DIARY

James Cook The Voyages
The British Library
London, UK
Through 28 August 2018
See page 15

Unnatural Selection
Evolution at the Hand of Man
Linnean Society of London
5 September 2018
See page 18

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CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS
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Bon Voyage? 250 Years of Exploring the Natural World Meeting

SHNH & BOC members on the steps of Knowsley Hall, Liverpool.

Enjoying the Library at Knowsley Hall.

Lynda Brooks and Geoffrey Hancock, outgoing and incoming SHNH Secretary.

Arthur MacGregor presents the John Thackray Medal to Anna Marie Roos. Photo by Ian Benton.

Dinner at the Ship & Mitre.
1. President’s Message

It was as a real honour to be elected as President of the Society for the History of Natural History at the Annual General Meeting in Liverpool, and I am grateful to Council for their belief in me. I will do all I can in the coming three years to promote the aims of the Society.

I have a very hard act to follow. Arthur MacGregor has been an inspirational President, guiding the Society with great care and attention to detail, his gentle manner disguising a steely determination to push the Society forward. However, his wish to accomplish something special for the Society was manifest in his proposal to Council to edit a book which captured the essence of the issues faced by naturalists as they seek to understand the world through travel, collecting, preserving, researching and publishing. To bring together thirty authors, mainly Society members, and steer them through to publication was a major undertaking, one not to be taken lightly; it was a magnificent idea and anyone who now consults the end result − ‘Naturalists in the Field’ − will marvel at the range of voices and ideas that have been successfully brought together in this volume. The Society owes Arthur a huge debt for his work on this book, which is dedicated ‘To the membership of the Society for the History of Natural History past present and future’. It was highly appropriate that the Society was able to formally thank Arthur at the AGM, with Lesley Overstreet providing an overview of the book and Arthur’s commitment to it. Later that day we celebrated the launch of the book again in a more informal location at the Ship and Mitre pub, with Brill kindly providing prosecco to toast the book and its editor.

Arthur’s predecessor, Hugh Torrens, frequently used his piece in this Newsletter to draw attention to the demise or dispersal of important natural history collections, and it is sad to see reference here (see Item 34) to the sale of the Rothamsted Library. Libraries and museum collections of natural history continue to be under threat as financial problems increasingly affect the cultural sector. Individual rare books from the Rothamsted sale will survive of course, but the significance of such a collection lies in its entirety. Authors contributing to Naturalists in the Field have demonstrated the personal effort and monetary cost of making such collections, a salutary reminder for those making decisions about their future.

The Society, whilst also facing challenges, is aware of many opportunities that lie ahead; consequently Council have been working towards creating a strategic plan for the future and I will say more about this in the next Newsletter.

Peter Davis
SHNH President

2. From the Editor

Welcome to the Summer edition of the Newsletter. Many of us have recently returned from a wonderful meeting on voyages at the World Museum Liverpool, held with our colleagues from the British Ornithologists’ Club
and which Gina Douglas reports on. Many of us enjoyed a visit to Knowsley Hall, the ancestral home of the Earls of Derby, and were treated to seeing some of the treasures from the Library. This was followed by two days of inspiring talks and visits to some of the collections held by the World Museum and our warmest thanks go to Gina Douglas, Jo Hatton and Clemency Fisher for arranging such a memorable meeting.

A number of our members have had the opportunity to visit the exhibition at the British Library on James Cook: The Voyages and thoroughly recommend it. It is on until the 28th August. The Images of Nature gallery in London’s Natural History Museum has recently opened an exhibition on Expeditions and Endeavours which includes over 100 images and artefacts from their collections. The National Maritime Museum is opening four new galleries in September which will be themed around Tudor and Stuart Seafarers, Polar Worlds, Sea Things and Pacific Encounters, the latter scrutinising the impact European explorers had on the peoples of the Pacific in the 17th century. George Stubbs’ ‘Kangaroo’ and ‘Dingo’ paintings, commissioned by Sir Joseph Banks, will go on display in the new Pacific Encounters gallery.

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

Society News & Announcements

3. SHNH AGM 2018

The SHNH AGM took place on 14 July 2018 at the World Museum, Liverpool. President Arthur MacGregor awarded the Thackray Medal to Dr Anna Marie Roos and read the citation for the Founders’ Medal which has been awarded to Professor Kraig Adler. He also warmly thanked outgoing Officers Gina Douglas (Meetings Secretary) and Lynda Brooks (Secretary) for their work for the Society.

Following the elections, Society members welcomed the new and returning Officers as follows: Peter Davis (President), William Noblett (Vice President and Treasurer), Herman Reichenbach (Editor), E. Geoffrey Hancock (Secretary) and Joanne Hatton (Meetings Secretary).

The following Council members were also elected: Isabelle Charmantier, Gina Douglas, Elle Larsson, Maggie Reilly, Felicity Roberts and Edwin Rose.

4. Founders’ Medal

Founders’ Medals are awarded on the nomination of Council to persons eminent in the fields of the history and/or bibliography of natural history. The Founders’ Medal has been awarded to Professor Kraig Adler.

Kraig Adler is Professor of Biology Emeritus at Cornell University where he has also served as Chairman of the Department of Neurobiology and Behavior and Vice Provost for Life Sciences. He was co-founder of the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (SSAR), now the largest global herpetological society, and founding Secretary-General of the World Congress of Herpetology, which
held its first congress at Canterbury (UK) in 1989. He was also one of the founders of the International Society for the History and Bibliography of Herpetology.


Adler’s biological research has been on the sensory basis of orientation and navigation and the social behaviour of amphibians and reptiles, and he is also a specialist on the systematics of Mexican and Chinese amphibians. He has authored or edited a dozen volumes including Herpetology of China (SSAR, 1993, with Ermi Zhao) and The New Encyclopedia of Reptiles and Amphibians (Oxford University Press, second edition, 2002, with Tim Halliday). Because of his interest in the biography and bibliography of his discipline, he established within SSAR a programme of facsimile reprints of classic works in herpetology, which he edited for 41 years. He is the author of a three-volume series entitled Contributions to the History of Herpetology (SSAR, 1989, 2007, 2012), which contains biographies of 786 leading herpetologists, with their portraits and signatures, beginning with Nicander of Colophon in the second century BCE, and shorter biographies for 204 others. Adler is currently writing volume 4 in this series, which is an annotated bibliography supporting the earlier volumes that will contain reproductions of title pages and colour plates. He is also the co-organizer (with David Dennis) of an audiovisual programme that covers the history of herpetology and focuses on the people, institutions, and classic works of the field. This programme has been screened at numerous national and international herpetological meetings and congresses in North America and Europe since 1982.

Adler is a frequent visitor to the UK and was visiting fellow at Cambridge (Pembroke College) during 1985. He gratefully acknowledges the rich collections and generous assistance from personnel at numerous British institutions in support of his historical research and publication over the years.

5. John Thackray Medal

The Thackray Medal was instituted in 2000 to commemorate the life and work of John Thackray, a past President and Secretary of the Society. It is awarded for significant achievement in the field of the history and/or bibliography of natural history.

The John Thackray Medal has been awarded to Dr Anna Marie Roos for her publication The correspondence of Dr Martin Lister (1639–1712), Vol.1: (1662–1677). (Leiden: Brill, 2015).

The judges were of the opinion that this book constitutes an excellent example of analytical scholarship, revealing much that was not previously known about Lister’s relationships with family, friends and colleagues. His influence on contemporary naturalists and philosophers, and his involvement in the Royal Society of London is skilfully and knowledgably revealed.

Thanking the Society for its award, Anna Marie noted how supportive and friendly the SHNH has been to her dur-
ing her membership. It was a special treat to be given the medal by Arthur MacGregor who she admires very much for his work in the history of collecting. She is very honoured, even a bit overwhelmed to be given the medal, and its presence on her desk will give her impetus and encouragement to finish volumes two and three of Lister’s letters!

6. William T. Stearn
Student Essay Prize

Instituted in 2007 to commemorate the work of William T. Stearn (1911−2001), a scholar whose work contributed much to the field and to this Society, the prize is awarded to the best original, unpublished essay in the history of natural history. The competition is open to undergraduate and postgraduate students in full- or part-time education.

The 2017 winner is A. van Neste: Practising taxonomy: Joel Asaph Allen and species-making which is due to be published in Archives of Natural History 45 (2) in October 2018.

7. 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).
Christa reports that she answered several enquiries about SHNH and promoted the SHNH at conferences and meetings. She also writes about an exhibition dealing with the recent Space Explorations and that later this year an exhibition about the "evolution" of war mostly dealing with the Thirty Year War (400 Years ago 1618−1648), will take place in NHM Vienna.

Email: christa.riedl-dorn@NHM-WIEN.AC.AT

Ceremony of “Okoze-no-Hiraki” (Dried and Opened Scorpaenid fishes) at the Ise Shrine.

Takashi Watabe (Japan).
Takashi Watabe reported two events. The first was on the book and DVD project on the revival of the ethnological video record of Japan and Asia in the 1930’s recorded by Mrs. Keizoh Shibusawa and Keitaro Miyamoto, Iwanami Publishing, 6 DVDs. Mr. Shibusawa was a well-known politician in Japan, and a great supporter of Japanese ethnology and cultural anthropology.

The second was on the annual ceremony of “Okoze-no-Hiraki” (Dried and Opened Scorpaenid fishes) at the Ise Shrine, on 29th April, 2018, which was held by the local Children Communities at Minamiise Town, Mie Prefecture, Central Japan.

Email: Watabe@keyaki.cc.u-tokai.ac.jp

Alicja Zemanek (Poland).
On 19 February 2018 a meeting of the Committee for the History of Science and Technology of the Polish Academy of Sciences took place in Warsaw, where Alicja a presented lecture “Marian Raciborski – Polish botanist in Java (Indonesia)”. Marian Raciborski (1863−1917) – taxonomist, paleob-
otanist and phytogeographer, spent several years (1896−1900) in Java, where he worked in the Botanic Garden in Buitenzorg (now Bogor), among other places, on tropical botany. He described a number of new species of pteridophytes, algae, and fungi. After his return, he was appointed Professor of Botany at the University in Lvov, and the Jagiellonian University in Cracow. He brought to Cracow his herbarium, and a large collection of seeds, fruits, wood samples, and plant organs preserved in liquid. These materials are exhibited now in the Museum of the Botanic Garden in Cracow.

Email: alicja.zemanek@uj.edu.pl.

Margarita Hernandez-Laille (Spain)
Margarita has finished her latest book on Darwin and has just sent it off to the publisher, to be published at the beginning of autumn. The results of the annual Lucía Sapiens drawing competition on ‘Darwin’s Journey around the World’ were announced in May. The competition is organized by the National Museum of Natural Sciences (MNCN) and is open to the students of secondary schools.

She also reports that since last month she has been named a foundational member of the Spanish Association for the Advancement of Science (AEAC).

http://aeac.science/socios-fundacionales/

Email: mhernandez@bec.uned.es

Leslie Overstreet (North America).
Leslie’s library, the Joseph F. Cullman 3rd Library of Natural History at the Smithsonian Libraries is hosting tours for participants in three natural-history conferences being held in Washington this summer, and SHNH membership leaflets will be made available to participants. Leslie is looking forward to the SHNH Conference in Liverpool where she is giving a paper on “The (most important) books on the Beagle”.

Email: OverstreetL@si.edu.

8. Those we have lost
We are sad to announce the loss of the following member Professor Sam Berry. Sam was Emeritus Professor of Genetics at University College, London, and had a distinguished scientific career. He was a former president of the Linnean Society, the British Ecological Society, the European Ecological Federation and Christians in Science. He was an elected Fellow of the Linnean Society, the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Society of Biologists. A reader in the Church of England, Sam also served on General Synod.

In the 1980s, he recognised a critical gap in systematic biological recording. Rallying help from others, he was able to give clear recommendations for guidelines to be set in place. These would enable data to be used for comparison and analysis. Sam’s work on the genetics of the house mouse and on island species was particularly important.

The citation for Sam’s Honorary Membership of the National Biodiversity Network Trust noted that’... Throughout his long career, Sam Berry has championed the contributions made by amateurs to the study of “natural history”. The author of four books in the New Naturalist series, two of which (The Natural History of Orkney and The Natural History of Shetland) drew heavily on and acknowledged fully the work of others, many of them amateurs.’. The other two titles in the series were called Islands and Inheritance and Natural History.
He was the second editor of the *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* (1978–1990) and as a tribute, they have produced a virtual issue of his contributions to the Journal: https://academic.oup.com/biolinnean/pages/rj_berry_virtual_issue

9. 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.

**History & Mystery: Sequels and solutions 6**

**S6.1 Coloured copies of John Ellis’s *Corallines* and *Zoophytes***

*History and mystery* p. 140, originally in SHNH Newsletter (series 2) 42: 5-6 (1991)

In 1991, I discussed the rarity of coloured copies of John Ellis's *An essay towards the natural history of the corallines* (1755) and *The natural history of many curious and uncommon zoophytes* (1786). I concluded that it is probable that neither of those books was ever originally issued with colouring, but some copies of the 1756 French edition of the former title, the *Essai sur l’histoire naturelle des corallines* were originally coloured. Since over 25 years have now passed it seems timely to examine the current availability in the antiquarian book-trade of the various editions of Ellis's *Essay*, based on surveys of the internet websites of AbeBooks.co.uk and AddALL.com (accessed April 2018).

The rarest editions of Ellis’s *Essay* have always been the Dutch (1756) and the German (1767), and, as often, no copies of either appear to be currently available for sale online. However, nine copies of the original English edition, all uncoloured, may be found online, and I am aware of others in the trade not listed there. Remarkably, the French edition is apparently now rather more common in commerce than in 1991; furthermore, of the eleven copies currently found to be on offer online, three are of the coloured issue, a surprisingly high proportion, though based upon an admittedly small sample. The advertisement leaf usually found in the French edition states that coloured copies are “en Grand Papier”, but it is not stated whether those now for sale on the internet are large-paper issues or not. In 1991, I noted one coloured copy in private hands that was not of the large-paper issue; its colouring, even if contemporary, was therefore probably not original.

I recently came across an uncoloured copy of the English edition of Ellis’s *Essay*, containing an interesting history of its provenance, provided by previous owners. A clipping from Messrs Hy Young & Sons’ printed catalogue boasts that it was “Probably the finest copy of this interesting old book in existence”, and reveals that an early owner was “that enthusiastic and fastidious book-collector, Mr. Henry Collins, whose bookplate is inside, and he has written a note stating that it was bound from the sheets in 1836. It comes now from Mr. Hornby’s equally fine library”. Collins himself had written, “This Copy I purchased of Mr Wood of Tavistock Street Covent Garden May 1836, and he assured me he had lately met with in sheets” [sic]. A certain W. Mawby later recorded that he bought the book from
Hy Young & Sons for twenty-four shillings, as priced in the catalogue-clipping, on 3 March 1902.

Perhaps the most intriguing fact is that the book had remained unbound from 1755 until 1836. Moreover, was this a single such example, or was there a larger stock of letterpress sheets and plates preserved in the same state during that prolonged period? It was usual in those times for more sets of letterpress sheets to be printed than of the corresponding plates. Perhaps, if unbound stocks were kept in store somewhere until the supply finally ran out, that might explain Richard Freeman’s observation on Ellis’s Essay (item 1131): “Pl. 38 absent in many, pl. 39 in most copies” (see Freeman, 1980 - British Natural History Books: 1495-1900, a Handlist).

It is a curious fact that in the antiquarian book-trade, certain important eighteenth-century natural-history books, though never having been common, have not generally become very much more difficult to obtain in recent times. However, that is not true of nineteenth-century books, and many titles that, in my experience, were common enough in the late twentieth century have become much scarcer in the twenty-first.

R. B. Williams

10. Book Reviews

Felicity Roberts has retired as Book Reviews Editor for Archives of Natural History and we are delighted that she has been appointed to SHNH Council. We welcome Laura Brassington and Edwin Rose as the new book reviews editors. To contact Laura and Edward, please use the contact details below:

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We are pleased to announce that Archives of Natural History book reviews are now open access. To see more, please visit the ANH page of the Edinburgh University Press website at https://www.euppublishing.com/loi/anh.

The following titles have been reviewed for the Autumn 2018 issue of SHNH Archives of Natural History 45 (2). Reviews received for the Spring 2019 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 45 (2) due to be published in October 2018.


J. ANTONOVICS & M. E. HOOD: Carl Linnaeus, smut disease and living contagion.

P. D. BRINKMAN: John Conrad Hansen (1869–1952) and his scientific illustrations.

B. LUYT: Michael Tweedie, Woutera van Benthem Jutting and the Mollusca of Malaya’s limestone hills.


D. A. PEARMAN: Chronicling the discovery of the British and Irish native floras – Richard Pulteney's overlooked contribution.


S. STREKOPYTOV: John Hunter’s Directions for preserving animals.

P. STONE: The Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, 1902–1904: reconstructing the missing geological report.

P. G. MOORE: Lembos websteri Bate, 1857 (Crustacea: Amphipoda) honoured the dredger-naturalist William Webster (c. 1815–1881).

E. C. NELSON: William Metcalfe (1804–1873), barrister and conchologist.


12. Archives of Natural History Virtual Issues

SHNH in association with Edinburgh University Press have made freely-available online three themed collections of papers that have been previously published in the Archives of Natural History. The subjects covered are “Women in Natural Sciences”, “Voyages of Exploration (Cook and Endeavour)” and “Additional Voyages”. Highlights include:

- Anne Lister, illustrator of Martin Lister’s Historiae Conchyliorum (1685–1692), by J. D. Woodley.
- Zoological Specimens from Captain Cook’s Voyages, by P. J. P. Whitehead.

To explore these issues please visit https://www.euppublishing.com/anh/virtualissues.

Short notes


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 2018 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. Bon Voyage? 250 Years Exploring the Natural World

**World Museum Liverpool**

14–15 June 2018

SHNH summer meeting and AGM in association with the **British Ornithologists’ Club**

(Lunch and tour of Knowsley Hall, Wednesday 13th June)

About half of the delegates enjoyed a visit to Knowsley Hall, seat of the Earls of Derby, on the day before the conference started. The Library at Knowsley still houses the books, manuscripts and original artwork collected by Edward Stanley, 13th Earl of Derby, whose internationally important collection of bird and mammal specimens founded what is now National Museums Liverpool. After an excellent lunch in the Stucco Room the delegates were given tours of the other beautiful formal rooms at Knowsley by the curators, Stephen Lloyd and Ashleigh Lawless, and then allowed to see some of the Library, including original botanical albums and paintings by Edward Lear, John Gould and Joseph Wolf.

On the 14th participants were welcomed to the Treasure House Theatre at World Museum, by Clemency Fisher (National Museums Liverpool) and Jo Hatton (Horniman Museum), with the SHNH President, Arthur MacGregor, chairing the first session.

The keynote speaker, Jordan Goodman, brought the meeting into immediate focus by presenting Joseph Banks and one of his favourite projects, arising from Cook’s and other voyages. This was the live transportation of plants on board ship, notably the breadfruit. Apart from the unlucky *Bounty*, with its severe restriction on shipboard space due to the conversion of main cabin and deck to house plants, several other attempts by the *Guardian*, the *Providence*, and *Discovery* all failed due to shipwrecks, adverse conditions or other misadventures. Only in 1793 did Banks succeed in transporting living plants by ship around the world.

The next speaker, Edwin Rose, returned us to the *Endeavour*, and a detailed look at the practise of collecting and recording natural history and artefacts. He took us from Solander slips and boxes, to specimens preserved in spirit and the role of annotated books in assisting identification. Continuing with the outcome of the *Endeavour*,
Maureen Lazarus and Heather Pardoe focus their talk on the botanical collections and recording, resulting in the watercolours and engraved plates for the *Florilegium* and its delayed publication.

After a break for coffee and tea, the second part of the morning session resumed under the chair of Robert Prys-Jones, representing the British Ornithologists Club. Jack Ashby returned us to Australia and the mysterious Southern fauna as revealed to the European arrivals. With Stanislavsky Strekopytov we learnt of requirements for preserving and recording natural history, from mineralogy to living and ethnographic collections, and the printed guidelines circulated to travellers from the earliest voyages of discovery and by different countries. The final contribution to the morning session by Cam Sharp Jones took us forward in time to the travels of J.D. Hooker, from the sub-Antarctic region to the Himalayas.

After lunch, the SHNH AGM, and the formal book launch by Leslie Overstreet of *Naturalists in the Field*, edited by Arthur MacGregor and dedicated to the SHNH, the conference resumed with a welcome to the World Museum by the Deputy Director, Anne Fahy, and continued under the chair of Jo Hatton, newly-elected Meetings Secretary.

Widening our reach further we moved, with Zoe Varley, to the voyage of the *Beagle*, to learn more about. Robert FitzRoy, the Captain, and revealing more of this enigmatic character, without whom Darwin would never have experienced the diversity of species at first hand. Continuing to other voyagers, Edward Dickinson introduced us to Alcide D'Orbigny and his travels in Southern South America. This was followed by Robert Prys-Jones on Alfred Russell Wallace and his Sarawak bird collections.

After another tea and coffee break we resumed for the final session of the first day. Jude Philips introduced us to one of the little know but significant collectors, A.S. Anthony, whose specimens from Papua New Guinea now feature in the Queensland Museum, the Rothschild collection and in the University of Aberdeen collection. These document the distances he covered, his finances and the large number of specimens collected. The final contribution of the day, by Lee Raye, brought us in full circle back to the UK, seen through the eyes of foreign visitors in 1466 and 1584−85, noting the "exotic" natural history such as the special status and abundance of both Ravens and Red kites and their role as urban scavengers.

Special thanks are due to all the museum staff who provided participants with a chance to view "behind the scene" collections in botany (Geraldine Reid, Wendy Atkinson, Donna Young), entomology (Tony Hunter), vertebrate zoology (Tony Parker) and geology (Wendy Simkiss).

The conference then adjourned to the nearby *Ship and Mitre* where the incoming SHNH President, Peter Davis continued the book launch for *Naturalists in the Field*, with appropriate liquid refreshment, followed by a Conference dinner of traditional Scouse, something akin to what the shipboard travellers may have partaken.

The second day of the conference opened, under the chair of Peter Davis, with Mark Carine taking us a step back to the way in which the multi-volume herbarium of Sir Hans Sloane, was
assembled through his own travels, the acquisition of collections from others and the annotated copy of John Ray’s *Historia Plantarum* which throws light on the collection and forms an essential tool to using it. He was followed by Geoff Hancock and Jeanne Robinson telling us of William Hunter’s collections assembled through acquisition of duplicates and collections made by Banks in Newfoundland, by Fabricius, a pupil of Linnaeus and from expeditions. They were followed by Jacek Wager talking on Robert Brown and the collection from the *Investigator* voyage, where Brown was one of a team of 6 "scientific gentlemen", including the superb artist Ferdinand Bauer. Following their return to England it took Brown five years of intensive study to produce the *Prodromus* with the first published account of the Australian flora. Luciano Martins transferred our attention to central South America, the travels of Richard Spruce and the ethnographic information he recorded, showing ways in which this knowledge is now being returned to the indigenous peoples.

After a break for coffee/tea we returned, with Miranda Lowe as chair, introducing Carlo Bovolo to tell us about the Italian scientist Filippo De Filippi and oceanographic exploration of the *Magenta* on its voyage to Japan, as well as his earlier travels to Syria. He was followed by Rosi Crane giving us an overview of several oceanographic voyages, including the *Porcupine* in 1869–70, *Challenger* and *Sealark* and the development of dredging and sampling equipment.

The results of these collections were revealed by Andrea Salvador, talking on the rich marine molluscan collections in the Natural History Museum in London, with some 3,400 drawers of gastropods alone! The last speaker of the morning session was Geraldine Reid, on seaweed collections, the key collectors, many being women, such as Amelia Griffiths and Mrs Gatty and their taxonomic links with W. H. Harvey. She also reviewed equipment and the development of the diving helmet.

After lunch we resumed, with Geraldine Reid in the chair, to return to collection methodology and Leslie Overstreet making the case for the French "Instructions..." 1818, as providing key guidance for Charles Darwin on board the *Beagle*. She was followed by Peter Davidson, on colour nomenclature, a key element in accurate descriptions, and how Werner’s nomenclature was published by Patrick Syme. A modification to the programme then brought Henry McGhie on to talk about the work and collections of Henry Dresser, the subject of his recent book, as well as the *Birds of Europe*, Dresser’s major ornithological publication.

After a break for tea or coffee, we resumed for the final session, with Mark Graham bringing the geological collections into view through the various father and son teams of preparators who worked on fossil and other geological material at the Natural History Museum in London. We finished by returning, with Deborah Wace, to one of the earliest voyages to the Southern regions and LaBillardière’s landings in...
1792 and 1793 in Recherche Bay in Tasmania. His crew made contact with the indigenous people, recording the interchange as full of "friendship, gentleness and cordiality" and they created a French vegetable garden during their stay. This significant historical event was used to support designation of the area, and its surrounding forests, as a protected area when threatened by clear-fell logging of the timber. As an artist and singer, she introduced us to the use of these skills in raising awareness of the threatened destruction and the way in which the natural resources provided inspiration for textile designs and art. Fittingly she finished the meeting with a song celebrating voyages of marine exploration and the trials and tribulation endured!

Gina Douglas

15. British Ornithologists’ Club

On behalf of the BOC may I say how much we have enjoyed our collaboration with SHNH in the excellent summer meeting commemorating the 250th anniversary of Cook’s first voyage to the Pacific and devoted to the theme of exploring the natural world. It was an outstanding conference with very many stimulating insights and delights, not least being the visit to Knowsley Hall. And SHNH is undoubtedly a very friendly society which added to our enjoyment.

The conference to my mind confirmed the how closely our areas of interest and involvement overlap and we very much hope to continue our association with SHNH including collaborating again in some future event.

In the meantime, SHNH members wishing to remain in touch with the BOC will find us at http://boc-online.org. Founded in 1892, we have since 2017 been an online charitable incorporated organisation publishing a quarterly peer reviewed open access journal devoted in the main to avian taxonomy and distribution. The journal is carried on the BioOne (http://www.bioone.org/) site (and accessible also through the BOC website) and the current number is downloadable at http://boc-online.org/bulletin/bulletin-index/bulletin-138. In addition to the journal, we issue regular Newsletters and hold quarterly meetings (see http://boc-online.org/meetings) in London. The last two in 2018 will be:

Monday 17 September, 6.30pm. Huw Lloyd – Crabs, cranes, and cuckoos: developing bird conservation science in China. Dr Huw Lloyd is Senior Lecturer in Wildlife Biology at the Division of Biology and Conservation Ecology, Manchester Metropolitan University. For the last two decades, he has been conducting research on the ecology and conservation of threatened bird populations in Peru, Brazil, Ethiopia, China, Tonga and the UK.

Monday 12 November, 6.30pm. Joe Tobias – The shape of birds, and why it matters. Joe Tobias studied the behaviour of the European Robin *Erithacus rubecula* for his Ph.D. at Cambridge University, then worked for ten years in environmental NGOs including BirdLife International, focusing on bird research and conservation projects in South-East Asia, Madagascar and the Neotropics.
Returning to academia, he developed a research programme in evolutionary ecology and conservation biology as a Lecturer at Oxford University, before taking up a Senior Lectureship at Imperial College London. His current research focuses on the evolution and conservation of avian diversity.

Meetings are held at the Barley Mow, 104 Horseferry Road, Westminster, London SW1P 2EE, they are free and all are very welcome.

I hope you may sign up for the newsletters and that we meet some of you at the Barley Mow meetings. I am contactable on: info@boc-online.org.

Chris Storey
Chairman, BOC

**Members’ News**

The Hawks-bill Turtle (*Testudo caretta*), by Mark Catesby (1683–1749) in *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands*.

**16. Catesby Commemorative Trust**

The Catesby Commemorative Trust is undergoing a metamorphosis into the Catesby Centre at Clemson University, South Carolina.

The newly-created Centre will maintain, and expand, the Trust’s programmes, including the Creating a Better Way to Learn programme, publication of *Mark Catesby’s Natural History: An Introduction* by Professor and M. J. Brush, Charles Nelson’s research into the complicated story of the second edition of Catesby’s *Natural History*, and the proposed memorial window to Catesby in St Giles Cripplegate, London.

Sir Ghillian Prance will be Patron of the Centre, Dr. Charles Nelson its Senior Research Director, Sylvia W. Bacon its Artistic Director, and Cynthia P. Neal its Producer/Director. There will also be an honorary advisory committee, composed inter alia of some of CCT’s Trustees. The writer will be Director of the Centre.

Development of a five year strategic plan for the Centre is already underway. One essential element of the plan is to expand relationships with the individuals and organizations on both sides of the Atlantic who have made possible all that has been achieved over the past fifteen years. Thank you for all you have done personally to have made these accomplishments possible, including the creation of the Catesby Centre.

The Trust has also just published a new book about Catesby by Professor Alan Brush of the University of Connecticut and illustrated by his professional artist wife MJ. *Mark Catesby’s Legacy: Natural History Then & Now* focuses on the current ecological situation facing key species covered by Catesby. US$24.95, £18.95.

David J. Elliott
Other Events

17. Women Naturalists of North-East England
Hancock Library
Great North Museum: Hancock
Newcastle upon Tyne, UK
Through 9 September

The Natural History Society of Northumbria (NHSN) has played a significant role in natural history, both regionally and nationally, from the early 19th century to the present day. Their history celebrates many naturalists of North East England, however there is a noticeable absence of women naturalists.

The absence of women occurs for many reasons which were not unique to the North East region. However, this exhibition begins the process of celebrating known women naturalists and initiating the task of revisiting lesser known women whose biographies require completion.

Women Naturalists exhibition celebrates the achievements of pioneering women naturalists including Mary Hancock (1810–1896), Kathleen Blackburn (1892–1968), Margaret Dickinson (1821–1918) and Grace Hickling (1908–1986). For more information see: https://greatnorthmuseum.org.uk/whats-on/who-were-the-early-women-naturalists-of-north-east-england.

18. James Cook
The Voyages
The British Library
London, UK
Through 28 August 2018

It is 250 years since the Endeavour set sail from Plymouth. The exhibition tells the story of Captain James Cook’s three world-changing voyages through original documents, many of which were produced by the artists, scientists and sailors on board the ships. Maps, artworks and journals from the voyages sit alongside newly-commissioned films offering contemporary perspectives. Drawings by the Polynesian high priest and navigator Tupaia, who accompanied Cook to New Zealand and Australia, are displayed together for the first time. These sit alongside works by expedition artists Sydney Parkinson, William Hodges and John Webber. A catalogue of the exhibition has also been published James Cook: The Voyages (British Library Publishing, 2018).

For more information and to book tickets see: https://www.bl.uk/events/james-cook-the-voyages.

Also visit the website “The Voyages of Captain James Cook” for a range of different perspectives on the voyages and their legacy and impact. These include responses from people of the communities Cook encountered, documented and learned from. For more information see: https://www.bl.uk/the-voyages-of-captain-james-cook.

19. Expeditions and Endeavours
Images of Nature Gallery Natural History Museum
London, UK
Through October 2019

The first rotation of the Museum’s new Expeditions and Endeavours exhibition which focuses on James Cook’s Endeavour voyage, opened on 12 July –
the date the voyage returned in 1771.

The new theme of the exhibition aims to take visitors on an illustrated journey through all of the world’s continents, bringing together a glorious selection of original drawings that were created as a result of some of the greatest voyages and personal expeditions of natural history discovery.

With many artworks on public display for the first time, the exhibition represents a rich cross-section of artworks by some of the finest natural history artists of all time, capturing new species and demonstrating how their visual contributions have significantly contributed to our understanding of the natural world.

AN ARTISTIC VOYAGE
Over the course of this exciting new exhibition, more than 100 artworks and illustrations from the Museum’s Library collections will illuminate some of the most significant voyages of natural history discovery undertaken over the past 300 years.

The exhibition will explore how perilous expeditions and the intrepid explorers who went on them have enhanced our scientific understanding of the natural world. It will also provide an insight into the lives of some of these individuals and the great lengths they were driven to in their desire to document what they observed and collected.

Seminal voyages represented include all three of Captain Cook’s voyages to the Pacific and Robert Falcon Scott’s Discovery and Terra Nova expeditions to Antarctica. There will also be many stunning illustrations from lone naturalist-explorers such as William Bartram and John Abbot in the Americas, Mungo Park and Francis Masson in Africa, and Olivia Tonge from her travels around India.

COLLECTION HIGHLIGHTS
Expeditions and Endeavour will run until October 2019 and have four rotations. Each rotation will feature a highlights case.

The first rotation is entirely dedicated to the Endeavour voyage (1768-1771) as this year sees the 250th anniversary of the voyage setting sail from Plymouth, under the command of James Cook.

The highlights case in the following rotations will take a closer look at all of Cook’s Pacific voyages, followed in March 2019 by another ground breaking expedition, that of HMS Challenger which changed the nature of oceanographic and marine exploration and was the first to have both an official artist and photographer as part of its crew.

Final highlights case will showcase the talents of the gifted naturalist artist on board the Endeavour Sydney Parkinson (1743–1771) who tragically died just six months before the voyage arrived back in England, but whose legacy lives on in the collections.

The accompanying publication

©Natural History Museum, London.
Expeditions and Endeavour is available from the NHM Shop and online at http://www.nhmshop.co.uk/expeditions-and-endeavours-images-of-nature.html, priced £12.99.

20. The Flora & Fauna of Magdalen
College
Magdalen College
Oxford, UK
Through 10 October 2018

The exhibition explores the College’s natural history – from the site’s prehistoric origins to its modern day gardening. Visitors will have a chance to see mammoth teeth and fritillaries, prize-winning pigs and Madonna lilies, the Flora & Fauna art competition short-list, poetry inspired by its natural settings, and much more.

The exhibition is open on Wednesday afternoons from 2–4:30pm. On 8 October there will be a talk on Flora & Fauna by Kathy Willis, Professor of Biodiversity & Director of Science at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Please email library@magd.ox.ac.uk to book in for any of the events above. More information can be found at: http://www.magd.ox.ac.uk/libraries-and-archives/news/new-exhibition-the-flora-fauna-of-magdalen/

21. Science made Visible
Drawings, Prints, Objects
The Royal Society
London, UK
Through 21 December 2018

From the founding of the Royal Society in 1660 images and objects were an important part of science. The first Fellows created images to communicate new discoveries to their colleagues around the world, as well as to the London public. They also used graphical methods to explore and develop their ideas. Many of these beautiful and striking pictures can still be found in the archives of the Royal Society. This exhibition shows that making and seeing such images were essential for science in the 17th century. For more information see: http://www.crassh.cam.ac.uk/events/27747.

There is also an online exhibition at: https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/zAKSobbRe6LpIA.

22. Alphabetum Botanicum
The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
Pittsburgh, USA
13 September – 14 December 2018

This exhibition features Kandis Vermeer Phillips’ illuminated letters, which are intertwined with plants, mammals and insects. Each letter is paired with a botanical artwork from the Institute’s collection to create a literal or amusing relationship between the two, such as the connection of ants with an aardvark and a peony bud, the sunflower as a food source for a cardinal or the similar shapes of a fox’s tail and foxtail grass.

Image caption: Left, F for the Fox, watercolour and shell gold on sheepskin parchment by Kandis Vermeer Phillips.

**Opening reception**
The reception on Thursday, 13 September (5:00–7:00 p.m.) is open to the public. At 5:30 p.m. the curators and Phillips will give a short introduction to the exhibition in the gallery.

**Artist demonstration**
Phillips will give a demonstration on drawing letterforms in silverpoint in the gallery on Friday, 14 September (10:00 a.m.-noon and 2:00-4:00 p.m.).

**23. Ancient Seas of the Yorkshire Coast: A story through time from Whitby to Flamborough Head**
**Rotunda Museum**
**Scarborough, UK**
**Through 21 July 2019**

The Rotunda’s new exhibition will cover almost 360 million years of history; from the Carboniferous period until the end of the last Ice Age 11,700 years ago. The exhibition explores how the landscape developed over millions of years and which creatures once called Yorkshire home through the fascinating collection of fossils and specially commissioned reconstructions of what marine life was like. For more information see: https://www.scarboroughmuseumstrust.com/event/ancient-seas-of-the-yorkshire-coast/.

**Meetings News**

**24. Unnatural Selection**
**Evolution at the Hand of Man**
**Linnean Society of London**
**5 September 2018**

When Charles Darwin contemplated how best to introduce his controversial new theory of evolution to the general public, he chose to compare it with the selective breeding of domesticated animals. In her new book, *Unnatural Selection*, marking the 150th anniversary year of Darwin’s great work on domesticated animals *Variation under Domestication*, author and illustrator Katrina van Grouw explains why this analogy was more appropriate than even Darwin had realised. Artificial selection is, in fact, more than just an analogy for natural selection – it’s the perfect example of evolution in action. For more information see: https://www.linnean.org/meetings-and-events/unnatural-selection-evolution-at-the-hand-of-man.

**25. Natural History Museums in Time and Place**
**NATHIST 2018 Annual Conference**
**Tel Aviv & Jerusalem**
**Israel**

**5–8 November 2018**

The ICOM conference will explore a number of themes relating, among others, to the following topics:
- Museum collections and research, collecting policies, new research that we...
• Exhibitions, Presenting new ideas and new topics like: Anthropocene, Climate change. Creating multidisciplinary exhibitions. To be objective or to take a stand and more.

• Visitors, how to expose them to scientific work? How to encourage young people to become scientists? How to address the diversity of visitors, cultures, religions and people with special needs.

For more information see: https://nathist.forms-wizard.net

A Good Read

26. Pat Morris talks about The Feather Thief

The Feather Thief: Beauty, Obsession, and the Natural History Heist of the Century by Kirk Wallace Johnson (Hutchinson, 2018).

This is a 297 page account of the theft of bird skins from the national collection at Tring. The story is well told and its author was deeply troubled by the injustice of the case. The theft was planned with great care and expected to generate a lot of money by selling feathers to makers of fishing flies. Historically important birds, collected at great personal hardship by intrepid travellers like Alfred Russel Wallace, were stolen and mostly destroyed, but the thief was more or less let off for what is described as “the natural history heist of the century”.

The book sets out the background to bird collecting and the value of ornithological studies, but then enters the obsessive world of fly-tiers. Apparently they don’t even use them to catch fish, but just create fancy ornamental fishing lures as a hobby. And for that, the Tring Museum lost hundreds of beautiful specimens that ended up as packs of loose feathers on eBay. The motives of the thief, his associates and the obsessive world of fly-tying are all pursued with an equivalent obsessiveness and the book reads like a detective novel.

I remember seeing some of those sad packets of feathers, the trivial remnants of resplendent quetzals, cotingsas and birds of paradise, and feeling almost sick at the sight. Having read the book and learned about the background to this story I can see why some people thought it was clever or even justified to steal birds from a public museum, but I see it only as thoroughly wicked. Nevertheless, it’s a good story and I commend it. Amazon sells copies at less than £20.

Pat Morris

[Editor’s note: Pat Morris’ new book Hedgehog has just been published in the New Naturalists series. It provides a new study of the hedgehog and its habitat, shedding new light on conservation efforts crucial to its survival.]
News & Information

27. Alfred Denny Museum

After 37 years as honorary curator of Sheffield University’s Alfred Denny Museum of Zoology, Professor Tim Birkhead is retiring.

The Alfred Denny Museum was started in the early 1900s and like many other university museums its main function was as an aid to undergraduate teaching. That role continues to this day, but much has changed over the years. As the museum grew in size and importance it moved site several times within the university but in the late 1960s it suffered a reduction in size when it moved into a new building that is now known as the Alfred Denny Building. There was no funding for a ‘museum’ in this new building and the museum was disguised as ‘a teaching materials store’. Even so, and remarkably given current financial constraints, there was sufficient funds at that time for a dedicated ‘museum’ technician and the museum continued its role in teaching, under the honorary curatorship of Dr Oscar Lusis, until his retirement in 1981.

For over a century, between its inception and 2012 the museum operated behind closed doors with no public access. Attempts in the 1990s to gain official museum status (and help secure the museum’s future) failed because the location of the museum made public access impossible — apparently. Then in 2012 the University of Sheffield launched its extraordinarily successful Festival of the Mind. The festival director Vanessa Toulmin visited the museum and was so impressed they provided funding that allowed the museum to open to the public as well as begin a programme of much-needed refurbishment.

The museum is now open to the public on the first Saturday of each month (book here: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/alfred-denny-museum); it is used more than ever for undergraduate teaching (biodiversity and evolution), and during the school holidays the Department of Animal & Plant Sciences uses the museum in its ‘Be a Scientist for a Day’ scheme as part of its Schools’ Outreach Programme. In addition the museum runs a scheme for both postgraduates and undergraduates to train as guides, which provides them with invaluable experience and the museum with superb ambassadors.

Part of the Alfred Denny Museum’s appeal to both students and the public is the fact that its primary role is education. An essential teaching resource, the museum holds specimens representing all the major animal taxa (rather than extensive collections). In recent years the museum has increased its visibility through a succession of open days and evenings; the design and construction of new displays; and talks to the public.

When Tim Birkhead retires from the University in December 2018, his role as curator will be taken by Dr Gavin Thomas, also of the Department of Animal and Plant Sciences at the University of Sheffield, whose primary research interest, the evolution of birds, is closely linked with the use of museums.
28. University Museum of Zoology
Cambridge, UK

The University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge – one of the largest and most important natural history collections in the country – has opened its doors to welcome visitors. Thousands of incredible specimens from across the animal kingdom have been revealed, after a five-year, £4.1 million redevelopment which included nearly £2 million of funding raised by National Lottery players.

Visitors to the Museum will meet one of the world’s most complete dodo skeletons, Cambridge’s largest resident – a 21 metre fin whale – and other huge skeletons such as elephants, a giant sloth and Diprotodon: an extinct wombat-like marsupial that was the size of a rhino. As well as the giants, the new displays shine a light on the insects, molluscs and other invertebrates that make up the bulk of animal life on earth today. The beautiful new galleries also uncover extraordinary specimens collected by some of the world’s greatest naturalists, such as Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Darwin. The Museum Shop and Whale Café are also now open for business.

Entry to the Museum is free, and it is open Tuesday to Sunday. Visit the website for more details. http://www.museum.zoo.cam.ac.uk/

29. The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History opens

The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Israel National Center for Biodiversity Studies opens in July. It incorporates the Zoological Museum, the Biological Anthropology Museum and the National Herbarium of Tel Aviv University and will form the centerpiece of the largest and most comprehensive centre in Israel for biodiversity research, education and conservation.

The Museum’s natural history collection contains over 5.5 million specimens of flora and fauna that tell the story of biodiversity in Israel and the Middle East over the last few hundred years. Dioramas showcase the mammals, birds and insects found in six Israeli habitats and the Great Bird Migration exhibit includes examples of the 500 million birds that fly over Israel in spring and autumn. Also on display are species that have become extinct in the region, including the last bear from 1916, an Asiatic cheetah from 1911, the last crocodile from the Taninim River, and the last bearded vulture. A cabinet of curiosities contains specimens collected by the German naturalist and priest Ernst Schmitz (1845–1922).

For more information see: https://smnh.tau.ac.il/en/.
30. Early Steps in Natural History Collecting

In this first ‘virtual thematic issue’, designed to present previously-published (but scattered) material from the archive of the *Journal of the History of Collections*, papers have been gathered together that have appeared over the past three decades and which address topics on early collecting in the field of natural history. Highlights include:

- The Ashmolean as a museum of natural history, 1683–1860, by Arthur MacGregor.
- John Woodward and a surviving British geological collection from the early eighteenth century, by David Price.
- A collection within a collection: rediscovered animal drawings from the collections of Conrad Gessner and Felix Platter, by Florike Egmond.
- Natural history collections and the book: Hans Sloane’s *A Voyage to Jamaica* (1707–1725) and his Jamaican plants, by Edwin D. Rose.

For more information see: https://academic.oup.com/jhc/pages/natural_history_collecting.

31. American Philosophical Society

The APS has launched an online research guide to diaries held in its collections. 1,729 volumes across 115 manuscript collections spanning 340 years (1671–2011) were examined. These materials include daily journals, notebooks, meteorological reports, ships logs, and botanical journals. Each entry in the guide provides an overview of the diaries in the collection, information on how to locate material, extended diary notes, and selected quotations. For more information see: https://search.amphilsoc.org//diaries/search.

32. Wallace Correspondence Project

I am delighted to report that work has begun on Phase 2 of the Alfred Russel Wallace Correspondence Project (http://wallaceletters.info), thanks to a generous grant from the John Templeton Foundation (USA). The funding, which is kindly being administered by The Charles Darwin Trust (http://www.charlesdarwintrust.org), will run until August 2020. Aims of the project during the current grant period include: publishing the first of 8 volumes of *The Correspondence of Alfred Russel Wallace*, and redesigning the project’s online database, *Wallace Letters Online*.

The project currently has three full time staff, three part time freelancers and seven volunteers, with the full time staff working in an office in North-East London and the other team members working from home. Additional volunteers with experience of editing and annotating transcripts of 19th century letters and a good knowledge of the history of natural history, are needed! If you are interested, please contact me using the email below.
In order to raise funds to continue the project beyond August 2020, I am leading one or two cruises per year to some of the most beautiful places visited by Wallace in Indonesia. The cruises are organised by SeaTrek Sailing Adventures in Bali. The October cruise will travel from Ambon to the magnificent Raja Ampat Islands: https://tinyurl.com/y7fkj2qq.

2019 sees the 150th anniversary of Wallace’s book *The Malay Archipelago* and several projects are underway in the UK, Malaysia and Indonesia to celebrate the occasion. In preparation I have published several new pages on the Wallace Website including: Chronology of Wallace’s travels in the Malay Archipelago; ‘Iconic’ species discovered by Wallace; Dojingt - Birthplace of Wallace’s Theory of Natural Selection; Wallace’s Scientific Legacy; and Alfred Russel Wallace - A Very Important Ornithologist. For more information see: http://wallacefund.info.

George Beccaloni
Email: g.beccaloni@wallaceletters.org

33. How did a cockatoo reach 13th century Sicily?

Drawings of an Australasian cockatoo found in a 13th century manuscript from Sicily suggest that trade routes around northern Australia were thriving during medieval times, linking into sea and overland routes to Indonesia, China, Egypt and beyond into Europe, according to a study published in the journal *Parergon*.

The four drawings were discovered by researchers in the manuscript *De Arte Venandi cum Avibus* (The Art of Hunting with Birds), which was written by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, between 1241 and 1248, and is held in the Vatican library. They are likely to be of a single bird, a cockatoo given to Frederick II, who was known for his large menagerie of animals, including lions, panthers and elephants. It was presented to him by al-Kamil, the sultan of Egypt, meaning the bird was probably traded first from Australasia to Egypt before being brought to Europe.

The bird could be a yellow-crested or a triton cockatoo, and most likely came from northern Australia, Papua New Guinea, or islands off Indonesia. These coloured drawings pre-date by 250 years what was previously considered the oldest European depiction of a cockatoo – Andrea Mantegna’s 1496 altarpiece *Madonna della Vittoria*.


34. The Rothamsted Collection sale

A historic agricultural research institute has sold a unique collection of more than 3,000 ancient manuscripts and printed books. The Lawes Agricultural Trust’s Russell Collection was assembled between the two wars in the 1920s and 1930s by Sir John Russell and contained rare books relating to farming, livestock, landscape gardening and wine. Sir John had intended the collection, held at the Rothamsted Research base in Harpenden, Hertfordshire, to become a
The sale contained books featuring the first published illustration of the tobacco plant, the first book devoted exclusively to potatoes, the first agricultural bibliography, the first gardening book for Scottish gardeners, the first bibliography on hunting and the first detailed description in English of winemaking in the Champagne region.

Concerns had been expressed that the collection should be maintained for the nation and that once sold to private collectors they will disappear forever from public view.

The proceeds will be used to support charitable activities, which include the provision of accommodation, land and buildings to Rothamsted Research.

35. Science in the Making

The Royal Society has launched a new website showcasing material from their archive collections related to their long history of scientific publishing. On the platform, you can:

• Discover how ‘Darwin’s bulldog’, Thomas Henry Huxley, participated to the journals by refereeing, communicating and submitting articles.

• Browse through the hundreds of photographs taken by Captain Scott’s crew in their scientific mission to the Antarctic in 1901–1904, or consider how the processes of refereeing or specific topics changed over time.

• Help to turn manuscript letters and images into machine-readable formats to support discovery and data-mining by transcribing text and tagging what you see.

• Use the comment section below each item to ask the community for tips and to point out various interesting things.

The website is the result of a two-year-collaboration between Publishing and the Centre for the History of Science and is a pilot website, supported for a year. The Royal Society asks for help in improving and continuing it through as much engagement as possible. This means that if you are a science enthusiast, a history buff, or just interested to discover the archive, please, transcribe, tag and comment away. For more information see: https://makingscience.royalsociety.org/s/rs/page/welcome.

36. Singapore's first ethnobotany garden opens

The National Parks Board (NParks) has opened the approximately 1 hectare Ethnobotany Garden at the Singapore Botanic Gardens. This new themed garden is the first in Singapore where visitors can learn about plants used by indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia; and it features a centre for ethnobotany which complements the outdoor landscape with an interpretive exhibition of artefacts and interactive elements.


37. Linnean Society Educational Videos

The Linnean Society of London has just finished producing 8 educational videos on the History of Natural History. The “Curious Cases of Carl Linnaeus” and “Clever Collections” are part of the larger Linnean Learning Video Series which
explore the world of Carl Linnaeus, taxonomy and whole organism biology. The “Curious Cases of Carl Linnaeus” tells amusing stories about his journey of scientific exploration. “Clever Collections” highlights the most important scientific artefacts owned by The Linnean Society. For more information see: https://www.linnean.org/learning/media/videos.

38. 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.

Notes & Queries

39. Madame Eline Robin
Botanical Artist fl. 1827–1830

While researching the Bayswater (London) garden, now vanished*, of Elizabeth, Comtesse de Vandes (c. 1756–1832), I noted that at a meeting of the Horticultural Society of London on 15 September 1829, a drawing by “Madame Robin” of an unnamed species of the Australian shrub Dryandra was exhibited. She is not listed in standard works about botanical artists (for example, R. Desmond & C. Ellwood, Dictionary of British and Irish botanists and horticulturists or Josephine Walpole, A history and dictionary of British flower painters 1650–1950) nor is she included in the databases of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, suggesting she is an “unknown” artist.

A review in The Examiner (16 July 1826) of the Royal Academy’s annual exhibition contained this comment: “Besides Mrs Kearse’s well known talent in Flower-painting, Mrs Dighton’s, Madame Robin’s and Mrs Pope’s, with her freshness and force,—Mr Bartholomew’s want but perfume to rival the lovely tenants of the garden.” Clara Maria Pope (c. 1768-1838) is well documented as a botanical artist; some of her originals are in the Natural History Museum, London. Phoebe Dighton (1790-1863), née Earl, later McIntyre, likewise is known – she was Flower Painter to Queen Adelaide. Mary Kearse (c.1790–1830), formerly Lawrance, is also represented in the Natural History Museum, London; she was a friend of Robert Sweet. “Mr Bartholomew” can quickly be identified as Valentine Bartholomew (1799–1879) who became Flower-painter-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria. Of this quite illustrious company, only Madame Robin was elusive in standard botanical sources, although Algernon Graves’s The Royal Academy of Arts. A complete dictionary of contributors … (vol. 6, p. 334. 1906) does include her – she exhibited at the Academy in 1829 as well as in 1826. In 1829 her address was 8 Soho Square, so the advertisement in the Morning Post on Monday, 9 March 1829 certainly refers to her: REMOVAL.—MADAME ROBIN, Artiste, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Botanists, Naturalists, and her Pupils, that she is REMOVED to No. 8, SOHO-SQUARE, next the Bazaar, where the young Ladies’ Class continues to meet three times every week to receive
Instruction in Drawing and Painting, as at her former residence, where French is exclusively spoken, and where Madame Robin continues to take designs from nature for the Members of the Horticultural and Linnean Society, and the Scientific Work in general.

Her name is sometime given as Robine (Public ledger & daily advertiser, 1 November 1827, p. 4), and the reference to French being “exclusively spoken” suggest she was a French emigrée. That also probably explains her connection with the Comte and Comtesse de Vandes: Alexandre de Vandes (c. 1766–1855) had served in the Luxembourg company of the Garde du Corps but lived in London from about 1795. For a time he was on the Council of the Horticultural Society on London and exhibited plants from the Bayswater garden at its shows.

Eline Robin’s paintings were probably decorative rather than botanical, although the drawing exhibited at the Horticultural Society may be presumed to have been scientific in purpose. There is no published illustration of Dryandra (now subsumed into Banksia (Proteaceae)) from the de Vandes’s garden, and no other reference to that genus in cultivation there. On the other hand, Banksia dryandroides from Western Australia, so named “from its great resemblance to some species of DRYANDRA”, was illustrated from the Comtesse’s collection in Robert Sweet’s Flora Australasica (tab. 56) – the plate, dated July 1828, was by Edward Dalton Smith.

* See E. C. Nelson, 2018. Madame La Comtesse de Vandes: an English plantswoman and her Bayswater garden. GT [The Gardens Trust] News 6 (Spring): 13-15 (an un-redacted version of this note, including necessary references and sources will be published by the Essex Gardens Trust in due course. Also, see the two items following in Notes & Queries about J. B. Mackay and F. Henchman.

E. Charles Nelson
tippitiwitchet@phonecoop.coop

40. John Bain Mackay, FLS

In the SBNH Newsletter 15: 9–10 (1982) (reprinted in History and mystery, pp 29–30 (2011)), David Allen drew attention to some "botanist doubles", unwitting double entries in biographical dictionaries beginning with Britten & Boulger's Biographical dictionary of British and Irish botanists (1891). Recently I came across another pair of entries, which happen to be adjacent in Ray Desmond & Christine Ellwood's revised edition of 1994, that refer to one person: MacKay, John (fl. 1790s–1888) and MacKay, John Bain (1795–1888). The place and date of death are identical in the entries but otherwise the information provided is rather different. However, Robert Marnock's obituary for Mackay (The garden 34: 287. 1888) makes it clear these are the same individual.

My interest in Mackay arose from a query from David Mabberley about the Essex-born Comtesse de Vandes. Mackay was a frequent sources of plants grown in her renowned garden in Bayswater "in front of" Kensington Gardens, "only a short mile from Hyde Park" (see E. C. Nelson, 2018. Madame La Comtesse de Vandes: an English plantswoman and her Bayswater garden. GT News 6 (Spring): 13–15).

Mackay was, like many contemporary colleagues in British and Irish gardens, a Scot, born at Echt,
Aberdeenshire, on 5 February 1795. Marnock said that he "gained his first love of plants" about 1815 when at the Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, under William McNab "of whom he used to speak with the greatest respect and affection." Evidently Mackay moved to London and when nominated as a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1824 his address was given as the Belgrave Nursery, Pimlico. A. B. Lambert, Robert Brown and the entomologist John Curtis were among the signatories of his nomination and he was elected on 16 November 1824 – Mackay remained a Fellow for many decades (at least until the late 1860s). He was also a member of the Royal Horticultural Society of London.

It was at Pimlico that Mackay began raising seedlings of Australian plants collected by William Baxter who has been the Comtesse de Vandes's gardener before he went to Australia in 1821 (see preceding Notes & Queries 1). For example, *Lechenaultia formosa* was raised in 1824 by Mackay and illustrated in *The botanical register* 11: tab. 916. As John Lindley indicated in the text accompanying that illustration, Mackay also had "an establishment" at Upper Clapton – this seems to have become Mackay's main nursery in the late 1820s. In 1828, Mackay published *A catalogue of plants cultivated and sold by John Mackay, Nursery and Seedsman, Upper Clapton, near London*, and it contained some unpublished names for Baxter's introductions – the only copy of this I have traced (a presentation copy to David Don) is in the library of the Linnean Society (it is not listed by Desmond & Ellwood (1994) nor, strangely, by John Harvey, 1973. *Early nursery catalogues*). Marnock said that Mackay "retired from business early in life, [and] settled in Totteridge [Hertfordshire] where he indulged the botanical passion to the full ...". Dating his retirement is not easy but in September 1830, a public announcement in *The London gazette* gave notice that the partnership "as Nursery and Seedsmen" between Mackay of Upper Clapton and Francis Henchman of Homerton in Middlesex "was dissolved on the 23rd day of August last by mutual consent". The Upper Clapton nursery did not cease to exist, however, and was later owned by Hugh Low.

John Mackay married Mary Newsom on 30 June 1837, and at the time of the 1841 census they were living on Turnpike Road in Finchley with their son Ronald, then aged 12. Ten years later they were residing at 30 Totteridge Green which was a one-acre nursery. In the 1871 census, John Mackay was recorded as a widower, and Ronald was a married bank clerk; they were living in Totteridge in the same house. While John was then 76, his profession was still given as nurseryman as it was a decade later in the 1881 census. John Bain Mackay died on 9 August 1888 aged 92 and according to a family gravestone in Echt Old Kirkyard he was laid to rest in Highgate Cemetery, London.

E. Charles Nelson
41. Francis Henchman FLS

As noted in the preceding Note, Francis Henchman was a business partner of John Bain Mackay, and like Mackay is linked with William Baxter.

He was the son of Francis and Sophia Anne Henchman and was born at South Moreton, Berkshire, on 9 October 1777. He married Lucretia Burchell (or Burchall) in St Andrew’s, Holborn, London, on 17 July 1801; she died in April 1832. The couple had several children including John (born 20 October 1814: see below) and Thomas (baptized 27 November 1824).

Francis Henchman was a solicitor at 24 Red Lion Square in London in the 1820s. He lived on Great Ormond Street, London, and evidently had a considerable interest in plants and gardening. As noted above, Henchman went into partnership with John Bain Mackay, and it was Henchman who underwrote financially William Baxter’s expedition to Australia: he was described as Baxter’s “liberal employer”. Consequently, *Chorizema henchmanii*, raised from Baxter’s seed, was named after him by Robert Brown. By the time Brown named this species, Henchman had abandoned Baxter for unexplained reasons, leaving him in severe financial difficulties (see E. C. Nelson, 2018. William Baxter (*fl. 1792–1832*), botanical collector. *Australian Systematic Botany Society Newsletter* no. 175: 17-32.


Francis Henchman was proposed as a Fellow of the Linnean Society on 4 November 1823 by, among others, A. B. Lambert, R. A. Salisbury and John Lindley. On the (damaged) nomination paper he was named as "Francis Henchman Esq", of Great Ormond Street, a gentleman well verse[d] in various branches of Natural Science, especially Botany & Horticulture ...”. He was elected on 20 January 1824.

John Henchman became a nurseryman and in 1834 (aged 20) went to South America collecting orchids around Demerara which were sent to Hugh Low (John Bain Mackay’s successor) at Upper Clapton. His own account of his expedition was published in J. C. Loudon’s *Gardener’s magazine* 11: 113–118, 484–488 (1835). After returning to England, John Henchman married Hugh Low’s sister-in-law. He continued as a nurseryman into the 1860s, and died on 7 April 1893.

I cannot trace Francis Henchman (or his son Thomas) in the 1841 England census but John and his family were living in Edmonton, Middlesex. Thomas studied at St John’s College, Cambridge, but did not graduate, and was ordained a deacon in the Anglican Church at Cape Town in 1849. He became rector of Fort Beaufort in 1852. Francis seems to have moved to Fort Beaufort where he died, aged 76, at his son’s residence on 27 June 1853 (*Bell’s weekly messenger*, 5 September 1853).

that it was John Henchman, not his father, who was honoured in *Maxillaria henchmanii* by William Jackson Hooker, and also *Oncidium henchmanii* named by Conrad Loddiges, although these American orchids were not collected by him. *Polypodium henchmanii* may also be named after him. (The specific epithets are usually rendered with a double n, although the surname, according to census returns and church records only has a single n.)

E. Charles Nelson

### Publisher’s Announcements

#### 42. Naturalists in the Field
**Collecting, Recording and Preserving the Natural World from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-First Century**

*Arthur MacGregor* (editor)

With a Foreword by Sir David Attenborough

Brill, 2018

1,040pp. illus.

ISBN: 978-9004323843 (hb)

€270, US$324

E-ISBN: 978-9004323841

€245, US$ $294.

Interposed between the natural world in all its diversity and the edited form in which we encounter it in literature, imagery and the museum, lie the multiple practices of the naturalists in selecting, recording and preserving the specimens from which our world view is to be reconstituted. The factors that weigh at every stage are here dissected, analysed and set within a historical narrative that spans more than five centuries. During that era, every aspect evolved and changed, as engagement with nature moved from a speculative pursuit heavily influenced by classical scholarship to a systematic science, drawing on advanced theory and technology. Far from being neutrally objective, the process of representing nature is shown as fraught with constraint and compromise.


#### 43. James Cook
**The Voyages**

*William Frame & Laura Walker*

McGill-Queen’s University Press, 2018

224 pp., illus.

ISBN: 978-0773552869 (hb)

£25.

The 25th of August 2018 marks the 250th anniversary of the departure of the *Endeavour* from Plymouth, England, and the first of three voyages by James Cook that would nearly complete the map of the world. Interweaving accounts of scientific discovery with the personal stories of the voyages’ key participants, the authors explore the charting of the Pacific and the natural world, the first encounters and exchange between Western and indigenous cultures, and the representation of the voyages in art. The illustrations, many of which have
never before been published, include
drawings by all the artists employed on
the voyages, including Alexander
Buchan, Sydney Parkinson, William
Hodges, and John Webber. It also
includes the only surviving paintings by
Tupaia, a Polynesian high priest and
navigator who joined the first voyage at
Tahiti and sailed with Cook to New
Zealand and Australia. A stunningly
illustrated object-centred history, James
Cook: The Voyages offers an opportunity
to discover the extensive Captain Cook
collection of the British Library, includ-
ing original maps, artworks, journals,
and printed books.

44. Linnaeus, natural history and the
circulation of knowledge

Hanna Hodacs,
Kenneth Nyberg &
Stéphane Van
Damme (editors)
Voltaire
Foundation, 2018
300pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-
0729412056 (pb)
£75.

The name of Carl Linnaeus (1707–
1778) is inscribed in almost every flora
and fauna published from the mid-eigh-
teenth century onwards; in this respect
he is virtually immortal. In this book a
group of specialists argue for the need to
re-centre Linnaean science and de-centre
Linnaeus the man by exploring the
ideas, practices and people connected to
his taxonomic innovations.

Contributors examine the various
techniques, materials and methods that
originated within the ‘Linnaean work-
shop’: paper technologies, publication
strategies, and markets for specimens.

Fresh analyses of the reception of
Linnaeus’s work in Paris, Königsberg,
Edinburgh and beyond offer a window
on the local contexts of knowledge
transfer, including new perspectives on
the history of anthropology and stadial
theory. The global implications and
negotiated nature of these intellectual,
social and material developments are
further investigated in chapters tracing
the experiences and encounters of
Linnaean travellers in Africa, Latin
America and South Asia.

Through focusing on the circulation
of Linnaean knowledge and placing it
within the context of eighteenth-centu-
ry globalization, authors provide innova-
tive and important contributions to
our understanding of the early modern
history of science.

45. A Longing for Wide and
Unknown Things
The Life of Alexander von Humboldt

Maren Meinhardt
C. Hurst & Co
Publishers Ltd, 2018
320pp.
ISBN: 978-
1849048903 (hb)
£25.

Alexander von Humboldt was the most
admired scientist of his day. But the
achievements for which he was most
celebrated in his lifetime always fell
short of perfection. When he climbed
the Chimborazo, then believed to be
the highest mountain in the world, he
did not quite reach the top; he estab-
lished the existence of the Casiquiare
canal, between the great water systems
of the Orinoco and the Amazon, but
this had been well known to local peo-
ple; and his magisterial work, Cosmos,
was left unfinished. This was no coincidence. Humboldt’s pursuit of an all-encompassing, immersive approach to science was a way of finding limits: of nature and of the scientist’s own self. A Longing for Wide and Unknown Things portrays a scientific life lived in the era of German Romanticism – a time of radical change, where the focus on the individual placed a new value on feeling, and the pursuit of personal desires. As Humboldt himself admitted, he ‘would have sailed to the remotest South Seas, even if it hadn’t fulfilled any scientific purpose whatever’.

46. Expeditions and Endeavours

*Andrea Hart & Paul Martyn Cooper*
Natural History Museum, 2018
112 pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0565094607 (pb)
£12.99.

*Expeditions and Endeavours* is illustrated with over 100 paintings and drawings created on some of the most significant voyages of natural history discovery undertaken over the past 300 years. The authors explore how these successive expeditions and the intrepid explorers who went on them have enhanced our scientific understanding of the natural world. They tell us about the lives of some of the individuals and the great lengths they were driven to in their desire to document what they observed and collected. Seminal voyages represented include all three of Captain Cook’s voyages to the Pacific, the *Challenger* expedition which changed the nature of oceanographic and marine exploration, and Robert Falcon Scott’s *Discovery* and *Terra Nova* expeditions to Antarctica. There are also many stunning illustrations from lone naturalist-explorers such as William Bartram and John Abbot in the Americas, Paul Hermann in what is now Sri Lanka, Olivia Tongue from her travels to India, and Henry Walter Bates and Alfred Russel Wallace from their time spent exploring the Amazon.

47. Darwin’s Fossils

Discoveries that shaped the theory of evolution

*Adrian Lister*
Natural History Museum, 2018
224 pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0565093921(pb)
£14.99.

In *On the Origin of Species* Charles Darwin credited his discoveries of fossils, as much as those of living creatures, as the stimulus for his theory of evolution. *Darwin’s Fossils* is an accessible account of his pioneering work on fossils, his adventures in South America and his relations with the scientific establishment.

While Darwin’s work on Galapagos finches is celebrated, his pioneering work on fossils is much less well known. He was the first to collect the remains of giant extinct South American mammals; he worked out how coral reefs and atolls formed; he excavated and explained marine fossils high in the Andes; and he discovered a fossil forest that now bears his name. All of this was fundamental in leading him to his theory of evolution. Many of Darwin’s fossils survive, at the Natural History Museum and elsewhere, and recent years have seen a surge of scientific interest and research into them.

Richly illustrated with new photography of many of the fossils, superb line drawings produced in the 19th century, and newly-commissioned artists’ recon-
structions of the extinct animals as understood today, *Darwin's Fossils* reveals how fossils played a crucial role in the development of his revolutionary ideas.

48. Pierre Marie Arthur Morelet (1809–1892) and his contributions to Malacology

A. S. H. Breure, C. Audibert & J. D. Audibert
Netherlands Malacological Society, 2018
544 pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-9081523028 (PDF)
/ 978-9081523004 (p.o.d.)
€67.50 (net price, excluding postage).
The electronic version of the book is freely available at www.spirula.nl/andere-uitgaven/moreletEN. A print on demand hardcover version of the book can be ordered at www.boekenbestellen.nl.

Pierre Marie Arthur Morelet (1809–1892) was an amateur scientist who devoted himself to both shell collecting and botany. He organised several expeditions, of which those to Cuba and Central America (1846–1848) and the Azores (1857) are especially noteworthy. He introduced more than 700 species names in – currently – 84 different families of land and freshwater molluscs. His contributions to malacology were significant. The authors have reconstructed his legacy with a survey of archival sources and his type material in the historical collections of several museums.

The monograph is made up of two parts. In the first part is presented a bibliography, some remarks on the whereabouts of his collection, and more than 200 recovered letters (transcribed and translated) to contemporary malacologists, such as Crosse, Fischer, Baudon and Dautzenberg. His contact network has been reconstructed using data from his correspondence and his publications. This part offers an unique view into the world of malacology in the second half of the 19th century.

In the second part a bibliography of Morelet is presented, as well as all his newly-introduced taxa, with detailed documentation and figures of the species. More than 80 per cent of his type material has been re-found and original figures, if they exist, have been reproduced for the remaining species. Of the taxa represented by actual shell material, more than 150 are now figured for the first time. The book has indices for both taxonomy and persons mentioned and is a must-have for anyone interested in the history of malacology and those dealing with non-marine molluscs.

49. American Eden

David Hosack, Botany, and Medicine in the Garden of the Early Republic

Victoria Johnson
Liveright, 2018
480 pp.
ISBN: 978-1631494192 (hb)
£22.62, US$29.95

Born in New York City, Hosack was educated in Europe and returned to America inspired by his newfound knowledge. He assembled a plant collection so spectacular and diverse that it amazes botanists today, conducted some of the first pharmaceutical research in the United States, and intro-
duced new surgeries to America. His tireless work championing public health and science earned him national fame and praise from the likes of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Alexander von Humboldt, and the Marquis de Lafayette.

One goal drove Hosack above all others: to build the Republic’s first botanical garden. Despite innumerable obstacles and near-constant resistance, Hosack triumphed when, by 1810, his Elgin Botanic Garden at last crowned twenty acres of Manhattan farmland. "Where others saw real estate and power, Hosack saw the landscape as a pharmacopoeia able to bring medicine into the modern age" (Eric W. Sanderson, author of *Mannahatta*).

Today what remains of America’s first botanical garden lies in the heart of midtown, buried beneath Rockefeller Center.

Whether collecting specimens along the banks of the Hudson River, lecturing before a class of rapt medical students, or breaking the fever of a young Philip Hamilton, David Hosack was an American visionary who has been too long forgotten. Alongside other towering figures of the post-Revolutionary generation, he took the reins of a nation. In unearthing the dramatic story of his life, Johnson offers a lush depiction of the man who gave a new voice to the powers and perils of nature.

This beautifully illustrated book brings together the first English translation of one of the earliest studies in ornithology with the original watercolours, now part of the British Royal Collection, that provided the inspiration for its engraved illustrations. The watercolours, created for the “Paper Museum” of the seventeenth-century scholar and art collector Cassiano dal Pozzo, are here combined with the translated text of amateur naturalist Pietro Olina’s original *Uccelliera* of 1622 to create a new work that provides a fascinating glimpse of ornithology’s earliest days—a period when folklore informed natural history studies as much as science did.

With meditations on the “epileptic” robin redbreast and a recipe for chickpea pasta meant to satisfy a nightingale and keep it in song, this work is an enchanting representation of natural history literature. Retaining the character of Olina’s original design, this unique book describes over forty much-loved species, and is sure to please bird watchers, naturalists, and antiquarian book lovers alike.

50. *Pasta for Nightingales*  
* A 17th-Century Handbook of Bird-Care and Folklore  
* Giovanni Pietro Olina  
* Yale University Press, 2018  
* 144 pp., illus.  
* ISBN: 978-0300232882 (hb)  
* US$22.50.

51. *The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs*  
* The Untold Story of a Lost World  
* Steve Brusatte  
* Macmillan, 2018  
* 416 pp.  
* ISBN: 978-1509830060 (hb)  
* £20.

66 million years ago the dinosaurs were wiped from the face of the earth. Today, Dr. Steve Brusatte, one of the leading
scientists of a new generation of dinosaur hunters, armed with cutting edge technology, is piecing together the complete story of how the dinosaurs ruled the earth for 150 million years.

Brusatte tells the story of how dinosaurs rose to dominate the planet. Using the fossil clues that have been gathered using state of the art technology, Brusatte follows these magnificent creatures from their beginnings in the Early Triassic period, through the Jurassic period to their final days in the Cretaceous and the legacy that they left behind.

Along the way, Brusatte introduces us to modern day dinosaur hunters and gives an insight into what it’s like to be a palaeontologist. The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs is full of accounts of some of his personal discoveries, including primitive human-sized tyrannosaurs, carnivores larger than T. rex, and feathered raptor dinosaurs preserved in lava from China.

52. Unnatural Selection

Katrina van Grouw
Princeton University Press, 2018
304pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0691157061(hb)
£35.

A unique fusion of art, science, and history, this book celebrates the 150th anniversary of Charles Darwin’s monumental work The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication, and is intended as a tribute to what Darwin might have achieved had he possessed that elusive missing piece to the evolutionary puzzle—the knowledge of how individual traits are passed from one generation to the next. With the benefit of a century and a half of hindsight, Katrina van Grouw explains evolution by building on the analogy that Darwin himself used—comparing the selective breeding process with natural selection in the wild, and, like Darwin, featuring a multitude of fascinating examples.

This is more than just a book about pets and livestock, however. The revelation of Unnatural Selection is that identical traits can occur in all animals, wild and domesticated, and both are governed by the same evolutionary principles. As van Grouw shows, animals are plastic things, constantly changing. In wild animals the changes are usually too slow to see—species appear to stay the same. When it comes to domesticated animals, however, change happens fast, making them the perfect model of evolution in action.

Suitable for the lay reader and student, as well as the more seasoned biologist, and featuring more than four hundred breathtaking illustrations of living animals, skeletons, and historical specimens, Unnatural Selection will be enjoyed by anyone with an interest in natural history and the history of evolutionary thinking.

53. Zoological Collections of Germany

The Animal Kingdom in its Amazing Plenty at Museums and Universities

Lothar A. Beck (ed.)
Springer, 2018
729pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-3319443195 (hb)

This book is devoted to the knowledge of up to 250 years of collecting, organizing and preserving animals by generations of scientists. Zoological Collect-
ions are a huge resource for modern animal research and should be available for national and international scientists and institutions, as well as prospective public and private customers. Moreover, these collections are an important part of the scientific enterprise, supporting scientific research, human health, public education, and the conservation of biodiversity. Much of what we are beginning to understand about our world, we owe to the collection, preservation, and ongoing study of natural specimens. Properly preserved collections of marine or terrestrial animals are libraries of Earth’s history and vital to our ability to learn about our place in its future.

The approach employed by the editor involves not only an introduction to the topic, but also an external view on German collections including an assessment of their value in the international and national context, and information on the international and national collection networks. Particular attention is given to new approaches of sorting, preserving and researching in Zoological Collections as well as their neglect and/or threat. In addition, the book provides information on all big Public Research Museums, on important Collections in regional Country and local District Museums, and also on University collections. This is a highly informative and carefully presented book, providing scientific insight for readers with an interest in biodiversity, taxonomy, or evolution, as well as natural history collections at large.

54. Marianne North
The Kew Collection

Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
With an introduction by Christopher Mills
Kew Publishing, 2018
304pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-1842466650(hb)
£40.

Marianne North was a remarkable Victorian traveller and painter, who traversed the globe recording the world’s flora with her paintbrush and writing her experiences in her journal. In 1879 she offered her painting collection numbering over 800 to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and at her own expense built a gallery to house them. Marianne stayed closely involved with the project, painting beautiful decorative motifs on the interior door panels and surrounds.

For the first time, this unique and stunning book brings together all of Marianne North’s Kew collection. The paintings are arranged geographically as they appear in the Gallery, and Marianne’s original titles are included alongside each painting.

55. William Hunter’s World
The Art and Science of Eighteenth-Century Collecting

E. Geoffrey Hancock, Nick Pearce, & Mungo Campbell (editors)
424pp.
ISBN: 978-138548343 (pb)
£36.99.

Despite William Hunter’s stature as one of the most important collectors and men of science of the eighteenth centu-
ry, and the fact that his collection is the foundation of Scotland’s oldest public museum, The Hunterian, until now there has been no comprehensive examination in a single volume of all his collections in their diversity. This volume restores Hunter to a rightful position of prominence among the medical men whose research and amassing of specimens transformed our understanding of the natural world and man’s position within it. This volume comprises essays by international specialists and are as diverse as Hunter’s collections themselves, dealing as they do with material that ranges from medical and scientific specimens, to painting, prints, books and manuscripts. The first sections focus upon Hunter’s own collection and his response to it, while the final section contextualises Hunter within the wider sphere. A special feature of the volume is the inclusion of references to the Hunterian’s web pages and on-line databases. These enable searches for items from Hunter’s collections, both from his museum and library. Locating Hunter’s collecting within the broader context of his age and environment, this book provides an original approach to a man and collection whose importance has yet to be comprehensively assessed.

56. Visual Voyages
Images of Latin American Nature from Columbus to Darwin

Daniela Bleichmar
Yale University Press, 2017
240 pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-0300224023 (hb)
US$50.

From the voyages of Christopher Columbus to those of Alexander von Humboldt and Charles Darwin, the depiction of the natural world played a central role in shaping how people on both sides of the Atlantic understood and imaged the region we now know as Latin America. Nature provided incentives for exploration, commodities for trade, specimens for scientific investigation, and manifestations of divine forces. It also yielded a rich trove of representations, created both by natives to the region and visitors, which are the subject of this lushly illustrated book. Daniela Bleichmar shows that these images were not only works of art but also instruments for the production of knowledge, with scientific, social, and political repercussions. Early depictions of Latin American nature introduced European audiences to native medicines and religious practices. By the 17th century, revelatory accounts of tobacco, chocolate, and cochineal reshaped science, trade, and empire around the globe. In the 18th and 19th centuries, collections and scientific expeditions produced both patriotic and imperial visions of Latin America.

Through an interdisciplinary examination of more than 150 maps, illustrated manuscripts, still lifes, and landscape paintings spanning four hundred years, Visual Voyages establishes Latin America as a critical site for scientific and artistic exploration, affirming that region’s transformation and the transformation of Europe as vitally connected histories.

57. Cultivating Commerce
Cultures of Botany in Britain and France, 1760–1815

Sarah Easterby-Smith
Cambridge University Press, 2017
252pp.
ISBN: 978-1107126848 (hb)
£75.
Sarah Easterby-Smith rewrites the histories of botany and horticulture from the perspectives of plant merchants who sold botanical specimens in the decades around 1800. These merchants were not professional botanists, nor were they the social equals of refined amateurs of botany. Nevertheless, they participated in Enlightenment scholarly networks, acting as intermediaries who communicated information and specimens. Thanks to their practical expertise, they also became sources of new knowledge in their own right. Cultivating Commerce argues that these merchants made essential contributions to botanical history, although their relatively humble status means that their contributions have received little sustained attention to date. Exploring how the expert nurseryman emerged as a new social figure in Britain and France, and examining what happened to the elitist, masculine culture of amateur botany when confronted by expanding public participation, Easterby-Smith sheds fresh light on the evolution of transnational Enlightenment networks during the Age of Revolutions.

58. The Lost Species
Great Expeditions in the Collections of Natural History Museums

Christopher Kemp
University of Chicago Press, 2017
256pp.
ISBN: 978-0226386218 (hb)
£22.50.

The tiny, lungless Thorius salamander from southern Mexico, the white-coated Saki, an arboreal monkey from the Brazilian rainforests and the olinguito, a native of the Andes, are all new to science, at least newly named and identified; but they weren’t discovered in the wild, instead, they were unearthed in the drawers and basements of natural history museums. Hiding in the cabinets and storage units of natural history museums is a treasure trove of discovery waiting to happen. With Kemp as guide, he takes you to into museum basements, dig through specimen trays, and inspect the drawers and jars of collections, scientific detectives on the hunt for new species. We discover king crabs from 1906, unidentified tarantulas, mislabeled Himalayan landsnails, an unknown rove beetle originally collected by Darwin, and an overlooked squeaker frog, among other curiosities. In each case, these specimens sat quietly for decades sometimes longer than a century within the collections of museums, before sharp-eyed scientists understood they were new. Each year, scientists continue to encounter new species in museum collections a stark reminder that we have named only a fraction of the world’s biodiversity. Sadly, some specimens have waited so long to be named that they are gone from the wild before they were identified, victims of climate change and habitat loss. As Kemp shows, these stories showcase the enduring importance of these very collections. The Lost Species vividly tells these stories of discovery from the latest information on each creature to the people who collected them and the scientists who finally realized what they had unearthed and will inspire many a museumgoer to want to peek behind the closed doors and rummage through the archives.
59. Captain Cook and the Pacific
Art, Exploration and Empire

John McAleer & Nigel Rigby
Yale University Press, 2017
256 pp.
ISBN: 978-0300207248 (hb)
£35.

British Royal Navy Captain James Cook's voyages of exploration across and around the Pacific Ocean were a marvel of maritime achievement, and provided the first accurate map of the Pacific. The expeditions answered key scientific, economic, and geographic questions, and inspired some of the most influential images of the Pacific made by Europeans. Now readers can immerse themselves in the adventure through the collections of London's National Maritime Museum, which illuminate every aspect of the voyages: oil paintings of lush landscapes, scientific and navigational instruments, ship plans, globes, charts and maps, rare books and manuscripts, coins and medals, ethnographic material, and personal effects. Each artifact holds a story that sheds light on Captain Cook, the crews he commanded, and the effort's impact on world history. Showcasing one of the richest resources of Cook-related material in the world, this publication invites readers to engage with the extraordinary voyages-manifested in material culture-and their continuing significance today.

60. Birdmania
A Remarkable Passion for Birds

Bernd Brunner
Greystone Books, 2017
288pp., illus.
ISBN: 978-1771642774 (hb)
£24.99.

*Birdmania* showcases an eclectic and fascinating selection of bird devotees who would do anything for their feathered friends. In addition to well-known enthusiasts such as Aristotle, Charles Darwin, and Helen Macdonald, Brunner introduces readers to Karl Russ, the pioneer of "bird rooms," who had difficulty renting lodgings when landlords realized who he was; George Lupton, a wealthy Yorkshire lawyer, who commissioned the theft of uniquely patterned eggs every year for twenty years from the same unfortunate female guillemot who never had a chance to raise a chick; George Archibald, who performed mating dances for an endangered whooping crane called Tex to encourage her to lay; and Mervyn Shorthouse, who posed as a wheelchair-bound invalid to steal an estimated ten thousand eggs from the Natural History Museum at Tring.

**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.


title: a biography of the historian of natural history and founder of ‘romantic natural history’, in addition to having been an early promoter of space travel.]


Elphick, J. (2017) Birds: The Art of


Entomologists' Record and Journal of Variation 130: 123-138.


the Field ... . Brill.


[Author makes many references to natural history illustrations which he notes is better researched.]


Practical Aspects of Collecting During the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, pp. 759–774 in MacGregor, A. (ed.), *Naturalists in the Field ...*. Brill.


Ossenbach, C. (2017) *Precursors of the Botanical Exploration of South America. Wilhelm Piso (1611−1678) and Georg Marcgrave (1610−1644)*. *Lankesteriana* 17 (1): 61-71. [The geographer and astronomer Georg Marcgrave and the physician Willem Piso made rich botanical and zoological collections in Northern Brazil, which were published in Amsterdam in 1648 under the title *Historia naturalis Brasiliae.*]


Rice, T. (2017) *Voyages of Discovery: A


of this herbarium, one of the oldest in existence, have remained largely unknown.


**Ulsamer, G.** (2017) *Borkumer auf Walfang.* Rautenberg, Leer. 325pp., illus. ISBN 978-3000572050 (hb). €29.90. [Well-illustrated history of whaling off and from Borkum island, East Frisia; best to order directly from the author at dl1bfe@web.de.]


61. Unidentified collectors or sources of specimens in William Hunter’s museum

William Hunter (1718−1783) established his museum in Windmill Street, London, building on his anatomical and pathological material that was a tool central to teaching in his School of Anatomy. The collections came to embrace broad areas of art, history and science beyond that of medicine. His insect collection, curated by J. C. Fabricius (1745−1808), include many specimens from collectors well-known in the period such as Henry Smeathman (1742−1786), Joseph Banks (1743−1820), François Broussonet (1722−1792), Frances Masson (1741−1805), Peter Simon Pallas (1741−1811) and Dru Drury (1725−1804). However, a number of names have eluded our efforts to place them as eighteenth-century naturalists.

The names following are as they appear handwritten on the cabinet label. Additional comment or information is added. Readers may have suggestions on the identity or the context of these received. They may have been more active in other spheres of interest. These data will enhance the understanding and on-going cataloguing of William Hunter’s collections.

*Bl.* or *Blom.* The specimens are all labelled as from Canada.

*Coudarc / Couderc.* Based in, or sent material from, Surinam.

*Eaton.* Unknown context.

*Hill(s), Jamaica.* Possibly from John Hill (1716?−1775).

*Mrs R.* Possibly Mrs Robinson, Antigua.

*Rae.* Based in Constantinople.

*Ryder / Rider.* Appears to have been based in Madeira.

*Sautier or Santier.* Specimens from Carolina (USA).

*C. Yeats.* Sent material from ‘Hispania’; possibly a relative of Thomas Pattinson Yeats (1746−1782) whose insect collection was bequeathed to William Hunter.

Any insights into the identity or meaning of these labels would be most gratefully received.

Jeanne Robinson, Hunterian Museum,
University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ
Email: jeanne.robinson@glasgow.ac.uk

and

Geoff Hancock, Hunterian Museum
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.

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Telephone: _____________________________________

Member of SHNH? Yes □ No □

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bibliographer for purposes of this research? Yes □ No □

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Proposed place of publication of research:

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