THE SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF NATURAL HISTORY

No. 104 November 2012

Newsletter

Diary

Alfred Russel Wallace Centenary
Bournemouth University
7-8 June 2013
See Item 11

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Out and about with SHNH members

Left: Clemency Fisher, Christine Jackson and Maureen Lambourne paying a visit to Newington Butts (near Elephant and Castle, London) on 14th March 2012, the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Gilbert.

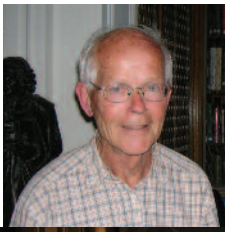
Right: Pat Morris, recipient of the SHNH Founders' Medal

Above: Mary Spencer Jones and Douglas Russell, with Miranda Lowe, at the *Terra Nova* meeting in Cambridge, UK.

Right: Members enjoying dinner after the *Terra Nova* Meeting

Edward Lear Meeting: Gina Douglas, Robert McCracken Peck, Dianne Edwards & Charles Nelson

Dr Cadee



John Edmondson and Jasper Montana

First and Foremost

1. Message from the President

It is customary for any new president to introduce him/herself. First, I need to apologise that some of us, on the new SHNH Council, have had a very hard time recently (with bereavements and a very serious road traffic accident to deal with and we may not have been as responsive as people could wish. But things are slowly recovering, and we promise to do the best we can in future (like all good volunteers).

Next, I must sincerely thank my predecessor, Geoff Moore, for the sterling example he has set me. I fear he will prove a hard act to follow. But our Society itself seems in good stead, holding fascinating meetings (thanks to Gina Douglas) and providing a highly readable, as well as scholarly, journal - *The Archives of Natural History* - thanks to past editor Charles Nelson. We wish the new editor, Peter Davis, similar success in future. The role of the Society's *Newsletter*, is just as important, in informing members of what is afoot, thanks to Elaine Shaughnessy's hard work.

I am a geologist by training, and only a historian by inclination. My biggest hope is that we can extend the international reach of our Society, and, as Geoff has demanded, I too hope that we can all introduce new members to the fascinating histories we cover, right across the natural sciences. We do, however, face continual problems in a world which, despite its being so well informed, becomes instead more ignorant by the minute.

We first need to ensure that our own archives, currently stored at the Natural History Museum, are secure. We also need to keep a constant watch, as our Public and University Libraries dispose of more and more printed materials. In my own University's case, this is simply because, according to its library website, "old and superseded texts can be misleading, or worthless, and unsought material can obstruct the search for relevant items". However wrote that needs to meet a few more historians, whose task is surely to know what material to seek, and not to be misled!

I am currently trying to get to the bottom of the secret sales at Worcester Public Library, of which I first read in *Private Eye,* the satirical magazine which has a regular column of "Library News", but which is always depressing. These sales allowed the once wonderful library of the Worcestershire Natural History Society, founded in 1833 (and which was highly influential in encouraging other County-wide Natural History Societies to form Museums and Libraries elsewhere) to be sold at auction, among their 'old and useless stock', last year. All this raised over a quarter of a million pounds, towards funding its new Privately Financed Initiative library in Worcester. It also raised hardly an eyebrow, as no one was aware of these sales, until it was too late. Such library disasters are a cause I would like to take up, so if any members learn of similar disasters being under consideration, or having happened, please give us early warning.

Hugh Torrens
SHNH President

2. From the Editor

As this newsletter is printed, many of our members will be enjoying the Catesby tercentennial meeting in the US. It is a wonderful programme taking place in three locations. We very much look forward to reading the meeting report and seeing the photographs. It has also been a busy year for many of our members in celebrating Edward Lear's 200th anniversary and a number of us spent a delightful time recently at the Linnean Society and the Royal Society listening to fascinating talks by Bob Peck and Clem Fisher. Looking forward, 2013 is the anniversary of Alfred Russel Wallace and Gina Douglas is delighted to report that a joint meeting on Wallace has been arranged, together with the Linnean Society and the University of Bournemouth for June 2013.

Our (belated) congratulations to Diarmid Finnegan who won the Frank Watson Book Prize in Scottish History for his book *Natural History Societies and Civic Culture in Victorian Scotland*. Established in 1993 and administered by the Canadian Scottish Studies Foundation, the biennial prize recognises the highest scholarship in Scottish history.

I do thank all members who have forwarded entries for the bibliographic section and in particular my thanks to David Allen who has kindly forwarded many items as well as informative bibliographic notes for inclusion.

Dr Jack Gibson, one of our Honorary Members and long-time Scottish Representative has now retired. As one of our longest-serving members (joining the Society in the 1950s), he has served the Society in many capacities in the past, including two stints as Vice-President. I had the great personal pleasure of liaising with Jack for many years, when I was the International Representatives Coordinator and we had many happy conversations, not only on SHNH matters but also on his enjoyment of the P.G. Woodhouse novels. We all send Jack our warmest wishes and thanks for his invaluable contributions to the Society.

Elaine

Elaine Shaughnessy

Above: The Largest white-bill woodpecker, Plate 16, Vol. 1 in Mark Catesby, *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands*.

Left: The Hawksbill turtle, Plate 39, Vol. 2 in Mark Catesby, *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands*.

Society News & Announcements

3. Founders' Medal

SHNH President Hugh Torrens was delighted to award the SHNH Founders' Medal to Dr Pat Morris at the Society's AGM. Pat Morris is a retired university lecturer, specialising in zoology, ecology, wildlife conservation and mammal ecology research (especially hedgehogs and dormice). He was Chairman of the Mammal Society and is a regular contributor to radio and TV wildlife programmes. A Council Member of the National Trust and former Chairman of its Nature Conservation Advisory Panel, he is also a semi-professional photographer.

Pat is the author/joint author of six popular natural history books and editor/author/contributor to several wildlife encyclopaedias and more than 200 magazine articles, scientific papers, and booklets. He self-publishes books on the history of taxidermy (8 titles since 2000) and has lectured on the history of taxidermy worldwide. He is an Honorary Life Member of the Guild of Taxidermists and has been a member of the SHNH for more than 10 years. He travels widely, focusing on wildlife and environmental objectives and ferreting about in museum storerooms for old taxidermy.

4. William T. Stearn Student Essay Prize

Congratulations to Andrea Kennedy (University of Cambridge MPhil student 2011-12) for winning the William T. Stearn Student Essay Prize for 2012. This annual award is given by SHNH for the best original unpublished essay in the field of history of natural history. Andrea's winning entry was 'The beauty of Victorian beasts: illustration in Rev. J. G. Wood's *Homes without Hands'*, which was one of her MPhil essays.

5. Those we have lost

Members of the SHNH will be saddened to know that the summer months have seen the loss of two of the Society's long-standing members.

Bernadette Callery died after a long and arduous fight against ovarian cancer on 27 July 2012. After training in Library Science at the University of Chicago she first worked as Assistant Librarian at the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, becoming their Librarian in 1977 and then moving in 1987 to the New York Botanical Garden Library as Research Librarian. She returned to Pittsburgh in 1994 as Librarian at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. In each of these institutions she was closely involved with major exhibitions and significant advances in bibliographic resources, including online catalogues. In 1997 Bernadette was awarded the CBHL Charles L. Long Award of Extraordinary Merit. She was awarded her PhD. in 2002. Throughout her career she remained a strong supporter of SHNH, contributing to conferences in England.

Eric Groves, another long-standing member of SHNH and one of the recipients of the Thackray Medal (with Tom Vallance and David Moore) in 2002, died in mid June 2012. David Moore has written an obituary for Eric which will appear in the in the next issue of *Archives* 40.1. One of Eric's papers on Archibald Menzies at King George Sound is currently in press and will also appear in the next issue of *Archives*.

Gina Douglas

6. History & Mystery

History & Mystery is a delightful collection of notes and queries from past SHNH *Newsletters*. The book is £15 (post paid) for the UK and £18 for the rest of the world (ROW). Ordering online is easy: go to the SHNH website (www.shnh.org.uk) and click on the DONATE by PayPal button; Proceeds from the sale of this volume will help replenish the Alwynne Wheeler Bursary to support young scholars in attending SHNH conferences and meetings.

History & mystery:
Sequels & solutions 3

S3.1 Edwin Hollis and Anne Edith Hollis *History & mystery* p.15

A short paper about Edwin Hollis, by Stuart Houston and Charles Nelson, has been published in *Records of Buckinghamshire*: Edwin Hollis FZS (1863-1941): some notes on his early life and activities as a naturalist. *Recs Bucks*. **52**: 245-247 (2012).

Edwin Hollis was born in Paddington, London, into a family that had a long history in the butchery business, and between 1881-1901 he worked as a pork butcher. After a brief visit to Canada in 1901-2, during which he collected specimens of mammals for the British Museum (Natural History), Hollis resumed his trade in London but he seems to have sold his business at the end of 1904. For a few years, Edwin and Annie Hollis lived in Exeter where he took much more interest in natural history, until March 1908 when the couple moved to Aylesbury after his appointment as Curator of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society's new museum.

Research on Edwin Hollis raised another mystery: his wife Anne (or Annie) Edith (née Thorne; born 1870). Various reports indicate she was a artist; for example on 13 January 1906 at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum in Exeter, Hollis gave a talk about their visit to Canada, and "had on the table a very nice collection of water-colour sketches of most of the animals dealt with, drawn by his wife, which added much to the interest and lucidity of his paper." At the Annual Conference of Museum Curators in York in early July 1910, Mrs A. Hollis of Aylesbury mounted a special exhibition of "fish painted in natural colours".

I have been unable to trace any original works by Anne Hollis not any other reference to her as a zoological artist.

E. Charles Nelson

S3.2 Redriffe, Rotherith or Rotherhithe

Since in the *Newsletter* (2) 23:7, reprinted in *History and Mystery* p.24, Alwyne Wheeler commented Daniel Solander wrote Rotherhithe "Rotherith" and suggests it reflects the local pronunciation, it may be of interest that a century before Samuel Pepys wrote it Redriffe (*Everybody's Pepys* 12 January 1666 etc.). Which came first, Redriffe or Rotherhithe?

W. R. P. Bourne

S3.3 Early names, lists and figures of birds

While I noticed W. B. Yapp's comments on my note about Henry VIII's consumption of birds at the time (*Newsletter* (2) 13:7-8, 1982), I did not want to enter into an argument with him. Now that it has been perpetuated in *History and Mystery* pp. 47-8 it seems time for comment.

My note did not seem the place to discuss nomenclature, which is an endless topic liable to depend on the context, but in view of Yapp's comment on my identification of "pewnne" as "pigeon" it may be pointed out that the

sixteenth century was not the "early Middle Ages" and as I said the list I quoted included both 240 pewnnes and 24 peacocks, so the former seem unlikely to be peahens on this occasion and pigeons seemed to fit best. If one had discussed all such cases at length the contribution would have become very lengthy.

Similarly there is a need for caution with figures according to the context. The earliest records often occur in a culinary context, which provides little scope for quantification. Some of the first figures seem to have been used in a public relations context, notably the garbled list of wildlife allegedly consumed at the installation of George Neville as Archbishop of York in 1465 quoted by Pennant from Leland's *Collectanea* in his *British Zoology* in 1776 and numerous subsequent authors. This looks like a public relations exercise by an ill-informed clerk. The quantities quoted in Tudor invoices (*Archives of Natural History* 10:331-333, 26:349-368, 33:135-139) seem much more reliable, since wise men did not try to deceive Kings Henry VIII and his nephew James V.

It is debatable if swans first arrived in France in 1360. People seldom seem to have distinguished between the larger ducks in the Middle Ages, so it seems reasonable to assume "shovellers" were usually spoonbills then. Similarly there were no cocks except woodcock that could have been obtained so widely in such numbers.

And finally since Yapp was impolite about the father of historical ornithology, J. H. Gurney Jr., it may be pointed out that he was even more inaccurate in his identification of old figures, for example a swallow as a magpie and a probable lapwing as a black stork (*British Birds* 96: 333).

W. R. P. Bourne

7. Archives News

The following papers and short notes, listed alphabetically by author, have been formally accepted and will be issued in *Archives of natural history* **40**.1, depending on the availability of space, in print and online in April 2013.

The Patron's Review by Joanna HENLEY: The role of the moving image in natural history: moving people through images.

L. J. BAACK: A naturalist of the Northern Enlightenment: Peter Forsskål after 250 years.

K. BARTHELMESS † and I. SVANBERG: A watercolour of a stranded sperm whale from the late seventeenth century.

H. FUNK: Kaempferol: a case study of what eponyms in chemical nomenclature can tell us.

D. J. GALLOWAY: Olof Swartz's contributions to lichenology, 1781–1811.

E. W. GROVES †: Archibald Menzies's visit to King George Sound, Western Australia, September–October 1791.

K. LAMBKIN: Conrad Kelsall's 'Butterflying' on the Little Mulgrave River, north Queensland, in 1903.

G. MANGANELLI and A. BENOCCI : 250 years of *Atti dell'Accademia dei Fisiocritici in Siena*: its contribution to natural history.

P. G. MOORE: Seaside natural history and divinity: a science-inclined Scottish cleric's avoidance of evolution (1860–1868).

P. G. MOORE: The Lochbuie Marine Institute, Isle of Mull, Scotland.

P. G. MOORE: A medical student's zoology practical notebook from 1898.

P. G. MOORE: Sea spiders misrepresented (1887) as crustacean parasites of cetaceans.

Sea spider, *Pycnogonum litorale* from D'Arcy Thompson (1909: fig. 262)

E. C. NELSON: Archibald Menzies's visit to Isla del Coco, January 1795.
E. C. NELSON: The Catesby brothers and the early eighteenth-century natural history of Gibraltar.
A. RAMAN: Historical references to galls induced by *Dixothrips onerosus* (Thysanoptera) on the leaves of *Terminalia chebula* (Combretaceae) in India.
A. RICKIENE: *Flora Litvanica inchoata* (1781–1782) by J. E. Gilibert: preliminary census of copies in European libraries.
Obituary
D. T. MOORE: Eric William Groves 1923-2012.

Peter Davis
Editor

Society Events News

8. John Gilbert (1812-1845)

14th March 2012 was the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Gilbert. In honour of the occasion, Clemency Fisher, Christine Jackson and Maureen Lambourne paid a visit to Newington Butts (near Elephant and Castle, London) where he was born in 1812.

The explorer-naturalist John Gilbert was Gould's principal collector in Australia. He collected more than 8% of all Australia's birds and mammals for the first time and many thousands of these specimens survive in museums all over the world. He was killed on the Leichhardt Expedition, notable as the first European expedition to cross Australia, on 28th June 1845. Gilbert's field notebooks and diaries have survived with detailed accounts of his life and travels in Australia. These notes were used extensively by Gould in the text for *The Birds of Australia, Mammals of Australia* and others of Gould's publications.

Clemency Fisher

9. The Natural History of the *Terra Nova* expedition
SHNH Spring Meeting and AGM
Scott Polar Research Institute
Cambridge
Saturday 19 May 2012

SHNH members were welcomed to the Scott Polar Research Institute of the University of Cambridge and given interesting background information on the role of the Institute and its history by Bryan Lintott, speaking on behalf of the Librarian, Mrs Heather Lane.

The programme continued with Professor David Walton giving those present "a centennial overview of Antarctic research and expeditions" which served to put the then current *Terra Nova* celebrations in perspective. He was followed by Dr Howard Falcon-Lang: on "The fossil forests of Antarctica: historical discoveries and new research" with assistance from Hugh Torrens, to show us, through a "virtual presentation" that in the past Antarctica had experienced times with luxuriant plant growth and a diverse fauna, including dinosaur remains, testifying to a warmer climatic regime. The next presentation, by Douglas Russell was on the sexual behaviour of the Adélie Penguin as observed, but never published, by Dr George Murray Levick (1876-1956), one of the *Terra Nova* scientists. Douglas discussed some of the aberrant behaviour recorded by Murray and also explained the reasons for this and why Murray's findings had been suppressed.

After lunch and the SHNH AGM, the scientific meeting resumed with a presentation by Mary Spencer Jones on Denis Gascoigne Lillie (1884-1963) and the *Terra Nova* bryozoans and other marine collections he made while on board the *Terra Nova* on its regular supply trips to and from New Zealand.

The meeting concluded with Bob Headland of SPRI talking on the variety of information published in the *'Miscellaneous Data'* from the *Terra Nova* expedition, illustrated by a wealth of historic photographs.

Participants had an opportunity to view the museum collections, as well as to see the temporary exhibition of sketchbooks and paintings by Davina Scott, made during and after her recent visit to Antarctica. As is usual, a number of members stayed for a convivial dinner after the meeting.

Gina Douglas
Meetings Secretary

10. Joint Meeting
The Remarkable Nature of Edward Lear
Linnean Society of London
27 September 2012

A record number of 160 SHNH members, Linnean Society Fellows and guests packed into the Meeting room and Reading Room of the Linnean Society of London for a talk by Robert McCracken Peck, Curator of Art and Artifacts and Senior Fellow of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, Philadelphia, on Edward Lear's natural history drawings.

In a fascinating and wonderfully illustrated presentation, Bob Peck outlined his recent involvement with the exhibition of Edward Lear material held by the Houghton Library at Harvard University, and gave us a brief overview of Edward Lear's life, from young artist to drawing instructor for Queen Victoria, before focusing on his development as a natural history artist. The accompanying presentation showed us both well-known and hitherto unfamiliar works by Lear, from beautiful birds, especially Lear's magnificent publication on parrots, to

Mrs. Gould's Pet" (Short-tailed Field Vole). Edward Lear. Courtesy Houghton Library, Harvard University

Mrs Gould's pet rodent. Bob Peck also highlighted the significant role played by Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby, in Lear's work both as an illustrator and in his more light-hearted work for children. The presentation ended with a glimpse of some of the outstanding work by present day bird artists, showing both imaginative treatments such as Lear might have undertaken and darker messages on wild nature.

Gina Douglas
Meetings Secretary

Forthcoming Society Events

11. Joint Meeting
Alfred Russel Wallace Centenary 2013
Bournemouth University
7-8 June 2013

SHNH is planning a joint meeting with the Linnean Society of London and Bournemouth University to be held at the University. Outline plans are to have one day focussing on the history of natural history in relation to Wallace, such as his life-history and letters, his collections and collecting methods and his role in evolutionary biology and biogeography. A second day will focus on more recent biosciences related to Wallace's achievements, addressing developments in evolutionary biology and biogeography. It is hoped that there will also be an opportunity to visit Wallace's grave at Broadstone cemetery, in association with a wildlife walk.

Other Events

12. Portraits of a Garden: Brooklyn Botanic Garden Florilegium
Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
21 Sept-16 Dec 2012.

This exhibition showcases 48 American botanical artists who are revitalizing the centuries-old tradition of the florilegium by creating a lasting archive of watercolors and drawings of the plants growing at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden (BBG). This selection of original artwork, on loan from the BBG's permanent collection, is displayed with a sampling of historical printed volumes representative of the florilegium tradition from the Hunt Institute's Library collection. For further information visit: http://huntbot.andrew.cmu.edu/HIBD/Exhibitions/Exhibitions.shtml

13. William Turner's Natural History of Plants Symposium
St James Church, Morpeth, Northumberland
24 Nov 2012, 10:00-12:30

Although Turner is celebrated as 'the father of English botany', it is not always easy for a modern reader to understand the way in which he writes about plants. These sessions aim to explain how and why he used the 1st-century writer Dioscorides, and to demonstrate how he exploited the descriptive tactics for writing about plants available in the 16th century. The meeting closes with a brief review of Turner's records of Northumbrian plants.
For further details and booking contact: Marie Addyman, Academic Co-ordinator
cangrande14@btinternet.com
www.northumberland.gov.uk/williamturnergarden

14. Thomas Bewick, Engraver and Naturalist
Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1J 0BF
3 Dec 2012, 8:00 to 20:00

Thomas Bewick (1753-1828) was not only a superb artist and innovator in wood engraving, but his work for *Quadrupeds* (1790) and especially for his *History of British Birds* (1797-1804), shows that he was also an excellent naturalist, a meticulous observer of birds and animals in their habitats. Using images from his work, Jenny Uglow illustrates Bewick's growing expertise, and also places him in the fascinating network of correspondence and exchange between amateur naturalists in the late eighteenth century, gentlemanly, scholarly and artisan. This meeting is free and open to all; registration is not necessary. Tea will be served in the Library from 5.30pm and the lecture will be followed by a wine reception.

15. 2013 INHIGEO Conference
Manchester, UK
22-28 July 2013

The UK's History of Geology committee (HOGG), working with UK INHIGEO members, is pleased to invite all interested participants to attend the 2013 INHIGEO conference, being held as part of the 24th international Congress of History of Science, Technology and Medicine (iCHSTM). The conference theme is Knowledge at Work. For more information visit www.ichstm2013.com.

16. Sugar and Beyond
Providence, RI, USA
25-26 October 2013

The John Carter Brown Library,

Providence, RI, USA seeks proposals for a conference entitled "Sugar and Beyond," to be held in conjunction with the Library's Fall 2013 exhibition on sugar in the early modern period, especially its bibliographical and visual legacies. To be considered, please send a paper proposal of 500 words and CV to jcbsugarandbeyond@gmail.com. The deadline for submitting proposals is December 15, 2012. For more information visit http://blogs.brown.edu/sugarandbeyond/ or email Margot Nishimura, Deputy Director and Librarian (margot_nishimura@brown.edu).

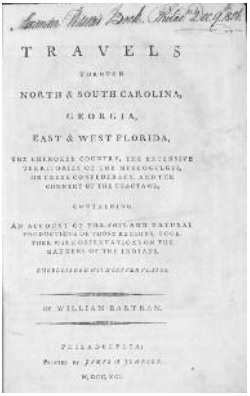
17. 2nd International Conference on Alfred Russel Wallace - his predecessors and successors. Naturalists, explorers and field scientists in South-east Asia and Australasia
Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
7-8 November 2013

A 2-day international conference hosted by the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, honouring Wallace, and other field naturalists before and after him, who have been associated with Southeast Asia and Australasia. For more information visit:
http://www.unimas.my/Wallace2013/

A Good Read

18. Robert McCracken Peck talks about Bartram's *Travels*

The story of the near extinction of the *Franklinia alatamaha* is well known, but no less interesting for its frequent telling. Examples of the flowering tree were first seen by the American botanists John and William Bartram in a low lying area near Fort Barrington in present day Georgia in 1765. The


TRAVELS
THROUGH
NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA,
GEORGIA,
EAST & WEST FLORIDA,
THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY, THE EXTENSIVE
TERRITORIES OF THE MUSCOGULGES,
OR CREEK CONFEDERACY, AND THE
COUNTRY OF THE CHACTAWS;
CONTAINING
AN ACCOUNT OF THE SOIL AND NATURAL
PRODUCTIONS OF THOSE REGIONS, TOGE-
THER WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE
MANNERS OF THE INDIANS.
BY WILLIAM BARTRAM.
PHILADELPHIA:
MDCCXCI.

Title page of Alexander Wilson's copy of Bartram's *Travels*. Courtesy Academy Library & Archives, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University ANSP Call No. F213.B276.

explorers collected seeds and living specimens of the rarity, which they took back to their botanical garden in Philadelphia. Although a handful of other naturalists also collected examples of the plant, the Bartrams are usually the ones credited with saving the species from extinction. Shortly after their serendipitous discovery, the tree disappeared from the wild. All of the *Franklinia*s alive today are said to have descended from specimens propagated by the Bartrams.

As a child, I was fascinated by the *Franklinia* that grew in my family's 150 year old garden in Philadelphia. It was a tree that I admired, not only for its beauty, but also as a tangible symbol of scientific exploration, and an inspiring example of the good that can come from human intervention on behalf of vulnerable species. My father, a landscape architect and lover of history, and my horticulturally inclined mother first told me the story behind the tree when I was 10 years old. In doing so, they also introduced me to Bartram's classic narrative *Travels Through North and South Carolina, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country*, etc. (1791). The book was a bit heavy going for a 10 year old, but as it was filled with exciting stories of alligator attack, plant

collecting, and encounters with Indians, I found parts of it seductively appealing. Over time, I came to enjoy and admire what the Scottish writer Thomas Carlisle called Bartram's "wonderful, floundering eloquence".

Many years later (1977-1978), inspired by that seminal book, I retraced many parts of William Bartram's 2,400 mile foot journey through the southeastern United States, and helped to plan a network of hiking trails and road markers that now commemorate his eighteenth century travels. As director of the Bartram Trail Conference, I came to appreciate the enormous contributions this enterprising botanist made to horticulture and to shaping the nature of British and American gardens. I also learned of his important role as an early ornithologist. Not only did he describe more than 200 species of birds in *Travels*, he also mentored the Scottish poet-turned-ornithologist Alexander Wilson as he created his landmark, eight volume book on American birds, *American Ornithology* (1808-1814). It was Wilson who, in turn, inspired John James Audubon to create his own masterwork, *The Birds of America* (1827-1839), in which that artful ornithologist included a plate of a pair of Bachman's Warblers perched in a blooming *Franklinia*. (Audubon named the birds for his friend the Rev. John Bachman, whose two daughters married Audubon's two sons. The plant was drawn not by Audubon, but by Maria Martin, Bachman's sister-in-law, and later, his second wife.)

Bartram's *Travels*, Wilson's *American Ornithology*, and Audubon's *Birds of America* are among the three most important books in the history of American natural history. In my mind, they will always be linked by the story of the flowering tree that still blooms in the garden I knew as a child, and where I continue to live today. This year, as my own twin sons turn 10, it is time for me to introduce them to the *Franklinia* and the books that record its history. It is an inspiring story that remains forever green.

Robert McCracken Peck is Curator of Art and Artifacts and Senior Fellow at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University in Philadelphia.

News & Information

19. Alfred Russel Wallace goes online

The great naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace now has an online presence to match that of Charles Darwin. Wallace Online gathers together in one place for the first time all of the naturalist's writings and illustrations. There are 28,000 pages of searchable documents and 22,000 images at: http://wallace-online.org/. The project is directed by John van Wyhe, assisted by Kees Rookmaaker, at the National University of Singapore, in collaboration with the *Wallace Page* by Charles H. Smith: http://people.wku.edu/charles.smith/index1.htm.

20. Wallace 100

The Natural History Museum is planning a big celebration of Alfred Russel Wallace's life and scientific legacy called Wallace100. For details visit http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/science-of-natural-history/wallace/index.html

Comedian Bill Bailey is backing a campaign to raise funds for a magnificent life-size bronze statue of Wallace to be unveiled at the Natural History Museum, London, on 7 November 2013 to commemorate the

Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) in c. 1869 aged *c.* 46 © G. W. Beccaloni.

100th anniversary of Wallace's death. Bill is a long-time admirer of the scientist and Patron of the A. R. Wallace Memorial Fund. For more information please contact Dr George Beccaloni, Chairman of the Wallace Memorial Fund (Email: blaberus1@ntlworld.com or g.beccaloni@nhm.ac.uk, telephone (at the Natural History Museum, London): 020 7942 5361).

George Beccaloni

21. John Innes Centre archive project

Following a grant from the Wellcome Trust, the John Innes Centre has established a project to produce on-line catalogues of some of its major archive collections. The JIC archives date back to before the foundation of the original John Innes Horticultural Institution at Merton in 1910. The archives of two key figures in the development of genetics science, William Bateson (1861-1926) and Cyril Darlington (1903-1981), both Directors of the JIHI, are the focus of the Project. A blog has been set up to provide information about the Project and to highlight letters and papers of significant interest. The blog address is: http://archives.jic.ac.uk/.

Simon Coleman
Project Archivist
John Innes Centre
Norwich

22. Hunt Institute receives national film preservation foundation grant

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Pittsburgh, PA has been awarded preservation project funding from the National Film Preservation Foundation (NFPF) to preserve Walter Henricks Hodge's film of Peru in the 1940s. The award will be used to clean, conserve and make both a film copy for preservation and a digital copy for access.

Walter Henricks Hodge began his botanical career in 1934 as a graduate teaching assistant at Massachusetts State College. He later became a member of faculty at the University of Massachusetts, the Universidad Nacional de Colombia and Harvard University and served in governmental and scientific organizations. Hodge traveled extensively, including periods in the West Indies, Peru, Colombia and Japan, which provided him with ample opportunities to indulge his interest in photography. His photographic work illustrates practical and economic uses of plants throughout the world and records not only a large variety of plant species but also informal portraits of botanists he encountered in his travels. From 1943-1945 he was a botanist for the US Office of Economic Warfare's Cinchona Mission in Lima, Peru, and the film to be preserved is a result of this assignment. The purpose of the Cinchona Mission was to find reliable alternate sources of cinchona bark for the wartime production of quinine. The material will interest botanists, anthropologists and historians.

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23. WCS and NYBG Show their History Through Postcards

More than 400 historical postcards are now published on the Wildlife Conservation Society and New York Botanical Garden website. Entitled the "Bronx Park Postcard Collection," the series tells the story of the Bronx Park, which includes the Bronx Zoo and The New York Botanical Garden. Inspired by the late-nineteenth-century urban park movement, Bronx Park was formally created by the City of New York in the late 1880s. In 1891, the City allotted 250 acres of the currently 718-acre park to The New York Botanical Garden. An additional 250 acres were allotted to the Wildlife Conservation Society (then New York Zoological Society) in 1897 for the Bronx Zoo. For more information visit:
http://ielc.libguides.com/bronxparkpostcards.

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Notes & Queries

24. Request for Information: Subscribers to John Lawson's *A New Voyage to Carolina* (London 1709), *The History of Carolina* (1714, 1718) and the associated anthology *A New Collection of Voyages and Travels* (London 1708-1710)

In 1708 a group of leading book printers in London began sales of a multi-volume anthology entitled *A New Collection of Voyages and Travels* (presumably edited by John Stevens). The second volume in this *Collection* was John Lawson's *A New Voyage to Carolina*. Based on the author's eight years' residence in North Carolina, the *New Voyage* remains one of the most important contributions on the natural and human history of the region prior to Mark Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* (1731- 1743).

These were among the earliest books to be published and sold in series as "numbers" or fascicles, a strategy intended to promote public sales (Simpson and Simpson, *Archives of natural history* **35** (2):223-42. 2008). In addition to fascicle sales, the *New Collection* and Lawson's *New Voyage* were apparently offered by subscription as well. A copy of Lawson in the British Library includes an "ADVERTISEMENT", dated May 1709, that was inserted at the conclusion of the first fascicle, immediately following page 60 of the *New Voyage*:

"Those Gentlemen that subscribe to take Sets, shall have their Names printed at the end of each Volume which will be twelve Months."

It is not clear whether the lists were actually bound at the end of each book, of each year, or of the entire collection. The names of these subscribers, if any, would be of considerable interest in relation to the *New Voyage* and particularly to Lawson's plans for a "Compleat History" of North Carolina. (Simpson *et al.*, *Archives of natural history* **37** (2):333-345. 2010). The support of patrons might have proven critical to the success of Lawson's ambitious effort, as it did some years later when Catesby

labored to produce his *Natural History*. Lawson's untimely death in September 1711 brought the project to an abrupt end, and his animal specimens and notes, sent to James Petiver in London, were mostly lost or destroyed.

Advertisements and inserts such as subscriber name lists were often discarded when individual fascicles were bound into the final volumes. Nevertheless, a copy of this promised list of subscribers may be extant and bound somewhere within one of the many copies of Lawson's *New Voyage* or the *New Collection of Voyages and Travels*. Lawson's work was also reissued entirely unchanged except for different titles as *A New Account of Carolina* (1711) and as *The History of Carolina* (1714, 1718). Information related to the subscribers list from any library or private collection that has such documentation will be most appreciated.

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25. Hugh Miller (1802-1856): ephemera and museum visit reports sought

Michael Taylor and Lyall Anderson are writing an account of the dispersal, curation, and display of the collections of Hugh Miller. Miller was, of course, author of *The Old Red Sandstone* and much else, besides his work as an important newspaper editor, helping to found the Free Church of Scotland, banging the drum for self-help and hard work, and generally being one of the great Scots of his time.

Thanks to the British Geological Survey's library and curatorial staff, we have been able to obtain copies of (a) the leaflet for the second phase of the public appeal, *c*. 1858, to buy his collection for what is now National Museums Scotland (http://www.edinburghgeolsoc.org/edingeologist/z_40_04.html), and (b) the little guide by James G. Goodchild (1844-1906) to the geological displays in the Birthplace Cottage at Cromarty, for the 1902 centenary of Miller's birth.

However, we have so far been unable to locate

1. Any other copies of the above, especially if annotated
2. Any other circulars for the collection appeal
3. Circulars for the appeal to build Hugh Miller's Monument at Cromarty, c. 1858-9
4. Circulars, etc., for the 1902 centenary celebrations at Cromarty
5. Any other guide leaflets, etc., for Hugh Miller's Cottage/Museum etc. at Cromarty, before the 1950s redisplay by Charles Waterston and his booklet *Hugh Miller: the Cromarty Stonemason* (1961)

We are also keen to learn of published or unpublished accounts of visits to the Miller displays in the museum at Edinburgh and to the birthplace cottage in Cromarty up to about 1950, including securely dated photographs. We already have a few general tourist reports from David Alston's local history *My little town of Cromarty* (2006).

Hugh Miller (1802-1856): the catalogue of his fossil collection

Michael Taylor) and Lyall Anderson write: we have observed that one of the specimen numbering systems applied to Miller's fossil collection was started while the collection was still in family hands – though we are not certain whether this was before his death. We have never been able to locate a primary register or list for this system, and do not even know whether such a list even

existed. Does anyone have an orphan list rich in Scottish fossils, and especially in, for instance, Old Red Sandstone fishes from Cromarty, which might be a candidate?

The system in question is stratigraphically based, using parallel number series distinguished by the colour of the paper dots used as labels; thus for instance 'red' 451 and 567 are Old Red Sandstone fossils, but 'green' 234 a Carboniferous specimen. However, the catalogue need not explicitly indicate the colour coding.

Hugh Miller (1802-1856): the loss of his papers

Michael Taylor and Lyall Anderson have been considering the fate of Hugh Miller's manuscripts as part of a wider study of his collections. Absurdly few MSS survive, given his literary output; some are in the National Library of Scotland, and his letter-book for the years to 1840 survives in New College Library (University of Edinburgh).

Seemingly, the bulk of Miller's papers went to Australia with, or sent to, his daughter Harriet (1839-1883; herself a significant early Australian writer) and her husband the Rev. John Davidson (1834-1881) on his 'call' to become minister at Chalmers Church, Adelaide; he later became a founding professor at the University of Adelaide. They apparently intended a biography, presumably to replace the badly flawed *Life and Letters of Hugh Miller* (1871) written by Peter Bayne under the supervision of Harriet's mother Lydia. Those papers included, for instance, an extensive correspondence with Robert Dick of Thurso, the geologist and naturalist, as Smiles complained in his 1878 biography of Dick. In the event, the Davidsons died early, Harriet in 1883, and their three daughters came back to the UK, while their only son worked up country as a surveyor.

Those papers were soon noted as missing, in W. K. Leask's *Hugh Miller* (1896) and again in 1902 in *The centenary of Hugh Miller being an account of the celebration held at Cromarty on 22nd August, 1902* (Glasgow University Press) and press reports of the event.

A few papers turned up in the hands of an Adelaide dealer and were mostly sold in 1960 to the National Library of Scotland (but most NLS Miller MSS are in fact on deposit from the National Trust for Scotland's Hugh Miller's Cottage and Museum at Cromarty). A very few more are in the University of Adelaide library. But the bulk of Miller's papers remain missing. We would be interested to know of any evidence as to these Australian papers' fate, or indeed any references in contemporary publications or MSS to Miller's manuscripts other than those noted above.

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Lyall Anderson (euproops@aol.com)

26. Reeve and Co.'s book-lists

The references, in Peter Dance's recent note on Lovell's *Edible mollusks* (*Archives of natural history* **39** (1): 165-166), to bound-in book lists advertising L. Reeve and Co.'s publications, inspired me to check my shelves. It seems to have been Reeve and Co.'s practice to issue these lists at irregular intervals, continuing to bind-in the same list until well after books mentioned as "Forthcoming" had actually appeared. For example, the list in my first (1883) edition of Townsend's *Flora of Hampshire* lists six "Forthcoming" titles: one of these is *Flora of Hampshire* itself, another is Bentham and Hooker's *Genera plantarum* Vol. III, Part II also published in 1883, and a third is Baillon's *Natural*

history of plants, a multi-volume work of which the sixth and last part had appeared in 1880. Perhaps Reeve and Co. anticipated a further volume, as they clearly did of Oliver's *Flora of tropical Africa*, of which Vol. III had been published in 1877; in fact the next part (actually Vol. V) appeared, edited by Thistleton-Dyer, only in 1899. There are other examples. Like those of other publishers, Reeve and Co.'s advertisements combined optimism with frugal use of undated lists.

On at least one occasion, though, their list was dated. I have a copy of Bentham's *Handbook of the British flora*, dated 1866 and called "*NEW EDITION*" on the title page. Reeve's 16-page bound-in book list is headed "LONDON, *July* 1st, 1873." This appears to be the 1873 re-issue of the third edition that had not been seen by Charles Nelson and co-authors in 2003 when writing their check-list of Bentham's *Handbook* (*Archives of natural history* **30** (2): 250-254). Do readers know of other dated lists by these publishers?

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27. Imagined lives

In the SHNH *Newsletter* no. **99** October 2010, I raised the matter of a portrait of "John Gerard" (see its front cover) which was among the possessions of our late member Michael Walpole. I questioned the accuracy of the identification, despite the inscription "JOHN GERARD ÆTATIS SUÆ 31" and wondered if the coat-of-arms depicted could not be identified.

On a very wet February afternoon earlier this year, when my wife and I were in London, we sought shelter (with dozens of others!) in the National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square. I was quite taken aback to come face to face with the Gallery's own version of this portrait hanging in a small exhibition entitled "Imagined lives. Portraits of unknown people".

The identity of the sitter, a year older in the NPG version, is partly resolved because the arms are those of the Van Nierop family, and the NPG's portrait is attributed to Isaac Claesz van Swanenburg (1537-1614). The NPG commissioned such well-known authors as John Banville, Tracy Chevalier, Alexander McCall Smith, Terry Pratchett and Joanna Trollope to write character sketches and imagined biographies for the unidentified people in the 14 exhibited portraits, and collected these into a book entitled *Imagined lives: portraits of unknown people*. It was Joanna Trollope who imagined Van Nierop's life (she named him Edmund Newton) and who wrote "From a letter from Catherine Hartshorn, A.D. 1587, February 2nd". There is more on www.npg.org.uk, including a podcast of the fictional letter, and in the book (ISBN 978-1855144279 and 978-1855144552).

E. Charles Nelson

28. Charles Darwin and Baron Aucapitaine's study of land snail survival in sea water

During the development of his ideas on natural selection, Darwin experimented to determine if land snails would survive prolonged exposure to sea water. Although his experiments were limited, the positive results suggested that snails were likely to disperse on floating debris between oceanic islands and continents. This was crucial for

Darwin, because he was trying to demonstrate that species had diverged from common ancestors and dispersed throughout the world as opposed to being the products of multiple creation events at multiple locations that did not require dispersal[1].

In the first edition of *The origin of species* (1859), Darwin included a short paragraph summarizing his findings. When the fourth edition came out in 1866, Darwin had added the following: "Baron Aucapitaine has recently tried similar experiments: he placed 100 land-shells, belonging to ten species, in a box pierced with holes, and immersed it for a fortnight in the sea. Out of the hundred shells, twenty-seven recovered." Darwin included some additional details of Aucapitaine's study, but did not give his source of Aucapitaine's data. Generations of writers have quoted Darwin's paragraph as a support for the potential dispersal of land snails via rafting over the oceans[2]. But no one seems to have bothered to determine if and where Aucapitaine had published his results and how Darwin had obtained them. Because I too have an interest in snail dispersal, I recently took up the challenge in hopes of finding out more about Aucapitaine's study.

No sooner had I done an internet search than I found out that the subject of my interest was Baron Henri Aucapitaine (1832-1867), a French military officer stationed in North Africa[3]. Despite his relatively short career and military duties, Aucapitaine managed to produce several publications on mollusks and the native cultures of North Africa.

Finding Aucapitaine's publication on snail survival took a bit longer. After numerous fruitless searches, I finally hit upon the right combination of keywords that located, not the actual paper, but two notices of it published in 1864. The first was only a three-sentence summary in the *American Journal of Conchology* (**1**: 183) of a paper by Aucapitaine that had been published earlier that year in *Revue et magasin de zoologie*, a journal luckily available at the Biodiversity Heritage Library[4]. Skimming over the *Revue* paper, I noticed that it was stated to be a republication of a paper that had come out also in 1864 in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Turin*. In fact, the second notice, in the *Journal de conchyliologie* (**12**: 302-304), was a two-page summary of Aucapitaine's Turin paper[5]. I ended my searches at this point, because the *Revue* paper gave all the details of Aucapitaine's study.

Which of these three publications, the *Revue* paper, the Turin original or the summary of the latter in the *Journal*, did Darwin use and how had he learned about and obtained it? I could not find in the Darwin Correspondence Project[6] any correspondence between Darwin and Aucapitaine, or Aucapitaine's name mentioned in any letter. Someone may have sent one of the three papers to Darwin without mentioning Aucapitaine.

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[1]Örstan, A. & Dillon, R. T. 2009. Charles Darwin the malacologist. *Mollusc World* 20: 4-6.

[2]For example: H.W. Kew (1893), *The dispersal of shells*; W.C. Allee & K.P. Schmidt (1951), *Ecological Animal Geography*.

[3]http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Aucapitaine.

[4]Aucapitaine, H. 1864. Expériences sur

la persistance de la vie dans quelques mollusques terrestres soumis à l'action des eaux marines. *Revue et magasin de zoologie*, ser. 2, 16: 130-135. Available at http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/2744.

[5]Both the *American Journal of Conchology* and the *Journal de conchyliologie* are also available at the Biodiversity Heritage Library.

[6]http://www.darwinproject.ac.uk.

29. Centenary of the announcement of "Piltdown Man": A French connection involving Pierre Teilhard de Chardin?

"Piltdown Man" was announced as a supposedly new hominid species (Eoanthropus dawsoni) 100 years ago, at Burlington House in London on December 18, 1912. The artificial combination of a human cranium and an ape jaw was not recognised as a hoax until 1955. The exact circumstances whereby the perpetrator(s) deluded professional scientists at the British Museum (Natural History) and elsewhere are not clear. However, in recent years I have done archival research at the Natural History Museum in London, and in archives in France (Thackeray, J.F. 2012, February issue of *Antiquity*), to investigate the extent to which Pierre Teilhard de Chardin (a French palaeontologist, Jesuit priest and philosopher) was involved in a "Piltdown joke". In January 1913 in a Jesuit publication, Teilhard referred to palaeontology as a field which deserved to be the subject of jokes and which deserved to be suspect. Other evidence points to the possibility that Teilhard knew that Piltdown was not a genuine fossil. It is possible that the Piltdown joke was aimed at Smith Woodward, then Keeper at the British Museum (Natural History). Teilhard writes in 1913 that the famous French palaeontologist, Marcellin Boule, will not be "taken in, especially if the finds are English". Teilhard says that mammoth bones at Piltdown must have been "introduced". In 1913 Teilhard urges his French colleague Felix Pelletier to "wait for the criticisms that will follow", but English palaeontologists (including Smith Woodward and Sir Arthur Keith) were "taken in". Teilhard apparently wrote a letter about Piltdown, and deposited the letter in a bank, with instructions that the letter should be opened only after his death, but the letter has not been found (Thackeray, 2012). A search for Teilhard's letter about Piltdown is underway.

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30. A Cautionary Tale

From the mid 1960s, I worked on the, once wonderful, collections and archives of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution [BRLSI] opened 1824 (*Newsletter of the Geological Curators Group*, Vol. **1**, no. 3, pp. 88-124, April 1975). I noted "there are other treasures [here] such as the Jenyns Library, which needs rescue, as well as these geological collections".

Working there in 1974, I'd come across letters from Charles Darwin to Leonard Jenyns, the Bath naturalist who'd became his lifelong friend. These were long-lost! There had been many attempts to find them for earlier enquirers, at least after these archives had come under Bath City Council control in 1958 (see *Geological Curator* **9**,

no. 4. pp. 246-50, 2010). They had previously been claimed as 'lost', or, sometimes, 'to never received in Bath'.

This was despite Jenyns (later Blomefield - 1800-1893 - see *ODNB*)'s statement in 1887 (*Chapters of My Life*, Bath - copy in Linn. Soc. library, p. 46) that his 1869 donations had included all his "correspondence [with Darwin], and his letters to me - all preserved - bound up, along with those of other Naturalists, in four volumes, now in the 'Jenyns Library' at the BRLSI". This was confirmed by Jerom Murch, who reported how some of his books were bound up with MS letters from the donor's intimate friend, Mr. Darwin (1893, *Biographical Sketches of Bath Celebrities*, London and Bath, p. 383).

I found all these letters as soon as I was allowed into the Newbridge Road store, where all BRLSI's 'surplus' library books were put after acquisition by, and incorporation into, Bath City Libraries (which then proceeded to dispose of too many...). Previous seekers had been looking for loose letters, despite Jenyns' and Murch's clear warnings. As soon as I was let in, I found four bound volumes, masquerading as printed books, with the spine titles; "Letters from Scientific Men". Two were quarto, and two octavo, with Jenyns' indices (quarto on 5 MS pages and octavo on 9). I have copies of these, if readers require further information. There were other Jenyns lists of:

1. "Correspondence relating to his 1862 'Memoir of Professor Henslow'",
2. "Correspondence in connection with his 1846 'Observations in Natural History' and its publication" and
3. "Correspondence in connection with publication of his 1868 'Naturalist's Almanac'". On a further visit, August 1988, I found *loose on the floor of this store,* another on which Jenyns had listed all those "works containing Autograph Letters from their Authors", This recorded books by John Richardson, J. Curtis, Edward Forbes, Richard Owen, J. F. Stephens, W. Yarrell, Fred. Walker, Macquart, Denny, J. E, Gray, Edward Charlesworth, De Selys Longchamps, Charles Daubeny, Dalyell, G. C. Babington, Willard, Dr. Martin, Charles Darwin (with in his first edition of the *Origin of Species*) "Two [more] letters, one at the commencement, the other at the end of the book", and Sir John Herschel.

"On my way back to Keele that evening I called in on some friends interested in Darwin and the History of Science [Joan & Victor Eyles at Great Rissington]. When I mentioned the Darwin letters, they seized the phone to contact (despite it being nearly midnight) an American friend, then in Cambridge working on Darwin [John Colton Greene (born 1917, author of *The Death of Adam*, 1959]. He was equally excited and asked me if I could meet him in Bath during the next week to show him these letters. As soon as I got back home, I started wondering how on earth I could afford a second visit to Bath in such a short time. A little reflection showed that I could not! The only alternative was to "hitch hike" (*Alvis Register Bulletin*, no. 117, p. 2, 1965).

The lessons from this are to "live adventurously". When I then reached Stroud, I was picked up by Ian Macdonald (d. 1987) the ex-Alvis racing driver whom I had been searching for for ages, but who had gone to Japan to help me fail to find him earlier. The second is to question librarians when they claim not to have items one is searching for, and to be persistent, especially if they have unique MS masquerading in 'mere books'!

Hugh Torrens

New & Recent Publications

Alagona, P. S. (ed) (2011) Fifty years of wildlife in America (special forum). *Environmental History* **16**: 391-455.

Avila Pires, Fernando Dias de (2011) Mudanças nas práticas de coleta e estudo dos mamíferos a partir do século XVIII [The changes and methods of collecting and studying mammals after the XVIIIth Century]. *Filosofia e História da Biologia* **6** (2): 211-226.

Baas, Pieter & Staay, Adriaan, van der (eds) (2011) *Gardens and Society*. Clusius Foundation & National Herbarium of the Netherlands. 52pp. ISBN: 978-9071236747. [Clusius Lectures 2011.]

Beekman, E. M. (trans & ed) (2011) *The Ambonense Herbal: Georgius Everhardus Rumphius*. 6 vols. Yale UP & National Tropical Botanical Garden. ISBN: 978-0300153767 (complete set). £65, US$85 per vol. or US$450 complete set. [First English edition of the classic by Rumphius (1627-1702) of over 2,000 native plants of Ambon Island and its archipelagos, with over 800 illustrated. Winner of the 2012 CBHL annual Literature Award in the technical category.]

Bechtel, S. (2012) *Mr Hornaday's war: how a peculiar Victorian zookeeper waged a lonely crusade for wildlife that changed the world*. Beacon Press. 272 pp. ISBN 978-0807006351 (hb) US$ 26.95.
[Biography of William T. Hornaday, founder of the US National Zoo and first director of the New York Zoological Park.]

Bell, C. J. (ed.) (2012) *The Herpetological Legacy of Linnaeus. A Celebration of the Linnean Tercentenary*. The International Society for the History and Bibliography of Herpetology 145pp. ISSN 1653-3798 (pb) US$20. [Proceedings of a symposium held on July 14, 2007 in conjunction with the 2007 joint Meeting of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists July 11-16 2007, St Louis, Missouri, USA.]

Bellon, R. (2011) Inspiration in the harness of daily labour: Darwin, botany, and the triumph of evolution. *Isis* **102**: 393-420.

Birkhead, Tim R. & Gallivan, Peter T. (2012) Alfred Newton's contribution to ornithology: a conservative quest for facts rather than grand theories. *Ibis* **154**: 887-905.

Bottjer, David J. (2012) Robert Havell, Jr. and creating *The Birds of America*. *Imprint* **37** (1): 25-39. [The journal *Imprint* is published by the American Historical Print Collector's Society.]

Brataas, A. & Kohlstedt, S. G. (2011) Shared and distinctive missions: the University of Minnesota and its natural history museum. *Museum History J.* **4** (1): 47-72.

Bryant, J. A. Irvine, L. M. & Ruffle, E. (2012) Insights into the life and work of the Rev. John Lightfoot (1735-1788), with particular reference to his algal herbarium and its conservation. *The Linnean* **28** (1): 26-43.

Cain, Joe (2010) Julian Huxley, general biology and the London Zoo, 1935-42. *Notes & Records Royal Soc. London* **64**: 359-378.

Cook, W. J. (2012) The correspondence of Thomas Dale (1700-1750): botany in the transatlantic republic of letters. *Studies Hist. & Phil. Biol. & Biomed. Sciences* **43**: 232-243. [Work and career of Samuel Dale's nephew, member of John Martyn's Botanical Society, who switched medical practise in London to South Carolina in 1730.]

Damkaer, D. M. & Matzke-Karasz, R. (2012) Sebastian Fischer (1806-1871), Bavarian physician-naturalist in Egypt and Russia. *Journal of crustacean biology* **32**(2): 327-333.

De Bont, R. (2010) Organisms in their milieu: Alfred Giard, his pupils and early ethology, 1870-1930. *Isis* **101**: 1-29.

De Bont, R. (2011) Poetry and precision:

Johannes Thienemann, the bird observatory on Rossitten and civic ornithology, 1900-1930. *J. Hist. Biology* **44**: 171-203.

Dollinger, P. (ed.) (2012) *Gärten für Tiere, Erlebnisse für Menschen - 125 Jahre Verband Deutscher Zoodirektoren*. J. P. Bachem. 216 pp; ill. ISBN 978-3761625552 (hb). €39.95. [Coffee-table volume on the history of the world's oldest zoo association and their member zoos.]

Ellis, Elizabeth (2010) *Rare and Curious: the secret history of Governor Macquarie's collectors' chest*. Miegunyah Press & State Library of New South Wales. 275pp. illus. maps. ISBN: 978-052285379 (hb) A$80, [Colonial Australia's governor and his cabinets of insects and birds.]

Endersby, J. (2012) A life more ordinary: the dull but interesting times of Joseph Dalton Hooker, *J. Hist. Biology* **44**: 611-31.

Finnegan, D. A. (2009) *Natural History Societies and Civic Culture in Victorian Scotland*. Pickering and Chatto. 272pp. ISBN: 978-1851966585 (hb) £60, US$99. [Winner of the Frank Watson Book Prize for Scottish History 2011.]

Gladwin, T. (2011) Joseph (1770-1837) and Edward Sabine (1788-1883), naturalists of Tewin. *Trans. Hertfordshire. Nat. Hist. Soc*. **43**: 130-7.

Goss, Andrew (2011) *The Floracrats: state-sponsored science and the failure of the Enlightenment in Indonesia*. Univ. of Wisconsin Press. xvi + 256 pp. illus. ISBN: 978-0299248642 (pb) US$27.

Gouyon, J-B. (2011) From Kearton to Attenborough: fashioning the telenaturist's identity. *History of Science* **49:** 25-60.

Gouyon, J-B. (2011) The BBC Natural History Unit: instituting natural history film making in Britain. *History of Science* **49**: 425-451.

Güttler, N. R. (2011) Scaling the period eye: Oscar Drude and the cartographical practise of plant-geography, 1870s-1910s. *Science in Context* **24**: 1-41.

Hancock, E. G. *et al*. (2011) Pinned down: the role of pins in the evolution of eighteenth-century museum insect collections, *Museum History J*. **4**: 29-46.

Hasty, W. (2012) Piracy and the production of knowledge in the travels of William Dampier, *c*. 1679-1688. *J. Hist. Geography* **37**: 40-54.

Hawkesworth, D. L. (2012) A belated letter to Linnaeus – from a mycologist. *The Linnean* **28** (1):12-16. [Quasi-contemporary criticism of the miniscule coverage of fungi in the *Species Plantarum* and of the inclusion of lichens in its account of the algae.]

Houston, S. & and Nelson, E. C. (2012) Edwin Hollis FZS (1863-1941): some notes on his early life and activities as a naturalist. *Records of Buckinghamshire* **52**: 245-247.

Huigan, S., de Jong, J. L. & Kolfin, E. (eds) (2010) *The Dutch Trading Companies as Knowledge Networks*. Brill – Intersections, vol. 14. ISBN: 978-9004186590 (hb) €101, US$140. [Includes contributions on Maria Merian, Rumphius, exchange of knowledge at The Cape, and the contributions of the VOC to Swedish Natural History.]

Hodacs, H. (2011) Linnaeus outdoors: the transformative role of studying nature 'on the move' and outside. *Brit. J. Hist. Science* **44**: 183-209. [Study of journeys by three naturalists in 18th-century Sweden.]

Kemp, C. (2012) *Floating gold: a natural (and unnatural) history of ambergris*. Chicago UP. 187 pp; ill. ISBN: 978-0226430362 (hb) £14.50, US$22.50.

Kunz, Werner (2012) *Do Species Exist? Principles of Taxonomic Classification*. Wiley-Blackwell. 245 pp. ISBN: 978-3527332076 (hb) £65, US$99.95.

Lamaitre, R. (2012) Patsy Ann McLaughlin; May 27, 1932-April 4, 2011.

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