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—
1934. Professor W. J. Dakin, D.Sc., Professor of Zoology, University of Sydney.

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.
MEMORIAL FUNDS AND MEDALS

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Medals presented—

ADDENDUM

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA, 1943, P. 220.

To the list of R. M. Johnston Memorial Medals, add:—


Clive Lord Memorial Fund (1934)

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Awards—

1939. R. J. Linford.

A bronze memorial mural tablet was also erected in the Museum.
The Royal Society of Tasmania first met on 14 October 1843 as the Van Diemen's Land Horticultural Society. Its aim then was to 'develop the physical character of the Island and illustrate its natural history and productions'. A Royal Warrant was issued in 1844 and in 1855 it became the Royal Society of Tasmania (the first outside the British Isles.) In its early years, the Society established the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens. It also began building substantial collections of both art and natural history specimens, all housed in the Royal Society Museum. These collections became The Royal Society of Tasmania (RST) was formed in 1843. It was the first Royal Society outside the United Kingdom, and its mission is the advancement of knowledge. The work of the Royal Society of Tasmania includes: Promoting Tasmanian historical, scientific and technological knowledge for the benefit of Tasmanians, Fostering Tasmanian public engagement and participation in the quest for objective knowledge, Recognising excellence in academia and supporting Tasmanian academic excellence, and. The Royal Society of Tasmania was founded on 14 October 1843 as the Botanical and Horticultural Society of Van Dieman's Land. Its first president was the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, Sir John Eardley Wilmot. On 12 September the following year Queen Victoria consented to becoming Patron of the Society, and the Society was named The Royal Society of Van Dieman's Land for Horticulture, Botany, and the Advancement of Science. It was the first 'Royal Society' formed outside Great Britain. The Royal Society of Tasmania supports the advancement of knowledge. Monthly meetings are held in both Hobart and Launceston. Annual volumes of papers are published, and it has libraries in Hobart and Launceston. These papers include the original Royal Society of Tasmania Act (1911) and current Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Act 2017 where there is strong reference to the 2008 Deed between the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and the RST and our subsequent strong relationship. 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, 7 March 2017, 1 March 2020 and 7 March 2021. The Royal Collection of the United Kingdom. It is also remarkable that Anna Feodorovna’s sister, Princess Antoinette (1779-1824), was the aunt of the Russian Emperors Alexander I and Nicholas I (1796-1855), because she married Duke Alexander of Württemberg (1771-1833), brother of Maria Feodorovna (Sophie Dorothea of Württemberg) (1759-1828), who became wife of Paul I of Russia.