Utah (Isely 1994). During the twenty years Jones spent in Utah, he studied and taught himself geology, botany, and chemistry and made many trips throughout the western states collecting plants (Isely 1994). Jones eventually started his own journal, *Contributions to Western Botany*, with the purpose of facilitating the free expression of ideas. In 1934, Jones was involved in a fatal accident while returning in his Model T Ford from a field trip in the San Bernardino Mountains (Nilsson 1994).

Jones spent his last years at Pomona College in Southern California (Nilsson 1994) and in 1923 sold his extensive collection of around 100,000 specimens to the college. From 1876 until his death in 1934, Jones collected in every western state and in many parts of Mexico (Thomas 1969) and described 165 new taxa from his plant collections (Isely 1994).

#### **Martin S. Jussel:**

Martin Simon Jussel is a native of Nebraska and was born in 1878. Jussel, a retired high school teacher, died at the age of 91 on June 30, 1969 in Alameda, California. All information from Anonymous (1969).

#### **David Daniels Keck:**

David Daniels Keck was born on October 24, 1903 in Omaha, Nebraska. Keck went to school in Riverside, California and then received his bachelor's degree in 1925 and master's degree in 1926 from Pomona College. In 1930, Keck earned his Doctorate in systematic botany with a minor in genetics from the University of California at Berkeley. In 1926, Keck began working at the Division of Plant Biology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which was located on the Berkeley campus until 1950. In 1950, Keck moved to New York to be Head Curator and later Director of the New York Botanical Garden. Keck retired in 1970 and moved to New Zealand for 6 years with his wife and later lived in Oregon. Keck died soon after suffering a stroke on March 10, 1995 at the age of 92. All information from Holmgren (1995).

#### **Albert Kellogg:**

Albert Kellogg was born on December 6, 1813. Kellogg eventually became a medical student at the Medical College of South Carolina and then graduated with his M.D. degree from Transylvania University in Kentucky (Humphrey 1961). Kellogg was drawn to California in the gold rush of 1848 and 1849. Once Kellogg arrived in Sacramento he found that the gold rush had already peaked; so, he decided to move to San Francisco, California where he resumed his medical practice (Humphrey 1961) and opened a drugstore (Nilsson 1994). However, Kellogg's journey to California was not wasted; as it was during this time that he was introduced to the diverse flora associated with California. Besides being a botanical collector, Kellogg is also known for being one of seven men who organized the California Academy of

Sciences in 1853 (Humphrey 1961). Kellogg spent his last years in Alameda, near San Francisco Bay and passed away on March 31, 1887 (Humphrey 1961).

Kellogg's specialty was the study of trees and he published a book called *West American Oaks*, which contained 400 beautiful botanical drawings (Nilsson 1994). He was also the first botanist to undertake a systematic study of *Sequoia gigantea* in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which even today is valued because of its thoroughness and accuracy (Humphrey 1961).

#### **Peter Hamilton Raven:**

Peter Hamilton Raven was born on June 13, 1936 in Shanghai, China and spent his childhood in California (Kimbrough 1990). As a teenager in San Francisco, Raven rode the streetcars to out of the way places in order to collect plants (Nilsson 1994). Raven often received encouragement from other botanists, like the famous Alice Eastwood, who would take the time to look at specimens he brought her and help him identify them. This love for plants in his youth was only the beginning of a long career in botany. After high school, Peter Raven went on to graduate with highest honors from the University of California at Berkeley (Kimbrough 1990) and received his Ph.D. in 1960 at the University of California in Los Angeles (Raven 2002). He then went on to teach for nine years at Stanford University in the Department of Biological Sciences (NPS 2000). In 1971 at the age of 35, Raven went to St. Louis as Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden (Kimbrough 1990) where he still works today.

Raven has made it his goal to revitalize the educational and display programs of the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the research programs of the garden now range throughout the world (Jepson Herbarium 1997). He also holds numerous prestigious positions and has authored more than 400 articles and 16 books (Kimbrough 1990).

#### **Lewis Samuel Rose:**

Lewis Samuel Rose was born in 1893 and is a native San Franciscan. While a student at the University of California, Berkeley, Rose became interested in botany (McClintock 1974). After receiving his B.A. degree from UC Berkeley in 1917 ( Anonymous 1968), Rose took a one year trip to Japan and collected a wide variety of algae ( Anonymous 1962). He then had a short army career in World War I, and upon his return to the United States, he became an account executive. This job made him financially stable ( Anonymous 1968) and in 1930 he became a volunteer worker in the Academy's Department of Botany (McClintock 1974) and eventually a research associate ( Anonymous 1968). Rose was associated with the California Academy of Sciences for over 40 years until his death in 1973 (McClintock 1974). Rose spent his time at the Academy collecting large sets of plants that were used in an exchange program. He sent thousands of specimens of California plants around the world and in return received specimens from all over that greatly enriched the Academy's collection. It has been estimated that through his collection and exchange program the Academy's herbarium received about 100,000 specimens (McClintock 1974).

#### **Gladys L. Smith:**

Gladys Smith was raised just north of Sebastopol. During her school years, she would often collect and identify plants in her area. However, as a career Smith chose to be a professional flutist until 1947 when her interest of botany was renewed after joining the California Botanical Club. In the early 1950's, Smith went to San Francisco State University where she received her degree in botany. After receiving this degree, Smith served in research and teaching positions at the California Academy of Sciences, University of California at Berkeley, and University of San Francisco.

Smith has specialized in the arctic flora and has given many seminars on this topic. Smith is also a great photographer and has always preferred taking pictures of plants to identify rather than collecting them. She has also donated many color slides and a significant share of her botanical collections to the California Academy of Sciences. All information from Best et al. 1992.

#### **George Ledyard Stebbins Jr.:**

George Ledyard Stebbins Jr. was born January 6, 1906 in Lawrence, New York. Stebbins entered Harvard University intending to become a lawyer but switched to botany (Yoon 2000) and received his bachelor's in 1928, master's in 1929, and his Ph.D. in 1931 (Stebbins Cold Canyon Reserve 1981). After graduate school, Stebbins was a member of the University California at Berkeley faculty until 1950 and University of California, Davis faculty until his retirement in 1973. Stebbins died on January 19, 2000 at the age of 94 at his home in Davis, California (Yoon 2000).

While Stebbins' research interests have spanned a wide range of topics from plant cytogenetics to human evolution (Stebbins Cold Canyon Reserve 1981), his most notable accomplishment has been bringing modern evolutionary thinking to the plant world. In his book from 1950 *Variation and Evolution of Plants*, Stebbins made the revolutionary claim that plants were subject to the same processes of evolution as animals; an idea that biologists today see as a given (Yoon 2000). Stebbins was also President of the California Native Plant Society from 1966-1972 (Stebbins Cold Canyon Reserve 1981).

#### **John Hunter Thomas:**

John Hunter Thomas was born in Germany to American parents but most of his life was spent in the United States. Thomas graduated in 1945 from Kent School in Connecticut and graduated with his bachelor's degree from the California Institute of Technology in 1949. Thomas continued on to earn his master's and doctoral degrees from Stanford University in 1949 and 1959 respectively (Workman 1999). While a graduate student, Thomas began working as an assistant curator for the Dudley Herbarium and later became the herbarium's director. In the 1970's when the herbarium's collection moved to the California Academy of Sciences, Thomas accepted a joint curatorial appointment there while continuing to teach at Stanford, which he had been doing since 1969. Thomas retired in 1995 (Ray, date unknown) and died on July 20, 1999 due to complications from Alzheimer's disease at the age of 71 (Workman 1999).

Thomas was particularly interested in the vascular plants of Alaska, California, and Baja California as well as the history of botanical exploration and collecting in western North America (Ray, date unknown). Thomas, a Roman Catholic, was an activist on the issue of overpopulation and was an outspoken critic of the Catholic Church's stand against birth control (Workman 1999). Thomas was also instrumental in establishing the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve (Ray, date unknown).

#### **Gordon H. True, Jr.:**

Gordon True Jr. was born in Reno, Nevada in 1908 (CNPS- Marin Chapter 1984). His family moved to Davis, California in 1912 (Shockey 1984) and he later graduated from UC Davis in 1929 (True 1984) with a major in animal science and then went to UC Berkeley where he earned his Master's Degree in Parasitology (Shockey 1984). After graduating, True worked for the California Department of Fish and Game on a Quail Management program in Southern California (CNPS- Marin Chapter 1984). As a result of this job, True collected around 3000 native plants throughout California and had his interest sparked in the plant world. In 1946, True suffered from an automobile accident that left him unable to use a hand lens and he subsequently retired from the California Department of Fish and Game. He and his wife then bought a dairy farm in Grass Valley and raised purebred Holsteins (Shockey 1984). As True's eyesight improved after the accident, he began a serious collection of Nevada County plants (True 1984). The Trues then sold their ranch and moved to the bay area in 1963 where True pursued botany as a full time hobby. In 1965, he became a Research Associate in Botany at the California Academy of Sciences (Shockey 1984). In 1984, Gordon True died due to failing health (CNPS- Marin Chapter 1984). While collecting throughout his years, True rediscovered *Trifolium lemmonii* and *Eriogonum torreyanum* (Shockey 1984). He was a widely respected botanist and went on many collecting trips with other famous botanists, including John Thomas Howell and Lewis Rose (CNPS- Marin Chapter 1984).

#### **Carl Brandt Wolf:**

Carl Brandt Wolf was born in Freesoil, Michigan on March 22, 1905. His family eventually moved to the outskirts of Los Angeles, California where Wolf completed his grammar and high school education and

then proceeded to enter Occidental College at the age of 16. After a year in college, Wolf decided to take some time off and worked in a nursery in Los Angeles which sparked his interest in botany. Wolf then went back to college and received his bachelor's in botany in 1926 from Occidental College. Wolf proceeded to earn his Master's degree and Ph.D. from Stanford University, which he completed in 1930. From 1930 until 1945, Wolf was a botanist at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Orange County, California. Wolf resigned from this position in 1945 to manage his wife's family holdings. He was manager of the Sespe Land and Water Company and manager of McNab Estate Company until 1967 when the holdings of the companies were sold. During this time, Wolf did not do as much botanical work as he had previously done, but he did start his own nursery that specialized in citrus and avocado plants. Wolf suffered from kidney problems from 1960 until his death on February 10, 1974. During his time as a botanist, Wolf traveled all over California collecting thousands of herbarium specimens. He is also known for his meticulous field notes and the detailed descriptions on his herbarium specimen labels. All information from Wiggins (1974).

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**Summary of some Placer County collectors cited in the checklist:**

(This list contains information on dates of birth/death if known or years the botanist collected in Placer County for all collectors with specimens in the Placer County Checklist. All information on dates of birth and death are from the Harvard University Herbaria [http://brimsa.huh.harvard.edu/cms-wb/botanist\\_index.html](http://brimsa.huh.harvard.edu/cms-wb/botanist_index.html))

Abrams, LeRoy (1874-1956)  
Alexander, Annie Montague (1867-1950)  
Ames, Mary E. Pulsifer (1845-1902)  
Applegate, Elmer Ivan (1867-1949)  
Baad, Michael Francis (1941- )  
Babcock, Ernest Brown (1877-1954)  
Baird, Spencer Fullerton (1823-1887)  
Bacigalupi, Rimo Carlo Felice (1901-1996)  
Baker, Milo Samuel (1868-1961)  
Balls, Edward Kent (1892-1984)  
Barneby, Rupert Charles (1911-2000)  
Beane, Lawrence (1901- )  
Blakley, Elwood R. (coll. ~1963)  
Bolander, Henry Nicholas (1831-1897)  
Bolt, B. (coll. ~1934)  
Brandegge, Mary Katharine (Layne) (Curran) (1844-1920)  
Breedlove, Dennis (1939- )  
Campbell, Marion L. (coll. ~1915)  
Carter, Annetta Mary (1907-1991)  
Carpenter, A.M. (1892- )  
Chambers, Kenton L. (1929- )  
Clausen, Jens Chr. (1891- )  
Clemens, Mary Strong (1873-1968)  
Clockey, Ira Waddell (1878-1950)  
Constance, Lincoln (1909-2001)  
Copeland, Herbert Faulkner (1902-1968)  
Crampton, Beecher (1918- )  
Davy, Joseph Burt (1870-1940)

Dempster, Lauramay Tinsley (1905-1997)  
Doten, S.B. (coll. ~1893)  
Dudley, William Russell (1849-1911)  
Eastwood, Alice (1859-1953)  
Eggleston, Willard Webster (1863-1935)  
Epling, Carl Clawson (1849-1968)  
Essig F.M. (coll. ~1916)  
Everett, Percy C. (coll. ~1950)  
Ferris, Roxana Stinchfield (1867-1939)  
Fox, C.J. Jr. (coll. ~1895)  
Fuller, Thomas C. (1918- )  
Grant, George Bernard (1849-1917)  
Greene, Edward Lee (1843-1915)  
Grinnell, Joseph (1877-1939)  
Grove, Jacob Houtz (1853-1929)  
Hall, Harvey Monroe (1874-1932)  
Halliday, Geoffrey (1933- )  
Hardham, Clare Butterworth (coll. ~1960)  
Heckard, Lawrence Ray (1923-1991)  
Heller, Amos Arthur (1867-1944)  
Hoover, Robert Francis (1913-1970)  
Howell, John Thomas (1903- )  
Hunziken, Juan Hector (1925- )  
Jackson, Belle R. (coll. ~1932)  
Jepson, Willis Linn (1867-1946)  
Jones, Marcus Eugene (1852-1934)  
Jussel, Martin S. (1877-1969)  
Keck, David Daniels (1903-1995)  
Kellogg, Albert (1813-1887)  
Kellogg, Louise (1892- )  
Kildale, Doris K. (1903- )  
King, M. Alice (1895-1906)  
Kuijt, Job (1930- )  
Lenz, Lee Wayne (1915- )  
Lundh, R.W. (1932- )  
Mackie, William Wylie (1873- )  
Mason, Herbert Louis (1896- )  
McDonald, Julia (coll. ~1915)  
McFadden, Fay A. (1888-1964)  
McGregor, Ernest Alexander (1880- )  
McMim, Howard E(a)rnest (1891-1963)  
Merriam, Clinton Hart (1855-1942)  
Moffitt, James (coll. ~1937)  
Morley, Thomas (1917-2002)  
Morrison, John Laurence (1911- )  
Neilson, James A. Jr. (coll. ~1960)  
Nobs, Malcolm A. (1916-1992)

Nordstrom, George T. (coll. ~1934-37)  
Ottley, Alice Maria (1819-1943)  
Patterson, Flora (1847-1928)  
Payne, Theodore (1872-1963)  
Pendleton, Robert Larrimore (1890-1957)  
Pollard, Henry Minter (1886-1973)  
Price, William Wightman (1871-1922)  
Pringle, Cyrus Guernsey (1838-1911)  
Purdy, Carlton Elmer (1861-1945)  
Ramaley, Francis (1870-1942)  
Rattan, Volney (1840-1915)  
Raven, Peter Hamilton (1936- )  
Ripley, Harry, Dwight Dillon (1908-1973)  
Roberts, Austin (1883-1948)  
Roderick, Wayne (coll. ~1967)  
Rose, Lewis Samuel (1893-1973)  
Rossbach, George Bowyer (1910- )  
Rossbach, Ruth P. (1915?- )  
Rowntree, Lester (1879-1979)  
Rubtzoff, Peter (1920- )  
Schreiber, Beryl Olive (1911- ) later Mrs. H.J. Jesperson  
Scupham, John Robert (1840-1927)  
Setchell, William Albert (1864-1943)  
Sharsmith, Helen Katherine (1905-1982)  
Shockley, William Hillman (1855-1925)  
Smith, Charles Piper (1877-1955)  
Smith, Gladys L. (coll. ~1985)  
Smith, Leland S. (1917-1970)  
Smith, Stanley Galen (1926- )  
Sowder, J.E. (coll. ~1931)  
Stacey, John Williams (1871-1943)  
Stebbins, George Ledyard (1906-2000)  
Thomas, John Hunter (1928-1999)  
Tiehm Arnold (1951- )  
True, Gordon H. Jr. (1908-1984)  
Tucker, John Maurice (1916- )  
Uhl, Charles Harrison (1918- )  
Van Ess, Josephine (1909- )  
Vollmer, Albert Michael (1896-1977)  
Walker, Harriet Ann (1845-1929)  
Weber, William Albert (1918- )  
Wiggins, Ira Loren (1899-1987)  
Wilson, Richard C. (coll. ~1935)  
Wolf, Carl Brandt (1905-1974)  
Yates, Harry Stanley (1888-1938)