



The Royal Society of Tasmania Governance Papers



The Tasmanian Society for the advancement of knowledge



Contents

Page	Title
3 – 4	The Royal Society of Tasmania Act 1911
5 – 32	<i>The Royal Society of Tasmania, 1843–1943</i> by J. Somerville
33 – 38	<i>The Foundation Years of The Royal Society of Tasmania 1843–1886</i> by Gillian Winter
39	12 February 2008 Cover letter from Mr Murdoch Clarke, Barrister and Solicitor
40 – 51	Deed between The Royal Society of Tasmania and The Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum (consolidated 10 January 2008)
52 – 54	<i>Tasmanian Museum Act 1950</i> (No. 55 of 1950) (repealed 16 October 2017)
55 – 68	The Royal Society Act and Rules of The Royal Society of Tasmania (revised March 2017)
70 – 94	<i>The Royal Society of Tasmania Annual Report for 2016</i>
95 – 130	<i>Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017</i> (No. 40 of 2017) 16 October 2017
131 – 144	<i>The Royal Society of Tasmania Office-Bearers Since 1843</i>
145	Some Long-Serving Office-Bearers of The Royal Society of Tasmania
146	The Royal Society of Tasmania Medallists and Prize-Winners

Compiled October 2017 by Hon. Secretary Dr John G. Thorne, AM, FACEA

TASMANIA.

1911.



ANNO SECUNDO

GEORGII V. REGIS,

No. 47.

ANALYSIS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Short title. | | 4. Vesting of property. |
| 2. Repeal. | | 5. Power to make rules. |
| 3. Incorporation. | | 6. Saving of rules under repealed Act. |



AN ACT to incorporate the Royal Society of
Tasmania, to repeal “The Royal Society
Act,” and for other purposes.

A.D.
1911.

[10 *January*, 1912.]

WHEREAS the Royal Society of Tasmania was established in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and has since been carried on for the prosecution of the study of science in its various branches, and more especially for the development of a knowledge of the physical character and natural history of Tasmania and the neighbouring States :

Preamble.

And whereas an Act of the Legislative Council of Tasmania was passed in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four to enable the fellows of the said Society to sue and be sued, and for other purposes connected with the said Society :

And whereas the fellows of the said Society have resolved that it is expedient that “The Royal Society Act” be repealed, and that the provisions herein contained be enacted in place of the provisions of the said Act :

And whereas it is expedient to give effect to the said resolution :
4d.]

Royal Society.

A.D. 1911.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows: —

Short title.

1 This Act may be cited as “ The Royal Society Act, 1911 ”

Repeal.
18 Vict. No. 4.

2 “ The Royal Society Act ” is hereby repealed.

Incorporation.

3 All persons who are now or who may hereafter become members of the Royal Society of Tasmania are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of “ The Royal Society of Tasmania ” (hereinafter referred to as “the said Society ”), by which name such body corporate shall have perpetual succession, and be capable in law to sue and be sued in all courts, and to take purchase and hold land and personal estate, and to alienate the same for any estate, term, or interest; and such body corporate shall have a common seal.

Vesting of
property.

4 All real and personal property, chattels, and effects, which at the time of the passing of this Act are held by the said Society, or by any person or persons in trust for the said Society, shall be and the same are hereby transferred to and vested in the said body corporate.

Power to make
rules.

5 The members of the said Society, or a majority of the members present at a meeting duly convened in that behalf according to the rules for the time being of the said Society, and entitled under such rules to vote at such meeting, may from time to time make such rules as to them shall seem meet and proper —

- I. Respecting the election of executive officers or an executive body, and the functions, powers, duties, and proceedings of any executive officers or executive body :
- II. Respecting the election or admission of members of the said Society, and the expulsion of members :
- III. Respecting the proceedings of the said Society and the management and superintendence of its affairs and business, and regulating all matters concerning or connected with the property, both real and personal, of the said Society :
- IV. Generally, and without restriction by the foregoing powers, for carrying out the purposes of this Act and the objects of the said Society, and for the enlargement of such objects.

Saving of rules
under repealed
Act.

6 The rules made under the power contained in the said Act hereby repealed, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be the rules of the said body corporate, save and except in so far as any of them shall be altered, varied, or repealed by rules made in pursuance of this Act.

The Royal Society of Tasmania, 1843-1943

By

J. SOMERVILLE

PLATES VII-IX

The Royal Society of Tasmania was founded on 14th October, 1843, at a meeting convened by the Lieutenant-Governor Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., and on the occasion of the centenary of this event it may be of interest to review the development of the Society and its honourable record of scientific achievement.⁽¹⁾

Though an account of earlier institutions and scientific bodies has been given by Piesse (1913), the important part taken by Governor Arthur in launching and maintaining scientific societies should be recalled. The Mechanics Institute (1826) and the V.D.L. Scientific Society (1829) both flourished during Arthur's regime, and the latter Society, as well as being occupied with papers and discussions, also established a Museum.

The scientific interests of the colony were further stimulated by Sir John Franklin, who in 1838 formed the Tasmanian Society, which continued its meetings and publications till 1849. Thus, after the foundation of the present Royal Society in 1843 by Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, the colony maintained two scientific societies for several years. However, as the Governor's patronage was given to the Royal Society, it is not surprising that the membership of the sister Society decreased until finally, in 1849, the remnant joined the Royal Society of V.D.L.

Apart from its intimate association with these earlier scientific bodies in Van Diemen's Land dating from 1821, the Royal Society claims to be the oldest scientific society in Australasia, as it has existed since 1843 without a break in its meetings and has an uninterrupted series of publications since 1844.

⁽¹⁾ The history of the Society is given in part in the following papers:—

- SIR ROBERT HAMILTON.—Presidential address at the Hobart meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1892.
- J. H. MAIDEN.—Records of the Tasmanian Botanists. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1909, pp. 9-29.
- A. MORTON.—History of the Royal Society of Tasmania. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1894-1895, Appendix, pp. 1-6. 6 plates.
- A. MORTON.—Some account of the Work and Workers of the Tasmanian Society and the Royal Society of Tasmania from the year 1840 to the close of 1900. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1900-1901, pp. 109-126.
- F. NOETLING.—Notes on the Publications of the Royal Society of Tasmania. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1910, pp. 223-230.
- E. L. PIESSE.—The foundation and early work of the Society with some account of other institutions of early Hobart. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1913, pp. 117-166, plates xiii-xx.

The name of the Society has been changed on several occasions. At the inaugural meeting it was decided to call the society 'The Botanical and Horticultural Society of Van Diemen's Land'. On 12th September, 1844, however, when Queen Victoria consented to become patron of the Society, the name was changed to 'The Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land for Horticulture, Botany, and the Advancement of Science'. The constitution was approved, the Gardens in the Domain were placed at the disposal of members, and an annual grant of £400 was confirmed.

By an Act of the Legislative Council in 1854, the property of the Royal Society was vested in Trustees, and in 1855 the name was altered to 'The Royal Society of Tasmania for Horticulture, Botany, and the Advancement of Science'.

When the Act of 1854 was repealed in 1911, the Royal Society Act (2 Geo. V. No. 47) adopted the shorter title of 'The Royal Society of Tasmania', and, by the same Act, the Society was created a body corporate, with powers conferred upon it in regard to (1) holding property, (2) litigation, and (3) making and altering rules.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

According to the original rules in 1843, the leading objects of the Society were 'to develop the physical character of the Island, and illustrate its natural history and productions'. This definition was retained till 1907, when new rules declared that 'the objects of the Society are the prosecution of the study of Science in its various branches, and more especially the development of a knowledge of the physical characters and natural history of Tasmania and the neighbouring States'. This was re-embodied in the new rules made under the Royal Society of Tasmania Act, 1911, but in 1914, when it was deemed advisable to broaden the scope of the Society's aims, Rule 1 was altered to read 'The object of the Society is the advancement of knowledge', and this rule is still in force.

MEETING PLACES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

The inaugural meeting was held on 14th October, 1843, in the library at Government House, Macquarie Street, and a further meeting was held at Government House in the same month.

1844-46. 'The meetings were held in town, frequently at the office of the Colonial Treasurer'⁽¹⁾ (Hon. P. Fraser).

1846-47. The Society met in the house of the Secretary, at the Botanical Gardens. This was built in 1829 and is now occupied by the Superintendent of the Gardens.

1848-52. The Governor, Sir William Denison, placed at the Society's disposal the large Committee Room at the Legislative Council Chambers and later allowed the use of his own ante-room for the collections and the library. This room may be regarded as the first home of the Museum and Library. Towards the end of this period the limited accommodation afforded by their quarters began to exercise the Council.

In 1852 the Society moved to Harrington Street, opposite St. Joseph's Church. There has been some misconception as to the precise building to which the Society moved in 1852. At that time there was a house (Conara) at the corner of Harrington and Macquarie Streets with its entrance in the latter. Adjoining it,

(1) E. L. Piesse, loc. cit., p. 145.

but separate from it, was a second house situated wholly in Harrington Street. It was this latter house which was occupied by the Society. Both houses were owned by George Whitcombe. In 1852 G. A. Anstey resided in 'Conara' and he was followed by Miss Emily Lavers, whose name appears on the ratepayers' roll for several years, whilst at the same time the Royal Society occupied the Harrington Street building which had been erected in 1847. The two houses were converted into a single building during the occupancy of the Metropolitan Drainage Board at some time during the period 1904-1907. To-day, this building, with its main entrance in Macquarie Street, is occupied by Dr. V. R. Ratten.

The Society remained in its Harrington Street home until the end of 1862, when it moved into the present Museum which had been built through the Society's efforts. During the Harrington Street period the Council was constantly faced with the problem of the need for more commodious quarters to house the growing Museum and Library. The Government viewed favourably the Society's need for a permanent building, and sites in (1) Fitzroy Crescent, (2) Murray Street (on the site of the old gaol), (3) Collins Street, (4) Franklin Square, (5) new Government buildings, Murray Street, were considered. Finally, the site⁽¹⁾ of the present Museum was given to the Society in 1860.

The total cost of the building with fittings was about £4800, of which members subscribed about one-third.

1863-1902. Until 1902, the room which is now the Director's Office housed the Society's library and was generally used for the meetings of the Society. Special meetings were held in the Art Gallery—after 1889; also the monthly meetings 1900-1901.

1902-1930. The room leading out of the entrance hall at the foot of the main staircase was used by the Society until 1930, when the removal to the present room was effected. The latter is now proving to be inadequate and additional accommodation will have to be made available when the much needed new Museum wing has been provided.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

The Society's main activities during its history may be given briefly as follows:—

1. Development of the Botanical Gardens.
2. Development and growth of the Museum.
3. Development and growth of the Library.
4. The Society's monthly meetings.
5. Branches and achievements.
6. Publication of Papers read before the Society and of the Proceedings of the Society.
7. Activities other than scientific.

⁽¹⁾ The historical associations of the site should not be forgotten. When Collins landed, 20th February, 1804, and tents were pitched, Knopwood's tent was on the spot where the Museum steps and entrance doors now stand. Later, the block of land formed that portion of the Government House grounds on which was situated the Private Secretary's cottage.

1. THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

The present Botanical Gardens were originally part of 50 acres granted by Governor Collins in 1806 or 1807 to John Hangan, from whom the land was purchased by R. W. Loane in 1813. His title was not recognised by Governor Sorell who, assuming the land, established thereon the Government Gardens or Colonial Gardens in 1818 (Piesse, 1913).

In 1828, Governor Arthur having decided to develop the grounds as botanical gardens and to specialize in native flora appointed a Superintendent (William Davidson) 'at a salary of £100 per annum with rations and a house to live in'. Accordingly, the present stone house, which is still in use, was built and occupied by Davidson, 1829. The wall (Piesse, p. 122) with its fireplaces and flues may still be seen, and the original gateway where the visitor's book was signed now stands close to the entrance to the present Herbarium.

Up to the end of Governor Franklin's regime, the Gardens were maintained from public funds for the sole use of the Lieutenant-Governor. At the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Eardley-Wilmot, however, the Secretary of State decided that the Colonial Gardens should no longer be maintained from public funds. The new Governor then proposed to hand over the Gardens to the newly-formed Society, with an allowance of £400 a year from public funds for their maintenance. On 1st January, 1844, the Society entered into possession. Since Horticulture was one of the original objectives of the Royal Society it followed that, during the early years the Gardens absorbed most of the energies of the Society. Even when, in the early sixties, the maintenance of the Gardens involved a serious financial burden, and the Council found itself in straitened circumstances, the Gardens were not allowed to suffer. Considerable popularity was gradually achieved as may be seen by the numbers who signed the visitors' book.

1847	2,287
1856	13,251
1863	20,488
1885	67,000

The Society's control continued until 1885, when the Council of the Royal Society handed over its interests in the Botanical Gardens and Museum to the State Government, which placed the administration in the hands of a Board of Trustees and accordingly, until 1911, the Curator of the Museum was also Curator of the Botanical Gardens. Since 1911, however, the Superintendent of the Gardens has been the officer in charge, whilst the Curator of the Museum has acted as Secretary to the Board. The representation of the Society on the Board will be referred to in another section of this paper.

Considerable alterations and improvements have been effected since 1900. The teahouse was built and opened in 1908, the bush house in 1910. Radical changes planned by the Trustees in 1932 were at first viewed with grave concern by a section of the public. Further improvements were planned in 1936 *et seq.* and the present condition of the Gardens with the spacious lawns, extensive vistas and the fine Conservatory, built with money provided by the late Hon. L. M. Shoo-bridge, the Tasmanian Government, and the City Council, provided ample evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Trustees. It is to the late Hon. L. M. Shoo-bridge that the main credit for the Conservatory should be given. It was his conception, and without his enthusiasm and perseverance it is doubtful whether a Conservatory would ever have been built at the Gardens. Mr. Shoo-bridge offered

to contribute a sum of money provided that the Government and the Hobart City Council contributed a like amount. It is only right to add that, once the Government became involved in the scheme, they spared no expense in providing labour and material to ensure the success of the project. The Conservatory, which is regarded as one of the finest in the Commonwealth was designed by the Superintendent, I. V. Thornicroft.

Superintendents of the Botanical Gardens—

William Davidson	1828-1834
Martin Tobin	1834-1840
J. Herbertson	1841-1844
— Grant	1844-1845
J. Dickenson	1845
F. W. Newman	1845-1859
Francis Abbott, Junr.	1859-1903
John Wardman	1911-1932
Leonard Rodway	1928-1932—Director
Clive Lord	1932-1933—Acting Officer in Charge
Olive Rodway	1932-1935—Acting Assistant Secretary
Ira D. Thornicroft	1936- —Superintendent

Residence of the Superintendent. As previously stated, a stone house was built for the Superintendent in 1829 and was occupied by W. Davidson and his successors, Tobin and Herbertson.

In 1843, however, when Lieutenant-Governor Eardley-Wilmot handed the gardens over to the newly-formed Royal Society of V.D.L., the Council decided that their Secretary should reside in the house hitherto occupied by the Superintendent and that for the latter a cottage should be built. In 1845, the Council proposed to fit up the rooms of the stone house lately occupied by the Secretary as a Museum and Reading-room, and meetings of the Society were held there, 1846-47. The house not being required by Dr. Lillie nor by succeeding secretaries, the Superintendent (W. Newman) in 1847 was allowed temporary occupation, and this privilege was also accorded to Francis Abbott. In 1887, the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens were granted the Private Secretary's house (present Government House grounds) for the use of the Superintendent, Francis Abbott, who occupied this house till his death in 1903. From 1887 till 1911, the stone house was used partly as a seed store and as the residence of the foreman, but since 1911, the occupants have been—

John Wardman	1911-1932
L. Rodway	1932-1935
I. V. Thornicroft	1936-

2. THE MUSEUM

The first rules of the Society, which were adopted on 28th October, 1843, provided for the establishment of a Museum. Specimens soon came into the possession of the Society, both by gift and purchase, and a serious problem which exercised the Council in the early days was the provision of suitable quarters to house both Museum and Library. As already stated, the Society had two moves before it acquired its present home, viz., to Parliament House and to Harrington Street.

The growth of the Museum collections and the progress made by the Botanical Gardens was such that by 1885 they had attained the position of national institutions. In that year, the Society relinquished control of these two bodies and their administration was vested by the Government in a Board of Trustees, six of whom were members of, and elected by, the Council of the Royal Society, five were officials appointed by the Government, and one, the Crown Trustee, was nominated by the Governor. An amendment to the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act, 1885, passed in 1926, reduced the number to seven, viz., six members from the Council of the Royal Society, and one Crown Trustee. This section was repealed in 1938, and the clause amended as follows: 'Five trustees were to be elected by the Council of the Royal Society, two to be appointed by the Government, and two to be appointed annually by the Hobart City Council. A third amendment, in 1939, changed the representation to two Council nominees, five who are appointed by the Government and two annually by the Hobart City Council. When this amendment was passed in 1939, some members of the Society viewed with considerable apprehension the reduction in the Society's representation on the Board of Trustees, but in spite of this change the two institutions remain united in aims and service. In actual fact, four of the five Government Trustees are members of the Royal Society. The Government has taken a liberal view of its obligations to both institutions and has afforded greater financial assistance to them than at any previous period in their history.

The Museum, when erected in 1863, consisted of the four rooms at the corner of Argyle and Macquarie Streets, the two galleries parallel to Macquarie Street, and the entrance hall and stairs. The 1886 additions, which cost £3000, were the two Argyle Street rooms on the right of the entrance, and these were opened by Sir Robert Hamilton in 1888. By 1900, additional space was again an immediate necessity which was met by the vote of £4000 which was passed during the Parliamentary session of that year. The new portion faced the lane and consisted of two rooms, the present Library and Art Gallery, of which the front portion was built of stone from Brighton and Waterworks quarries. At the same time the open court between the old and new wings, now the Zoological Gallery, was enclosed and roofed. The opening of these new additions in 1902 represents the Museum as it is to-day. Though the building has remained unaltered since 1902, that has not been so in regard to its possessions. So numerous and valuable were the accessions that suitable accommodation again provided a serious problem by 1913, when the Trustees of the Museum and the Council of the Royal Society applied to the Government for an extension of the Museum buildings. The application was favourably considered, but the War 1914-18 prevented the fulfilment of the proposed assistance. A further application for extension of building and also for an increased grant was made in 1919, but funds were not available, though an additional vote of £100 for the Gardens was obtained.

If the position were acute in 1913, it is evident that the continued progress of the Museum has since raised it to one of major importance. With a full appreciation of the difficulties facing the Trustees, the present Government, after consideration of alternative schemes, voted the sum of £11,000 in 1940 for the proposed new wing, the erection of which has necessarily been postponed for the duration of the war. Though faced with these limiting conditions of accommodation, the Trustees, however, have resolutely adopted a policy of progressive development, in keeping with modern Museum methods, in regard to reorganization and arrangement of exhibits, as is evident from the new habitat groups, historical gallery, etc. The Society, therefore, may view with pride the Museum which to-day occupies an

important position in the educational, cultural, and scientific life of the community. The Museum has been fortunate in its Curators and Directors, who have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to its service and progress. The title 'Director' replaced that of 'Curator' in 1922.

It has been thought desirable to direct attention to the development of the Museum and Gardens after the Society relinquished control of these institutions, since the close association between the Museum and Botanical Gardens on the one hand and the Society on the other did not cease with the 1885 Act. This was particularly the case with the Museum, which, unlike the Botanical Gardens, must be regarded in every respect as the child of the Society. It is not too much to say that, since 1885, the development of both the Society and the Tasmanian Museum have been just as closely linked as in the earlier days when the Museum was directly administered by the Society. This close association owes much to the happy circumstances that since 1885, with the exception of one or two short breaks, the administrative head of the Museum has also been Secretary of the Royal Society. Under the Act of 1885, the Society retained the right of exclusive possession of sufficient rooms in the Museum for the safe custody of its library and for all other purposes connected with the Society's activities. Though nearly sixty years have elapsed since the Museum was first administered by a Board of Trustees, it would be difficult to lay down a line of demarcation between the functions and activities of the two institutions. As the years have passed, the parent has perhaps become more dependent upon its child but, whatever service the Museum may have rendered to the Society, the Museum Trustees have recognized the historic part which the Society played, in very difficult circumstances, towards the creation of the Museum and its establishment on a firm foundation. The Library has been of inestimable value to the scientific workers in the Museum and for this, as well as for other reasons, the association of the two institutions has been most vital. In this year of the Centenary it is unthinkable that a day should ever come when the close bond which exists between the two bodies should ever be broken.

Curators of the Museum and Art Gallery—

— Whiting	1862
Thos. Roblin	1862-1883
Alex Morton	1883-1907
Robert Hall	1908-1912
T. Thompson Flynn, Hon. Curator	1912-1913
G. H. Hardy, Assistant Curator	1913-1917
T. Thompson Flynn, Hon. Curator	1916-1918
Clive E. Lord, Assistant Curator	1918
„ Curator	1919-1922
„ Director	1922-1933
A. N. Lewis, Hon. Director	1931
Joseph Pearson, Director	1934-

THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM COTTAGE

Reference has been made to the Private Secretary's cottage⁽¹⁾ in the original Government House grounds on the block of land given to the Royal Society in 1862.

A private house had been erected on this block of Crown land. After passing through several hands, it was rented by the Commissariat Department as a grain store in 1817. Two years later resumption was proposed by Sorell and compensation paid to the owners, Palmer & Co. of Calcutta (H.R.A. III. III, p. 13).

Ross in 1831 states that 'several alterations and additions had been made to the old Commissariat store near Government House, converting it into a neat and convenient cottage residence for the Private Secretary, W. T. Parramore'. It was the residence of the successive Private Secretaries until 1858, when the new Government House and grounds were occupied by Sir H. E. Fox Young.

When no longer required by the Governor, the cottage was used as an office by the Public Works Department, and finally in 1871 was given to the Tasmanian Museum Trustees as a residence for the Curator (Thos. Roblin). Alex Morton was the next occupant 1883-1890, but when a Government cottage on the Domain was made available for Morton in 1890, the caretaker, John Arnold, entered into possession of the Museum cottage.

3. THE LIBRARY

Provision for the establishment of a Library was made in the original rules, but in the early years the Library was regarded as an auxiliary only, though an indispensable one, to the Museum. The first book, 'Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Plants', was purchased in 1846, and by 1849, the Library contained 250 volumes. On the 1852 balance-sheet, the sum of £115 9s. 7d. is listed for 'books to illustrate the contents of the Museum', and similar amounts occur in subsequent years. Among the treasures thus obtained are Gould's (1) Birds of Asia, (2) Birds of Australia, Hooker's Flora of New Zealand, etc.

A catalogue was published in 1850 which lists 329 books and pamphlets, a second followed in 1856, whilst a third was compiled by A. Morton in 1885. The annual report in 1913 records the number of books and pamphlets as about 9000 and further states that the Society's Library had long overgrown the accommodation provided. Not only was there no shelving in the Library Room for many of the books, but hundreds of volumes were distributed in other rooms of the Museum, in the basement, and in cupboards. More shelves were therefore added, and E. L. Piesse, Acting Hon. Secretary, undertook the task of compiling a catalogue and arranging the books. During his absence later, on war duties, L. Dechaineaux acted as Hon. Librarian until 1918, when Clive Lord was appointed to the dual position of Secretary and Librarian. The report, 1924, recorded 14,000 volumes for which space was urgently required. The need was met to some extent when, in 1930, the Library was moved from the Argyle Street room (now Tasmanian Ethnographical Room) to that in use at present. Catalogue revision was again in arrears owing to the rapid expansion of the Library, and for a time Miss A. E. Giblin assisted with this work.

⁽¹⁾ It may be recalled that after Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot was superseded as Administrator by C. J. Latrobe, 13th October, 1846, he retired to the Private Secretary's cottage, where he died 3rd February, 1847.

Another interesting link is associated with the Marquis of Salisbury who (then Lord Robert Cecil) was the guest of Sir William Denison in 1852. During his visit he became seriously ill and was removed to the cottage, then occupied by Lieutenant Andrew Clark, the Private Secretary, where he remained until his recovery two-three months later.

Upon the removal to the present room, Mrs. A. N. Lewis presented the carved blackwood scroll containing the Society's crest, now incorporated in the panel screen behind the President's chair.

In November, 1933, Mrs. Clive Lord was appointed Assistant Librarian, and the Council has recorded appreciation of the service she has rendered as assistant to Dr. J. Pearson, Secretary and Librarian, since 1934. The Library has been reorganized, additional shelves and three new bays have been installed, a new type of book cover for loose volumes has been introduced and a Card Index of Journals and Periodicals has been prepared, whilst an author and title index of text-books is in course of preparation. A detailed Card Index for Journals and Periodicals, including and extending Pitt's Catalogue List, is also being compiled.

At the close of 1942, the Library contained 20,366 volumes, and many reports and pamphlets. The number of institutions on the exchange list was 270, comprising 124 British, 54 American, and 92 from other parts of the world. Other journals, for which no exchange is required, are also received. The Library is fortunate in its possession of foreign material, and the journals are in demand by libraries of other States.

The Library is extensively used by members, students, scientific workers, and by various public departments. Thus the Society has reason to be proud of its Library, whose value to the State as a source of reference on scientific and historical matters is widely recognized.

4. MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

In the early years, much business now dealt with by the Council was discussed at the monthly meetings, when lists of accessions to the Museum, Library, and Gardens were tabled and reports thereon discussed. This practice was continued even after 1885, particularly in connection with Museum exhibits. Not only were scientific papers read at these meetings, but also many subjects of a general nature related to matters of public interest or of importance in the development of the country occupied the attention of members. Numerous exhibits of the then comparatively little known natural history of the Island were presented at the meetings, and the resultant free discussion was a feature of the monthly reports, 1843-1907. Since that date, however, the main feature of the meeting has become more and more confined to the address on a scientific, historical, or literary topic, the discussion thereafter being subject to limitations if the lecture was not of a general nature. The effect of the dominant interests of members is evident when reviewing monthly abstracts, e.g., 1900-1912, when the Medical section was active, medical and general health topics occurred frequently. E. L. Piesse's active membership is reflected by the ordinary and special meetings which dealt with the constitution and rules of the Society, and later still, historical subjects held pride of place.

5A. BRANCHES OF THE SOCIETY

Northern Branch. In 1853, at a meeting held at Franklin Lodge, a building in the Horticultural Society's Gardens (now the City Park), Launceston, a Northern Branch was formed, and among those present were W. Henty (chairman), R. C. Gunn, J. McArthur, C. Henty, W. Cleveland, and Rev. C. Price. In 1855, this branch received a grant of £63 17s. from the Society. Later the meetings were held in a room in the Public Buildings, but no record occurs in reports after 1860, though mentioned in Walch's Almanac until 1878.

Under the Royal Society Act, 1911, an addition to the rules in 1919 gave the Society power to create local branches, and accordingly in 1921, at a meeting in

the Mechanics Institute, the branch was reformed. W. R. Rolph was in the chair, and those present included G. H. Hogg, J. W. Bethune, C. W. Atkinson, Loftus Hills, F. Heyward, F. M. Littler, W. D. Reid, and J. R. Forward.

During the first year of its existence, the Branch not only held seven monthly meetings but also sponsored two public meetings in support of a proposal to establish a national reserve in the Cradle Mt.-Lake St. Clair region.

Since that date, it has been an active body, arousing considerable interest in historical records and relics and in Tasmanian ethnology. The work of some of the members will be mentioned under (1) 'Sections' and (2) 'Publications'. The Branch was also responsible for setting up in Royal Park, Launceston, a memorial pillar to mark the site of the observatory of A. B. Biggs, where what are now accepted as the official determinations of the latitude and longitude of Launceston were made. The telescope constructed and used by Biggs was bequeathed to the Royal Society in 1902. It was on loan to the University for many years, but in the absence of adequate facilities for accommodation and use, it was finally decided to return it to the executors. This was done in 1918.

Meetings were held at the Public Library (Mechanics Institute) until 1937 when, after the completion of the Fall-Hartnoll Memorial Wing at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, the Launceston City Council gave permission to the Branch to make the Library and Lecture-room its permanent headquarters. With at last a settled home, the Branch has been organizing and extending its Library, and arrangements have been made with the parent Society for a selection of current scientific periodicals to be forwarded monthly.

As early as 1926, arrangements for the permanent retention in Launceston of historical material acquired by the Branch were made.

In 1930, there was initiated a custom, still (1943) in operation, of throwing the first meeting of the session open to the general public, and on that occasion subjects of popular interest are chosen. The move has met with marked success.

Branch Presidents—

G. W. Waterhouse	1921-1922
Hon. Tasman Shields	1923-1932
W. R. Rolph	1933-1934
A. L. Meston	1935-1937
F. J. Heyward	1938
F. Smithies	1939-1943

Branch Secretaries—

J. R. Forward	1921-1922
G. H. Halligan	1923-1924
R. S. Padman	1925-1929
E. O. G. Scott	1930-1931
A. L. Meston	1932
E. O. G. Scott	1933-1937
N. B. J. Plomley	1938
E. O. G. Scott	1939-1943

Other members who have taken an active part in forwarding the interests of the Branch are J. E. Heritage, R. O. Miller, R. A. Scott, D. V. Allen.

Midlands Branch. A Midlands Branch was established at Oatlands in 1920 as the result of the efforts of R. Kermode, but no reference to its meetings is contained in the Society's reports later than 1922.

5B. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOCIETY

The period 1843-1900 has been dealt with by Morton and by Maiden and, therefore, but a brief reference is needed. Papers by members were at first published in the *Tasmanian Journal*, notable contributors to which included John Gould, Professor Owen, Captain J. Ross, Count Strzelecki, Captain Sturt. This journal ceased publication in January, 1849, and Vol. I, Part I of the *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land* was published in May, 1849. The subjects of meteorology, zoology, botany, geology and matters of general interest, such as the weather, exploratory tours, introduction of salmon trout, engaged the attention of members, by whom numerous papers were read and discussed. In a new country such as Tasmania then was, a knowledge of species and their distribution was not only a matter of scientific interest but also one of vital economic importance, and the naturalists therefore, provided with a rich unexplored field, contributed a wealth of descriptive notes. Some of the prominent workers were Ronald Gunn, Baron von Mueller, John Gould, Dr. Milligan, R. Bastow, Morton Allport, A. Biggs, R. M. Johnston, T. Stephens, W. V. Legge, and J. B. Walker.

The opening of the 20th century forms a dividing line between classical and modern science. The experiments of Bateson, 1897, and the re-discovery of Mendel's work in 1901 resulted in a growing appreciation of the inter-relation of genetics, cytology, physiology, and ecology, and this, coupled with the reaction on scientific progress effected by the researches of Rontgen, Einstein, Bohr, and Rutherford has raised problems which necessitated new approaches and new methods of analysis. Thus the 20th century has become the era of research institutions and specialized students. The contributions of the Society during the period 1900-1943 should therefore reflect to some extent the influence of this revolution in natural and biological science. The first notable advance was the formation and activity of sections.

Medical Section. In 1896, seventeen members established a Medical Section, prominent members of which were G. H. Butler, E. L. Crowther, A. H. Clarke, and G. Sprott. Many highly technical papers were read and discussed at the Sectional meetings, whilst medical subjects of a more general nature were brought before the Society and public interest aroused in the health of the community. Activities continued until 1912, the Section receiving an annual grant of £12 for the purchase of medical books.

The Southern Branch of the B.M.A. affiliated with the Section in 1912, and, later, having attained an independent status, paid an annual subscription to the Society for the use of the room and the control of the Sectional Library. To the latter was added in 1916, 200 medical books, the gift of Dr. Wolfhagen.

Historical and Geographical Section. Mainly owing to the zeal of J. B. Walker, Bishop Montgomery, and J. W. Beattie, an historical and geographical section was formed in 1899 and resulted in valuable donations to the Library and collections of the Society, e.g., the sketches of (1) Captain Owen Stanley and (2) Simpkinson de Wesselow, as well as contributions of important data relative to early Tasmanian settlement and exploration. After the death of J. B. Walker and the departure of Bishop Montgomery, little was done until 1916, when a section named the Australian History and Economic Section was formed. H. Heaton submitted a

report on the nature and extent of Tasmanian MSS. in the Mitchell Library and J. Moore-Robinson investigated old records in Government Offices with the result that the Society decided to urge the Government to compile a catalogue of old MSS. in the keeping of the various State Departments. Revitalized by Clive Lord, the section, under its original title entered on its period of greatest activity (1921-1933), when much valuable research was done, data collected, and attention directed to the value of historical records of the State. With W. F. D. Butler as Chairman, and J. Reynolds, Secretary, the chief contributors were Clive Lord, W. L. Crowther, J. Moore-Robinson, R. W. Giblin, G. H. Halligan, and J. W. Beattie. The Tasman and other memorials were erected, and attention was directed to the need for preservation of old monuments and burial grounds, e.g., St. David's. The Franklin and other MSS. and much of the valuable Beattie collection of historical relics and papers were obtained. Though some of this work is now undertaken by the Tasmanian Historical Society, the latter owes its origin to active members of the historical section of the Royal Society. Among present contributors to the Society on Tasmanian History, the researches of W. H. Hudspeth, A. L. Meston, W. L. Crowther, H. O'May, and C. Craig are well known to all members. The value of historical records and relics and the necessity to preserve buildings and other old landmarks has frequently been stressed not only by members but also by the Council, which has taken steps to arouse the public conscience in this respect.

Similarly, the Society has made a feature of celebrating anniversaries of important events, e.g. (1) Bowen's Landing at Risdon, 1803; (2) Constitutional Separation, 1825; (3) Sir John Franklin's Arrival in V.D.L., 1837; (4) Tasman's Discovery of Tasmania, 1642. For the Tercentenary of the latter in December, 1942, special meetings were held and relevant papers read.

Psychology and Education Section. The new outlook on Education and the recognition of psychology as a branch of mental science resulted in the formation in 1911 of a new section, viz., Psychology and Education. With S. Clemes, Chairman, and J. A. Johnson, Secretary, 6-8 meetings were held annually. Leading economists and educationists were among the members, e.g., Gordon Wood, D. B. Copland, L. F. Giblin, G. V. Brooks, C. E. Fletcher, E. Morris Miller, W. Clemes, E. E. Unwin, E. L. Piesse, H. T. Parker, L. Dechaineaux, etc., and many fine papers were read and discussed. The meetings continued without intermission until the close of 1936, when the section became an independent body, viz., The Tasmanian Institute for Educational Research.

Biology Section. Though a biology section is mentioned in the report for 1911, no record of its meetings or work is available.

6. PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The scientific work of the Society necessarily entails a review of the papers contributed and of other publications. The Society at first made use of the *Tasmanian Journal* and not until this ceased publication in 1849, were papers published directly by the Royal Society. An author catalogue of papers presented was compiled by Morton in 1855, and the papers and workers during the period 1843-1900 were reviewed by Morton (*loc. cit.*) and Maiden (*loc. cit.*). Since this was the main period of land exploration, settlement, and development, as well as of exploration of the flora and fauna of the colony, it naturally followed that these subjects engrossed the attention of the Society, and of 606 papers listed by Morton on 1901, Zoology numbered 181, Geology 132, and Botany 85, i.e., 66 per cent dealt with Natural Science.

(a) Zoology

In many instances, the zoological papers of the earlier period referred mainly to general macroscopic features and classification, thus leaving a wide field of detailed investigation for the workers of the present century. Governor Weld in the inaugural address 1876 stressed the need for observations on the comparative osteology of marsupials on which, apart from Owen's work, little had been written, and listed fishes, mollusca, crustacea, polyzoa and other phyla which at that date remained comparatively untouched by Tasmanian naturalists.

(i) In Vertebrate Zoology the chief sections dealt with since 1900 have been the following:—

'Tasmanian Vertebrates' and 'Tasmanian Mammals, Living and Extinct' have been the theme of numerous papers by (1) Clive Lord and (2) H. H. Scott.

'Tasmanian Fishes', especially the family Galaxiidae, has been the subject of research more recently of E. O. G. Scott.

'The Anatomy of Marsupials', studied by Owen, 1840-1850, was undertaken by T. T. Flynn (1911-1916) and, since 1935, by Joseph Pearson, whose work has also embraced (a) The Blood System, (b) Reproduction, and (c) Distribution and Colour Variation in Marsupials.

Whales and Dolphins of Tasmania, as well as papers on Heredity are other subjects dealt with by Pearson.

(ii) *Invertebrate Zoology*. In Tasmanian invertebrates a comparatively untouched field awaits investigation. The main contributions since 1900 have been:—

Conchology, which has been well covered by earlier workers, and in this century by W. L. May, who compiled a revised catalogue of marine and fluviatile shells, adding and describing new species (1908-1925).

Arthropoda. (a) Tasmanian Parastacidae have been described and classified by Ellen Clark (1935), Grapsid and Ocypodid crabs by Tweedie (1941), the previous worker on Freshwater Crustaceans having been Geof. W. Smith (1907). The embryology of Anaspides has been traced by V. V. Hickman, Respiratory Organs of Terrestrial Isopods by Unwin, and Tasmanian Caprellidae by Briggs. The Phreatoicoidea have been surveyed by G. E. Nicholls. Part I of his valuable monograph has been published in the Papers and Proceedings, 1942, and Part II appears in the present issue.

(b) In Arachnida, Dr. V. V. Hickman has won international repute as an arachnologist by the comprehensive and exhaustive studies in connection with Tasmanian Spiders, whilst earlier, T. T. Flynn revised Haswell's Australian Pycnogonida and described new forms (1918-1919).

(c) *Insecta*. The main orders studied have been Diptera (1) by G. H. Hardy and (a) A. White (1913-1920); whilst Lea has been the main worker on Coleoptera. A revised list and a description of new species of Tasmanian Lepidoptera have been issued by Jefferis Turner, and Tillyard's valuable researches on (1) Trout Food Insects of Tasmania and on (a) The Evolution of Insects have received wide recognition. V. V. Hickman added to our knowledge of Copeognatha (Psocoptera) by describing eight species, 'two of which were archaic forms of more than ordinary interest'. Tas. Sminthuridae (Globular Springtails) were described by Womersley (1931) and recently Plomley has contributed to the systematics of Mallophaga. The specialized work of J. W. Evans (1937-1941) on the taxonomy, morphology, and phylogeny of the Homoptera is of great value to students of entomology.

Mention should also be made of miscellaneous items of zoological interest, e.g., the first freshwater sponge recorded for Tasmania was collected in the Wynyard district by Professor T. T. Flynn, 1922, and proved identical with *Ephydatia multiformis* discovered by the German S.W. Aust. Expedition in Herdman's Lake, N.W. from Subiaco, W. Australia. From the same stream at Wynyard, Flynn also obtained a freshwater Hydrozoan, *Cordylophora*, which again constituted a new record for Tasmania, and in 1926, two hydromedusoids were recorded by him for the State, whilst in 1932, Hickman and E. O. Scott noted the occurrence of the freshwater polyzoan, *Plumatella repens* (van Beneden).

(b) *Botany*

Though the work of Tasmanian botanists of the previous century has been covered by Maiden (loc. cit.), but brief reference has been made to the collections acquired by the Society during that period, collections which not only possess a scientific value including as they do many type and co-type specimens, but which also are of rare historical interest. Among such may be listed:—

- (a) Specimens of Tasmanian flowering plants presented by J. Milligan in 1852 and in 1869 and rearranged and classified by W. Spicer in 1875.
- (b) Collection of Australian plants, presented by F. von Mueller in 1857.
- (c) Tasmanian Flowering Plants presented by Gunn and Hooker in 1861, included with which are a small number collected by Ross and Crozier in 1840.
- (d) Gunn's Herbarium, the result of 40 years collecting presented to the Society in 1876. This was sent to Sydney in 1904 when the offer of J. H. Maiden to arrange and clean it was accepted.

Between 1900 and 1932, two-thirds of the botanical papers contributed are by Leonard Rodway who during that period published (1) 'The Flora of Tasmania', (2) *Tasmanian Ferns*, (3) *Tasmanian Bryophyta*—Vol. I Mosses, Vol. II Hepatics, which included many papers read before the Society. The Mosses and Hepatics included, revised, and expanded the earlier work of Bastow and of Weymouth. Later, various new species of plants were recorded and papers on 'Tasmanian Fungi' by (a) Rodway and (b) Rodway and Cleland followed. This descriptive index of Tasmanian plants has been of immense advantage to students and provides an enduring monument to the most famous of Tasmanian botanists. In 1928, Rodway, ably assisted by Mrs. Rodway, became Keeper of the Tasmanian Museum Herbarium which had been newly established as the result of the visit of Sir Arthur Hill, Director of Kew Gardens.

From 1928-1932, the Herbarium was at the Botanical Gardens; 1932-1941, at the Tasmanian Museum where the available space became strained by the growing collections. In 1942, therefore, it was removed to its present home, at the Botanical Gardens when Miss W. M. Curtis was appointed Keeper.

In 1931 and also in 1935-36, the Royal Society assisted with the purchase of the Rodway Herbarium (Flora, Mosses, and Hepatics), thus enabling this valuable collection to be retained in the State. The generous gift to the Society by Mrs. Rodway, of the Rodway Botanical Library is proving most useful to students.

Rodway's papers dealt chiefly with systematics, and Maiden's descriptive revision of the Eucalypts has been followed in recent years by R. G. Brett who has undertaken a survey of Tasmanian Eucalypts and their affinities, whilst papers on 'Eucalypts of Tasmania and their Essential Oils' by Baker and Smith, appeared in 1912.

In 1937, the first cyto-genetic paper was contributed by A. L. McAulay and F. D. Cruickshank on the 'Male Meiotic Cycle in the genus *Eucalypts*' and McAulay has also studied the effect of mono-chromatic ultra-violet irradiation on the 'Production of Saltants of *Chaetomium globosum*'.

Ecology has received but scant attention, the first paper being read in 1928 when Dr. C. S. Sutton reviewed the vegetation of Cradle Mountain and in 1939, Martin surveyed the Mt. Wellington area.

These papers thus serve to emphasize how limited is our knowledge of Tasmanian flora in regard to the ecology, physiology, embryology, and genetics. One anatomical paper has been read, viz., 'The Stem Anatomy of the genus *Richea*' (Curtis. 1940).

(c) *Geology*

The early workers, Milligan, Stephens, Johnston, Petterd, have been mentioned by Morton (loc. cit.) and the period 1902-1921 has been covered by Loftus Hills in a paper on 'The Progress of Geological Research in Tasmania' (Pap. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1921). R. M. Johnston's contributions continued till 1918 and to him we owe the greater part of our knowledge of the stratigraphy of Tasmania, and, in particular, of the Permo-Carboniferous system. Petterd will be remembered for his work in mineralogy and his 'Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania' which, read before the Society, 1909, and published by the Mines Department, 1910, is still a standard work on the subject. His fine collection of minerals which was bequeathed to the Society in 1910 is on exhibition in the Tasmanian Museum. W. H. Twelvetrees, with whom much of Petterd's work was associated, was responsible for the initiation of systematic geological surveys of definite areas and this, combined with fine mineralogical and petrographical studies, greatly enriched the geological literature of Tasmania. His geological collection is now in the possession of the Launceston Museum. Keith Ward's chief contribution was a survey of the Pre-Cambrian rocks and West Coast areas. Later workers, who have thrown much light on the topography, tectonics and physiography of the island are Col. Legge, W. H. Clemes, A. N. Lewis, P. B. Nye, and A. B. Edwards. A. N. Lewis has given particular attention to the glacial topography of southern areas, e.g., Central Plateau, National Park, Mt. Anne, etc., as well as to a survey of the isotatic background of Tasmanian physiography. Valued contributions on the Permo-Carboniferous and Pleistocene glacial geology were received from Sir Edgeworth David, whilst Griffiths Taylor and Loftus Hills have added appreciably to our knowledge. Of considerable economic importance were the researches of McIntosh Reid on the Oil Shales of Tasmania (1926).

(d) *Paleontology*

The chief worker in this field was R. M. Johnston, 1883-1918. From 1920 to 1936, H. H. Scott conducted investigations on the flora from the coal fields, other Trias-Jura and Tertiary areas and in 1924-25, Dr. A. B. Walkom studied and reviewed some Tasmanian Mesozoic plants.

Work in Pleistocene and recent deposits received considerable impetus when in 1910 in the Mowbray Swamp, near Smithton, extinct marsupial bones (*Nototherium tasmanicum*, Scott) were discovered for the first time in Tasmania. This was recorded by H. H. Scott and K. M. Harrisson. More important, however, was the subsequent discovery, also in the Mowbray Swamp, in 1920, of a perfect skull and an almost complete skeleton of *Nototherium mitchelli*. It should be

recorded that the Tasmanian Museum was presented with this splendid specimen through the interest of K. M. Harrisson who made the necessary arrangements with E. C. Lovell, on whose land both skeletons were discovered.

A revision of the genus and its osteology were then undertaken by Lord and Scott and the study and description of these remains have effected a notable advance in the knowledge of the genus.

The same area has since furnished numerous bones which still await investigation. Further important discoveries of extinct marsupial remains were (1) at King Island, and these were assigned by Scott to the genus *Palorchestes*, (2) from the caves at Mole Creek. The Mole Creek exhibits were presented before the Society by Lord, but no detailed investigation of the area followed.

A considerable amount of work was done by Miss M. Lodder on the Tertiary marine beds at Table Cape. A later investigator of these beds was Sir Edgeworth David and considerable interest was aroused by the discovery of a marsupial from this formation—*Wynyardia bassiana*, Spencer (P.Z.S., 1900), and the interest was maintained when Cetacean remains were obtained from these fossil cliffs. Twenty of the vertebrae are now in the Tasmanian Museum.

Recently A. N. Lewis has been responsible for important discoveries of Lower Ordovician fossils at Junee and Caroline Creek and a new trilobite area at Junee, 1938. In 1940, P. B. Nye reviewed the references to and listed the fossils of the Lower Tertiary marine rocks of the North West of Tasmania, i.e., the area west of Montagu and Balfour.

(e) *Natural Science*

In this section the most important work was that of Professor Alex McAulay whose 'Researches in Relativity' were deemed of such value that the Society instituted a special fund in order to publish the papers, 1925. 'Optical Gratings' and 'Radiation' were investigated by A. L. McAulay and a recent contributor, R. Cane, has conducted research on the properties and the nitrogen bases of Tasmanite Shale Oil.

(f) *Anthropology*

Comparatively little attention was paid to this subject during the period 1843-1900, the most notable contributions being from Milligan, J. B. Walker, and A. H. Clarke. Since 1910, however, the subject has aroused considerable interest and prominent workers have been R. W. Legge, Clive Lord, Noetling, A. L. Meston, W. L. Crowther, F. Wood-Jones, and F. Heyward. A. L. Meston's notable discoveries of aboriginal rock carvings at Devonport, 1931, and at Mount Cameron West, 1934, attracted considerable attention, not only in the State, but also on the mainland. N. B. Tindale, Ethnologist to the South Australian Museum, was invited by the Society in 1936, to visit Tasmania in order to report on the best procedure calculated to prevent deterioration of the carvings. Finally, Tindale in his report, recommended the removal to the Tasmanian Museum, for safe keeping, of seven large blocks and treatment *in situ* for the remainder. The Society thereupon approached the Government for financial assistance in order to implement Tindale's recommendations, but unfortunately funds were not available.

Osteological remains of Tasmanian aboriginals were discovered at Eaglehawk Neck, 1918, and also at Tasman Island and Cape Portland. Detailed descriptions of these have been given by Clive Lord and W. L. Crowther and recently all Tasmanian skulls have been reviewed by Wunderly.

(g) History

As mentioned under sectional activities, valuable work has been done in connection with Tasmanian history. J. B. Walker's papers were published under the auspices of the Society in 1901, as a memorial volume, 'Early Tasmania'. Clive Lord awakened an interest in Early Explorers of Tasmania, and other members have added to our knowledge of Bowen, Collins, Early Hobart, Whaling Days, Pioneer Shipping, and the (1) Arthur, (2) Franklin, (3) Denison periods; whilst R. W. Giblin's 'History of Tasmania' is a notable contribution to historical literature.

Increasing facilities for research, interchange between libraries, and the growing appreciation of the value of old documents have resulted in new light being thrown on many historical events. An example of this is the new angle given by Gilsemans' map (a copy of which the Society acquired in 1942) on the site of the first landing place of the Dutch in Tasmania in 1642.

7. GENERAL

Not only has the Society promoted scientific research but also any subject or project which was calculated to promote, either directly or indirectly, the welfare and progress of the community and of the State. From the beginning the Society has taken an active interest in inland and marine fisheries, as is evident from the numerous papers and the prominent part taken by Morton Allport, Sir James Agnew, and Alex Morton in the introduction of salmon and other trout into our inland waters. Finally, a Fisheries Board was established, and on this the Society was represented for many years.

The preservation of natural scenic reserves and the improvement of recreation grounds were subjects in which Governor Weld, warmly supported by the Society, displayed an active interest. The co-operation of the Council of the Royal Society and the active efforts of Russell Young, who introduced the bill in the House, resulted in securing for the people in 1876 the Mt. Wellington Reserve, which finally was vested in the Hobart City Council in 1906. The area thus obtained in 1876 comprised the higher levels and the Fern Tree locality, the City Council acquiring by purchase in later years the northerly and easterly slopes of the mountain. Again, the necessity for retaining Southport Caves as a scenic reserve was mooted by the Society in 1893, whilst in 1918, the Society played a prominent part in obtaining the National Reserve at Russell Falls. The management of the latter area was vested in the National Park Board on which the Society is still represented. Similarly the Northern Branch of the Society sponsored the proposal to reserve the Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair region. The reserve was proclaimed in 1922, and members of the Society have been prominent on the Board ever since.

In 1874, the neglected state of the Queen's Domain was discussed by members and proposals in reference to improvement were submitted to the Government by the Council of the Society, with the result that, on receipt of a small grant from the Government, the Society undertook the responsibility of maintenance and beautification. Drives were laid out, avenues of firs, araucarias, etc., planted, and, as far as funds permitted, attractive recreation grounds developed. Reports from the Domain Improvements Committee appear in the records of the Society for some years, regularly until 1889, when the Queen's Domain Committee Act was passed, and occasionally till 1917, when the Queen's Domain Act vested the reserve in the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Hobart.

Similarly the preservation of the flora and fauna of the State was constantly stressed by the Council throughout the years until 1928, when the Fauna Board, on which the Society is represented, was established.

The desirability and urgent need of a Biology Department in the University of Tasmania was first discussed by the Royal Society in 1892, following a paper by J. R. McClymont, and, again in 1902, the proposal to establish at the University a practical school of Astronomy awakened considerable interest when the Council devoted much thought to the implementation of the proposal and the possibility of thus securing for Tasmania the benefit of the Leake bequest of £10,000.

It is also of interest at the present time to note that as early as 1919, the Royal Society suggested to the Government that steps should be taken immediately in order to prevent the blackbird becoming a serious pest to fruitgrowers.

The preparation of a union catalogue of the periodicals in the libraries in Tasmania was undertaken by the Council in 1914, and later the Chief Secretary arranged for the necessary funds to cover the cost of printing.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

In a previous section reference has been made to scientific contributions by members to the Tasmanian Journal, whilst the Royal Society during that period published only annual reports, the 1844 report being published in 1845. Vol. I, Part I, of the Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land was published in May, 1849, and a second publication was the Annual Report, but in 1850, original papers and reports of meetings were combined. A complete set of the Society's publications from 1845-1909 were placed in the Library in the latter year, 'probably the only complete set of the publications of the Royal Society of Tasmania'. The volumes were bound in their original covers and two complete sets of annual reports 1845-1892 were also bound. A complete list of publications (Papers and Proceedings, Reports, Pamphlets, and Books) is listed in Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1913, and to this a supplement was added in 1920. Publication of (1) Reports, or (2) Papers and Reports have been made without intermission, 1845-1943.

The Council in 1913 were anxious to improve the format but funds available only permitted a better quality of paper. The financial position was again a source of concern in 1922, when accordingly the size was reduced. The format of the 1934 issue was improved, and again enlarged in 1939.

The annual publication of the Papers and Proceedings has constituted a serious strain on the financial resources of the Society, and, for many years, the Government has generously assisted, a concession greatly appreciated by the Council.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, 1843 AND 1943

1843

President

Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot,
Lieutenant-Governor of V.D.L.

Vice-Presidents

Sir J. L. Pedder
J. E. Bicheno
Rev. John Lillie
Captain C. Swanston

Members of the Council

J. Hone
Joseph Allport
W. T. N. Champ
Major Cotton
G. T. Boyes
P. Fraser
J. Burnett, Senr.
E. P. Butler

Treasurer

Captain Swanston

Secretary

W. T. N. Champ

1943

President

Sir Ernest Clark, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B., C.B.E.,
Governor of Tasmania

Vice-Presidents

A. L. Meston
W. L. Crowther

Members of the Council

H. Allport
V. V. Hickman
N. P. Booth
H. D. Gordon
W. H. Clemes
L. Cerutti

Treasurer

S. Angel

Secretary

Joseph Pearson

Presidents

The Governor of the State is also the President of the Society and during the century the successive presidents have done much to inspire, maintain, and expand the interests and activities of the Society. To the stimulating influence of Sir George Arthur and of Sir John Franklin, to Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, the founder of the Society, and to Sir William Denison⁽¹⁾ who re-organized and united the separate institutions⁽²⁾ the Society is greatly indebted, whilst the scientific interests of some of the later Presidents, e.g., Sir T. H. Lefroy, Sir F. A. Weld, Sir Robert Hamilton, and others contributed largely to its welfare and progress. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that no President has shown a keener interest in the welfare of the Society than our present Governor, Sir Ernest Clark.

⁽¹⁾ Later in 1856, he performed a similar service for the Royal Society of New South Wales. Piesse, 1913, p. 118.

⁽²⁾ Tasmanian Society and the Royal Society. The active members of the former joined the Royal Society 1848-49, being actuated to some degree by the cessation of funds from the Franklin estate.

(a) Captain H. Butler Stoney 'A Year in Tasmania, 1854'.

(b) Launceston Examiner, 18th August, 1849.

Secretaries of the Royal Society—

- Wm. Thos. Napier Champ, Secretary, 1843-1844
 John Abbott, Hon. Secretary, 1844
 George Fordyce Story, Secretary, 1844-1845
 John Lillie, Hon. Secretary, 1845-1848
 Joseph Milligan, Secretary, 1848-1860
 William Archer, Secretary, 1860-1861
 Jas. Wilson Agnew, Hon. Secretary, 1861-1881; 1884-1891
 James Barnard, Hon. Secretary, 1881-1884
 Alex Morton, Assistant Secretary, 1886; Secretary, 1887-1907
 Robert Hall, Secretary to the Council, 1908-1913
 Fritz Noetling, Hon. Secretary, 1910-1911
 E. L. Piesse, Acting Hon. Secretary, 1913; Hon. Secretary, 1914
 J. L. Glasson, Hon. Secretary, 1915-1917
 Clive E. Lord, Assistant Secretary, 1917; Secretary, 1918-1933
 E. T. Emmett, Acting Secretary, 1931
 Jean Beattie, Acting Secretary, 1933-1934
 Joseph Pearson, Secretary, 1934-
 J. W. Evans, Acting Secretary, 1938 (part)

The original rules provided that the Secretary 'shall possess a scientific knowledge of the leading branches of Natural History' and to this policy the Society has adhered when making an appointment.

Joseph Milligan, 1848-1860, continued his interest in the Society, even when he returned to England, as is instanced by his letters and gifts. He also bequeathed to the Society the sum of £350 and two blocks of land, viz., (*a*) three allotments of 1 acre each at Bicheno and (*b*) one town allotment of 3 acres at George Town. The land is still in the possession of the Society.

Alexander Morton (1885-1907) for twenty-two years guided the interests of the Society and is remembered for his wide interests and faithful devotion to the Society and to the Museum, of which he was Curator. Not only did he contribute papers on a variety of subjects, but he also greatly enriched the Society by means of collections which were obtained through his zeal. A mural tablet placed in the Museum records appreciation of his services as Secretary to the Royal Society and as Curator of the Museum. It is worth noting that he also was in charge of the Museum and Art Gallery in Launceston when it was first founded in 1891 and it was 'to be developed on precisely similar lines to those adopted' in the Tasmanian Museum.

Clive E. Lord, Secretary and Librarian, 1918-1933, will always be an honoured name in the annals of the Society. To his energy and enthusiasm must be assigned in no small measure the credit of expanding and maintaining the activities of the Society, whilst his versatility may be judged by the number and range of the papers which he contributed. He received the Royal Society of Tasmania Medal, 1930.

Members

The number of original members nominated by Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th October, 1843, was 50, including the President. The following list indicates the fluctuations in numbers during the century:—

1843	50	1904	67
1851	275	1913	157
1854	342	1930	266
1863	100	1939	255
1885	176	1942	228

On the Society's roll of Honorary Members occur the names of such distinguished scientists as Sir Edgeworth David, Sir Douglas Mawson, Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir W. Baldwin Spencer, Professor E. Wood-Jones, Dr. R. J. Tillyard, and in earlier years Dr. Milligan, Sir Joseph Hooker, John Gould, Count Strzelecki, Professor Owen.

Corresponding members have included—

Sir W. A. Bragg, F.R.S., Professor of Physics (London).

Sir W. B. Benham, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

R. W. Chapman, Professor of Mathematics, University of Adelaide.

A. Dendy, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology, King's College, London.

W. Haswell, F.R.S., Professor of Biology, University of Sydney.

A. Wall, Professor of English Literature, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Though the rules permitted the election of ladies, no names are recorded before 1862. In that year, Mrs. Joseph Allport and Mrs. Morton Allport were elected.

On the Society's present roll is the name of Dr. A. H. Clarke, who has an unbroken record since his election in 1896. For many years he was Chairman of the Council and a member of the Tasmanian Museum Board of Trustees. An even longer record has been achieved by H. D. Foster, a member since 1890.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND FUNDS

Originally there was an annual subscription of £1, with an entrance fee of £2, and it was to this entrance fee that objections were raised by some members of the Tasmanian Society. The entrance fee was abolished in 1845, but in 1853, in order to make the necessary grant to the Northern Branch, the yearly subscription was increased from £1 to £1 10s. and not until 1912 was it reduced to £1 1s. The Government grant ceased in 1885 and, though assistance has been given by successive Governments towards publication of Papers and Proceedings, the Society since the 1885 Act has been dependent entirely on subscriptions for the maintenance and expansion of the Library and other vital expenditure. The sum £350 (£100 of which was held in trust for the Museum) was received as a legacy from Dr. Milligan. This, however, was not invested, but was placed in the general fund. The Society may well be proud that so much has been accomplished despite the restricted financial resources. Various funds raised by special subscriptions are held in trust and administered by the Society, whilst gifts and bequests of books, pictures, and historical documents too numerous to list have been received.

MEMORIAL FUNDS AND MEDALS

Morton Allport Memorial Fund (1879)

The sum of £200 was raised by special subscription as a memorial to Morton Allport, a generous donor of collections to the Museum and a contributor of numerous papers, who also took an active interest in the introduction of salmon and other trout. The income accruing from the Memorial Fund is applied to the purchase of scientific books.

R. M. Johnston Memorial Fund (1920)

The sum of £230 was subscribed as a memorial to R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician, a member of the Society from 1883 till his death in 1918, and a Member of the Council and Vice-President for many years. During that time he contributed 103 papers, the subjects embracing statistics, geology, botany, zoology, and palaeontology. He will be remembered not only by students of social and economic science, but also by those interested in Tasmanian geology.

The Memorial Fund provides for (1) Lecture, (2) Medal to be presented to the lecturer, and (3) Purchase of books.

Medals presented—

- 1923. Sir. T. W. Edgeworth David, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.S., F.G.S.
- 1925. Professor F. Wood-Jones, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Sc.
- 1929. R. J. Tillyard, M.A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), D.Sc., F.R.S., F.N.Z.Inst., F.L.S.
- 1934. Professor W. J. Dakin, D.Sc., Professor of Zoology, University of Sydney.
- 1937. Sir David Rivett, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc.

Clive Lord Memorial Fund (1934)

The fund of £200 was raised by special subscription as a memorial to Clive E. Lord, Secretary and Librarian of the Society and Director of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, 1918-1933.

The fund provides for (1) A Memorial Lecture and a Medal and (2) A Prize. The lecture shall deal with some aspect of Tasmanian History or Tasmanian Natural Science.

Medals presented—

- 1936. Professor L. F. Giblin, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., Ritchie Professor of Economics (Melb.).
- 1939. Professor J. B. Cleland, M.D.

Clive Lord Memorial Prize

Awards—

- 1939. R. J. Linford.

A bronze memorial mural tablet was also erected in the Museum.

Rodway Memorial Fund (1936)

The fund was raised by subscription as a memorial to Leonard Rodway, and was expended as follows:—

1. Florence Rodway was commissioned to paint a portrait of her father. This painting hangs in the Art Gallery.
2. The balance was applied to the purchase of botanical books for the Library.

J. W. Beattie Memorial Fund (1937)

The memorial was established in recognition of the outstanding work of J. W. Beattie in connection with historical relics and documents. The fund has been applied to the purchase of modern books on Australian history, geography, and anthropology.

Royal Society of Tasmania Medal

An addition to the Rules in 1927 provided for the establishment of the Royal Society of Tasmania Medal to be awarded 'for pre-eminence in research in any of the branches of knowledge coming within the purview for the time being of the Society.

Awards—

- 1928. Leonard Rodway, C.M.G.
- 1930. Clive E. Lord, F.L.S.
- 1934. H. H. Scott, Curator, Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.
- 1935. A. N. Lewis, M.C., LL.D.
- 1940. W. L. Crowther, D.S.O., M.B.
V. V. Hickman, D.Sc., B.A., C.M.Z.S.

Brief as this review must necessarily be, it yet serves to indicate the progress and development of the Society and the contributions to science and to the community made by its members throughout the century which has elapsed since 14th October, 1843. In the years that lie ahead, the Society, therefore, may confidently expect that not only will its traditions be maintained, but that its influence in the community and its contributions to the advancement of knowledge, and particularly to science, will increase in value and importance.

PLATE VII

1. Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Lt.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land. Founder and First President of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

2. Sir Ernest Clark, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E. Governor of Tasmania. President of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1933-

3. Centenary Medal.

Awards—

1943. Eric Ashby, D.Sc., D.I.C., Professor of Botany, University of Sydney.
George Mackaness, O.B.E., M.A., Litt.D.







PLATE VIII

Council of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1943.

Sitting (l. to r.) :—J. Pearson (Hon. Secretary), W. L. Crowther (Vice-President), H.E. Sir Ernest Clark (President), A. L. Meston (Vice-President), S. Angel (Treasurer).

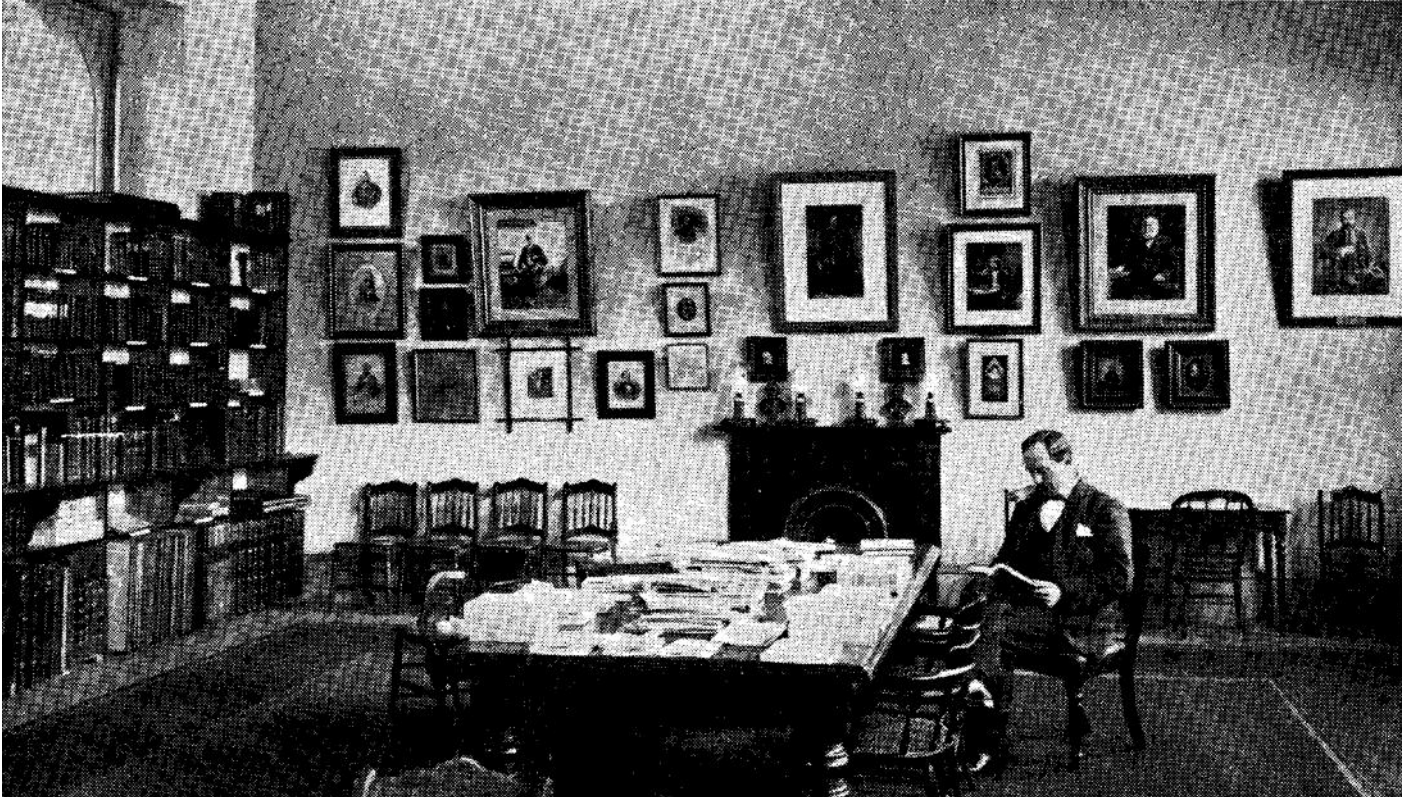
Standing (l. to r.) :—H. D. Gordon, N. P. Booth, H. Allport, L. Cerutty, V. V. Hickman, W. H. Clemes.



PLATE IX

1. Royal Society Library, 1900-1930.

2. Royal Society Library, 1943.



THE FOUNDATION YEARS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA, 1843-86

by Gillian Winter

(with three plates)

being the text of a talk delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the Society in its Sesquicentenary Year.

WINTER, G.A., 1993 (31:viii): The Foundation years of the Royal Society of Tasmania, 1843-86. *Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasm.* 127: 61-66. ISSN 0080-4703. Tasmaniana Library, State Library of Tasmania, 91 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7000.

The early history of the Royal Society is of an organisation broadly based in its scientific activity: developing and administering the Colonial Gardens in Hobart; providing a forum for papers, both practical and scientific; publishing; building a library through the exchange of its publications; and establishing a museum through donations and exchange. Involving both local people and many international corresponding members, the Society was the means by which the scientific world could learn about Tasmania and the local community could learn about European scientific developments and also be informed about local environmental issues.

Key Words: Royal Society of Tasmania, scientific societies, scientific history.

INTRODUCTION

The Royal Society of Tasmania was the first Royal Society to be established outside the United Kingdom. Perhaps of even more interest than its age, however, is the evidence that its early activities were broader in scope than any other scientific body in Australia in the mid- and late-nineteenth century.¹ [Notes will be found at the end of the paper.]

It was set up to administer the Colonial Gardens. After a modest beginning, it soon moved into a period of vigorous activity, branching out to establish a Museum and Library. To build up these three institutions, the Society contacted numerous international bodies and countless individuals, both at home and abroad, arranging for the exchange of items or soliciting donations.

Scientific societies were established in other colonies in the decades after the 1840s, but they were slow to publish regular journals and build up their libraries through exchange. In no other colony were the botanical gardens under the control of a scientific society, and in Victoria and Queensland, where museums were established as adjuncts to scientific societies, control very soon passed to the University of Melbourne and the Queensland Government, respectively. Other Australian societies had international contacts, but Tasmania's contacts were more numerous because of its diverse activities. The Museum and Gardens also gave local residents a greater opportunity to participate more fully in the Society's work than other societies could provide. Tasmanian members could be donors if they could not deliver a paper. Many, indeed, considered the administration and development of the Gardens and Museum the chief activities of the Society.

The government grant, given to the Society from its inception, was designed to support the Museum and Gardens, but it was often insufficient for the adequate maintenance of the collections and left nothing for enlarging them. This was done chiefly by donation and exchange. The Society carefully husbanded its resources and applied judicious pressure to gain financial, and other, help for its growing collections. At times it suffered from severe financial difficulties and its very existence depended on the initiative, energy and perseverance of a few members.

At first, members of the Society enjoyed a number of special privileges relating to the Gardens and Museum but these were gradually revoked and the Society increasingly saw itself as the trustee and administrator of two public institutions. (Even the Library was, in the beginning, planned as the nucleus of a public library.) It is hardly surprising, then, that in 1885 the Society arranged to have the Museum and Gardens incorporated and permanently endowed as public bodies.

The Fellows of the Society met regularly to read and discuss scientific papers which were published and had a worldwide circulation. Contributions were drawn from all over Australia and even overseas, as the Society had a number of active Corresponding Members. A lot of original material, particularly relating to Australia's flora, fauna and geology, was first brought forward at meetings of the Society. Many other papers were intended to increase colonists' knowledge of their new country in the hope that this information could be turned to profitable advantage. This emphasis on the "practical" aspects of science is understandable.

The Society was "exclusive" in the sense that it was started under, and continued to enjoy, vice-regal patronage and many of its members were high-ranking civil servants, wealthy graziers, or clergymen. Its membership, however, could not be compared with that of European societies, which were largely composed of scientists. Without even a university to provide a trained nucleus of scientists, the Royal Society depended on amateurs (some of whom were particularly gifted men) and a few scientifically trained men in government employment to keep it going. It was open to anyone who was interested in science, open in fact to anyone who cared to belong. For some it was an agreeable "club" to which many of their friends belonged, and which provided discussions which were both "educational" and enjoyable.

The years to 1863 were those of great activity, successful but presenting financial problems because the Society overcommitted its resources. The next twenty years were times of consolidation and solid achievement. An overall examination of the history of the first forty years of the Society clearly shows that it was the channel of communication through which the world could learn more

about Tasmania's natural history and scientific endeavours. It was also the means by which people in the colonies were made aware of European scientific developments. But it also undertook a number of tasks which are now the responsibility of other bodies, usually government departments. They include: meteorology, industrial development, tourism, immigration, public health, agriculture, mapping and land surveying, fisheries, and scenery and wildlife preservation.

PRECURSORS OF THE SOCIETY

The foregoing introductory remarks on the foundation years of the Royal Society (1843–86) summarise the achievements and significance of these early years. The establishment and the operations of the Society during this period, particularly in relation to its three-fold responsibility (the Gardens; the Museum; the presentation and publication of scientific papers), deserve more detailed examination.

First, perhaps, some consideration of the men who enabled a Royal Society to be formed in Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land in 1843. On the title page of the Minute Book for 1841² of the immediate forerunner of the Royal Society, the Tasmanian Society, is a charming vignette of a platypus, captioned "all things are queer and opposite". It was this recognition by some settlers — that they were not only living in a century of unparalleled interest in scientific matters, but were living in a country that offered evidence of significant variations from the European natural world — which gave them a sense of responsibility to examine and record the antipodean environment. There were, too, the "practical" men of science who wished to pool their growing knowledge of the colony to promote agriculture and industry. There were others who saw science, like literature and art, as a unifying agent in the community, turning men's attentions from politics and the pursuit of wealth, which were seen as divisive. And, of course, there were the acclimatisers, who represent that curious amalgam of scientific curiosity, sentiment and greed which resulted in such ecological and economic disasters as the introduction of the rabbit — as well as such benefits as the salmon. All these men were, through the membership of successive scientific bodies in Hobart, part of a "scientific tradition", albeit a primitive one.



Samuel Pross Hill, artist. Old Government House [Hobart]. [ca. 1855]. Watercolour. Alport Library and Museum of Fine Arts, State Library of Tasmania.

The Van Diemen's Land Agricultural Society, established mid-1821 under the presidency of Lieutenant-Governor Sorell, may have had as its main aims the combating of sheep stealing and the raising of the level of animal husbandry in the colony but it was the first "scientific" society in Australia.

Dr John Henderson founded the Van Diemen's Land Scientific Society in 1829, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, modelling it upon the colonial medical and scientific societies he had encountered in India. He aimed to conduct local scientific experiments and send specimens to scientists in Europe, and he quickly gathered 100 members for his Society. But he soon quarrelled with John Burnett (his Society's Vice-Patron and the Colonial Secretary) and found it expedient to depart for New South Wales.

The third of the Royal Society's forerunners — the Tasmanian Society — was founded by Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Franklin, a Polar hero and a member of English scientific societies, who found that his English correspondents were keenly interested in information about the remote colony he was administering. He presided regularly at meetings (held at Government House), financed the publication of the *Tasmanian Journal*, and welcomed visiting scientists (who included the explorer Count Strzelecki; the ornithologist John Gould; the Antarctic explorers James Ross and Francis Crozier and their French counterpart Dumont d'Urville). As with education and the arts, Sir John and Lady Franklin were committed to stimulating local scientific endeavours to inform and uplift the intellectual and moral character of the community.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIETY

Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, Franklin's successor, set up the Van Diemen's Land Horticultural and Botanical Society — later the Royal Society — because he felt that he could not maintain the Colonial Gardens at his own expense but did not want to see them abandoned. The Society, which was to administer the Gardens, financed by a Government grant, was to operate under rules based on the Linnaean and Horticultural Society in England. The Governor sought Royal patronage for this new body. Eardley-Wilmot had accepted presidency of the Tasmanian Society but then appeared to decide that it should be the nucleus of his new Society. The 37 resident Tasmanian Society members were entitled to be among the first fifty foundation Fellows of the Society. But they objected to having to pay an entrance fee and all but five (and many of the invited prospective new members) walked out of the initial meeting in October 1843. Eardley-Wilmot was left with 18 people for his new Society.

The Society's aim was "to develop the physical character of the Island and illustrate its natural history and production".³ Under the 1843 rules Fellows had access to the Gardens, Museum and Library and might take visitors to these places. Ladies were to be admitted as Fellows "upon the same terms, with the same privileges and under the same regulations in all respects as gentlemen".⁴

Administratively, the period from 1843–48 may be seen as one where the Society's activities were concentrated on overseeing the management and development of the 14 acres (5.67 ha) of Gardens; refining the rules for the regulation of the Society; and reaching agreement with the rival Tasmanian Society. Her Majesty agreed to be the Society's patron and

the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land for Horticulture, Botany and the Advancement of Science was a reality from September 1844.

But its pre-eminent scientific status was not recognised by all local people. Botanist R.C. Gunn, one of the luminaries of this early period (the only Tasmanian in the nineteenth century to be made a Fellow of the English Royal Society), claimed in 1845: "The Royal Botanical Society of Van Diemen's Land will go to the devil"⁵ and said of the Tasmanian Society now based in Launceston: "Science being republican, we have got rid of all vice-presidents, etc and flourish alike as humble members".⁶

Under pressure from Lieutenant-Governor Denison, however, the Royal Society made it easier from 1848 for members of the Tasmanian Society to join and, although no formal amalgamation took place, within eighteen months all active resident members had transferred to the Royal. Initially, the Society made little progress because it did not have a permanent paid Secretary although, had the Government been willing to increase its grant in 1844, the young Joseph Hooker was willing to return to the colony and fulfil the role. But the £300 salary was not forthcoming. Instead, F.W. Newman, the new Superintendent of the Gardens, was appointed. Governor Eardley-Wilmot objected to a "practical botanist and gardener": He required someone of "superior education, and scientific and literary acquirements":⁷ his was not a horticultural but a scientific society. He urged the Society to action, and it undertook to hold monthly meetings to read and discuss papers, although one only was read in 1846. A cottage at the gardens was set up as a Museum, reading and meeting room and donations of natural history specimens and books were sought from English scientific societies.

WILLIAM DENISON'S CONTRIBUTION

The spur to greater action, however, was the man who has been described as "the great resuscitator of scientific societies"⁸: Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Denison. He appointed Dr Joseph Milligan as secretary, ensuring that he had another civil post so that his salary from the Society need not be large. Milligan's reports on the coal fields of Tasmania — part of his government work — were read to the Society and became the first papers it published.

From the time Milligan became Secretary the Society began to function as a genuine scientific body and he was to remain active in the organisation for twelve years. Denison wrote to a friend: "I have succeeded in making a society, which had been nominally established several years, perform some work, and I hope to be able to forward home a specimen of its labours shortly."⁹

Sorell, Arthur, Franklin and Eardley-Wilmot had all been associated with different scientific societies but Denison worked within the existing Society: he gave papers frequently and was a prolific donor and was justly lauded for his activity, generosity and enthusiasm.

It was Denison who was behind the Society's plan to send Tasmanian specimens to the Great Exhibition in London in 1851. It became a public undertaking but the Society acted as the recipient for specimens and arranged for a local exhibition before they were dispatched to England. Tasmania was said to have sent more exhibits, in proportion to its size and population, than any other British colony. Under the

Society's arrangements many of the specimens were given to the British Museum and the Linnaean Society after the Exhibition.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

In 1856 the Society sent products to the Paris Exhibition, a selection which was consciously chosen to appeal to potential immigrants. The Society also reprinted a pamphlet written by Denison for intending emigrants and distributed to public institutions in England lithographs of Hobart by artist Knud Bull, to publicise the colony. The Society contributed to a permanent exhibition of colonial products in London's Crystal Palace — all with the intention of promoting Tasmania abroad.

At the same time issues of local concern were pursued by the Society. It lobbied for the establishment of a meteorological observatory; a public time signal; an electric telegraph line across the island; the improvement of Queen's Domain; the preservation of trees on Mt Wellington; the extermination of the rabbit and codlin moth; the introduction of salmon; and the cessation of the pollution of the Derwent by tar from the gas works and refuse from the slaughterhouse. It was at meetings of the Society that, among other things, the telephone, the phonograph and the microphone were first demonstrated.

The Society's interest in the Tasmanian aborigines encompassed the recording of as much ethnological information about the race as possible, and lobbying the government to protect Bass Strait muttonbird rookeries, which provided a livelihood for the half-caste population of the Islands.

The Society remained keenly interested in the question of acclimatisation of species and establishing new industries and its endeavours could be truly described as creating world-wide interest. When, for example, at the suggestion of Edwin Pears (a former school master at New Town and Royal Society member, then a barrister in Istanbul), the British Consul at Ankara wrote to the Society in 1874 to suggest the acclimatisation of the Angora goat, the members' keen discussion, which was reported in *Papers and Proceedings*, generated further correspondence on the subject from Santa Barbara, USA.

The membership that supported these activities fluctuated considerably. In 1848 membership increased from 81 to 123; and by 1854 a high point of 330 was reached — although only 240 were financial. As the effects of the economic depression of the 1850s became widespread, the local membership declined as many people left Tasmania for the more prosperous colony of Victoria, and some Corresponding Members joined the scientific societies which were being established in other colonies. Finance became a major problem and the publication of *Papers and Proceedings* was suspended, as were purchases for the library.

The person who, through good management, personal generosity, and his ability to obtain aid for the Society, was able to liquidate the Society's debt was Dr James Agnew (the successor as Secretary to Dr Milligan) who remained a leader in the Society's affairs until the 1890s. His name, together with that of Morton Allport and Francis Abbott, constantly appeared as a sponsor of new members, in vigorously mounted membership drives by the Society.

PAPERS AND PUBLISHING

After the last issue (in 1849) of the Tasmanian Society's *Tasmanian Journal*, the Royal Society's own transactions were published, providing the only vehicle within Australia for publishing scientific papers. Many writers became Corresponding Members for this opportunity to publish, and then became donors to the Museum because of their association with the Society.

At its meetings, members reported items of interest which ranged from remedies for blight in apple trees to the reproductive properties of Egyptian mummy wheat (grain from one ear of wheat yielded 872 ears according to Bishop Nixon). Similarly, the early papers were practical and designed to assist settlers in a new land: to improve current agricultural practices or suggest new industries. Such papers always stimulated the most vigorous discussion. Papers of a more scientific nature, for example new species of flora or fauna and geological discoveries, were welcomed because their publication enhanced the stature of the society. Gradually the Society became more discriminating about its publications: papers were only published if they contained original material and were not simply resumé of known knowledge; named specimens had to accompany any paper on new species, and papers had to be submitted to the Council in advance.

Baron von Mueller, a distinguished Corresponding Member, wrote of the "praiseworthy regularity and punctuality with which the Society issues its papers [which] affords the most favourable vehicle in Australia for the early recording of new observations".¹⁰ Outstanding local contributors included the Reverend J.E. Tenison-Woods, W. Legrand, W.F. Petterd, and R.M. Johnston for their

work on the marine, freshwater and fossil shells of the island. (Johnston, incidentally, was the most prolific contributor of papers to the Society in the nineteenth century.)

Morton Allport is one who exemplifies well the extent of the local, intercolonial and international scientific network. He joined the Royal Society in 1849, was a member of its Gardens Sub-Committee and a Vice-President from 1870–1878. In 1866 he was appointed one of the salmon commissioners. He was an organiser for the Great Exhibition in 1862, and a Commissioner for the Intercolonial Exhibition of Australia at Melbourne 1866–67. He was an agent for the ornithologist John Gould, and one of the earliest photographers in the colony. He was also responsible for the successful introduction of perch and tench into Tasmania. He corresponded with a number of scientific men in Europe, most notably with Dr Gunther of the British Museum, sending him specimens at his own expense. Allport received in return a great deal of valuable information which he passed on to the Society. A Fellow of the Linnaean and Zoological Societies and of the Royal Institute, he was also a Corresponding Member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, a Life Member of the Entomological and Malacological Societies, a Foreign Member of the Royal Linnaean and Royal Botanical Societies of Belgium, and a Fellow of the Linnaean Society of New South Wales. His contribution to the Royal Society of Tasmania, until his early death at the age of 47, was a distinguished one.

THE LIBRARY

Provision was made in the original rules of the Society for a library and, initially, a library of general literature, to which the public would have access, as it did to the Society's Gardens and Museum, was envisaged. When a separate public library was established in 1849 it was decided not to compete in establishing a general collection but that the Royal Society would concentrate on building a major scientific collection to which the public would have access.

From the first distribution of complimentary copies of the *Papers and Proceedings* in 1849, an international network of publications exchange developed which immeasurably enhanced the Library. By the 1870s the Library was described by one scientific writer (and traveller) as "the best and most extensive collection of scientific works in the Australian colonies";¹¹ and the Society was exchanging publications worldwide with universities, State and Federal government departments and independent organisations. When one considers factors such as distance, time, cost and risk of loss, the achievement is enormous. (The quality of the book and journal collection is perhaps the greatest single achievement of the 150-year history of the Society.)

THE GARDENS

In the minds of the public, however, in the early days, it was the Gardens and the Museum which provided a public face for the Society. It was, after all, for the administration of the Gardens that the Society had been set up. At the outset the fourteen acres of Colonial Gardens for which the Society received a £400 government grant, comprised mainly fruit trees and better known European plants and shrubs, with only a small collection of indigenous plants and rarer European



PLATE 2

The Royal Society's Gardens, Hobart, with Government House in the background, Alfred Abbott, photographer, 1861.

varieties. The value of belonging to the Society for many, however, was access to these Gardens (plus free plants and cuttings) and the right to take visitors there. But from the first year of its existence the Society began to move towards a position where it administered the Gardens in the interests of the public, its own members enjoying no special privileges. While the sale of plants provided a welcome income, the Society was anxious not to compete unfairly with the professional nurserymen of the town by the sale of popular plants at cheaper prices. From 1845, an intercolonial and international exchange system of plants and seeds was set up and there was an increasing emphasis on developing the indigenous, exotic, and acclimatised plant collections. Common fruits and vegetables were only cultivated to demonstrate some new or important characteristic of the plants, or application of their products.

Judging from the Society's reports, however, it valued the Gardens for their recreational and educational qualities and their beneficial effect on the community's health and morals, as much as for their botanical significance. Visitor numbers rose from 2287 in 1847 to 15 710 in 1855, the weekly performances of the band of the 99th Regiment contributing to the Gardens' popularity.

The administration and development of the Gardens remained the pre-eminent activity of the Society in some members' opinion. In its endeavours the Society was well served by the two superintendents of the early period: F.W. Newman until 1859 and then Francis Abbott. The latter managed — despite an increasingly inadequate grant — to raise plants for sale; conduct plant and seed exchanges with individuals and institutions worldwide; solicit and acknowledge donations; continue to extend the area of gardens under cultivation to 25 acres (approx. 10 ha) by 1877, with in excess of 7000 varieties of plants (using a staff largely comprising inexperienced prison labour); and also cope with visitors who in that year (1877) numbered nearly 56 000.

THE MUSEUM

As with the Gardens, an increasing number of people visited the Society's Museum: 683 in 1853 compared with 5680 five years later. Thomas Roblin was appointed Curator in 1862 and this "faithful, zealous and efficient officer"¹² laboured to build up the collection.

The government grant was spent on salaries, administration, rent and maintenance of the building — but not on the collection itself. Even more than the partly self-supporting Gardens (with plant sales) and the library (with its publication exchanges) the Museum was dependent on donations, both from resident and Corresponding Members, local non-members and individuals and institutions beyond the colony. The exchange of duplicate specimens was the only other way the museum could build up its collection. (In return for one Tasmanian Tiger the Australian Museum in Sydney gave the Society 78 specimens of mammals, birds and reptiles so the system could be advantageous.)

From its earliest days the Society was keen to provide a permanent home for its growing collection. When visitor numbers dropped from over 6000 in 1859 to 427 the following year, the major reason was said to be the unattractive overcrowding of exhibits. The Council of the Society sought from the government a central site and a

special grant for a building "becoming in architectural character and ample enough for the demands of a century or two".¹³ Joseph Milligan, the first Secretary of the Society, was outspoken where others might have compromised and finally the government gave the present Museum site. Henry Hunter's architectural design was chosen in a public competition and the lowest building tender (offered by Messrs Seabrook and Son) was accepted. The foundation stone was laid in August 1861 and the building was completed the following year — an art exhibition being held to provide the fittings for the Museum. Individual members assisted in organising the new Museum. Charles Gould, Government geologist, arranged the geological section, adding to it a collection he had received from Sir Roderick Murchison in England.

Visitor numbers did not really climb until 1877 when the Museum was opened on Sundays. Within a year attendance on Sundays during one month exceeded that on weekdays for the same period and in 1878 almost half of the 33 466 visitors came on Sundays. There was little overt protest at Sunday opening although at least one person, James "Philosopher" Smith, declined honorary membership of the Society (offered in recognition of his contribution to the mining industry) because the Society opened its Museum on Sundays.

During 1885, there was a marked increase in donations to the Museum, probably due to the activities of the new curator Alexander Morton. Throughout the year the Council made strong representations to the government for increased finance for the Museum, and for extensions to be built. But although the Society worked within a network of influence in many things, it could not persuade the government to endow the Museum and the Gardens more adequately.

CONCLUSION

While making rules and regulation for managing the Gardens, the Council found they had not power to enforce them because the grounds were not vested in the Society. It had originally been allowed to take up the land but had no title to it. Secondly, the Society wanted to secure the small area adjacent to the Museum for extensions and was concerned that it might be developed commercially. The Council wrote



PLATE 3

The Royal Society's new Museum, corner of Argyle and Macquarie Streets, Hobart. Samuel Clifford, photographer, 1862. (W.L. Crowther Library, State Library of Tasmania, Hobart.)

to the Premier to request the vesting of the site of the Museum and Gardens in the Trustees of the Royal Society. This had been mooted when the Museum was built, and favourably considered by the Government, but not acted upon.

After some consideration of the need for regular and permanent financial support, legal ownership, and the desirability of giving the two institutions a "national" character, the Council drew up a draft proposal for the government to endow and incorporate the Museum and Gardens. It was to be totally accepted by Parliament or the Bill would be withdrawn. The draft was based on the New South Wales Museum Act.

It was accepted, and in 1886, a new phase of the Society's existence began. With the transfer of the Gardens and the Museum, the Society's role in the community was less apparent. But its scientific contacts with other countries were maintained and strengthened through its Papers and Proceedings, and its role as a scientific society, disseminating original scientific data, increased under the guidance of Dr Agnew and Alexander Morton, who were to serve the Society for many more years.

The year 1886 is an appropriate one at which to finish, for it not only signified the end of an era in Tasmania, but the beginning of another for Australian science. Professor A. Liversidge, President of the Royal Society of New South Wales, established (in that year) a federal association of the thirty-eight scientific bodies, which existed in Australasia: the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science — the first national scientific body in Australia. Its first President, H.C.C. Russell, said: "This association stands as a protest against the short-sighted and utilitarian policy of those who would cultivate only what they characteristically call the bread and butter sciences. Our purpose is the advancement of all the sciences."¹⁴ Freed of two responsibilities which had been the source of much financial and managerial worry, the Royal Society of Tasmania was in a stronger position to respond to this challenge in the following years.

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(accepted 3 August 1993)

Your Ref:
Our Ref: DFE-LE RD664264
Direct Line: (03) 6235 8354
Direct E-Mail: dfelec@murdochclarke.com.au



MURDOCH CLARKE BARRISTERS
AND
SOLICITORS

12 February 2008

The President
Royal Society of Tasmania
24 Sonning Crescent
SANDY BAY TAS 7005

Attention: Mr J Hunn

Dear Mr Hunn

RE: TASMANIAN MUSEUM – ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

I enclose herewith a copy of the executed Deed. I have filed the original in our strongroom for safe keeping. Should you require the original at any time please do not hesitate to contact the writer.

I shall prepare a note of our costs and forward it to the Crown Solicitor.

Yours faithfully
MURDOCH CLARKE

Per: 
DAMIAN EGAN

PARTNER
R J BARNICO
D M WILSON
A J DENTON
S D PERCIVAL SC
D J TAYLOR
P KELLY
R S BIRD
S J BRIDGES

ASSOCIATE
R C MANNING
A G BURNOWS-CORRAL
R V SWAIN
C B HILLIER
M J BAKER
A J F WALLIS
L N GIBSON
J B McEAL
E A TAYLOR

COUNSELLOR
S M DRANE





Deed

Dated 10th January 2008

The Royal Society of Tasmania (“Society”)

and

**The Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum
 (“Trustees”)**

**The Crown Solicitor of Tasmania
GPO Box 825
Hobart 7001
Phone: (03) 6223 3409
Fax: (03) 6233 2874
Email: crown.solicitor@justice.tas.gov.au**

Contents

1	Interpretation.....	4
1.1	Definitions.....	4
1.2	Interpretation.....	4
1.3	Timing.....	5
1.4	Headings.....	5
2	Society’s acknowledgement.....	5
3	Fee simple title.....	6
4	Trustees’ covenant.....	6
5	Society’s access.....	6
6	Society’s covenant.....	6
7	Non merger.....	6
8	Costs.....	6
9	Good and Services Tax.....	7
9.1	GST exclusive.....	7
9.2	Taxable supply.....	7
9.3	Additional amount.....	7
9.4	Cross reference.....	7
9.5	Terms and expressions.....	7
10	Notices.....	7
10.1	How to give a notice.....	7
10.2	How to serve a notice.....	8
10.3	Who can sign a notice.....	8
10.4	English language.....	8
11	Relationship of parties.....	8
12	Waiver.....	9
12.1	Waiver by the Society.....	9
12.2	Waiver by the Trustees.....	9
13	Dispute resolution.....	9
13.1	Management level and committee discussions.....	9
13.2	Independent consultant.....	9

13.3	Acting as an expert.....	10
13.4	No other action to be taken.....	10
13.5	Notice of dispute.....	10
13.6	Costs.....	10
13.7	Determination binding on parties.....	10
14	Severance.....	10
14.1	Reading own provisions.....	10
14.2	Severance.....	11

Parties Society, Trustees

Name **The Royal Society of Tasmania** constituted a body corporate Pursuant to the provisions of the *Royal Society Act 1911* (“**Society**”)

Address The Royal Society of Tasmania
GPO Box 1166
HOBART TAS 7001

Telephone 03 6211 4152

Fax 03 6211 4112

Attention Honorary Secretary

Name **The Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum** constituted a body Corporate pursuant to Section 4 of the Act (“**Trustees**”)

Address GPO Box 1164
HOBART TAS 7001

Telephone 03 6211 4188

Fax 03 6211 4112

Attention Steven de Haan

- Recitals**
- A** Pursuant to Section 3 of the 1885 Act the land described in the Schedule of the 1885 Act was vested in the then Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens.
- B** Part of the Museum is constructed on the land described in the Schedule to the 1885 Act.
- C** Section 4 of the 1885 Act provided that in consideration of the services rendered by the Society that “... the Society shall have exclusive possession of the Library Room of the Museum, or other sufficient and convenient rooms therein, for the safe custody of their library of books and other effects, and for their meetings and for all other purposes connected with the Society.”
- D** Section 5(2) of the Act provided that “The Trustees may at the request of the Royal Society of Tasmania, convey to that society, either in exchange for or in addition to the room of which that society is seised in fee simple by virtue of “ section four of the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1885, other sufficient and convenient rooms in the Tasmanian Museum for the safe custody of its library of books and other effects and for its meetings and for all other purposes connected with it.
- E** Section 3(2) of the 1950 Act provided that “The trustees shall convey to the Museum Trustees the land described in the first schedule to the Principal Act [the 1885 Act] except the room of which the Royal Society is seised in fee simple by virtue of section four of the Principal Act”.

- F** The Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens did not convey the land described in the First Schedule of the 1885 Act to the Trustees (as required by Section 3(2) of the 1950 Act).
- G** Doubts have arisen with respect to the statements in Section 3(2) of the 1950 Act that "... the Royal Society is seised in fee simple by virtue of section four of the Principal Act" and Section 5(2) of the Act "... that the Society is seised in fee simple by virtue of section of the *Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1885* ..." in that the Society was to be seised in fee simple but rather stated that "... the Society shall have exclusive possession of the Library Room of the Museum, or other sufficient and convenient rooms therein, for the safe custody of their library of books and other effects, and for their meetings and for all other purposes connected with the Society...".
- H** The reasons that doubts have arisen is that the 1885 Act by only referring to exclusive possession did not grant a fee simple ownership.
- I** The Society has agreed to enter into this Deed to acknowledge that it is not the fee simple owner of any room within the Museum and that the Trustees may call for a title to the Land on the proviso that the Trustees acknowledge that the Society will be entitled to the exclusive possession of a dedicated room and other sufficient and convenient rooms in the Museum for the purposes of the custody of the Society's library of books and other effects and for the Society's meetings and for all other purposes connected with the Society.
- J** The other sufficient or convenient rooms referred to in Recital I will with the approval of the Society acting reasonably be shared with the Trustees Provided That such use must not adversely affect the use and enjoyment of the said rooms by the Society.
- K** The Society has no objection to a bill being introduced into the Parliament of Tasmania to vest the Land in the Trustees and to clarify any confusion that may have arisen between the 1885 Act, the 1950 Act and the Act Provided That the terms and conditions of this Deed including the Society's right to exclusive possession of a dedicated room and other sufficient and convenient rooms in the Museum is referred to in the bill.
- L** The parties have agreed to enter into this Deed upon the terms and conditions herein contained.

Date of Deed

See Signing page

General terms

1. Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this Deed unless the contrary and otherwise requires:

“**1885 Act**” means the *Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1885*;

“**1950 Act**” means the *Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1950*;

“**Act**” means the *Tasmanian Museum Act 1950*;

“**Business Day**” means any day on which banks are open for business in Hobart but does not include weekends, public holidays or the days between Christmas Eve and New Year’s Day inclusive;

“**Deed**” or “**this Deed**” means this document and all schedules and annexures hereto;

“**Land**” means the areas of land situate in the City of Hobart upon which the Museum is constructed;

“**Museum**” means the buildings constructed on the Land which buildings are known as the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery;

“**Society**” means The Royal Society of Tasmania constituted a body corporate pursuant to the provisions of the *Royal Society Act 1911* which expression includes the Society’s successors and assigns and where the context permits the employees agents contractors and subcontractors of the Society;

“**Trustees**” means the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum constituted a body corporate pursuant to the provisions of the Act which expression includes the Trustees’ successors and assigns and where the context permits the employees agents contractors and subcontractors of the Trustees;

“**Writing**” and words of like import include typing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a tangible and visible form and “written” has a corresponding meaning.

1.2 Interpretation

- a) a reference to a clause or schedule is a reference to a clause of or schedule to this Deed and a reference to this Deed includes a recital or schedule;
- b) a reference to this Deed or another instrument is a reference to this Deed or that other instrument as the same stands at the date hereof;
- c) a reference to a statute, ordinance, code or other law includes regulations and other instruments under it and consolidations amendments re-enactments or replacement of any of them;
- d) a word importing the singular includes the plural and vice versa, a word importing a gender includes each other gender and a reference to person includes an individual firm body corporate association (whether incorporated or not) government or governmental semi-governmental or local authority or agency;
- e) a reference to a person includes the person’s executors administrators successors substitutes (including person taking novation), transferees and assigns; and
- f) a reference to an act matter or thing includes the whole or any part of that act matter or thing and

a reference to a group of acts matters or things or persons includes each act matter or thing or person in that group.

g) the verb “include” (in all its parts tenses and variants) is not used as nor is it to be interpreted as a word of limitation;

h) a reference to writing includes a reference to printing typing and each other method of producing words figures or symbols in visible form.

i) where a word or expression is given a particular meaning other parts of speech and grammatical forms of that word or expression have corresponding meanings.

1.3 Timing

Where under or pursuant to this Deed or anything done hereunder the day on or by which any act matter or thing is to be done is not a Business Day such act matter or thing must be done on the immediately following Business Day.

1.4 Headings

Headings are inserted for convenience and do not affect the interpretation of this Deed.

2 Society’s acknowledgement

The Society hereby acknowledges that it was not granted a fee simple right to any particular room within the Museum by Section 4 of the 1885 Act and that the recitals of fee simple ownership in Section 3(2) of the 1950 Act and in Section 5(2) of the Act were incorrect.

3 Fee simple title

Subject to the obligations of the Trustees herein contained the Society hereby consents to the Trustees making application for a fee simple title to the Land and that the Society will not raise any objection and will sign any further documentation that may be required to enable the Recorder of Titles to issue an unencumbered fee simple title in the name of the Trustees.

4 Trustees covenant

The Trustees hereby covenant with the Society that the Society will be entitled to the exclusive possession of a dedicated room and other sufficient and convenient rooms within the Museum for the purpose of the Society providing safe custody for its library of books and other effects for the Society’s meetings and for all other purposes connected with the Society Provided That any new room or other sufficient and convenient rooms within the Museum will not be of a lesser standard than those presently enjoyed by the Society.

5 Society’s access

The Trustees will not prevent the Society from having access to a dedicated room and other shared facilities within the Museum nor will the Trustees change the location of the room without the prior written consent of the Society which consent must not be unreasonably withheld.

6 Society's covenant

In consideration of the Trustees making available to the Society a suitable space in accordance with clause 4 and access to other shared facilities within the Museum the Society undertakes to give free and exclusive use to the Trustees of the Society's collections for the purpose of furthering knowledge understanding and appreciation of the cultural heritage contained within the Society's collection upon such terms and conditions as the Society may determine from time to time on the proviso that the Society must act reasonably and not make a charge for the use of the Society's collection.

7 Non merger

The provisions of this Deed and the rights and obligations of the parties will not merge on issue of a title to the Land in the name of the Trustees with all rights and obligations to remain in full force and effect.

8 Costs

The Trustees will pay the Society's reasonable legal costs associated with the preparation and completion of this Deed.

9 Goods and Services Tax

9.1 GST exclusive

All fees or other sums payable or any other consideration provided or to be provided under or in connection with this Deed exclude GST.

9.2 Taxable supply

The Society may recover from the Trustees and the Trustees must pay the amount of any GST ("Additional Amount") payable under the GST Act subject to the Society issuing a valid tax invoice for the taxable supply.

9.3 Additional amount

The Additional Amount must be paid in accordance with the tax invoice.

9.4 Cross reference

Clauses 0.1 and 9.2 will also operate as if references to the Trustees are references to the Society and vice versa.

9.5 Terms and expressions

Terms and expressions used in this clause which are defined in the GST Act have the same meanings given to those terms and expressions in that Act. "GST Act" means the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Cwth) including all amendments made to the GST Act and any other regulations and other regulations and other instruments made under the GST Act.

10 Notices

10.1 How to give a notice

A notice claim consent or other communication to be given or made under this Deed is taken to have

been duly given or made when:

- (a) hand delivered in writing; or
- (b) sent by prepaid post; or
- (c) sent by facsimile transmission from a facsimile machine which produces a print out of the time date and uninterrupted transmission record of the sending notice (to the listed facsimile number);

to the party to which the notice claim or consent is required or permitted to be given or made under this Deed at the following addresses:

The Society	Honorary Secretary
	The Royal Society of Tasmania
	GPO Box 1166
	HOBART ... 7001
	Facsimile number: (03) 6211 4112

The Trustees	The Manager Business and Support Services
	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery
	GPO Box 1164
	HOBART ... 7001
	Facsimile number: (03) 6211 4112

10.2 How to serve notice

Any notice demand consent in writing or other communication will be deemed to have been duly served:

- (a) in the case of hand delivery when delivered;
- (b) if sent by prepaid certified or registered post on the third Business Day after the date of posting;
- (c) if sent by facsimile transmission (provided that the sending facsimile machine produces a print out of the time date and uninterrupted transmission record of the sending of the Notice) upon completion of sending if such completion is within ordinary business hours in the place where the recipient's facsimile machine is located but if not then at 9.00a.m. on the next following Business Day in such place.

10.3 Who can sign a notice

Any notice demand consent in writing or other communication requiring to be given or made pursuant to this Deed will be sufficient if:

- (a) in the case of the Society it is under the hand of the Society or the Society's authorised agent or solicitors;
- (b) in the case of the Trustees it is under the hand of the Trustees or the Trustees' authorised agent or solicitors.

A printed or copied signature will be sufficient for the purposes of sending any notice demand consent in writing or other communication by facsimile transmission.

10.4 English language

All notices must be in the English language.

11 Relationship of parties

Nothing contained in this Deed will be deemed or construed to create the relationship or partnership or of principal and agent or of joint venture between the Society and the Trustees.

12 Waiver

12.1 Waiver by the Society

No waiver by the Society or any provision or right remedy or power of the Society under this Deed will be effective unless it is in writing signed by the Society or the Society's agent or solicitor and such waiver will be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose for which it was given. No failure or delay by the Society to exercise any right remedy or power under this Deed or to insist on strict compliance by the Trustees with any obligation under this Deed and no custom or practice of the parties at variance with the terms of this Deed will constitute a waiver of the Society's rights to demand exact compliance with this Deed.

12.2 Waiver by the Trustees

No waiver by the Trustees of any provision or right remedy or power of the Trustees under this Deed will be effective unless it is in writing signed by the Trustees or the Trustees' agent or solicitor and such waiver will be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose for which it was given. No failure or delay by the Trustees to exercise any right remedy or power under this Deed or to insist on strict compliance by the Trustees with any obligation under this Deed and no custom or practice of the parties at variance with the terms of this Deed will constitute a waiver of the Trustees' rights to demand exact compliance with this Deed.

13 Dispute resolution

13.1 Management level and committee discussions

Should any dispute arise with respect to any of the clauses herein contained or the rights and obligations of either party then the parties must use all reasonable endeavours to settle the matter in dispute within ten (10) Business Days of both parties becoming aware of the dispute. For the purpose of this clause to assist in resolving any dispute at first instance the matter in dispute must be discussed at management level and failing satisfactory resolution a committee consisting of representative from the Society and a representative from the Trustees with an independent third person appointed by the President of the Law Society of Tasmania or its successor body to act as mediator must be established to try and resolve the dispute.

13.2 Independent consultant

Having complied with the provisions referred to in clause 13.1 hereof and if the matter in dispute has not been settled within twenty (20) Business Days of the committee being formed then either party may require that such dispute be resolved by an independent consultant expert in the area of the dispute such expert to be nominated by the President of the Law Society of Tasmania or its successor body.

13.3 Acting as an expert

In making any determination any independent consultant will be deemed to be acting as an expert and not as an arbitrator.

13.4 No other action to be taken

Neither the Society nor the Trustees will be entitled to commence or maintain any action whether by way of legal proceedings or arbitration relating to such dispute until it has been referred to and determined by the independent consultant as provided for in this clause Provided That the provisions of this clause will not prevent either party from applying for urgent interlocutory relief.

13.5 Notice of dispute

Each party must ensure that any notice of dispute given under this clause contains full and complete particulars of such dispute to ensure that all determinations are expeditiously completed.

13.6 Costs

The cost of such determination will be paid by the Society and the Trustees in such proportions as determined by the independent consultant.

13.7 Determination binding on parties

The determination of the independent expert consultant will be binding on both parties.

14 Severance

14.1 Reading down provisions

If a provision of this Deed is void or voidable or unenforceable by either party but would not be void or voidable or unenforceable as aforesaid if it were read down it must be read down accordingly.

14.2 Severance

If notwithstanding clause 14.1 a provision of this Deed is still void or voidable or unenforceable by either party:

- (a) if the provision would not be void or voidable or unenforceable as aforesaid if a word or words were omitted therefrom that word or those words (as the case may be) are hereby severed; and
- (b) in any other case the whole provision is hereby severed,
and the remainder of this Deed has full force and effect.

Executed as a Deed.

Signing page

Dated: 10 January 2008

2008

The Common Seal of Royal Society of Tasmania fixed in the presence of:)
)
)

.....
President: J. Atkinson
.....
Director/Secretary: G. Thomas
.....

The Common Seal of the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum fixed in the presence of:)
)
)

.....
The Common Seal of the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum
.....

.....
Director

.....
Director/Secretary





Tasmanian Museum Act 1950 (No. 55 of 1950)

Consolidated: 3 May 2008

CONTENTS

INFORMATION

Long Title

1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. Establishment and constitution of board of trustees
4. Incorporation and powers of trustees
- 4A. Appointment of employees
- 4B. *repealed*
5. Property of trustees
- 5A. *repealed*
6. Power of trustees to make by-laws, &c.
7. Trustees to make reports of proceedings
8. Audit of accounts

An Act to make better provision for the maintenance of the Tasmanian Museum [Royal Assent 29 November 1950]

Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Tasmanian Museum Act 1950*.

2. Interpretation

In this Act –

the Tasmanian Museum means the institution of that name formerly owned by the trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens under the *Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1885*; and **the trustees** means the board of trustees established by this Act.

3. Establishment and constitution of board of trustees

(1) For the purposes of managing the Tasmanian Museum and for the other purposes of this Act, there shall be a board of trustees.

(2) This board shall consist of –

(a) four persons appointed by the Governor to hold office during his pleasure;

(b) two persons elected in each year by the Council of the Royal Society of Tasmania, as it may determine, who shall hold office until their successors are elected; and

(c) one person appointed annually by the Council of the City of Hobart in a manner determined by it.

(3) The trustees shall, in each year, at their first meeting after their election, appoint one of their number to be

chairman of the trustees, who shall, subject to section 4B, hold office as such chairman until his successor is appointed.

(4) If the chairman is absent from any meeting of the trustees at the time appointed for the holding thereof, the trustees present shall appoint one of their number to act as chairman at such meeting.

(5) At each meeting of the trustees, three trustees shall form a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the trustees present; and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote.

(6) The common seal of the trustees shall not be affixed to any deed, contract, agreement, or other document except by authority of a resolution of the trustees, and in the presence of two or more of the trustees, who shall sign an attestation to the effect that the seal was so affixed or attached in their presence.

(7) Subject to this Act, the trustees shall regulate their own procedure.

4. Incorporation and powers of trustees

(1) The trustees shall be a body corporate by the name of "the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum", with perpetual succession and a common seal and with power to purchase, take, hold, and dispose of land and other property for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The trustees shall, subject to this Act –

(a) have the full management and superintendence of the Tasmanian Museum; and

(b)

(c) do all other acts, except employ persons, that appear to them proper to make the Tasmanian Museum best serve the public as a museum.

(3) The Tasmanian Museum may be called the "Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery" and the trustees "the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery".

4A. Appointment of employees

(1) Subject to and in accordance with the *State Service Act 2000*, persons may be appointed or employed for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The salaries, wages, and allowances payable to all persons appointed or employed pursuant to subsection (1) shall be payable by the trustees out of their funds.

(3)

4B. repealed

5. Property of trustees

(1) Subject to the exercise of their powers the property of the trustees is the property conveyed or transferred to them under the *Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1950*.

(2) The trustees may, at the request of the Royal Society of Tasmania, convey to that society, either in exchange for or addition to the room of which that society is seised in fee simple by virtue of section four of the *Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1885*, other sufficient and convenient rooms in the Tasmanian Museum for the safe custody of its library of books and other effects and for its meetings and for all other purposes connected with it.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the trustees shall not sell, mortgage, charge, or demise any land without the Governor's consent.

5A. repealed

6. Power of trustees to make by-laws, &c.

(1) The trustees shall have power and authority, with the consent of the Governor, to make all such by-laws, rules, and orders touching and concerning the management and good government of the Tasmanian Museum, and the income and property thereof, or any other matter or thing relative to the same, as to them may seem fit for the effectual attainment of the objects of a museum.

(2) The existing by-laws, rules, and orders made under section ten of the *Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens Act 1885* shall continue to apply to the Tasmanian Museum and to the trustees as if they were the trustees under that Act until rescinded under this Act.

7. Trustees to make reports of proceedings

The trustees shall once at least in every year, and also whenever the pleasure of the Governor shall be signified in that behalf, report their proceedings, and the proceedings and the progress of the institution, to the Governor, and a copy of every such report shall be laid before Parliament within thirty sitting days after the same shall have been received.

8. Audit of accounts

Accounts of their expenditure shall be furnished annually by the trustees to the Minister for examination and audit, and in order that an abstract thereof may be published in the *Gazette*.

Table of Amendments

Act	Number and year	Date of commencement
Tasmanian Museum Act 1950	No. 55 of 1950	29.11.1950
Statute Law Revision Act 1958	No. 36 of 1958	24.7.1958
Tasmanian Museum Act 1974	No. 115 of 1974	24.1.1975
Tasmanian Museum Act 1975	No. 7 of 1975	15.5.1975
Tasmanian Museum Act 1976	No. 2 of 1976	28.4.1976
Tasmanian State Service (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1984	No. 29 of 1984	1.12.1985
Administrative Arrangements (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1990	No. 5 of 1990	1.7.1990
Statute Law Revision Act 1991	No. 46 of 1991	18.12.1991
Workers Compensation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1993	No. 84 of 1993	23.11.1993
State Service (Consequential and Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2000	No. 86 of 2000	1.5.2001



The Royal Society of Tasmania

THE ROYAL SOCIETY ACT

and

RULES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

made under the authority of Section Five of The Royal Society Act, 1911
(2 Geo. V., No. 47).

(Revised Rules as here printed adopted at Meetings on
2 April 1985, 4 September 1990, 4 April 1995, 7 May 1996, 3 December 2002, 6 March 2007,
1 June 2010, 1 March 2011, 4 March 2014 and 7 March 2017)

RULES
of
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

Made under the authority of Section 5 of the Royal Society Act, 1911
ADOPTED at Meetings held on 2 April 1985, 4 September 1990, 4 April 1995, 7 May 1996,
3 December 2002, 6 March 2007, 1 June 2010, 1 March 2011 and 7 March 2017.

OBJECT

1. The object of the Society is the Advancement of Knowledge.

CONSTITUTION

2. The Society is a body corporate, constituted under the name of The Royal Society of Tasmania by the Royal Society Act, 1911 (2 Geo. V., No. 47), of the Parliament of the State of Tasmania, and consisting of all persons who are now Members or who may hereafter be duly elected to membership under these Rules. The Society may act as a body corporate for any purpose, subject to these Rules, by an Agent or Agents appointed for such purpose by the Council, and may evidence any such act by its seal.
3. The Society shall consist of a President, Office-bearers, a Council, Honorary Life Members, Life Members, Ordinary Members, Student Members and Visiting Members.
4. The Honorary Secretary shall cause to be kept a roll of Members on which will appear the names and addresses of all Members of the Society and which will be *prima facie* evidence that the persons whose names appear thereon are Members of the Society for the time being.

PATRON

5. The Governor of Tasmania or his/her nominee, or some other eminent person otherwise, shall, upon acceptance of an invitation to that effect, be Patron of the Society.

OFFICE-BEARERS

6. The Office-bearers of the Society shall be: President, Vice President, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer, and such others as the Society may from time to time appoint. Office-bearers shall be, *ex officio*, Members of the Council without further election thereto but no person shall be an Office-bearer or Member of the Council of the Society who is not a financial Member of the Society.

Where by these Rules it is provided that any act be done by a specified Office-bearer, the Council may, by resolution, direct any Member of the Council or other Office-bearer of the Society to perform such act during the temporary absence of the specified Office-bearer.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

8. All Office-bearers shall be elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting of the Society.
9. Office-bearers shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The vote shall be conducted by ballot, unless uncontested. Subject to these Rules and to any other special directions given by the Meeting, the Chairperson of the Meeting shall have the conduct of such ballot.
10. Subject to these Rules an Honorary Life, Life or Ordinary Member may be nominated for election to any

position as an Office-bearer. Each such nomination shall be in writing signed by at least two Honorary Life, Life, Ordinary or Student Members who are not themselves candidates for election and by the Member so nominated and shall be sent to the Returning Officer not later than seven clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting and all such nominations held available by the Returning Officer from the receipt thereof until the election. The Returning Officer shall be the Immediate Past President. In the absence of any nominations, Members present at the Annual General Meeting shall have the right to elect Office-bearers and Members of Council as provided by the rules of the Society.

11. Any casual vacancy may be filled at any subsequent General Meeting after it occurs and, in such case, nominations shall be received by the Honorary Secretary not less than one week prior to the date of such meeting.

12. The President may serve for a maximum of two years but is elected annually.

The Vice President may serve for a maximum of two years but is elected annually.

All other Office-bearers are elected annually but shall be eligible for re-election.

A person who has served as President shall not be eligible for re-election as either President or Vice President for two full years after the end of his or her term of office. The outgoing President will be titled Immediate Past President and shall be *ex officio*, a Member of the Council.

13. The Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer and any other Office-bearers, except as provided by Rule 12, shall be elected annually and shall hold office for one year but shall be eligible for re-election.

THE COUNCIL

14. The Council shall consist of the Office-bearers and six Members, together with one Member who is an Early Career Researcher and one Student Member. All Council Members shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

- a) In addition, there shall be two Members nominated by each of the Branches of the Society.
- b) A nominee of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery shall be *ex officio*, a member of the Council.
- c) The Honorary Editor and Honorary Librarian shall be *ex officio* members of the Council.
- d) All nominees shall be Honorary Life Members, Life Members, Ordinary Members or Student Members of the Society elected in accordance with these rules.

An Early Career Researcher is here defined as a Member for which less than seven years have passed since the award of their highest degree, taken at the time of the election.

15. The Council shall be charged, subject to these Rules and to any resolution of the Society, with the representation of the Society as a body corporate and with the executive administration of the affairs of the Society. The Council may delegate duties to a special committee of its members, together with other persons, if it so resolves.

Any Special Committee so created shall:

- a) have a clear statement of purpose;
- b) be granted an amount of money within the society's budget to achieve its purposes;
- c) report on its activities, in writing, to each council meeting;
- d) provide financial statements suitable for auditing for each annual meeting; and
- e) the Convenor of the Special Committee and its members shall be appointed annually by the Council.

Each Special Committee will be reviewed at the first Council meeting after the Annual General Meeting. The name of the Special Committee, its purpose, Convenor and members shall be made available to all financial members of the Society.

16. The Council shall meet at least six times a year, when and where it so resolves, and a meeting may be called by the President, Vice President, or, on a requisition to this effect addressed to the Honorary Secretary, by any two Members of the Council.

17. The quorum of a Council Meeting shall be six of its members. The President, or in the absence of the President, the Vice President, or in the absence of both of them a Member elected by the Meeting, shall chair the meeting. The Chairperson shall have a second or casting vote, to be exercised in accordance with Common Law.

18. A person shall cease to be a Member of The Royal Society of Tasmania Council if he/she:

- a) dies;
- b) resigns in writing;
- c) is absent without leave from three consecutive meetings of the Council;
- d) is declared bankrupt;
- e) is certified under the Mental Health Act; and
- f) at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose is deemed unfit by a 75% vote of the Members personally present at the Special General Meeting; or is unfinancial.

19. The Council, subject to any directions given by special resolution of the Society, may make Rules binding on all Members of the Society, the duties of all Office-bearers and Officers of the Society and shall control the expenditure, banking, investment and use of the funds of the Society.

The Council shall present a report on the activities and finances of the Society to the Annual General Meeting.

Each Ordinary Member of the Council, the Student Member and the Early Career Researcher shall be elected for a period of three years. A minimum of two of these Councillors shall retire annually. In the event that there are more than two vacancies for election at the Annual General Meeting, all vacancies will be filled at the Annual General Meeting, and the successful Members will draw lots for three-year, two-year and one-year terms. These categories of Council membership may not serve two consecutive terms, but may, at any time, nominate for an Office-bearer position. If elected to fill a casual vacancy on the Council for a period of less than three years, he/she may be re-elected to the Council for a further term upon the expiry of his/her original appointment.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL

22. Rules 8–11, relating to the election of Office-bearers, shall apply *mutatis mutandi* to the election of Members of the Council.

HONORARY SECRETARY

23. The Honorary Secretary shall, subject to these Rules and to any direction of the Council, exercise executive supervision of the affairs of the Society and of the Society's Library. The Honorary Secretary shall arrange the meetings of the Society and Council and shall see that Minutes of all Meetings of the Society and of the Council are faithfully kept and entered in Minute Books provided for the purpose.

HONORARY TREASURER

24. The Honorary Treasurer shall, subject to these rules and to any lawful directions of the Council, keep accurate records of all money received and expended. The Treasurer shall each year produce a Statement of Income and Expenditure and a Balance Sheet for the financial year just concluded.

The financial statements shall be audited by a suitably qualified accountant. Once audited, the financial statements shall be included in the Annual Report which the Council shall present to the Annual General Meeting.

The Treasurer shall issue a receipt for all money received and shall bank all money promptly in the Society's bank

account. The Council shall decide, from time to time, which bank or banks or other financial institutions the Society shall use.

All payments by the Society shall be made by cheque or electronic funds transfer (EFT). Cheques shall be signed by either the Treasurer or the Acting Treasurer and one of the President, Vice President or Honorary Secretary. Payments by EFT shall only be made after the payment has been approved by the Council.

- a) An amount which has been included in the Annual Budget, adopted at the first Council Meeting after the Annual General Meeting, is deemed to have been approved for payment; and
- b) Any other amount for payment may be submitted, then approved for payment by Council at any time following a request by a Special Committee or a Council member.

OFFICERS

25. The Council shall have power to appoint and dismiss paid Officers of the Society. The duties of such Officers shall be prescribed by the Council and such Officers shall be responsible to the Council.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY MEMBERS

26. Any adult person may be nominated as an Ordinary Member of the Society. Such nomination shall be in writing and shall contain the full name, titles and address of the person nominated, and shall be signed by not fewer than two Honorary Life, Life, Ordinary, or Student Members and the person so nominated and shall be lodged with the Honorary Secretary.

27. A nomination, having been received by the Honorary Secretary, shall be presented to the next General Meeting of the Society and the person so nominated proposed for election at that Meeting. The election shall be decided by the vote of the Honorary Life, Life and Ordinary Members present and entitled to vote. The vote shall be decided on the voices unless a show of hands is called for. The Chairperson shall forthwith declare the result of the election and the person nominated shall be deemed to be duly elected on the Chairperson so declaring. The name of the elected member shall be forthwith entered on the Roll of Members of the Society, the Member informed of the result of the election and of the resulting financial obligation to the Society.

28. No person may be proposed as a Member who has been defeated in an election for membership of the Society during the previous twelve months.

ORDINARY MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS

29. All persons whose names appear on the Society's Roll as Ordinary Members shall pay an annual subscription, the amount to be recommended by Council from time to time and approved by the members at a General Meeting.

30. All persons elected as ordinary Members shall be given notification by the Honorary Treasurer of the amount of subscription due to the Society and shall be entitled on demand to a copy of the rules of the Society.

31. The annual subscription of an Ordinary Member shall be payable in advance on 1st January in each year, or, in the case of the year of election, within one month of election, provided that Ordinary Members elected after 1st October in any year shall, on payment of the first annual subscription, be credited with payment of the annual subscription for the following year.

32. No Ordinary Member shall be entitled to enjoy any of the privileges of membership as laid down in Rule 43 until the annual subscription shall have been paid.

33. If the annual subscription of any Ordinary Member has not been received by the Society before the end of March in any one year, a reminder shall be sent forthwith to that member. Should the subscription remain unpaid at the first of July of that year, the Member's name shall be removed from the Roll of Members, but after the payment

of arrears, the Council may reinstate the name of any Member removed under this Rule, provided that any Member whose name has been removed under this Rule shall remain liable for payment of all arrears of subscription up to the end of the year during which his/her name has been so removed. The Council shall have power to exempt any Member who is absent from Tasmania from payment of his/her annual subscription during the period of such absence without rendering such Member liable to have his/her name removed from the Roll of Membership or to apply for re-election on his/her return to Tasmania.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

34 - 38 Rules 34 to 38 inclusive deleted - 7 March 2017.

STUDENT MEMBERS

39. A person who is certified as *bona fide* as at least a half-time student by an officer of a recognised educational institution may be nominated and elected as a Student Member. Such nomination shall be in writing and shall contain the full name, titles and address of the person nominated, and shall be signed by two Honorary Life, Life, Ordinary, or Student Members and the person so nominated, and shall be lodged with the Honorary Secretary. A Student Member may elect to become an Ordinary Member at any time by paying the appropriate subscription.

40 Rule 40 deleted - 7 March 2017.

LIFE MEMBERS

41. As from 4 September 1990, Life Members can no longer be admitted to the Society. Existing Life Members will continue to receive newsletters and copies of the *Papers and Proceedings* for the duration of their lives, unless otherwise requested.

42. Rule 42 deleted June 2010.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP

43. Honorary Life, Life, Student and Ordinary Members shall have the right to serve on the Council, to become Office-bearers, to vote for Office-bearers and Council, to attend all meetings of the Society, and to take part, subject to the control of the Chairperson of such meetings, in the business of such meetings, to use the Library and books of the Society, subject to any rules which the Council or the University of Tasmania may make regulating the Library and its use.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS AND VISITING MEMBERS

44. Any member who has rendered distinguished service to the Society may be elected as Honorary Life Member.

45. Persons who are distinguished in Science or in Letters and who are visiting the State for periods of no longer than twelve months, may be elected to Visiting Membership.

46. Honorary Life Members and Visiting Members shall be nominated by the Council and elected at a General Meeting in the same manner as Ordinary Members. Such members shall be exempt from the payment of subscriptions.

47. Honorary Life Members shall have the right to receive copies of the *Papers and Proceedings* of the Society during the currency of their membership and shall have the same privileges as Life and Ordinary Members. Visiting Members shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as Honorary Life Members, except they shall not vote at meetings nor take part in the management of the affairs of the Society.

48. The Council shall revise the list of Honorary Life and Visiting Members annually, and may propose

amendments to the same at any such revision.

RESIGNATION AND EXPULSION OF MEMBERS

49. Any member may resign Membership by notification in writing addressed to the Honorary Secretary but any such resignation shall not discharge the Member from his/her liability to pay any arrears of subscriptions.

50. The Society by a resolution passed at an Annual or General Meeting or by a resolution of the Council may give notice in writing signed by the Honorary Secretary to any Honorary Life Member, Life Member, Ordinary, Early Career Researcher Member or Student Member of the Society to show cause why he or she should not be called upon to resign or be expelled from the Society for conduct or an act prejudicial to the interests of the Society. Such member shall have one month from the date of such notice to satisfy the members of the Society assembled at a General Meeting called for this purpose and of which at least seven days' notice has been given to all members and the member concerned. The cause of complaint and such member's reply thereto shall be submitted to such meeting and the decision of the members present and entitled to vote shall be decided by ballot and deemed to be carried if a majority vote in favour of such member being requested to resign from the Society or being expelled from membership.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

51. An Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Society shall be held in the first quarter of each year at a time and place to be decided by the Council and shall be convened by notice to Members in such form as the Council shall determine. Fifteen Members shall form a quorum at an AGM.

The Society year is from 1 January to 31 December.

52. A Special General Meeting (SGM) of the Society may be convened at any time and for any purpose by the Council, or by four or more Honorary Life, Life, Student, Early Career Researcher or Ordinary Members by requisition in writing addressed to the Honorary Secretary. Fifteen Members shall form a quorum at a SGM. Such requisition shall clearly state the motion(s) to be discussed. If such a SGM lapses for want of a quorum, the requisitioners shall pay the reasonable costs of that meeting.

53. The Society shall hold Meetings of Members for the Advancement of Knowledge when and as arranged by the Council. Such meetings shall be termed General Meetings.

54. The President, when present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Society, or, in the absence of that officer, the Vice President, or, in the absence of President and the Vice President, a member of the Council or other Member elected by the Meeting.

55. No Member shall be entitled to vote by proxy on any question. The Chairperson shall have a second or casting vote, to be exercised in accordance with Common Law.

56. Any visitors to General Meetings shall not vote or take part in the business of the meeting but may take part in any discussion arising from a paper read before the Society.

57. The Council shall, subject to these Rules, arrange the Agenda and order of business for each meeting of the Society, provided that any Members may, at the termination of the Agenda arranged by the Council, introduce any other business within the scope of the objects of the Society and not inconsistent with these Rules.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

58. The editing of the *Papers and Proceedings* shall be the responsibility of an Honorary Editor appointed by the Council.

59. All papers published in the *Papers and Proceedings* shall be approved by the Council before publication and deemed to be the property of, and copyrighted to, the Society.
60. Except in special circumstances to be decided by the Council, the Society shall be deemed to have an option for purposes of publication on any paper read before the Society.
61. A copy of the *Papers and Proceedings* shall be sent to:
- a) Honorary Life-Members;
 - b) Visiting Members;
 - c) Life Members;
 - d) Each Ordinary Member who has paid the additional fee;
 - e) Each Student Member who has paid the additional fee;
 - f) Each Early Career Researcher Member;
 - g) Each depository library; and
 - h) Each contributor and referee.
62. The *Papers and Proceedings* may be sold to the public at a price to be fixed by the Council in respect of each annual volume.

RESOLUTIONS

63. For the purpose of these Rules “resolution” shall mean any motion proposed at any meeting of the Society and carried by a majority of Members present and entitled to vote, and “a special resolution” shall mean any resolution carried at the Annual General Meeting or a Special General Meeting. The motion shall be carried by a majority of Members then present and entitled to vote. All resolutions and special resolutions shall be entered in a Minute Book of the proceedings of the Society, and such minutes shall be confirmed in the case of the Annual General Meeting at the next Annual General Meeting of the Society and, in the case of a Special or General Meeting, at the next meeting of the Society whether Annual or General, and will be signed by the Chairperson of the meeting at which they are so confirmed.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

The Council shall cause proper accounts of the Society's finances to be kept. Such accounts will show separately receipts for subscriptions, any government grant and any other sources of income and will show separately the expenditure debited to each of the above-mentioned sources of income.

The Society will register with the Australian Charities and Not for Profit Commission (ACNC) or its successors in law, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), the Australian Business Registry (ABR), the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), any similar Tasmanian Government body where that registration will benefit the Society, or is required by law. All material issued by the Society will comply with all rules and regulations created under the legislation created by each of the above bodies.

65. The Society shall at its Annual General Meeting appoint one or more Auditors of its accounts. The Council shall conform to all proper requirements of such Auditors, who will audit the Society's accounts and report to the Society annually on the accounts of the Society during the annual or other period covered by such audit.

INCOME

NOT-FOR-PROFIT STATUS

66. The income and property of the Society shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Object(s) of the Society.

67. Subject to Rule 68, no portion of the Income or Property of the Society shall be directly or indirectly paid to any Members of the Society by way of a distribution, dividend, bonus or otherwise.

68. Nothing shall prevent the payment in good faith of any:

- a) remuneration to any officers or servants of the Society or to any Members of the Society in return for any goods or services actually rendered to the Society in the ordinary and usual course of business;
- b) interest, at a rate not exceeding 3% more than the Reserve Bank's cash rate, on monies borrowed by the Society from any Member of the Society;
- c) reasonable and proper rent for premises leased by the Society from any Member of the Society; and
- d) out-of-pocket expenses incurred by an Officer and/or Member of the Society during his/her ordinary and usual course of employment or office within the Society.

MEMORIAL FUNDS, HONOURS, MEDALS AND AWARDS

69. The Society may, by special resolution, bestow on a Member any honour of a nature conferred by similar societies. The Society may establish out of its own funds any medal or similar award. The Society may accept endowments for this purpose upon any terms which the Society by special resolution approves. The Society may by special resolution adopt, amend or rescind any general or particular Rule or Regulations governing such honours, medals and awards without the necessity for any other authority than is conferred by these Rules. A list of the Memorial Funds, Honours, Medals and Awards is given in Schedule 1 hereof.

SEAL AND BADGE

70. The Seal of the Society shall be kept in a secure place in The Royal Society of Tasmania Office under the custodianship of the Honorary Secretary and shall be affixed to any document by resolution of the Council. The affixing of the Seal shall be witnessed by not fewer than two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary if available; or, in the absence of that officer, by another Member of the Council or Official of the Society appointed for that purpose by resolution of the Council. The Seal bears the Society's Badge as printed on the title page of these Rules.

BRANCHES AND SECTIONS

71. The Society may establish Branches in any place in Tasmania outside the Greater Hobart Area. Members of any Branch shall consist of Ordinary Members of the Society.

72. Each Branch shall elect its own Office-bearers and shall manage its own affairs, always pursuing the general Object of the Society, being "The Advancement of Knowledge". Subject to any directions given by the Council of the Society, each Branch shall manage its own affairs and will forward an Annual Report of its activities and finances to the Council.

A Branch may be granted an annual budget to assist in running its activities. Each Branch is encouraged to raise funds for its own use.

73. The Society may establish Sections for the study of any particular subject which is concerned with the advancement of knowledge. Sections will consist only of Members of the Society, and will be formed only in Hobart and in localities where there is a Branch of the Society and will forward annual reports of their activities and finances to the Council. Any financial statements shall be audited.

74. The Council may set up a Foundation with the object and purposes set out in Schedule 2 hereof which is entitled The Royal Society of Tasmania Foundation.

ALTERATION OF RULES

75. These Rules may be amended, added to, or repealed by special resolutions at an Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting. An alteration of these Rules shall be deemed to have been duly made when a Minute containing a special resolution to that effect has been entered in the Minute Book of the Society and duly confirmed in accordance with these Rules. Notice of any proposed alteration shall be sent to all Members not less than six days before the meeting.

AMALGAMATION

76. Where it furthers the objects of The Royal Society of Tasmania to amalgamate with any one or more other organisation(s) having similar objects, the other organisation(s) must have rules prohibiting the distribution of its (their) assets and income to members; and the amalgamation must be approved by the Commissioner of Taxation.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

77. The Society may be wound up at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose. Each financial member of the Society shall be notified in writing of the time, date and place of such a Special General Meeting and the specific agenda for that Special General Meeting. A motion to wind up the Society shall require the vote of 75% of those attending the meeting to be carried. In the event that the motion is carried, the assets of the Society shall be distributed as follows, or as the Minister administering the Act directs:

- a) The books and journals, which are currently housed as a special collection in the Library of the University of Tasmania, shall be given to that Library;
- b) The artworks and other museum-type material shall be offered first to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, and any material declined by TMAG shall be offered to any similar museum in Tasmania;
- c) Money in bank accounts and investments, remaining after all debts and costs of winding up have been met, shall be divided equally between the University of Tasmania and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, or their heirs and successors at law; and
- d) No part of any assets may be distributed to any Member of the Society.

78. If the endorsement of the Society as a Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) is revoked by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), any surplus of the following assets shall be transferred to another organisation to which income tax deductible gifts can be made:

- a) gifts of money or property for the principal purpose of the Society;
- b) contributions made in relation to an eligible fundraising event held for the principal purpose of the Society; and
- c) money received by the Society because of such gifts or contributions.

----- End of Rules -----

PRECEDENTS AND EXPLANATIONS

Rule 12: The Vice President usually succeeds the President to that position.

Rule 39: Exists to encourage students to take an active interest in The Royal Society of Tasmania. It formalises practice that has been used for a considerable time. Reduced subscriptions equate with reduced entitlements. Student Members may change their Membership status to Ordinary Membership, with associated entitlements, at any time, by payment of the appropriate subscription.

Rules 17 and 55: Common Law requires a casting vote to be exercised in a way which preserves the *status quo*, normally causing the motion to be lost.

INDEX (RULE NUMBERS)

Absence from Tasmania, subscription during	33
Absence of office-bearer	7
Absence without leave from Council meetings	18
Accounts	24, 64-65, 72-73
Admission to meetings	43, 56
Affixing seal	70
Agent, power of Society to act through	2
Alteration of Rules	75
Annual General Meeting	8-10, 20, 24, 51, 63, 65, 75
Annual Report	20, 24
Annual Subscription (see subscriptions)	
Audit and auditors	63-65, 72-73.
Awards	69
Badge	70
Ballot, election of members	27
election of office-bearers	9
election of student members	40
expulsion of members	49-50
Branches	14, 71-73
Casual vacancy, office-bearers	11
Cessation of membership of Council	18
Chairperson, Council meetings	17
meetings	54
Constitution	2-4
Council, generally	14-22
accounts	64-65
composition	14
duties	15
election	21-22
meetings	16
quorum	17
report by	20
resignation and absence of members	18
resolution for affixing seal	70
Deductible Gift Recipient Status	78
Delegation of duties by Council	15
Dissolution of The Royal Society of Tasmania	77
Duties of Council	15
Editor, Hon.	14, 58
Election, Council	21-22

branch members	71
members	26-28, 34-38, 39-40
members after removal of name from roll	33
office-bearers	8-13
Vice Presidents	6-12
Endowments	69
Expulsion of members	49-50
Foundation	74
Governor of Tasmania	5
Honorary Life Members	3, 10, 14, 26-27, 34, 39, 43-48
Honours	69
Librarian (Hon)	14
Library, generally	23, 43
use of	43
Life members	3, 10, 41
Medals	69
Meetings, generally	51-57
agenda and business	57
alterations of rules	75
annual general	8-10, 20, 24, 51, 63, 65, 75
Council	16
general	53
nomination for membership to be read	27
procedure	54-57
special	52, 63
Members and membership, generally	6
branch	1-73
Early Career Researcher	14
election of	26-28
evidence of membership	4
honorary life	3, 10, 43-48
life	3, 10, 41, 43
nomination of	26, 34, 39
ordinary	3, 10, 26-27
privileges of	43
resignation and expulsion of	49-50
roll of	4, 26, 27, 33
student	3, 39-40
subscriptions (ordinary members)	29-33
subscriptions (life members)	41
subscriptions (student members)	40
visiting	3, 44-48

Memorial funds	69
Minute books	23, 63, 75
Nomination, casual vacancies	10, 11
membership	26, 34, 39, 46
office-bearers	10
Notice of subscriptions due	30
Object of Society	1
Office-bearers, generally	3, 6-14
casual vacancy	11
election	8-13
substitutes	7
Officers	25
Papers and Proceedings	58-62
Patron	5
President	6, 12, 16-17, 64
Privileges of membership	32, 43, 47
Proxies	55
Quorum, Annual General Meeting	51
Council meetings	16, 17
Removal of name from roll of members	33
Report by Council	20
Requisition, meeting of Council	16
special meeting of Society	52
Resignation, from membership	49-50
from Council	18
Resolutions	63
Revocation of DGR status	78
Roll of members	4, 26, 27, 29, 33
Rules generally	19, 30
alteration of	75
Seal	2, 70
Secretary, Hon.	4, 6, 13, 23
Sections	73
Special meetings	52, 63, 75, 77
Special resolution	63, 77
Student Members	39-40
Subscriptions	36-38
honorary life members	46
life members	41-42
notice	30
ordinary members	29-33
removal of name for non-payment	33

student members	35-38, 40
visiting members	45
Time, for ballot for membership	27
for holding office	21
for nomination of office-bearers	10
for payment of subscriptions	31
Treasurer, Hon.	6, 13, 24
Vacancies, office-bearers	11
Vice Presidents	6, 12, 54
Visiting members	4, 36-47
Visitors	56
Voting at election for members	27, 35, 40
at Meetings	27, 32, 35, 40, 55
Witnessing of seal	70

The Royal Society of Tasmania

ABN 65 889 598 100

Annual Report for 2016



THE TASMANIAN SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE



CONTENTS

Office-bearers	72, 73
President	74
TMAG Trustees – Chairman	75
Editor	76
Librarian	77, 78, 79
2016 Lectures – South	80, 81
Winter Series – South	81
2016 Lectures – North	82
Honorary Secretary	83
Publicity Officer	84
RST Foundation	85, 86
Honours	87
Northern Chapter	88, 89, 90
Honorary Treasurer	91, 92
Financial Statements	93, 94, 95
Auditor	95

The Royal Society of Tasmania

ABN 65 889 598 100

Patron: Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Kate Warner, AC, Governor of Tasmania

OFFICE-BEARERS

President	Prof Matt King
Vice President	Assoc/Prof Erik Wapstra
Immediate Past President	Prof Ross Large
Honorary Secretary	Dr John Thorne AM
Honorary Treasurer	Mr Peter Meyer
The Foundation of the RST (Chair)	Prof Pat Quilty AM
Council Members	Dr Albert Goede (2019) Dr Anita Hansen (2019) Mr Warren Boyles (2018) Mr John Hayton (2018) Ms Jeannie-Marie Leroi (2017) Ms Jenny Warren (2017)
TMAG Representative	Ms Janet Carding
Honorary Editor	Dr Margaret Davies OAM
Honorary Librarians	Mrs Lynn Davies and Ms Juliet Beale
Publicity Officer	Ms Mary Koolhof
Honours and Bursary Committee (Chair)	Dr John Thorne AM
Honorary Auditor	Mr Richard James
Administration Assistant	Ms Jane Moran
Nominated by The Royal Society of Tasmania as Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG)	Prof Jim Reid and Prof Ross Large

Congratulations

Our Patron, Her Excellency Professor Kate Warner AC (formerly AM), was recognised in the 2017 Australia Day Awards and appointed “Commander” or AC. The short citation states, “On 26 January 2017 Her Excellency was awarded an Order of Australia (AC) for her significant service to the law, particularly in the areas of law reform and education.” Therefore, from 26 January, 2017 our Patron is designated:

Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Kate Warner AC, Governor of Tasmania

NORTHERN CHAPTER

Management Committee President	Dr Frank Madill AM
Immediate Past President	Dr Eric Ratcliff OAM
Honorary Treasurer	Mr Brian East
Honorary Secretary	Ms Chel Bardell
Committee Members	Mr George Merridew Mr David Morris Mr Jonathan Morris Mr Andrew Parsons
Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery	Mr Richard Mulvaney, Director (<i>ex officio</i>)
Contact for the North West	Mr Andrew Bishop

PRESIDENT

It is a great delight to present my first report as President of the Society. As I write, we are in our 174th year and much activity is underway in preparation for the 175th Anniversary in 2018. It is important that our Society celebrates this substantial anniversary and some exciting events are under development – stay tuned for more information from the 175th Committee during the coming year. But more than being a great chance to celebrate amongst ourselves, the 175th Anniversary is a great opportunity to communicate the purpose of the Society to the wider community and invite it to join with us in establishing the future of the Society for the years to come.

I found the past year to be a busy one; indeed, those involved with the Society much longer than I, noted that there have been an unusual number of substantial items on the agenda. Aside from the 175th, there has been work to consolidate action following the 2015 half-day planning session led by Prof Large while he was President. Also, substantial new (currently draft) legislation regarding the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) has been the focus of discussion and consultation with the Department of State Growth. We continue to work with TMAG and the UTAS Library to ensure that our works of art and manuscripts and other documents are cared for and promoted as well as possible. Work has begun on preparing a new Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Tasmania, following the required review at the end of 2016. Through all of this, I have received fantastic support and insight from the Council, especially from John Thorne.

Discussions about the ownership and long-term loan of The Royal Society collection to TMAG are ongoing.

At my first Council meeting as President, I outlined my desire to see the diversity of the Society's membership increased, in particular with a focus on attracting younger members. So it is my hope that the Society will approve proposed the changes to the by-laws regarding a more substantial role for student members, including a position on the Council and a new early-career researcher award. I commend all the changes to you.

During the past year, the Society held its monthly lecture program in both the North and South, with some outstanding presentations. A number of Council members, including myself, had enjoyable visits to the Northern Chapter during 2016. Our Winter Series was entitled "Living in an Uncertain World: Data and Decisions". Over three appropriately wintry evenings we heard about topics that showed us how decisions are being made in the face of incomplete information. Topics spanned broad topics, from the location of the South Pole, to environmental protection, to inferences of the properties of the solid Earth, and to the psychology of climate change denial. The different evenings were ably chaired by our Patron, Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Kate Warner AM, Governor of Tasmania (who attended with Mr Warner), the Hon Michael Ferguson MP and Prof Brigid Heywood (UTAS Deputy Vice Chancellor, Research). For the first time, we live-streamed the lectures to the internet, allowing anyone to watch in real-time or indeed afterwards. The live uptake (about 100-150/night) of this option was encouraging and allows us to reach an audience right across Tasmania and further afield.

I would especially like to congratulate recipients of two major awards for this year: Professor David Green winner of the R M Johnston Memorial Medal; Professor Henry Reynolds winner of the Clive Lord Memorial Medal; the winners of the Annual Doctoral Awards will be announced at the AGM. In conclusion, I thank the Council of the Society for a very successful year and especially for the members' willingness to generously give their time to the benefit of our Society.

Professor Matt A. King

TMAG TRUSTEES - CHAIRMAN

On behalf of the Trustees, it is my great pleasure to report to The Royal Society of Tasmania that the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) had an excellent year in 2015–16, both front of house and behind the scenes, as evidenced by a series of acclaimed exhibitions and a balanced budget.

TMAG had another successful year of engaging Tasmanians and visitors from interstate and overseas who were treated to a vibrant schedule of exhibitions and programs throughout the year. These included the delightful family exhibition *Pattern Play*, the first-ever TMAG Children's Festival, the poignancy of the migrant story in *Snapshot Photography and Migrant Women: A Tasmanian Experience* and the magical major art exhibition *Tempest*, conceived by internationally acclaimed curator Juliana Engberg.

This dynamic combination resulted in growth in daily visitation to TMAG of 11 per cent on the previous year, with TMAG's city site attracting 383 026 visits throughout the year. The management team exercised sound budgetary control throughout the year and brought home a balanced budget for the first time in seven years, all the while making progress on a broad front.

TMAG's Strategic Plan was developed, communicated and introduced during the year. This is an extremely valuable piece of work, setting the scene for our increasing relevance as a cultural hub and a tourist destination, the research that can be undertaken and the way we will be able to present the collection.

In May 2016, the Government announced an investment of \$700 000 over three years to TMAG as part of the State Budget 2016-17. This additional funding will help us to begin the implementation of important goals within the Strategic Plan, including the introduction of seasonal opening hours. We will reinstate Monday openings during the busy summer season from Boxing Day until the end of March each year and the museum will also open on every public holiday Monday year-round.

This proposal offers a balanced approach and ensures the museum is able to meet community expectations during the busy summer season and is able to maintain quality programming and deliver on the broader objectives established in the Strategic Plan.

One of the first goals to be implemented is the establishment of an effective governance framework for the museum. The Government recently conducted a review of TMAG's governance in consultation with the Trustees and as a result has begun the process of drafting legislation that will enable TMAG to become a Statutory Authority.

These legislative changes will provide the clarity to allow TMAG to function effectively as a 21st century museum and provide greater flexibility and accountability for the Trustees. The changes will include the introduction of a skills-based board. While this would lead to some changes in the representation of The Royal Society of Tasmania at TMAG board level, my aim is that the important relationship between our two organisations, which has been in existence for more than 150 years, will remain as close.

TMAG finished the year on a financially strengthened position with an overall surplus of one million dollars thanks to a balanced budget and very substantial bequests from the Jessie Luckman and Jayne Wilson Estates. We are ever so grateful for their important gifts that will underpin further development of the organisation.

The TMAG collection was further enhanced this year with significant gifts and with financial support from the Foundation of TMAG, which works tirelessly to support our acquisitions program. My thanks to The Royal Society of Tasmania representatives on the TMAG Board, Ross Large and Jim Reid, for their dedication and service to TMAG this year, and to The Royal Society of Tasmania President, Matt King, and the Council for their engagement with TMAG during this time of change along with their careful consideration and constructive conversations over the last year.

Geoff Willis AM

EDITOR

Volume 150 of the *Papers and Proceedings of The Royal Society of Tasmania* comprised two parts:

Part 1 was published on 31 August 2016 and comprised seven papers presented at the Biennial Conference of the Australian Association of von Humboldt Fellows in association with the New Zealand Association of von Humboldt Fellows, 20–22 November 2015, Hobart, Tasmania with the theme *Global Perspectives, Local Knowledge*. This Part was 60 pages in length and was coedited by Margaret Davies and Trevor R. Finlayson.

Part 2 was published on 15 December 2016 and comprised six papers covering changes to Macquarie Island post pest eradication, alpine tree ecology, alien plants in Tasmania, early Italian collectors of plants and animals, a new species of mayfly and Swift Parrot distributional changes over historical time. This Part was 80 pages in length.

June Pongratz, as ever, ably set the volume and Caroline Mordaunt's eagle eye provided a final copy edit.

The Royal Society of Tasmania Calendar for 2017 was published comprising images from the Society's 2014 publication *The Library at the End of the World: Natural Science and its Illustrators*, edited by Anita Hansen and Margaret Davies. Kent Whitmore again designed the calendar beautifully. Calendar sales continue to be an important source of revenue for the Society.

Charles Darwin in Hobart Town was reprinted.

The Publications Sub-Committee made up of the Editor (Convenor), Drs Anita Hansen and Brita Hansen, Lynn Davies and Warren Boyles met on numerous occasions. Work commenced on a volume (working title *Poles Apart*) to celebrate the 175th Anniversary of the Society in 2018 (Anita and Brita Hansen), and a volume on the Society's map collection (Lynn Davies, Margaret Davies and Warren Boyles). Study of this collection highlighted the poor storage of the material and the lack of a comprehensive catalogue. The Royal Society of Tasmania therefore made a grant of \$4,900 to the University of Tasmania Library to rectify this situation. Elizabeth Seymour was engaged to undertake the project.

Dr Margaret Davies OAM

LIBRARIAN

The Royal Society of Tasmania materials (special and rare books, maps and extensive private deposits) are housed in the University Library and managed by the Special & Rare Collections staff. These materials form a significant part of the overall Special & Rare Collections (S&R) resources.

The Special & Rare Collections are open Monday to Wednesday inclusive from 9:30am to 4pm.

Agreement

The longstanding MOU between the University Library and TRST was up for its three-year renewal at the end of 2016. University Library and TRST President have worked with UTAS Legal to form an agreement which will be signed off early 2017.

Collections: Usage

Royal Society Members visits	46
Royal Society Rare books viewed	813
Royal Society Deposits viewed	352
Visitors (including tour groups)	411
Research enquiries, in person, via phone and email	412
Physical items viewed from all collections, includes rare books and deposit boxes	1795
Online visitors via the Library Open Repository	200 000+

TRST *Papers & Proceedings* are published in the Library Open Repository (and embargoed for two years). In 2016, 158 430 downloads are recorded, although a spike of about 40 000 downloads in July was attributed to a Bingbot.

Most downloaded articles for 2016:

Article title	Downloads
<i>The Tasmanian blackbird eradication programme, 1941-47</i>	1573
<i>The early history of Bruny Island</i>	1534
<i>On Atrax injensus sp. n. (Araneida: Dipluridae), its habits and a method of trapping the males</i>	1105
<i>General features of the ecology and biogeography of Tasmanian subtidal rocky shore communities</i>	1066
<i>Pre-settlement exploration of Tasmania and the natural sciences: the Clive Lord Memorial Lecture 1983</i>	1051

A new visitors' form has been written and implemented to ensure visitors understand how they can use and reproduce items from S&R collections, including TRST collections. A new clause in the form covers requiring permission to photograph items, as photography has become so accessible with mobile phones. Additionally, a Request to Publish Form is now available to manage copyright permissions.

Over 50 community members have been shown through the S&R collections this year, with items from TRST collections being displayed. Tour visitors included conference groups, such as the Annual Quaker Meeting, Digital Humanities Australasia conference, UTAS Global Engagement and Foundation activities, and study visit tours from Charles Sturt University and William Angliss Institute.

Items from TRST collections were used in the Treasures from *Special and Rare* exhibition prepared for Open Day 2016. Further exhibitions with the UTAS cultural collections group are planned for 2017.

S&R staff has been assisting The Royal Society of Tasmania researchers prepare for the 175th Anniversary celebration in 2018. Two book publications are planned – one on TRST's extensive map collection and one on polar research and exploration. The digitised copies of TRST map collection have been made restricted access until the research for the map book has been completed.

Collections: Management

TRST provided \$4,900 funding to work towards conserving and making an inventory of TRST map collection. Libby Seymour was employed to manage this project. Priority was given to older Tasmanian maps, as the collection is large and diverse. Advice was sought from the Roving Curator program, Arts Tasmania, as how best to conserve the maps. Archival materials have been ordered for preservation and a process of 'relaxing maps' has flattened out many of the rolled and folded maps. Three additional map cabinets were sourced and donated to prevent overcrowding of map drawers. A full report on the project will be available in early 2017.

Michael Sprod from Astrolabe was commissioned to evaluate TRST books on the open access shelves. Books assessed to be special or rare (criteria of market value over \$1000) have been moved to the Rare Book Room. Approximately 30 titles were re-located to the Rare Book Room. The compactus on Level 5 is now locked until further notice.

The Library's *Disaster Preparedness Plan* has been extensively revised and will be in place as the new agreement is signed.

All titles damaged by water in 2015 have been replaced. Lists of titles were provided to TRST.

Preservation Needs Assessment

The Preservation Needs Assessment report has been completed and given to TRST President. This is an independent assessment of the physical condition, current housing and storage of the Library's Special & Rare (S&R) collections, including TRST collections, and there are several recommendations for improvements which have been accepted by the Library and will be progressively addressed. The Library is pleased to note the assessors found: *Measurement of the temperature and relative humidity in the Rare Book Room indicate a stable environment is maintained.*

The collections are relatively stable and there was no sign of pest activity. While some items show evidence of historical pest damage, this occurred prior to those collections coming into the Library.

Glass plates, photographic prints and negatives, and costumes are in good condition.

S&R staff have a deep interest in and commitment to the collections they manage.

S&R staff are aware of the fragility of items in their collection and the need for careful handling. Staff were commended for their general housekeeping.

Digitising is a positive step towards reducing handling and wear on the most popular [i.e. most used] items in the collections.

Extending the footprint of the atmosphere-controlled Rare Room will be critical to improving the current housing and storage of the collections. Planning has commenced to extend the footprint and is awaiting funding.

Collections: Discoverability

Archival Management System Chosen: Discoverable Special and Rare Collections Project, funded by Research Infrastructure Bid.

With Steering Committee members from TMAG, TAHO and the University, this project has surveyed and consulted a wide number of stakeholders to consider options for an archival management system to increase discoverability of the Special & Rare collections, and other University collections. Two open source software systems have been selected: *AtoM*, for description of archival material; and *Omeka*, as a showcasing tool. Work has commenced on the implementation and population of these systems, focussing on material pertaining to the West Coast of Tasmania. A consultant archivist has been employed as part of this implementation to advise on best practice archival management. The pilot will be completed by 31 January 2017. Once the pilot is completed, discussions will continue with TRST on making TRST collections globally discoverable.

Plomley Foundation Research Grants: The Royal Society of Tasmania's Mitchell Sketchbook.

The Library received a grant from the Plomley Foundation last year to digitise the beautiful sketchbook compiled by Sarah Mitchell, containing drawings by her sister, Catherine Penwarne Mitchell, alongside Sarah's recollections from her diary entries. This is an important primary source, donated by Sarah Mitchell to The Royal Society of Tasmania's collection, as it provides insight into early colonial life on the East Coast of Tasmania.

Determining the copyright owners for this unpublished work has taken up some time in 2016 and has delayed the progress of this project. It is hoped that the project will be completed in early 2017 with an exhibition at the Morris Miller Library. Library Services staff have completed digitising the sketchbook and are currently transcribing the diary entries and entering images and metadata into the repository. The first pages can be seen at: <http://eprints.utas.edu.au/view/collections/MitchellSketchbook.html>

Island magazine published an article about the Mitchell Sketchbook in the February 2016 edition.

Copyright and accessibility

Issues have been raised through the year around publishing online in the Library's Open Repository unpublished items from the TRST collections and the ensuing copyright questions. These questions and issues will continue to be addressed in 2017 with ongoing discussions with TRST council members.

Staffing

Special & Rare collections staff were awarded a University of Tasmania Career Development Scholarship to allow the team to develop expertise in preservation planning. A Roving Curator from Arts Tasmania has been employed to deliver four days of workshops on conservation and preservation management best practice. The first workshop was delivered in December 2016 and it is envisaged skills gained will benefit TRST collections.

Juliet Beale

Senior Librarian, Collections

Library | Division Students & Education

University of Tasmania



2016 LECTURES – SOUTH

19th January

Mr Alan Jackson, *Seeking the Master Cave: Junee-Florentine Karst, Tasmania*

Attendance: 59

Following the lecture a field trip was held to look at some of the sites described.

2nd February

Professor Ross R Large, 2016 President's Address — *Ocean Acidification and Atmosphere Oxygenation in Deep Time: A Multi-Proxy Approach to Tracking Past Ocean Chemistry*

Attendance: 61

1st March

Professor Matt King, *Antarctica: Frigid Not Frozen*

Attendance: 64

5th April

Mr John K Davidson, *The Upstream Petroleum Industry; Tasmania's Position*

Attendance: 33

3rd May

Dr Dan Gregory, *The Accumulation of Trace Elements In Diagenetic Pyrite, An Example From the Metal Rich Derwent Estuary and metal Poor Huon Estuary.*

Attendance: 38

7th June

Dr Mathew Wilson, *Commercialisation of Tasmanian Native Pepper*

Attendance: 38

5th July

Prof John Dickey, *Astronomical research at UTAS and significance of the LIGO detection of gravitational waves*

Attendance: 26

2nd August

Assoc/Prof Penny Edmonds, *An Anti-Slavery Movement in the Antipodes*

Attendance: 39

15th August

Dr Jules Hartnett, *Reflections on a Career in Astrophysics: National Science Week Presentation*

Collaboration with National Science Week

6th September

Dr Clare Hawkins, *Extinction Matters: Could Citizen Science Help?*

Attendance: 31

4th October

Postgraduate Research Evening — UTAS postgraduate research students

Attendance: 49

1st November

Assoc/Prof Gretta Pecl, *Global and Local Implications of 'Species on the Move' as a Function of a Changing Climate*

Attendance: 47

9th November

Prof Steve Rintoul, *Hunting for Climate Clues in the Southern Ocean*

Collaboration with ATSE

6th December

Dr Dianne Nicol, *A Biobank for Tasmania*

Attendance: 83

WINTER SERIES – SOUTH

“Living in an uncertain world: data and decisions”

– presented in conjunction with the University of Tasmania. All lectures held in the Stanley Burbury Theatre, UTAS, Sandy Bay.

Wednesday 13th July

Chair: Professor Brigid Heywood, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), UTAS

1. *Where is the South Pole? Uncertainty, Place and Imagination*, Associate Professor Elizabeth Leane
2. *Science at the Environmental Policy Interface*, Professor Marcus Haward, UTAS

Estimated attendance: 60

Wednesday 20th July

Chair: Hon Michael Ferguson MP, Minister for Information Technology and Innovation

3. *Probing the Earth with Sparse Data*, Associate Professor Anya Reading, UTAS
4. *Embracing Uncertainty in Molecular Evolution*, Associate Professor Barbara Holland, UTAS

Estimated attendance: 75

Wednesday 27th July

Chair: Her Excellency Professor the Honourable Kate Warner AM, Governor of Tasmania

5. *The Psychology of Climate Science Denial*, Dr John Cook, UQ
6. *Smart Grids, Messy Society*, Associate Professor Heather Lovell, UTAS

Estimated attendance: 100

2016 LECTURES – NORTH

28th February

Dr Nick Shuley, *Reflections on Radar*

Attendance: 44

20th March

Prof Matt King, *Antarctica: Frozen not Frigid*

Attendance: 38

24th April

Dr Nicholas Chantler, *Bee Bop a Lula, She's My Honey*

Attendance: 75

22nd May

Dr Nigel Swarts, *Terrestrial Orchid Conservation and Research: A Tasmanian Perspective*

Attendance: 45

26th June

Prof Nicholas King, *The Enthusiastic Immune System: Curbing Nature's Oldest Attack Dogs without Foregoing their Protection*

Attendance: 36

Sunday 24th July

Dr Eric Ratcliff, *Firm, Famous, Fragile or Forgotten: The Buildings of Our Small Universe*

Attendance: 92

Sunday 28th August

Science Week

Mr Peter King, *Autonomous Underwater Vehicles in Under-Ice Exploration and Research*

Attendance: 38

Sunday 25th September

Dr Kieren J Mitchell, *Genetic Analysis of Australia's Extinct Fauna*

Attendance: 47

Sunday 23rd October

Mr Alan Jackson, *Seeking the Master Cave: Junee-Florentine Karst, Tasmania*

Attendance: 65

Sunday 27th November

Mr Richard Mulvaney, *The Queen Vic: 125 and Still Going Strong*

Attendance: 40

HONORARY SECRETARY

This last year was very active from an administrative point of view as we try our hardest to serve the membership, the Council and also the continuity of the ethos of The Royal Society of Tasmania. It has been heartening to participate in the steady planning for the celebration of 175 years of the Society and its service to Tasmania.

The Society is closely entwined with the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, so with intense interest, we observed, then participated in, the renewal of the legislation for the Museum, which we understand will be presented early in 2017. The link between the two organisations always needs to be examined and, in our view, strengthened. During these processes, as Secretary, I became aware that a particular document we now call “the Deed” had been filed and was in danger of being forgotten with the succeeding administrations in both our organisations. Corporate memory is a valuable asset and to this end, I have undertaken to produce for the Annual General Meeting for 2017 and thereafter a booklet containing key documents, such as:

- ◆ A copy of the 1911 Government Act that incorporates the Society;
- ◆ The Deed between the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and The Royal Society of Tasmania;
- ◆ The rules of the Society;
- ◆ The current and proposed legislation for the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery;
- ◆ Two excellent papers written to summarise our history: Janet Somerville (1943) and Gillian Winter (1993); and
- ◆ The current Annual Report of the Society.

The booklet containing the above documents will be made available to all members as an e-book, but will also be available on the front desk at each general meeting as hard copy.

From the papers, I note with great interest many fascinating points, however, the following two stand out:

- “When Collins landed, 20th February, 1804, and tents were pitched, Knopwood’s tent was on the spot where the Museum steps and entrance now stand. Later, the block of land formed that portion of the Government House grounds on which was situated the Private Secretary’s cottage.” (Somerville); and
- “Under the 1843 rules ... Ladies were to be admitted as Fellows ‘upon the same terms, with the same privileges and under the same regulations in all respects as gentlemen’.” (Winter).

I was heartened by the forward thinking of our early members in the second quotation, while in the first I am reminded of the genuine historic position that The Royal Society of Tasmania had in the granting of land by the early Government. By the way, when above it states, “the Museum steps and entrance now stand”, it refers to the original building, steps and entrance that still exist at the corner of Argyle and Macquarie Streets.

As Secretary, I continue to be impressed by our Administrative Assistant (Jane Moran) and her work-ethic and wide set of skills as she supports the Treasurer (Peter Meyer), myself and the Council. It should be noted that Jane also volunteers her time considerably for the good of the Society. Both Peter and Jane should be congratulated for attaining the prestigious “Charity Tick” of approval as a Registered Charity for the Society from the ACNC. A monthly newsletter is produced and a website supported (www.rst.org.au). As a team, we attend the Society’s office each Wednesday morning.

Dr John G. Thorne, AM, FACEA

PUBLICITY OFFICER

Publicity work this year has continued previous collaborations with a wide range of media services and community partners, focussing on broadening the exposure base of the Society's events. To this end, we have developed productive partnerships with the Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre, the Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, Royal Australian Chemical Institute (Tasmanian branch), Australian Institute of Physics (Tasmanian branch), University of Tasmania (UTAS) Alumni and the Von Humboldt Fellows.

The Society continues to receive excellent coverage of monthly lectures and special events on ABC Radio 936, and grateful thanks go to interviewer, Ryk Goddard, and producer, Jo Spargo. The insightful interviews have been a means of widening the community exposure of the Royal Society and have resulted in new people attending the Society's events. Thanks go to Warren Boyles for facilitating an interview with Past President, Prof Ross Large on Chris Wisbey's ABC Weekends program.

Particular thanks go to Damian Bester, Education Manager at the *Mercury*, for promoting the Society's lectures and events to Tasmanian teachers and students through his Education page. Monthly lectures are also advertised in the *Mercury's* Diary page and in November the Society was very pleased to be featured in the Join the Club section of the *Mercury's TasWeekend* magazine. An article on Past President Prof Ross Large's Eureka Award was published in the *Mercury*. The previously successful journalism project was revived this year – UTAS journalism student Patrick Gee covered the postgraduate students' night in October and wrote an excellent article that was published in the *Mercury* with an accompanying photograph.

For the inaugural Government House National Science Week event organised by the Society, a concerted effort was made to reach University early career researchers and postgraduate students with event information being circulated via the UTAS Research Office, as well as the weekly UTAS staff news.

The Society is also grateful to Sarah Bayne (Inspiring Australia's science engagement network, Whysci) and Shae Huddleston (National Science Week) for their stalwart support in advertising the Society's events within their networks. Belinda Brock and Jeanette Farnell from the UTAS Events Office once again provided excellent support for monthly lectures and the Winter Lecture Series. Appreciation to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) Director Janet Carding is recorded for the coverage that the Society received at the opening of the Hadley's Gallery Exhibition featuring some works from The Royal Society of Tasmania art collection at TMAG. Thanks also go to Andy Baird, Deputy Director, Engagement at TMAG for arranging coverage of the Society's TMAG-based events in the museum's quarterly brochure.

During the year, a very pleasing development was the appointment of a Deputy Publicity Officer. I am very grateful to Jeannie-Marie Leroi for accepting this position and for her excellent work during my absence overseas in the middle of the year. The monthly newsletter to members has been an important means of communicating with members, and sincere thanks go to Administrative Assistant Jane Moran for her work on this. The publicity team is grateful to President Matt King for initiating and running a Twitter account. We have exciting plans for a Facebook Events Page for 2017 as one initiative to attract some younger members.

Mary Koolhof

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA FOUNDATION

The Foundation was established with the following aims:

1. To take over and undertake the investment and administration of the funds and investments of the Society which have been provided by donors to the Society or which are raised by the Foundation for the purposes of the Society or which are surplus to the requirements of the Society from time to time (the Fund);
2. To raise by subscription, gift, bequest, public appeal or other means, funds for the use of the Society and to invest and deal with those funds under this rule;
3. To pay such part or parts of the annual income of the Fund to the Council as the Council may require for the purposes of the Society and to invest any surplus income as capital of the Fund;
4. To invest any monies or assets which have been provided by donors to the Society subject to special conditions as part of the Fund but so that the values of those monies or assets remain separately identified so as to allow the Society to give effect to the special conditions imposed by the donors.

The Committee of the Foundation met twice and the Northern Chapter of the Society was represented at the meetings.

In addition to routine matters, discussion this year concerned a proposal to support an exhibition on dinosaurs as part of the 175th Anniversary of the Society in 2018. The support would take the form of a loan to be repaid from proceeds of the exhibition. Our decision was to wait until initial 'seed' funding has been secured by the TMAG, by the end of January 2017 before proceeding with a final decision. In addition, the Foundation funded The Royal Society of Tasmania Awards (Youth Science Investigation Awards - 2016) based on the ANZAAS funding.

This year, the accumulated funds reached \$376,214 (financial report attached). Again, I congratulate all the earlier Council members on establishing the trend towards this total.

Dr Goede has asked to be relieved of his role on the Foundation Committee and has formally resigned.

Professor Quilty has asked to be relieved of his role but has agreed to stay on until a satisfactory replacement has been identified.

I thank all members of the Committee for their continued support and their contribution towards its success.

Current Committee members are:

Prof Patrick Quilty, AM (Chairman)

Mr Peter Meyer (Honorary Treasurer)

Dr John Thorne, AM (Honorary Secretary)

Dr Albert Goede

Dr Eric Ratcliff, OAM

Prof Pat Quilty, AM

Chairman

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA FOUNDATION

The Royal Society of Tasmania Foundation Funds					
		Current		Current	2016
	Institution	\$	Term	Perfor- mance	Interest Earned
Fund 1 - Select Mortgage Fund	Perpetual Trustees		ongoing	3.25%	
Current Holding		130,262.05			
Interest earned Q1		1,037.03			1,037.03
Interest earned Q2		1,130.75			2,167.78
Interest earned Q3		1,042.91			3,210.69
Interest earned Q4		1,023.83			4,234.52
Holding		134,496.57			
Fund 2 - Long Term Fund	Perpetual Trustees		ongoing	3.34%	
Current Holding		18,285.40			
Interest earned Q1		159.31			159.31
Interest earned Q2		177.12			336.43
Interest earned Q3		146.59			483.02
Interest earned Q4		138.80			621.82
Holding		18,907.22			
Fund 3 - Fixed Term Fund - ANZAAS	Perpetual Trustees		ongoing	3.23%	
Current Holding		65,693.82			
Interest earned Q1		542.85			542.85
Interest earned Q2		561.92			1,104.77
Interest earned Q3		521.59			1,626.36
Interest earned Q4		490.59			2,116.95
Holding		67,810.77			
Fund 3 - Term Deposits	MyState	35,000.00	10/04/201	3.25%	
Fund 4 - Term Deposit	MyState Bank	120,000.00	2/04/2017	3.35%	
Total		376,214.56			6,973.29

Note:

Money diversified into separate Funds/Term Deposits
 ANZAAS Donation deposited into segregated Perpetual Trustees Foundation Fund
 ANZAAS Fund supported the UTAS Science Investigation Award 2016 with \$950
 Term Deposits Interest Earned in 2016 have been re-invested - Value \$5,192.50
 \$6,230 of deductible donations received in 2016 to be transferred to the Foundation
 The \$250K Federal Government Deposit Guarantee only protects funds deposited in MyState Bank

HONOURS

During the last year, the members of the Honours Committee examined the coverage of the Honours and submitted to the Council of your Society three changes:

- To introduce a new medal that will recognise early career scholars. This has been named to honour a long-time member of the Society, Dr Peter Smith. Throughout his time at the University of Tasmania, Peter encouraged and supported the younger members of the university, both students and staff.
- The Council suggested that the Honours Committee would in future be responsible for making recommendations that once were the domain of the Bursary Committee. Indeed, Peter Smith (above) had been the driving force behind that Committee. It should be noted that, at most times, the funds for an approved bursary may be sought from the former ANZAAS funds now lodged with our Foundation; and
- The Annual Doctoral Award has recently attracted an amount of \$2000 for the successful nomination. The Honours Committee suggested to the Council, and it was accepted, that we nominate up to two people each year for this award and that each successful awardee be granted \$1000.

During the year, we called for nominations for the R. M. Johnston Memorial Medal, the Clive Lord Memorial Medal and the annual Doctoral Awards.

The 2015 Awards were:

M R Banks Medal Prof Matt A. King

Doctoral Award Dr Daniel Gregory

The President, Prof Matt King, will publicly announce all the 2016 awardees at the AGM.

We again remind members that the awards are aimed at two or more objectives: recognising outstanding scholarship and achievement as well as bringing some recognition to the Society for that encouragement. The Honours Committee members thank the Publicity Officer, Mary Koolhof, for bringing the successful awardees to the attention of the general public in a professional manner.

Prof Pat Quilty has served on this Committee several times over a long period. He has decided to share the load and offer the place for others to serve. The members of the Committee, the Council and the membership wish to record our most sincere thanks and appreciation for his conscientious work and attention to detail while also sharing his vast experience.

Dr John G. Thorne, AM, FACEA

Convenor

NORTHERN CHAPTER

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Dr Frank Madill AM (President)

Dr Eric Ratcliff OAM (Immediate Past President and Northern Chapter Representative on The RST Foundation)

Mr Brian East (Treasurer)

Ms Chel Bardell (Secretary)

Mr Andrew Parsons (Librarian and Website Manager)

Dr George Merridew

Mr David Morris

Mr Jonathan Morris

Mr Richard Mulvaney, Director of QVMAG (*ex officio*)

The Committee met on four occasions during the year; on each occasion prior to a lecture. Committee members communicated frequently on other occasions as necessary, by email and telephone. Mr Jonathan Morris joined the Committee during 2016 and, following the tradition set by his father and grandfather before him, is making a valuable contribution to the work of the Committee, particularly in the area of attracting student memberships.

Dr Ratcliff and Ms Bardell attended all Council meetings in Hobart between them, presenting the views of the Northern Chapter on appropriate matters and contributing to the work of the Council where possible. Ms Bardell also attended meetings of the 175th Anniversary Committee during the year, contributing to the Committee's work where appropriate.

Nominations for election to membership and as office-bearers of the Management Committee will be called for at the February 2017 meeting. The increasing vision and projects planned for the Northern Chapter during 2017, along with the increasing workload of the Committee generally, make the appointment of several new team members an urgent priority.

NORTHERN COLLECTION OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

The Northern Chapter Library collection continues to grow and evolve under the experienced hand of Mr Andrew Parsons.

WEBSITE

The Northern section of the Society's website has been efficiently maintained by both Ms Chel Bardell and Mr Andrew Parsons throughout the year.

VENUE

The Committee acknowledges the assistance extended to the Chapter by the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, whose Inveresk facilities are used for both lectures and committee meetings, and whose staff assist us enormously. We thank Mr Richard Mulvaney, its Director, for his support of our efforts to bring important and interesting lecturers before the community. We have been particularly grateful to Mr Jon Bardell over the last few years for his willing assistance and very competent attention to the physical set-up of the QVMAG facilities prior to each lecture, and the associated packing-up and cleaning tasks at the end of each day. As he will not be available during 2017, these tasks will need to be shared between existing

Committee members. The paid services of an external audio-visual technician from *SoundHouse* will continue during 2017.

NEWSLETTER

All Northern lectures and other activities have been included in the monthly State newsletter for distribution to all members in 2016. The Committee hopes to welcome many more state-wide members to its monthly lectures and other events during 2017.

LECTURE PROGRAM 2016

The Committee extends its thanks to all 2016 speakers for their generosity and for the excellence of their presentations. This year's program has been notable for the quality of the speakers and for the large attendances at many of our lectures. Each guest speaker was presented with a certificate of appreciation and a copy of Dr Frank Madill's book, *Out of the Darkness*, as a token of thanks for their contribution.

An outstanding feature of the 2016 programme was the lecture held on 24th July by Dr Eric Ratcliff discussing Launceston's architectural past, which attracted an audience of 92 people.

Admission to Northern lectures is free to all Royal Society members and also to all children under 16 years of age. A slight increase in the admission price to \$6 was made for the general public in 2016 and members of the Launceston Historical Society were included in the discounted admission price of \$4, also available to Friends of QVMAG, and full-time students.

The Committee and members owe special thanks to our Honorary Secretary, Ms Chel Bardell, for her hard work and dedication to a demanding job well done. Thanks, also, are due to all Committee members for their efforts in making sure our lectures and meetings are well run.

Dr Frank Madill, AM
President

Ms Chel Bardell
Honorary Secretary

The Royal Society of Tasmania, Northern Chapter

Receipts and Payments for the Year ended December 31, 2016

For Presentation at the Chapter's AGM in March, 2017

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Receipts		
Door receipts from non-member patrons	1443.00 ⁽¹⁾	1419.00
Interest from Tas Perpetual Trustees	44.57	54.68
Operating grant from State Council	2000.00	-
Merchandise sales	75.50	243.20
Total Receipts	3563.07	1716.88
Payments		
Audio-visual costs - QVMAG staff	-	1321.44
- private contractor	975.00 ⁽²⁾	260.00
Travel - Visiting speakers	-	97.87
- RST State Council	429.00	418.40
Laminating speakers' certificates	4.95	10.25
Postage	61.00	46.20
Printing, photocopying	120.00	125.42
Catering	129.06	113.45
QVMAG additional charges	58.00 ⁽³⁾	-
Total Payments	1777.01	2393.03
Change in Cash Balance	1786.06	- 676.15
Cash Balance January 1	2205.06	2881.21
Change in Cash Balance	1786.06	- 676.15
Cash Balance TPT, December 31	3991.12	2205.06

Notes:

1. This revenue item is growing each year as a result of the Chapter attracting a broad clientele of non-RST members to its meetings, reflecting the excellence of speakers and topicality of their subject. A challenge is to attain self-funding through this item.
2. The private (and only) provider of AV services (Sound House Tasmania) has not sent an account for the last five meetings. Their charge is \$ 195 per meeting, so the Chapter has an accrued debt of \$ 975, which will have an obvious effect on the cash balance when an account is received. The Treasurer is unwilling to persevere with additional prompting.
3. These comprise a charge for late departure and cleaning of meeting room, each \$29 and non-recurring.

B. M. East

Honorary Treasurer (Northern Chapter)

The above Statement has been audited and shows a full and accurate record of activities.

HONORARY TREASURER

The engaging and well-received extended lecture program, which included the popular Annual Winter Series, attracted new members and advanced the aims of the Society, as well as resulting in satisfying product sales.

These products contributed significantly to the financial results. With the production and launch of a reprint of *Charles Darwin in Hobart Town* together with a new set of greeting cards, the beautiful 2017 calendar, the coffee table book and other Society publications, an attractive set of products is available for sale. For example, since its launch date, the coffee table book has contributed a profit of \$26,500.

For the financial period 2016, revenues were as expected and within budget. The main reasons for this are:

- book sales
- calendar and card sales
- copyright income
- donations
- grants
- membership dues
- publications
- interest from term deposits.

Membership numbers have increased slightly. The new members are mainly younger individuals and are not all Tasmanian or Australian residents. These individuals may have been attracted by our wide distribution of the *Papers & Proceedings*, the improved website and the use of social media platforms.

Membership fees in 2016 increased to keep up with inflation. This, together with the membership numbers, will contribute to annual revenue as per budget.

Because funds are invested in various 24-month Term Deposits, 2016 results do not include these interest payments which will fall due in 2017.

An anonymous donation of \$5000 was received.

Grants were received from Treasury, State Growth and UTAS. These funds are applied to the production of the *Papers & Proceedings*, the preservation and archiving of rare books and maps, as well as for the preparations for the 175th Anniversary, for example, exhibitions, movie and book production, anniversary trails and the staging of the Winter Series of lectures.

The expenses for the fiscal year are in line with the budget, except for additional outlays incurred for the reprinting of *Charles Darwin in Hobart Town* and for worker's compensation insurance. We also made a grant to the University of Tasmania Library for care of our map collection and had the external stacks of library volumes assessed for transfer to the Special & Rare collection and those particular volumes valued for insurance purposes.

The major expense items were:

- Cost of publications - two sets of *Paper & Proceedings* and calendar:
 - printing
 - editing
 - setting
 - copy editing
 - postage
 - calendar
- Card production as per budget - investment

- Grants and awards as per budget
 - Dan Gregory – Doctoral Award
 - UTAS Science Investigation Award
 - Patrick Gee - Journalist Award
- ◆ Winter Series and programs expenses for interstate lecturers
- ◆ Marketing increased outlays
- ◆ Postage as per budget
- ◆ All others not budgeted
 - Reprint of *Charles Darwin in Hobart Town* \$4750
 - UTAS TRST Map Project \$4900
 - Book revaluation \$1100

This resulted in a shortfall of \$10,366 for 2016, but provides a favourable basis for good future results and an excellent 175th Anniversary event.

The fully paid-up membership of the Society now stands as follows:

Current Membership					
	Ordinary members	Life members	Honorary members	Total 2016	Total 2015
Total members	385	19	4	408	396
North	77	2	0	79	79
South	270	10	3	283	278
Australia	30	6	0	36	32
Overseas	8	1	1	10	7

Funds surplus to day-to-day requirements have been invested in term deposits and transferred to the Society's Foundation in accordance with the budget. The Foundation holds over \$376,000 in diversified, well-invested funds. A substantial donation of \$65,550 was received from ANZAAS in 2015. RST ordinary funds are secured by the Federal Government's Financial Claims Scheme and are protected up to \$250,000 per institution.

As per legislation, the Society has now been registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission and maintains its Deductible Gift Recipient status. It is now also entitled to use the ACNC Charity Tick to indicate the legitimacy of the Society.

A budget for 2017 is being prepared for approval by the Council. This budget document will help to provide good operating guidelines and cash flow requirements for the coming year. Based on positive feedback received, the budget also includes yet another very interesting set of Winter Series lectures and other new programs.

Peter Meyer

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

ABN 65 889 598 100

Income and Expenditure for the Year ended 31 December 2016

	Jan - Dec 16	Jan - Dec 15	Jan - Dec 14
Income			
Calendar Sales	8,780	10,233	10,412
Cards	461	2,280	443
Christmas Function	3,080	2,695	2,680
Copyright	1,014	293	394
Gifts and Donations	6,230	2,469	5,643
Grants	10,700	11,600	7,000
Coffee table books - Income	2,225	13,840	43,173
Membership Dues			
	Associate - No Papers	610	765
	Full - No Papers	5,675	8,331
	Full - With Papers	8,220	11,305
	Student - No Papers	140	152
	Student - With Papers	90	0
Total Membership Dues	14,735	20,553	17,503
Publications	4,405	3,602	4,710
Interest Earned	0	1,388	1,708
Total Income	51,630	68,953	93,665
Expense			
Administration	7,429	7,488	6,492
Bank Service Charges	875	814	1,172
Books and Publications	15,441	4,883	8,582
Calendar Expenses	5,996	5,560	5,124
Christmas Dinner	3,059	2,747	2,414
Communications/Internet	1,500	999	900
Grants and Awards	2,950	2,500	3,800
Insurance	1,458	784	820
Coffee table book - Expenses	0	0	32,851
Darwin Book - Expenses	4,760	0	0
Meeting Expenses	2,476	1,866	2,283
Miscellaneous	6,000	0	266
Office Supplies	1,570	284	1,269
Parking Expenses	446	568	359
Postage and Delivery	2,983	2,691	3,004
Printing and Reproduction	0	108	550
Professional Fees - Audit	150	140	120
Program Expenses	1,316	2,516	0
Card Expenses	0	6,548	0
Marketing/Advertising	1,589	2,075	748
Write-off Assets	0	0	0
Transfers - to Northern Chapter	2,000	0	2,000
Total Expense	61,997	42,571	72,753
Surplus/Shortfall	-10,366	26,382	20,912

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

ABN 65 889 598 100

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2016

	Dec 31, 2016	Dec 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Accumulated Funds			
As at 1 January 2014/2015/2016	124,370	97,988	77,086
Surplus/Shortfall	-10,366	26,382	20,912
As at 31 December 2015/2016	114,004	124,370	97,998
Current Assets			
CBA Current Account	29,917	40,215	50,224
MyState Term Deposit 30024810	30,000	30,000	11,317
MyState Term Deposit 30020969	30,000	30,000	31,837
Sub-total	89,917	100,215	93,378
Other Assets			
Publications, Books, Calendars, Cards & Medals & Office Furniture etc.	24,087	24,155	4,619
Library at insured value	0	0	0
Sub-total	24,087	24,155	4,619
Total	114,004	124,370	97,988

AUDITOR

Notes to the Accounts

1. Statement of Accounting Policies. This is not a general purpose financial report. It is a special purpose report to meet the requirements of the Society. The Society is of a type identified in Statement of Accounting Concepts 1 as a non-reporting entity. No regard has been paid to other Statement of Accounting Concepts in the preparation of this report. The accounts have been prepared on a cash basis from historical cost records, except where otherwise stated.
2. Income Tax. Pursuant to Section 50-45 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, The Royal Society of Tasmania is exempt from Income Tax.
3. There is an Art Collection held by the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery which has been catalogued, but the ownership of some items is still being resolved. The value of this collection is not as yet determined and as such is not shown in the accounts.
4. The Rare Book Library has been professionally valued to be worth \$2,757,355 and the remaining books are estimated to have a value of approximately \$250,000. This valuation was performed in 2013 and 2016.
5. Publications, books, cards and office equipment used and stored at the Society's and TMAG's offices are estimated at \$24,087.
6. Other assets, such as office furniture and medals are fully written-down.
7. The Society is now a registered entity with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission and will retain the Deductible Gift Recipient status.

AUDIT REPORT

I report that I have examined the books, accounts and vouchers for The Royal Society of Tasmania for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016. The Committee of Management is responsible for the financial report and has determined that the accounting policies used and described in Note 1 above are appropriate to its needs. I have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an independent opinion on it to members of The Royal Society of Tasmania. No opinion is expressed as to whether the accounting policies used, and described in Note 1, are appropriate to the needs of the members.

Donations, subscriptions, symposia, calendars, cards, publications and other fund-raising activities are a significant source of revenue for the Society. The Society has determined that it is impracticable to establish control over the collection of donations, subscriptions and other funds prior to entry into the financial records. The accounts record all the income and expenditure recorded in the books of the Society, but while I have no reason to believe that there has been any unrecorded income or expenditure, I am not able to confirm this. With these reservations, in my opinion, the accompanying Statement of Income and Expenditure and Asset List represent a true and fair view of the Society's affairs for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Signed:

Richard H. James

B Bus FIPA



Commissioner for Declarations and Auditor

10 January 2017

TASMANIA

TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY ACT 2017

No. 40 of 2017

CONTENTS

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title
2. Commencement
3. Interpretation
4. Act binds Crown
5. Institutional objectives

PART 2 – BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

Division 1 – The Board

6. Continuation of Board
7. Membership of Board
8. Functions of Board
9. Powers of Board
10. Advisory committees
11. Protection from liability
12. Delegation

Division 2 – The TMAG collections

13. Acquisition of material
14. Acceptance of gifts, &c.
15. Unclaimed material
16. Transfers from Government Agencies
17. Disposal of material
18. Threshold value

Division 3 – Strategic oversight and direction

19. Ministerial statements of expectation
20. Ministerial directions
21. Strategic plans
22. Annual business plans

PART 3 – ADMINISTRATION

Division 1 – Staff support

23. TMAG Director
24. Role of Director
25. TMAG staff

Division 2 – Finance and reporting

26. Treasurer’s instructions
27. Accounts
28. Funds
29. Investment
30. Accounting records
31. Annual report

PART 4 – MISCELLANEOUS

32. Support for Royal Society of Tasmania
33. Establishment of TMAG Foundation
34. Regulations
35. Administration of Act
36. Transitional
37. Consequential amendments
38. Legislation repealed

SCHEDULE 1 – MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD

SCHEDULE 2 – MEETINGS OF BOARD

SCHEDULE 3 – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

SCHEDULE 4 – CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

SCHEDULE 5 – LEGISLATION REPEALED

TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY ACT

2017

No. 40 of 2017

An Act to provide for the control and management of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery including the development and care of its collections, to repeal the *Tasmanian Museum Act 1950* and for related purposes

[Royal Assent 16 October 2017]

Be it enacted by Her Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017

Act No. 40 of 2017

Part 1 – Preliminary

s. 1-3

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017*.

2. Commencement

This Act commences on a day to be proclaimed.

3. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears –

applicable, in relation to a direction, statement or plan mentioned in any provision, means the particular direction, statement or plan in effect at or during the time or period to which the provision applies or is being considered;

Board means the Board of Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery;

care, of material, includes the cataloguing, conservation, curation, maintenance, security and storage of the material;

chairperson means the chairperson of the Board;

commencement day means the day proclaimed under section 2;

Director means the person for the time being holding or acting in the office referred to in section 23;

financial year means the 12-month period ending on 30 June in any year;

former Act means the *Tasmanian Museum Act 1950*;

former Board means the board of trustees established by section 3 of the former Act;

gift includes any kind of donation;

material includes any item or part of the material;

member means a member of the Board;

Ministerial direction – see section 20;

Ministerial statement of expectation – see section 19;

notice means written notice;

regulations means regulations made and in force under this Act;

responsibility means a power, function or duty;

stewardship function, of the Board, means the function specified in section 8(3);

strategic plan – see section 21;

The Royal Society of Tasmania means the body of that name constituted under the *Royal Society Act 1911*;

TMAG means the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, being the institution formerly known as the Tasmanian Museum;

TMAG collections, or *collections* means all of the artworks, cultural, historical and scientific artefacts, specimens, records and other objects and material under the control, management and stewardship of the Board;

TMAG Foundation means the incorporated association or body corporate established under section 33;

TMAG objectives means the institutional objectives of TMAG set out in section 5;

TMAG staff means the persons for the time being appointed or employed under section 25.

4. Act binds Crown

This Act binds the Crown and, so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, in all its other capacities.

5. Institutional objectives

The main objectives of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery are to –

- (a) care for and develop the TMAG collections; and
- (b) acquire, collect and procure works, objects and specimens relating to history, the arts, the natural sciences, technology, archaeology and Aboriginal cultural heritage, with particular emphasis on material that is uniquely Tasmanian or of relevance to Tasmania; and
- (c) exhibit, promote, disseminate and otherwise make available the TMAG collections and, from time to time, material loaned to TMAG by other institutions; and
- (d) exhibit, promote, disseminate and otherwise make available information relating to the work of TMAG; and
- (e) arrange for, promote and support the educational use of material relating to history, the arts, the natural sciences, technology, archaeology and Aboriginal cultural heritage, with particular emphasis on material that is uniquely Tasmanian or of relevance to Tasmania; and
- (f) conduct, arrange for, promote and support research, educational and interpretative activities relating to history, the arts, the natural sciences, technology, archaeology and Aboriginal cultural heritage.

**PART 2 – BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY**

Division 1 – The Board

6. Continuation of Board

- (1) The board of trustees established by section 3 of the former Act continues under the name “Board of Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery”.
- (2) The Board –
 - (a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession; and
 - (b) may sue and be sued in its corporate name; and
 - (c) is an instrumentality of the Crown.
- (3) The Board may have a seal and, if so –
 - (a) it is to be kept and used as authorised by the Board; and
 - (b) all courts and persons acting judicially must take judicial notice of the imprint of the seal on a document and presume that it was duly sealed by the Board.

7. Membership of Board

- (1) The Board consists of such number of members, not exceeding 7 but not fewer than 5, as the Minister appoints.
- (2) In making Board appointments, the Minister is to consult, and seek nominations from –
 - (a) The Royal Society of Tasmania; and
 - (b) such other persons as the Minister thinks fit having regard to the need for the Board to have at least one member who can appropriately represent the interests of the Tasmanian community.
- (3) In making Board appointments, the Minister is to ensure that the members, collectively, have expertise in research relevant to the TMAG collection in addition to qualifications or experience in, or expert knowledge of, most of the following matters:
 - (a) art;
 - (b) Tasmanian history and cultural heritage, including Aboriginal cultural heritage;
 - (c) natural science;

- (d) business or financial management;
 - (e) commercial or corporate law;
 - (f) marketing or fundraising;
 - (g) public sector administration;
 - (h) community representation;
 - (i) education.
- (4) The Minister is to appoint a member as chairperson.
- (5) Schedule 1 has effect in respect of the membership of the Board.
- (6) Schedule 2 has effect in respect of meetings of the Board.

8. Functions of Board

- (1) The Board has the following strategic functions:
- (a) to determine the strategic direction of TMAG in accordance with the objectives from time to time set by Government, whether through Ministerial statements of expectation or otherwise;
 - (b) to ensure that the strategic performance of TMAG meets the objectives from time to time set by Government, whether through Ministerial statements of expectation or otherwise;
 - (c) to nurture, enhance and promote the value of TMAG as a key asset of the Tasmanian community;
 - (d) to encourage and promote community access to, involvement in and support for TMAG;
 - (e) to engage in, or facilitate or make arrangements for, such marketing and fund raising activities for TMAG as may advance and promote, and not detract from or conflict with, the TMAG objectives and the Board's overall functions;
 - (f) to perform such other strategic functions as it may be given by this or any other Act.
- (2) The Board is to oversee –
- (a) the control and management of TMAG, including TMAG property, infrastructure and equipment; and
 - (b) the performance of any other managerial and administrative functions as may

be given by this or any other Act.

(3) The Board is also the steward of the TMAG collections and, without limiting the generality of this stewardship function, is responsible for –

(a) the care of the collections; and

(b) the development and improvement of the collections, including, as appropriate, the acquisition and disposal of material for and from the collections in accordance with Division 2 of this Part; and

(c) the promotion and display of the collections; and

(d) the interpretation of the collections; and

(e) the support and promotion of research into matters relevant to TMAG and its collections; and

(f) the undertaking, or promotion and support, of research into matters of cultural, scientific and historical interest concerning material in the collections.

(4) In the performance of its functions, the Board is to have constant regard to the TMAG objectives and act in a way that best meets and advances those objectives.

9. Powers of Board

(1) The Board has power to –

(a) acquire, hold, dispose of and otherwise deal with property; and

(b) enter into contracts; and

(c) enter into cooperative arrangements with other museums, galleries and institutions, whether in Australia or elsewhere, including arrangements for the loan of exhibits or collections; and

(d) control access to and the uses to be made of TMAG premises and the TMAG collections; and

(e) set and charge reasonable fees and charges in connection with the discharge of its responsibilities, including admission fees to TMAG premises and exhibitions; and

(f) do all things necessary or convenient to discharge its responsibilities.

(2) However, the Board has no power to sell, mortgage or charge any land or building without the prior written consent of the Minister.

(3) The Board has –

(a) such other powers as it may be given by this or any other Act; and

(b) such other constraints on the exercise of its powers as are imposed by this Act.

(4) In the exercise of its powers, the Board is to have constant regard to the TMAG objectives and act in a way that best meets and advances those objectives.

10. Advisory committees

(1) The Board may establish such committees as it thinks fit to advise it on any matter relevant to the discharge of its responsibilities.

(2) A committee comprises such members and other persons as the Board appoints.

(3) Without limiting subsection (2), the Director or any member of TMAG staff may be a member of a committee.

(4) The Board may give written directions to a committee and it is to comply with those directions.

(5) A committee is to keep accurate minutes of its proceedings.

(6) Except as provided by this Act, a committee may regulate its own proceedings.

(7) The Board may discharge, alter or reconstitute any committee.

11. Protection from liability

(1) A member of the Board does not incur any personal liability for any act done or purported or omitted to be done by the member in good faith in the exercise or performance or purported exercise or performance of any responsibilities relating to or arising from his or her role as a member.

(2) Subsection (1) does not preclude the Crown or the Board from incurring a liability that a member would, but for that subsection, incur.

12. Delegation

(1) The Board may delegate any of its powers or functions, other than this power of delegation, to any member or the Director.

(2) The Board is not to delegate a power or function to a committee.

Division 2 – The TMAG collections

13. Acquisition of material

The Board in its discretion may obtain material for the TMAG collections by –

- (a) purchase; or
- (b) exchange; or
- (c) natural collection; or
- (d) the acceptance of gifts, loans or deposits pursuant to section 14; or
- (e) the retention of unclaimed material pursuant to section 15; or
- (f) requiring a transfer pursuant to section 16.

14. Acceptance of gifts, &c.

(1) The Board, on behalf of the Crown, may –

- (a) accept or decline gifts relating to the discharge of its responsibilities, whether of money or property and whether from living persons or by bequest or devise and whether on trust or otherwise; and
- (b) agree to and carry out any lawful condition of any gift that it accepts.

(2) The rule of law known as the rule against perpetuities does not apply to any condition of a gift accepted by the Board.

(3) The *Duties Act 2001* does not apply to or in respect of any gift accepted by the Board.

(4) The Board, on behalf of the Crown, may accept or decline loans and deposits of material relevant to the discharge of its responsibilities.

15. Unclaimed material

(1) This section applies to –

- (a) unsolicited material that has at any time been left at TMAG premises; and
- (b) material that TMAG has at any time accepted or apparently accepted on loan or deposit, which is of unknown or uncertain provenance and which the Board no longer necessarily wishes to hold; and
- (c) material of known provenance that TMAG has at any time accepted or apparently accepted on loan or deposit, which appears subsequently to have been forgotten about or abandoned by its owner and which the Board no longer

necessarily wishes to hold.

(2) The following provisions apply:

(a) the Board is to try to locate the owner of the material (which attempt is required to be reasonable but not exhaustive, costly or sustained);

(b) if within a prescribed period the Board is able to locate the owner of the material, it is to give the owner a reasonable opportunity to reclaim the material (whereupon the Board may release it);

(c) if within a prescribed period the Board is able to locate the owner of the material but there are competing claims of ownership, the Board is to continue to hold the material pending the resolution of those claims by agreement, proceedings or otherwise and the consequential due reclamation of the material (whereupon the Board may release it);

(d) if within a prescribed period the Board is able to locate a person who might be the owner of the material, it is to give the person a reasonable opportunity to establish their right of ownership and reclaim the material (whereupon the Board may release it);

(e) the Board may retain the material or dispose of the material when and as it thinks fit (including, if necessary, by destruction) if –

(i) it is unable, within a prescribed period, to locate the owner of the material; or

(ii) it is able, within a prescribed period, to locate the owner of the material but the owner does not wish or bother to reclaim the material as provided by paragraph (b); or

(iii) it is able, within a prescribed period, to locate the owner of the material but there are competing claims of ownership and these are not duly resolved within a secondary prescribed period; or

(iv) it is able, within a prescribed period, to locate a person who might be the owner of the material but that person fails or does not bother to establish their right of ownership and reclaim the material within a secondary prescribed period;

(f) subject to any order that a court may make to the contrary, if and when the Board decides to take an action referred to in paragraph (e) –

(i) the material is taken to have been permanently abandoned by its owner; and

- (ii) property in the material is taken to have vested in the Board; and
 - (iii) all persons other than the Board are taken to have forfeited all their right, title and interest in the material;
- (g) notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, the Board may at any time dispose of the material (if necessary, by destruction) if it is satisfied that the material is too hazardous or degraded to hold or the disposal is mandated by law;
- (h) no action lies against the Board in respect of –
- (i) the holding, retention, release or disposal of the material in accordance with this section; or
 - (ii) any damage to or deterioration or devaluation of the material whilst it is held by the Board.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the Board is to –
- (a) draw up suitable administrative procedures; and
 - (b) have the administrative procedures approved by the Minister; and
 - (c) act in accordance with the administrative procedures as so approved.
- (4) In this section –
- locate* includes identify and contact;
- owner*, of material, means the person who is legally entitled, or most legally entitled, to immediate possession of the material;
- prescribed period* means a period of 6 months or such longer period of time as the regulations may specify;
- proceedings* includes an arbitration or mediation;
- secondary prescribed period* means a period of 12 months or such longer period of time as the regulations may specify.

16. Transfers from Government Agencies

- (1) A Head of Agency is to ensure that the Agency does not dispose of any material that is or might be material of State significance without first giving the Board notice of the intended disposal.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), the Head of Agency is to presume that material

held by the Agency is or might be of State significance unless he or she is satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is not material of State significance.

(3) The purpose of the notice of intended disposal is to give the Board an opportunity to assess the material to determine if it would be of value to the TMAG collections.

(4) Within 30 business days after being given the notice of intended disposal (the *assessment period*), the Board is to assess the material and determine whether or not it should be acquired for the TMAG collections.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), during the assessment period, the Head of Agency is required to –

(a) ensure that the Agency retains the material; and

(b) give the Board any information that it may by notice reasonably require | concerning the material; and

(c) give members of the Board and TMAG staff (and any expert consultants to TMAG) free and reasonable access to assess the material.

(6) The Minister, on the written application of the Board made within the assessment period, may extend that period, once, by a period not exceeding 15 business days if he or she is satisfied having regard to the circumstances of a particular case that 30 business days does not give the Board sufficient time in which to properly assess the relevant material.

(7) If, within 7 business days after the assessment period ends, the Board notifies the Head of Agency that the material is required for the TMAG collections, he or she is to arrange for the material to be transferred to the Board on such terms as the Head of Agency and the Board agree or, if they cannot agree, as the Minister directs.

(8) If, within 7 business days after the assessment period ends, the Board notifies the Head of Agency that the material is not required for the TMAG collections or it fails to give the Head of Agency any notice in the matter, the Agency may dispose of the material without further reference to the Board.

(9) For the purpose of this section –

(a) a Head of Agency may at any time ask the Board for a determination as to whether particular material held by the Agency is material of State significance, and the Board may make or arrange for the making of that determination; and

(b) in any case where the Board notifies a Head of Agency that any material held by the Agency is not required for the TMAG collections, it may nevertheless make recommendations to the Head of Agency regarding the suitable disposal of

the material if it thinks there is a special need to do so, and the Head of Agency may have regard to those recommendations.

(10) Nothing in this section is to be taken as affecting –

(a) the operation of the *Archives Act 1983*; or

(b) any law relating to the granting of access to, or the safe disposal of, hazardous material; or

(c) any directory or mandatory disposal of material obligations that an Agency may have under another law of the State or a law of the Commonwealth; or

(d) a specific contractual obligation relating to the disposal of material by an Agency, whether on its own behalf or on behalf of the Crown.

(11) A Head of Agency is to take reasonable steps to ensure that the Agency's officers and employees, especially those having responsibilities relating to asset management, property and disposals, are aware of the provisions of this section.

(12) In this section –

Agency means –

(a) a Government department specified in column 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the *State Service Act 2000*; or

(b) any State authority specified in column 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the *State Service Act 2000* that is declared by the regulations to be an Agency to which this section applies;

assess, material, includes inspecting and examining the material and, as circumstances may require, valuing and establishing the provenance of the material and the non-destructive testing of the material;

business day means a day other than –

(a) a Saturday or Sunday; or

(b) a day that, under the *Statutory Holidays Act 2000*, is to be observed as a public holiday throughout Tasmania generally;

Head of Agency has the same meaning as in the *State Service Act 2000*;

material of State significance means material that is or may be of major artistic, cultural, heritage, scientific, technological, archaeological or other importance to the State;

notice of intended disposal means a notice under subsection (1).

17. Disposal of material

(1) The Board in its discretion may dispose of material from the TMAG collections if it is satisfied that –

- (a) the material is unfit, unsafe or unsuitable for the collections; or
- (b) the material is no longer required as part of the collections; or
- (c) there are other compelling reasons for effecting the disposal.

(2) A disposal may be effected by whichever of the following means the Board in its discretion thinks is most appropriate in the circumstances:

- (a) donation;
- (b) transfer;
- (c) exchange;
- (d) surrender;
- (e) repatriation;
- (f) sale;
- (g) destruction.

(3) However, subsection (2)(g) applies only if –

- (a) the Board is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the material has no market value or only negligible market value; or
- (b) the Board is satisfied that for safety, legal, public policy or other compelling reasons the material should be destroyed.

(4) Regardless of the intended method of disposal, where the Board reasonably suspects or is satisfied that the market value of the material exceeds or might exceed the threshold value under section 18, then –

- (a) unless subsection (2)(g) applies, the Board is to notify the Minister of its intention to effect the disposal, the reasons for it, and any relevant advice, valuation or other documentation; and
- (b) the Board is not to effect the disposal unless the Minister, by notice to the Board, approves the disposal.

(5) To make a decision under subsection (4)(b), the Minister may seek such further advice from the Board, and such other advice, as he or she thinks fit.

(6) If the Minister does not approve an intended disposal to which subsection (4)

applies, the Minister is to notify the Board of the reasons for so doing.

(7) The Board may include a notice of a disposal in its annual report, together with supporting explanations, and may publish such other notices regarding the disposal as it thinks fit.

18. Threshold value

(1) The Minister, after consulting the Board –

- (a) is to make a determination setting a threshold value for section 17(4); and
- (b) may from time to time make determinations setting a revised threshold value for that purpose.

(2) The Minister is to notify the Board of each determination under subsection (1).

(3) The method of notification for subsection (2) is in the Minister’s discretion and, without limiting this, the determination may be incorporated in a Ministerial direction or Ministerial statement of expectation.

Division 3 – Strategic oversight and direction

19. Ministerial statements of expectation

(1) The Minister, by no later than 3 months before the beginning of any financial year, may give the Board a statement setting out the Minister’s expectations for TMAG and the Board for that financial year (***Ministerial statement of expectation***).

(2) In preparing a Ministerial statement of expectation, the Minister is to have regard to the TMAG objectives and the Board’s obligations in respect of those objectives.

(3) A Ministerial statement of expectation is not to purport to exert control or influence over the Board’s stewardship function, particularly as regards the content of the TMAG collections.

(4) A Ministerial statement of expectation is not to purport to exert control or influence over –

- (a) the exercise by the Board of its powers under section 9(1)(a), (b) or (c); or
- (b) the content of events or activities conducted, promoted or supported by the Board; or
- (c) the manner in which the Board is to deal with gifts accepted pursuant to section 14.

- (5) The Board is to discharge its responsibilities in respect of a financial year consistently with the applicable Ministerial statement of expectation.
- (6) The Minister, on his or her own motion or at the request of the Board, may at any time –
 - (a) amend a Ministerial statement of expectation; or
 - (b) revoke a Ministerial statement of expectation.
- (7) A Ministerial statement of expectation and any amendment or revocation thereof is to be in writing and signed by the Minister.
- (8) An amendment to or revocation of a Ministerial statement of expectation takes effect on such day as is specified in the instrument of amendment or revocation.
- (9) The Minister and the Board may publish Ministerial statements of expectation as, either jointly or severally, they think fit.

20. Ministerial directions

- (1) The Minister may give the Board directions at any time (*Ministerial directions*) regarding the discharge of its responsibilities, including its discretionary responsibilities.
- (2) In preparing a Ministerial direction, the Minister is to have regard to the TMAG objectives and the Board's obligations in respect of those objectives.
- (3) A Ministerial direction is not to purport to exert control or influence over the Board's stewardship function, particularly as regards the content of the TMAG collections.
- (4) Also, a Ministerial direction is not to purport to exert control or influence over –
 - (a) the exercise by the Board of its powers under section 9(1)(a), (b) or (c); or
 - (b) the content of events or activities conducted, promoted or supported by the Board; or
 - (c) the manner in which the Board is to deal with gifts accepted pursuant to section 14.
- (5) The Board is to comply with a Ministerial direction.
- (6) A Ministerial direction is to be in writing and signed by the Minister.
- (7) A Ministerial direction is not to conflict with an applicable Ministerial statement of expectation.
- (8) The Minister is to cause a copy of a Ministerial direction to be laid before each

House of Parliament within 10 sitting days after it is given.

21. Strategic plans

- (1) Every third financial year, the Board is to prepare a plan (*strategic plan*).
- (2) The strategic plan may be in respect of the following 3 financial years or, if the Board so determines, a greater number of financial years (*the planning period*).
- (3) In preparing a strategic plan, the Board is to have regard to the TMAG objectives and its obligations in respect of those objectives.
- (4) A strategic plan is to include the following:
 - (a) a statement of the Board’s objectives for the planning period with particular regard to the general management, operation, financial sustainability and development of TMAG including the Board’s financial plans;
 - (b) strategies for attaining those objectives;
 - (c) strategies for monitoring progress towards the attainment of those objectives and for managing risk and measuring success;
 - (d) an appraisal, if applicable, regarding the effectiveness and the attainment of the objectives of the previous strategic plan.
- (5) A strategic plan is to be consistent with –
 - (a) any applicable Ministerial statement of expectation; and
 - (b) any applicable Ministerial directions.
- (6) A strategic plan is to be in such form as the Board thinks fit.
- (7) In preparing a strategic plan, the Board –
 - (a) is to consult the Minister; and
 - (b) may consult such other persons as it thinks fit.
- (8) After preparing a strategic plan, the Board is to submit a draft of it to the Minister for approval.
- (9) The Minister may –
 - (a) approve the draft strategic plan as submitted; or
 - (b) require the Board to amend the draft strategic plan and resubmit it for approval.

- (10) To avoid doubt, the Minister’s power under subsection (9)(b) may be exercised more than once.
- (11) Once a draft strategic plan has been approved by the Minister for a planning period –
- (a) it takes effect as the strategic plan of the Board for that planning period; and
 - (b) the Board is to act during that planning period in accordance with the strategic plan.
- (12) The Board, having regard to changes of circumstance or for other reasonable cause, may prepare an amendment to its strategic plan at any time.
- (13) Subsections (7), (8), (9) and (10) have the same application to an amendment as they have to the plan itself and the amendment takes effect once it has been approved by the Minister.
- (14) The Board may publish a strategic plan as it thinks fit.

22. Annual business plans

- (1) The Board, on or before 31 March in each financial year, is to prepare a business plan for the following financial year.
- (2) In preparing a business plan, the Board is to have regard to the TMAG objectives and the Board’s obligations in respect of those objectives.
- (3) A business plan is to –
- (a) be consistent with the applicable strategic plan, the applicable Ministerial statement of expectation and any applicable Ministerial directions; and
 - (b) include a statement of the manner in which the Board is to meet the business and financial objectives of the applicable strategic plan or, for the final year of a planning period under section 21, its next strategic plan.
- (4) After preparing a business plan, the Board is to submit a draft of it to the Minister for approval.
- (5) The Minister may –
- (a) approve the draft business plan as submitted; or
 - (b) require the Board to amend the draft business plan and resubmit it for approval.
- (6) To avoid doubt, the Minister’s power under subsection (5)(b) may be exercised

more than once.

(7) Once a draft business plan has been approved by the Minister for a financial year –

(a) it takes effect as the business plan of the Board for that financial year; and

(b) the Board is to act during that financial year in accordance with the business plan.

(8) The Board, having regard to changes of circumstance or for other reasonable cause, may prepare an amendment to its business plan at any time.

(9) Subsections (4), (5) and (6) have the same application to an amendment as they have to the plan itself and the amendment takes effect once it has been approved by the Minister.

(10) The Board may publish a business plan as it thinks fit.

PART 3 – ADMINISTRATION

Division 1 – Staff support

23. TMAG Director

Subject to and in accordance with the *State Service Act 2000*, a person is to be appointed as Director of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery for the purposes of this Act.

24. Role of Director

- (1) The Director is responsible to the Board for the general administration and management of TMAG.
- (2) The Director is to act as secretary to the Board and, in that capacity, may attend any meeting of the Board unless the Board, in respect of a particular meeting or particular business before it at a meeting, decides otherwise.
- (3) The Director is to –
 - (a) comply with any directions given to the Director by the Board; and
 - (b) discharge any responsibilities delegated to the Director by the Board; and
 - (c) discharge such other responsibilities as the Director may be given by this or any other Act.
- (4) The Board and Director may enter into an agreement relating to the Board's expectations on the discharge of the Director's responsibilities.

25. TMAG staff

- (1) Subject to and in accordance with the *State Service Act 2000*, persons may be appointed or employed for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) The Director may give the persons so appointed or employed directions relating to their responsibilities and those persons are to comply with those directions.

Division 2 – Finance and reporting

26. Treasurer's instructions

- (1) Subject to this section, Treasurer's instructions apply to and in respect of the Board as if it were an Agency within the meaning of the *Financial Management and Audit*

Act 1990.

(2) The Treasurer, by notice to the Board, may modify the Treasurer's instructions in their application to the Board.

(3) If the Treasurer gives the Board a notice under subsection (2) modifying the Treasurer's instructions in their application to the Board, the Treasurer's instructions that apply to and in respect of the Board are to be taken to be, for the purposes of this Act and the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*, modified in accordance with the notice.

(4) In this section –

Treasurer's instructions means Treasurer's instructions under the *Financial Management and Audit Act 1990*.

27. Accounts

The Board may open and maintain such authorised deposit-taking institution accounts as it considers necessary.

28. Funds

The funds of the Board consist of –

- (a) any money provided by the State; and
- (b) any money received by the Board in connection with the discharge of its responsibilities; and
- (c) any money received from any other source.

29. Investment

Subject to section 16 of the *Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation Act 1985*, the Board may invest any funds held by it of the kind referred to in section 28(b) or (c) and any interest accumulated in respect of those funds in any manner that is consistent with –

- (a) sound commercial practice; and
- (b) any instructions issued by the Minister.

30. Accounting records

The Board is to –

- (a) keep accounting records that correctly record and explain its transactions (including any transactions as trustee) and financial position; and
- (b) keep those records in a manner that –
 - (i) allows true and fair accounts of the Board to be prepared from time to time; and
 - (ii) allows the accounts of the Board to be conveniently and properly audited or reviewed; and
 - (iii) subject to any contrary written direction of the Treasurer, complies with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - (iv) complies with any written directions of the Minister or Treasurer; and
- (c) retain those records for a period of not less than 7 years after the completion of the transaction to which they relate or for such longer period as the Treasurer may determine and notify to the Board.

31. Annual report

- (1) The Board is to prepare an annual report for each financial year.
- (2) The annual report is to include at least the following:
 - (a) a report on TMAG and the Board’s activities and performance for the financial year, with particular reference to the TMAG objectives and the Board’s stewardship function;
 - (b) the financial statements of the Board for the financial year;
 - (c) a copy of the Auditor-General’s report on those financial statements, as prepared and provided under section 19 of the *Audit Act 2008*;
 - (d) the Board’s business plan for the financial year (or a summary or particulars thereof);
 - (e) the Board’s strategic plan for the period encompassing the financial year (or a summary or particulars thereof);
 - (f) the Ministerial statement of expectation for the financial year (or a summary or particulars thereof);
 - (g) particulars of any Ministerial directions issued in or in respect of the financial

s. 32-34

year and any actions taken by the Board in respect of those directions;

(h) any information that the Minister or Treasurer has, by notice to the Board, required to be put in the report.

(3) The Board is to give the annual report to the Minister by no later than 31 October after the end of the financial year.

(4) The Minister is to cause a copy of the annual report to be laid before each House of Parliament within the first 10 sitting-days of that House after he or she receives the report.

(5) Section 36 of the *State Service Act 2000* does not apply in respect of the Board.

PART 4 – MISCELLANEOUS

32. Support for Royal Society of Tasmania

The Board may make arrangements with The Royal Society of Tasmania for services and facilities of the Board, including rooms within TMAG premises, to be made available to that body.

33. Establishment of TMAG Foundation

(1) The Board may establish, or participate in the running of, an incorporated association or a body corporate for the main purpose of raising funds and receiving donations to further the TMAG objectives.

(2) A body or association established under subsection (1) must not operate so as to hinder or detract from the TMAG objectives.

(3) A body or association established under subsection (1) is to be known as the TMAG Foundation, or by such other name as the Minister approves.

34. Regulations

(1) The Governor may make regulations for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may make additional provision in respect of notices and procedures under and for section 16.

(3) The regulations may be made so as to apply differently according to matters, limitations or restrictions, whether as to time, circumstance or otherwise, as specified in the regulations.

s. 35-38

(4) The regulations may authorise any matter to be from time to time determined by the Minister or the Board.

(5) The regulations may –

(a) provide for savings or transitional matters necessary or expedient for bringing this Act into operation; and

(b) provide for any of those savings or transitional matters to take effect on the commencement day or on a later day specified in the regulations, whether the day so specified is before, on or after the day on which the regulations are made.

35. Administration of Act

Until provision is made in relation to this Act by order under section 4 of the *Administrative Arrangements Act 1990* –

(a) the administration of this Act is assigned to the Minister for the Arts; and

(b) the department responsible to that Minister in relation to the administration of this Act is the Department of State Growth.

36. Transitional

Schedule 3 has effect in respect of transitional provisions.

37. Consequential amendments

The legislation specified in Schedule 4 is amended as specified in that Schedule.

38. Legislation repealed

The legislation specified in Schedule 5 is repealed.

SCHEDULE 1 – MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD

Section 7(5)

1. Term of office

(1) A member is appointed for such period, not exceeding 3 years, as is specified in the member's instrument of appointment and, if eligible, may be reappointed.

(2) A member may serve any number of terms as chairperson but not more than 2 such terms, of whatever duration, in succession.

2. Holding other office

The holder of an office who is required by the terms of his or her employment to devote the whole of his or her time to the duties of that office is not disqualified from –

(a) holding that office and also the office of a member; or

(b) accepting any remuneration payable to a member.

3. State Service Act 2000

(1) The *State Service Act 2000* does not apply in respect of a member in his or her capacity as a member.

(2) A person may hold the office of member in conjunction with State Service employment.

4. Remuneration and conditions of appointment

(1) A member is entitled to be paid such remuneration and allowances as the Minister determines.

(2) A member who is a State Service employee or State Service officer is not entitled to remuneration or allowances under this clause except with the approval of the Minister administering the *State Service Act 2000*.

(3) A member holds office on such conditions in respect of matters not provided for by this Act as are specified in the member's instrument of appointment.

5. Vacation of office

(1) A member vacates office if he or she –

sch. 1

- (a) dies; or
 - (b) resigns by notice given to the Minister; or
 - (c) is removed from office under subclause (2) or (3).
- (2) The Minister may remove a member from office if the member –
- (a) is absent from 3 consecutive meetings of the Board without the permission of the other members of the Board; or
 - (b) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounds with the member’s creditors or makes an assignment of the member’s remuneration or estate for their benefit; or
 - (c) is convicted, in Tasmania or elsewhere, of a crime or an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of 12 months or longer or a fine of 200 penalty units or more; or
 - (d) fails to disclose a pecuniary interest as required under clause 7 of Schedule 2; or
 - (e) has benefited from, or claimed to be entitled to benefit from, a contract made by or on behalf of the Board, other than a contract for a good or service ordinarily supplied by the Board and supplied on the same terms as that good or service is ordinarily supplied to other persons in the same situation.
- (3) The Minister may remove a member from office if satisfied that the member is unable to perform adequately or competently the duties of office.
- (4) A member must not be removed otherwise than in accordance with this clause.

6. Filling of vacancies

If the office of a member becomes vacant, the Minister may appoint a person to the vacant office for the remainder of that member’s term of office.

7. Validation of proceedings, &c.

- (1) An act or proceeding of the Board or of a person acting under any direction of the Board is not invalidated by reason only that at the time when the act or proceeding was done, taken or commenced there was a vacancy in the office of a member.
- (2) All acts and proceedings of the Board or of a person acting under a direction of the Board are, despite the subsequent discovery of a defect in the appointment of a

sch. 1

member or that any other person was disqualified from acting as, or incapable of being, a member, as valid as if the member had been duly appointed and was qualified to act as, or capable of being, a member, and as if the Board had been fully constituted.

8. Presumptions

In any proceeding by or against the Board, unless evidence is given to the contrary, proof is not required of –

- (a) the constitution of the Board; or
- (b) the appointment of any member.

SCHEDULE 2 – MEETINGS OF BOARD

Section 7(6)

1. Convening of meetings

- (1) The chairperson, after giving each member reasonable notice of a meeting –
 - (a) may convene a meeting at any time; and
 - (b) must convene a meeting when requested to do so by 2 or more other members.
- (2) If the chairperson is absent from duty or otherwise unable to perform the duties of the office, a meeting may be convened, after reasonable notice of the meeting has been given of the meeting, by –
 - (a) three or more other members; or
 - (b) a person authorised by the Board to do so.
- (3) For the purposes of subclauses (1) and (2), what constitutes reasonable notice is to be determined by the Board.

2. Presiding at meetings

- (1) The chairperson is to preside at all meetings of the Board at which he or she is present.
- (2) If the chairperson is not present at a meeting of the Board, a member elected by the members present at the meeting is to preside.

3. Quorum and voting at meetings

- (1) At a meeting of the Board, a quorum is constituted by a majority of the total number of members appointed.
- (2) A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present is competent to transact any business of the Board.
- (3) At a meeting of the Board –
 - (a) the member presiding has a deliberative vote only; and
 - (b) a question is decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
- (4) At a meeting of the Board where a member is excluded from being present and taking part in the consideration and decision of the Board in respect of a matter, a

sch. 2

quorum for the purposes of considering and making a decision in respect of that matter is constituted by the number of members specified as constituting a quorum in subclause (1) less the number of members so excluded.

4. Conduct of meetings

(1) Except as provided by this Act, the Board may regulate the calling of, and the conduct of business at, its meetings as it considers appropriate.

(2) The Board may permit members to participate in a particular meeting or all meetings by –

(a) telephone; or

(b) video conference; or

(c) any other means of communication approved by the Board.

(3) A member who participates in a meeting under a permission granted under subclause (2) is taken to be present at the meeting.

(4) Without limiting subclause (1), the Board may allow a person to attend a meeting for the purpose of advising or informing it on any matter.

(5) Nothing in section 24(2) prevents the Board from seeking, at any meeting at which the Director is present and acting as secretary to the Board, advice or information from the Director.

5. Absences

(1) A member is to take reasonable steps to inform the chairperson if he or she will, or is likely to be, unable to attend a meeting.

(2) The Board may permit a member to be absent from more than 3 consecutive meetings but such permission is not to be granted retrospectively.

(3) To avoid doubt, a permission under subclause (2) is taken not to be retrospective if it is granted at any time before the third consecutive meeting that the member does not attend.

6. Minutes

The Board is to keep accurate minutes of its meetings.

7. Disclosure of interests

(1) If a member has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter being considered, or about to be considered, by the Board, the member must, as soon as practicable after the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge, disclose the nature of the interest to the Board.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 penalty units or a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month, or both.

(2) Unless the Board otherwise determines, a member who has made a disclosure under subclause (1) in respect of a matter must not –

- (a) be present during any deliberation of the Board in respect of the matter; or
- (b) take part in any decision of the Board in respect of the matter.

(3) For the purpose of making a determination under subclause (2), the member to whom the determination is to relate must not –

- (a) be present during any deliberation of the Board for the purpose of making the determination; or
- (b) take part in making the determination.

(4) Subclause (1) does not apply –

- (a) in respect of a contract for goods or services supplied by the Board if those goods or services are ordinarily supplied by the Board and are supplied on the same terms as they are ordinarily supplied to other persons in the same situation; or
- (b) in respect of an interest that arises only because the member is also a State Service officer or State Service employee.

8. General procedure

Except as provided by this Act, the Board may regulate its own proceedings.

9. Presumptions

In any proceeding by or against the Board, unless evidence is given to the contrary, proof is not required of –

- (a) any resolution of the Board; or
- (b) the presence of a quorum at any meeting of the Board.

SCHEDULE 3 – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Section 36

1. Members

The appointments of those persons who, immediately before the commencement day, were members of the former Board are terminated but those persons are, if qualified, eligible to be nominated and appointed as members of the Board under this Act.

2. Employees

Those persons (if any) who, immediately before the commencement day, were appointed or employed for the purposes of the former Act pursuant to section 4A of that Act are taken to be persons appointed or employed, on the same terms, for the purposes of this Act pursuant to section 25.

3. References to former Board

On and after the commencement day, a reference to the former Board in any will, bequest or other document is taken, where appropriate, to include a reference to the Board.

4. Acts, &c., done by former Board

To avoid doubt, all acts, matters and things done or omitted to be done by, or done or suffered in respect of, the former Board before the commencement day have, on and after that day, the same force and effect as if they had been done or omitted to be done by, or been done or suffered in respect of, the Board.

5. Assets and liabilities

(1) To avoid doubt, the property of the Board is –

(a) such part of the property referred to in section 5 of the former Act as remained vested in the trustees of the former Board immediately before the commencement day; and

(b) such other property as was vested in the trustees of the former Board immediately before the commencement day.

(2) To avoid doubt, any liabilities that the former Board had before the commencement

day remain liabilities of the Board.

6. Accounts

To avoid doubt, any account maintained by the former Board under the former Act immediately before the commencement day is, on that day, taken to be an account maintained by the Board and any funds in that account are funds of the Board.

7. Proceedings, &c.

(1) To avoid doubt –

- (a) any legal or other proceedings instituted by or against the former Board and still pending immediately before the commencement day may be continued by or against the Board; and
- (b) any judgement or order of a court obtained before the commencement day by or against the former Board may be enforced by or against the Board; and
- (c) any document relating to legal or other proceedings that was served by or on the former Board before the commencement day is taken, where appropriate, to have been served by or on the Board; and
- (d) any contract made or entered into by the former Board but not performed or discharged by the commencement day is taken to have been made or entered into by the Board; and
- (e) any non-contractual arrangement or undertaking made or given by the former Board but not discharged, satisfied, honoured or otherwise terminated by the commencement day is taken to have been made or given by the Board.

(2) To avoid doubt, the Deed dated 10 January 2008 entered into by the Royal Society of Tasmania and the Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum continues in force according to its terms.

8. Dormant by-laws, rules and orders

Any by-laws, rules or orders made under or referred to in section 6 of the former Act that may still have been actually, nominally or purportedly in place immediately before the commencement day are rescinded and of no further effect.

9. Unclaimed material

To avoid doubt, section 15 applies to unclaimed material that was in the Board's possession immediately before the commencement day.

10. Initial strategic plan

(1) For its initial strategic plan under this Act, the Board, subject to the approval of the Minister, may adopt any long-term plan that the former Board had in place for TMAG immediately before the commencement day (*subsisting plan*).

(2) If the Minister approves the adoption of the subsisting plan, it takes effect and continues in operation according to its terms as the Board's initial strategic plan under this Act and it is taken to have been prepared and approved in all respects in accordance with section 21.

(3) Once the subsisting plan has been adopted by the Board under this clause –

(a) subsections (12), (13) and (14) of section 21 have the same application to the subsisting plan as they have to a strategic plan prepared after the commencement day; and

(b) notwithstanding section 21(1), the Board may prepare a fresh strategic plan under this Act at any time during the currency of the subsisting plan.

SCHEDULE 4 – CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

Section 37

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975

1. Section 4 is amended as follows:

- (a) by omitting from subsection (1) “*Tasmanian Museum Act 1950*” and substituting “*Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017*”;
- (b) by omitting from subsection (4) “trustees or officers” and substituting “members of the Board of Trustees, or the Director,”.

Duties Act 2001

1. Section 53(f) is amended by omitting “trustees” and substituting “Board of Trustees”.

Local Government Act 1993

1. Section 333(2) is amended by omitting “*Tasmanian Museum Act 1950*” and substituting “*Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017*”.

Meteorites Act 1973

1. Section 2 is amended by omitting “Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum constituted by section four of the *Tasmanian Museum Act 1950*” from the definition of *the Trustees* and substituting “Board of Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery under the *Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017*”.

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017

Act No. 40 of 2017

sch. 5

SCHEDULE 5 – LEGISLATION REPEALED

Section 38

Tasmanian Museum Act 1950 (No. 55 of 1950)

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA OFFICE-BEARERS SINCE 1843

Period	President	Vice Presidents	Hon. Secretary	Hon. Treasurer
14 Oct 1843	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Baronet	no information		
1844	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Baronet	no information		
1845	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Baronet	no information		
Until 13 Oct 1846	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir John E. Eardley-Wilmot, Baronet	no information		
13 Oct 1846 - 25 Jan 1847	His Excellency The Administrator Charles J. Latrobe	no information		
1847	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E. & etc.	no information		
1848	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E. & etc.	no information		
1849	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E. & etc.	no information		
1850	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E. & etc.	no information		
1851	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E. & etc.	Sir J. L. Pedder, Kt. James Ebenezer Bicheno, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., & etc. Rev. John Lillie, D.D. Robert Officer, Esq.	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S.	John A. Dunn, Esq.
1852	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E. & etc.	Sir J. L. Pedder, Kt. Rev. John Lillie, D.D. Robert Officer, Esq. P. Fraser, Esq., C.M.Z.S.L.	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.L.C.
1853	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E. & etc.	Sir J. L. Pedder, Kt. Rev. John Lillie, D.D. Robert Officer, Esq. P. Fraser, Esq., C.M.Z.S.L.	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S., & etc.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.L.C.

1854	His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E., & etc.	Sir J. L. Pedder, Kt. Rev. John Lillie, D.D. Robert Officer, Esq., M.L.C. P. Fraser, Esq., C.M.Z.S.L.	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S., & etc.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.L.C.
1855	His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief Sir Henry Edward Fox-Young, Kt., & etc.	W.T.N. Champ, Esq., Col. Sec. Joseph Hone, Esq. Robert Officer, Esq., M.L.C. P. Fraser, Esq., C.M.Z.S.L.	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S., & etc.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.L.C.
1856	His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief Sir Henry Edward Fox-Young, Kt., CB, & etc.	W.T.N. Champ, Esq., Col. Sec. Joseph Hone, Esq. Robert Officer, Esq., M.L.C. P. Fraser, Esq., C.M.Z.S.L.	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S., & etc.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1857	His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief Sir Henry Edward Fox-Young, Kt., CB, & etc.	no information	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S., & etc.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1858	His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief Sir Henry Edward Fox-Young, Kt., CB, & etc.	no information	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S., & etc.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1859	His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief Sir Henry Edward Fox-Young, Kt., CB, & etc.	T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. Joseph Hone, Esq. Hon. W. Henty, Esq., M.L.C. E.S.P. Bedford, Esq.	Joseph Milligan, Esq., F.L.S., & etc.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1860	His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief Sir Henry Edward Fox-Young, Kt., CB, & etc.	T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. Joseph Hone, Esq. Hon. W. Henty, Esq., M.L.C. E.S.P. Bedford, Esq., F.R.C.S.L.	Hon. W. Archer, Esq., F.L.S., M.H.A.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1861	His Excellency The Governor-in-Chief Sir Henry Edward Fox-Young (until 10 Dec) then His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. Rev. T.J. Ewing Hon. W. Henty, Esq., M.L.C. E.S.P. Bedford, Esq., F.R.C.S.L.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1862	His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. Rev. T.J. Ewing, M.A. Ven. Archdeacon Davies E.S.P. Bedford, Esq., F.R.C.S.L.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1863	His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. Rev. T.J. Ewing, M.A. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Robert Officer, Esq., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1864	His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Robert Officer, Esq., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.

1865	His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Robert Officer, Esq., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1866	His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Robert Officer, Esq., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1867	His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Robert Officer, Esq., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1868	His Excellency The Governor Colonel T. Gore Browne, CB, & etc.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Robert Officer, Esq., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1869	His Excellency The Governor Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Hon. T.D. Chapman, Esq., M.H.A. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1870	His Excellency The Governor Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1871	His Excellency The Governor Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1872	His Excellency The Governor Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., C.M.A.I. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1873	His Excellency The Governor Charles Du Cane, Esq.	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., C.M.A.I. & etc. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies, B.A. Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.

1874	His Excellency The Governor Charles Du Cane, Esq. (until 28 Nov 1874)	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., C.M.A.I. & etc. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies, B. A. Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	John A. Dunn, Esq., M.H.A.
1875	His Excellency The Governor Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., CMG	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., C.M.A.I. & etc. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies, B.A. Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1876	His Excellency The Governor Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., CMG	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., C.M.A.I. & etc. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies, B.A. Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1877	His Excellency The Governor Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., CMG	Morton Allport, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S., C.M.A.I. & etc. Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies, B.A. Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt., M.H.A.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1878	His Excellency The Governor Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., CMG	The Right Rev. Bishop Bromby, D.D. Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D. Ven. Archdeacon Davies, B. A. Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Kt.,	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1879	His Excellency The Governor Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., CMG	The Right Rev. Bishop Bromby, D.D. Hon. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D., M.L.C. Ven. Archdeacon Davies, B. A. James Barnard, Esq.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.L.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1880	His Excellency The Governor Frederick Aloysius Weld (until 5 April 1880) then His Excellency The Administrator Lieutenant-General Sir John Henry Lefroy, KCMG, CB, F.R.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, Esq., M.D., M.L.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Mr Justice Dobson Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	James Barnard, Esq.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1881	His Excellency The Administrator Lieutenant-General Sir John Henry Lefroy (until 7 Dec 1881) then His Excellency The Governor Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, R.A., KCMG	Hon. J.W. Agnew, M.D., M.L.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Mr Justice Dobson Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	James Barnard, Esq.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1882	His Excellency The Governor Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, R.A., KCMG	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.L.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Mr Justice Dobson Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	James Barnard, Esq.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.

1883	His Excellency The Governor Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, R.A., KCMG	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.L.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Mr Justice Dobson Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	James Barnard, Esq.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1884	His Excellency The Governor Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, R.A., KCMG	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.L.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Mr Chief Justice Dobson, M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.L.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1885	His Excellency The Governor Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, R.A., KCMG	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Mr Chief Justice Dobson, M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1886	His Excellency The Governor Major Sir George Cumine Strahan (until 28 Oct 1886) then His Excellency The Governor Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, KCB	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1887	His Excellency The Governor Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, KCB	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1888	His Excellency The Governor Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, KCB	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1889	His Excellency The Governor Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, KCB	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1890	His Excellency The Governor Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, KCB	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.

1891	His Excellency The Governor Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, KCB	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1892	His Excellency The Governor Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, KCB	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1893	His Excellency The Administrator Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. until 8 Aug then His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, KCMG	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Hon. James Wilson Agnew, M.D., M.E.C.	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1894	His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, KCMG	The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, KCMG, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1895	His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, KCMG	The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, KCMG, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1896	His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, KCMG	The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, KCMG, M.D., M.E.C. James Barnard, Esq. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1897	His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, KCMG	The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, KCMG, M.D., M.E.C. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.L.S., F.S.S. His Honor Sir William Lambert Dobson, Kt., C.J., M.E.C., F.L.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1898	His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, GCMG	The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, KCMG, M.D., M.E.C. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.L.S., F.S.S. His Lordship the Bishop of Tasmania Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.

1899	His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, GCMG	The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, KCMG, M.D., M.E.C. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.L.S., F.S.S. His Lordship the Bishop of Tasmania Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1900	His Excellency The Governor Viscount Gormanston, GCMG until 14 Aug then His Excellency The Administrator Sir John S. Dodds, KCMG until 8 Nov then His Excellency The Governor Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, GCSI, GCMG	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Hon. N. J. Brown, M.E.C. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1901	His Excellency The Governor Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, GCSI, GCMG	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Hon. N. J. Brown, M.E.C. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1902	His Excellency The Governor Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, GCSI, GCMG	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Hon. N. J. Brown, M.E.C. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1903	His Excellency The Governor Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, GCSI, GCMG until 16 April then His Excellency The Administrator Sir John S. Dodds, KCMG until 28 Oct then His Excellency The Governor Sir Gerald Strickland, KCMG, Count Della Catena	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Colonel W. V. Legge, R. A. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1904	His Excellency The Governor Sir Gerald Strickland, KCMG, Count Della Catena	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Colonel W. V. Legge, R. A. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1905	His Excellency The Governor Sir Gerald Strickland, KCMG, Count Della Catena	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Colonel W. V. Legge, R. A. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	C. J. Barclay, Esq.
1906	His Excellency The Governor Sir Gerald Strickland, KCMG, Count Della Catena	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Colonel W. V. Legge, R.A. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	Bernard Shaw, I.S.O.
1907	His Excellency The Governor Sir Gerald Strickland, KCMG, Count Della Catena	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S. Colonel W. V. Legge, R. A. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Alexander Morton	Bernard Shaw, I.S.O.
1908	His Excellency The Governor Sir Gerald Strickland, KCMG, Count Della Catena	A. G. Webster, Esq. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.L.S., I.S.O. Colonel W. V. Legge, R.A., F.R.G.S. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Robert Hall	Bernard Shaw, I.S.O.

1909	His Excellency The Governor Sir Gerald Strickland, KCMG, Count Della Catena until 20 May then His Excellency The Administrator Sir John S. Dodds, KCMG until 29 Sept then His Excellency The Governor Sir Harry Barron, Major-General, KCMG, CVO	R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.L.S., I.S.O. Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.	Robert Hall	Bernard Shaw, I.S.O.
1910	His Excellency The Governor Sir Harry Barron, Major-General, KCMG, CVO	Thomas Stephens, Esq., M.A., F.G.S. R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.L.S., I.S.O.	Fritz Noetling, M.A., Ph.D.	Bernard Shaw, I.S.O.
1911	His Excellency The Governor Sir Harry Barron, Major-General, KCMG, CVO	R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.L.S., I.S.O. Hon. Gamaliel Henry Butler, M.R.C.S., M.E.C.	Fritz Noetling, M.A., Ph.D.	E. L. Piesse, B. Sc., L.L.B.
1912	His Excellency The Governor Sir Harry Barron, Major-General, KCMG, CVO	Hon. Gamaliel Henry Butler, M.R.C.S., M.E.C. Gregory Sprott, M.D.	Robert Hall, C.M.Z.S.	E. L. Piesse, B. Sc., L.L.B.
1913	His Excellency The Governor Sir Harry Barron, Major-General, KCMG, CVO until 8 Mar then His Excellency The Administrator Sir John S. Dodds, KCMG until 4 Jun then His Excellency The Governor Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, PC, KCMG	Hon. Gamaliel Henry Butler, M.R.C.S., M.E.C. Gregory Sprott, M.D., C.M.	E. L. Piesse, B.Sc., L.L.B.	Leonard Rodway
1914	His Excellency The Governor Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, PC, KCMG	Hon. Gamaliel Henry Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.L.C. (died 15/7/14) None appointed	E. L. Piesse, B.Sc., L.L.B.	Leonard Rodway
1915	His Excellency The Governor Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, PC, KCMG	None appointed	E. L. Piesse, B.Sc., L.L.B.	Leonard Rodway
1916	His Excellency The Governor Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, PC, KCMG	R. M. Johnston, I.S.O. Major E. L. Piesse, B. Sc., L.L.B.	J. L. Glasson, B.A., D.Sc.	Leonard Rodway
1917	His Excellency The Governor Sir William Grey Ellison-Macartney, PC, KCMG until 31 Mar then His Excellency The Administrator Sir Herbert J. Nicholls, Kt until 6 July then His Excellency The Governor Sir Francis Newdegate, KCMG	R. M. Johnston, I.S.O. Major E. L. Piesse, B.Sc., L.L.B.	J. L. Glasson, B.A., D.Sc.	Leonard Rodway
1918	His Excellency The Governor Sir Francis Newdegate, KCMG	Major E. L. Piesse, B.Sc., L.L.B. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord	Leonard Rodway, CMG
1919	His Excellency The Governor Sir Francis Newdegate, KCMG	Major E. L. Piesse, B.Sc., L.L.B. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord	Leonard Rodway, CMG
1920	His Excellency The Governor Sir W. L. Allardyce, KCMG	Major E. L. Piesse, B.Sc., L.L.B. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord	Leonard Rodway, CMG
1921	His Excellency The Governor Sir W. L. Allardyce, KCMG	Leonard Rodway, CMG A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Clive Errol Lord	Leonard Rodway, CMG

1922	His Excellency The Administrator Sir Herbert Nicholls, Kt.	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord	J. Moore-Robinson, F.R.G.S.
1923	His Excellency The Administrator Sir Herbert Nicholls, Kt.	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S.	J. Moore-Robinson, F.R.G.S.
1924	His Excellency The Administrator Sir Herbert Nicholls, Kt.	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S.	J. Moore-Robinson, F.R.G.S.
1925	His Excellency The Governor Sir James O'Grady, KCMG	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S.	W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B.
1926	His Excellency The Governor Sir James O'Grady, KCMG	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S.	W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B.
1927	His Excellency The Governor Sir James O'Grady, KCMG	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S.	W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B.
1928	His Excellency The Governor Sir James O'Grady, KCMG	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S.	W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B.
1929	His Excellency The Governor Sir James O'Grady, KCMG	A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Leonard Rodway, CMG	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S.	W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B.
1930	His Excellency The Governor Sir James O'Grady, KCMG	Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D. A. N. Lewis, MC, L.L.D.	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	A. V. Giblin
1931	His Excellency The Administrator Sir Herbert Nicholls, KCMG	Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D. A. N. Lewis, MC, L.L.D.	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	J. Reynolds
1932	His Excellency The Administrator Sir Herbert Nicholls, KCMG	Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D. A. N. Lewis, MC, L.L.D.	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	A. N. Lewis, MC, L.L.D.
1933	His Excellency The Administrator Sir Herbert Nicholls, KCMG (until 14 August) then His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, CBE	W. H. Clemes, B.A., B.Sc. Ernest Ewart Unwin, M. Sc.	Clive Errol Lord, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., F.R.A.I.A. (died 15 July 1933) Acting Secretary from 15 July Miss Jean Beattie	S. Angel
1934	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, CBE	W. H. Clemes, B.A., B.Sc. Ernest Ewart Unwin, M.Sc.	Dr Joseph Pearson	S. Angel
1935	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, CBE	W. H. Clemes, B.A., B.Sc. F. E. Ward	Dr Joseph Pearson	S. Angel
1936	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, CBE	F. E. Ward Vernon Victor Hickman	Dr Joseph Pearson	S. Angel
1937	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, CBE	S. Angel Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D.	Dr Joseph Pearson	S. Angel
1938	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, KCMG CBE	Arndell Neil Lewis, MC, L.L.D. Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D.	Dr Joseph Pearson with J. W. Evans as Acting Sec. for 6 months	S. Angel
1939	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, KCMG, CBE	W. H. Clemes, B.A., B.Sc. Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1940	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, KCMG, CBE	W. H. Clemes, B.A., B.Sc. Ernest Ewart Unwin, M.Sc.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel

1941	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, KCMG, CBE	Henry Allport, L.L.B. Ernest Ewart Unwin, M.Sc.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1942	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, KCB, KCMG, CBE	Henry Allport, L.L.B. Archibald Lawrence Meston, M.A.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1943	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, GCMG, KCB, CBE	Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D. Archibald Lawrence Meston, M.A.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1944	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, GCMG, KCB, CBE	Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., V.D. Vernon Victor Hickman, B.A., D.Sc.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1945	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ernest Clark, GCMG, KCB, CBE (until 4 Aug) then His Excellency The Administrator Sir John D. Morris, Kt. until 24 Dec.	Henry Allport, L.L.B. Professor Vernon Victor Hickman, B.A., D.Sc.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1946	His Excellency The Governor Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, KCB, DSO	L. Cerutti, B.A., Dip. Ed. Wilfred Hugh Hudspeth, B.A.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1947	His Excellency The Governor Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, KCB, DSO	L. Cerutti, B.A., Dip. Ed. Wilfred Hugh Hudspeth, B.A.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1948	His Excellency The Governor Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, KCB, DSO	Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., F.R.ACP. Wilfred Hugh Hudspeth, B.A.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1949	His Excellency The Governor Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, KCB, DSO	Dr W. E. L. Crowther, DSO, M.B., F.R.ACP. Archibald Lawrence Meston, M.A.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1950	His Excellency The Governor Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, KCB, KCMG, DSO	S. W. Carey, D.Sc. Archibald Lawrence Meston, M.A.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1951	His Excellency The Governor Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, KCB, KCMG, DSO until 8 May then His Excellency The Administrator Sir John D. Morris, Kt. until 22 Aug then His Excellency The Governor Sir Ronald D. Cross, Baronet	S. W. Carey, D.Sc. J. W. C. Wyatt, B. Sc., A.ACI.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1952	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ronald D. Cross, Baronet	S. W. Carey, D.Sc. J. W. C. Wyatt, B.Sc., A.ACI.	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel
1953	His Excellency The Governor Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald D. Cross, Baronet	J. W. C. Wyatt, B.Sc., A.ACI. Wilfred Hugh Hudspeth, B. A. (died April 1952) L. W. Miller, M.Agr.Sc., F.R.E.S. from May 1952	Dr Joseph Pearson, D.Sc. (Manc.), D.Sc. (Liverpool), F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	S. Angel

1954	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ronald D. Cross, Baronet	L. W. Miller, M.Agr.Sc., F.R.E.S. S. Angel	D. Martin, M.Sc.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1955	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ronald D. Cross, Bt., KCMG, KCVO	T. Hytten, CMG, M.A. S. Angel (until April 1955)	Dr William Bryden, M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D., F.R.S. (Edin)	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1956	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ronald D. Cross, Bt., KCMG, KCVO	F. C. Wolfhagen, L.L.B. Dr W. E. L. Crowther, CBE, DSO, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.ACP.	Dr William Bryden, M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D., F.R.S. (Edin)	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1957	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ronald D. Cross, Bt., KCMG, KCVO	J. W. C. Wyatt, B.Sc. Dr W. E. L. Crowther, CBE, DSO, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.ACP.	Dr William Bryden, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1958	His Excellency The Governor Sir Ronald D. Cross, Bt., KCMG, KCVO until 4 Jun then His Excellency The Administrator Sir Stanley C. Burbury, CBE	J. W. C. Wyatt, B.Sc. L. W. Miller, M.Agr.Sc., F.R.E.S.	Dr William Bryden, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1959	His Excellency The Governor Rt. Hon. The Lord Rowallan, Kt., KBE, MC	Dr Donald Martin, D.Sc. L. W. Miller, M.Agr.Sc., F.R.E.S.	Dr William Bryden, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1960	His Excellency The Governor Rt. Hon. The Lord Rowallan, Kt., KBE, MC	Dr Donald Martin, D.Sc. R. M. H. Garvie, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.A.	Dr William Bryden, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1961	His Excellency The Governor Rt. Hon. The Lord Rowallan, Kt., KBE, MC	Professor A. M. Clark R. M. H. Garvie, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.A.	Dr William Bryden, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1962	His Excellency The Governor Rt. Hon. The Lord Rowallan, Kt., KBE, MC	Professor A. M. Clark Professor Gordon Newstead	Dr William Bryden, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1963	His Excellency The Governor Rt. Hon. Lord Rowallan, Kt., KBE, MC until 25 March then His Excellency The Administrator Sir Stanley C. Burbury, CBE	Professor Gordon Newstead D. H. Borchardt	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1964	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gairdner, GBE, CB, KCMG, KCVO	E. C. Gifford Professor G. C. Wade	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1965	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gairdner, GBE, CB, KCMG, KCVO	E. C. Gifford Professor G. C. Wade	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1966	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gairdner, GBE, CB, KCMG, KCVO	Professor G. C. Wade Dr Donald Martin, D.Sc.	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1967	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gairdner, GBE, CB, KCMG, KCVO	Dr Donald Martin, D.Sc. R. M. H. Garvie, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.A.	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1968	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Gairdner, GBE, CB, KCMG, KCVO until 11 Jul then His Excellency The Administrator Sir Stanley C. Burbury, CBE	R. M. H. Garvie, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.A. Dr W. W. Wilson	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1969	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Edric Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	Dr W. W. Wilson Dr E. R. Guiler	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.

1970	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Edric Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	Dr E. R. Guiler E. C. Gifford	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1971	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Edric Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	E. C. Gifford M. R. Banks	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1972	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Edric Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	M. R. Banks Dr J. Olley	Dr Donald Martin, D.Sc. to Sept and D. R. Gregg from Sept	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1973	His Excellency The Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Edric Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	Dr J. Olley Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	D. R. Gregg	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1974	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE (The first Australian-born Governor)	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E. A. R. Neilsen	D. R. Gregg	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1975	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE	A. R. Neilsen K. D. Nicholls	D. R. Gregg	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1976	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE	K. D. Nicholls Keith Edward James Robinson	D. R. Gregg	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.
1977	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE	Keith Edward James Robinson Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc.	D. R. Gregg	Dr William Bryden, CBE, B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.
1978	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE	Gordon E. A. Hale, B.Sc. Dr E. A. Colhoun	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1979	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE	Dr E. A. Colhoun R. J. Downie	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1980	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE	R. J. Downie D. R. Gregg	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1981	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE	D. R. Gregg A. C. Wallace	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1982	His Excellency The Governor Sir Stanley C. Burbury, KCMG, KCVO, KBE until 16 March then His Excellency The Administrator Sir Guy S. Green, CBE until 1 Oct then His Excellency The Governor Sir James Plimsoll, AC, CBE	A. C. Wallace L. E. Wall	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1983	His Excellency The Governor Sir James Plimsoll, AC, CBE	L. E. Wall J. E. S. Townrow	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1984	His Excellency The Governor Sir James Plimsoll, AC, CBE	J. E. S. Townrow I. D. Geard	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1985	His Excellency The Governor Sir James Plimsoll, AC, CBE	I. D. Geard Dr Penelope W. McCartney	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight

1986	His Excellency The Governor Sir James Plimsoll, AC, CBE until 8 May then His Excellency The Administrator Sir Guy S. Green, CBE until 19 Oct then His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	Dr Penelope W. McCartney Dr Patrick G. Quilty	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1987	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	Dr Patrick G. Quilty C. A. H. Payne	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1988	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	C. A. H. Payne Professor O. M. Roe	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1989	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	Professor O. M. Roe Dr J. S. Rogers	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1990	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	G. Davis Dr J. S. Rogers	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1991	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	Professor D. M. Stoddart Dr A. V. Brown	D. R. Gregg	T. A. H. Knight
1992	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	John T. W. Hayton Dr A. V. Brown	Professor D. M. Stoddart (Acting)	T. A. H. Knight
1993	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	John T. W. Hayton (until 5 Aug) Dr Maxwell R. Banks, AM	Ms Patricia Sabine	T. A. H. Knight
1994	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO	Dr Maxwell R. Banks, AM Dr Penny W. McCartney	Roger Buttermore	Andrew Koo
1995	His Excellency The Governor Sir Phillip Bennett, AC, KBE, DSO until 1 Oct then His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE (The first Tasmanian-born Governor)	Dr Penny W. McCartney Ronald T. Banks	Dr Maxwell R. Banks, AM	Dr David Leaman
1996	His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE	Ronald T. Banks Dr John Gilroy Thorne	Dr Maxwell R. Banks, AM	Dr David Leaman
1997	His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE	Dr John Gilroy Thorne Dr Shirley W. Jeffrey, AM, FAA	Michael Readett	Dr David Leaman
1998	His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE	Dr Shirley W. Jeffrey, AM, FAA Ms Patricia Sabine	Dr Andrew Rozefelds	Dr David Leaman
1999	His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE	Ms Patricia Sabine Peter Stevenson	Dr Andrew Rozefelds	Dr David Leaman
2000	His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE	Dr David Leaman Dr Brian Yates	John T. W. Hayton	Ms Patricia Sabine
2001	His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE	Dr David Leaman Dr Brian Yates	John T. W. Hayton	Ms Patricia Sabine
2002	His Excellency The Governor Sir Guy S. Green, AC, KBE	Dr David Leaman Dr Andrew Rozefelds	Dr Michael Readett	Dr Albert Goede
2003	Dr Andrew Rozefelds	Dr Michael Readett	Ms Carol Bacon	Dr Albert Goede
2004	Dr Michael Readett	Dr David Leaman	Ms Carol Bacon	Dr Albert Goede
2005	Dr David Leaman	Dr Peter Smith	Ms Carol Bacon	Dr Albert Goede
2006	Dr Peter Smith	Professor John M. Hunn	Dr John Gilroy Thorne, AM	Dr Albert Goede
2007	Professor John M. Hunn	Dr John Morris	Dr John Gilroy Thorne, AM	Dr Albert Goede
2008	Dr John Morris	Peter Stevenson	Dr John Gilroy Thorne, AM	Dr Albert Goede
2009	Peter Stevenson	Professor Patrick G. Quilty	Anthony Culberg	Dr Albert Goede

2010	Professor Patrick G. Quilty	Professor James Reid	Anthony Culberg	Dr Albert Goede
2011	Professor James Reid	Professor Susan Jones	Anthony Culberg	Harman Mulder
2012	Professor James Reid	Professor Susan Jones	Anthony Culberg	Peter Meyer
2013	Professor Susan Jones	Dr Anthony V. Brown	Anthony Culberg, OAM	Peter Meyer
2014	Professor Ross R. Large	Professor Emily Hilder	Anthony Culberg, OAM	Peter Meyer
2015	Professor Ross R. Large	Professor Emily Hilder	Anthony Culberg, OAM until 5 Aug then Dr John Gilroy Thorne, AM, FACEA	Peter Meyer
2016	Professor Matt A. King	Associate Professor Erik Wapstra	Dr John Gilroy Thorne, AM, FACEA	Peter Meyer
2017	Professor Matt A. King	Associate Professor Erik Wapstra	Dr John Gilroy Thorne, AM, FACEA	Peter Meyer

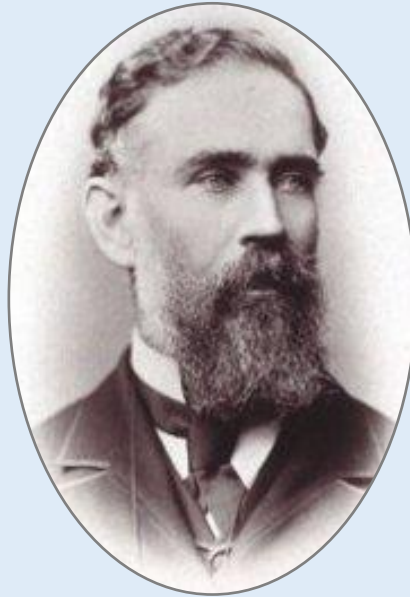
**Some Long-Serving
Office-Bearers of The Royal
Society of Tasmania**



Sir James Wilson Agnew, 1895



R. M. Johnston, F.L.S., 1895



Above: Sir W. Lambert Dobson, Kt.,
F.L.S., 1895 (by J. W. Beattie)



Right: James Barnard, 1895



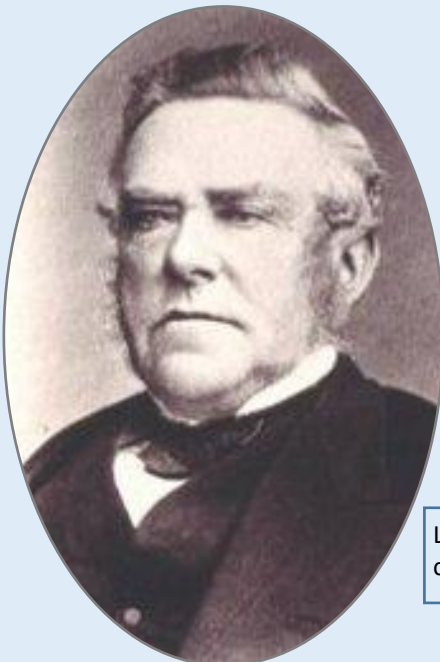
Leonard Rodway, c. 1936



Alexander Morton, 1895



Right: Dr Arndell Neil Lewis,
M.C., L.L.D., c. 1930



Left: Robert Officer, M.L.C.,
c. 1860s (by J. W. Beattie)

The Royal Society of Tasmania Medallists and Prize-Winners

The Royal Society of Tasmania Medal	Clive Lord Memorial Medal	R. M. Johnston Memorial Medal
1927 Leonard Rodway, C.M.G.	1936 Prof L. F. Giblin	1923 Sir T. W. Edgeworth-David
1930 Clive E. Lord, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	1939 Prof J. B. Cleland	1925 Prof F. Wood-Jones
1934 H. H. Scott	1947 Dr H. Thompson	1959 Dr R. J. Tillyard
1935 Dr Arndell N. Lewis, M.C., L.L.D.	1951 Prof J. Burke	1934 Prof W. J. Dakin
1940 Dr W. E. L. Crowther, D.S.O., M.B., V.D.	1958 P. G. Law	1937 Sir David Rivett
1940 Vernon V. Hickman	1960 Emeritus Prof Vernon V. Hickman	1946 Prof L. H. Martin
1950 Prof Vernon V. Hickman	1966 Dr Winifred M. Curtis	1948 Prof T. Griffith-Taylor
1970 Dr D. L. Serventy	1973 Dr William Bryden, C.B.E., B.A., M.Sc. (N.Z.), Ph.D. (Edin), F.R.S.E.	1950 Prof J. T. Wilson
1976 Dr Donald Martin, D.Sc.	1977 Dr E. R. Guiler	1957 Prof F. Walker
1978 Dr M. R. Banks	1983 N. J. Brian Plomley	1959 Sir Edmund Hillary
1982 Dr Grote Reber	1986 R. G. H. Green	1977 Prof S. W. Carey
1987 E. O. G. Scott	1989 Dr Lloyd L. Robson	1983 Dr A. G. Fenton
1993 Prof David H. Green, FRS, FAA	1993 Donald R. Gregg	1987 Dr T. C. Beard
1996 Dr Patrick G. Quilty	1996 Dr A. A. Alexander	1993 Dr Shirley W. Jeffrey, AM, FAA
2001 Prof Jim Reid	2001 Prof R. Menary	1997 Prof Peter Sculthorpe
2005 H. Marchant	2004 T. D. Sprod	2001 Prof W. Budd
2009 O. M. Roe	2007 A. J. Crawford	2006 G. Farquhar
2013 Trevor McDougall	2010 Don Kay	2011 S. Foote
	2013 Prof Brad Potts	2016 Prof Emeritus David H Green, AM, AAA, FRS
	2016 Prof Henry Reynolds	
M. R. Banks Medal	Peter Smith Medal	The Royal Society of Tasmania Annual Doctoral (PhD) Award
1998 Dr Trevor J. McDougall	2018 (Inaugural year)	1999 Dr Simon Ellingsen
2001 Prof N. Pankhurst		2000 Sr Annie Wong
2003 Dr Steven Rintoul		2001 Dr Helen Fricker
2005 B. Yates		2002 Dr Paul Adlard
2007 J. C. Vickers		2003 Dr Dugald Close
2009 S. Wijffels		2004 B. Fulton
2011 Assoc/Prof Erik Wapstra		2005 R. Barbour
2013 Emily Hilder		2006 R. Chung
2015 Prof Matt A. King		2007 J. N. Brown
		2008 M. A. Haas
		2009 G. While
		2010 Peter Molesworth
		2011 J. Zika
		2012 D. Aitken
		2013 Martin Schultz
		2014 Amy Peacock
		2015 Dr Daniel Gregory
		2016 Dr Aliaa Shallan and Dr Jane Younger

Right: The Royal Society of Tasmania Medal.



