

Abstracts of Proceedings

4th March, 1952

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was held in the Society's Room, Tasmanian Museum. The President, His Excellency the Governor, presided.

The following Office-bearers were elected for 1952:—Mr. W. H. Hudspeth was elected Vice-President in the place of Professor S. W. Carey, who retired under Rule 12; Honorary Secretary, Dr. J. Pearson; Assistant Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. Martin; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. Angel; Honorary Auditor, Mr. A. M. Hewer.

The following were elected members of the Council: Professor S. W. Carey was elected for two years in the place of the late Mr. A. L. Meston. Professor H. N. Barber and Mr. I. G. Anderson for three years in the place of Mr. W. H. Hudspeth and Mr. F. C. Wolfhagen who retired under Rule 21.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Mr. O. W. Reid, Mr. W. L. Clennett, Mr. J. Curtis, Mr. L. G. Ferrall, Rev. W. H. Macfarlane, Mr. E. G. Record. Hon. Member, Dr. J. Pearson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.L.S. On the recommendation of the Council Dr. J. Pearson had been nominated for Honorary Membership of the Society at the last meeting. In supporting the nomination, Professor S. W. Carey, on behalf of the Council, had outlined the reasons for which this proposal was being made. He pointed out that Dr. Pearson was not only a scientist of great distinction who had made outstanding research contributions which have been published in the Papers and Proceedings of the Society, but, over a period of years, he had been the pivot of organized science in Tasmania and had contributed more to the honorary administration of science, including the administration of this Society, than any other individual.

Mr. K. B. Fenton delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "Scientific Work at Macquarie Island", of which the following is an abstract:—

The primary aim of the station maintained at Macquarie Island by the Australian National Antarctic Research Organisation is the collection of scientific data in various fields. At present observations are being made in the fields of meteorology, geophysics (geomagnetism and seismology), cosmic rays, radiophysics (ionospheric soundings, radio noise observations), and auroral observations.

1st April, 1952

A special Meeting was held in the Society's Room to amend the following Rules of the Society. Professor S. W. Carey presided.

Rule 14.—The following addition to the end of Rule 14 was agreed to:—"In addition the Committee of the Northern Branch may delegate a member of that Committee to attend the Council Meetings of the Society. He shall have the right to vote on all matters brought before the Council and in all other respects shall have the same privileges as other members of the Council."

Rule 21.—The following addition was agreed to:—Immediately after the word “Office-bearers” add “and the representative of the Northern Branch”.

Amendment to the Rule governing the award of the Royal Society Medal.

2nd paragraph, p. 18 of 1938 edition of Rules to be preceded by the following words: “The Medal shall remain at all times the property of the Society”.

3rd paragraph, p. 18 of 1938 edition of Rules to be deleted.

New addition to Schedule II of Rules:

“Arndell Neil Lewis Memorial Fund

Amount of Fund, £232 17s. 11d. (plus the proceeds of subsequent sales of ‘Geology of the Hobart District’.

Established, 19th March, 1947.

Purpose of Fund: The interest arising from the investment of the Fund to be used for the purchase of geological and other scientific books for the Society’s Library. Each book so purchased to have a special Book Plate showing that the book is part of the A. N. Lewis Memorial Library”.

The Special Meeting was followed by:

General Meeting

A meeting was held in the Society’s Room. Professor S. W. Carey, Vice-President, presided.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Mrs. J. L. Carter, Mr. G. B. Everard, Mr. A. Chittleborough, Mrs. K. Thyne, Mr. P. J. Clifford, Mr. E. Newman, Dr. F. R. Stevens.

Dr. W. M. Curtis delivered an illustrated lecture entitled “The Tasmanian Flora and Related Problems”, of which the following is an abstract:—

In Tasmania as in each of the Australian States, work is in progress on the preparation of a new Flora which will be an up-to-date record of the States’ flowering plants. It seems relevant therefore to consider two questions, firstly why Floras are written, and secondly what are the features of special interest in the study of Tasmanian plants.

Modern Floras have a history which in Europe can be traced to the scientific school of Athens and to the manuscripts of Aristotle and Theophrastus. Through the succeeding centuries botanical knowledge became increasingly important to medical men as plants were collected to provide drugs. Manuscript works called herbals were prepared to aid the identification of plants. Until the fifteenth century, the time of invention of printing by movable type, such herbals were copied by hand, usually with steady deterioration in the illustrations. Not long after the manuscript herbals were put into print a new kind of herbal appeared: in Germany, Belgium and England there was an awakening of interest in native plants and a search for those with healing properties. One of the most famous is Gerard’s Herbal which may still be consulted and which contains a strange mingling of fact and folklore. A modern Flora aims at providing a complete list of the plants of a particular area; it is based on the work of the pioneer botanical explorers and on the researches of the systematists, stimulated by the work of Linnaeus in the eighteenth Century. Today, in the identification of plants, botanists utilize data from contemporary work in the fields of physiology, biochemistry, anatomy, embryology, cytology, genetics and ecology.

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The Tasmanian flora includes very few plants that are either edible or of value to medicine, but it is of considerable scientific interest. The distribution of plants of our mountain plateaux presents a problem to be worked out by collaboration between botanists and geologists, for a number of species found in this State are identical with or closely related to plants in the now widely separated land masses of New Zealand, Fuegia and Hawaii.

6th May, 1952

A meeting was held in the Society's Room. Mr. J. W. C. Wyett, Vice-President, presided.

The Chairman referred to the death of Mr. W. H. Hudspeth and Mr. L. W. Miller voiced the Society's appreciation of Mr. Hudspeth's services. (See Obituary, page xxi.)

The following elections then took place: Mr. L. W. Miller appointed Vice-President for two years in the place of the late Mr. W. H. Hudspeth; Mr. C. Bisdee appointed a member of Council for two years in place of Mr. L. W. Miller.

The following were elected members of the Society: Miss A. Wild, Mrs. M. L. O'Connor, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Mr. D. F. Wild.

Dr. J. B. Polya delivered a lecture entitled "The attack on Modern Chemistry by the Soviet Union", of which the following is an abstract:—

Some of the most significant advances of modern chemistry have been made possible through the quantum mechanical interpretation of chemical bonds. Although a purely mathematical treatment is impossible at present, some rational approximations, notably the resonance theory, have been of great value to chemists. The resonance theory and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the related molecular orbital theory have been condemned in Soviet Russia. This condemnation and the resulting censure and recantation of well-known Soviet scientists took the same form as Lysenko's campaign against the geneticists.

A survey of the historical development of the main concepts of chemical bonding shows that the Soviet authorities are wrong in maintaining that the current ideas on bonding, held by the majority of leading Western and Soviet scientists, have not been developed as a capitalist, imperialist, nationalist, &c., device to belittle and harm the Soviet State and Russian scientists like Butlerov and Markovnikov.

The reasons behind the Soviet attack on modern chemical theories and the mode of this attack are not scientific. The real reasons may be connected with attempts to turn scientists from fundamental to immediately applicable research, hostility to intellectuals and to intellectual work beyond the reach even of the majority of trained scientists.

Details of the Soviet attack on modern chemical theories (mainly in the form of quotations) will be found in several 1952 issues of *Nature* and *Journal of Chemical Education*. Those who are still fortunate enough to enjoy a certain measure of scientific freedom should jealously guard this right.

3rd June, 1952

A meeting was held in the Royal Society's Room. Mr. J. W. C. Wyett, Vice-President, presided.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Mrs. N. M. Tooley, Mr. A. G. Mackinnon, Mr. D. J. McCulloch, Mr. J. R. Rex, Mr. F. J. White.

It was announced that a Public Meeting would be held in the Royal Society's Room on 26th June to discuss the question of a Memorial to the late Wilfrid Hugh Hudspeth.

Mr. W. N. Oates delivered a lecture entitled "Democracy, Swiss Pattern", of which the following is an abstract:—

The Swiss pattern of democracy has significance for international as well as national communities. The phrase "unity in diversity" gives a clue to this pattern. Elements of diversity are geographical (mountain, valley and plain), occupational (43 per cent industrial, 20 per cent agricultural), Linguistic (four official languages), religious (57 per cent Protestant, 41 per cent Catholic).

The Federal Constitution promotes unity. The Swiss citizen is a member of three communities—first of the Commune where he was born, then of the Canton and finally of the Confederation itself. He feels a strong sense of personal responsibility and personal participation as a democratic citizen. There can still be found examples of what might be called 'pure' democracy—the *Landsgemeinden*—where each citizen exercises in person his legislative power, but in most cantons a 'mixed' democracy form is in use which reserves for the citizen the rights of referendum and of initiative of legislation.

By its policy of neutrality, Switzerland has been a stabilising element in international affairs. As far back as 1815 Swiss neutrality was recognised by the Great Powers of Europe as being in the interests not only of Switzerland but of the policy and peace of Europe. The Swiss Constitution provides for mediation in the event of disputes and open conflict—certain cantons were admitted to membership on the express condition that they remained neutral in all inter-cantonal disputes and active as mediators. This idea could well be applied in an international context. Switzerland has become a symbol of the possible form which the union of peoples may one day take.

"Switzerland will have the last word in history" (Victor Hugo).

4th July, 1952

A meeting was held in the Society's Room. Mr. H. Allport presided. The following were elected members of the Society:—Mr. D. Steane, Miss L. I. Slade, Mrs. I. V. Smith.

Mr. S. Angel (Hon. Treasurer, W. H. Hudspeth Memorial Fund) reported that a meeting had been held on 26th June and it had been decided to issue an appeal for subscriptions to a W. H. Hudspeth Memorial Fund.

Dr. C. Craig delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "The Five Attempts at Early Settlement at Port Dalrymple before 1827", of which the following is an abstract:—

The Principal settlement at Port Dalrymple was placed first of all at Outer Cove, then at York town, later at Launceston, then again at Outer Cove, now called Georgetown, and finally at Launceston. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the reasons for each change.

The first expedition entered Port Dalrymple on November 4th, 1804. The landing at Outer Cove was accidental and was due to the Buffalo running aground during the night. Everything was unloaded and taken to the nearby Outer Cove. Paterson was dissatisfied with Outer Cove. He considered that the surrounding land was not good and that the water supply would not last for the summer. During December he explored the river in the Lady Nelson. As a result he recommended to Governor King that the settlers should be placed on the rich ground at the head of the river in the valley of the North Esk, but that the principal settlement, to be called York town, should be at the head of Western Arm. His selection of York town was probably due to the instructions given him that he was to protect colonial vessels in Bass Strait. He would therefore wish to be as near the mouth of the river as possible. The only constant supply of water near the mouth of the river was at York town. He may also have taken into account that a settlement at York town could not be bombarded by a French warship.

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Governor King accepted the suggestion as to York town, but considered that, for security's sake, the settlers should be in the neighbourhood of the principal settlement and not elsewhere. Paterson's first letter from York town is dated April 5th, 1805.

The main cause which led to the final abandonment of York town was the arrival from Calcutta of the herd of over six hundred cows (more than two hundred had died on the voyage). The cattle were landed at Outer Cove, but the death rate was tremendous. They were brought across the river to York town, but they still continued to die. In desperation Paterson finally decided to move them up the river to the "Ground adjoining the Cataract". This move was completed by the beginning of 1806. In the meanwhile, an attempt at growing grain near York town had failed. This attempt was resumed at the North Esk and the first sod was turned either late in 1805 or early in 1806. In March 1806 Paterson wrote to King that he intended to move his headquarters to "The Cataract". That he did not do so was probably, to a great extent, due to the force of habit. Substantial buildings had been erected at York town. A firm daily routine had been formed. To Paterson at all events, it is obvious that life there had become very pleasant. Although Paterson was a soldier, the great passion of his life was natural science. It might be said that he was a typical Royal Society man. By every mail he sent to his various friends who included Sir Joseph Banks, gifts of plants, seeds, specimens of ore, skins of animals, &c. Accompanying them went enthusiastic letters discussing his scientific investigations. He was, above all, a botanist. At York town he had formed a garden, the remains of which may still be seen. He therefore had strong personal reasons for remaining at York town. That, in the end, he did shift was due to a peremptory order from Bligh, who was now Governor in Chief; "Port Dalrymple is only to be one settlement, and not two". Bligh's letter was dated 27th September, 1807. It is not known when Paterson obeyed Bligh's order as from then on he headed his letters "Port Dalrymple". The heading "Launceston" appears first on 29th September, 1808 after Bligh had been deposed. This is the first occasion on which the name was used.

So far it may be said that the forces behind the moving of the principal settlement were those of nature. The removal back to Outer Cove was due to the force of a particular kind of personality—that of Macquarie who succeeded Bligh. If Paterson's great passion was natural science, Macquarie's great passion was the planning and building of cities. His temperament was that of a Roman emperor and his planning was always farseeing and on a large scale. It was he who really planned what was to be the great city of Sydney. It was his hand that first set Hobart on the way to being the jewel of the South. Both these cities were magnificently situated on the banks of great sheets of water. When Macquarie arrived in Launceston on December 8th, 1811, he was delighted as he crossed the brow of what is now Windmill Hill but was later disappointed. Accordingly he spent four days in the Lady Nelson exploring the river in the reverse direction to Paterson. The River Tamar is everywhere lovely, but it is only as it widens towards its mouth that it attains anything like majesty. Here, at Outer Cove, Macquarie decided to found the new city, to which he gave the royal name of Georgetown. Its main square was to be named Regent Square, and the small rivulet was called York River. The main street was Macquarie Street. It is worthy of note that there is a Macquarie Street at Hobart, a Macquarie Street at York town where Macquarie spent only a few hours and which had already been abandoned, a Macquarie Street at Georgetown, but no Macquarie Street at Launceston. Georgetown having been formed Macquarie sailed back to Sydney.

Macquarie found the greatest difficulty in getting his orders in regard to Georgetown carried out. Launceston was the natural centre of the settlement. It was surrounded by rich country and no one wished to move to the barren Outer Cove. It was only after years of cajoling and ordering that Georgetown finally became the principal settlement in 1819. Georgetown was never a success. What the settlers wanted was a shopping and marketing area. Launceston alone could fill this want. Georgetown moreover was not necessary

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for shipping as it was found that ships could quite easily sail to the head of the river. There were few settlers near Georgetown and most of the supplies had to be laboriously rowed down from Launceston. Commissioner Bigge, after his visit in 1819 urged Macquarie to abandon Georgetown. Macquarie refused however, and after his own visit in 1821, he attempted to save the situation by urging Sorell to locate small farms for ticket of leave men in "Cimitiere Valley" near Georgetown, to establish a Government Farm, and to make the road from Launceston safer by erecting a guard house at "Mount Macquarie". All this was of no avail however. Sorell, himself, both during and after his period of governorship, strongly urged the removal of headquarters from Georgetown, and finally, in 1826, Launceston again became the principal settlement.

Within recent years the foundation of the aluminium industry at the deep water port of Bell Bay has again made Georgetown important.

At the conclusion of the meeting Supper was served. The Chairman reported that the Council had decided to introduce this innovation at General Meetings in the future.

8th August, 1952

A meeting was held in the Society's Room. Mr. L. W. Miller, Vice-President, presided.

Mrs. G. B. Waters was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. M. Banks delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "The Architecture of Caves", of which the following is an abstract:—

Four stages, at least, usually occur in the history of a cave containing "formations". During the phreatic stage, solution takes place below the water-table and flow of water is very slow. The caverns themselves are formed at this stage. The second, clay-filling, stage follows and during this the caverns become filled with a pure clay which lacks bedding. After this stage the regional level of the water table seems to drop and swiftly flowing streams erode the clay and limestone and commonly deposit gravels. The last stage is that of deposition when stalagmites and stalactites are produced by the evaporation of water rich in calcium bicarbonate. Many other types of "formation" are produced during this last stage. Evidence of all four stages is found at Hastings and Mole Creek but caves in the Junee area do not seem to have reached the last stage.

2nd September, 1952

A meeting was held in the Society's Room. Mr. J. W. C. Wyett, Vice-President, presided.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Mr. L. G. Crawford, Mr. J. Feldmann, Mr. G. G. Haward, Mr. J. Swami Nath, Mr. D. P. D. Mahoney, Mr. R. C. Wilson, Mrs. J. Reader, Dr. M. W. Fletcher, Mr. R. L. J. Thomson, Mr. S. J. Walkden, Mrs. J. M. Fletcher.

The following exhibits were shown: 2 Lithographs by Elizabeth Hudspeth, *circa* 1851, one depicting a view on the Derwent and the other Ben Lomond, bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. W. H. Hudspeth.

Professor S. Mangham, M.A. (Formerly Professor of Botany, University College, Southampton) delivered an illustrated Lecture entitled "Some Aims and Methods of Biological Studies in the Field".

30th September, 1952

A meeting was held in the Society's Room. The President, His Excellency the Governor, presided.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Miss D. M. Ingram, Miss V. L. Buck, Mr. T. I. Ramsay.

Vice-Admiral, Sir Guy Wyatt, K.B.E., C.B., delivered a lecture entitled "The Hydrographical Work of the Royal Navy", which was illustrated by a documentary film. The following is an abstract of the lecture:—

The Hydrography Department of the Royal Navy was formed in 1795. At the beginning of the First World War every maritime nation, except France, was using British Admiralty charts. During the last war the Department supplied 30,727,000 charts to Allied merchant ships. A chart is almost an entity, from the moment it is conceived it is subject to correction. New information comes in regarding aids to navigation, changes in shoals and so on, so that it is nothing uncommon for a chart plate already in the printing machine to have to come out for some latest addition. Every chart from the moment it is put in hand has a history kept in a special book in which the authority for everything that is placed on or removed from that chart is recorded. Once a chart is issued to the user it is kept corrected by Notices to Mariners which are issued to all H.M. Ships and Chart Depots and given gratis to all Chart Agents, Harbour Authorities and some Shipping Companies. In many British waters, including Tasmania, some of the charts in use were made 80 or 100 years ago. They are obsolete and badly need correcting.

The meeting then adjourned to the Zoological Room, Tasmanian Museum, where supper was served to approximately 250 guests.

4th November, 1952

A meeting was held in the Society's Room. Mr. L. W. Miller, Vice-President, presided.

The following were elected members of the Society:—Dr. Franklin Fay, Dr. F. R. Tyson.

Dr. Crowther reported that the W. H. Hudspeth Memorial Fund had a balance in hand of £425 2s. 5d. The fund would soon be closed and a meeting of subscribers called to decide what form the Memorial would take.

By the courtesy of the A.B.C. the following recorded talks of the late Mr. W. H. Hudspeth were reproduced:—(1) Hobart in the Nineties; (2) Mathinna; (3) Entally; (4) Nooks and Corners of Old Hobart—Government Cottage, Queenborough Cemetery, Princes Park. Between each item Dr. Crowther gave appropriate commentaries and the broadcasts in Mr. Hudspeth's familiar voice gave much pleasure to an audience of about 100.

The following exhibits were placed on the table for inspection:—2 specimens of the short headed lamprey (*Mordacia morda*), by Mr. A. M. Olsen of the C.S.I.R.O. Fisheries Division; (a) Warrant and Seal of Coroner William Lyttleton dated 1830, signed by Governor Geo. Arthur, (b) Transportation medals and picture of Governor Davey's proclamation 1816 for the natives—both exhibited by Mr. G. T. Triffitt.

Meetings, 1952

The Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Tasmania, Northern Branch, was held at the Museum on Friday, the 7th March, 1952, at 8 p.m. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet were adopted.

Dr. C. Craig presided.

Under the rules the following Office-bearers were elected:—

Chairman: Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. C. McKinlay

Council: Dr. C. Craig, Mr. J. E. Heritage, Mr. G. H. Crawford, Mr. W. Gellie, Mr. R. Smith.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss I. Thomson.

A Lecture on the port of Launceston was given by the Master Warden, Mr. W. Hart.

He surveyed the early history of the port when it was administered by the Colonial Office through a Port Officer at Georgetown and traced the history of the Marine Board, which was formed in 1858. Future developments and extensions as planned by the Board were discussed by the Speaker.

4th April, 1952.

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz presiding. Professor S. Warren Carey, of the University of Tasmania, gave a lecture on "The Geology of the Launceston District".

Professor Carey outlined the development of the Launceston district from Pre-Cambrian times to the present day, with particular emphasis on the evolution of our present topography from the early Tertiary penepain.

16th May, 1952

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz presiding. Mr. W. Baulch was the speaker. He gave the R. C. Gunn Memorial Lecture.

Mr. Baulch took as his subject—"A Tasmanian Botanist—Ronald Campbell Gunn" (1808-1881).

He outlined R. C. Gunn's career in Tasmania, stressing the contribution he made to Tasmanian Botany. R. C. Gunn, he said is better known to overseas scientists than to local people, although except for a few brief periods he had spent all his life in the north of the Island. He held a series of official positions and also managed Formosa Estate. During this period he collected extensively for the Hookers in England, and over 40 species of plants and several animals were named after him.

After an undistinguished period in Parliament, Gunn retired from public life to his home, "Newstead House", and, what is not generally recognised, was the mainstay of the Northern Branch of the Tasmanian Society, until it was absorbed by the Royal Society. His extensive collection of plants was acquired by the Royal Society, and later transferred to the National Herbarium, Sydney.

11th June, 1952

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz presiding. Mr. Edmund Gill, of the National Museum of Victoria, was the speaker. He took as his subject "The Aborigines and the Ice Age."

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Mr. Gill discussed various aspects of the field survey he had made recently in conjunction with the University of Tasmania, which included accurately locating and recording the site at Mowbray Swamp from which the fossil marsupial remains were obtained; locating and surveying ancient coast-lines revealed in aerial photographs; and a trial excavation in an aboriginal midden at Rocky Cape, which produced considerable fish remains, and a delicately pointed bone implement.

After discussing the significance of these discoveries, Mr. Gill briefly surveyed the present evidence relating to the antiquity of the Tasmanian and Australian aborigines.

11th July, 1952

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz presiding. Mr. H. J. King was the speaker.

He gave a short review of the development of colour photography, and showed examples of early equipment. Mr. King then showed colour slides, depicting Tasmanian homes and countryside, concluding with an exquisite period group of an imaginary scene of a hundred years ago.

8th August, 1952

A meeting was held at the Museum. Mr. G. C. McKinlay presided. Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz gave a lecture on "The History of Circular Head".

He outlined the work of early navigators, Bass and Flinders, Robbins, Kelly and Hardwicke, and the work of the early surveyors for the V.D.L. Co., Goldie and Fossey, Adeu, Jorgenson, Wedge and Hellyer, and discussed the original holdings and work of the Company itself in the North-West of the Island.

26th September, 1952

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz presiding. Mr. V. J. Bahr, Deputy Director of Meteorological Bureau, Hobart, was the speaker. He took as his subject "The Importance of Reports from Sub-Antarctic Stations and from Shipping in forecasting in the Tasmanian Region".

Mr. Bahr gave an outline of the development of forecasting, of the work of early meteorologists such as Lockyer, Russell and Epworth. He explained the methods used and gave an account of the location stations in Antarctica.

24th October, 1952

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. Stieglitz presiding. Mr. Roy Smith was the speaker. He took as his subject "Highway Rambles in Tasmania, with some Excursions into Architecture".

Mr. Smith gave a brief outline of the main developments in architecture, and showed a collection of coloured transparencies of historical homes and buildings in Tasmania.

21st November, 1952

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. von Steiglitz presiding. Mr. E. D. Gill, of the National Museum of Victoria, showed a coloured film, illustrating geological time in Victoria and Tasmania.

6th February, 1953

A meeting was held at the Museum, Mr. K. R. von Stieglitz presiding. The speaker, Mr. Justice J. A. Ferguson, spoke on "Australian History and Bibliography".

He explained the technique of discrimination employed in the gathering together of bibliography, the problems confronting the bibliographer and the use of such publications.

At many of these meetings special displays were arranged.

Expeditions

Expeditions were held as follows:—

8th March, 1952	"Patterdale", Deddington, the home of John Glover.
29th March, 1952	"Trafalgar", the oldest home in the Evandale district, built by Andrew Barclay.
	"Pleasant Banks", the home of David Gibson.
5th April, 1952	Geological expedition of the Launceston district led by Professor S. Warren Carey.
27th April, 1952	"Quamby", the home of Sir Richard Dry.
27th September, 1952	"Richmond Hill", Cressy, the headquarters of the Van Diemen's Land Establishment.
25th October, 1952	"Panshanger", The home of Joseph Archer.
23rd November, 1952	Five Mile Bluff, North Coast, Tasmania.
1st February, 1953	"Bona Vista", the home of Simeon Lord.
15th February, 1953	Supply Creek, discovered by William Collins, 1804.
28th March, 1953	"Kingston", the home of John Batman, the founder of Victoria.

Historical notes relating to these expeditions have been issued to members.