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LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON

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HISTORICAL NOTE

The Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus, the author of *Systema Naturae*, died in 1778. In 1784 a young English medical student, James Edward Smith, purchased from Linnaeus's son most of the Linnaean private collection of books, manuscripts and natural history specimens. Four years later Smith founded the Linnaean Society. In 1802, when the Linnaean Society of London received a royal charter, it comprised 228 fellows. Smith was president of the Society from 1788 until his death in 1828.

The Society has been based at Burlington House since 1857. It began publishing its *Transactions* in 1791, while the *Proceedings of the Linnaean Society* first appeared in 1839. Subsequently it published the *Botanical Journal of the Linnaean Society* (1856+) and the *Zoological Journal of the Linnaean Society* (1856+).

Fellows of the Linnaean Society resident in Australia in the nineteenth century included William Archer, George Bennett, Sir Thomas Brisbane, George Everett, George W. Francis, Sir John Franklin, Ronald C. Gunn, Sir John Jamison, Phillip P. King, Alexander McLeay, William S. Macleay, Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, John S. Roe, Charles Sturt, George Suttor and Sir Edward Deas Thomson. Fellows resident in New Zealand included Walter Buller, Leonard Cockayne, T.M. Hocken, Arthur Holroyd, Thomas Kirk, William Swainson and Alexander Turnbull. Other fellows of the Society had some connection with Australia and New Zealand, such as Sir Joseph Banks, Robert Brown, Charles Darwin, Sir Joseph Hooker, Thomas Huxley and Sir James Clark Ross.

The Linnaean Society of New South Wales was founded in 1874, with Sir William Macleay as its first president.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON

Reel M596

1. Archives of the Linnean Society

Sir Joseph Banks to Alexander McLeay, 23 May 1806: sends diplomas of Comte de Lacépède and Georges Cuvier.

James Bicheno (Newbury) to Robert Brown, 26 April 1871: subscription to a bust of Sir Joseph Banks by Francis Chantrey.

Joshua Brookes (London) to ?, 4 Feb. 1823: rent of a house.

Robert Brown (London) to Alexander McLeay, 20 March 1821: thanks for resolution of Council concerning his duties; value of rental of house at Soho Square.

J. Green (London) to ?, 1 Aug. 1825: encroachment of a wall between his property and that of late Sir Joseph Banks at Soho Square.

J. Beasley to J. Bicheno, 23 Aug. 1825: complaint of J. Green about the wall.

John Lewis and John Roe (Swan River) to Secretary, 29 April 1836: cask of botanical specimens bequeathed to the Society by Alexander Collie.

J.D. Paul to the Secretary, 7 Aug. 1837: arrival of botanical specimens from Swan River.

John Lhotsky (London) to the Council, 4 July [1839]: biographical sketch of Ferdinand Bauer.

Franz Bauer (Kew) to John Lhotsky, 17 March 1839: Lhotsky's biographical sketch of Ferdinand Bauer.

Sir John Eardley Wilmot (Hobart) to ?, 16 Feb. 1846: request for books for Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land.

Rev. William Woolls (Parramatta) to Richard Kippist, 18 Dec. 1860: sends article concerning North Shore of Sydney.

2. Macleay Correspondence, 1805-59

Alexander McLeay (1767-1848) became a civil servant in 1797 and from 1806 to 1815 was the secretary of the Transport Board. As a young man, he acquired a passion for entomology and assembled one of the largest collections of insects in private possession. He was secretary of the Linnean Society from 1798 to 1825 and was a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1825 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of New South Wales and held the position until 1837, when a dispute with Sir Richard Bourke led to his resignation. In 1843 he was elected to the Legislative Council and he was

Speaker until 1846. His home at Elizabeth Bay, completed in 1837, housed his scientific collections and its garden was famous for its rare plants.

William Sharp Macleay (1792-1865), the eldest son of Alexander McLeay, was educated at Cambridge University and held official positions in Paris and Havana between 1818 and 1836. He became acquainted with leading scientists in Paris and his writings on zoology and entomology led to his election to the councils of the Linnean Society and the Zoological Society. In 1839 he arrived in Sydney and he lived at his father's house, Elizabeth Bay House, for the rest of his life. He was a trustee of the Australian Museum from 1841 to 1862 and a member of the National Board of Education. He assembled a vast collection of natural history specimens and cultivated many exotic shrubs and plants in his garden.

The Macleay correspondence was presented to the Linnean Society in 1865 by George Macleay, the brother of William S. Macleay.

Rev. James Backhouse (Hobart) to Alexander McLeay (Sydney), 22 Aug. 1837: specimens of eucalyptus of Van Diemen's Land; recollections of his visit to Sydney.

Sir Joseph Banks (Revesby, London) to Alexander McLeay (Transport Board), c. 1805-18: imprisonment of M. Journeau; orange trees from Malta; forwards letters; transport of sheep from Cadiz. (6 letters)

Bishop Frederick Barker (Sydney) to William S. Macleay, 14 March 1856: sends a circular on a school for clergymen's daughters.

Edward Barnard (London) to Alexander McLeay, 25 Dec. 1824: conditions in Sydney; a house belonging to Major Frederick Goulburn.

C. Biden (Gravesend) to Alexander McLeay, 9 April 1825: appointment of Rose as assistant surgeon on *Princess Charlotte*.

Jean Baptiste Bory de St-Vincent (Paris) to [Alexander McLeay], 2 May 1825: collecting of natural history objects in Australia. (in French)

Courtenay Boyle (Navy Office) to Alexander McLeay, 8 Jan. 1825: possible offer of a position on the Navy Board; urges Macleay to accept New South Wales appointment.

Courtenay Boyle to Alexander McLeay, 18 March 1825: appointment of Rutherford as surgeon on ship ailing to New South Wales.

Robert Brown to Alexander McLeay, 16 Jan. 1840: recommends John Lyell and Marsh travelling to Sydney; engraving of portrait of McLeay.

Robert Brown to William S. Macleay, 20 Jan. 1840: Macleay's accident on his passage to Sydney; his father's portrait; Marsh, nephew of Sir Benjamin Brodie; seeks additions to collection of New Zealand plants.

Rev. John Buckland (Oxford) to William S. Macleay, 26 Jan. 1843: forwards a report by Richard Owen on mastodon remains sent by Sir Thomas Mitchell from Darling Downs; encloses letter from W.J. Broderip.

W.J. Broderip (London) to Rev. J. Buckland, 23 Jan. 1843: box of bones received from New Zealand; 'greatest zoological discovery of our time'; paper by Prof. Richard Owen.

Charles Campbell (Duntroon) to Alexander McLeay, 13 May 1846: death of Campbell's father; his friendship with McLeay.

Rev. W.B. Clarke (Parramatta) to William S. Macleay, 1843-52: coal formation in Australia; believes Australia contains an inexhaustible supply of coal; survey of coal resources in Newcastle area; fish fossils; new form of cephalopod; Sir Roderick Murchison; gold discoveries. (6 letters)

Allan Cunningham (Sydney) to ? [1827]: sighting of rare orchid in grounds of cottage of W.C. Wentworth; packet for Robert Brown.

Charles Darwin (London) to William S. Macleay, 29 May 1839: introduces Syms Covington, emigrant to Sydney, who was Darwin's servant on HMS *Beagle* and prepared his specimens.

Sir William Denison (Sydney) to William S. Macleay, 7 Aug. 1855: examination and critique of a gun.

William H. Fitton (London) to ?, 26 Nov. 1842: possible emigration; geological specimens from Capt. George Grey in South Australia; views of Richard Owen on fossil bones.

William H. Fitton to [Alexander McLeay], 22 July 1825: best wishes for New South Wales appointment; geological specimens needed by Geological Society.

G.W. Sandels Gethethjarte (Sydney) to William S. Macleay, 27 Feb. 1844: sends sketch of a Mexican insect; meeting of Australian Subscription Library; malicious intentions behind proposed innovations.

Sir George Gipps (Sydney) to Alexander McLeay, 20 May 1846: acknowledges his resignation as Speaker of Legislative Council.

John E. Gray (London) to William S. Macleay, 16 June 1841: introduces Dr Pratt emigrating to Sydney; interest in New Holland insects; staff changes at British Museum; Robert Brown; purchase of John Gould's collection of New Holland mammalia and selection of birds and reptiles.

Testimonials in favour of Thomas C. Harington of the New Zealand Company, 1842-43. (printed, 14pp) The contributors include Sir Ralph Darling, Sir William Parry, Rev. William Cowper, Rev. Thomas H. Scott, John H. Plunkett and William Wemyss.

Rev. Charles J. Hoare (Godstone) to Alexander McLeay, 11 April 1839: introduces Archdeacon William G. Broughton; divisions in the Anglican Church.

Sir Everard Home (Sydney) to ?, July 1845: HMS *North Star* detained in Sydney before proceeding to New Zealand and China; strong opposition to Capt. Robert Fitzroy in New Zealand.

Sir Everard Home (London) to William S. Macleay, Sept. [1825?]: natural history and anatomy of kangaroo; for years no specimens have been forwarded to Colonial Office; need for a female specimen.

Joseph D. Hooker to [William S. Macleay] n.d.: compilation of flora of Tasmania.

Sir William J. Hooker (London, Halesworth, Glasgow, Yarmouth) to Alexander McLeay, 1818-45: introduces American botanist Booth; possible appointment of Sweeting as medical officer in Sydney; Hooker's interest in a position in the British Museum or at Cambridge (1821-22); East Indies plants; introduces Allan Cunningham; Sydney Botanic Gardens; Gardens should be put on same footing as those at Ceylon; claims of Kidd and Ludwig Leichhardt. (13 letters)

Godfrey Howitt (Melbourne) to ?, 29 July 1844: lists 187 plants found in the immediate vicinity of Melbourne. (7pp)

Thomas H. Huxley to William S. Macleay, 25 Dec. 1850: voyage from Australia to England; visit to island of Fayal (Azores); paper sent to Linnean Society; Sir John Herschel; search for employment.

J. Innes to Alexander McLeay, 18 Feb. 1825: recommends his son George Innes at Bathurst; stock losses through depredations of Aborigines.

David Jones to William S. Macleay, 18 Aug. 1857: objects to closure of gate below property of William Brown; refers to deeds of Alexander McLeay.

Robert L. King (Parramatta) to [William S. Macleay], 31 Dec. 1857: resignation from Australian Museum; his work on eucalyptus; Ferdinand Von Mueller's system of classification.

Capt. Phillip P. King to ?, n.d.: sends drawing of butterfly found in extraordinary numbers.

William Lithgow to William S. Macleay, 31 Jan. 1859: seeks pamphlet by Charles de Montalembert.

Robert Lowe to [William S. Macleay], n.d.: termination of Lowe's connection with *The Times*; arrangements about a house in George Street, Sydney. (incomplete)

Duncan Macarthur (Deal) to Alexander McLeay, 7 Jan. 1825: McLeay's appointment as Colonial Secretary.

Duncan Macarthur to Alexander McLeay, 14 Feb. 1825: information about sheep that McLeay proposes to take to New South Wales; Sir Thomas Mantel.

Duncan Macarthur to Alexander McLeay, 10 Aug. 1825: illness.

John Macarthur to [Alexander McLeay], 13 May ?: invitation to family dinner.

John Macarthur to [Alexander McLeay], n.d.: land owned by emancipists; a condition of residence would exclude undesirable emancipists.

Elizabeth McLeay (Sydney) to William S. Macleay, [1827]: illness of Alexander McLeay; purchase of 13,000 acres near Sydney; overseers; visit by HMS *Rainbow*; death of Sir James Brisbane; Alexander McLeay preoccupied with government business.

William E. Shuckard (London) to William S. Macleay (Portsmouth), Oct. 1838: publication of a monograph; geographical descriptions of some genera of hymenoptera. (2 letters)

William S. Macleay (Sydney) to William E. Shuckard, 20 June 1839: species collected by Alexander McLeay and named by Leech. (draft)

William S. Macleay (Sydney) to James Macarthur, n.d.: preparation of address to Sir George Gipps; Lord Glenelg. (draft)

F.J. McCrae (Sydney) to Alexander McLeay, 22 Feb. 1846: recommends a sea voyage for John McLeay.

J.A.I. Pancher (Papeete) to William S. Macleay, 25 July 1853: acknowledges box of plants for botanic gardens; botanical studies. (in French)

Sir William Parry (Port Stephens) to Alexander McLeay, July-Aug. 1833: petitions from Hunter River district on laws to control convicts; Parry will never agree to join any faction. (2 letters)

Capt. James C. Ross (HMS *Erebus*) to ?, n.d.: dinner invitation.

Philip Sime (?) to ?, 9 Aug. 1841: his article in *Sydney Herald* on voyage of Capt. J.C. Ross; has dealt lightly with Walker.

Sir John Sinclair (Edinburgh) to Alexander McLeay, 30 Jan. 1825: McLeay's appointment to New South Wales; colony's great staple should be wine; silver rabbit of Lincolnshire and Carlisle codlin apples would be assets.

A. Smith to ?, 22 Oct. 1843: introduces Dr Dawson proceeding to Sydney to replace Dr Thompson.

J. de C. Sorvenby (London) to Alexander McLeay, 11 Aug. 1847: botanic gardens at Regents Park; family news; receipt of Australian fossils by Geological Society; interest of W.S. Macleay in botanic gardens in Sydney.

Alfred Stephen to Alexander McLeay, [May 1846]: McLeay's resignation of Speakership.

Alexander McLeay to Alfred Stephen, 22 May 1846: acknowledgment. (draft)

Capt. James Stirling to Alexander McLeay, 2 Dec. 1834: Stirling's visit to England; unable to secure much money from Treasury; progress of Swan River colony; vast area suited to sheep farming; cheap prices.

Capt. James Stirling (Perth) to Alexander McLeay, 20 March 1835: grant of land near Bathurst made in 1828; inquires about measures to secure full title; possible sale of a stallion.

Samuel Wilson (Tahiti) to D. Poole, 9 Dec. 1841: researches on traditions and history of Polynesian Islands.

List of shareholders, 31 Dec. 1842, including Alexander Berry, John Blaxland, John Betts, R. Tertius Campbell, S.A. Donaldson, P.W. Flower, Sir John Jamison, William S. Macleay, Sir William Parry and Capt. Henry Rous.

Donaldson & Co. to William S. Macleay, 30 June 1857: business to be carried on by James Graham under name of Donaldson, Graham & Co. (printed)

Invoices issued by Donaldson & Co. to William S. Macleay, Nov. 1856-June 1857, T.W. Foster (Sydney), 23 July 1858 and Edward Solomon, 16 Jan. 1856.

Plan of Allandale estate, n.d., showing a farm of five acres, the property of William S. Macleay.

Plan of cabins of the ship *Duncan Dunbar*, Henry Neatby, commander.

Miscellaneous notes and drafts.

3. William Swainson correspondence, 1816-40

William John Swainson (1789-1855) served with the Army in the Mediterranean from 1807 to 1815 and in his spare time developed a strong interest in the zoology and botany of Sicily and Greece. He retired on half-pay in 1816 and went to Brazil, where he assembled a fine collection of plants. On his return to England he became a fellow of the Royal Society and the Linnean Society and produced a series of important publications on natural history, making use of colour lithography. In the late 1830s he appeared to lose interest in his work and in 1841 he emigrated with his family to New Zealand. He acquired a considerable area of pastoral land in the North Island, but it yielded

relatively little income. In 1852 he was invited to study Australian flora and he described 1520 species of eucalyptus.

Sir Joseph Banks to Swainson, 27 Sept. 1816: thanks for seeds from Mediterranean.

Swainson to Sir Joseph Banks, 20 Nov. 1816: proposed journey to Brazil; seeks instructions on method of sending home living plants.

Swainson to Sir Joseph Banks, n.d.: packets of seeds despatched from Brazil. (draft)

Sir Joseph Banks to Swainson (Liverpool), 16 Feb. 1819: receipt of seeds.

Andrew Bloxam (Valparaiso) to Swainson (Warwick, Rugby), Sept. 1825-April 1826: visit to Sandwich Islands; birds unique to the islands; shells; narrow escape from death on Galapagos Islands; thanks for books; shells and birds from HMS *Blossom*; birds of Warwickshire; visit to Oxford Museum. (6 letters)

J. Bunting to Swainson, 21 April 1840: New Zealand missionaries; procurement of bells for native congregation at Hokianga.

Dandeson Coates (Church Missionary Society) to Swainson, 27 March 1840: New Zealand Mission.

Allan Cunningham (Sydney) to Swainson (London), 25 May 1821: engagement with Lieut. Phillip P. King on HMS *Mermaid*; offers to send insects; inland journey with John Oxley in 1817.

Allan Cunningham (Parramatta) to Swainson, 6 Feb. 1848: exploring expedition; Moreton Bay.

Allan Cunningham to Swainson, 3 Oct. 1831: seeds from New South Wales. (poor legibility)

References to some species of Australian birds forwarded to W. Swainson, 30 Nov. 1831. (2pp)

Richard Cunningham (Sydney) to Swainson, 9 Nov. 1833: collecting insects for Swainson; preparation for trip to New Zealand; John Lhotsky.

James Drummond (Swan River) to Swainson, 1 Nov. 1837: despatch of birds; prices.

T.J. Ewing (Hobart) to Swainson, 9 Dec. 1837: birds of Van Diemen's Land; butcher birds.

John Gould (London) to Swainson (St Albans), 12 Dec. 1830: collection of Australian birds; study of generic character of birds.

John Gould to Swainson, 21 Jan. 1837: sends synopsis of *Birds of Australia*.

William J. Hooker (Halesworth, Glasgow) to Swainson, 1816-39: thanks for Mediterranean lichens; list of Mediterranean plants; Swainson's exotic conchology; Royal Society of Scotland; possibility of a position for Swainson in British Museum; humming birds; lithography; herbarium; Swainson's Brazilian plants; Carl von Martius's *Nova Guinea*; Swainson's work on conchology; John Swainson in West Indies; Grigory Langsdorff; James Drummond; Sir William Jardine; proposed expedition to Antarctic (1839); appointment of Joseph Hooker as the naturalist; Swainson's intention of emigrating to New Zealand; Allan Cunningham. (21 letters)

Thomas J. Lempriere (Macquarie Harbour, Van Diemen's Land) to Swainson, 23 Jan. 1829: Swainson's *The Naturalist's Guide*; animals, birds, fishes, insects, moss and lichens in Van Diemen's Land.

Thomas J. Lempriere (Hobart) to Swainson, 6 May 1830: forwards animals; penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour.

Thomas J. Lempriere to Swainson, 6 Aug. 1830: despatch of specimens; establishment of Philosophical Society in Hobart; platypus.

Marianne Lempriere (Newport, Isle of Wight) to Swainson, 9 April 1831: specimens sent by Thomas Lempriere.

Thomas J. Lempriere (Port Arthur) to Swainson, 3 Oct. 1836: illness; possums.

Thomas J. Lempriere to Swainson, 14 Jan. 1839: public appointments in Van Diemen's Land.

Alexander McLeay (London) to Swainson, 1816-22: plants from Sicily; Swainson's voyage to Brazil (1816); collecting of insects in Scotland; Swainson's work in Brazil; acquisition of publications for Linnean Society; misunderstanding between Swainson and Dixon in Rio de Janeiro. (8 letters)

Swainson to Alexander McLeay, Feb.-March 1822: aspersions on his character by Dixon and Curtis. (2 letters, copies)

William S. Macleay (London, Havana) to Swainson, 1818-38: Swainson's return to England (1818); Macleay's study of entomology; Rev. John Fleming; Swainson's bereavement; possible visit to West Indies (1837). (5 letters)

Swainson to William S. Macleay, July 1830: Macleay's reply to Dr Fleming's criticisms; urges him to show greater moderation in future; Macleay's talents.

Manuscript (19pp) on the botany of Tahiti, found in William Swainson's papers and sent to the Linnean Society by the Wellington Philosophical Society in 1870.

John Richardson (Chatham, Gosport) to Swainson, 1830-40: William Hooker's dealings with James Drummond; proposal for a popular account of discoveries in Arctic America; large collection of Australian birds, reptiles and fishes belonging to Dr Stevenson; Swainson's arrangement of fishes; proceedings of Geological Society; slow progress on paper on Australian fish; Thomas Lempriere. (4 letters)

Thomas Watson (Hobart) to Swainson, n.d.: birds of Van Diemen's Land.

Thomas Woolcombe (Devonport, N.Z.) to Swainson, 6 March 1840: Plymouth Company of New Zealand unable to fix a site for a settlement until expedition of Col. Wakefield is completed; rapid sale of town lands; payment of allowances to emigrants.

4. Miscellaneous manuscripts

William Archer

William Archer. Original watercolour drawings of Tasmanian orchids, 1848-56, in a folio album with notes by Archer.

William Archer (1820-1874) of Cheshunt, near Deloraine, was a leading landowner in Tasmania and also an architect, naturalist and politician. In 1856-58 he visited England to pursue his botanical

studies and was elected as a fellow of the Linnean Society. He was later secretary of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

James Backhouse

James Backhouse. An enumeration of plants noticed on visits to Moreton Bay and Lake Macquarie in 1836. In the same volume are lists of plants from New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island.

Rev. James Backhouse (1774-1869) was a Quaker missionary who, with G.W. Walker, toured all the Australian colonies between 1832 and 1838.

Sir Joseph Banks

Sir Joseph Banks. 'Hints on the Subject of Gardening suggested to the Gentlemen who attend the Embassy to China', 1792. (12pp)

Ferdinand Bauer

Ferdinand Bauer to his brother Franz Bauer (Kew), Oct. 1801-March 1804. (8 letters, in German) The letters were written at False Bay (South Africa), Timor, Sydney and at sea.

Ferdinand Bauer. Coloured drawing of *Lambertia formosa*, based on 'wild specimens' in New South Wales.

Ferdinand Bauer (1760-1826) and his brother Franz Bauer were born in Austria and settled in England in 1787. In 1800 Ferdinand was appointed botanical draughtsman on HMS *Investigator*, commanded by Lieut. Matthew Flinders. By the time he returned to England in 1805 he had made 2073 drawings, but only a small number were published, including ten plates in Flinders's *A voyage to Terra Australis* (1814).

General Thomas Hardwicke

General Thomas Hardwicke [Calcutta] to Sir Joseph Banks, 15 May [1816]: appointment of James Hare to the botanical gardens in Calcutta; his relations with Nathaniel Wallich; Hardwicke's hopes of rambling in Java; natural history acquisitions in Malacca; new species of tapir; quotes extract from paper by William Farquhar; bird of paradise from Amboyna; wild cow or buffalo from Celebes. (13pp)

General Thomas Hardwicke (Calcutta) to Sir Joseph Banks, 15 Jan. 1817: departure of James Hare; management of botanical gardens passed to Dr Casey; sends seeds; trees from Nepal; introduces Henry Hough.

Thomas Hardwicke (1756-1835) joined the army of the East India Company in 1778 and served in India until 1823. He became a major-general in 1819. He collected zoological specimens in his travels and amassed a large collection of paintings of animals. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and the Linnean Society.

Sir William J. Hooker

William J. Hooker. Prince of Wales Island flora. (68pp) The volume comprises text only. Prince of Wales Island (Penang) was a territory of the East India Company from 1786 to 1858.

Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865), a protégé of Sir Joseph Banks, assembled a large herbarium at Halesworth, Suffolk. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow. In 1840 he became Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and held the post until his death.

George Suttor

George Suttor. Notes on the forest trees of Australia, 1843. (10pp) The paper was read at a meeting of the Linnean Society on 20 June 1843.

George Suttor (1774-1859) arrived in Sydney in 1800 and, after many setbacks, he acquired land near Bathurst. He visited England in 1843-44 and was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society.

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5. Papers of Alfred Wallace, 1855-61

Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913) began collecting insects as a young man and in 1848-52 he accompanied Alfred Bates on a collecting expedition to Brazil. On his return to England, he wrote a number of academic papers and two books and established contacts with several leading scientists. From 1854 to 1862 he travelled through Malaya and the East Indies, collecting 126,000 specimens of insects, butterflies, birds, fish and mammals. He published *The Malay Archipelago* in 1869. It was while living in Borneo, Lombok, the Aru Islands and Ternate in 1855-58 that Wallace developed his ideas on evolutionary theory. The famous paper 'On the tendency of species to form varieties', jointly written by Wallace and Charles Darwin, appeared in the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London* in August 1858.

Journals of Alfred Wallace in the East Indies, 1856-61

Volume 1 June 1856 – 9 March 1857 (entries 1-68)

The entries cover Wallace's travels in Baly (Bali), Lombock (Lombok), Macassar (Makassar, Celebes ie Sulawesi), Ke (Kai) Island and the Arru (Aru) Islands.

Volume 2 13 March 1857 – 1 March 1858 (entries 69-128)

The entries cover Wallace's travels in the Arru Islands, Makassar, the Kaisa Islands (Sulawesi), Timor, Banda Island (Banda Besar), Amboyna (Ambon), Ternate and Gilolo (Halmahera).

Volume 3 25 March 1858 – October 1859 (entries 129-92)

The entries cover Wallace's travels in Ternate, Makian (Machian) Island, Ganeh (Gani, South Halmahera), Dorey (New Guinea ie Irian Jaya), Batchian (Bacan) Island, Ternate, Gilolo, Tidore Island, March (Mare) Island, Motir (Moti) Island, the Kaioa Islands, Batchian Island, Ternate, Amboyna, Banda Island, Timor, Semaou (Semau) Island, Menada (Sulawesi) and Amboyna.

Volume 4 29 October 1859 – 10 May 1861 (entries 193-245)

The entries cover Wallace's travels in Ceram (Seram) Island, the Gorong Islands, Kilwaru (Kiliwara) Island, Ceram Island, the Mesmon Islands (Jef Doif Islands), Waigiou Island (Irian Jaya), Gam Island (Irian Jaya), Giliolo, Kaioa Island, Ternate, Timor, Banda Island, Amboyna and Bouru Island.

Notebooks of Alfred Wallace in the East Indies.

Notebook containing a list of birds, giving the name of the bird, the reference in John Gould's *Birds of Australia*, whether the bird was in Wallace's Collection, and the locality and comments. There is an index in the front of the notebook. (101pp)

Notebook containing an index to trees and shrubs. (54pp)

Notebook containing detailed descriptions of butterflies of the Malay Archipelago and Australia, including drawings, with notes on the locality. (235pp)

Entomological notes, March 1855 – 1859. (180pp)

6. Society for Promoting Natural History, 1790-95

The Society for Promoting Natural History was founded in London in 1782, six years before the Linnean Society. It was never in a secure financial position and it did not publish scientific papers. It was dissolved in 1822 and its assets passed to the Linnean Society.

Minute book, no. 2, 1789-97

Select:

Copy of a letter from Capt. William Paterson (Norfolk Island), 23 Aug. 1790. The letter refers to the wreck of the HMS *Sirius*, the transfer of command at Norfolk Island from Lieut. Philip G. King to Major Robert Ross, the shortage of provisions, rations, and birds on the island.

Minutes of meeting, 14 Dec. 1795

The minutes refer to a letter from Capt. William Paterson (Sydney) to William Forsyth, 2 May 1794. The attached letter refers to Paterson's return from Norfolk Island, his collection of specimens, seeds and shells; an expedition to discover the source of the Hawkesbury and Grose Rivers; the colony's narrow escape from starvation, the purchase of cattle and stores from the East Indies, and the arrival of the *Daedalus* with a letter from Archibald Menzies in the northern Pacific Ocean. Attached to the letter is a return of land cleared for cultivation in New South Wales, 25 April 1794. (4pp)