

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF
WEST AMERICAN
OAKS. PARTS 1-2**

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Illustrations of West American Oaks. Parts 1-2 by Albert Kellogg & Edward L. Greene

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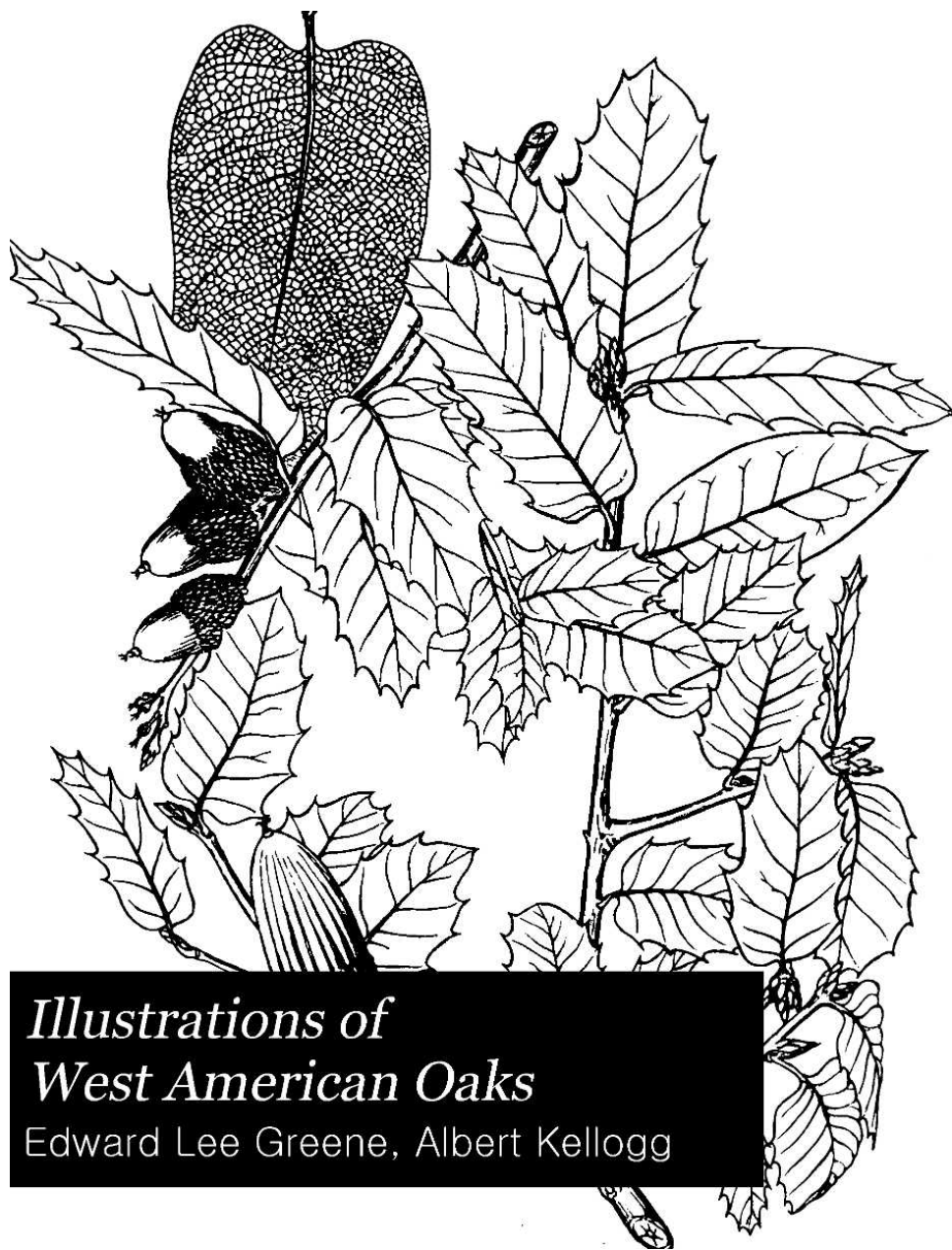
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ALBERT KELLOGG & EDWARD L. GREENE

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OAKS. PARTS 1-2**



*Illustrations of
West American Oaks*

Edward Lee Greene, Albert Kellogg

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
WEST AMERICAN OAKS.

FROM DRAWINGS BY THE LATE
ALBERT KELLOGG, M. D.

THE TEXT BY
EDWARD L. GREENE.

PUBLISHED FROM FUNDS PROVIDED BY
JAMES M. McDONALD, Esq.

SAN FRANCISCO,
May, 1889.

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LETTER TO JAMES M. McDONALD, Esq.

The history of the preparation and publication of this monograph is short and simple. Dr. Albert Kellogg had confided to Mr. W. G. W. Harford and to Dr. W. P. Gibbons of Alameda all his papers on Botany. They were incomplete, and there was apparently no hope of their being finished and published. Mr. Justin P. Moore and Mr. Harford asked Professor Davidson whether it was not possible to procure publication of the drawings of the Oaks of California by his appealing to Mr. James M. McDonald for the necessary means, and to Professor Edward Lee Greene of the University of California for the descriptions of the species.

The following letter continues the narrative :

ACADEMIC CLUB,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, August 15th, 1888.

James M. McDonald, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR—You will remember that for some years before his death, our common friend Dr. Albert Kellogg gave his whole time to making drawings of the Oaks, Pines and other trees and plants of the Pacific Coast of the United States, and more particularly of those indigenous to this State. Upon the completion of this self-imposed labor he proposed to write descriptions of all the species and thereby fill a scientific and a practical want. He did not live to see the consummation of this undertaking.

You know how dearly he loved such work, and how thoroughly conscientious he was in its execution. His well trained eye perceived the peculiar characteristics of each species, and the delicate touch of his pen fixed the minutest details of every specimen upon paper. His drawings have received the warm commendations of critical experts.

It would be a great loss to the diffusion of scientific knowledge and to the practical forestry of the Pacific Coast if Dr. Kellogg's labors should be lost. We have therefore conferred with our good friend Professor Edward Lee Greene of the University of California, and he has cheerfully promised to write a Monograph of the Oaks of this Coast, to

be illustrated by Dr. Kellogg's drawings. With him this is a labor of love and a tribute to the memory of his friend.

We know your kindly feeling for Dr. Kellogg and your appreciation of his unselfish labor; and knowing, from years of association, your sympathy with the practical phases of scientific research, we have determined to appeal to you to furnish the money for the publication of this proposed monograph.

We have made no estimates therefor, but if you will entertain our proposition we will obtain detailed estimates for a given number of copies.

Very respectfully and sincerely,

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

JUSTIN P. MOORE,

W. G. W. HARFORD,

W. P. GIBBONS, M. D.,

JOHN CURREY,

RALPH C. HARRISON.

It would be a very pleasant duty to recount the satisfying incidents of the conference which took place. It must suffice to say that Mr. McDonald not only cordially undertook to bear the expenses of publication, and gave his check for the required amount; but he also asked for estimates for the publication of a similar Monograph of the Coniferæ. Professor Greene laid aside the preparation of a botanical work to prepare the text for the Oaks, and promised the text for the Pines.

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF DR. KELLOGG.

My friendship and my love for Dr. Albert Kellogg go back to the summer of 1867, when I had charge of the first party of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey that went to Alaska to study the geography of its shores, and to gather information of its resources.

Dr. Kellogg was the botanist of that party, and his enthusiasm in this new field warmed all our hearts towards him. We lived in the same contracted temporary deck cabin for four or five months under many trials and inconveniences, and the sweetness of his character was as prevailing and refreshing as the beauty and fragrance of the flowers he gathered.

He was completely absorbed in his duties; he knew no cessation to the labor of collection and preservation; his genial nature attracted assistance from every one, and all learned to admire and to love him.

With all his gentleness he was firm in his convictions of the right and of the truth, and was ever alert to speak earnestly and convincingly in their defense.

On this trip Dr. Kellogg's collection embraced triplicate specimens of nearly five hundred species of plants of which, by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I presented one to the Smithsonian Institution, one to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and one to the California Academy of Sciences.

This opening of our friendship led to mutual confidence and esteem, and to my admiration for the unselfishness, the devotion and the ceaseless labor of his life. There was a oneness in his purposes that I have not known surpassed; his whole soul was breathed into plants and flowers; he loved them as if they might have consciousness. He saw in them the design and goodness of a Supreme Being who was all loving kindness.

Dr. Kellogg's singleness of purpose is well exemplified in his connection with the California Academy of Sciences. In 1853 he was one of the original seven founders of that society, when Gibbons, and Trask, and Ayer assisted in giving it a reputable standing in the scientific world by their original investigations. He worked for it and believed in its success when the number of members could have been counted on one's fingers, and when

the means of supporting such an institution and publishing its results came wholly from their professional earnings.

These men and their fellows were all enthusiastically devoted to research in this new field of the Pacific; they were almost beyond the reach of the scientific world and without its literature, but they shirked no labor and no obligation. The story of their struggles and tribulations is almost pathetic; in the early golden days it was heroic. Dr. Kellogg did his full quota of work among workers, and bore his share of the trials; he never lost hope, he inspired others with his enthusiasm, he quieted dissension; he was confident there would spread among our people a desire for that scientific knowledge which is the foundation of the practical. Beyond the wild rush for wealth and the unsettledness of that period he foresaw the growth of schools, colleges, universities and societies for every branch of scientific research. He had a cheering word for every effort, he assisted each young aspirant, he gave his time lavishly to investigation and to that diffusion of knowledge which is for the betterment of the people.

It was the unselfish and successful work of Kellogg and his colleagues through twenty years that educted the first munificent gift of James Lick, and the second still greater one. It was his devotion that subsequently elicited the noble gift of Charles Crocker for the endowment of original research. In fact, the California Academy of Sciences owes its present standing in science and wealth to the labors of Dr. Kellogg and his fellow workers.

As Dr. Kellogg's years gradually increased, the field of investigation before him seemed to expand a hundred fold, and again his singleness of purpose asserted itself. He forsook his profession to devote his life to botany; he forgot where the raiment, the sustenance and the house protection were to come from. He faithfully believed that his other-self, Harford—just as devoted and as needful as himself—would see that he was clothed, fed and protected. For the rest, his time was no longer his own; he gave it unreservedly for the benefit of his fellow men. His pencil and his pen were never afterwards out of his hands while daylight lasted. In the moments of recreation at eventide, or upon the Sabbath, his love for children prompted him to tell the story of the flowers and the beauty and majesty of the trees.

He was the embodiment of modesty in manhood. His heart was as gentle, as sweet, and as innocent as a woman's. His speech was clean and refined; always for the right, for the needy, for the struggling. He was startled at an attack upon religious purity, and then his words rose swiftly in force and directness. His soul revolted against chicanery, intrigue and the petty meannesses of the trickster, the backbiter, and the prevaricator; and his condemnation was unhesitating and piercing. He shrank from the charlatan and the sham; to him they were an unnatural growth in morals and in science. His sense of