DIARY

The Society of Arts and the Encouragement of Mineralogy and Geology 1754-1900

9th November 2017
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Speakers at the SHNH conference.

Dinner was held at the Wateredge Inn.

Miranda Lowe, Isabelle Charmantier and Mel Fletcher in the FBA Library.

Geoff Hancock and Maggie Reilly looking at one of the FBA exhibits.

Poster displays.

Lee Raye, winner of the W. T. Stearn Student Essay Prize.
1. President’s Message

As a society without a property portfolio or an enormous bank balance, our greatest asset undoubtedly lies in our journal. But the value of Archives of Natural History is not to be measured in monetary terms: it would be quite impossible to buy the respect and goodwill that Archives brings to our endeavours with each new issue. Like all assets, though, the journal demands careful husbanding, so the cyclical change of editors currently taking place is a matter in which we all have an interest.

For the past five years we’ve been fortunate in having in the editorial chair Peter Davis, Emeritus Professor of Museology in the International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies at Newcastle University. Peter’s twin interests in museums and natural history – he is the author of a number of books spanning these areas – have rendered him exceptionally well suited to overseeing the spread of papers submitted for publication, while his membership of the editorial boards of several other journals has provided him with broad insights into the problems and potentials facing all publications such as ours. At a personal level, those of us who have contributed to the journal during Peter’s term of office know at first hand how effective his gentle but painstaking brand of editorship has been. As Peter’s term of office comes to an end, we may all count ourselves lucky to have benefited from his hand on the controls.

I’ve never experienced another journal prepared to the extraordinary degree that characterizes every issue of Archives: when the completed text and image files are sent to the typesetter they are invariably accompanied by a pdf showing the layout of the entire issue, page by page, with the position and size of every image already marked for the benefit of the typesetter. This is a practice developed by another of our outstanding editorial team, Charles Nelson, who has also indicated his desire to step down when next year’s journal has made its way through the press. Having himself acted as editor for fourteen years, Charles ’retired' from the post in 2012 but stayed on as an associate editor, continuing to review every paper for house style and to lay out every issue. Charles's contribution must surely have been the most sustained in the history of any comparable society publication, and the handsome appearance of our journal today is largely to his personal credit: he too has been an asset of incalculable value to the society.

So how shall we survive?! The good news is that the society’s AGM confirmed the appointment of a new editor whose track-record provides every assurance that we shall continue to find ourselves in excellent hands. Herman Reichenbach enjoyed a brief career as a zookeeper in Florida before reading Chinese studies and history of science at the University of Hamburg. In 1973 he was snapped up by the Hamburg-based Gruner + Jahr group of magazines as division head of the new science, technology and medicine section of their press data bank. Later he worked as a science journalist for various magazines within the group, while not
neglecting to produce academic papers and reviews on a regular basis. He was a founding board member of the German Society for the Protection of Marine Mammals (1978).

We're enormously fortunate to have the journal pass into the care of such an experienced and respected author and editor. No doubt Herman will be introduced more fully in future issues of the Newsletter, but for the moment it's a pleasure to extend a welcome to him and to express every confidence that the best editorial traditions of Archives will be continued under his leadership.

Arthur MacGregor
SHNH President

2. From the Editor
It has been a busy Spring with members having the chance to meet and attend engaging talks and symposia. The first of these was a delightful evening at the Linnean Society of London to mark the publication of the last volume of the Cassiano dal Pozzo Catalogue Birds, Other Animals and Natural Curiosities. Henrietta McBurney Ryan and Carlo Violani gave a delightful talk on the importance of the watercolours of birds and Arthur MacGregor and Ian Rolfe spoke about the section focusing on ‘Other Animals’ and ‘Minerals’. As I write, many members will have just returned from the meeting in Amsterdam on Maria Sibylla Merian and we look forward to hearing about the new insights into this remarkable woman.

We have just returned from Cumbria where our hugely enjoyable meeting on ‘Women in the history of Natural Sciences’ was held and which Gina Douglas reports on. The Society’s AGM was also held and the Society welcomed our new Editor and Councillors, and thanked our outgoing Members of Council for their work and contribution to the Society. Two of our award winners were also there and it was a great pleasure to meet up with Tom Kennett who was awarded the Thackray Medal and Lee Raye, winner of the Stearn Student Essay Prize and who presented a poster on Anne Errol (Drummond).

We are sad to have lost our good friends and colleagues Ron Cleevely, Basil Harley, Jeanne Pingree and Elizabeth Platts. Our thoughts are with their families at this time. Hugh Torrens has written a tribute to Ron for the Newsletter.

I should like to thank everyone for their contributions to Newsletter which I have very much enjoyed receiving. Our events are regularly posted on the website, so do check so you can be aware of future activities.

I wish you all an enjoyable summer.

Elaine Shaughnessy

3. Welcome to our new Officers and Council Members
At the Society’s AGM in Cumbria, the Officers were re-elected as follows: Honorary Treasurer, Bill Noblell; Honorary Secretary, Lynda Brooks; and Honorary Meetings Secretary, Gina Douglas. Herman Reichenbach was elected the Society’s Honorary Editor. The new Council members duly elected were Professor Peter Davis and Ms Jo Hatton.

Arthur MacGregor thanked the outgoing Honorary Editor Peter Davis and the outgoing Councillors Helen Cowie and Louise Tomsett for their contribution to the Society.
4. Founders’ Medal

Many congratulations to Edward Dickinson for being awarded the SHNH Founders’ Medal. In receiving the award Edward said: “I am of course delighted, but also astonished and most grateful, to be awarded the Society’s Founders’ Medal.

I have contributed to the history of natural history only through the exploration of bibliographical problem cases. Until about 2000 my work in ornithology focussed on Asia, where I was fortunate enough to live and work for years. However, that year I wrote my first extensive bibliographic paper. It dealt with the riddle of why, for a work that promised 6 plates per part, it took 101 parts to reach completion. The explanation was that some of the 600 pictures required two printing plates! Proof lay in Leiden museum’s archives.

Since then, alongside leading a team to create the third and fourth editions of the Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World, I have authored or co-authored a number of works, usually with co-authors, on the subject of bibliography. The connection is simple, serious checklists deserve accurate dating of the names given to new taxa. To facilitate such publications the journal Zoological Bibliography was created to provide for papers deserving extensive illustration – with colour used where needed.

It should be clear that I regard myself as a disciple of Charles Davies Sherborn. To-day much still remains to be explored. I take this opportunity to appeal for the deliberate creation of a visual archive of “wrappers” from books that were part-works and from journals. The Biodiversity Heritage Library would be the perfect host for this, but it is likely to need funds to encourage it to commit to this! I hope a few people will step forward to help me make this possible.

Selected recent publications include:

5. John Thackray Medal

Congratulations also to Tom Kennett for winning the John Thackray medal for his publication *The Lord Treasurer of Botany: Sir James Edward Smith and the Linnaean Collections* (London: the Linnean Society, 2016).

The judges were unanimous in selecting this work which places Smith at the very centre of British botanical research in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In their assessments, the judges praised the scholarship – “an excellent example of analytical scholarship” – and the range – “the book illuminates all aspects of Smith’s life”. “The resulting book”, one of the judges noted “is entirely original” and all three of the judges agreed that it “was a pleasure to read”, an “attractive and readable book” and “written with great style”. Indeed the book is a most worthy winner of the Thackray Medal for this year.

In receiving the award, Tom said: “I am delighted to be awarded the 2016 John Thackray Medal. It was a privilege to be able to spend five years studying the life of Sir James Edward Smith and I am grateful to Gren Lucas and the Council and Officers of the Linnean Society for their generosity in supporting me throughout the process. I am honoured that my first publication has been recognised by such a prestigious accolade from the SHNH”.

Tom Kennett FLS is an archivist and biographer. During the course of his archival career he has worked at a variety of institutions, including the Stanley Kubrick Archive, Canterbury Cathedral Archives, the Linnean Society of London, and Lambeth Palace Library, where he currently works.

6. William T. Stearn Student Essay Prize

We are delighted to announce that the winner of the W. T. Stearn Student Essay Prize is Lee Raye for “The Eurasian Lynx (*Lynx lynx*) in early modern Scotland” which will be published in the Autumn edition of *Archives of Natural History*. Lee has now obtained a PhD at Cardiff University on “The Forgotten Beasts in Medieval Britain”. Before that Lee obtained an undergraduate master's degree at the University of Aberdeen and a postgraduate master's degree at the University of Oxford.

7. SHNH Small Research Fund

SHNH is pleased to announce the new Small Research Fund. Its purpose is to provide financial support to non-professional members of the SHNH in all fields covered by the society’s charitable purpose in carrying out research to benefit the scholarly community. A “non-professional” is regarded as having no gainful specific employment as a historian or bibliographer for the specific purpose of the proposed research.

Application must be made (before incurring the expense requested) using the pro-forma at the back of the newsletter or on the SHNH website. This must be downloaded, completed, and sent to the SHNH Secretary, who will then forward it to the Small Research-Fund Coordinator for assessment by the Sub-committee.
8. News from our Representatives

Our Representative’s Coordinator, Malgosia Nowak-Kemp, reported on news received from our Representatives to Council and some highlights are included below.

Christa Riedl-Dorn (Austria).
In January the NHM Vienna organized a symposium about provenance research, and in April the University for Veterinary Medicine’s event about the cultural history and evolution of the dog took place, with Christa giving several lectures. The celebrations of the bicentenary of the Austrian Brazil Expedition of 1817 have already started with several guided tours and lectures, and the preparations for a symposium about the Expedition on November 6th are progressing. The expedition was organized to celebrate Princess Leopoldina’s and Dom Pedro I of Brazil’s marriage, but is now often incorrectly referred to as the Spix and Martius Expedition. The venture was financed by the Austrian Imperial Court, and organized and planned by the State Chancellor Metternich and the director of the Naturalienkabinett Carl von Schreibers, with 14 of the scientists e.g. Natterer, Pohl, Schott, Mikan, being Austrians.

E-mail: christa.riedl-dorn@NHM WIEN.AC.AT

Carlo Violani (Italy).
In February Carlo had one of the most exciting experiences in the life of any naturalist: to give a public talk in English about the bird drawings made for Cassiano dal Pozzo's Paper Museum. The talk by Carlo and his co-author Henrietta McBurney was given at the Linnean Society of London and covered the work they have done on the drawings and the ornithological and historical literature. Carlo writes about his enjoyable experience of working with Henrietta not only on the Paper Museum, but also on his English pronunciation.

During his visit to London and Cambridge, he was able to continue his research at the Zoological Library of the Natural History Museum and at the University Library in Cambridge about the ornithological subjects treated by Cassiano and Aldrovandi. He and Henrietta would like to publish the results in the Archives of Natural History in the near future.

Back in Italy, Carlo was invited to give a paper at an historical Congress taking place at the end of May dealing with the scientific figures who contributed to the fame of Natural History in the University at Pavia; he will talk about the life and activity of several distinguished professors of Zoology, Genetics and Ecology of the 20th century, some of whom (now deceased) had been his teachers in his younger days. Carlo took the opportunity to express his gratitude to their memory and to commemorate their scientific achievements during the turn of the century.

E-mail: mutilla46@libero.it

A water colour painting of an ocellate river stingray (Potamotrygon motoro) made by Johann Natterer during the 1817 expedition.
Elizabethanne Boran (Ireland).
We are delighted to welcome Dr Elizabethanne Boran as the new representative for Ireland. Elizabethanne is Librarian of the Edward Worth Library, Dublin. Previously she taught part-time undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the Department of History, Trinity College Dublin. These included an M. Phil. Course on ‘Science and Religion in Early Modern England. At the same time Elizabeth undertook a postdoctoral project, editing the correspondence of James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, 1625-1656. The three-volume edition of the correspondence was published by the Irish Manuscript Commission in March 2015. Elizabeth is also the Leader of Work Group 4: Documents and Collections of COST Action IS1310: Reassembling the Republic of Letters, 1500-1800: http://www.cost.eu/COST_Actions/isch/Actions/IS1310 This COST Action brings together archivists, librarians and other scholars from across Europe to work together on reassembling early modern correspondence collections. In addition, Elizabethanne is the Irish member of the International Commission for the History of Universities.
E-mail: eaboran@tcd.ie

Margarita Hernández Laille (Spain).
Margarita has continued her work on a book on Darwin and also prepared a poster on 'Female Spanish Scientists' for the SHNH AGM Meeting in Cumbria. On 11th May the drawing competition ‘Darwin and his travel around the world’ was held at the National Museum of Natural Sciences (MNCN) in Madrid (Spain). As the prize, the winners received Margarita’s book Charles Darwin and Lucía Sapiens. Lessons on the origin and evolution of species’. Additional copies of the book have been given to the schools where the winners came from. E-mail: mherandez@bec.uned.es

Alicja Zemanek (Poland).
Alicja has returned from an Annual Field Seminary of the Polish Botanic Gardens which this year took place in the Canary Islands. On 11-12 May a conference on the natural history museums in Poland was held at the Center of Forestry Culture in Gółuchów. Presentations covered the history and present state of the Polish museums of natural history. On 25 May the meeting of the History of Botany Section of the Polish Botanical Society was held.
E-mail: alicja.zemanek@uj.edu.pl

Sergio Zagier (South America).
Sergio reports that last April a British web media, Culture Trip, selected top cultural attractions of Argentina. Amongst the four institutions, the Ushuaia Maritime Museum was chosen for its impressive collection, with the Museum complex (inside a historical prison) hosting several different areas of exhibits: Maritime History, Antarctic Biology, Ethnology, local History, Exploration, etc.

The Museum is planning to expand its small Charles Darwin exhibit to a full new section, hopefully opening in 2018. It will include animation movies produced especially for children. Sergio writes: “Any suggestions are welcomed, please contact me at sergio@zagier.com. It is important to remember that Charles Darwin spent more than two years in the area of Tierra del Fuego, compared to a few weeks spent by him in the Galapagos”.
E-mail: sergio@zagier.com
9. Those we have lost

We are sad to announce the loss of the following members and friends: Ron Cleevely, Basil Harley, Jeanne Pingree and Elizabeth Platts.

TRIBUTE

Ronald James Cleevely, born in 1934, a long-time member of this Society, and a major contributor to its Journal from 1974 to 2012, died on 26 February 2017, at his home in South Molton, Devon. After an initial family suggestion he might find work as an accountant, he trained as a forester, which was his first love. But, in 1961, Ron managed to fill a vacancy at the BM (NH) as a junior, curatorial, Assistant Experimental Officer, to work on Fossil Mollusca.

This brought Ron into contact with the English malacologist and historian, Leslie Reginald Cox FRS (1897-1965), a founder member of our SHNH, who influenced him, initially, to work on the taxonomy of fossil Mollusca; and then, from 1972, on the complex histories of those who had collected them. This work culminated in Ron’s major book; World Palaeontological Collections (1983). He was now, finally, promoted to Senior Scientific Officer in 1984, and now encouraged to undertake research. But, in 1990, he was made redundant, through changes imposed by Government policy, and took early retirement in 1991.

Unperturbed, Ron continued to commute (now from Midhurst, Sussex) to work in the Museum’s wonderful libraries, until he and his wife Rosalyn moved to South Molton, Devon, in 1997. Here he continued active in research and in supporting others’ research. He will be much missed. He was sadly unaware of the enormous contributions he had made.

His voluminous papers, with the active encouragement of his wife Rosalyn, are being sorted by Roy Starkey (Bromsgrove), who has taken charge of those on the history of Mineralogy and of Ornithology, with Hugh Torrens (Madeley, Staffs), who is doing the same for those on the history of Geology. If anyone has interests, or queries, in these areas, or those on fossil taxonomy, or on the fossils of the Blackdown hills in Devon, will they please get in touch with one or other of us. Hugh is busy on a detailed obituary, and full bibliography, for Archives, and would like to learn of any additions.

Hugh Torrens
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10. Book Reviews

The following have been reviewed for the Autumn 2017 issue of SHNH Archives of natural history. Reviews received for the Spring 2018 issue of ANH will be announced in the next newsletter.


11. Archives News

The following papers and short notes have been accepted for publication in Archives of Natural History 44 (2) due to be published in October 2017.


S. GIBSON: Patron’s review: The careering naturalists: creating career paths in natural history, 1790–1830.

L. RAYE: William T. Stearn Student Essay Prize 2017: The Eurasian Lynx (Lynx lynx)
in early modern Scotland.


S. L. OLSON: The early scientific history of Galapagos tortoises.

S. G. SEALY: On the land mammals of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, by John Henry Keen, with a catalogue of specimens.

C. D. PRESTON. Using John Nidd's annotated books in the Wren Library to reassess his contribution to John Ray's *Catalogus* (1660).

K. A. WOLCOTT & S. S. RENNER: Jan Vilém Helfer's (1810–1840) collections from India, the Andaman Archipelago and Burma.


H. FUNK: John Caius's contributions to Conrad Gessner's *Historia animalium* and “Historia plantarum”: a survey with commentaries.


**Short notes**

A. DATTA: Major-General Thomas Hardwicke's Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*).


E. C. NELSON: Antoinette Emily Dyce (1845–1927), Mrs Danford.

R. B. WILLIAMS: Corroboration of the inferred publication date of J. S. Bowerbank's *A history of the fossil fruits and seeds of the London Clay*.

Peter Davis

**12. Archives of Natural History swap shop**

I have a number of issues (doublers) of the Society's journals surplus to my requirements, as follows, which I'd be happy to donate to members with gaps in their own holdings, simply for reimbursement of Postage: viz. *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History* vol. 8 (nos 2,3,4), vol. 9 (nos 1,2), *Archives of Natural History* vol 11 (nos 1,2,3).

I am on the lookout for the following to fill the gaps in my own set of the Society's journals: *JSBNH* vol 1(1), vol 2(8), vol. 3(1-4,7), *ANH* vol. 16 (2,3) and 21 (3). Should any member have spares of these items I would be happy to acquire them on the same basis.

Geoff Moore
Email: p.geoff.moore@gmail.com

**13. Accessing Archives of Natural History online**

The full content of *Archives of Natural History* dating back to 1936 is available to SHNH members freely online. Electronic copies of new issues are available in advance of the printed version. To activate your free access, please activate...
the 2017 token, even if you have previously registered. If you have any queries, please contact EUP by email: Journals@eup.ed.ac.uk. For more information see the SHNH website.

Society Events News

14. “Women in the History of Natural Sciences” Cumbria
15 – 16 June 2017

Wallace Heim and Gina Douglas.

The meeting recognised the historical contributions of women to the earth and life sciences, especially the contribution of some of the lesser known amateur women, as well as that of the early professional women scientists working in all aspects of the environmental sciences.

The two day programme was divided between the University of Cumbria campus at Ambleside, at the head of Lake Windermere and the Freshwater Biological Association, on the West side of Lake Windermere, opposite Bowness-on-Windermere.

The programme for Thursday 15th June opened in the Charlotte Mason building, on the University of Cumbria Ambleside campus, with a welcome by Professor Julie Mennell, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cumbria. She said it was very appropriate to celebrate “Women in Natural Sciences”, given Charlotte Mason’s role in education and the University’s link to environmental education and sustainability.

She was followed by Liz Hunter MacFarlane, from the National Trust, talking about Beatrix Potter – a Victorian naturalist. We were shown some of the detailed drawings, done from nature, by Beatrix Potter and now held in collections at the nearby Armit Museum and at the National Trust properties associated with her. These life and landscape drawings were used in Beatrix Potter’s children’s books but from childhood Beatrix Potter had always had a close involvement with natural history, including her unpublished paper on fungal spores.

Moving to a more general view, Andrea Hart drew on the rich collections at the Natural History Museum in London, showing us superb examples of Women as Natural History artists.

After a short break we continued with Charles Nelson unveiling Katherine Sophia Baily as the anonymous author of The Irish Flora. No records are available of her birth or education, but circumstantial evidence has helped reveal some of her possible contacts and links with contemporary botanists. Charles was followed by Heleen Plaisier’s presentation on Margaret Gatty (1809-1873), writer, collector, scientist, with Mrs Gatty’s own extensive publications and those of her family demonstrating how an “amateur” naturalist developed a network of supportive specialist male contacts providing expertise and recognition. Heleen ended by showing us some records, only recently discovered, of Mrs Gatty’s unpublished “Hornbook” project.

The Annual General Meeting took place in the early afternoon and, with apologies received from Sam George, rather than learning about Entomology for Girls: Priscilla Wakefield’s and Louisa Beaufort’s “Familiar Dialogues on the History and Classification of Insects” it was the turn of those with Poster papers to give
us a brief résumé of the subject of their posters. These were taken chronologically, starting with Lee Raye’s contribution on *Ann Erroll (Drummond)* and her role in the collaborative natural history project which lead to Robert Sibbald’s *Scotia illustrata*. Next was Heather Mikhail to tell us about *Queen Bee - Margaret Cavendish Bentinck as intellectual heart of Bulstrode Park*, one of many “strong minded women” in that family. We then moved to India for Ann Datta’s introduction to *Lady Flora Hastings*, described as an “accidental naturalist” supporting the endeavours of others as wife of the Governor General. Another geographical change took us next to Spain where Margarita Hernandez Laille had done a survey of the many women pioneers in natural science in Spain, up to 1900, with some now receiving wider recognition in the form of having an oceanographic vessel named after an early female oceanographer. Coming full circle back to Scotland, Maggie Reilly’s contribution was on *Muriel Robertson, an important Glasgow protozoologist*, and her important work on Tsetse fly trypanosomes in Africa, leading eventually to her election as one of the first women Fellows of the Royal Society in 1948. The meeting concluded with a visit to the Armit Museum to see the natural history drawings of Beatrix Potter currently on display.

On Friday 16th June, at the Freshwater Biological Association, Pearson Building, the initial focus was on the women working in aquatic sciences, starting with a joint presentation by Mark Toogood, Claire Waterton and Wallace Heim on *The role of the FBA in fostering pioneering women aquatic biologists*. Mark described their project which looks at the “cultures of science” rather than the individuals. He reminded us of the obstacles faced by the early women would-be “professionals” in a world of institutional inequality. Claire discussed the role of the FBA Easter classes in providing an opportunity for engagement of women students in practical freshwater fieldwork, with resulting networking and links to careers in colonial and national science. The last of the trio, Wallace, identified a group of women scientists for which the FBA held good records in the form of notebooks, maps and diagrams, giving an understanding of the practise and methodology fostered by the FBA. They were followed by Catherine Duigan, documenting the life of *Kathleen Carpenter 1891-1970*, a freshwater biologist, author of *Life in Inland waters*, 1928, and who identified the dissolved metals in run-off from Welsh mining as an agent in fish deaths as well as producing a very early food web diagram. The life and achievements of *Dr Rosemary Lowe-McConnell (1921-2014)* followed, with Mary Morris taking us back to the FBA Easter class and Rosemary’s employment in fishery projects East Africa in 1945, until marriage forced her resignation from the colonial service. Despite this she continued work on fisheries to the end of her long life, with major achievements in both East Africa and South America.

The lunch break enabled participants to view some of the collections of specimens and notebooks held by the FBA, and put on display in the Library, with an explanatory overview by Isabelle Charmantier, the former FBA Collections Manager. The posters were also available, with the addition by Mark Toogood’s team, on *Women Scientists at the Freshwater Biological Association 1928-1965* and Mary Morris on *Rosemary Lowe-McConnell*.

The afternoon session began with an overview on *Female phycologists*, by Jenny Bryant, featuring both the early “amateur” seaweed workers in the 19th Century and a significantly large group of
20th Century female phycologists. These included Kathleen Drew, one of the founders of the British Phycological Society, which still has a predominantly female membership. She was followed by Arthur Lucas, presenting a paper on behalf of Australian colleagues on Flora Martin, née Campbell (1845-1923) on the threshold of mycology in Australia. This showed how she collected and illustrated specimens, sending many back to the UK, as well as increased awareness of the role of plant pathology in agricultural production. The last speaker, Al Reeve, introduced us to a more recent environmental scientist in Dr Mary E. Gillham (1921-2013) whose varied career lead to a specialisation in Island ecology and whose archive is now the subject of an HLF funded project which uses volunteers to digitise her wildlife records and associated materials.

Thanks were expressed to all speakers, poster presenters, those taking the chairs and to the host institutions, as well as to all those who attended the meeting.

Gina Douglas
Meetings Secretary

Members’ News

15. Catesby Commemorative Trust

Charles Nelson and David Elliott contributed the text to a new picture book entitled Mark Catesby’s Natural History: An Introduction. The picture selection and arrangement are by Sylvia Bacon, the Catesby Trust’s Artistic Director. While not intended for the serious natural historian, it can be a good way to introduce friends and relatives to Mark Catesby specifically and natural history generally. A sample can be seen at https://online.flippingbook.com/view/164766/. It's available in the UK £19.95 and the US for $24.95. For more information, contact David Elliott at davidmep@bellsouth.net

Henrietta McBurney Ryan, Leslie Overstreet, Kate Heard (from the Royal Library at Windsor) and David Elliott participated in a symposium on Mark Catesby on the 13th May. It was held at the Gibbes Museum in Charleston, South Carolina to open an exhibition of Mark Catesby’s original drawings housed in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. This is the first time any of his drawings have been in the US for 20 years, with 80% of them never having been in the US before. The exhibition remains open until the 24th September.

16. Object Lessons Manchester

Museum University of Manchester

Through to 20 August 2017

For the first time, the private collection of prolific art collector George Loudon is on public display as part of ‘Object Lessons’ exhibition at Manchester Museum. The exhibition showcases his intriguing collection of 19th century life science teaching objects, offering visitors a unique opportunity to view the natural world through the eyes of a Victorian scientist.

Each of these finely crafted objects was created for the purpose of

understanding the natural world through education, demonstration and display. The beautiful objects blurred the boundaries between art and science and brought together the world’s leading scientists and most accomplished craftsmen. They reflect a moment in time when scientific discovery was rapidly developing, but technology could not keep up with techniques to record such findings. Over time, these items have lost their educational function but can now be viewed from a fresh perspective and appreciated as objects of odd but beguiling beauty.

17. Joseph Hooker
Putting plants in their place
Shirley Sherwood Gallery
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Through to 17 September 2017

Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911) was a tireless traveller and plant collector, a founder of modern botanical classification and a close friend of Charles Darwin. Kew was at the heart of Hooker’s career and he helped add thousands of specimens to its collections.

Hooker believed that botany revolved around putting plants in their place: collecting and classifying them, better understanding their habitat and creating a place for botany to elevate its scientific status. To mark the 200 years since his birth, this exhibition seeks to commemorate the life of an influential pioneer of botany by exhibiting an eclectic range of journals, artefacts, paintings and sketches owned and drawn by Hooker himself. He once told a botanical collector at Kew to ‘practice drawing incessantly’, advice he certainly took himself.

This exhibition, curated by Jim Endersby of the University of Sussex, takes a closer look at the impact he had on Kew and on the wider botanical world.

Admission is free once you have entered the gardens. For more information see http://www.kew.org/kew-gardens/whats-on/joseph-hooker-putting-plants-in-their-place

18. Tradescant’s Orchard
A Celebration of Botanical Art
Garden Museum, London
Through September 2017

This contemporary exhibition comprising watercolours by 50 eminent botanical artists is staged alongside a display of ‘Tradescant’s Orchard’, a 17th Century volume of 66 watercolours depicting fruit varieties that John Tradescant and his son might have grown in their market garden at Lambeth. The artists have selected varieties now considered to be heritage fruits. In the adventurous spirit of the plant-hunting Tradescants, artists from across the globe have embraced the project with works coming from Europe, Korea and USA.

The 17th Century watercolours are from the collection of Elias Ashmole, whose collection founded the Ashmolean museum, and are considered one of the Bodleian Library’s greatest treasures. The Orchard is a practical document that records the size, colour and texture of fruit with their ripening dates. The fruits are accompanied by charming depictions of birds and insects. This is the first time they’ve been lent to an exhibition outside Oxford.

For a review on the Museum and garden’s redevelopment visit
19. Stationers not Stationary
The Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers
Guildhall Library London
Through 31 August 2017

The Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers has an exceptional and intriguing history, spanning 600 years at the forefront of printing and publishing. This exhibition will take you on a journey through the history of the Stationers, giving you a chance to see some of their most precious objects along the way. Entrance is free. For more information, please see https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/guildhall-library/events-exhibitions/Pages/default.aspx

20. Francis Day
ZSL London Zoo
London
Through September 2017

ZSL Library currently has an exhibit of Francis Day paintings in the Aquarium at ZSL London Zoo. The wonderful drawings of fishes of India are a small selection from the Francis Day collection, the originals are kept in the ZSL Library. The images have been reproduced and are displayed on six huge panels creating an impact for zoo visitors.

The drawings are by Day himself and a variety of artists, including some local Indian artists. The collection consists of circa 692 art originals bound in four volumes. Francis Day (1829-1889) was a military surgeon and ichthyologist. In c1861, when Day was living in Cochin, he started his first survey of Indian fishes. The results of the Cochin study were presented to the Zoological Society in 1865 when he had returned to England for two years before returning to India.

He spent 24 years studying the fish fauna of India, he became the greatest authority at that time and was responsible for more than 70 scientific papers, a fish collection of 10,000 specimens, and naming 343 new species of marine and freshwater fishes.

Day was elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society in 1864. Day left India for the last time in 1874 and returned to England. He retired from the army in 1876 with the rank of deputy surgeon-general. In England he wrote *The fishes of India*, a major four volume work published 1875-1877, which was illustrated by himself and George Henry Ford.

Both the published books and the original paintings can be consulted in ZSL Library but please do contact us in advance if you would like to see these, email library@zsl.org or telephone 020 7449 6293. For visitor information for ZSL London Zoo see http://www.zsl.org/zsl-london-zoo/visitor-information
For visitor information for ZSL Library see http://www.zsl.org/about-us/zsl-library-collection

21. What in the world is a herbarium?
New York Botanic Garden
Bronx, NY, USA
Through to 29 October 2017

With more than 7.8 million preserved specimens, the William and Lynda Steere Herbarium is the largest herbarium in the Western Hemisphere. This special exhibition in the Ross Gallery celebrates the Steere Herbarium as the centrepiece of the Garden’s botanical research programme, and a priceless resource for scholars from around the world. For more information see
Baudin’s ships, *Géographe* and *Naturaliste* embarked from Le Havre in October 1800 for the Southern continent carrying an impressive contingent of scientists and scientific assistants. Lavishly funded by Napoleon Bonaparte, the expedition’s agenda was the discovery and study of natural sciences, underpinned by the emergence of new ideas and philosophies of reason.

The exhibition showcases original sketches and paintings created by Baudin’s artists Charles Alexandre Lesueur and Nicolas-Martin Petit during the voyage of 1800-1804. Lesueur and Petit created their paintings and drawings on the shores and off the coasts of Australia and captured some of the first European views of Australian animals, landscapes and some of the first portraits of Aboriginal people.

“The Art of Science” brings over 340 of the original paintings and drawings from the Museum of Natural History in Le Havre, France to Australian audiences for the first time, with a different suite of paintings showcased at each touring venue. The exhibition also showcases material from other French institutions, much of which has never been displayed in Australia. These include Baudin’s chronometer, exquisite coastal profiles, hand drawn maps and Baudin’s personal journal from France’s National Archives.

For more information and travelling exhibition dates see http://www.anmm.gov.au/whats-on/exhibitions/coming/baudin

23. Zoohistorica
Wroclaw, Poland
8 – 12 September 2017

The 28th Annual International Meeting of Zoo Historians and Collectors of Zoo Literature and Memorabilia will be held in Poland between the 8-12 September. For a programme and further details please see https://www.zoohistorica.org or write to Dr Leszek Solski at Wroclaw Zoo at l.solski@zoo.wroc.pl

24. Enlightened Princesses
Caroline, Augusta, Charlotte and the shaping of the modern world
Kensington Palace
London
Through to 12 November 2017

An exhibition by the Yale Center for British Art in partnership with Historic Royal Palaces. It explores the instrumental roles of the Hanoverian princesses, Caroline of Ansbach (1683-1737), Augusta of Saxe-Gotha (1719-1772), and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1744-1818) - all of whom married into the British royal family - and how they shaped British society and culture during a time of significant political and social transformation.

Court dress, jewels, musical manuscripts, botanical and anatomical illustrations, architectural drawings and garden designs, royal children’s art work, as well as the princesses’ own scientific instruments have been drawn together to bring to light the princesses’ promotion of the arts, sciences, trade and industry, and underline their dedication to education and charity, which supported intellectual exchange and social transformation which continues to have significance today. The exhibition is accompanied by a beautifully illustrated catalogue.
25. Cultivating America’s Gardens
Smithsonian
Washington DC, USA
Through to August 2018

Amateurs and professionals, young and old, schoolchildren and scientists - Americans of every sort have put their backs into gardening. And for a variety of motives: beauty, food, science, prestige. Using books and objects from Smithsonian Libraries and Smithsonian Gardens collections, *Cultivating America’s Gardens* highlights plant exploration and the establishment of botanical gardens, the rise of the lawn, gardens of the Gilded Age (1870-1900), gardens of World’s Fairs, Victory and school gardens, preservation and documentation of historic gardens, the seed industry, and plant breeding and sustainable gardens of today.

26. Objects of Wonder
From the collections of the National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian
Washington DC, USA
Through to 10 March 2019

Museum collections reflect our amazing world, inspire wonder, and form the foundation for scientific discovery. This exhibit explores the breadth, scope and splendour of the world’s most extensive natural history research collection - more than 145 million artefacts and specimens. The exhibition examines how scientists use Smithsonian collections to enlighten and illuminate our understanding of nature and human culture.

Objects featured in the exhibition include Martha, who was the last known passenger pigeon, and the “Blue Flame,” one of the world’s largest and finest pieces of gem-quality lapis lazuli. Moreover, some of the objects are celebrated for their value to researchers, such as the Pinniped fossil, one of the earliest members of the group of animals that includes living seals, sea lions and walruses, and the 1875 Tsimshian House Front, one of the best examples of Native Alaskan design artwork. The exhibition also features visually striking displays of exotic wood, tiger cowries, and a remarkable array of insects and tiny deep-sea corals.

News & Information

27. Joseph D. Hooker’s Correspondence online

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker was one of the most important botanists of the 19th century and Director of Kew Gardens during the years 1865-1885. Hooker had an extensive network of correspondents, including many of the great Victorian scientists, most famously Charles Darwin. The formation of this online repository of Hooker's letters, comprised largely of previously unpublished archive material, is intended chiefly to facilitate academic research. Kew also hopes to bring knowledge of Joseph Hooker to a wider audience and to extend awareness of the extent and significance of his work. Currently available online are:

- Letters from Hooker’s Expedition to India (1847-1851), including accounts of his pioneering exploration and plant hunting in the Himalayas.
- A series primarily composed of letters from Hooker to pre-eminent American botanist Asa Gray, with whom he went on a plant hunting tour of America in 1877 and shared a lifelong scientific dialogue.
- Letters written by Hooker during his time as assistant surgeon and unofficial botanist to James Clark Ross’s expedition of discovery to Antarctica (1839-1843).

To search the correspondence visit http://www.kew.org/explore-our-
collections/correspondence-collections/joseph-hooker-collections/the-collection-at-kew/explore-the-correspondence

28. Horniman Museum Library Catalogue online

The Horniman Library collection contains books from 16th century through to the current day. Holdings range from academic texts to accounts by early explorers and illustrated monographs. The collection covers a wide spectrum of subject areas covering the remit of the museum; natural history, anthropology and musical instruments. The collection, which originated with Frederick Horniman's own book collection, has been added to by subsequent directors, curators and librarians and now amounts to some 30,000 volumes.

The development of the Library collections has been closely linked to object acquisition and curatorial practice in the museum and thus there is a strong connection between the book and object collections. The Horniman Museum Library Catalogue is now searchable online and the holdings available on COPAC. For more information see http://liberty.horniman.ac.uk/liberty/libraryHome.do

29. The Natural History Paper Museum of Holy Roman Emporer Rudolf II

The unique collection of 750 exquisite watercolours of animals, birds and plants from the late Renaissance period were compiled between 1596 and 1610 as a compendium of zoology and botany - a Historia Naturalis - by Rudolph II's court physician, Anselmus de Boodt. The albums remained together for four centuries which accounts for the extraordinary condition of the watercolours, their colours still pristine. The albums have been purchased by a private collector and will be on long-term loan to the Rijksmuseum.

30. Kendal Natural History Museum

A meticulous project to identify and catalogue every single specimen of bird at a Cumbrian museum has been completed after almost 10 years. All 1,681 specimens of the impressive bird collection at the World Wildlife Gallery in Kendal Museum have been catalogued for the first time with help from Museum & Gallery Skills students, staff and volunteers.

The work has highlighted the existence of some extremely rare, critically endangered, and extinct birds from all over the world in a collection that boasts 717 different species. Much of the collection dates from the 19th century and Kendal Museum is now working to refurbish the gallery to make it possible for every single specimen to be on public display.

Carol Davies, Curator at Kendal Museum, on speaking of the collection said: “This is really quite a remarkable feat. It’s been 10 years of work and now we’ve got this incredible scientific record at the museum, which is unique in the UK. We had to check, update and in some cases, correct the identities of the specimens and add their current scientific names. Sometimes this involved identifying specimens that didn’t have any previous label or record such as a case of 61 hummingbirds. This was certainly a challenge as there are over 300 species – many with different male and female plumages - to choose from.”

The fully catalogued collection includes a note of 2017 IUCN status, which shows that there are more than 10 specimens of birds on the red list as being endangered or critically endangered and many more classed as vulnerable or near-
threatened. There are also specimens of the extinct Huia from New Zealand and the possibly extinct Eskimo Curlew and the Ecuadorian Turquoise-throated Puffleg hummingbird. For more information see http://www.kendalmuseum.org.uk/

31. Hist-Nat-Hist discussion list

HIST-NAT-HIST is the SHNHs discussion list, hosted by Jiscmail. It is designed to promote enquiries and discussion relating to any aspect of the history of natural history. As well as requests for information or answers to other people’s enquiries, the list welcomes notices and reviews of conferences, meetings, publications and exhibitions.

There is more information about the list and an archive of postings on the list homepage at: http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/hist-nat-hist.html

32. William MacGillivray’s History of British Birds – have you seen this?

In 1924 the London booksellers, Henry Sotheran, issued for sale a catalogue of the books that had belonged to Major W. H. Mullens, the leading ornithological bibliographer of the time. Among the items being offered was a unique set of the first three volumes of William MacGillivray’s History of British Birds (issued in 1837, 1839 & 1840). What made this set special is that it was MacGillivray’s personal set, ‘containing a great amount of fresh information in the author’s own handwriting throughout the three volumes, but more so in Vols. 1 and 3. The text has not only been corrected by a matter of single words, writer’s and printer’s errors, etc., but whole passages have been cancelled and fresh material substituted in the margins. In addition many leaves and slips have been loosely pasted in, filled with extra material, the whole being in MacGillivray’s handwriting and obviously intended for an enlarged and revised edition.’

I have been working on MacGillivray for some time now and would like to locate these volumes if possible. It is not known who Sotheran sold them to and they may now be in private hands or in a library. I would be grateful to hear from anyone who may have information as to their whereabouts.

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33. H. C. Andrews
Mystery Solved

In Newsletter 99 (October 2010), I noted the puzzle about the ‘C.’ in Andrews’s name. Nowhere in his many publications did Andrews expand his second initial.

With the assistance of the late Ron Cleevely and Dr Ted Oliver, both of whom published about Andrews especially his works about Erica (heaths) (see Archives of natural history 29 (2): 245-264; 36 (1): 165-167), as well as Elizabeth Graham and Anna Markham, not to mention the amazing resources now available on the internet, the ‘C.’ is now known to stand for Cranke and not Charles.

Henry Cranke Andrews signed the marriage register of St Margaret’s, Westminster, with his full name leaving no doubt about the matter, and the baptismal register also contained this
second name when the baptisms of two of his children were recorded.

The origin of this name is not explained by any records that can be traced. It is probable it was a surname; Cranke and its variants are recorded in England but no Andrews-Cranke marriage can be traced.

Other genealogical records suggest that Henry Cranke Andrews was the Henry Andrews of Sloane Street who was buried on 2 July 1835 having died of apoplexy aged 76.

For further discussion and details see E. C. Nelson, 2017 Henry C. Andrews, botanical artist and publisher. Notes & queries 64 (1): 95–97. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1093/notesj/gjw257 A pdf can be provided on request.

E. Charles Nelson
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34. Frederick Deane Burdett
(1863 – 1940)
A forgotten orchid collector

Frederick D. Burdett at Manila, where he started his first orchid-hunting.

The odyssey of an orchid hunter was one of trilogy of autobiographical books, each containing "odyssey" in the title, by an Englishman who variously gave his profession as orchid hunter, pearler, author, mining engineer, jackaroo, prospector, captain, digger (in the Australian sense, a (gold)miner), novelist... yet whose name has not entered the annals of British botany and horticulture. There are no orchids named after him, nor did he name and describe any orchids.

I came across The odyssey of an orchid hunter in Professor Anne S. Troelstra’s magisterial Bibliography of natural history travel narratives (see Newsletter 111: 14. January 2017) which I review in Archives of natural history 44 part 2 (October 2017). In that review I noted that Troelstra could not provide any biographical details for this Odyssey’s author, F. D. Burdett, and a search of on-line library catalogues yielded very little - his orchid-hunting book is in the RHS Lindley Library but not in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Yet Burdett can be traced in newspapers and other archives from England to Australia and the Philippines.

Frederick Deane Burdett, born in July 1863 (baptized 17 September 1863 in Northampton), was the youngest surviving son of the Revd Halford Robert Burdett (1813 - 12 September 1864), Curate of Bugbrooke, Northampton-shire, and his wife Alsina (née Brailsford). Fred’s second name is usually given, incorrectly, as “David” (as in Troelstra, p. 89). In The odyssey of a digger, Burdett recounted that when he was 9 years old doctors advised that “for a year or so at least” he should not be allowed “even to glance at a lesson-book” so he was taken out of school and educated under the “guidance and watchful eye” of his mother: “bathing, fishing, sailing, hunting, shooting and walking” were his pursuits. When 11, he went to St John’s College, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, where he gained the Junior Gymnastic Medal and won the Junior mile and a half steeplechase. After a year Fred was moved to Felsted School in Essex, and spent two years there. His school days ended when he and an older brother, Robert, sailed from London on
16 May 1878 aboard SS Aconcagua bound for Australia. Fred was 14 years old when he left England and he recalled in *The odyssey of a digger* that they disembarked at Melbourne on his 15th birthday (5 July 1878, according to shipping reports in *The Argus* (Melbourne)). As an aside, Fred’s eldest surviving brother was the philanthropist and notable gambler Sir Henry Charles Burdett KCB, KCVO (1847-1920), hospital administrator, secretary to the Shares and Loan Department of the London Stock Exchange, and founder of the weekly journal *The Hospital* and of *Hospitals and charities - the year book of philanthropy* (later titled *Health Services year book*) (ODNB Sir Henry Charles Burdett (1847–1920): doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/38827).

For two decades, Fred Burdett worked in various parts of Australia at various tasks, to start with mainly on sheep and cattle stations in New South Wales. In August 1884, he joined Harry Stockdale’s expedition to the Kimberley region of north-western Australia, sailing on SS Whampoa from Sydney on 26 August under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Australasia. They brought two dozen horses which were landed by swimming them ashore at a place, subsequently dubbed Stockdale’s Landing, on the western side of Cambridge Gulf - Burdett does not name Stockdale in *The odyssey of a digger* but their accounts are almost identical and the dates synchronous. Thus Burdett arrived in the Kimberley area before the gold-rush commenced there in July 1885, and so was advantageously placed to profit from the influx of prospectors. He participated in the gold-rush himself. As well as having several mineral leases, he set up the “Colonial Prospecting Syndicate” in 1888. But the Kimberley gold-rush soon petered out. In May 1899 a legal notice was published in Australian newspapers advising “Persons having claims against Mr. Frederick Deane Burdett” to contact a solicitor in Palmerston.

According to the editor and publisher of the *Philippine magazine*, A. V. H. Hartendorp, Burdett arrived in Manila in 1899 and “for many years led a most adventurous and exciting life”, especially as a pearler. In 1903, his pearling schooner was caught in a typhoon and wrecked. Burdett and his crew managed to cling to an upturned small boat and most eventually reached the shore - the story as published in *The Manila American* was to be reprinted in *The Times* (London) on 30 July 1903. Burdett penned other “stories of adventure” which were published by Hartendorp and it is likely that these formed the backbone of the *Odysseys* books which have various co-authors and editors credited.

“*This little group of orchids – “Vanda Sanderiana” - was valued at £1,000 sterling*.”

Having read both *The odyssey of an orchid hunter* and … *a digger* - secondhand copies were easily acquired - I am not convinced Burdett deserved inclusion in Troelstra’s *Bibliography of natural history travel narratives*. There is nothing that can be deemed “natural history” in the “red-blooded” narratives, and Burdett does not come across as a naturalist. He was an adventurer, a restless free spirit, a he-man (to quote one reviewer). Indeed, his editor for *The odyssey of an orchid hunter*, P. J. King, observed in a foreword headed
“Meet the hunter”: “This, then, is an Adventure-story of real people; and it has no scientific pretensions of any kind, either of exotic horticulture, ethnology, or topographical survey. It is Fred Burdett speaking ... a big bronzed Englishman, with steady blue eyes and a you- damned sort of chin.” Burdett did “collect” living orchids - for sale! - but evidently knew little about their care, as he related in his book. In 1931, Fred brought a cargo of orchids from Manila to London, losing half of them during the voyage “in spite of every attention”. Interviewed on arrival by a reporter for the Daily Mail, Burdett was quoted as saying: “I got these orchids at coast-level up to a height of about 7000 feet ... I travelled alone because I am like a prospector. ... Until the horticultural experts in this country have seen the orchids I shall not know which of my specimens are new to England, but I believe at least two are.” A photograph, captioned “This little group of orchids - “Vanda Sanderiana” - was valued at £1,000 sterling”, was reproduced in The odyssey of an orchid hunter.

The Philippine magazine announced his death early in 1940: “Jan. 24 - Frederick Deane Burdette [sic], British old-timer and author of “Odyssey of an Orchid Hunter”, dies in Manila, aged 79.” He was buried in the British Cemetery at San Pedro, Makati, Manila. Fred Burdett was survived by his wife, Janet Grant Chavasse, and at least four children. The couple had been married in the Anglican Cathedral of St Mary and St John, Manila, on 12 June 1909. Mrs Janet Burdett and the children had travelled to London on SS Manela in the autumn of 1921, but there is no indication they ever returned to the Philippines. Meanwhile, Fred occasionally came to England: shipping manifests listed him in July 1926 as a “Mining Engineer” out-going on SS Malwa; in 1929 in-com ing on City of Guildford as an “Orchid Collector”; out-bound for the Philippine Islands in October 1933 as an “Orchid Hunter”; and, most enigmatically, in 1930 sailing to Hong Kong on SS Glengarry as a “Novelist”!

Regarding The odyssey of a pearl hunter, one reviewer observed at that it was “not for squeamish folk”. Another opined that “The picture may be realistically drawn, but there are depths of human degradation that had better be left unsung”, while a recent blog about “Classic dive books” noted it was “unpolitically correct” [sic]. In The odyssey of a digger, the grim account of the punitive massacre of Aboriginal men following the spearing of Fred Marriott, one of Burdett’s fellow prospectors, is just one of the reprehensible incidents rather vividly described.

E. Charles Nelson

35. The Victorian Sunday, daylight and naturalists

During our recent work on the marine biologist and geologist Charles Peach (1800-1886), Lyall Anderson and I had been puzzled by his fossil-collecting on a Sunday, which seemed somewhat courageous in overwhelmingly Presbyterian Scotland. Sabbatarianism, the doctrine that Sunday was a holy day on which neither work, recreation nor pleasure should take place, was strong in 19th century Britain. The solution emerged when we discovered Peach’s affiliation to the Unitarian Church. Unitarians tended to oppose Sabbatarianism as they considered it inhumane to forbid recreation to people who had to work the rest of the week. We were, however, surprised to find that, apart from anecdotal reports, and some work on the question of Sunday opening of museums, ‘there seem to be no studies of the impact
of Sabbatarianism on 19th and early 20th Century geology and natural history’ (Taylor and Anderson 2015, p. 166).

As Williams (1983, also 2011) has already pointed out, natural light was needed for the detailed examination of specimens. This greatly worsened the potential problems for people who had to earn a living on the other six days of the week, whether working-class or middle-class professional. So Sabbatarianism must have had an even greater impact than we realised. If they could no longer even use Sunday daylight, they had to wait till the longer summer days. For instance, the strongly Presbyterian Scot (and therefore Sabbatarian) Hugh Miller (1802-1856) worked long hours in the local bank from 1834 to the end of 1839, in the north of Scotland where summer days are long but winter days short (Taylor 2007). That he spent much of his limited leisure time in writing, rather than geology, was partly to bring in extra money, but it might also have reflected the problems of carrying out natural science in the winter.

The issues of lighting, and indeed of work on the Sabbath more generally, seem well worth bearing in mind when considering the work of other naturalists. Moreover, these problems might have seemed so obvious at the time to be unworthy of comment, which will therefore be absent from the historical record.

References

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36. Eggs I’ll be bound? A change from toad-in-the-hole

I happened upon the following item (Anonymous 1819: 364) when searching online for something else and thought it worthy of being brought to a wider audience to see what today’s naturalists might indeed make of it:

“As the workmen of Mr A. Marks, of Liskeard, were cutting across an ash tree, they discovered a bird’s nest in the interior of the tree, containing three eggs. The nest was entirely surrounded with sound timber, about eight inches thick, without the least appearance of an opening to the outside. About thirty years ago, a similar discovery was made in Plymouth dock-yard: a bird called a heckmal [a vernacular name for the Great Tit, Parus major] being found on its eggs, in the centre of a large oak tree, which by its immense growth, must have been enclosed 80 or 90 years. The eggs, on being touched, fell into dust; the skeleton of the bird and its nest have been preserved for the curious. The enclosure of living toads in large blocks of marble has been occasionally perceived; but the above discovery is a novel circumstance, and merits the attention of the naturalist.”

As Cohn (2016: 47) has stated: “the image of the toad alive inside a rock was a popular fixation of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century biology”. Indeed, the Reverend William Buckland (1784–1856) experimented by incarcerat-
ing toads in sandstone and limestone deliberately to see how long they might live. All were dead by the end of thirteen months. Toads sealed into tree holes similarly died within a year (Buckland 1831). Buckland could countenance that a toad when small might gain entry to a hole that furnished insect prey and might grow therein to a size that would no longer allow escape. But how could that account for the demise of an adult bird incubating a clutch of eggs? Presumably the Great Tit died in situ (perhaps egg-bound), having gained access via a small aperture and the tree subsequently grew around the cavity completely obliterating the access point over the subsequent near century.

References

Geoff Moore

Publisher’s Announcements

37. Henry Dresser and Victorian Ornithology Birds, Books and Business

Henry McGhie
Manchester UP, Nov 2017
376pp.
ISBN: 978-1784994136 (hb)
£25.

This book explores the life of Henry Dresser (1838-1915), one of the most productive British ornithologists of the mid-late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and is largely based on previously unpublished archival material. Dresser travelled widely and spent time in Texas during the American Civil War. He built enormous collections of skins and eggs of birds from Europe, North America and Asia, which formed the basis of over 100 publications, including some of the finest bird books of the late nineteenth century. Dresser was a leading figure in scientific society and in the early bird conservation movement; his correspondence and diaries reveal the inner workings, motivations, personal relationships and rivalries that existed among the leading ornithologists.

38. Birds, Other Animals and Natural Curiosities

Royal Collection Trust with Harvey Miller Publishers, 2017
2 vols, 864pp, illus.
ISBN: 978-1909400603 (hb)
£150.

This two-volume catalogue brings together some of the finest natural history drawings assembled by Cassiano dal Pozzo (1588-1657) and his younger brother Carlo Antonio (1606-89) in Rome over the course of the seventeenth century. Included are 251 coloured drawings of fauna and 63 of precious stones, marbles, fossils, exotic fruits and seeds and other natural curiosities. Cassiano had a particular interest in
ornithology, and birds are thus the best-represented animals in this group, with more than 200 drawings of both native and exotic species. Many were the models for the plates in a book on ornithology, the *Uccelliera*, which Cassiano co-authored and presented to the Accademia dei Lincei on his election to that scientific society in 1622. Several others were executed to accompany discourses written by Cassiano on individual birds, often following dissection of those birds.

Other drawings of animals here include mammals, fishes, crustaceans and molluscs. The drawings of mineral specimens and natural curiosities illustrate items typically found in the collectors’ cabinets of the period: gemstones, marbles, bezoars, corals, fossils, exotic seeds and scientific instruments. Many of the specimens came from the collections of Cassiano’s contemporaries and were the focal point of scientific investigations and discussion. To catalogue such a wide range of material, a team of historians of art and science and specialists from the fields of ornithology, zoology and geology has been assembled. The introductory essays discuss Cassiano’s engagement with nature and the collecting and illustrating of fauna and other *naturalia* in the seventeenth century. Documentary appendices provide transcriptions and translations of key manuscript sources. Following the dispersal of a large number of the natural history drawings from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle between the two world wars, many are now in public and private collections. They constitute more than a third of the drawings catalogued here, which allows Cassiano’s surviving holdings in these fields of natural history to be studied in their entirety.

39. Enlightened Princesses
Caroline, Augusta, Charlotte and the Shaping of the Modern World

Joanna Marschner (ed.) with David Bindman & Lisa L. Ford
Yale Center for British Art & Historic Royal Palaces in association with Yale University Press, 2017
592pp, illus.
Caroline of Ansbach (1683-1737), Augusta of Saxe-Gotha (1719-1772), and Charlotte of Mecklenberg-Strelitz (1744-1818) were three German princesses who became Queens Consort - or, in the case of Augusta, Queen in Waiting, Regent, and Princess Dowager - of Great Britain, and were linked by their early years at European princely courts, their curiosity, aspirations, and an investment in Enlightenment thought. This sumptuously illustrated book considers the ways these powerful, intelligent women left enduring marks on British culture through a wide range of activities: the promotion of the court as a dynamic forum of the Hanoverian regime; the enrichment of the royal collection of art; the advancement of science and industry; and the creation of gardens and menageries. Objects included range from spectacular state portraits to pedagogical toys to plant and animal specimens, and reveal how the new and novel intermingled with the traditional.

40. The Art of British Natural History
(Images of Nature)

Andrea Hart
The Natural History Museum, 2017
112 pp., illus.
For centuries the natural life of the British Isles has captured the imagination of both
artists and scientists. *The Art of British Natural History* explores the many different ways in which Britain's flora and fauna have been documented, from engravings and watercolours to ink and charcoal drawings. It is illustrated with over 100 specially selected artworks from the collections of the Natural History Museum's Library and Archives. Together these images span 300 years of British history and include the works of major figures such as William MacGillivray, Moses Harris, Edward Wilson and Ernest Mansell. Andrea Hart's accompanying essay reveals that these images are both beautiful to look at and have also played a crucial role in advancing scientific knowledge in Britain. She also traces how these images have influenced the history of printing, art, and popular culture.

### 41. Art and Nature in the Middle Ages

*N. Myers, M. Pastouteau, E. Teburet-Delahay, & M. Zink*

Yale University Press, 2017
136pp., illus.

This illustrated book explores the universal and multifaceted theme of nature as manifested in Western European art of the Middle Ages. Essays consider the concept in the context of medieval philosophy, theology, and poetry. The masterpieces highlighted here, from the distinguished collection of the Musee de Cluny, span the 12th through the 16th centuries and include an impressive array of objects destined for both religious and secular purposes - from exquisite stained glass and carved capitals to spectacular enamelled jewelry, illuminated manuscripts, and woven tapestries. *Art and Nature in the Middle Ages* provides an essential understanding of the symbolism and significance of motifs taken from the natural world, as well as the technical mastery of the medieval artisans who produced these remarkable objects.

### 42. Darwin and Women

*A Selection of Letters*

*Samantha Evans (ed.)*

Cambridge University Press, 2017
298pp., illus.

*Darwin and Women* focuses on Darwin's correspondence with women and on the lives of the women he knew and wrote to. It includes a large number of hitherto unpublished letters between members of Darwin's family and their friends that throw light on the lives of the women of his circle and their relationships, social and professional, with Darwin. The letters included are by turns entertaining, intriguing, and challenging, and are organised into thematic chapters, including botany and zoology as well as marriage and servants, that set them in an accessible narrative context. Darwin's famous remarks on women's intelligence in *Descent of Man* provide a recurring motif, and are discussed in the foreword by Gillian Beer, and in the introduction. The immediacy and variety of these texts make this an entertaining read which will suggest avenues for further research to students.
43. Collecting the World
The Life and Curiosity of Hans Sloane

James Delbourgo
Allen Lane, 2017
544 pp.

Hans Sloane (1660-1753) was the greatest collector of his time, and one of the greatest of all time. His name is familiar today through the London streets and squares named after him on land he once owned (Sloane Square, Hans Place), but the man himself, and his achievements, are almost forgotten.

Born in the north of Ireland, Sloane made his fortune as a physician to London's wealthiest residents and through investment in land and slavery. He became one of the eighteenth century's preeminent natural historians, ultimately succeeding his rival Isaac Newton as President of the Royal Society, and assembled an astonishing collection of specimens, artefacts and oddities - the most famous curiosity cabinet of the age.

Sloane's dream of universal knowledge, of a gathering together of every kind of thing in the world, was enabled by Britain's rise to global ascendancy. In 1687 he travelled to Jamaica, then at the heart of Britain's commercial empire, to survey its natural history, and later organised a network of correspondents who sent him curiosities from across the world. Shortly after his death, Sloane's vast collection was then acquired - as he had hoped - by the nation. It became the nucleus of the world's first national public museum, the British Museum, which opened in 1759.

This is the first biography of Sloane in over sixty years and the first based on his surviving collections. Early modern science and collecting are shown to be global endeavours intertwined with imperial enterprise and slavery but which nonetheless gave rise to one of the great public institutions of the Enlightenment, as the cabinet of curiosities gave way to the encyclopaedic museum. Collecting the World describes this pivotal moment in the emergence of modern knowledge, and brings this totemic figure back to life.

44. Reading the Rocks
How Victorian Geologists Discovered the Secret of Life

Brenda Maddox
Bloomsbury Publishing PLC, 2017
272pp.

A rich and exuberant group biography of the first geologists, the people who were first to excavate from the layers of the world its buried history. These first geologists were made up primarily, and inevitably, of gentlemen with the necessary wealth to support their interests, yet boosting their numbers, expanding their learning and increasing their findings were clergymen, academics - and women. This lively and eclectic collection of characters brought passion, eccentricity and towering intellect to geology and Brenda Maddox does them full justice, bringing them to vivid life.

The new science of geology was pursued by this assorted band because it opened a window on Earth's ancient past. They showed great courage in facing the conflict between geology and Genesis that immediately presented itself: for the rocks and fossils being dug up showed that the Earth was immeasurably old, rather than springing from a creation made in the six days that the Bible claimed. It is no coincidence that
Charles Darwin was a keen geologist. The individual stories of these first geologists, their hope and fears, triumphs and disappointments, the theological, philosophical and scientific debates their findings provoked, and the way that as a group, they were to change irrevocably and dramatically our understanding of the world is told by Brenda Maddox with a storyteller's skill and a fellow scientist's understanding. The effect is absorbing, revelatory and strikingly original.

45. Inside the Lost Museum
Curating, Past and Present

Steven Lubar
Harvard University Press, August 2017
416pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0674971042 (hb)
$35, £27.95, €31.50.
Curators make many decisions when they build collections or design exhibitions, plotting a passage of discovery that also tells an essential story. Collecting captures the past in a way useful to the present and the future. Exhibits play to our senses and orchestrate our impressions, balancing presentation and preservation, information and emotion. Curators consider visitors' interactions with objects and with one another, how our bodies move through displays, how our eyes grasp objects, how we learn and how we feel. Inside the Lost Museum documents the work museums do and suggests ways these institutions can enrich the educational and aesthetic experience of their visitors.

Woven throughout Inside the Lost Museum is the story of the Jenks Museum at Brown University, a nineteenth-century display of natural history, anthropology, and curiosities that disappeared a century ago. The Jenks Museum’s past, and a recent effort by artist Mark Dion, Steven Lubar, and their students to reimagine it as art and history, serve as a framework for exploring the long record of museums’ usefulness and service.

Museum lovers know that energy and mystery run through every collection and exhibition. Lubar explains work behind the scenes - collecting, preserving, displaying, and using art and artifacts in teaching, research, and community – building – through historical and contemporary examples. Inside the Lost Museum speaks to the hunt, the find, and the reveal that make curating and visiting exhibitions and using collections such a rewarding and vital pursuit.

46. The Botany of Empire in the Long Eighteenth Century

Y. Batsaki, S.B. Calahan & A. Tchikine (eds)
Dumbarton Oaks Symposia and Colloquia
Harvard University Press, 2017
406pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0884024163 (hb)
$90, £71.95, €81.00.
This book brings together an international body of scholars working on eighteenth-century botany within the context of imperial expansion.

The eighteenth century saw widespread exploration, a tremendous increase in the traffic in botanical specimens, taxonomic breakthroughs, and horticultural experimentation. The contributors to this volume compare the impact of new developments and discoveries across several regions, broadening the geographical scope of their inquiries to encompass imperial powers that did not have overseas
colonial possessions - such as the Russian, Ottoman, and Qing empires and the Tokugawa shogunate - as well as politically borderline regions such as South Africa, Yemen, and New Zealand.

The essays in this volume examine the botanical ambitions of eighteenth-century empires; the figure of the botanical explorer; the links between imperial ambition and the impulse to survey, map, and collect botanical specimens in “new” territories; and the relationships among botanical knowledge, self-representation, and material culture.

47. Joseph Banks’ Florilegium
Botanical Treasures from Cook’s First Voyage

David Mabberley & Mel Gooding
Afterword by Joseph Studholme
Thames and Hudson Ltd, Oct 2017
320pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0500519363 (hb)
A$120, £65.

Joseph Banks accompanied Captain Cook on his first voyage round the world from 1768 to 1771. A gifted and wealthy young naturalist, Banks collected exotic flora from Madeira, Brazil, Tierra del Fuego, the Society Islands, New Zealand, Australia and Java, bringing back over 1,300 species that had never been seen or studied by Europeans. On his return, Banks commissioned over 700 superlative engravings between 1772 and 1784. Known collectively as Banks’ Florilegium, they are some of the most precise and exquisite examples of botanical illustration ever created.

The Florilegium was never published in Banks’ lifetime, and it was not until 1990 that a complete set in colour was issued in a boxed edition (limited to 100 copies) under the direction of the British Museum (Natural History). It is from these prints that the present selection is made, directed by David Mabberley, who has provided expert botanical commentaries, with additional texts by art historian Mel Gooding, setting the works in context as a perfect conjunction of nature, science and art. An afterword by Joseph Studholme describes the history of the modern printing.

The 250th anniversary of Cook’s first voyage is in August 2018 and will be marked round the world.

48. Science in the Archives
Pasts, Presents, Futures

Lorraine Daston (ed.)
Chicago UP, 2017
392pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0226432366 (pb)
$37.50.

Archives bring to mind rooms filled with old papers and dusty artefacts. But for scientists, the detritus of the past can be a treasure trove of material vital to present and future research: fossils collected by geologists; data banks assembled by geneticists; weather diaries trawled by climate scientists; libraries visited by historians. These are the vital collections, assembled and maintained over decades, centuries, and even millennia, which define the sciences of the archives.

With Science in the Archives, Lorraine Daston and her co-authors offer the first study of the important role that archives play in the natural and human sciences. Reaching across disciplines and centuries, contributors cover episodes in the history of astronomy, geology, genetics, philology, climatology, medicine, and more - as well as fundamental practices such as collecting, retrieval, and data mining. Chapters cover topics ranging from doxology in Greco-Roman Antiquity to NSA surveillance techniques of the twenty-first century. Thoroughly exploring the practices, politics,
economics, and potential of the sciences of the archives, this volume reveals the essential historical dimension of the sciences, while also adding a much-needed long-term perspective to contemporary debates over the uses of Big Data in science.

49. John James Audubon
The Nature of the American Woodsman

Gregory Nobles
University of Pennsylvania Press, 2016
352 pp., illus.

In this fresh approach to Audubon's art and science, Gregory Nobles shows that Audubon's greatest creation was himself. A self-made man incessantly striving to secure his place in American society, Audubon made himself into a skilled painter, a successful entrepreneur, and a prolific writer, whose words went well beyond birds and scientific description. He sought status with the "gentlemen of science" on both sides of the Atlantic, but he also embraced the ornithology of ordinary people. In pursuit of popular acclaim in art and science, Audubon crafted an expressive, audacious, and decidedly masculine identity as the "American Woodsman," a larger-than-life symbol of the new nation, a role he perfected in his quest for transatlantic fame. Audubon didn't just live his life; he performed it.

In exploring that performance, Nobles pays special attention to Audubon's stories, some of which - the murky circumstances of his birth, a Kentucky hunting trip with Daniel Boone - Audubon embellished with evasions and outright lies. Nobles argues that we cannot take all of Audubon's stories literally, but we must take them seriously. By doing so, we come to terms with the central irony of Audubon's true nature: the man who took so much time and trouble to depict birds so accurately left us a bold but deceptive picture of himself.

New & Recent Publications

Many thanks to everyone who contributes material to this section. May I just remind you to forward details of your own publications as well as those of general interest. Please include as many publication details as possible: such as publisher, date and ISBN.


Greenwood, E. F. (2016) Hunting Plants – additional notes. BSBI News no 133: 25. [Additional information on three early North Lancashire field botanists overlooked by the author when compiling his recent book published under the above title.]


http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/RS15001.


http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/HR16012.
[Originally published: "Der Murrayscrub, botanisch skizzirt", von Ferdinand Müller, in Das Ausland, 23 (2), no. 276, 18 November 1850, pp. 1101-2. A translation by T. A. Darragh is in the supplementary material.]


13-16.
Taylor, M. A. & Torrens, H. S. (2016) A


The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce was established in 1754, when arts had a broader definition encompassing invention and application. Characteristic of the Enlightenment the SA aimed to raise the standard of living through the encouragement and practical application of new discoveries, new inventions, and improved processes and methodologies. It sought to encourage by awarding prizes across a wide range of activities and disciplines. Its prizes in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, cartography, and land improvement encouraged the new sciences of mineralogy and geology. Direct and indirect spin-offs from SA prizes advanced mineralogy and geology in field mapping, mineral exploration, coastal defence works, drainage and irrigation and securing clean water supplies. Membership of the Geological Society overlapped substantially with the Society of Arts and with other institutions, such as the Royal Institution, concerned with the development of science.

The programme consists of nine papers illustrating the wide range of the Society of Arts’ influence on the earth sciences. This foray into a little known area of history of geology promises to be interesting day and alert you to new research possibilities.

The conference registration fee includes the programme below, lunch, refreshments and abstracts of all presentations. The fee for members of HOGG, GA, WSG and GSL is £35.00. The fee for non-members is £45.

For more information and registration payment for the conference please see http://historyofgeologygroup.co.uk/the-society-of-arts-and-the-encouragement-of-mineralogy-and-geology-1754-1900/. If you prefer to pay by cheque, please post it, with your contact details, to: HOGG treasurer, 61 Straight Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire SL4 2RT.
The SHNH Small Research Fund is to provide financial support to non-professional members of the SHNH in all fields covered by the society’s charitable purpose in carrying out research to benefit the scholarly community. A “non-professional” is regarded as having no gainful specific employment as a historian or bibliographer for the specific purpose of the proposed research.

Application must be made (before incurring the expense requested) using the pro-forma in the newsletter or on the SHNH website. This must be sent to the SHNH Secretary, who will then forward it to the Small Research-Fund Co-ordinator for assessment by the Sub-committee.

Qualifying expenses for funding
Examples are:
- Charges made for use of privately-owned or professional-association libraries or museums by non-subscribers.
- Charges made by libraries or museums for new scanning, photographing or photocopying essential materials.
- Charges made by photographic agencies, libraries or museums for providing pre-existing digital copies.
- Fees for image-publication rights.
- Cost of travel by public transport for an essential visit to a unique location of essential material.

How to apply
- As long as you are not a professional historian or bibliographer (for the purpose of a specific research project), any member of the SHNH may apply for a Small Research-Fund grant, up to £100 (or non-Sterling currency equivalent). Please download the pro-forma application form, complete it and send to the SHNH Secretary at secretary@shnh.org.uk.

Eligibility
- There is no upper age limit; no academic qualification is required; nor is any academic affiliation necessary. But no more than one application per person may be made in any financial year of the SHNH.
- Non-professional researcher applicants must not already be in receipt of any grant, as a student or otherwise, that would cover the expenses applied for. Application must be made before the requested expense is incurred.

Further conditions
- This funding is a “last-resort” grant. Alternative “free-of-charge” sources of images or information must already have been investigated; if none can be identified, all reasonable efforts must also have been made to obtain funding elsewhere before applying to the SHNH.
- It must be the applicant’s intention to publish in the scholarly press or on a website any images or information obtained through an award; the SHNH Secretary must be informed of publication when completed.
- Dated receipts must be obtained for expenses.
- Costs involved in attendance at conferences do not qualify.
- Costs of coloured illustrations in the printed Archives of Natural History do not qualify.
- The decision of the SHNH on an application for a Small Research-Fund grant shall be final.
SHNH SMALL RESEARCH-FUND
APPLICATION FORM

Please complete and send to SHNH Secretary at secretary@shnh.org.uk or post to
The Secretary, The Society for the History of Natural History,
c/o the Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD, UK.

Name and title: ________________________________________________

Address: ______________________________________________________

E-mail address: ________________________________________________

Telephone: ____________________________________________________

Member of SHNH? Yes ☐ No ☐

Employed as historian/bibliographer for purposes of this research? Yes ☐ No ☐

Already receiving a grant covering requested expense? Yes ☐ No ☐

Has this expense already been incurred? Yes ☐ No ☐

Nature of expense for which funding sought: ________________________

Are there any free-of-charge alternatives? Yes ☐ No ☐

What other sources of funding have been investigated? ______________

Amount (£) requested: __________________________________________

Have you made any previous application to SHNH for this purpose? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes please give date of application:

Proposed place of publication of research: __________________________

Signed: ______________ Date: ______________
Patron

Sir David Attenborough OM CH FRS

“Anyone who loves the history of natural history will find a warm welcome.”

Professor Janet Browne
Harvard University

SHNH – The Society for the History of Natural History welcomes as members everyone with an interest in the history of natural history, natural history collections, exploration, art and bibliography, for all period and cultures.

The Society publishes an internationally respected journal *Archives of natural history*. It is published for the Society by Edinburgh University Press, a highly respected, independent voice. Members have free online access to all issues of *Archives* published since 1936.

The Society also produces an informative newsletter which announces forthcoming events, provides a forum for notes and queries, offers notice of new publications, and much more.

We design meetings for wide audiences and provide time for discussion, social events and ‘behind the scenes’ visits. Venues include Cumbria (2017), Norwich (2016), Oxford (2014), Exeter (2013), North America, (2013), London and Cambridge (2012). We also co-sponsor special conferences.

Our international network of representatives connects the Society with local events and provides regional contacts. Their contact details are provided on our website.

How to join

SHNH has three categories of membership: Individual, Dual and Associate. Subscriptions are managed by Edinburgh University Press. Institutions and Libraries are invited to enquire about print and online subscriptions from EUP.

- **Individual:** receives the printed copy of *Archives* and the *Newsletter* as well as free online access to all issues of *Archives*. UK: £34; Europe: £41.50; ROW £46; North America US$78.

- **Dual:** for two people at the same address who receive one printed copy of *Archives* and the *Newsletter* as well as free online access to all issues of *Archives*. UK: £44; Europe: £51.50; ROW £56; North America US$95.

- **Associate:** for full or part-time students (under 30) who receive free online access to all issues of *Archives* and the *Newsletter*. UK: £11; Europe £18.50; ROW £23; North America US$39.

To join the Society, please

- call the EUP Subscriptions Department on +44 (0)131 650 6207, or
- email We do not recommend sending credit card details by email.

www.shnh.org.uk
The Society for the History of Natural History is a friendly international society for everyone who is interested in natural history in the broadest sense. This includes botany, zoology and geology as well as natural history collections, exploration, art and bibliography. Everyone with an interest in these subjects – professional or amateur – is welcome to join.

The Society was founded in 1936 by a small group of scientists, librarians and bibliographers centred on the British Museum (Natural History) in London. The Society is still closely associated with the Museum, now the Natural History Museum, which contains the national collections of natural history specimens and has a strong tradition in the historical study of these collections.

Since its modest beginnings, the Society has grown in membership and international standing. It is known for its friendliness and provides a focal point for the history of all aspects of natural history. The Society also has a thriving international membership and representatives in North America, Europe, Asia and the Antipodes organise local meetings. An International Meeting is held at regular intervals, the most recent being in the Unites States in November, 2012.

The Society’s main publication is *Archives of natural history*, produced twice a year, and distributed free to all members. It contains refereed, illustrated papers and book reviews and is published for the Society by Edinburgh University Press. All volumes published since 1936 are now available online. A more informal *Newsletter* is published two or three times a year.

For more information contact the Secretary, Society for the History of Natural History, c/o the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK or search on www.shnh.org.uk.

All subscription matters are handled for the Society by Edinburgh University Press. For subscription enquiries, including payment methods, please contact the Subscription Administrators at Edinburgh University Press. E-mail: journals@eup.ed.ac.uk or telephone +44 (0)131 650 6207.

**Newsletter 112 July 2017**

**Editor:** Elaine Shaughnessy  
**Email:** webmaster@shnh.org.uk

**COPY DATE**  
The copy date for the next *Newsletter* is 15 November 2017.
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Courtesy of the Zoological Society of London
See Item 20