

## **Sketch of the rise and progress of the Royal Society Club.**

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THE  
RISE AND PROGRESS  
OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB

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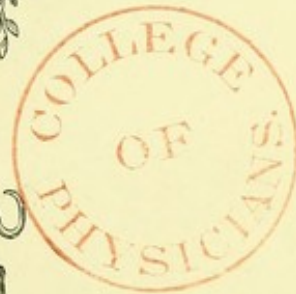
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Sketch

OF

THE RISE AND PROGRESS

OF

The Royal Society Club.



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## PART I.

### CERTAIN PRELIMINARY MATTERS.

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THE propriety of compiling a concise account of the rise and progress of the ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB had been a frequent subject of conversation at the meetings of that select body, yet the requisite means adapted for carrying out such purpose appeared to be in abeyance. At length, at the Anniversary Meeting holden on the 24th of June, 1858, it was carried unanimously—"That Admiral Smyth be requested to prepare a history of the Club from its commencement to the present time, and that the Treasurer be authorised to transfer to the Admiral all the documents now in his possession." The official papers were accordingly conveyed to St. John's Lodge, where, although the said Admiral already had his hands pretty full, they were strictly overhauled; and the following brief abstracts are the results. But first, an introductory word or two may not be unnecessary.

Man—the *ζῶον κοινωνικόν* of Aristotle—is habitually gregarious and social; and men have, no doubt, immemorially sifted themselves into certain classes, or castes, under circumstantial distinctions, as may be tracked and proved by any sharp literary ferret. It is known that, besides their general *symposia*, friendly meetings, where every one sent his own portion of the feast, bore a proportionate part of the expense, or gave a pledge at a fixed price, were familiar to the Greeks: and, although

neither the *convivium* nor the *comissatio* can be advanced as exact prototypes, Justus Lipsius mentions a *boná fide* Roman Club, the members of which were bound by certain organized rules and regulations. This, however, is walking on the hot ashes with which classic grounds are so plentifully besprinkled; yet it is clear that the Stagyrite thought these entertainments were better than those furnished by individuals; and, moreover, he ascribed singular efficacy to them in cementing friendship, for, although pestered with *παράσιτοι* and *φυσалоφάγοι*, every one could introduce his *σύσσιτος* to the symposiarch of the evening—as the archon or chairman was designated. Nor was it among the polite Athenians only that such associations were valued, since a regard for clubbism existed even in Lyncurgan Sparta; for what else can be meant by their celebrated *φειδίτια*, as tending to mutual intercourse and good fellowship? The public tables, it will be remembered, consisted generally of fifteen persons each, and all vacancies were filled up by ballot, in which unanimous consent was indispensable for election. From Plutarch we learn that “when they first entered, the oldest man (*senior member?*) present pointed to the door, and said, “*Not a word spoken in this company goes out there!*” And he thus (*voce Langhorne*) describes the ballot:—“The admitting of any man to a particular table was under the following regulation: Each member of that small society took a little ball of soft bread in his hand. This he was to drop, without saying a word, into a vessel called *caddos*, which the waiter carried on his head. In case he approved of the candidate, he did it without altering the figure; if not, he first pressed it flat in his hand, for a flatted ball was considered as a negative. And if but one such was found, the person was not admitted, as they thought it proper that the whole company should be satisfied with each other. He who was thus rejected, was said to have no luck in the *caddos*.” Cicero mentions (*De Senectute*) the pleasure he took in

frequenting the meetings of those social parties called confraternities, where, according to a good old custom—a president was appointed: and he adds, that the principal satisfaction he received from such entertainments, arose much less from the pleasures of the palate, than from the opportunity thereby afforded him of enjoying excellent company and conversation.

The word CLUB, the main object of which is to denote the promotion of intercommunity and good fellowship, is of very various application. Though the term itself is not very old, and only became common in the time of the “Tatler” and “Spectator,” it claims a descent from the Anglo-Saxon; for on the high authority of Stephen Skinner, it is derived from *cleofan*, to divide, because the expenses are divided into shares or portions—uniting to divide, like *cleave*, including the correlative meanings to *adhere* and to *separate*. Moreover, the practise of clubbism, so advantageous to sociality, and generally deemed as so recent in date, appears of a much longer standing in England than it is usually considered to be. The worthy old poet, Thomas Occleve, or Hoccleve, who arraigned the extravagant “abusion” of the dandies *circa* 1413, mentions the existence of a club designated LA COURT DE BONE COMPAGNIE, of which he was a member; and probably Chaucer was also, since Sir Henry Somer—*Chaunceller de les chequer*—who received Geoffrey’s pension for him, was *un de la dite Court*. Occleve, after dwelling on some of their rules and observances, gives Somer notice that he is expected to be in the chair at their next THURSDAY’S meeting—thus precursing the present Royal Society Club day:—

“ At our las-te dyner, well knowen yee,  
 By our Stywardes limitacion,  
 (As custume of our Court axith to be,  
 And ay at ou-re congregacion  
 Observed,) left al excusacion,  
 Warned yee wern for the dyner arraye  
 Ageyn thorsday next, and nat it delaye.

We yow nat holde avysid in swich wyse  
 As for to make us destitut that day  
 Of our dyner, take on yow that empryse:  
 If your lust be, dryvith excesse away;  
 Of wy-se men mochil folke ler-ne may;  
 Discrecion mesurith eve-ry thyng;  
 Despende after your pleasance and lyking.

Ensaumpleth us, let seen and us miroure:  
 As that it seemeth good to your prudence,  
 Reu-le that day, for the thank shal be youre,  
 Dooth, as yow list be drawe in consequence;  
 We trusten in your wys experience;  
 But keepeth wel your tourn, how to befall,  
 On Thursday next, on which we awayte all."

From the context it seems that Sir Henry was a bit of an economist, and had remonstrated with this "Court of good Companions" against some undue and wasteful irregularity, and a breach of their canons. But on the whole it is seen that, although this association bore a strong resemblance to some of the more recent fraternities, the term Club\* does not yet appear. The celebrated symposia at Raleigh's gathering held at the Mermaid, and those of Ben Jonson at the Old Devil Tavern, where Shakespeare bore a part in the "wit combats" which took place, recognized the designation so faintly, that the Swan of Avon never introduced the name into his writings. Yet, shortly afterwards, Aubrey says—"We now use the word Clubbe for a sodality in a taverne."

\* Mr. Carlyle, in his *History of Frederick the Great*, assumes that the vow of the Chivalry Orders—*gelübde*—in vogue about A.D. 1190—"passed to us in a singularly dwindled condition: Club we now call it." But this is inadmissible, since orders of knighthood were never called "Clubs" by the English. Nor can we at all agree with another sage authority, that the formal sacrificial feast described in Virgil (*Æn.* v. 175—181), bears any similitude to a club meeting.

About the year 1674, according to a document in the possession of Mr. Fitch of Norwich, a Naval Club was started "for the improvement of a mutuall Society, and an encrease of Love and Kindness amongst them": and that consummate seaman, Admiral Sir John Kempthorne, was declared Steward of the institution. This was the precursor of the Royal Naval Club of 1765, which, whether considered for its amenities or its extensive charities, may be justly cited as a model establishment. Several others have been started of a similar tenour, whose regulations were pointedly opposed to enforced drinking, talking politics, or any disputes tending to irritate or cause quarrels: while the spirit of Ben Jonson's fourteenth law reigned strictly as to religious topics—

"De seriis ac sacris poti et saturi ne disserunto."

Dr. Johnson's definition of "Club"—that it is an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions—is certainly more inconclusive than we should have expected from so fastidious an etymologist, and so practised a clubbist. Under such an explication the mental conception is as likely to hold in view the orgies of Mohocks, Choice Spirits, Humdrums, and Free-and-Easies, as the refined companionship of the Dilettanti or the Literary assemblages, or those of the establishment we are talking of. Poor fellow—without a real home of his own, and to gratify his inordinate passion for verbal disputes, Johnson found that to him a club was one of the prime necessities of life, as a port of refuge from anxiety; but, notwithstanding he professed delight in a conflict of opinions and sentiments, he seems to have valued such companions as led to argumental triumphs, more than those with whom he might have interchanged ideas on equal terms. Yet, although his definition of club falls so short of the proper mark, we must—to give him his due—notice how much happier he was in the introduction of 'clubbable'; a term so aptly adopted by the late Sir Joseph Banks.

It is distinctive in showing companionable men who meet to further the ends of business, advance conversation, and cement useful acquaintance; for it is well known that a person may boil over with acquirements, and yet be a heavy, cantankerous, litigious snarler. Such a man cannot be recommended as clubbable, and therefore ought not to be foisted into the list of members.

We also object to the great lexicographer's explanation of club, as not being in itself judicious; for, in modern parlance, it means more truly an association of persons under certain self-imposed regulations, for the accomplishment of a common end. Such, at least, is the proper definition of the ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB, or, as it was styled during the first half-century of its existence, the CLUB OF ROYAL PHILOSOPHERS. It was established for the convenience of certain members who lived in various parts, that they might assemble and dine together on the days when the Society held its evening meetings; and from its almost free admission of members of the council detained by business, its liberality to visitors, and its hospitable reception of scientific foreigners, it has been of obvious utility to the scientific body at large. A due consideration, therefore, of its composition and object must excite respect, and its members ought to be deemed a truly *ἱερὰ φάλαγξ*: in a word, it unites hilarity and the *macrones verborum* of smart repartee, with strictures on science, literature, the fine arts, and indeed every branch of human knowledge. This has been its main bearing without a spark of ostentation; and so little have its principles and practice altered in nearly 120 years, that but little contrast can be found between the Royal Society's club habits of 1743—where our official documents commence—and those of the present day; they are equally distinguished for the ability they command, and alike marked with temperance and good management.

Though the commencement of the oldest minute-book which has descended to us is assumed as the date of establishment, it

would appear, both from circumstance and tradition, that the Club was certainly in existence before the year 1743. Perhaps one of the most crucial allusions to countenance this opinion may be taken from a Minute of the 3rd of January, 1750, in these words, "At this meeting it was proposed that David Papillon, Esq., who had been an antient Member of this Club, before the present establishment (of which he was the first proposer), and the method of standing the ballott as a candidate being uncertain, he desired to be admitted a Member on paying the old fine, and an arrear of two shillings; and, in consideration of services done this Society, his request was complied with. But it was resolved, that this election should not be a precedent for the future." Shortly afterwards, however, the celebrated author of the *Gardener's Dictionary* fell under the same category, and also experienced favour; for at a general meeting holden on the 26th of July, 1753, it is recorded that, "A list of the candidates being read over, and it appearing that Mr. Phillip Miller having been an antient Member of this Society, and being out of town when the regulation of the Society was made in 1749, and having applied as a candidate ever since 1752, it was unanimously agreed that the present vacancy should be supplied by him; and that he should pay only the original fine of six shillings."

Such are the recorded facts as to an earlier date than 1743; and of the traditional inferences one in particular may be cited. It is to the effect that the Club of Royal Philosophers, and that of the Antiquaries, joined company for the purpose of purchasing a lottery-ticket. This would imply a considerable time ago for both, but the dining Club of the latter Society was not founded until 1774; and even then it enlisted several Members of the Royal Society Club. Our minutes are sufficiently detailed and exact to show that no purchase of the kind was contemplated at that period; though on examining the Antiquarian archives (vol. i.



p. 72), we find that the President and Council were employing their energies in buying a lottery-ticket for the body they officiated for. Now this minute, in the well-known autograph of Stukeley, is dated on the 28th of November, 1722; and if the Royal Philosophers wished to join in encouraging the State project, it must have been at or even before the time adduced.

Having thus found the Antiquaries courting fortune under their good President—Le Neve—we may throw a glance at another traditional mare's-nest, as illustrative of an earlier date than 1743, since it must be presumed that philosophers who embodied themselves for the cultivation of *natural* knowledge as opposed to *magical* pursuits, could hardly have succumbed to a groundless superstition so late as the middle of the eighteenth century. The imputation alludes to the ill-omen of thirteen persons dining at the table—a very general prejudice usually ascribed to the advent of Judas; but which Fosbroke, in the second volume of his *Antiquities* (p. 797), asserts to be of classic origin. Now it has been *said* to be on record in the Club papers, that one of the Royal Philosophers entering the Mitre Tavern, and finding twelve others about to discuss the fare, retreated and dined by himself in another apartment, in order to avert the prognostic. After a strict search we have been unable to find such a statement, and therefore, if ever it were recorded it must have been anterior to 1743. The nearest approach in point is, one of the first registered Members arriving late, dined in the room below, and then rejoined the Company; but he assuredly could not have rendered the number unlucky, there being only eight persons assembled. If ever there existed a feeling at the Mitre against the unlucky number, the dread has assuredly evaporated long since, for thirteen is a very usual aggregation: nor does any rate of mortality in the Club at all countenance the common notion, that one of that number is doomed to die within a year.

Another point bearing upon the present question has been started, namely, whether, in the first days of the Club the Members were necessarily all Fellows of the Royal Society? What they might have been if the fraternity existed before 1743 is now unknown; but in the rolls we certainly find some names of that time which are not upon any of the Society's records—as Jonathan Richardson, Richard Roderick, Dr. Lawson, and Conway Whit-home—nor is there any mention in the Club documents as to when the last two gentlemen were dropped out. Perhaps their discharge took place at the reform of 1748, since which every candidate appears to have borne the siglæ F.R.S. But even Josiah Colebrook, who was the active Club-Treasurer in 1743, does not appear as a Fellow of the Society till 1755.

Here, however, we must quit the Ogygian mists in which the origin of States as well as Clubs are involved when oblivion strangles tradition, and enter upon a comparatively beaten path. Whatever may have been its primeval settlement, the Club was formally inaugurated on the 27th of October, 1743, under the following document, intituled—

RULES AND ORDERS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE THURSDAY'S CLUB, CALLED  
THE ROYAL PHILOSOPHERS.

“ A dinner to be ordered every Thursday for six, at one shilling and sixpence per head for eating.\*

“ If fewer than six come, the deficiency to be paid out of the fund subscribed.

“ Each subscriber to pay down six shillings, viz. for four dinners, to make a fund.

“ A pint of wine to be paid for by every one that comes, be the number

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\* In a rough draft of this meeting, which is pasted into the Minute Book, it is stated:—“ 6 at 1s. 6d. = 9s. certain. As many more as come, to pay 1s. 6d. per head each.” But this seems to have been omitted on discussion, and the adopted rules are fairly written on the first page, as above.

what it will, and no more, unless more wine, &c.\* is brought in than that amounts to."

Such was the simple code of *Leges Conviviales* drawn up and signed by the following gentlemen, namely :—

JAMES POSTLETHWAITE.	CAPTAIN MIDDLETON.
REV. THOMAS BIRCH.	RICHARD GRAHAM.
WILLIAM DIXON.	JAMES BURROW.
WILLIAM WATSON.	JOSIAH COLEBROOKE (Treasurer).

After this æra there is a hopeless hiatus in the Club proceedings for five years, though the rolls contain the names of those who were elected in the interval. The Institution, however, being now fairly afloat, its hebdomadal gatherings were celebrated at the Mitre Tavern in Fleet Street, "over against Fetter Lane," a house of no small celebrity among the Fellowships of that day. Here the Royal Philosophers were accommodated for nearly forty years, until circumstance led them to the well-known Crown and Anchor in the Strand, within a short distance of Somerset House, where they continued to repair for sixty-eight years. This tavern becoming converted into a city club-house, "The Whittington," in 1848, the Royal Society dinners were transferred to the Freemasons' Tavern in Great Queen Street; but in 1857, on the removal of the Royal Society to Piccadilly, it was considered advisable, on obvious grounds, to keep the Club meetings at the Thatched House in St. James's Street, where they are now holden.† This certainly was a measure dictated by policy, as happily there was no cause for complaint on

\* This significant aposiopesis may refer to beer or spirits, tea or coffee, or indeed any other made drink.

† Here the Club frequently makes use of the *portrait gallery* belonging to the well-known Dilettanti Society. This association was established in 1734, by some gentlemen who had been abroad, to encourage a taste for the Fine Arts, and to aid such travellers as Chandler, Stuart, Revett, Jeffries, Wilkins, Gell, Penrose, and other qualified

either side : to mine host of the Freemasons', however, it was a source of tribulation, insomuch that, in a communication with the writer of this, he wished the Club to be informed that he would provide carriages to whip off the Members and their guests, at the appointed hour, to Burlington House. This he considered to be a grand manœuvre towards retention, and was full of hope, until we assured him, that, even if the resolution which had passed for leaving his house could be reversed, the Members would still object to be carted off in that guise.

During the early times, the docketings of the Club accounts show that the brotherhood retained the title of Royal Philosophers to the year 1786, when it seems they were only designated the Royals; but they have now settled into the universally known ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB. *Esto perpetua!*

Before plunging among the Minute Books, as will be the case in the next section, it may be as well to inform the general reader that the Club met weekly, all the season through, on the Royal Society evenings, but of late an arrangement has been made, by which one Thursday in each month is omitted, in order to accommodate the meeting of the new and allied Philosophical Club. At the dinners every member can introduce a friend; nor need he dread expulsion if he takes two, since he will be pretty sure of finding a non-engaged Club-mate to *father* one of them. The President of the Royal Society for the time being is always elected President of the Club, and therefore occupies the chair; but in his absence it is taken by the senior member present. At such times, dinner punctuality, general conversation, and an early rising in order to attend the Society's Meeting, are the rule, and no other

persons. The Members dine together six times a year, on Sundays, without any guests, for it is a sedate confederation; and among the penalties decreed by their bye-laws, is one which levies a guinea from any one who calls the *Society* a *Club*. They are possessed of a valuable property in paintings, drawings, and engravings.

affairs are transacted; but at the anniversary, or, as the records style it, the Election Day, at which no visitor is allowed, all new rules, alterations of laws, complaints, and what is known under the soubriquet of "parish business," is discussed and settled. The following memoranda exhibit the form and routine of an Annual Meeting:—

1. Take down the names of Members present.
2. Read and confirm the Minutes of last General Meeting.
3. Read the statement of Accounts.
4. Settle the call upon Members.
5. Report the vacancies in the Club.
6. Proceed to election of candidates by ballot.
7. Appoint the Club officers; and
8. Thank the Treasurer for his attention.

The elections are always an exciting matter of interest, and the fate of candidates is occasionally severe, for there are various instances of rejections on two successive annual ballots, and some have been blackballed even on a third venture: but their names shall still sleep in the records. Some of the defeated might be esteemed for talent, yet were considered unclubbable; and there is a strong instance in which the aspirant was suspected of not disdain- ing to obtain money by practices not worshipful. There were fourteen anniversaries at which no vacancy occurred, and several at which not a candidate was elected at the ballot. One bold aspirant stood for the fourth broadside, when, by the compassion of the good-natured President and the Treasurer—there being nothing in particular to be said against him—his perseverance was attended with success; and he enjoyed his chair for twenty years, proudly triumphant! This, however, must be deemed rather a matter of feeling than of judgment.

## PART II.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNALS OF THE CLUB.

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THE aforesaid Minute Books, to which we shall now refer, yield abundant evidence that the Club strengthened and prospered, insomuch that for over 120 years its meetings have been continued with harmony, utility, and regularity. The books and official papers are in very fair order, and well docketed in packets for their respective eras, with a perfect series of the anniversary enactments and regulations, save for the year 1825. The documents, indeed, are so arranged and packed as to be of ready reference to any man gifted with the requisite patience for munimental research; and by their means the career of the Royal Philosophers can be brought out into full light. In these curious records, comprising from 1748 to 1860, will be found all the varied annals, the financial ebbings and flowings—the Treasurer's difficulties, and ways and means—the fines, the calls, and other practical remedies—the coquetting with tavern authorities—the guests invited to the cheer—the array in which every one was seated at table—the bill of fare for every dinner—the consumption of wines—and the years which bear the thrice-welcome announcement “No contribution required.”

We have, in the former part, given the first code of legislative rules for the government of the Club, which are now in the Treasurer's custody; but the laws thus enunciated were not—like those of the Medes and Persians—considered beyond control, or to

remain unaltered. On the contrary, they have been from time to time very wisely adjusted according to prevailing adventitious incidents; and still, though substantially constant, they must be viewed as circumstantially variable.

The early struggles of the Club were induced by the wish to preserve an independence from interlopers; since parasitic appendages may weaken the stem to which they adhere. Every select body is liable to the nuisance of Vandalic invaders; and it was soon found that the intruders upon the Club dinners were so numerous as to be an obstruction; the conviction of which evoked a missive on the 25th of August, 1748, signed by twenty-two Members, to the following effect:—

“ We whose names are underwritten, Members of the Club, think it proper that the undermentioned notice should be fixed up in the Club-room, namely—

“ It is thought proper to inform all gentlemen who dine here, that, according to the original establishment, all gentlemen who are not subscribers must be introduced by a Subscriber present, each time they dine here.”

This gentle hint having, apparently, been disregarded, it was repeated *with a gun*, on the 29th of the following September, when a full discussion of the matter seems to have taken place; after which, the undermentioned additional observances were ordered to be suspended in the Club-room, the document bearing the autograph signatures of all the members present:—

“ It is thought proper to inform the gentlemen who dine here, that all those who are not subscribers themselves must be introduced by a Subscriber present, each time they dine here.

“ Resolved, that the number of Members to this Club shall not exceed forty for the future; that the election of Members, to supply any vacancy that shall happen by death or otherwise, be made annually, on the last Thursday in July, by ballott, by the Members present, and that no person be deemed chosen who hath five negatives.”

“That those gentlemen who have not attended for twelve months, nor sent an excuse, be deemed no longer members, and that their places be filled up out of those gentlemen that are candidates, whose names are put to ballott according to their precedence on the list which is ordered to be kept for that purpose.

## M. FOULKES, PRESIDENT.

“JONAT. RICHARDSON.	CHAR. FEAKE.
R. RODERICK.	JOHN COOKSEY.
W. WATSON.	PETER NEWCOME.
W. DIXON.	N. MUNCKLEY.
W. BATTIE.	C. STANHOPE.
J. ELLICOTT.	JAMES CREED.
JAMES BURROW.	GEO. L. SCOTT.
P. DUVALL.	S. SQUIRE.
THO. BIRCH.	GOWIN KNIGHT.
JAMES GIBBS.	J. DYSON.
D. WRAY.	WILLOUGHBY.
R. GRAHAM.	WM. FREEMAN.
GEO. GRAHAM.	BENJ. ROBINS.
G. BELL.	JAMES POSTLETHWAYTE.”

Despite of these “broad hints,” it is pretty apparent that the nuisance had not abated, since, at a special meeting of the Club on the 1st of March 1749, Martin Foulkes in the chair, it was resolved *nem. con.* “That no strangers be admitted to dine here for the future, except those introduced by the President; and that this order be written and fixed up at the door.” Your true *παράσιτοι*, however, are not easily abashed; and even of late we have seen a person, of considerably more assurance than merit, enter the room and ask around for some member to put his name down as a guest; and this he repeated till, one day, the indignant Treasurer gave him a damaging shot between wind and water.

Among the nicer revealments of the early Minutes, is the notable scheme of attracting presents by conferring honorary mem-



berships on the donors of choice edibles; a step which, from the context, was evidently resorted to more in hospitable fellowship than under any undue bias for cuisinerie, creature comforts, or—to use the Puritan's term—"the detestable sin of gluttony." A random citation or two will explain.

May 3rd, 1750. At a Meeting of fifteen of the Members, Martin Foulkes presiding, it was resolved *nemine contradicente*—"That any Nobleman or Gentleman complimenting the Society annually with venison, not less than a haunch, shall, during the continuance of such annuity, be deemed an Honorary Member, and admitted as often as he comes, without paying the fine which those Members do who are elected by ballot." And at the next meeting, the Treasurer was duly authorised to disburse the Keeper's fees, the carriage, and the portorage of all venison forwarded to the Club; a rule quite necessary, for, besides gratuities to cooks, there are numerous chronicled entries of the following tenour:—

Keeper's fee and carriage of a buck, from Hon. P. Yorke	0	14	0
Fees, &c., for venison and salmon . . . . .	1	15	0
Do. half a buck from the Earl of Hardwick . . . . .	1	5	0
Fees and carriage for a buck from H. Read, Esq. . . . .	1	3	6
Fees for venison and game from Mr. Banks . . . . .	1	9	6

Moreover it was the well-observed custom of the Club, on these occasions, to drink the donor's health in claret; and the act is usually recorded in express terms, as—"August 15, 1751. The Society being this day entertained with halfe a Bucke by the Most Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Marquiss of Rockingham, it was agreed *nem. con.* to drink his health in claret." "Sept. 5th, 1751. The Company being entertained with a whole buck (halfe of which only was dressed to-day) by Henry Read, Esq, his health was drank in claret as usual; and Mr. Cole (*the landlord*) was desired to dispose of the halfe, and give the Company venison instead of it next Thursday." In

the following week the largess is again gravely noticed—"The Company being this day regaled with the other halfe of Mr. Read's buck (which Mr. Cole had preserved sweet), his health was again drank in claret."

Towards the end of 1750, it had been decreed *nem. con.* that the giver of a turtle should also enjoy the rights and immunities of a venison donor. The entry of this in the books *naïvely* recounts a vexatious disaster. On the 4th of October, Andrew Mitchell proposes to compliment the Club with a fine turtle, which he expects very soon from the West Indies; on the 12th the consecution is related thus—"Andrew Mitchell, Esq.'s turtle happening to die as the ship came up channel, the company dined as above." Nor was it a bad dinner either, for, on looking to book, the following fare for sixteen appears:—

Turkey, boiled, and oysters.	2 dishes of herring.
Calve's head, hashed.	Tongue and udder.
Fowles and bacon.	Leg of pork and pease.
Chine of Mutton.	Sr loin of beef.
Apple pye.	Plum pudding.
Butter and cheese.	

But though venison and game assumed the precedence in the Club compliments, the virtues of British beef were not overlooked; for it appears that on the 27th June, 1751—"William Hanbury, Esq. having this day entertained the company with a chine of beef, which was 34 inches in length, and weighed upwards of 140 lbs., it was agreed *nem. con.* that two such chines were equal to halfe a bucke, or a turtle, and entituled the donor to be an honorary Member of this Society."

In addition to the venison, game, and other viands, there was no end of presents of condiments, fruits, and all sorts of good things to match. On the 28th of September, 1752, Mr. Cole (*mine*

*host*), besides Mr. Stanhope's haunch of venison, presented the company with a ripe water-melon from Malaga. In 1753, there is an entry showing that some *tusks*, a rare and savoury fish, were sent by the Earl of Morton; and Egyptian cos-lettuces were supplied by the zealous Philip Miller, the which, he says, in his Gardener's Dictionary, is the best and most valuable sort of lettuce known. When this gentleman was re-elected into the Club, July 26th, 1753, he presented the company with "four Canteloupe melons, equal—if not superior—in flavour to pine-apples:" for a description of which see the aforesaid Dictionary, article *Melo cortice tuberosus*. In July, 1763, it is duly chronicled that Lord Royston supplied venison to the dinner; and that Lord Morton sent two pine-apples, cherries of two sorts, melons, gooseberries of two sorts, apricots, and currants of two sorts. His Lordship repeated the choice fruits for the desserts; and moreover, in the following year, "entertained the company with two pigs of the China breed, for which thanks were returned."

Among other presents which constantly flowed in was a "magnificent" turtle, from the circumnavigator Lord Anson, September 5th, 1754. On the 2nd of January, 1755, another "mighty chine of beefe" was forwarded by Mr. Hanbury, and the deed is recorded with this remark—"who having been a little deficient with regard to annual payments of chines of beefe, added three brace of very large carp, by way of interest."

But the epulatory membership was not popular with the Fellows at large; insomuch that on July the 29th, 1779, it was "Resolved—That no person in future be admitted a Member of this Society in consequence of any present he shall make to it." This singular and rather *infra dig.* custom had been in force for thirty years! Yet the practice appears to have been exercised with discretion, nor are the names enrolled among the regular Members; in an insulated corner of the list of whom they thus appear—

August 4th, 1748 . .	The Honble. Phillip York, afterwards Lord Royston and Earl of Hardwicke.
July 26th, 1750 . .	Henry Read, Esq.
June 27th, 1751 . .	Wm. Hanbury, Esq.
August 15th, 1751 . .	Most Honble. Marquiss of Rockingham. — — — — — Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh.
March 22nd, 1753 . .	The Earl of Morton.
July 11th, 1754 . .	Rt. Honble. Earl of Shaftesbury.
October 31st, 1754 . .	The Earl of Marchmont.
August 7th, 1755 . .	James West, Esq.
August 5th, 1757 . .	The Earl of Chesterfield.
December, 8th, 1768 . .	The Earl of Huntingdon.
August 17th, 1769 . .	Baron Cadogan, of Oakley.

And Lord Cadogan (*Sloane's son-in-law*) was the last honorary.

Return we now to the more formal business of the Club. On the 25th of October, 1750, it was moved and carried *nem. con.*, "That for the future all gentlemen who shall by ballott be elected Members of this Society, shall upon such election pay, into the hands of the Treasurer for the time being, twenty shillings instead of the former fine."

November 28th, 1751. "The Treasurer acquainted the Society that the President's illness, which prevented his coming abroad, was not likely to be soon removed; and, as it was necessary to have some gentleman to take the chair, he believed it would be agreeable to the Rt. Honble. Lord Charles Cavendish (who was and acted as Vice-President of the Royal Society) to take the same office here, if he were a Member of this Society. But, as the usual time of electing Members was not till July, and this being an extraordinary occasion, he mov'd that the Rt. Honble. Lord Charles Cavendish be now elected a Member of this Society: this

was seconded by Daniel Wray, Esq., and passed by acclamation, *nem. con.*, and the Treasurer was ordered (!) to wait on his Lordship, acquaint him with his election, and desire his Company at dinner next Thursday."

July 2nd, 1752. "The Company were this day forced to dine in a room different from what they used to dine in, by a turtle being dressed in the house which weighed 400lbs." About this time the designation of "Royal Philosophers" seems to have been occasionally waived, and the name of the Tavern in which their meetings were holden, assumed. As, for instance, on the 14th of June, 1753, when an over-reckoning was "received from an extra Mitre which was held at Dagenham breach." This was, no doubt, an excursion trip of the Club to scrutinize the effects of the singular and destructive inundation which had breached the ancient embankment to nearly twenty feet in depth, laid open a buried forest, and blown up the sluice; or perhaps the party went to fish in the well-known pool which it left.

At the General Meeting, July 25th, 1754, it was announced "that Martin Foulkes, Esq., our late worthy President, was dead;" on which the "Rt. Honble. the Earl of Macclesfield was desired to accept of that office, which he did in a very genteel manner." In the spring of the following year it was found that ordering weekly commons for eighteen weakened the Club funds, insomuch that a call was made on the Members; and it was enacted, "that each absenting himself from the Club for two months, or longer, should forfeit five shillings for the use of the Club: and that this order should not interfere with the former, excluding those who had been absent twelve months." Among the signatures of the persons who carried the resolution, are those of Lord Macclesfield, Lord Charles Cavendish, Dr. Birch, Philip Miller, Charles Wollas-

not, and Mark Akenside, the didactic poet. But, the aforesaid "act" having been found to be rather unpopular and inoperative, it was repealed six months afterwards.

On the 5th of June, 1755, the worthy Treasurer made a memorandum—or rather gave a broad hint—in the Minutes, that "Dr. Munckley promised to present the Society with a new book when this is filled." On the Thursday following he makes record,— "Dr. Munckley this day delivered the book he promised to the Treasurer, for which thanks were ordered."

August 8th, 1756. "The Treasurer was desired to acquaint Mr. Cole (*the landlord*) that the Members of the Society are willing to pay for the future three shillings per head for dinner and wine, provided they may be better attended; but that the commons for absentees shall still remain at 1s. 6d. as usual." To this, Mr. Cole, who appears to have been of an obliging disposition, willingly assented: he was the same host who catered for Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and other luminaries of that day.\*

A curious incident now occurred, and led to some light club-

\* There is a tavern-token of 1666, by a Robert Cole, of the Hercules' Pillars in Fleet Street, who may have been the grand-dad of the above. The Mitre, which still flourishes, also has its claims to notice, for here the Society of Antiquaries met before they had a home. In old Heywood's *Rape of Lucrece*, while enumerating the London Taverns, he recommends the Churchman to the Mitre; and Pepys sometimes vented his garrulity in its precincts. Dr. Radcliff, in *The Gold-headed Cane*, is made to say,— "I never recollect to have spent a more delightful evening than at the Mitre Tavern in Fleet Street, where my good friend Billy Nutly, who had been prevailed upon to accept of a small temporary assistance, and joined our party, the Earl of Denbigh, Lords Colepeper and Stowell, and Mr. Blackmore." The fare and treatment at the Mitre, it is said, are still so commendable, as to attract thither some of the ardent spirits of the Temple.

bable discussions, which, with the fare, the cost, and the company, are all duly and severally chronicled in the archives, from whence I extract (*exceptis excipiendis*) a copy of the whole occurrence :—

August 25th, 1757. The Earl of Macclesfield in the Chair. “ A petition from the Earl of Chesterfield to the King, desiring a pension, and giving reasons why it should be granted to him, communicated by Mr. Stanhope, was read, with which the company were so well entertained, that the President moved that his Lordship should be chosen an Honorary Member for the year ensuing, which was accordingly done by acclamation *nem. con.* His Lordship’s health was drank as a benefactor, and Mr. Stanhope was desired to inform his Lordship of it.”

September 1st, 1757. The Earl of Macclesfield, in the Chair. “ Mr. Stanhope reported that he had informed the Earl of Chesterfield of his election, and that his Lordship returned the Society thanks for the honour they had done him.” The Treasurer having been absent when the noble Earl was thus elected, received a notice of the transaction from Dr. Birch, who acted for him ; but, in order to enter the whole properly in the books, he forthwith wrote to Mr. Stanhope, requesting a copy of the said Petition for due insertion in the Club’s records.

September 8th, 1757. Mr. Burrow in the chair. “ Mr. Stanhope produced the Treasurer’s letter, but, as he was under an obligation to Lord Chesterfield not to give a copy of the Petition to any one, he could not comply ; still he desired the letter might be read, and the same being read accordingly, on the motion of the Chairman it was unanimously ordered by the Company present that the said letter be transcribed into the records, and that a sufficient space be left for inserting the Petition when they shall obtain a copy of it.” The Treasurer, finding that Charles Stanhope’s coyness was still obdurate, addressed him in set form ; and this is the eloquent strain in which he pitched his intreaty :—

*Bridge Row, Sept. 2, 1757.*

HON<sup>D</sup>. SIR,

When men are under difficultys of any kind, it is most natural for them to appeal to such of their Friends as have power to remove them; this makes me take the liberty of applying to you to extricate me from a perplexity the minutes of the meeting at the Mitre on the 25th past have involved me in.

I flatter myself that your wonted goodness will forgive my giving you this trouble, but, as y<sup>e</sup> minute stands on Dr. Birch's paper, it requires a comment to explain it.

His words are—The Earl of Chesterfield's Petition to the King, communicated by Mr. Stanhope, whose health was drank as a benefactor; and in the next paragraph he adds, The Earl of Chesterfield's health was drank as a benefactor on account of the Petition above mentioned, and being proposed by the President, was, by acclamation, chosen an Honorary Member for the year ensuing.

The great difficulty I labour under is, how this minute may be interpreted by some future philosopher, into whose hands this manuscript may possibly fall; a Nobleman chose a member of a dining-club for communicating a Petition to the King, will appear very abstruse, unless a description, further than the word Petition implys, be added; every one knows the meaning of the words venison, turtle, and chine of beef—the things are objects of our senses, we know the taste of them; but, when a higher entertainment is offered to our understandings, unless the ingredients that compose it are specifyed, Posterity will be at a loss to know whether this Petition was not a name given to some new dish of that Nobleman's invention.

You will pardon my taking up so much of your time, but as my records have hitherto taken notice of substantial forms only, such as may be tasted, tho' wit and humour entertain the mind, yet, as it will be very difficult to express them in a bill of fare without giving them at full length, I must beg the favour of you to furnish me with a copy of this Petition to be inserted in the annals of the Mitre Club, and assure you it shall not by any means go out of my own hands, but with the records of the Society when they shall be transmitted to some future Treasurer.

I have the more reason to urge this, as it will be a precedent, and may serve



as well for a Standard of Wit as the trial pieces of gold and silver kept in the Exchequer do, for the standard of our gold and silver coins.

Should it be known abroad that the Mitre Club admitted Honorary Members for pieces of wit and humour, we should find so many candidates for that honour, that the Club would be much embarrassed; and altho' we could, without any difficulty, impanel a jury of Critics to assay their performances, yet it would be impossible for them to give a verdict without having such a certain standard as this Petition is, to try them by.

I will therefore take the liberty to wait on you some morning the beginning of next week, and am with great respect, SIR,

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOS<sup>h</sup>. COLEBROOKE.

To CHAS. STANHOPE, Esq.

Five ominous blank pages in the Treasurer's book—the sufficient space above mentioned for inserting the Petition—remain as evidence that the prayer was cast to the winds, from some feeling which his Lordship had—certainly not *mauvaise honte*—on the subject; and at the anniversary celebrated on the 27th of July, 1758, Mr. Colebrooke informed the Society that he had not been able to get a copy of Lord Chesterfield's "Petition" to enter into the muniments of the Club. The piece of pleasantry, however, fell afterwards into the hands of the present Earl Stanhope, who published it in his excellent edition of the Chesterfield Letters (volume iv. page 333), from whence it is here copied:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioner, being rendered by deafness as useless and insignificant as most of his equals and contemporaries are by nature, hopes, in common with

them, to share your Majesty's Royal favour and bounty, whereby he may be enabled either to save or spend, as he shall think proper, more than he can do at present.

That your Petitioner, having had the honour of serving your Majesty in several very lucrative employments, seems thereby entitled to a lucrative retreat from business, and to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; that is, leisure and a large pension.

Your Petitioner humbly presumes, that he has, at least, a common claim to such a pension; he has a vote in the most august assembly in the world; he has an estate that puts him above wanting it; but he has, at the same time (though he says it), an elevation of sentiment that makes him not only desire, but (pardon, dread Sir, an expression you are used to,) *insist* upon it.

That your Petitioner is little apt, and always unwilling, to speak advantageously of himself; but as, after all, some justice is due to one's self, as well as to others, he begs leave to represent: That his loyalty to your Majesty has always been unshaken, even in the worst of times; That, particularly, in the late unnatural rebellion, when the Pretender advanced as far as Derby, at the head of, at least, three thousand undisciplined men, the flower of the Scottish nobility and gentry, your Petitioner did not join him, as unquestionably he might have done, had he been so inclined; but, on the contrary, raised sixteen companies of one hundred men each at the public expense, in support of your Majesty's undoubted right to the Imperial Crown of these Realms; which distinguished proof of his loyalty is, to this hour, unrewarded.\*

Your Majesty's Petitioner is well aware that your Civil List must necessarily be in a low and languid state, after the various, frequent, and profuse evacuations which it has of late years undergone; but, at the same time, he presumes to hope, that this argument, which seems not to have been made use of

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\* A satirical allusion to the conduct at that period of the Dukes of Bedford, Bolton, and Montague, Lords Harcourt, Halifax, and many other Peers. Horace Walpole gives the following account of it in a note to Sir C. H. Williams's ballad *The Heroes*:—"In the time of the Rebellion these Lords had proposed to raise regiments of their own dependents, and were allowed: had they paid them too, the service had been noble: being paid by Government obscured a little of the Merit; being paid without raising them would deserve too coarse a term. It is certain that not six regiments ever were raised, not four of which were employed."

against any other person whatsoever, shall not, in this single case, be urged against him; and the less so, as he has good reasons to believe, that the deficiencies of the Pension-fund are by no means the last that will be made good by Parliament.

Your Petitioner begs leave to observe, That a small pension is disgraceful and opprobrious, as it intimates a shameful necessity on the one part, and a degrading sort of charity on the other; but that a great one implies dignity and affluence on one side; on the other, regard and esteem; which, doubtless, your Majesty must entertain in the highest degree, for those great personages whose respectable names stand upon your eleemosynary list. Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly persuades himself, upon this principle, that less than three thousand pounds a-year will not be proposed to him; if made up of gold, the more agreeable; if for life, the more marketable.

Your Petitioner persuades himself, that your Majesty will not suspect this his humble application to proceed from any mean, interested motive, of which he has always had the utmost abhorrence. No, Sir, he confesses his own weakness. Honour alone is his object; Honour is his passion; Honour is dearer to him than life. To Honour he has always sacrificed all other considerations; and upon this general principle, singly, he now solicits that honour, which in the most shining times distinguished the greatest men of Greece, who were fed at the expense of the public.

Upon this Honour, so sacred to him as a Peer, so tender to him as a man, he most solemnly assures your Majesty, that, in case you shall be pleased to grant him this his humble request, he will gratefully and honourably support, and promote with zeal and vigour, the worst measure that the worst Minister can ever suggest to your Majesty: but on the other hand, should he be singled out, marked, and branded by a refusal, he thinks himself obliged in Honour to declare, that he will, to the utmost of his power, oppose the best and wisest measures that your Majesty yourself can ever dictate.

And your Majesty's Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

This pungent satire evinces how little the general character of man alters, despite the variability of individuals. Returning however to the Club Minutes, on the 23rd of January, 1758, we find the celebration of a house-festival registered in these terms:—

“ The Earl of Macclesfield, President, and 18 Members present. At an extra Mitre held in commemoration of the Club's having met here weekly for fourteen years past:

Veale soup.	Soup and bouilli.
Fresh salmon and smelts.	Cod and smelts.
2 Dishes of chickens.	Haunch of Venison.
Boiled turkey, with oysters.	Ham.
Lamb pye, with cocks' combs, &c.	Rump of beef a la dobe.

## RIDERS.

2 Dishes fruit.	2 Jellies and syllabubs.
2 Almond leach and olives.	

## 2ND COURSE.

2 Dishes teale and ducks.	Tansie.
Pear pye creamed.	Lobsters.
Hare.	Marrow pudding.
2 dishes asparagus and loaves.	

“ The Company were this day entertained with the above dinner by Mr. Cole at 5s. per head eating; and they drank to the prosperity and continuance of the Society in claret.”

The balance of the ballot-votes for the admission of new Members being thought—by the Club conservatives—to be too liberal under the enactment of 1748, it was considered eligible to render the elections more stringent. It was therefore resolved at a General Meeting held July 31st, 1760,—“ That for the future no candidate shall be deemed elected into this Society who hath upon the ballott three negatives.”

The reign of Mr. Cole at the Mitre having terminated, his successor, Mr. Cox, seems to have acquitted himself like a trusty landlord and purveyor; for very shortly after his accession we find this minute—“ July 26, 1764. The Earl of Morton in the

chair. Resolved, in consideration of the dearness of provisions, and the good dinners Mr. Cox gives the Company, that 6*d.* per head be added to the reckoning on account of wine." But about this time the harmony appears to have been somewhat ruffled by an invasion of modern parasites (*see ante*, page 19), and measures were taken to check the evil. On the 31st of July, 1766,—“It was ordered by ballott that no strangers except such as are invited or introduced by the President, be admitted, without leave being obtained from the President; or, in his absence, from the majority of the Members present:” and further, that “no stranger be introduced into the room, till it be signified to him that leave hath been obtained for his admission.” At this meeting the number of regular Members was “restrained to forty;” but the President and the two Secretaries of the Royal Society, if not already of that number, to be additional Members during their continuance in office. On the following Anniversary it was “Ordered, that the Astronomer-Royal be for the future, *ex officio*, a Member of this Club.”

The General Meeting in July, 1770, exhibited an example of prompt severity in protection of the law, which is thus recorded:—“This being the election-day, and the Earl of Marchmont, Messrs. Cooksey, Jebb, Mead, and Saunders, not having attended for more than a twelve-month, they were severally ballotted out.” Among the candidates who were immediately elected to fill the vacancies thus occasioned, was Mr. Joseph Banks, destined to fill the Club’s chair for so many years afterwards. On the 25th of July, 1771, it was directed in conclave that—“The Treasurer pay the waiter a guinea for one he lost in collecting a former reckoning.”

The views respecting Honorary Members never seem to have been unanimous; and the decree of 1766 was amended and formal-

ized, so as to be more palatable to the staid party, thus—"July 30th, 1772. It was resolved that the President of the Royal Society be deemed a Member of this Club *ex officio*, if not a Member before." Further discussion occurred, and at the anniversary meeting of the year following it was ordered that not only the President, but "every gentleman who *ex officio* is a Member, shall continue so though he resigns the office."

Mr. Colebrooke, who, as Treasurer, had zealously steered the Club for upwards of thirty years, feeling the approach of the "fell Serjeant," resigned his post in 1774, to the real regret of the Members. At the anniversary on the 27th of July in that year, Sir John Pringle in the chair, "Dr. Solander (*successor-elect to the Treasurer*) was desired to wait upon Mr. Colebrooke, and acquaint him that the Members of this Society are extremely sensible of his many great services to the Society during the long time he has favoured them with officiating in the office of Treasurer: and that they hope he will still continue to give his kind assistance whenever his health will permit."

July 27th, 1775. Sir John Pringle in the chair. It was resolved that "for the future the landlord of this house be allow'd four shillings for the ordinary, including wine, & 2*d.* to the waiter." And it was ordered, "that no strangers be admitted on two successive Thursdays."

The proper administration of the affairs of the Club was generally well attended to, as manifested in their several treaties with their hosts. After Mr. Colebrooke's death it was considered necessary to revise the "commons;" and in 1766 a special committee was appointed for that purpose, consisting of Messrs. Aubert, Cuthburt, Maskelyne, Russell, and Solander, who seem to

have encountered the duties of examination and arrangement very manfully. Their report, which was approved by the Society and readily complied with by Mr. Cox, ran thus :—

That a dinner be provided for such a number as the Treasurer shall order from time to time; and that, if the number of the company shall exceed the number provided for, the dinner shall be made up with the beef-stakes, mutton-chops, lamb-chops, veal-cutlets, or pork-stakes, instead of made dishes, or any dearer provisions.

That three shillings per head be allowed for each person in company, for eating and for strong and small beer.

That two-pence per head be allowed for the waiter (*which seems to have been the regular gratuity for many years*).

That Mr. Cox shall buy such wine for the use of the Society as the Treasurer shall think proper, at a price not exceeding £45 per pipe, or eighteen-pence a bottle, which shall have a particular seal upon the cork; and that Mr. Cox may charge for what shall be drank at the rate of two shillings and sixpence a bottle, and may also charge in the bill for any other wine or spirituous liquor that may be called for.

The advisability and propriety of removing the establishment into a house nearer to Somerset Place than the Mitre, had been more than once under grave consideration. At length, on the 14th of December, 1780, it was discussed and resolved—“That this Club for the future meet at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, and that the hour of dining is to be at 4 o'clock precisely:” and—a mark of parting on good terms—it was further ordered, “that the stove belonging to the Club be given to Mr. Cox, the Master of the Mitre Tavern.” In consequence of this decision, the old quarters were vacated, and the Members dined, for the first time, at the Crown and Anchor, on Thursday, the 21st of December, 1780.

July 26th, 1781. Sir Joseph Banks in the Chair. It was

resolved—"That the future payments of the Members at each dinner be five shillings: and that the Treasurer be empowered to settle with the master of the house how much shall be given thereout to the waiters." It was also ordered—"That the gratuity to cooks be discontinued:" and it was carried—"That the order of July the 27th, 1775, concerning strangers not being admitted two successive Thursdays, be repealed." However, notwithstanding these apparently fixed steps, and the reforms of 1776, we shall presently see that there can be no finality measures in a Club's details.

On the 31st of July, 1783, a letter arrived from Dr. Patrick Russell addressed to Dr. Solander; but, as the late Treasurer had died in 1782, it was opened by Sir Joseph Banks, and found to be dated from Vizagapatam, in India, December 29, 1782. This extract was read to the Club:—"I beg to be remembered to all friends at the Museum, and at the Society; and that you will make my excuse at the Mitre, should this arrive in time for the anniversary. It gives me uneasiness to think I should be the cause of excluding some agreeable member from the Club, which it is not in my power to attend; you will therefore be so kind, when the time usually indulged to absent members is elapsed, to present my resignation, together with my gratefull thanks to all the members who may be present. If there be no fixed time for the indulgence, and you do not hear from me on the subject before the anniversary of 1784, you will then please to consider this as my resignation at that time. Let my Brother William pay any arrears that may be due." This said Brother was now the Treasurer, and, at Sir Joseph's request, read the above abstract to the Meeting. Dr. Russell continued to be a Member upwards of twenty years after this occurrence.

Sir Joseph Banks, on the 29th of January, 1784, informed the Society, that the *Maitre d'Hotel*, Simpkin, had been with him to



represent that the price fixed upon would not enable him to give such dinners as some of the company expected; and he also requested relief in extra-dressing of food for those members who came too late; as well as for finding dinner for servants that gentlemen brought with them. On being called in and questioned, it was determined that his propositions were partly "unadmissable," and a part seemed to require the Club's consideration; and therefore the whole was referred to a special Committee. This body investigated the mutual interests and general particulars very carefully, and on the 17th of February reported thus:—

That Mr. Simpkin has made such promises of mending the commons so greatly, that no person will in future complain of his dinners: it therefore appears to be expedient to admit of his second proposal of the 29th of January, in the manner following:—

1st. That he finds dinner every Thursday at four shillings for every person that dines, being always allowed to charge for ten, though not so many are present; strong and small beer, cheese, butter, and the dressing of venison included.

2nd. That for gentlemen who come too late to dine on what he has provided, he be allowed to charge for what is dressed for them, when fewer than ten are present.

3rd. That when gentlemen bring servants, he be allowed to charge one shilling for each servant for dinner and a pot of porter for each, as proposed by Mr. Simpkin to the Treasurer.

4th. That, when toasted cheese is called for, he be allowed to make a charge for it.

The Committee recommend that Mr. Simpkin do fix on a comfortable room that the Club may have every Thursday, and not be moved about from room to room on frivolous pretences: it being understood that, on very extraordinary occasions, the Club will not obstruct his business, but put up with another room for a day on his asking leave.

The items of this contract were read and confirmed, so as to

become law, at the General Meeting of July 29th, 1784. At this anniversary it was also resolved—"That the time for having dinner put on the table every Thursday, be altered from four o'clock to half an hour after four, and to be served up exactly then."

In the following month, the celebrated French geologist, Faujas de Saint Fond (*Barthélemy*), was one of five distinguished foreigners who partook of the Club's hospitality; and he has recorded the scene which he witnessed with the spirit of a disciple of the *Almanach des Gourmands*, in his "Voyage en Angleterre, en Ecosse, et aux îles Hebrides." This was published in 1797, when sneers at anything English were a passport to popularity in Paris; but there can be no doubt of his description being substantially true, albeit some features in the picture may now be difficult to recognise. He mentions the short prayer, or grace, with which Dr. Maskelyne blessed the company and the food—the solid meats and unseasoned vegetables—the quantities of strong beer called porter, drank out of cylindrical pewter pots *d'un seul trait*—the cheese to provoke the thirst of drinkers—the hob-nobbing of healths—and the detestable coffee. On the whole, however, this honest Frenchman seems to have been delighted with the entertainment, or, as he styles it, the "convivial and unassuming banquet." Indeed, his peroration is deeply philosophical: he thinks that, had such genial and decorous intercourse prevailed among the savans of France, they might have saved his country from some of the worst crimes of the regicidal revolution. But so observant a visitor must be heard in his own *ipsissima verba* :—

#### Dîner au Club Académique.

Quarante membres de la société royale des sciences sont dans l'usage de se réunir, depuis plus de vingt-cinq ans, dans une taverne de Londres, pour y dîner fraternellement; chaque membre agrégé à ce club particulier a le droit d'y

amener deux convives qu'il choisit parmi des étrangers ou parmi des amis particuliers de la Société Royale; le président peut en amener un plus grand nombre, et jeter les yeux sur qui bon lui semble.

On se mit à table à cinq heures; M. Banks présidoit et occupoit la place d'honneur. On n'eût pas la peine de déployer les serviettes, il n'y en avoit point; le dîner étoit véritablement à l'Angloise.

Un membre du club, homme d'église, c'étoit, je crois, l'astronome Masckeline, fit une courte prière, et bénit les convives et lets mets. Les plats étoient composés de grosses viandes, telles que du bœuf rôti, du bœuf grillé, et du mouton apprêté de plusieurs manières, avec abondance de pommes de terre et d'autres végétaux, que chacun assaissonnoit à sa manière, au moyen des sausses diverses dont la table étoit garnie, et qu'on puisoit dans des vases de forme variée.

On arrosa d'abord les *beef-stake* et les *roast-beef* avec de grandes lampées de bière forte, connue sous le nom de *porter*: on la boit dans des pots cylindriques d'étain, et on la trouve beaucoup meilleure que dans des verres, parce qu'on peut d'un seul trait en avaler une pinte.

Ce prélude fini, la nappe fut levée, et une table bien propre et en bois poli fut couverte comme par magie d'une multitude de beaux flacons de cristal, remplis des meilleurs vins de Porto, de Madère, et de *Claret*: ce dernier est du vin de Bordeaux. On distribua à chacun plusieurs verres à pieds, aussi brillans que beaux de formes, et les libations commencèrent d'une grande manière, au milieu de diverses sortes de fromages, qui, roulant d'un bout de la table à l'autre, dans des coffrets de bois d'acajou montés sur des roues, alloient provoquer la soif des buveurs.

Pour donner plus de mouvement à la scène, le président porta d'abord la santé du prince de Galles: c'étoit l'anniversaire de sa fête.

On but à celle de l'électeur Palatin: il devoit ce jour-là être reçu de la Société Royale.

Nous étions cinq étrangers dont le tour arriva.

Les membres du club se saluèrent ensuite un à un, avec un verre de vin, c'est-à-dire, qu'on but autant de fois qu'il y avoit de convives; car c'est manquer de politesse en Angleterre de boire à la santé de plusieurs personnes en même tems.

Quelques bouteilles de vin de Champagne mousseux achevèrent d'égayer tout le monde.

Le thé succéda, et arriva avec le beurre, les tartines, et tout l'appareil qui l'environne; le café venoit à la suite, et cédoit humblement le pas au thé, qui valoit mieux que lui. On ne boit ordinairement en France, après le repas, qu'une tasse d'excellent café; on en prend cinq ou six de détestable en Angleterre.

Le brandevin, le rhum, et quelques autres liqueurs fortes, firent la clôture de ce banquet philosophique, qui finit à sept heures et demie; car il falloit être à huit à la séance de la société, convoquée pour ce jour-là. Mais avant de sortir, on vint écrire les noms de tous les convives sur une grande feuille de papier, et nous payâmes chacun 7 liv. 4 sols, argent de France, pour notre écot: cela n'est pas cher.

Je partis avec MM. Banks, Cavendish, Masckeline, Aubert, et le Chevalier Englifield, avec les quels je me rendis à la société; tout le monde étoit fort gai, mais d'une gaieté décente.

Je ne voudrois pas, sans doute, de semblables dîners, si au sortir de-là il falloit aller traiter les intérêts sacrés d'une grande nation, ou discuter la meilleure forme d'un gouvernement: cela ne seroit ni sage ni prudent. Mais se réunir en assemblée pour annoncer qu'un électeur Palatin, qui d'ailleurs a beaucoup de mérite, est agrégé à une société savante; il ne peut, dans aucun cas, en résulter le moindre inconvénient.

\* \* \* Le grand Corneille, Molière, Dépréaux, Lafontaine, et Racine buvoient aussi quelques petits coups au cabaret; ils n'en étoient que meilleurs amis et meilleurs poètes. Ah! combien, en dernier lieu, n'eût-il pas été à désirer que quelques hommes qui ont eu assez d'empire en France pour faire détruire les académies en les accablant d'injures, et assez de puissance pour les faire rétablir en les accablant d'eloges, eussent, au lieu de fuir et d'abandonner dans ces tems de malheur leurs infortunés confrères, cherché à les réunir dans des banquets modestes, pour y cimenter une intime union, y resserrer les liens d'une douce fraternité, et y jurer de défendre avec courage, et avec l'arme du talent, les droits sacrés de la justice et de l'humanité violés; la France affligée, l'Europe entière indignée n'auroient pas à regretter les illustres et malheureuses victimes qu'on a lachement laissé livrer à la dent féroce des tigres, et l'on compteroit encore parmi les savans qui honoroient leur patrie, les Malesherbe, les Bailly, les Lavoisier, les Condorcet, et tant d'autres savans, hommes de lettres ou artistes, dont on a fait une si sanglante boucherie.

On referring to the documents, we find that this dinner came

off on the 12th of August, 1784; and that the party consisted of twenty-five persons, of whom thirteen were Members, namely—

## SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

DR. MORTON.	DR. BLAGDEN.
MR. HOOPER.	DR. LORT.
MR. ASTLE.	MR. DALRYMPLE.
MR. TOPHAM.	MR. AUBERT.
DR. MASKELYNE.	DR. SHEPHERD.
MR. CAVENDISH.	MR. RUSSELL.

and the guests—twelve in number—were as follows :

MONS. BERTHIER DE SOUVIGNY	} by DR. BLAGDEN.
MONS. FLANDRIN	
COUNT ANDREANI	} by MR. AUBERT.
M. FAUJAS DE ST. FOND	
DR. BROUSSANET	} by MR. RUSSELL.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON	
SIR HENRY INGLEFIELD	by DR. LORT.
DR. USSHER	} by DR. MASKELYNE.
MR. THORNTON	
MR. LLOYD	} by MR. DALRYMPLE.
MR. MYLNE	
MR. STEPHENS	by MR. ASTLE.

This goodly party, it seems, met to celebrate the admission of the Elector Palatine; nor was the dinner on the occasion a mere *nomen sine re*, for it was charged £6 10s. 9d. to the Club. But on observing that the artist who furnished the above striking picture of the scene was invited by the rich and liberal Mr. Aubert, of the Highbury Observatory, we are not a little surprised to find that M. Faujas was permitted to pay “seven livres four sols” for his commons. The first five guests are foreigners.

It may be as well to follow the foregoing graphic description by another, nearly contemporaneous—from the great James Watt, the animator of the wonderful machine which has already revolutionised various destinies of civilization. On the 31st of October, 1785, he thus wrote to his wife:—"When I was in London, I was received very kindly by Mr. Cavendish and Dr. Blagden, and my old friend Smeaton, who has recovered his health, and seems hearty. I dined at a turtle feast with them, and the select Club of the Royal Society; and never was turtle eaten with greater sobriety and temperance, or more good fellowship." Now this account of the conduct and bearing of such "noctes cœnæque Deûm," from the pen of a casual but very observant visitor, furnishes an excellent illustration of our remarks at page 10; and it is supported by the documentary evidence in possession of the Club. Mr. Watt and Professor Camper were invited to dinner on the 20th of October, 1785, by Dr. Blagden; at which board they met General Roy, Dr. Watson, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Herschel, Dr. Morton, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Maskelyne, Mr. Topham, Sir William Musgrave, Mr. Holford, and other distinguished men. We also observe that they fared well—a turtle having been presented by Mr. Aubert, and some pheasants by Mr. Godschall, in addition to the excellent viands of the house.

Although nothing but thankful acknowledgements now awaited donors, presents occasionally made their appearance. Thus in 1787 Lord Middleton sent some rare Syrian grapes to the Club. Mr. Aubert, a stickler for purity of election, presented the Society with a handsome balloting-box and a set of balls. Gifts of venison and game were not unfrequent; and in 1791 Sir Joseph Banks added to the property by a novel pair of double *Bottle-coasters*. The latest *formal* thanks for "a very fine haunch of venison," were voted to Lord Darnley on the 17th of June, 1824.

Some sharp practice in black-balling candidates having occurred at two or three election days, it was taken into consideration, on the 5th of July, 1791, whether the rule of admission into the Club was not too strict; when, after a lengthy and rather warm debate, it was resolved, by 12 ayes to 5 noes,—“That from henceforth, when the number of affirmatives upon ballot for a candidate shall be to the number of negatives in the proportion of three or more to one, and not otherwise, the person balloted for shall be duly elected.” Mr. Marsden, at one time, thought appearances were rather bellicose; but all passed off in tranquillity, and the Minutes record only the business matter. At this meeting it was also resolved to dine at five o'clock instead of half-past four.

From slight illustrative diagrams and sketches on some of the loose papers, the line of argument or topic of discourse may occasionally be inferred; and there are some of the lighter incidents recorded. Thus, on the 5th of April, 1792, there were present, Sir Joseph Banks, Cavendish, Aubert, Smeaton, Blane, Turnor, Dalrymple, Blagden, Hallifax, Raper, and Marsden, when—“in consequence of a present of his portrait from the King of Poland to Mr. Aubert, that gentleman begged to have an opportunity of drinking His Majesty's health, and permission to order a bottle of Hermitage, which being granted, the said health was accordingly drank by the company present.” On one of the Club-slips of 1798, when Sir Joseph, Cavendish, Russell, Rennell, Blagden, Towneley, Herschel, Maskelyne, Dalrymple, Marsden, Lord Palmerston, and others, to the number of twenty-two, dined together, a curt notice is written—“Seven shillings found under the table.”

On the 2nd of July, 1801, the admission fee of a Member was raised to two guineas, instead of the one to which it had already grown; and at this meeting it reads rather equivocally, to see that

the resignation of *Master* Holford, on account of age and infirmities, was accepted." Shortly afterwards the Treasurer received an anonymous letter from a certain "Q in the Corner," by the twopenny post. Its contents were worded—"A Hint to the Wise. If you make an observation what wine is drank at the Crown and Anchor tavern, you will find, two, four, and sometimes six bottles charged more than is drank by the Company each time they dine." This hint, however its manner of being given might be viewed, led to an immediate inquiry, and produced the following prompt declaration from the Landlord to Mr. Marsden in reply—"I beg leave to acquaint you of my having discharged three servants for what you mentioned this morning (not four months since). If you find a little charged more than what you have, by acquainting me, you may rely, Sir, the servant will be immediately discharged."

At the Annual Meeting of the 14th of July, 1808, Sir Joseph Banks in the Chair, the Treasurer reported that Sir William Young had not been at the Club during the last year. His name was again brought forward at the next anniversary, and cited as contumacious, in not having assigned any reason for his conduct: but as it was found that he had gone abroad, he was placed upon the Supernumerary List of Members. At the general muster which took place on the 11th of July, 1810, the death of the worthy historian of Athens was announced, and the vacancy thereby made was declared and filled up: but on the 25th of June, 1811, it was resolved—"That Sir William Young, Bart., who was last year reported dead, being still alive, be first on the list for re-election on his return home." Poor Sir William, however, never returned to reap the advantage of this act of grace: he expired on the 10th of January, 1815, at Tobago, in the West Indies, of which island he was the popular Governor. He was a very clubbable Member, and professed a regard for the Institution on account of its tendency to smoothen the asperities which occasionally beset party discussions.



Meantime, in the face of all arrangements and treaties, the commons increased in price; and the records exhibit a periodical advance in the dinner charges from the original eighteen pence. Thus, on the 22nd of July, 1813, it was enacted, in confirmation of the report of a Committee for arranging the matter, that in future the Members of the Club were to pay eight shillings instead of seven; and that the ordinary be raised to six shillings and six pence instead of five shillings as heretofore.

At a Meeting holden on the 18th of June, 1818, Sir Joseph Banks in the chair, it was resolved, "That for the future, in the absence of the President, the senior Vice-President of the Royal Society shall take the Chair; and in case no one of them should be present, that the senior Member in the room do, as usual, preside." It was also ordered that the dinner should be served up at half-past five o'clock instead of five.

The first of these resolutions was hurried through the forms too quickly, and, like all hasty measures, required an additional act to amend it; therefore, on the 8th of July in the following year, it was proposed to alter it for use by an apparently slight but necessary addition, namely, after the words "Royal Society," the verbal addition, "being a Member of the Club," should be inserted, and stand part of that resolution.

Sir Humphry Davy, who had succeeded Sir Joseph Banks, brought forward a motion at the anniversary of June, 1822, which a stable office in the Council had long rendered advisable. The feeling on this occasion was unanimous, and it was resolved—"That the Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society be in future a Member of the Club *ex officio*."

At the Anniversary Meeting which was held in June, 1824, certain infringements on the Club laws were discussed, Sir

Humphry Davy in the chair. "On referring to the resolution of 29th Sept. 1748 (*sic* in Minute Book, but should be 21st), 'that those gentlemen who have not attended for 12 months, nor sent an excuse, be deemed no longer Members,' it was resolved that in future the attendance of a Member on the day of the anniversary shall not be considered an attendance within the meaning of the said resolution." This was a very necessary point, and occasioned a rather lengthy disquisition, with a muster of everything *pro* and *con*. Yet it was clearly seen that such a practice had been adopted as a kind of safety-valve by which one or two indifferent Members retained their seats to the detriment of the Society, since they thereby kept out more clubbable men. At length the debate ended in the appointment of a Special Committee to revise the Rules and Regulations in order to their being printed; and it was directed that a list of the Members should be annually circulated. But at the general meeting of 1828, the rule respecting the Members' list was rescinded by ballot.

On the 2nd of June, 1825, Mr. Daniel Moore, the Treasurer, having intimated, that on a due consideration of the matter, very beneficial results to the Club might attend the raising of the collection from each Member at the dinner from eight to ten shillings, it was duly discussed, and promptly negatived. Moore, however, was not discomfited, for he again broached the topic at the ensuing anniversary, though with no better success, for the half-sovereign hour had not yet arrived (*See June 22nd, 1843*).

What occurred at this Annual Meeting cannot be stated, because the minutes of it are missing, as already notified on page 17. The Treasurer was very amiable, but, being advanced in years, not over-capable; and, had it not been for the address of Captain (now General) Sabine—who succeeded him—the two early volumes of anniversary doings must have been lost. As it was, the new Treasurer experienced both trouble and delay in regaining them.

At the Anniversary of June 4th, 1829, Davies Gilbert, Esq. in the chair, a question of considerable import was agitated, which is thus narrated:—"The Treasurer having reported that the Astronomer Royal was in arrear for his subscription for several years past, during which he had not attended a single meeting of the Club, it was proposed that those gentlemen who are Members *ex officio*, be not called upon to contribute to the expenses of the Club in those years when they may not have attended a single meeting: the proposition being put to the ballot, was not carried." The evil complained of, therefore, remained without a remedy; but at the Annual Meeting of 1831, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair, it was resolved—"That upon any gentleman becoming entitled, from his official situation in the Royal Society, to be a Member of this Club, the Treasurer be instructed to ask him whether it be his intention to take advantage of such privilege, and to become personally a subscribing Member?" As various other points connected with this inquiry demanded discussion, his Royal Highness called a special general meeting for the 7th of July, 1831; at which the following resolutions were proposed and carried, to be afterwards incorporated with the existing rules, namely—

That any foreigner who shall be invited to the Club by any of the Members, shall not be required to pay for his dinner.

That any Member shall continue to belong to the Club, without being liable to the payment of any annual contribution, if he has been absent on public service, or travelling abroad.

That no Member shall vote at an election, unless he shall have attended *three* meetings of the Club subsequently to the last Anniversary.

That every newly-elected Member of the Club shall pay the annual contribution to the expense of the Club for the year succeeding his election, in addition to his admission-fee of two guineas.

That the Treasurer be requested to have a sufficient number of the Rules of the Club, together with a list of the present Members, to be printed; and to forward a copy of the same to each Member of the Club.

In regard to the introduction of visitors, provided for in the XIIIth. clause of the Rules of the Club, which directs that "Every Member bringing a visiter shall write his name down under his own, to be laid on the table; and no visiter can be admitted into the room till this regulation shall have been complied with." It appeared that this rule had ceased to be observed (*see ante, page 32,*) with that strictness with which it had been heretofore acted upon; and the Treasurer was requested to arrange with the Landlord of the Tavern to have a room into which strangers might be shewn, until the Members introducing them had complied with the form prescribed in the said XIIIth Rule.

Meddling with established enactments is not always beneficial, or strikingly significant of legislative acumen; and it was so quickly found that the third resolution of 1831 would work badly, that on the very next Anniversary—His Royal Highness the President and twenty-three Members present—it was resolved "That the resolution of the last year, restricting the right of voting at the annual meetings of the Club to those Members who shall have attended the Club three times, at least, during the current year, be rescinded." Again, on the 4th July, 1833, the Second Rule passed in 1831 was expunged, and this modified form adopted:—"That any Member declaring his intention of going abroad, shall be considered as a supernumerary Member during his absence, without paying his annual contribution. But his vacancy shall be filled up; and on his return he shall be admitted to the meetings of the Club, and be admitted on the usual terms as a regular Member in the first vacancy, on his signifying a wish to that effect." And though the First Rule of 1831, respecting foreigners being exempted from payment, whoever brought them, lingered awhile; still being found not to work well—besides being open to abuse—it was definitely abrogated on the 24th of June, 1841.

In like manner, at the conclave in 1832, a motion was carried which really promised to operate very fairly, for the deliberations of the Royal Society Council, and its Committee of Papers, were often weakened by Members hastening home—said home sometimes

distant. This precept ran—"That Members of the Council, upon paying the subscription for the current year, shall have the right of dining at the Club as visitors, without invitation, upon the usual terms, during the time for which they may be Members of the Council." Yet this well-intended measure was not wholly free from error in principle, and therefore proved inoperative in praxis; wherefore it was formally repealed in 1836.

The Annual General Meeting of the Club for 1835, took place on the 25th of June, and the chronicle of it mentions—"Previously to reading the Minutes, the Treasurer stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Davies Gilbert, dated on the 26th of April last, of which the following is an extract—

Several Members having repeatedly offered to do me the honour of accepting one of the prints made from my picture by Mr. Howard, I was induced to get the steel plate retouched by the Engravers, and to have fifty prints taken from it, which, so encouraged, I brought to the Club about a month since, with the intention of requesting each Member to accept one.

It was then resolved unanimously, "That our worthy Vice-President, Mr. Davies Gilbert, having placed in the hands of the Landlord a number of impressions, sufficient for each Member of the Club, of his engraved portrait, the Treasurer is requested to address a letter of thanks to Mr. Gilbert, expressing the gratification of the Members in receiving this testimony of his regard for them, and his attention to the Club."

In the year 1843, the charges for club-commons attained their highest point, and at that point they still remain; for at the annual meeting—the Marquis of Northampton in the Chair—it was ordered that the collection for the dinner, including coffee and tea, should be raised from eight shillings to ten; and a slight addition was made to the sum which had been allowed by the Club for the waiters (*see ante*, 1825, page 45).

While the Club considered itself to be safely moored, Mr. Baxter, the Landlord, suddenly gave notice that he had parted with the Crown and Anchor; and was bound to give the purchasers immediate possession of the whole premises. This unexpected announcement was made on Monday, the 10th of January, 1848: and the result was, that, after much trouble and inquiry, the Club vacated the premises where its members and guests had met for nearly seventy years, and repaired to the celebrated Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen Street. Here their first dinner came off on the 21st of January, only two Thursdays having passed over between the abrupt notice to quit, and the meeting of this party in the new location.

We have noted the gradual progress of the dinner charges, from eighteen pence to ten shillings per head; and it is comparatively curious to watch the periodical alterations of the hours of serving up, from 1 to 2 P.M., and thence to 3, 4,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; which last continued in force from the year 1818 to the Anniversary holden on the 23rd of June, 1853, the Earl of Rosse in the Chair, when, under the plea of promoting a punctual regularity, it was unanimously carried, "That during the Meetings of the Royal Society, the dinner be put on the table at 6 o'clock precisely, without waiting for further orders." And this is the precept still in practice; nor, from the necessity of repairing to the evening assemblage, is it probable that the Club can dine later.

The last dinner of the Club at the Freemasons' Tavern was on the 25th of June, 1857; for as a measure of policy consequent on the removal of the Royal Society into Burlington House, it was clear that the distance was even more inconvenient than a former one (*see ante*, p. 34). It was therefore resolved *nemine contradicente*, on a motion made by Sir Roderick Murchison, and seconded by

Dr. Mayo, "That henceforth the meetings of the Club take place at the Thatched House Hotel, in St. James's Street," where the first dinner took place on the following 16th of July.

The increase of Members on the office-roll of the Club, seeming to threaten a dereliction of the laws, at the annual meeting of June 24th, 1858, it was moved by Sir Roderick Murchison, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Bell, "That the *ex-officio* Members, not actually holding office in the Royal Society, be transferred to the list of ordinary Members." By this proposal, which was unanimously carried, the following five gentlemen, being no longer in charge, namely, Mr. Bell, Mr. George Rennie, Dr. Peter Mark Roget, the Earl of Rosse, and Lord Wrottesley were thereby removed, so as to keep the true limits of the Club in view. And, in order to lessen the Treasurer's toils and obligation, it was resolved that Dr. Bence Jones should be associated with Dr. Percy as joint Treasurer.

It appeared in the year 1858-9 that the Club dinners had been twenty-five, and the number of diners three hundred and nine, so that the mean was equal to 12.36 for each meeting—the visitors amounting to forty-nine: and it is further computed, that the average wine per head of late, waste included, is a considerable fraction less than a pint, imperial standard measure, in the year's consumption.

At this Anniversary, the Treasurer reported the non-attendance of Lords Teignmouth and Lyttelton, without any explanation having been made as to the cause; by this they fell under the interdicting ban of No. VI. in the Bye-Laws, and were therefore balloted out. But as it afterwards appeared that Lord Lyttelton's absence was owing to a severe domestic affliction, his Lordship was unanimously re-elected and restored to his place in the Club, at the following Anniversary.

Among the more recent dinner-parties, that of August the 11th, 1859, may be briefly noted, a curious incident in its components having given, as will be presently seen, an unusual preponderance to the delegates of practical knowledge; while the various walks of general and abstract science were also ably represented on the occasion. Not that studied conversation formed any part of the staple, still less was there any of that morbid *cacoethes parlandi* which stamps the *λάλος*, a loquacious prater who depends on mere hap-hazard memory and fluency of tongue: it was that free oral intercommunication constituting true table-talk, as already specified on page 10, and which affords a means of free expression to matured opinion without the clog of formality. Among the visitors on that day was Mr. Thomas Maclear (now Sir Thomas), the Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, who had just arrived in England from the southern hemisphere, after an absence of a quarter of a century; during which period—besides assiduous attention to his regular observatorial duties—he had measured an important degree of the meridian in Caffraria. The members and guests were severally seated at the table as follows, the names of the latter being given in italics:—

## MAJOR-GENERAL SABINE.

<i>M. Ekman (Sweden).</i>	DR. JOHN PERCY.
<i>Dr. Robinson (Armagh).</i>	<i>Colonel Smythe (Roy. Artil.)</i>
<i>Mr. Maclear (The Cape).</i>	DR. SHARPEY.
VICE-ADMIRAL SMYTH.	PROFESSOR GRAHAM.
<i>Mr. Robert Ceeley (Aylesbury).</i>	MR. ROWLAND HILL.
GENERAL W. M. LEAKE.	DR. DAUBENY.
MR. ROBERT BROUGHTON.	<i>Dr. Odling (Lect. Guy's).</i>
DR. THOMAS MAYO.	MR. WEBSTER.
<i>Mr. S. C. Whitbread (Cardington).</i>	MR. R. STEPHENSON.
MR. C. WHEATSTONE.	MR. FERGUSSON.
MR. WARREN DE LA RUE.	

DR. BENICE JONES.



This was the last time that Mr. Stephenson—the celebrated civil-engineer—attended the Club. He was not looking well, nor was he animated with his usual flow of cheerfulness; and he left the room early in order to take his seat at a debate in the House of Commons, on cleansing the Serpentine. It was remarked that on this day were present, so to speak, the representatives of the three great applications by which the present age is distinguished, namely—of RAILWAYS, Mr. Stephenson: of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, Mr. Wheatstone: and of the PENNY POST, Mr. Rowland Hill—an assemblage never again to occur.

After such a statement, the dwelling upon minor yet very necessary details may be considered a bathos; yet those readers who are prone to dive into the secondary particulars of grave events, may ask what this company of learned physicists, experimentalists, and practical philosophers regaled upon at that “feast of reason and flow of soul”? Now, though neither nectar nor ambrosia were there, Arcestratus would have pronounced the pabulum to be fit for the gods: and, as we have cited one or two of the former dinners circumstantially, it may be held as within our proper scope to steer a similar course for a later instance. We therefore add the official *menu*, or enumeration of the good things to be discussed; and in submitting it we cannot but observe its utility in illustrating the progress of table-routine, from the homely but substantial bill of fare of the Club in its earlier days, to the elaborate *carte* issued in the year of our Lord 1859:—

## POTAGES.

Aux huitres.

Queues de bœuf.

## POISSONS.

Saumon, sauce de homard.

Filets de soles.

Maquereaux, sauce Italienne.

## RELEVÉS.

Poulets aux légumes.	
Tête de veau à la Bohémienne.	
Langue de bœuf.	Selle de mouton.

## ENTRÉES.

Ris de veau, piqué aux petits pois.
Côtelettes à la Provençale.
Currie de homard en casserole.
Pigeons étuvés à la Toulouse.

## RÔTIS.

Perdreaux.	Coqs de Bruyère.
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## ENTREMETS.

Maccaroni.	Vegetable Marrow.
Tourte à la Reine Claude.	Crème au noyau.
Blancmange.	Gelée au marasquin.
Omelette aux fines herbes.	Boudin de Cabinet.

This dinner, admirably served and fairly encountered, was properly succeeded by the following

## DESSERT.

Grapes.	Strawberries.	Peaches.
Cherries.	Filberts.	Dried cherries.
Cakes.	Figs.	Almonds and raisins.
Crystallized rings.		French plums.

We can readily picture to ourselves the wonderment of a Faujas de St. Fond, could he have foreseen that in three-quarters of a century from his being a guest at the Club, those *cylindrical pewter-pots* and *pint-gulps* of porter which he has perpetuated would have entirely disappeared, or rather have given way to streams of Seltzer-water; and that even the bill of fare, instead of vernacular

English, should now be drawn up in his native language! It is rather a serious matter, however, as proving an increased influence of the mere creature-comforts so bitterly condemned by ascetics: but sages are not agreed upon this point. Sam Johnson—who, though not overnice in eating, yet relished the savories even to gulosity—remarked to Mrs. Thrale that “there are few things of which a man thinks so seriously as his dinner; and if he cannot get that well dressed, he should be suspected of inaccuracy in other matters:” and we, though preferring that such concerns be left to the *artistes*, must yet acknowledge that the *ars coquinaria* is of no mean importance to the substantial welfare of human life. To complete the comparison, however, we will here append the liquids consumed, and the tavern bill for the entertainment in question:—

	£	s.	d.
Dinner and Dessert, twenty-three at 9s.	10	7	0
Sherry, 14 bottles at 6s.	4	4	0
Old Port, 6 bottles at 7s.	2	2	0
Ale and Beer	0	4	0
Soda Water	0	0	6
Seltzer Water	0	12	0
Tea and Coffee	1	3	0
Postage and Cards	0	6	6
Waiters	0	17	6
Cigars*	0	2	6
<i>Total</i>	<u>£19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>
By Collection at Table	11	10	0
Paid from the Club Fund	8	9	0
	<u>£19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0</u>

\* EUGE! How this awful item crept into the account can only be extorted, perhaps, by putting the Treasurers to the *peine fort et dure*: though it might prove to be an accidental *post prandium* affair, over which they had no official control. To be sure there are

Our scene of action, the Thatched House, originally stood on the site now occupied by the Conservative Club; where Dean Swift gave a dinner, as he mentions to his victim Stella, in 1711. There was a time, it is whispered, when certain paste-board arts flourished there, which filled the hungry with good things while the rich were sent empty away—a time which has happily passed into tradition. Mr. Willis took this tavern from Mr. Freere, about 1755; and as a relative of Mr. Almack, afterwards succeeded to the celebrated assembly-rooms built by that gentleman, and once so exclusive, that an admission to the balls held there became a sort of *blue-ribbon* aspiration. If the old saw that “practice makes perfect” be correct, the *cuisinerie* of the Thatched House ought to surpass that of all others; for, besides accidental parties and visitors, the Messrs. Willis ably entertain the following Societies and Clubs, namely—

Actuaries, Institute of.	Political Economy Club.
Catch Club.	Royal Academy Club.
Club, The ( <i>Johnson's</i> ).	Royal Astronomical Club.
Cornish Club.	Royal Institution Club.
Dilettanti Society.	Royal London Yacht Club.
Farmers' Club.	Royal Naval Club (1765).
Geographical Club.	Royal Society Club.
Geological Club.	St. Alban's Medical Club.
Linnæan Club.	St. Bartholomew's Contemporaries.
Literary Society.	Star Club.
Navy Club.	Statistical Club.
Philosophical Club.	Sussex Club.
Physicians, College of, Club.	Union Society, St. James's.

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those who fancy—*ex fumo dare lucem*—that the reasoning faculties of man cannot be fully developed except under the sedative of smoking: and in the absence of absolute demonstration adopting relative assertion, they insist that PARR would have been a dunce but for his pipe; and they fearlessly ask what hope there would have been for gravitation, had not NEWTON resorted to the fragrant weed! They pause for a reply.

And they moreover accommodate the following Masonic Lodges :—

Friendship.	Chapter of Friendship.
Prince of Wales's.	Chapter of Prince of Wales's.
Middlesex.	Mount Moriah Chapter.
	Castle Lodge of Harmony.
	The Knights Templars.
	Britannic Lodge.

By a resolution passed, somewhat irregularly, at an ordinary meeting of the Club on the 7th of June, 1860, the celebration of the Anniversary was postponed to the 5th of July, on account of the British Association for the Advancement of Science then assembling at Oxford—it being considered as a contingent wherein form might yield to expediency. It was on the 5th therefore—in a conclave consisting of twenty Members, with Sir Roderick Murchison in the Chair—that Admiral Smyth's sketch of the History of the Club was reported to be completed, and ready for the press; and two or three sheets of it were placed on the table for inspection. The printing of the volume was then ordered, the quality of the paper decided upon, and the necessary steps for its distribution were discussed and arranged.

Upon this occasion, the unusually heavy loss of no fewer than four Members by death since the last Anniversary, was announced by Dr. Percy, namely—Robert Stephenson, General Leake, the Rev. Baden Powell, and Robert Edwards Broughton. The only absentee he had to cite was the Earl of Rosse, who had not attended any meeting of the Club during two years. As, however, the absence was duly accounted for, his Lordship was unanimously re-elected. The *statistical* portion of the annual statement, after submitting the accounts, furnished the information that the number of dinners for the past year amounted to 25, at which the attendance was 312 persons, 62 of whom were visitors, the average being = 12·48 each time: and the Treasurers called attention

to the fact, that out of the Club funds in the last twelvemonth, they had paid not less than £9 6s. for soda and seltzer water; £8 2s. 6d. for cards of invitation and postage; and £25 for visitors, that is, 8s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head.

The Anniversary of 1860 was particularized by a measure of grave import towards the interests of the Club, inasmuch as it appears to be a proper expedient for maintaining and regulating its well-being. This measure consists in altering the mode of admitting those who shall be proposed to fill up vacancies, so that in future the entering of Members is to take place by *selection*, in order that the most eligible and clubbable persons may be chosen. In adopting this scheme, the repulsive method of rejection by the use of the black ball is avoided, and the Club acquires the power of recruiting its ranks without being obliged to take the candidates, *nolens volens*, in the exact routine of their proposal. Such may be deemed the general view of the innovation in its material bearing; and it only remained to throw it into a formal and legal prescript. In pursuance, therefore, of a notice of motion for the purpose, communicated by Dr. Bence Jones to the Club on the 7th of the previous June, it was resolved—"That the law regarding the method of election be changed, and that, instead of the candidates being balloted for in the order of their proposal, a list of them be read at the Anniversary Meeting, from which each of the Members present shall write down a name to fill each vacancy of the Club. The majority of the votes (*Bye-law V.*) to determine the preference; and that, in other respects, the said election be conducted as at the selection of candidates by the Council of the Royal Society at the present time."

The following are the Rules and Ordinances by which the Club is at present governed. It is hoped that the mode of election therein prescribed may be strictly followed up in future, though we must acknowledge that in times past isolated instances have occurred

wherein torsion, or pressure applied from without, was suspected of having tampered with the due observance. The sterling reputation of this our UNION must be jealously watched, and supported, to ensure its continuance and prosperity; and laxity, especially in regard to its time-proved laws, should ever be vigilantly objected to. Good intentions, if allowed to dabble beyond their depth, are apt to be both tricksome and mischievous; and therefore they ought to be carefully eschewed whenever they are intruded, as might have been done on more than one occasion. Thus in Weld's History of the Royal Society (*vol. i. page 496*), we are informed that the late estimable Robert Brown asserted, that when Dr. Solander was Treasurer the Members had the privilege of voting by proxy. This obviously would constitute an impolitic abuse, giving power to almost indifferent components to govern the body; but the irregularity does not appear on the records:—

I. THE Club shall consist of Forty ordinary Members, who must be Fellows of the Royal Society, exclusive of the following, who shall be Members *ex officio*; viz. the President; the Treasurer; the two Secretaries; the Foreign Secretary; and the Astronomer Royal;—not only those for the time being, but also those who may have filled any of these offices. Provided, however, that upon any gentleman becoming entitled, from his official station in the Royal Society, to be a Member of this Club, the Treasurer of the Club be instructed to ask him, whether it be his intention to take advantage of such privilege, and to become permanently a *Subscribing* Member.

II. Every Candidate must be proposed by one Member of the Club, and seconded by another.

III. The Annual Election of Members shall be held on the Thursday in the week following that on which the Royal Society Meetings close for the Vacation.

IV. The Candidates shall be balloted for in the order in which they have been proposed.

V. No person shall be deemed elected as a Member, unless he shall have three-fourths, or more, of the Votes in his favour.

VI. Any Member who has not attended the Club at least *once* between, and exclusive of, the two Anniversary Meetings, shall no longer be considered as a Member.

VII. Provided, however, that any Member declaring his intention of going abroad, shall be considered as a Supernumerary Member during his absence, without paying his Annual Contribution; but his vacancy shall be filled up: and on his return he shall be admitted to the usual Meetings of the Club on the usual terms, or be admitted as a regular Member on the first Vacancy, on his signifying a wish to that effect.

VIII. Any Member who may resign his seat on account of leaving the kingdom, shall, on being regularly proposed and seconded for re-admission, have a preference to other Candidates in the order of ballot.

IX. The Meetings of the Club shall be continued every THURSDAY throughout the year, unless a special Resolution be made to the contrary.

X. The Treasurer shall lay his Accounts before the Club at the Anniversary Meeting, when the amount of the next succeeding year's Subscription shall be fixed; and it is expected that every Member will pay his Subscription on that day, or on the day when he next attends the Club, in order to prevent arrears.

XI. Every newly elected Member of the Club shall pay an admission fee of Two Guineas, in addition to the Annual Contribution to defray the expenses of the Club.

XII. Every Member of the Club shall have the privilege of introducing one Visitor; but the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall not be so limited.

XIII. Every Member bringing a Visitor shall write his name under his own, to be laid on the table; and no Visitor can be admitted into the room till this regulation shall have been complied with.

XIV. No Visitor shall, on any account, be admitted on the Anniversary of the Club.

XV. It is expected that those Members who may bring their Servants will order them to assist generally in waiting at table.



## PART III.

## OF THE CLUB MEETINGS, AND THE GUESTS.

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HAVING thus given a rapid outline of the rise, progress, and general utility of the Royal Society Club, we will now proceed to dwell upon that important pivot of re-union—the dinner (not the mere meal), the general conduct of which has already been alluded to on pages 40 and 51. Besides what is there advanced, we may recapitulate—that the customary observances evince a practical acquaintance with that *savoir vivre*, which facilitates the intercourse between men of congenial pursuits, insomuch that—unfettered by form—the light of truth may be evolved, which tends to the dispersion of prejudice, and the advancement of knowledge. The utmost freedom of discussion occasionally occurs; but, although unreserved expressions are cheerfully passed under the figure parrhesia, “vain jangling” and presumption—“the nursing mother of false opinions”—meet with no countenance; while ostentatious pragmatism can be made to feel that the Members are fully prepared for any discussional contingency. On the whole, such were the company and the fare—the feast of reason and the flow of soul—that nearly a century ago it was usual to designate the Club Thursdays “the best dinners in London.” Of late, various other Societies have imitated the goodly example thus placed before them; but, though they fortunately display successful emulation, the minors have not, as yet, at all interfered with the high position of the Parent Club.

As the dinner-parties thus convened are but prefatory to the

evening meetings of the Society, a scrupulous exactness is so necessary, that the viands are punctually served up at the time appointed, and the Members and their guests take their seats accordingly. This acts well, since, unlike the custom of private assemblages of the kind, the majority are not inconvenienced by the minority; the neglect of regularity being sometimes owing to the vanity of insignificant persons—a stratagem, Johnson would say, “by which pride endeavours to recommend folly to regard.” But as this class is not very likely to supply Members for such a Club, an occasional tardy arrival must be imputed directly to the trammels of business; and this is not allowed to interrupt the habit of punctuality, for even the members of Council frequently find that the dinner has commenced when they enter the room. Still, while we disclaim and repudiate the vain loiterer, it must be confessed that there are a few who are somewhat habitually indifferent to their engagements; yet, happily, we cannot charge any of our Members with blameable tardiness, or forgetfulness, such as was assigned to a worthy friend of mine who was never at the Antiquaries’ Club in time to taste either the soup or the fish, during a companionship of several years.

Under the most unrestrained interchange of cultivated thought and freedom of topic, the greatest decorum and order prevail at the table; and the friends of the Members are treated with the kindest attention by all who are present. The President, or whoever is in the chair, is governor for the time being; and, besides an occasional toast or two, which may be the result of circumstance, he is in duty bound first to enunciate three which are held to be strictly official, namely—

- I. THE SOVEREIGN.
- II. ARTS AND SCIENCES.
- III. THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The hospitality of the Royal Society Club has been, as before-said, of material utility to the well-working of the whole machine which wisdom called up, at a time when knowledge was quitting scholastic niceties for the truths of experimental philosophy. This is proved by the number of men of note—both in ability and station—who have there congregated previously to repairing to the evening meeting of the body at large; and many a qualified person who went thither a guest has returned a candidate. Besides inviting our own princes, dukes, marquises, earls, ministers of state, and nobles of all grades to the table, numerous foreign grandees, prelates, ambassadors, and persons of distinction—from the King of Poland and Baron Munchausen, down to the smart little abbé and a “gentleman unknown”—are found upon the Club records. Not that the amenities of the fraternity were confined to these classes, or that, in the Clubbian sense, they form the most important order; for bishops, deans, archdeacons, and clergymen in general—astronomers—mathematicians—sailors—soldiers—engineers—medical practitioners—poets—artists—travellers—musicians—opticians, and men of repute in every acquirement, were, and ever will be, welcome guests. In a word, the names and callings of the visitors offer a type of the philosophical *discordia concors*; and among those guests possessed of that knowledge without which genius is almost useless, we find in goodly array such choice names as Benjamin Franklin, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gibbon, Costard, Bryant, Dalton, Watt, Bolton, Tennant, Wedgwood, *Abyssinian* Bruce, Attwood, Boswell, Brinkley, Rigaud, Brydone, Ivory, Jenner, John Hunter, Brunel, Lysons, Weston, Cramer, Kippis, Westmacott, Corbould, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, De la Beche, *et hoc genus omne*.

Enterprising members of the United Services, and of the East India Forces, have always been most cordially received, even to the formation of very useful friendships—friendships which, by promoting intercourse and mutual aid, have consequently proved to be

highly beneficial to the public interests. The army has had many of its most distinguished generals and field officers invited; an intercourse which has been mutually instructive, and advantageous to the common cause. To the Royal Navy the like attention has ever been paid, even to the cementing of a strong tie between it and the Royal Society, as is manifest, on inspecting the records, by the number of gallant and scientific admirals, captains, and lieutenants, borne thereon. Here, the chivalrous Sir Sidney Smith described the atrocities of Djezza Pasha; and here that cheerful baronet—Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin—by relating the result of his going in a jolly boat to attack a whale, and in narrating the advantages specified in his proposed patent for fattening fowls, “kept the table in a roar.” At this board, also, our famous circumnavigators and oriental voyagers met with countenance and fellowship—as Cook, Furneaux, Clerke, King, *Bounty* Bligh, Vancouver, *Guardian* Riou, Flinders, Broughton, Lestock Wilson, Huddart, Bass, Tuckey, Horsburgh, &c.; while the Polar explorers, from the Hon. Constantine Phipps in 1773, down to Sir Leopold McClintock in 1860, were severally and individually welcomed as guests. But besides our sterling sea-worthies we find, in ranging through the documents, that some rather outlandish visitors were introduced through their means, as Chet Quan and Wanga Tong, *Chinese*; Ejutak and Tuklivina, *Esquimaux*; Thayen-danega, the *Mohawk* chief; while Omai of Ularetea, the celebrated and popular savage of “Cook’s Voyages,” was so frequently invited, that he is latterly entered on the Club papers simply as *Mr.* Omai.

Among the numerous British guests, however, one must be drawn out for a moment’s exhibition from the vault of the Capulets; and he is the redoubtable *Bardana* Hill (afterwards, by virtue of a Swedish decoration in return for some books, SIR John), who dined at the Club in company with Lord Baltimore on the 30th of June, 1748. He was a man of multifarious pretension, more

full of fuss than business, and oftener firing wadding than shot; in short, a striking type of what was then termed a *Jack-of-all-Trades*, which designation is now modified and softened into *Pantologist*. In proof of his claim to the appellation, we find that he was consecutively an apothecary, actor, playwright, novelist, botanist, journalist, and physician; and that he published upon trees and flowers, Betty Canning, gems, naval history, religion, cookery, and what not. But his name is partially preserved from oblivion as a self-opinionated Drawcansir, scattering shafts of ridicule and invective in every direction; and yet with so little skill, that they frequently recoiled on himself. Having made an attempt to enter the Royal Society, and finding the door closed against him—perhaps a pert vivacity at the very dinner in question sealed the rejection—he revenged himself by sending forth an impudent quarto volume intituled *A Review of the Works of the Royal Society of London*. The book was written with considerable shrewdness, and all the knowledge he could muster, dashed with a strong vein of vindictive satire—and no little unfairness of statement—upon what was then deemed a puerile virtuoso taste of some of the Fellows for wonders in natural history. On one or two tacks he assuredly “had them on the hip,” for, in the course of their voluminous “Transactions,” the Society had certainly allowed some fanciful trifles to creep in; but then these *nugæ* were heliacally lost in the brilliance of the essays of such men as Newton, Halley, Bayle, Hooke, Franklin, &c. It seems that the proprietors of *Chambers’s Dictionary*, when its Supplement was nearly ready, were sensible of the weight of an F.R.S. annexed to the compiler’s name, though, knowing the light Hill was held in, Martin Foulkes kindly advised Dr. Scott—Bardana’s colleague—to dissuade him from standing. “*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*”—the enraged AT-ALL, as he was styled, flew to his pen and struck right and left, on what he called Societarian Miracles; but he principally exhausted his wrathful

abuse upon Foulkes and Baker, two of his early benefactors. Indeed his book is inscribed to the first of those gentlemen in a scurrilous dedication, of which even the attempted humour is not original, being a sorry parody on that written by Colonel Titus (see "*Killing no Murder*") to Oliver Cromwell. In his preface, Hill denies that he ever wished to become a fellow, or rather, strenuously asserts that he had not been blackballed; but a prisoner at the bar is not bound to criminate himself. After all this, with unabashed assurance, he wrote to a literary correspondent—"I have the honour NOT to be a Member of the Royal Society of London:" at least, so he says.\*

Having thus shown the substantial advantage derived by the Royal Society in being thus possessed, as it were, of a capital *point d'appui*, where the natives of the realm, English and Scotch, Welsh and Irish, could beneficially congregate, we now approach a characteristic which manifests that the said body at large are still further indebted to the Club for its constant attention to scientific foreigners and properly-introduced strangers. Here we may assert, without fear of refutation, that whatever may be said of our general bearing towards people of other countries, when either aliens or denizens are credentially known, there is no country where they are admitted to a more liberal and friendly intercourse than in England; and assuredly no place in England has ever welcomed them with greater hospitality than the Royal Society Club. This will be pretty well proved by a rapid gleaning from the

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\* The Royal Society had already been attacked with wanton unfairness by stronger assailants than the vain Bardana, and defended by others—some of whom, perhaps, were even below his standard; but neither party possessed sufficient vigour or talent to carry the salient points. Thus, while bitter contumely and fulsome panegyric were bandied about, the substantial career of the Society remained unscathed; and the censure or praise of such combatants might be represented under the identical formula  $+ a - a = 0$ .

records, in which many of the names occur repeatedly: we shall therefore append them here, for compendious inspection. Most of these being of world-wide reputation, the mere *nomen gentilicium* is a sufficient discriminative appellation; they are placed in alphabetical order, and the arrangement under their respective uncials is nearly chronological with respect to their visits:—

Allemand.	Brito.	Colomb.
Alstroemer.	Bopp.	Cassini.
Arfuidsson.	Brongniart.	Castiglione.
Argand.	Becker.	Constant.
Andreani.	Buisson.	Canova.
Aldini.	Biot.	Cuvier.
Abel.	Berzelius.	Causson.
Arago.	Belzoni.	Caillaud.
Arfwedson.	Bauza.	Chodzko.
Auzout.	Bartovalle.	
Audubon.	Bouvard.	De Salis.
Ayardh.	Bertolacci.	De Luc.
Amman.	Blumenbach.	Damashnef.
Agassiz.	Bronstedt.	Dezoteux.
	Bernays.	Dutens.
Berthoud.	Bache.	De Geer.
Bougainville.	Bellot.	De la Roche.
Bruhl.	Bron.	D'Aranjo.
Boyer.	Burrande.	De Sousa.
Bjornstahl.	Bergon.	De la Lande.
Bugge.	Bergsma.	De Sauvigny.
Broussonet.	Borszczow.	Derriem.
Bukati.		Dupin.
Bois.	Condamine.	De Coningh.
Bournonville.	Camus.	Donati.
Baüinghem.	Czenpinski.	D'Orville.
Biencourt.	Chaulnes.	Dove.
Buchetti.	Camper.	De Vigne.

De la Rive.	Heydenstam.	Lanthenas.
De Mussy.	Heykenshold.	Le Gendre.
	Huilier.	Lagerhjelen.
Ekhert.	Herrenschneider.	Larrey.
Epivent.	Hassel.	Le Roi.
Emblin.	Hamel.	Lecambre.
Ericksen.	Humboldt.	Lavrigny.
Einsidel.	Henzler.	Lontkoffski.
Esselbach.		L'Ainé.
Ekman.	Ingenhaus.	Langsdorff.
	Irugo.	Lazerjelen.
Franklin.	Jullabert.	Monnée.
Fabricius.	Jeszenah.	Maldonado.
Fersen.	Jaquemont.	Meerman.
Fontana.	Jacobi.	Magalhon.
Fabroni.		Michaëlis.
Flandrin.	Krantzentein.	Munchausen.
Faujas de St. Fond.	Kuithner.	Manteuffel.
Frogoart.	Komazewski.	Meuret.
Falconet.	Knudtzon.	Monnecore.
Flandoin.	Krugg.	Mongolfier.
Ferussac.	Knorr.	Mechain.
Forchhammer.	Kohl.	Mestrel.
	Keyserlieg.	Mendoza Rios.
	Korniloff.	Minet.
Graffman.	Kölliker.	Meyer.
Grothusen.		Miranda.
Genet.	La Lande.	Marschalck.
Groschke.	Liancourt.	Mann.
Gruber.	Latrobe.	Montbret.
Gimbernat.	Lepentin.	Mirebec.
Gay-Lussac.	Lexell.	Müller.
Grimm.	Linnæus.	Mogendorff.
Gutzlaff.	Ludwig.	Moll.
Grinnell.	Lindgren.	Mannovi.
Gueneau de Mussy.		



Marcet.	Rinder.	Tchitchagoff.
	Roland.	Truranus.
Nerveille.	Rossel.	
Nolcken.	Ruspoli.	Ungeschick.
Niebuhr.	Rudolf.	
Nordenskjold.	Revedin.	Van Roen.
Nobili.		Von Troil.
Nehus.	Stroom.	Vigneulle.
Neckar.	Strezchi.	Volta.
Niemcewitz.	Silva.	Virly.
Neilson.	Slingbush.	Vigaroux.
	Saladin.	Vanleinder.
Oriani.	Soderini.	Van Marum.
Oginski.	Stein.	Veltheim.
Oørsted.	Scheffler.	Vaij.
	Saussure.	Vollée.
Paoli.	Seyffer.	Von Martius.
Pictet.	Sauer.	Valsamaki.
Poli.	St. Amand.	Von Raumur.
Podmontezki.	St. Hilaire.	Vrolik.
Polteratzky.	Schlegel.	Valtemare.
Piazzzi.	Spineto.	Vogel.
Patricot.	Sturm.	
Posset.	Schwabe.	Wetterquirt.
Parmentier.	Schönbein.	Wadstrom.
Pfeffel.	Schlagentweit.	Wedenberg.
Prevost.	Siemens.	Wielde.
Potemkin.		Wevelinchoven.
Panizzi.	Tesderpf.	Wolkonski.
Plucher.	Thunberg.	Wartmann.
	Thorkelin.	
Quenobis.	Tenon.	Ximenes.
Quetelet.	Trujo.	
	Titsingh.	Youell.
Rasumouski.	Temminck.	Zingendorfe.
Rochefoucault.	Trüter.	Zerbst.
Rzewuski.	Tourgenhoff.	Zach.
Rudbeck.	Toyno.	
Raspe.		

In carefully weighing this list, which we must remind the reader is entirely clear of the mere grandee visitors whom we have heretofore alluded to, it is evident that it contains talented men of every description, of which, perhaps, the strongest proof is to be found in the number of those savans, of universally acknowledged merit, who have been elected and enrolled as Foreign Members of the Royal Society. Of these we may mention that four of our personal friends, Gauss, Olbers, Piazzini, and Zach, were all elected on the same day, namely the 12th of April, 1804, which happened to be the anniversary of Rodney's victory over De Grasse. This assuredly was so goodly a batch as to raise a wish—*O si sic omnes!* It is certain that there was a time when some superficial pretenders were foisted in, and, it may be, one or two that were discreditable; but about the middle of the last century the Council took alarm, and rendered the admission of foreigners into the Society a matter of greater difficulty, and consequently of more consideration.\*

Such then has been, and such still continues to be, the ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB. In effect it has been a true *hospitium publicum* for labourers in the scientific vineyard, and an elegant resort for the more general admirers and patrons of human knowledge. It has, moreover, been a recognized neutral arena where most of the fever and folly of fashion subsides; and where Tories, Whigs, and Radicals can hold a truce with the excitements and asperities of partizanship, which those ignorant of the true greatness of the term designate POLITICS. Under this conviction the present section cannot be better closed than by adding a list of the Members of the Club, as it stood at the Anniversary Meeting holden on the fifth

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\* The March of Intellect, so boasted of in this self-glorifying age, has not yet reached all classes of Her Majesty's lieges. While the present sheet is passing through the press, a Tower-Hamlet orator declared in the House of Commons—with equal assurance and ignorance—that the Royal Society is *an effete body!*

of July, 1860. In this list the names are ranged in the order of seniority, that is, according to the date of the election of each person; and, where two or three happened to come off on the same day, they are placed in the order they were balloted for. This disposition is necessarily exact, because it is from the eldership thus shown that the Chairman for the meeting is selected, whenever the President happens to be absent (*see ante*, page 15) :—

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|--|--|
| 1820. The Ven. Archdeacon Burney.              | — Dr. John Percy.                        |
| 1827. Dr. Peter Mark Roget.                    | — Mr. Thomas Graham.                     |
| — Major-General Sabine.                        | — Lord Wrottesley ( <i>ex officio</i> ). |
| 1833. Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.            | 1856. Dr. Bence Jones.                   |
| 1834. Mr. George Rennie.                       | — The Rev. John Barlow.                  |
| 1835. Vice-Admiral Smyth.                      | — Mr. Warren De la Rue.                  |
| — Sir John Rennie.                             | 1857. Colonel Philip Yorke.              |
| 1837. Dr. Thomas Mayo.                         | — Dr. Arthur Farre.                      |
| 1840. Professor Wheatstone.                    | — Professor James J. Sylvester.          |
| — Mr. James Walker.                            | — Captain Younghusband.                  |
| 1841. Dr. Charles G. B. Daubeny.               | — Thomas Webster.                        |
| 1843. Rear-Admiral Sir James C. Ross.          | 1858. Mr. Charles Brooke.                |
| 1844. Lord Lyttelton.                          | — Mr. William Bowman.                    |
| 1846. Mr. John Dickinson.                      | — Sir Rowland Hill.                      |
| 1848. The Earl of Rosse ( <i>ex officio</i> ). | — Count Strzelecki.                      |
| — Sir Frederick Pollock ( <i>Chief</i>         | — Mr. William Fergusson.                 |
| <i>Baron</i> ).                                | — Mr. Warrington W. Smyth.               |
| — Mr. Thomas Bell.                             | 1860. Sir Henry Rawlinson.               |
| 1849. Dr. Charles Holland.                     | — Mr. William Fairbairn.                 |
| 1851. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie.                  | — Captain Galton, R.E.                   |
| 1852. Mr. John Peter Gassiot.                  | — Sir William Armstrong.                 |
| 1854. Dr. William Sharpey.                     | — Professor John Tyndall.                |
| — Major-General Monteith.                      |  |

## PART IV.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CLUB FROM ITS  
INSTITUTION.

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HAVING completed our *voyage autour les documents* entrusted to our keeping, we must now wind up the details; and as a chain is necessarily composed of numerous links, so a club consists of many members, each of whom shares, though not equally, in the integral stamp of the mass; wherefore a complete list of them—from the year 1743 to the current 1860—must be appended. For instant and easy reference, the following roll is arranged in alphabetical order; and the chronological seniority of the Clubbists follows in the sequence of each initial. It demands attention from the reader, for perhaps no limited fraternity ever boasted such a galaxy of rank and knowledge in its files as is found among its components, many of the names being as familiar as household words, in the educated world. Indeed it contains energetic and renowned cultivators in all the ramifications of the theoretical and practical truths of science and art; and the coryphæi of the Club can justly claim to have largely contributed to the wondrous advance and improvements made in Astronomy, Mathematics, Anatomy, Medicine, Chemistry, Botany, Navigation, Geology, Natural History, and all the cognate branches of experimental inquiry.

On running the eye down these names, it will be at once seen that many of the members adhered to the Club from the day of their

election to that of their death,—these are denoted by an asterisk (\*) prefixed to the latter date. Others resigned after a fraternity of sometimes many years, and are distinguished by a dagger (†); but the records shew that the majority of such resignations were requested by letter, as a step rendered necessary by “increasing age and infirmities,” as well as from an expressed desire of not standing in the way of younger candidates. The third class, marked by a double dagger (‡), consists of such members as have been dropped out from continued absence or other causes. Having thus explained the import and meaning of our symbols, we will commence by giving the roll of Office-Bearers:—

## THE PRESIDENTS.

Entered.		Retired.
1743.	THE REV. THOMAS BIRCH - - -	1744
1745.	JAMES BURROW, Esq. - - -	1747
1747.	MARTIN FOULKES, Esq. - - -	1753
1752.	LORD CHARLES CAVENDISH ( <i>acting</i> ) - - -	1754
1754.	THE EARL OF MACCLESFIELD - - -	1764
1764.	THE EARL OF MORTON - - -	1768
1767.	JAMES BURROW, Esq. - - -	1768
1768.	JAMES WEST, Esq. - - -	1772
1772.	SIR JAMES BURROW - - -	1774
1774.	SIR JOHN PRINGLE - - -	1778
1779.	SIR JOSEPH BANKS - - -	1820
1820.	DR. W. H. WOLLASTON - - -	1821
1822.	SIR HUMPHRY DAVY - - -	1827
1827.	DAVIES GILBERT, Esq. - - -	1830
1830.	H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX - - -	1838
1838.	THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON - - -	1848
1848.	THE EARL OF ROSSE - - -	1854
1854.	LORD WROTTESEY - - -	1858
1858.	SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE	

## THE TREASURERS.

Entered.			Retired.
1743.	MR. JOSIAH COLEBROOKE	- - -	1774
1774.	DR. SOLANDER	- - -	1782
1782.	WILLIAM RUSSELL, ESQ.	- - -	1787
1787.	JOHN TOPHAM, ESQ.	- - -	1788
1788.	WILLIAM MARSDEN, ESQ.	- - -	1804
1804.	MATTHEW RAPER, ESQ.	- - -	1818
1818.	DANIEL MOORE, ESQ.	- - -	1828
1828.	CAPTAIN EDWARD SABINE	- - -	1830
1830.	JOSEPH SMITH, ESQ.	- - -	1855
1855.	DR. JOHN PERCY	- - -	1858
1858.	{ DR. JOHN PERCY } { DR. BENICE JONES }	<i>Joint Treasurers.</i>	

Such being the goodly list of official Club Officers, to whom the corps at large are under deep obligation for their good fellowship, voluntary regularity, and maintenance of order, we now proceed to enumerate the rank and file:—

## MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

Entered.			Retired.
1744.	AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH	- - -	† 1749
1752.	AKENSIDE, DR. MARK	- - -	† 1762
1771.	AYLOFFE, SIR JOSEPH	- - -	* 1781
1772.	AUBERT, ALEXANDER, ESQ.	- - -	* 1806
1772.	ASTLE, THOMAS, ESQ.	- - -	† 1803
1782.	AGAR, WELBORE ELLIS, ESQ.	- - -	* 1805
1793.	AUVERGNE ( <i>see</i> D'AUVERGNE)	- - -	† 1807
1820.	ABERDEEN, GEORGE EARL OF	- - -	† 1824
1851.	ARNOTT, DR. NEIL	- - -	† 1857
1856.	ACLAND, DR. H. W. DYKE	- - -	† 1860
1860.	ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM		

## RISE AND PROGRESS OF

Entered.	Retired.
1743. BIRCH, REV. THOMAS, ( <i>afterwards</i> D.D.)	- * 1766
1743. BURROW, JAMES, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Knight)	* 1782
1743. BELL, MR. GEORGE	- - - * 1757
1744. BARKER, DR. ROBERT	- - - * 1748
1748. BATTIE, DR. WILLIAM	- - - † 1755
1755. BROWN, ISAAC HAWKINS, ESQ.	- - - * 1760
1766. BAKER, DR. GEORGE, ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	- † 1799
1766. BURROW, ROBERT, ESQ.	- - - † 1790
1767. BLANCHARD, DR. WILKINSON	- - - * 1770
1770. BANKS, JOSEPH, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	- * 1820
1772. BARRINGTON, HON. DAINES	- - - † 1776
1777. BENT, DR. JOHN LEWIS	- - - * 1780
1779. BARKER, SIR ROBERT	- - - * 1789
1780. BLAGDEN, DR. CHARLES ( <i>afterwards</i> Knight)	* 1820
1791. BEST, GEORGE, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baron)	- * 1823
1793. BARNARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS	- - - † 1822
1799. BLANE, DR. GILBERT ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	† 1834
1806. BURNEY, DR. CHARLES	- - - * 1817
1808. BARROW, JOHN, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	- * 1848
1811. BICKERTON, ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD	- - - † 1822
1813. BRANDE, WILLIAM THOMAS, ESQ.	- - - † 1848
1816. BROWNE, HENRY, ESQ.	- - - * 1830
1820. BURNEY, VERY REV. DR. CHARLES PARR	-
1823. BABBAGE, CHARLES, ESQ.	- - - † 1831
1824. BEXLEY, NICHOLAS LORD	- - - * 1851
1827. BAILY, FRANCIS, ESQ.	- - - * 1844
1828. BEAUFORT, CAPTAIN F. ( <i>afterwards</i> Admiral <i>and</i> K.C.B.)	- - - † 1854
1830. BROWN, ROBERT, ESQ.	- - - * 1858
1832. BABINGTON, DR. WILLIAM	- - - * 1833
1837. BURLINGTON, WILLIAM EARL OF	- - - † 1844
1843. BUCKLAND, REV. DR. WILLIAM	- - - † 1849
1843. BATTY, LIEUT.-COLONEL ( <i>Guards</i> )	- - - † 1848
1844. BROUGHTON, ROBERT EDWARDS, ESQ.	- - - * 1860
1845. BRANDRETH, CAPTAIN, R. E.	- - - * 1848

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Entered.	Retired.
1845. BARROW, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1856
1848. BELL, THOMAS, ESQ.	
1849. BURNETT, SIR WILLIAM - - -	† 1854
1850. BACK, SIR GEORGE ( <i>Captain R.N.</i> ) - - -	† 1854
1851. BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS	
1852. BENNETT, JOHN JOSEPH, ESQ. - - -	* 1857
1854. BISHOP, GEORGE, ESQ. - - -	† 1857
1856. BARLOW, REV. JOHN	
1858. BROOKE, CHARLES, ESQ.	
1858. BOWMAN, WILLIAM, ESQ.	
1743. COLEBROOKE, MR. JOSIAH - - -	* 1775
1743. COOKSEY, REV. JOHN - - -	‡ 1770
1744. COLLYER, DR. - - -	‡ 1749
1747. CREED, JAMES, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards Knight</i> ) - - -	* 1762
1748. COLEBROOKE, MR. JOHN - - -	‡ 1754
1749. CLEPHAN, DR. JOHN - - -	* 1758
1751. CAVENDISH, LORD CHARLES - - -	† 1772
1755. CLARKE, SAMUEL, ESQ. - - -	* 1767
1757. CADOGAN, LORD - - -	‡ 1768
1760. CAVENDISH, HON. HENRY - - -	* 1810
1762. CRUSIUS, REV. DR. LEWIS - - -	‡ 1769
1762. CHANDLER, REV. DR. SAMUEL - - -	* 1766
1768. CAY, HENRY BOLT, ESQ. - - -	† 1791
1770. CUTHBERT, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1781
1770. COPE, SIR JOHN MORDAUNT - - -	* 1779
1785. CALDERWOOD, COLONEL WILLIAM - - -	* 1787
1809. CHILDREN, JOHN GEORGE, ESQ. - - -	* 1852
1810. CARLISLE, BISHOP OF ( <i>see GOODENOUGH</i> ) - - -	* 1827
1811. CHENEVIX, RICHARD, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1814
1812. COMBE, TAYLOR, ESQ. - - -	* 1827
1819. COLEBROOKE, HENRY THOMAS, ESQ. - - -	† 1831
1822. CHANTREY, FRANCIS, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards Knight</i> ) - - -	* 1841
1825. COLBY, MAJOR, R.E. ( <i>afterwards General</i> ) - - -	* 1852
1837. CHRISTIE, SAMUEL HUNTER, ESQ. - - -	† 1854



Entered.	Retired.
1743. DIXON, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1755
1746. DYSON, MR. JEREMIAH - - -	† 1757
1748. DAVALL, PETER, ESQ. - - -	* 1763
1758. DYER, SAMUEL, ESQ. - - -	* 1772
1771. DARKER, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	* 1784
1777. DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, ESQ. - - -	* 1808
1779. DUANE, MATTHEW, ESQ. - - -	* 1785
1793. D'AUVERGNE, CAPT. R.N., ( <i>afterwards</i> Duc de Bouillon) - - -	‡ 1807
1801. DARTMOUTH, EARL OF ( <i>see</i> Lewisham) - - -	* 1811
1810. DUNDAS, THOMAS LORD - - -	* 1820
1813. DAVIS, SAMUEL, ESQ. - - -	* 1819
1819. DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY - - -	† 1827
1823. DARNLEY, LORD - - -	* 1831
1831. DANIELL, JOHN FREDERICK, ESQ. - - -	* 1845
1833. DOLLOND, GEORGE, ESQ. - - -	* 1852
1841. DAUBENY, DR. CHARLES G. BRIDLE	
1845. DAVIS, HART, ESQ. - - -	* 1854
1846. DICKINSON, JOHN, ESQ.	
1848. DISNEY, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	* 1857
1856. DE LA RUE, WARREN, ESQ.	
1746. ELLICOTT, MR. JOHN - - -	* 1772
1757. ELLIS, WELBORE, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Lord Mendip) - - -	‡ 1758
1765. ECKERSAL, GEORGE, ESQ. - - -	* 1770
1794. EDWARDS, BRYAN, ESQ. - - -	* 1800
1844. ELLIOTT, CHARLES, ESQ. - - -	* 1856
1851. EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES - - -	‡ 1854
1747. FOULKES, MARTIN, ESQ. - - -	* 1754
1748. FREEMAN, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	* 1750
1748. FEAKE, DR. CHARLES - - -	* 1762
1749. FAUQUIER, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1777
1752. FAUQUIER, FRANCIS, ESQ. - - -	† 1757

Entered.	Retired.
1834. FERGUSON, ROBERT, ESQ. - - -	* 1840
1844. FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN, ( <i>Captain R.N.</i> ) -	* 1847
1857. FARRE, DR. ARTHUR	
1858. FERGUSSON, PROFESSOR WILLIAM	
1860. FAIRBAIRN, WILLIAM, ESQ.	
1743. GRAHAM, RICHARD, ESQ. - - -	* 1749
1744. GILL, WESBY, ESQ. - - -	* 1746
1747. GIBBS, MR. JAMES - - -	† 1753
1748. GRAHAM, MR. GEORGE - - -	* 1751
1769. GODSCHALL, WILLIAM MAN, ESQ. - -	* 1802
1794. GREVILLE, HON. ROBERT FULKE - -	† 1821
1808. GIDDY, DAVIES, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards GILBERT</i> ) -	* 1839
1810. GOODENOUGH, REV. S. ( <i>Bishop of Carlisle</i> ) -	* 1827
1827. GOODENOUGH, REV. DR. EDMUND - -	* 1845
1830. GUILLEMARD, JOHN LEWIS, ESQ. - -	* 1844
1846. GALLOWAY, THOMAS, ESQ. - - -	* 1851
1852. GASSIOT, JOHN PETER, ESQ.	
1854. GRAHAM, THOMAS, ESQ. ( <i>Master of the Mint</i> ).	
1860. GALTON, CAPTAIN DOUGLAS, R.E.	
1749. HEBERDEN, DR. WILLIAM - - -	† 1796
1749. HALL, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	* 1767
1758. HIDE ( <i>Hyde?</i> ), JOHN, ESQ. - - -	* 1771
1762. HADLEY, PROFESSOR JOHN - - -	* 1764
1767. HORSLEY, REV. SAMUEL ( <i>afterwards Bishop</i> )	† 1786
1769. HUCK, DR. RICHARD ( <i>afterwards SAUNDERS</i> ) -	* 1785
1770. HOOPER, EDWARD, ESQ. - - -	† 1787
1781. HEMMING, REV. SAMUEL - - -	* 1785
1781. HODGKINSON, ROBERT BANKS, ESQ. - -	* 1792
1783. HOLFORD, PETER, ESQ. ( <i>Died Father of the Society</i> ) - - -	† 1801
1785. HERSCHEL, MR. WILLIAM ( <i>afterwards LL.D. and Knight</i> ) - - -	† 1822
1793. HUNTER, DR. JOHN - - -	* 1809

Entered.	Retired.
1800. HOME, MR. EVERARD ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet) -	† 1832
1802. HATCHETT, CHARLES, ESQ. - - -	* 1847
1808. HOBHOUSE, BENJAMIN, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet) - - - -	† 1830
1808. HALL, SIR JAMES, BART. - - -	† 1812
1822. HERSCHEL, J. F. W. ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	† 1856
1826. HALLAM, HENRY, ESQ.- - - -	† 1842
1827. HALL, BASIL, ( <i>Captain</i> R.N.) - - -	* 1844
1842. HAWKINS, EDWARD, ESQ. - - -	† 1856
1849. HOLLAND, DR. CHARLES	
1858. HILL, ROWLAND, ESQ. ( <i>since</i> K.C.B.)	
1749. IREMONGER, MR. JOSHUA - - -	‡ 1777
1813. INGLIS, ROBERT HARRY ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	* 1855
1768. JEBB, DR. RICHARD, ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet) -	‡ 1770
1819. JOHNSTON, SIR ALEXANDER, Bart. - -	* 1849
1835. JENNINGS, REV. DR. PHILIP - - -	* 1849
1856. JONES, DR. BENCE	
1748. KNIGHT, DR. GOWIN - - - -	* 1772
1776. KAYE, REV. DR. RICHARD ( <i>afterwards</i> Dean) -	‡ 1807
1806. KIRKWALL, JOHN VISCOUNT - - -	† 1820
1821. KATER, CAPTAIN HENRY - - - -	* 1835
1830. KÖNIG, CHARLES, ESQ. - - - -	* 1851
1743. LAWSON, DR. - - - -	(?)
1744. LEVER, JAMES, ESQ. - - - -	* 1749
1749. LLOYD, GEORGE, ESQ. - - - -	† 1755
1776. LORT, REV. MICHAEL ( <i>afterwards</i> D.D.) -	* 1790
1786. LEICESTER, GEORGE EARL OF ( <i>afterwards</i> MAR- QUIS OF TOWNSHEND) - - - -	‡ 1787
1799. LLOYD, JOHN, ESQ. - - - -	* 1815
1800. LYSONS, SAMUEL, ESQ. - - - -	* 1819
1801. LEWISHAM, LORD, ( <i>see</i> DARTMOUTH) -	* 1811
1803. LAMBERT, AYLMER BOURKE, ESQ. - -	* 1842
1830. LUBBOCK, JOHN WILLIAM, ESQ. ( <i>since</i> Baronet)	† 1846

THE ROYAL SOCIETY CLUB.

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Entered.	Retired.
1831. LEAKE, COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN - -	† 1860
1834. LEFEVRE, JOHN GEORGE SHAW ( <i>since</i> K.C.B.) -	‡ 1856
1844. LYTTELTON, GEORGE-WILLIAM LORD	
1743. MIDDLETON, CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER -	* 1770
1744. MAUDE, MR. JOHN - - -	‡ 1749
1746. MORRIS, REV. EDMUND - - -	‡ 1749
1746. MUNCKLEY, DR. NICHOLAS - -	* 1770
1748. MITCHELL, DR. JOHN - - -	‡ 1753
1752. MACCLESFIELD, GEORGE EARL OF -	* 1764
1753. MILLER, MR. PHILIP - - -	‡ 1768
1755. MORE, ROBERT, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1762
1759. MARCHMONT, HUGH EARL OF - -	‡ 1770
1763. MEAD, SAMUEL, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1770
1764. MORTON, JAMES EARL OF - - -	* 1768
1766. MATY, DR. MATTHEW - - -	* 1776
1766. MORTON, DR. CHARLES - - -	* 1799
1766. MASKELYNE, DR. NEVIL ( <i>Astronomer Royal</i> )	* 1811
1777. MUSGRAVE, SIR WILLIAM, BART. -	* 1800
1778. MATY, REV. PAUL HENRY - - -	‡ 1786
1786. MORTON, GEORGE EARL OF - - -	† 1816
1787. MARSDEN, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	* 1836
1788. MOLESWORTH, RICHARD, ESQ. -	† 1799
1801. MEYRICK, OWEN PUTLAND, ESQ. -	‡ 1807
1806. MURDOCH, THOMAS, ESQ. - - -	† 1843
1816. MOORE, DANIEL, ESQ. - - -	* 1828
1818. MATON, DR. WILLIAM GEORGE -	* 1835
1820. MACCLESFIELD, THOMAS EARL OF -	† 1838
1831. MALCOLM, GENERAL SIR JOHN - -	* 1833
1833. MURCHISON, RODERICK IMPEY, ESQ. ( <i>since</i> Knight)	
1835. MAYO, HERBERT, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1848
1837. MAYO, DR. THOMAS	
1845. MEREWETHER, VERY REV. DR. JOHN DEAN OF HEREFORD - - - -	† 1849

Entered.	Retired.
1849. MORRIS, JOHN CARNAC, ESQ. - -	† 1857
1854. MONTEITH, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM	
1774. NEWCOME, PETER, ESQ. - -	† 1773
1838. NORTHAMPTON, SPENCER MARQUIS OF -	* 1851
1796. ORD, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	† 1807
1831. OUSELEY, SIR GORE - -	† 1835
1834. OXMANTOWN, LORD ( <i>see Rosse</i> ) - -	† 1837
1743. POSTLETHWAITE, JAMES, ESQ. - -	* 1761
1744. PAWLETT, EDWARD, ESQ. - -	† 1749
1746. PRIDEAUX, BENJAMIN, ESQ. - -	† 1752
1750. PAPILLON, DAVID, ESQ. - -	† 1755
1752. PRINGLE, JOHN, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	* 1782
1757. POND, MR. ARTHUR - -	* 1758
1762. PETIT, DR. JOHN LEWIS - -	* 1780
1770. PORTER, JAMES, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Knight) -	* 1776
1776. PLANTA, MR. JOSEPH - -	* 1827
1780. PALMERSTON, HENRY VISCOUNT - -	* 1802
1788. PARSONS, WILLIAM, ESQ. - -	† 1815
1805. PITCAIRN, DR. DAVID - -	* 1809
1811. POND, JOHN, ESQ. ( <i>Astronomer Royal</i> ) -	† 1832
1818. PARKER, LISTER, ESQ. - -	† 1835
1828. PEPYS, WILLIAM HASELDINE, ESQ. -	* 1856
1828. PHILLIPS, THOMAS, ESQ., R.A. - -	* 1845
1830. PENN, RICHARD, ESQ. - -	† 1856
1835. POWELL, REV. BADEN - -	* 1860
1847. PARIS, DR. JOHN AYRTON - -	* 1857
1849. POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK ( <i>Chief Baron</i> )	
1854. PERCY, DR. JOHN	
1745. RICHARDSON, MR. JONATHAN - -	† 1757
1746. RODERICK, RICHARD, M.A. - -	* 1756

Entered.	Retired.
1746. ROBINS, MR. BENJAMIN - - -	* 1752
1759. ROSS, REV. DR. JOHN ( <i>afterwards</i> Bishop) -	‡ 1780
1760. RAPER, MATTHEW, ESQ. - - -	* 1778
1762. RUSSELL, DR. ALEXANDER - - -	* 1768
1777. RUSSELL, DR. PATRICK - - -	* 1805
1777. ROY, COLONEL WILLIAM ( <i>afterwards</i> General)	* 1790
1779. RUSSELL, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	* 1787
1787. RAPER, MATTHEW, ESQ. - - -	* 1826
1788. RENNELL, MAJOR JAMES - - -	* 1830
1805. ROBERTS, R. E. ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Colonel) .	‡ 1822
1808. RENNIE, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	* 1821
1824. RUSSELL, JESSE WATTS, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1837
1827. ROGET, DR. PETER MARK	
1834. RENNIE, GEORGE, ESQ.	
1835. RENNIE, SIR JOHN	
1841. ROYLE, DR. JOHN FORBES - - -	† 1843
1842. ROSE, SIR GEORGE - - -	† 1846
1843. ROSS, CAPT. JAMES CLARK ( <i>since</i> Rear-Admiral)	
1848. ROSSE, WILLIAM EARL OF	
1860. RAWLINSON, SIR HENRY	
1743. SCOTT, GEORGE LEWIS, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1752
1745. SQUIRE, REV. DR. ( <i>afterwards</i> Bishop) -	† 1762
1747. STANHOPE, CHARLES, ESQ. - - -	* 1760
1759. SAUNDERS, REV. DR. ERASMUS - - -	‡ 1770
1765. SMEATON, MR. JOHN - - -	* 1792
1769. SAUNDERS, DR. RICHARD ( <i>see</i> HUCK) -	* 1785
1773. STUART, JAMES, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1786
1773. SOLANDER, DR. DANIEL CHARLES -	* 1782
1780. SHEPHERD, REV. ANTHONY ( <i>afterwards</i> D.D.)	† 1790
1781. SEWARD, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	* 1799
1782. SHUCKBURGH, SIR GEORGE, BART. -	* 1804
1787. STEPHENS, PHILIP, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet)	* 1809
1788. SIMMONS, DR. SAMUEL FOART - - -	* 1813

Entered.	Retired.
1788. STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE LEONARD, BART. -	* 1801
1791. STANLEY, JOHN THOMAS, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Baronet) - - - - -	‡ 1802
1795. SYMMONS, JOHN, ESQ. - - - -	‡ 1828
1802. SPENCER, GEORGE JOHN EARL - -	* 1834
1805. SOMERSET, EDWARD ADOLPHUS DUKE OF - - - - -	‡ 1806
1809. STANLEY, SIR JOHN THOMAS, BART. ( <i>after-</i> <i>wards</i> Baron) - - - -	† 1844
1811. SOMERSET, EDWARD ADOLPHUS DUKE OF	† 1826
1812. STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE THOMAS, BART. -	† 1856
1815. SMITH, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - - -	* 1835
1822. SOTHEBY, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	* 1833
1827. SABINE, CAPT. EDWARD ( <i>since</i> General)	
1828. SABINE, JOSEPH, ESQ. - - - -	† 1834
1828. SMITH, JOSEPH, ESQ. - - - -	* 1857
1830. SUSSEX, H.R.H. DUKE OF - - -	* 1843
1834. SHEE, SIR MARTIN ARTHUR ( <i>Pres.</i> R.A.)	* 1850
1835. SMYTH, CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY ( <i>since</i> Vice-Admiral)	
1854. SYKES, COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY -	† 1855
1854. SHARPEY, DR. WILLIAM	
1855. STEPHENSON, ROBERT, ESQ. - -	* 1859
1857. SYLVESTER, JAMES JOSEPH, ESQ.	
1858. STRZELECKI, COUNT DE	
1858. SMYTH, WARINGTON WILKINSON, ESQ.	
1749. TEMPEST, WILLIAM, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1759
1757. THOMAS, DR. NOAH ( <i>afterwards</i> Knight) -	‡ 1786
1772. TURTON, DR. JOHN - - - -	‡ 1780
1787. TURNOR, EDMUND, ESQ. - - -	† 1796
1784. TOPHAM, JOHN, ESQ. - - - -	* 1803
1793. TOWNLEY, CHARLES, ESQ. - - -	* 1805
1800. TOWNLEY, JOHN, ESQ. - - - -	* 1813
1836. TEIGNMOUTH, CHARLES JOHN LORD -	‡ 1858

Entered.	Retired.
1848. TWISS, TRAVERS, ESQ. - - -	† 1856
1860. TYNDALL, PROFESSOR JOHN	
1763. VERNEY, RALPH EARL - - -	‡ 1772
1807. VALENTIA, GEORGE LORD ( <i>afterwards</i> Earl of Mountnorris) - - -	‡ 1820
1743. WATSON, MR. WILLIAM ( <i>afterwards</i> M.D. <i>and</i> Knight) - - -	† 1758
1744. WHITHORNE, CONWAY, ESQ. - - -	(?)
1745. WRAY, DANIEL, ESQ. - - -	* 1783
1746. WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM, LORD HUGH -	* 1755
1754. WHICHCOT, PAUL, ESQ. - - -	* 1760
1754. WATSON, DR. ROBERT - - -	* 1756
1755. WARNER, MR. JOSEPH - - -	‡ 1776
1756. WOLLASTON, CHARLTON, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> M.D.) - - -	* 1764
1757. WHITE, TAYLOR, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1762
1760. WEGG, SAMUEL, ESQ. - - -	* 1802
1763. WILKES, ISRAEL, ESQ. - - -	‡ 1772
1765. WOOD, DR. THOMAS - - -	‡ 1768
1768. WARREN, DR. RICHARD - - -	* 1797
1768. WEST, JAMES, ESQ. - - -	* 1772
1770. WATSON, MR. WILLIAM, Junior ( <i>afterwards</i> Knight) - - -	† 1800
1772. WOLLASTON, REV. FRANCIS - - -	† 1781
1772. WALSH, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	* 1795
1796. WALKER, JOHN, ESQ. - - -	* 1824
1798. WILKINS, CHARLES, ESQ. ( <i>afterwards</i> Knight) - - -	* 1836
1801. WILLIAMS, JOHN LLOYD, ESQ. - - -	† 1811
1804. WOLLASTON, DR. WILLIAM HYDE -	* 1828
1805. WYNDHAM, HENRY PENRUDDOCK, ESQ. -	† 1811
1806. WESTON, REV. STEPHEN - - -	* 1830
1811. WILBRAHAM, ROGER, ESQ. - - -	* 1829



Entered.		Retired.
1840.	WHEWELL, REV. WILLIAM ( <i>since D D.</i> )	† 1844
1840.	WHEATSTONE, CHARLES, ESQ.	
1840.	WALKER, JAMES, ESQ.	
1854.	WROTTESEY, JOHN LORD	
1857.	WEBSTER, THOMAS, ESQ.	
1793.	YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM, BART.	* 1811
1822.	YOUNG, DR. THOMAS	* 1829
1857.	YORKE, COLONEL PHILIP ( <i>Guards</i> )	
1857.	YOUNGHUSBAND, CAPTAIN, R.A.	



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