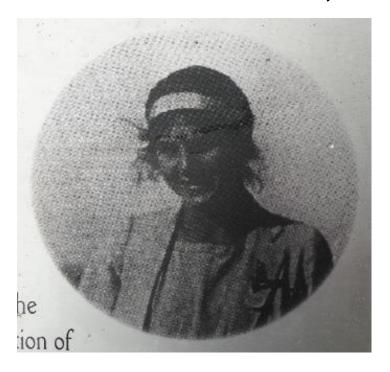
WAITE ARBORETUM FACT SHEET: Dr M. D. GLYNNE, OBE 1895 - 1991

(Arboretum seats, memorial seats, history features)

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Dr MARY D. GLYNNE, OBE 1895 – 1991





Source: Denise Schumann, 2001, Girls of Grit metal book: Mary Glynne 1928

1. NAME - DOB - DOD: Dr Mary Dilys GLYNNE, OBE, Bangor England 1895 - 1991

- Occupation: Mycologist (study of fungi), plant pathology,
- Seat and table location / history feature location: in the Garden of Discovery, Girls with Grit WOMEN SCIENCTIST at the WAITE INSTITUE 1925 1945 Garden of Discovery metal book.
- Nearby tree / plant species: a collection of grasses, flowers and ground cover species.





Photos: Terry Langham

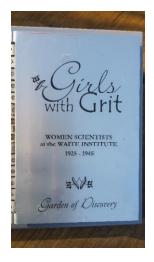




Photo: Terry Langham Front cover of the Denise Schumann, 2001, Girls of Grit WOMEN SCIENTIST of the WAITE INSTITUTE 1925 – 1945 *metal book on the* table with seats in the Garden of Discovery

2. QUALIFICATIONS:

- Bachelor of Science Degree University of Wales, Bangor 1917
- Master of Science Degree for her work on wart disease in potatoes in 1922.
- Doctor of Science by the University of Wales, 1943

3. AREA OF RESEARCH:

Wheat research and plant pathology in Britain and Australia

Working at the Waite Institute

By the 1920s, the massive clearance of native bushland and the practise of broad-acre farming techniques had resulted in depletion of soils, erosion and a serious decline in yield per acre of major crops such as wheat and barley. There was also widespread concern about new pests and resistant strains of fungi and microorganisms, all of which were potential threats to Australia's economic viability.

Cn. 1927, Professor Richardson, the first Director of the Waite Institute, visited the world famous Rothamsted Experimental Station in Harpenden, England. He was well aware that little scientific work was being done in Australia on the link between crop failure and micro-organisms.

Et Rothamsted, Professor Richardson became interested in the pioneering work of a young British mycologist, Mary Glynne. He extended an invitation to Miss Glynne to visit the Waite Institute and to research "Take-All", a deadly fungus that was ravaging wheat crops in Australia, Mary Glynne was awarded one of the first "Australian Federation of University Women Fellowships" and arrived in Adelaide on 7 May 1928.

Source: Denise Schumann 2001 Girls of Grit WOMEN SCIENTIST of the WAITE INSTITUTE 1925 - 1945 metal book

4. RESEARCH SPECIALITY:

Wheat research and plant pathology in Britain and Australia

"She is remembered for two major studies - on wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum) of potato and Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides on cereals.

In the 1920s she introduced a method for the rapid assessment of resistance or susceptibility of potato varieties to wart disease (AAB 12: 34-60, 1925; 13: 358-9, 1926) and was the first to record P. herpotrichoides (as Cercosporella herpotrichoides) in Britain (TBMS 20: 120-1, 1936) as the cause of a foot rot causing lodging in cereals of which she made a detailed study ... The Independent 15 May 1991" (Webster, J. and Moore, D. (eds) 1996).

5. FURTHER INFORMATION - SOME WORDS OF HUMOUR, INTERESTING FACTS, ETC:

"GLYNNE (Mary Dilys; 1895-1991), DSc (Wales, 1943), OBE (1960), plant pathologist, was born in Bangor, attended the Girls' County School, Bangor, and the North London Collegiate School, and graduated from the University College of Wales, Bangor.

In 1917 she joined Rothamsted Experimental Station as a voluntary worker where she attained the rank of principal scientific worker and remained at Harpenden until her final retirement (after two years as a voluntary worker) in 1962" (Webster, J. and Moore, D. (eds) 1996).

6. PERSONAL INFORMATION:

"... An expert climber (she ascended Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn in the Alps and when visiting Japan in her seventies Mount Fujiyama) and a keen rock climber, she took an interest in local archaeology. <u>The Independent 15 May 1991</u>" (Webster, J. and Moore, D. (eds) 1996).

Mary Glynne 1928 visit to Adelaide: "Miss Glynne, who, by the way, is – a delightful type of English womanhood, and anything but the traditional 'bluestocking', said that a fairly large number of women were interested in agricultural research in Britain, but there were comparatively few opening for them" (The Mail: ... 1928).

Cn 1963, Dr Mary Glynne returned to Australia to compile a major report for the Wheat Industry Research Council of Australia and to act as an adviser on policy development for the wheat industry in the following years...

ife had turned full circle.

Source: Denise Schumann 2001

7. PHOTOS:



Right: John and Torben Davidson with Mary Glynne a former colleague of Professor James Davison (Torben's father), Source: Denise Schumann, 2001, Girls of Grit *Metal Book (The Advertiser 7 May 1928)*



Source: Denise Schumann, 2001, Girls of Grit metal book "Mary Glynne B,Sc., M.Sc., picture on a field trip in 1928 visiting the far north of South Australia. She was just 27 Years of age the first woman scientist to work at the Waite Institute".

8. REFERENCES:

Schumann, D. 2001, *Garden of Discovery, Girls with Grit WOMEN SCIENCTISTS at the WAITE INSTITUE 1925 – 1945 Garden of Discovery* (metal book), Schumann & Associates, Historian & Cultural Heritage Consultant, Adelaide

The Mail: Woman Scientist, Sat (Adelaide, SA: 1912 – 1954) 5 May 1928 p.3 via Trove [Online, accessed 11 May 2016] URL:

Webster, J. and Moore, D. (eds.) 1996, *Brief Biographies of British Mycologists*, 1996, Compiled by Geoffrey C. Ainsworth, British Mycological Society, West Midlands, UK.

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