

**Breakfast at Oxford, July 3rd, 1860, on occasion of the erection of the statue of Dr. Priestley in the new museum : with a list of the subscribers to the statue.**

**Contributors**

Aspland, Robert, 1782-1845.  
Royal College of Physicians of London

**Publication/Creation**

[Hackney] : [C. Green, Printer], [1860]

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/p4rvgt9a>

**Provider**

Royal College of Physicians

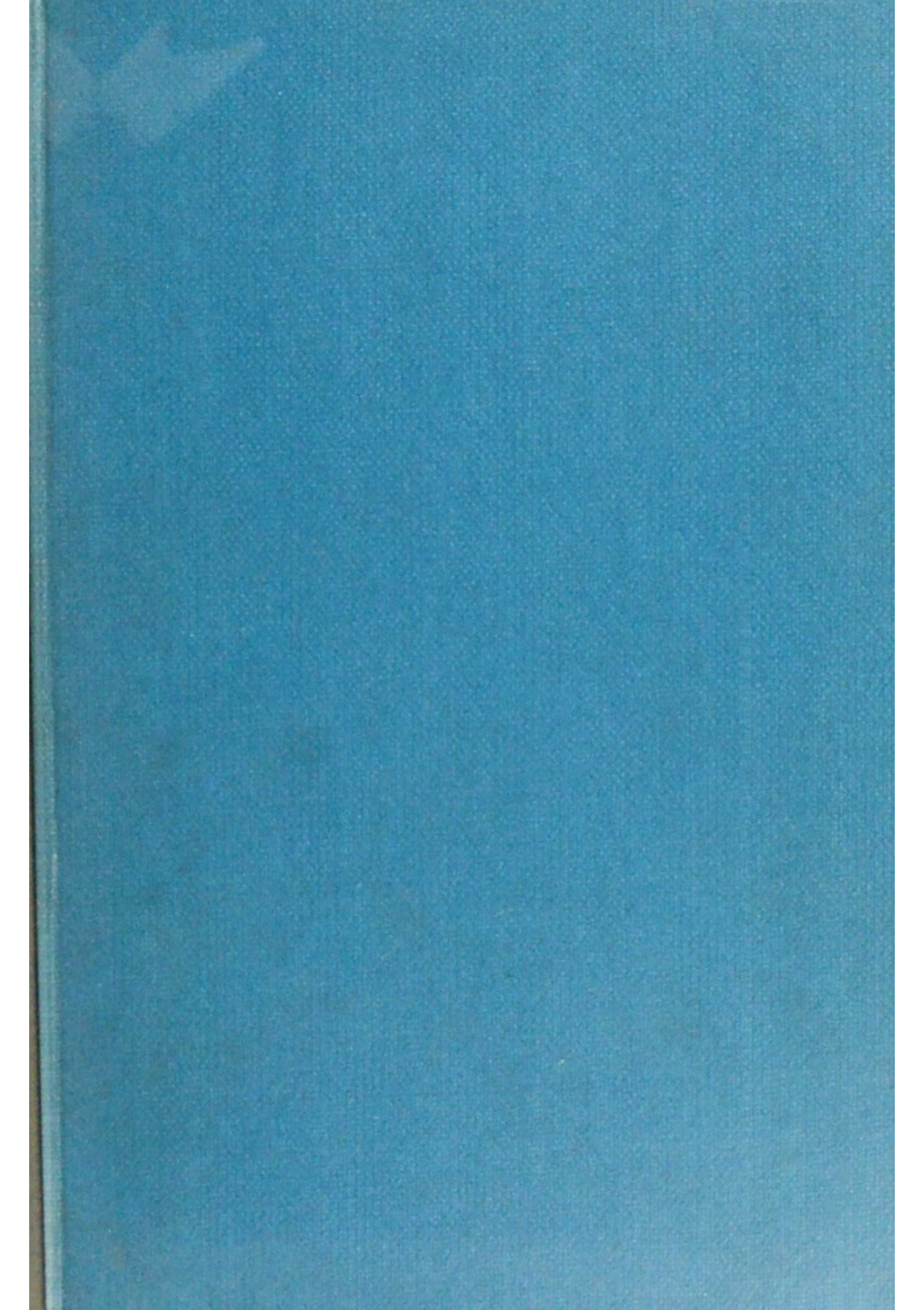
**License and attribution**

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by Royal College of Physicians, London. The original may be consulted at Royal College of Physicians, London. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



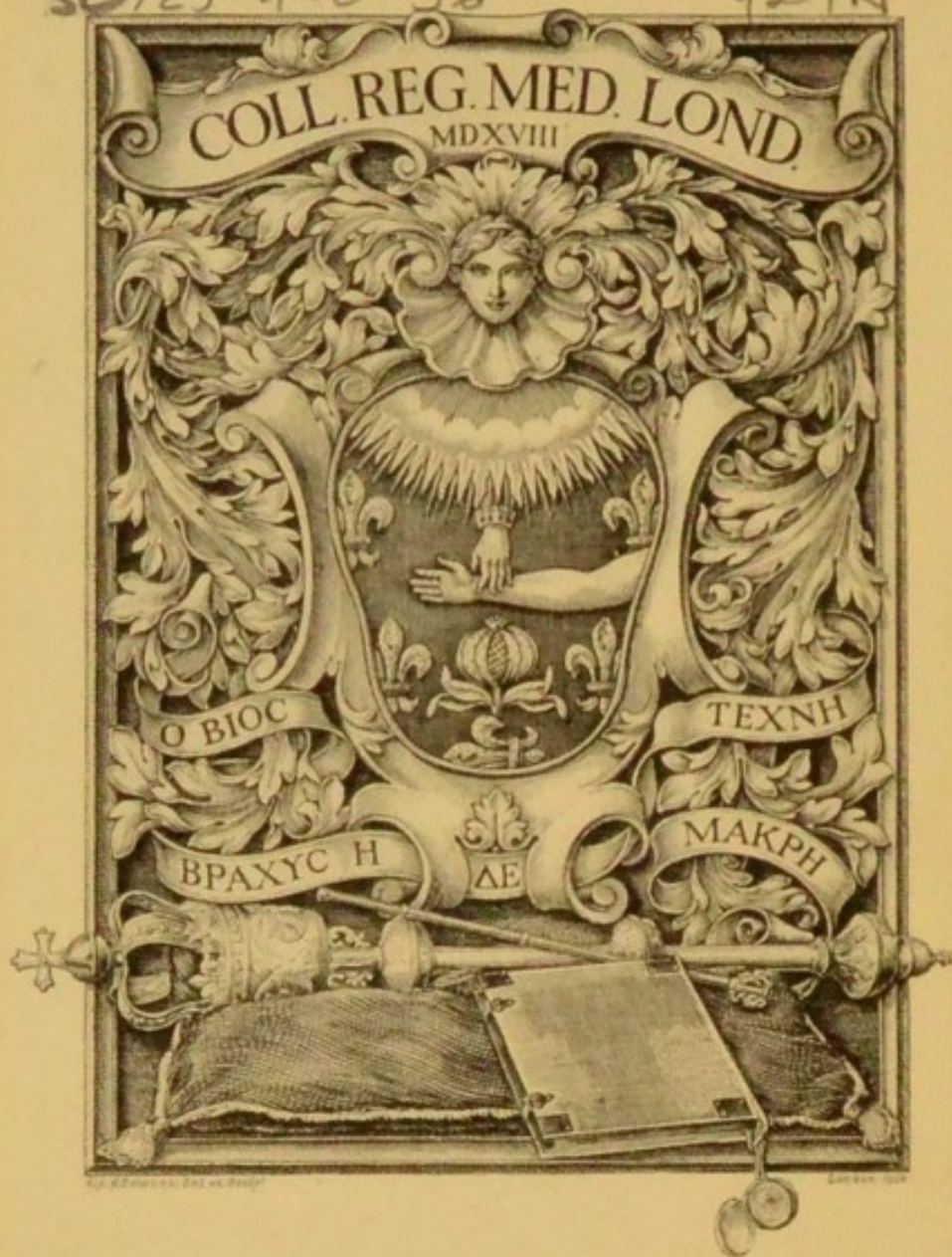
Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>





SL/25-4-C-36

927R





SL

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS LIBRARY	
CLASS	G12 PR1
ACCN.	5181
SOURCE	
DATE	



437/8  
ASPLAND (Robert Brook)

BREAKFAST AT OXFORD, JULY 3, 1860,  
ON OCCASION OF THE  
ERECTION OF THE STATUE OF DR. PRIESTLEY  
IN THE NEW MUSEUM;

WITH A LIST OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STATUE.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER, AUGUST, 1860.

The erection of the new Museum at Oxford is an event which must command the approbation of the wise and good. Most commendable is the spirit in which the authorities of the University have entered on, and to a considerable extent fulfilled, their generous purpose of aiding the study of natural science and doing honour to the memory of the great founders and improvers of scientific knowledge. Liberal as the supply of funds has been by the University to the Delegacy to whom the work is entrusted, it has been found necessary to appeal to private generosity to supply the interior ornaments of the building. The appeal is being well answered. Already five statues have been presented by the Queen, viz., those of Bacon, Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz and Oersted; the Bachelors and Undergraduates have furnished the statues of Aristotle and Cuvier; Mr. Ruskin has given that of Hippocrates; the Marquis of Lothian that of Davy; the Rev. F. W. Hope, D.C.L., that of Linnaeus; Mr. Boulton that of Watt; Mr. H. Vaughan that of Harvey; the Freemasons of the province of Oxfordshire that of Euclid. Our pages have already detailed the proceedings which led to the provision of a statue of Priestley. It was a happy circumstance that the zeal of the London Committee, ably seconded by that of Mr. Stephens, the sculptor to whom they entrusted the work, succeeded in procuring and erecting the statue in its appointed place, at the S.W. corner of the Museum, between the statues of Aristotle and Davy, in time for the thirtieth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The statue naturally attracted a large amount of attention

from the numerous visitors in Oxford. At the series of brilliant soirées held in the Museum, it was again and again the subject of remark, and gave general satisfaction, but especially to those who were familiar by report and the help of busts and pictures with the features and expression of the great philosopher. It was thought desirable to mark the occasion by a social gathering during the week of the scientific congress, and Tuesday, July 3, was the day selected. On that occasion a large party assembled at breakfast in the Star Hotel, composed of the ladies and gentlemen whose names follow:

The Baron Anca, of Palermo; N. Arnott, M.D., F.R.S., Mrs. Arnott; Thos. Ashton, Esq., M.D., Manchester; Rev. R. Brook Aspland, M.A.; B. C. Brodie, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford and President of the Chemical Section; Rev. Samuel Bache, Birmingham; G. Bowdler Buckton, Esq., F.R.S., London; Eddowes Bowman, Esq., Manchester; Mary Carpenter, Bristol; J. Le Cappelain, Esq., London; Edward Cotton, Esq., London; John Davy, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Ambleside; John W. Draper, Esq., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, University, New York; Rev. David Davis, Norwich; Rd. Dowden, Esq., Cork; J. C. Darbishire, Esq., Rivington; Hugh Falconer, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., London; G. C. Foster, Esq., of Sabden and Exeter College; William Francis, Esq., London; Frank Fellows, Esq.; John Gibbs, Esq., Tamworth; J. Stuart Glennie, Esq.; H. Hatch, Esq., Oxford; W. Charles Henry, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Haffield; Jas. Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., London; Robt. Heywood, Esq., Bolton; Rev. Thos. Hincks,



F.L.S., Leeds; Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S., London, President of Geological Society; R. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., Scholar of Christchurch, Oxford, and Secretary of Chemical Section; Miss E. Vernon Harcourt; Rev. Edward Higginson, Swansea; Rev. William James, Bristol; Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., York; Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A., Southampton; Rev. Thomas Kirkman, M.A., F.R.S., Croft, near Warrington; J. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Oxford, Secretary of the Chemical Section; John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Aylesbury; Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham; Arthur Lupton, Esq., Leeds; Ivie Mackie, Esq., Mayor of Manchester; James McConnel, Esq., Manchester, Mrs. McConnel; Charles Moore, Esq., F.G.S., Bath; Herbert New, Esq., Evesham; Denison Nayler, Esq., Altricham; Follet Osler, Esq., F.R.S., Birmingham; Rev. B. Price, F.R.S., Sedleian Professor, Oxford; Mr. H. D. Pochin, Salford; W. O. Priestley, Esq., M.D., London; Wm. Russell, Esq., and Arthur Ryland, Esq., Birmingham; John Shuttleworth, Esq., Manchester, Mrs. Shuttleworth; Brooke Smith, Esq., Birmingham; E. B. Stephens, Esq., London; Professor Verdet, Paris; Rev. Robert Walker, F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy and one of the Sub-delegates of the Museum; Rev. G. Walker; Charles Wheatstone, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Experimental Philosophy, King's College, London; James Yates, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Highgate, Mrs. Yates; Dr. Zumpt, Berlin.

The chair was filled by Professor Brodie, at whose right hand sat Dr. Davy, brother of the late Sir Humphry Davy, and Dr. W. Charles Henry; and on his left, Professor Walker, one of the Sub-delegacy, and Professor Price, of Oxford. The vice-chair was filled by Mr. James Yates.

In opening the business, the CHAIRMAN said, however interesting they might be, their proceedings must necessarily, in deference to other duties which would soon call them away, be very brief, but he could not allow the occasion to pass over without making a few observations. And first of all he wished to offer his own thanks, and those of the University to which he belonged, to those gentlemen who had combined to enrich and adorn their Museum with the statue of Dr. Priestley. The two facts which had occasioned their meeting that day were in themselves sufficiently remarkable: first, that a place was assigned in the Museum to the statue of Dr. Priestley; and next, that a body of gentlemen were so promptly found willing to undertake the duty of placing the statue there. These things were satisfactory. They indicated the extinction of a great

deal of party feeling; they told them that many unworthy sentiments had altogether died out. Dr. Priestley was a man of wonderful versatility. He was a great philosopher; but, in addition, he was an active politician and he was an eminent theologian. He distinguished himself not only in the calm pursuits of philosophy, but in a variety of other pursuits, in some of which the opinions and feelings of mankind are particularly excitable and sensitive. It required the lapse of a generation or two before such a man could take his rightful position. But even after the lapse of years a truly great man seldom received the honour that was his due; when his claims were recognized, he still received the homage of only half the race whom his wisdom benefited. We hold in the highest honour the memory of PRIESTLEY. He was the true founder of Pneumatic Chemistry. His name is honourably recorded in the annals of English science during the latter portion of the last century, a period marked by many great and brilliant discoveries. Amongst the names of those to whom early chemical science is indebted—Black, Cavendish, Lavoisier—we can place none higher than that of Priestley. To shew that reverence for Priestley's philosophical character was with him no new sentiment, he would read to them (at the suggestion of a member of the Committee) a passage from a lecture which he had formerly delivered in that University. A friend had remarked to him in regard to that lecture, after its delivery, that it was the first time the name of Priestley had ever been mentioned in Oxford with praise. This was not strictly true; for he thought his predecessor in the chair of Chemistry, Dr. Daubeny, had not failed to render justice to the merits of Priestley.

"Without a knowledge of gases, a true theory of chemistry was impossible. The data did not exist for its construction. The very facts were unknown for which it should account. No knowledge on this subject was bequeathed to chemists by the alchemists; their discovery was reserved for a late period in the science, and immediately upon this discovery the true method of chemistry was invented.

"Up to the time of Priestley only two gases were known: hydrogen, an imperfect knowledge of which, under the name of inflammable air, had descended from early times; and carbonic acid, the discovery of which was announced by Black, then a young man of twenty-one, in the year 1752, in his inaugural discourse at Glasgow. And it was only recently that chemists had become acquainted with the properties even of these gases. No methods had been



known for their collection and examination, and no exact experiments had been made with them. About this time an apparatus of an extreme simplicity was invented for the collection of gases, which goes under the name of the pneumatic trough, and which is used at the present day without any essential variation in its construction. By means of this apparatus, Priestley made a series of more remarkable discoveries in chemistry than had ever yet been made by one man, discoveries which astonished Europe and changed the whole aspect of the science.

"On the 1st of August, 1774,—let us preserve the record of a day so memorable in the history of mankind,—Priestley discovered oxygen gas. Nor did this discovery stand alone. Priestley also discovered nitrogen, the second constituent of air. He discovered the binoxide of nitrogen, by means of which the first analysis of air was made. He discovered hydrochloric acid gas, ammonia, sulphurous acid, oxygen, the crown of these discoveries, the last of all. Strange to say, these discoveries formed but a little episode in his life; he does not appear as a scientific observer until thirty-two years of age, and his researches extend only through ten years. When in future ages men reckon up the names of the benefactors of their race, the names of those who laid the foundations of the sciences by which the condition of humanity has been raised, among the most famous will be found the name of Priestley."

What he had now read to them had this recommendation. His words were not a mere *éloge* of Priestley, prepared with a view of pleasing an assembly of his friends and admirers, but they were the genuine sentiments of one speaking on behalf of science and desirous of doing honour to a true philosopher. He would conclude his remarks by proposing from the chair, and he did it from his heart, the following resolution: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Yates and the other members of the Committee for their zealous and successful labours in erecting the statue of Dr. Priestley."

Dr. DAVY, rose, he said, with great pleasure to second the resolution. Little need be added to the just and forcible sentiments to which they had just listened from their Chairman. He must, however, express his warm admiration of the statue which the Committee had caused to be executed, and which was one of the many beautiful ornaments of the new Museum. When he (Dr. Davy) was invited as a guest to that breakfast, he felt it to be a great honour. He remembered with

great interest a letter addressed to his brother, the late Sir Humphry Davy. That letter was written in the first year of the present century from the United States, to which Dr. Priestley was under the necessity of flying from the disgraceful persecution of which he was the object in his own country, his house and library and apparatus at Birmingham having been destroyed by a ferocious mob.

"Northumberland, U.S.,  
Oct. 31, 1801.

"Sir,—I have read with admiration your excellent publications, and have received much instruction from them. It gives me peculiar satisfaction that, as I am now far advanced in life and cannot expect to do much more, I shall leave so able a fellow-labourer of my own country in the great field of experimental chemistry. As old an experimenter as I am, I was near forty before I made any experiments on the subject of air, and then without, in a manner, any previous knowledge of chemistry. This I picked up as I could, and as I found occasion for it from books. I was also without apparatus, and laboured under many other disadvantages. But my unexpected success induced the friends of science to assist me, and then I wanted for nothing. I rejoice that you are so young a man, and perceiving the ardour with which you begin your career, I have no doubt of your success."

He could not but think it most remarkable that a man at Dr. Priestley's time of life, with little previous knowledge of chemistry, should have achieved such brilliant discoveries. It seemed almost as if he had been inspired. Certainly, looking at his means and previous acquirements, no one could have anticipated the result. He seconded the resolution with much cordiality. It was unanimously adopted.

Mr. YATES, in acknowledging the vote so handsomely proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. Davy, expressed the great delight which that meeting gave him. To see such an assemblage of distinguished men, and to hear the noble sentiments which had been uttered, was a most agreeable close of the labours of the Committee. It was not his purpose to dilate on the great merits of Priestley. Mr. Yates then described the circumstances which had led to the formation of the Committee, and mentioned with respect the name of Mr. Kent Kingdon, of Exeter, to whom belonged the merit of having suggested and commenced the subscription. He (Mr. Y.) regretted that Mr. K. was not present, but the company would be



gratified to hear a passage from a letter lately received in respect to the statue: "I am quite satisfied; Priestley's character and attainments are now publicly recognized by the highest seat of learning in the world. The exiled from his country is received back again, and takes his place with the selected great and wise of all nations." The proposal to raise the statue had found favour with men of all sects and parties. It had an immediate and gratifying response from scientific men. At Birmingham, where the memory of Priestley was reverently cherished, the plan was warmly adopted, and he desired to mention the assistance given him by the Rev. Samuel Bache, the minister who now occupied the pulpit of Priestley. From Birmingham and other places he had received subscriptions from persons of various ranks, — some with no particular pretensions to science, but persons who knew how to respect genius, and who loved virtue wherever it was found. He was pleased to observe the presence of the Sculptor who had with such zeal and singular ability carried out the wishes of the Committee. They had furnished him with the best materials, and the result was an admirable likeness. In the statue, Priestley appeared in the ordinary costume of his age. In the pulpit, he wore the gown; in his laboratory, he worked in a white apron. Mr. Yates further alluded to the painted portraits, busts, medallions and engravings from which Mr. Stephens had worked, and alluded to the pleasure it had given him, at a recent soirée of the Royal Society, to exhibit at Burlington House these various memorials to Sir B. Brodie, the President of that Society (the father of their Chairman) and to his distinguished guests. Mr. Yates then delivered with admirable propriety the noted tribute borne to Dr. Priestley by his neighbour, acquaintance and friend, Dr. Parr, and published in an Address to the Inhabitants of Birmingham:

"Let Dr. Priestley, indeed, be confuted where he is mistaken. Let him be exposed where he is superficial. Let him be repressed where he is dogmatical. Let him be rebuked where he is censorious. But let not his attainments be depreciated, because they are numerous almost without a parallel. Let not his talents be ridiculed, because they are superlatively great. Let not his morals be vilified, because they are correct without austerity, and exemplary without ostentation, because they present even to common observers the innocence of a Hermit and the simplicity of a Patriarch, and because a philosophic eye will at once discover in them the deep-fixed root of

virtuous principle, and the solid trunk of virtuous habit."

Mr. Yates concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Brodie for his valuable assistance as the Chairman of the meeting.

Rev. JOHN KENRICK then rose, at the request of the Committee, to propose this resolution — "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Authorities of the University of Oxford connected with the new Museum, for their justice alike to Science and to the memory of a distinguished Philosopher, in spontaneously awarding a site for a Statue of Dr. Priestley, the Father of Pneumatic Chemistry." Having read the resolution, he said — I consider it a high honour to have been asked to move this resolution, an undeserved honour indeed; for though feeling a warm interest in the object of this meeting, I have not taken a part in any of the preliminary proceedings. The University of Oxford has long stood pre-eminent among the literary institutions of the country, for classical scholarship; its superiority in this respect is recognized as fully by those who are prevented by religious scruples from availing themselves of its advantages, as by those who are educated within its walls. You, Sir, in conjunction with the gentleman who sits on your right hand,\* and I will add my old and valued friend, Professor Phillips, are raising it in science to the same eminence which it has occupied in philology. And by the act which we celebrate to-day, Oxford is adding to its former honours, what I regard as the crowning glory of all, theological liberality.

When I have looked on the portraits of Dr. Priestley, and thought of the treatment which he had received at the hands of his countrymen, I have been reminded of the lines in which the celebrated Dutch scholar, Peter Burman the younger, apostrophized his native country, as he stood before a portrait of Hugo Grotius:

— *Anne ideo tantum peperisti patria civem,*

*Ut fieres nato dira noverca tuo?*

Did his country bring forth such an illustrious citizen, only to treat him with harshness and injustice? With very different feelings I have contemplated the interesting statue which has been placed in your beautiful Museum. It is a recognition of the rank in science which Priestley is entitled to hold, but which has long been

\* The Rev. Robert Walker, Professor of Natural Philosophy and General Secretary of the British Association.



withheld from him by theological prejudice. In the consolatory verses which Mrs. Barbauld addressed to him in December, 1792, she says,

— Well thou canst afford  
To give large credit for that debt of fame  
Thy country owes thee.

The debt has indeed long been over-due. Happily, in regard to such debts, there is no statute of limitations, and we may say that this day it is paid with compound interest.

Dr. W. O. PRIESTLEY said that he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Kenrick, and did so in his double capacity as a relative of Dr. Priestley and as a member of the Committee for erecting his statue. He had hoped that some of the nearer relatives of Priestley would have been present on the occasion. Those assembled were probably aware that granddaughters of that celebrated man were resident in England, and he felt a considerable amount of disappointment that they were not present to witness the cordial tribute paid to his memory. He might, however, in the name of the family, be permitted to say, that it afforded them the greatest gratification to find Dr. Priestley's merits as a scientific man and philosopher at length so fully and so publicly acknowledged; and it must be admitted by all as a most remarkable indication of the advance of liberality in our days, that a statue should be placed in the Museum of the University of Oxford in honour of one who, little more than fifty years ago, would more probably have been burnt in effigy, or indeed might have run some chance of being burnt in person, had he presented himself to the University authorities in those days of intolerance.—The scientific labours and discoveries of Priestley were now universally acknowledged to have been of the highest importance, and previous speakers had done ample justice to his scientific merits; but he (Dr. P.) might be allowed to add that he was not less remarkable for his personal amiability and benevolence; and he had no doubt that after a candid review of Priestley's life and works it would be admitted that he was much in advance of his time in his political and religious liberality.—In reference to the excellent work of art placed in the Museum, it would be a gratification for Mr. Stephens and the Committee to know that Mrs. Joseph Parkes, a granddaughter of Dr. Priestley, who retained for him the tenderest affection, and who had an accurate recollection of his appearance during life, had stated the day before, that she was forcibly reminded in the statue of his face

and figure; and the only criticism she might be inclined to make was, that he had been clothed by a somewhat more fashionable tailor than usual during his lifetime.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Rev. ROBT. WALKER (Professor of Experimental Philosophy, one of the Sub-delegacy of the Museum, and General Secretary of the British Association) rose, amid the applause of the company, to acknowledge the vote. As his presence was required elsewhere in the fulfilment of important duties, he would content himself with explaining that when the scheme of the new University Museum was drawn up, and it was resolved to solicit the statues of eminent men, Her Majesty the Queen requested that she might be furnished with a list of the names of those for whom statues were proposed. In obedience to that command, the list of persons most distinguished in science, which had been made public, was drawn up. In that list the name of Priestley naturally found a place. No difficulty whatever was made to the proposal. He was entitled to his place of honour among the great founders and improvers of natural knowledge.

Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD, on rising to propose the thanks of the company to the Sculptor, said that he believed Mr. Stephens had worked almost night and day to complete the work in time for the meeting of the British Association. The statue was, he believed, as admirable as a likeness as it was as a work of art. He was pleased to think that relatives of his own had been intimate personal friends of Dr. Priestley. He had often heard his mother, a daughter of Dr. Perceval, say that Dr. Priestley was a man equally remarkable for kindness of heart and elegance of mind. The liberality which the University of Oxford had shewn in this matter was very gratifying. That liberality began to dawn here some time ago. He remembered, when the British Association met at Birmingham, conversing with the late Sir R. Harry Inglis (a man who well represented the University in its better and in its worse qualities), who proposed to him to go and visit the remains of the library of Dr. Priestley which were preserved on the shelves of the Philosophical Society. He went to see those books as the remains of a distinguished and injured man of science. He rejoiced that the statue, for which he desired to thank Mr. Stephens, had a place in so grand and beautiful a building. He trusted that the Museum would promote, as it would greatly facilitate, the study of natural science at Oxford.

Dr. W. C. HENRY, in seconding the re-



solution, alluded admiringly to the discriminative tribute to the merits of Priestley which had been read to them from the Chair. He would not attempt to add a word on that subject; but he might remind the founders of the British Association that at their first meeting, held many years ago at York, his late father (Dr. Henry) had read a paper in which he bore testimony to Dr. Priestley's character as a philosopher, and to the extent and value of his scientific discoveries.

Mr. STEPHENS, in acknowledging the vote, said that it gratified him not a little to know that the statue which he had executed was thought worthy of the place where it now stood, and of the great philosopher in whose honour it was erected.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to dissolve the meeting, the time for which could not be longer delayed, said that he had always considered that amongst the numerous advantages and benefits of science, the greatest of all was the aspiring direction thereby given to the human mind, and he was disposed to set this advantage above even the direct results of scientific inquiry. It is in some respects a humiliating consideration that men should regard it as a thing of merit, that they are not unwilling to pay the tribute of great honour to a man like Priestley. The improved state of feeling in this country was doubtless due in some measure to the greater attention paid to science and the better appreciation of the value of philosophical investigations. The recognition of the great and varied merits of Priestley could not be longer delayed. It is impossible for any man who catches the genuine spirit of science to be intolerant. We have to do with the exact

and minute observation of facts, and with just reasoning on the basis of them. Knowing the difficulties which meet us when dealing with material subjects, we can the better form an idea of the difficulty of attaining to unmixed truth when dealing with subtler speculations. The spirit of science is a spirit of religious and political tolerance.—The Chairman then acknowledged the vote of thanks to himself which had been previously proposed and carried, and in dissolving the meeting asked those present to accompany him to the Museum to take a view together of the statue, the inauguration of which was the occasion of their assembling that day.

Our readers will, we doubt not, appreciate the importance and significance of this meeting. A few days after it, the 69th anniversary of the riots of Birmingham occurred. How great the change! Then, clergy, magistrates, and even the sovereign, looked on without disgust at the wrongs and insults offered to one of the wisest and best of his race. Now, the University which embodies the best learning and the highest social status of the country, and of which the Heir-apparent is a member, delights to do honour to the philosopher and the patriot driven during his life an exile from his ungrateful country. And the event of placing his statue in a new and beautiful Temple dedicated to Science, is inaugurated by men who are themselves honoured members of the British Association. When all the circumstances are borne in mind, the meeting which we have now reported may be regarded as a national expiation of a wrong done to one of the excellent of the earth.

R. B. ASPLAND.

## 684 JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. (1733-1804).

MANCHESTER NEW COLL., UNIVERSITY HALL. JOHN OPIE, R.A.

B. near Leeds, 13 Mar. 1733, of a Dissenting family; early applied himself to acquire languages and made some progress in Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic; stud. nat. science, LL.D., pub. "Hist. of Electricity," 1767; F.R.S., Minister at Leeds, 1767; Librarian for seven years to the E. of Shelburne; obt. the Copley medal for a paper on Air; pub. "Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit," 1777; a "Defence of Socinianism," and various works respecting Christian Doctrine; controversy with Dr. Horsley and reply to Burke on Fr. Revol.; nominated a citizen of the Fr. Repub.; populace at Birmingham destroyed his house and library; went to America; d. 6 Feb. 1804.

Bust; dark coat, grey wig. Canvas, 30 × 25 in.



# SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STATUE OF DR. PRIESTLEY.

JAMES YATES, Treasurer. Members of Committee marked \*.

Chas. A. Aikin, Esq. 18, Southwick Street, Oxford Square...£1	1	0	0	John Francis, Esq. Birmingham	£1	0	0
Michael Andrews, Esq. Belfast	1	0	0	J. P. Gassiot, Esq. F.R.S. Clapham Common	1	0	0
T. Andrews, Esq. F.R.S. Prof. of Chem. Queen's Coll. Belfast...	1	1	0	Rev. William Gaskell, Plymouth Grove, Manchester	1	1	0
Neill Arnott, M.D. F.R.S. Cumberland Ter. Regent's Park...	2	2	0	Thomas Gibson, Esq. 8, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park	5	0	0
B. ....	1	1	0	*Thomas Graham, Esq. F.R.S. Master of the Mint	5	0	0
Rev. S. Bache, Frederick Street, Edgbaston, Birmingham	1	0	0	R. Philips Greg, Esq. Outwood Lodge, Manchester	2	0	0
Henry Bayley, Esq. Stalybridge	2	0	0	Rev. J. P. Ham, Euston Square	1	1	0
W. John Beale, Esq. Edgbaston, Birmingham	1	0	0	G. Hamilton, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0
Samuel Beale, Esq. M.P. Park Street, Westminster	1	0	0	John Hardman, Esq. ditto	1	0	0
Rt. Hon. Lord Belper, 88, Eaton Square	5	0	0	Sir Wm. Snow Harris, F.R.S. Plymouth	1	0	0
Charles Best, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0	D. Harrison, Esq. Stalybridge	2	0	0
E. Bicknell, Esq. Herne Hill	2	2	0	*William Hawkes, Esq. Edgbaston, Birmingham	1	0	0
Francis S. Bolton, Esq. Birmingham	1	1	0	J. B. Hebbert, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0
*J. Ashton Bostock, Esq. Chester Square, Secretary	1	0	0	W. C. Henry, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Hatfield, Ledbury	5	0	0
Sir John Bowring, LL.D. F.R.S. Larkbear, Exeter	1	0	0	Miss Henry, Caton, near Lancaster	2	0	0
British and Foreign Unitarian Association, Strand, by *Rev. R. Brook Aspland, Secretary	1	1	0	Jas. Heywood, Esq. F.R.S. 26, Kensington Palace Gardens	5	0	0
W. Browne, Esq. North Grange, Headingley, Leeds	1	1	0	Rev. Edward Higginson, Swansea	0	10	0
S. Buckley, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0	M. D. Hill, Esq. Recorder of Birmingham	1	1	0
William Burrows, Esq.	1	0	0	Rev. William Hincks, University College, Toronto	1	0	0
W. B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S. University of London	1	1	0	Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A. Southampton	0	10	6
R. Cogan, Esq. Red-cross Street	2	0	0	A. Kenrick, Esq. Birmingham	2	0	0
The Miss Cogans, 16, Navarino Terrace, Dalston	1	0	0	Timothy Kenrick, Esq. Edgbaston, Birmingham	2	0	0
T. Colmore, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0	Mrs. Kentish, Birmingham	5	5	0
W. S. Cookson, Esq. 19, Highbury Terrace	1	1	0	Kent Kingdon, Esq. Exeter	10	0	0
Rev. David Davis, Norwich	0	10	0	William Lacy, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0
Henry Dean, Esq. Pharmaceutical Chemist, Clapham	1	0	0	Thomas Lane, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0
Ab. Dixon, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0	J. T. Lawrence, Esq. Balsall Heath, Birmingham	1	0	0
G. R. Elkington, Esq. ditto	1	0	0	John Le Cappelain, Esq. Woodlane, Highgate	1	1	0
James Esdaile, Esq. 24, Upper Bedford Place	1	1	0	John Lee, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S. Hartwell House, Aylesbury	1	0	0
Brook Evans, Esq. ditto	1	0	0	John Francis Lee, Esq. Kinver, Stourbridge	1	0	0
George A. Everitt, Esq. ditto	1	0	0	James Lister, Esq. Union Bank, Liverpool	1	0	0
E. W. Field, Esq. Hampstead	1	0	0	Thomas Lloyd, Esq. Mayor of Birmingham	1	0	0
S. Fielden, Esq. Centre Vale, Todmorden	1	0	0	Rev. David Lloyd, LL.D. Carmarthen	1	1	0
Rev. W. Forster, Torriano Terrace, Kentish Town	1	0	0				



George Long, Esq. Queen Anne Street .....	£1	0	0
W. R. Lyndon, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0
James M'Connel, Esq. Ancoats, Manchester .....	2	0	0
T. M'Connel, Esq. Manchester	1	1	0
D. Malins, Esq. Birmingham ...	1	0	0
Rev. James Martineau, Gordon Street, Gordon Square.....	1	1	0
T. N. Morson, Esq. Southampton Row .....	1	0	0
Thomas Muir, Esq. York Terrace, Regent's Park .....	1	1	0
John Needham, Esq. Gloucester Square .....	1	1	0
J. S. Nettlefold, Esq. The Grove, Highgate .....	1	1	0
B. D. Naylor, Esq. Manchester .	1	1	0
Herbert New, Esq. Evesham ...	0	10	0
Follett Osler, Esq. F.R.S. Birmingham .....	1	0	0
H. A. Palmer, Esq. Samborne House, Clifton, Bristol .....	1	1	0
*Joseph Parkes, Esq. Wimpole Street .....	1	0	0
Mrs. Parkes, ditto .....	1	0	0
Josiah Parkes, Esq. 11, Great College Street, Westminster...	2	2	0
Abel Peyton, Esq. Edgbaston, Birmingham .....	1	0	0
Richard Peyton, Esq. Birmingham .....	1	0	0
Mark Philips, Esq. Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon .....	5	0	0
Thomas Phillips, Esq. Birmingham .....	1	0	0
Henry J. Preston, Esq. Austin Friars .....	1	0	0
*Wm. Overend Priestley, M.D. Somerset St. Portman Square	1	1	0
Sir John Ratcliff, Birmingham...	1	0	0
George Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S. 26, Albemarle Street .....	1	1	0
Edward Rigby, M.D. F.R.S. 36, Berkeley Square .....	1	1	0
Peter Mark Roget, M.D. F.R.S. 18, Upper Bedford Place... ..	2	0	0
H. E. Roscoe, Ph.D. Professor of Chemistry, Owens College, Manchester .....	2	2	0
James Russell, M.D. Birmingham	1	1	0
Arthur Ryland, Esq. Birmingham .....	1	0	0
W. Scholefield, Esq. M.P. Birmingham .....	1	0	0
Russell Scott, Esq. Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park .....	2	0	0
W. James Scott, Esq. Birmingham .....	1	0	0
Edward Schunck, Ph.D. F.R.S. Belfield Hall, Rochdale .....	1	0	0
Martin Schunck, Esq. Manchester.....	£3	0	0
John Smale, Esq. Ormonde Terrace, Regent's Park .....	1	0	0
Brook Smith, Esq. Birmingham	1	0	0
Henry Smith, Esq. ditto .....	1	1	0
John Benjamin Smith, Esq. M.P. 105, Westbourne Terrace.....	1	0	0
Southwood Smith, M.D. ....	1	1	0
H. K. Spark, Esq. Greenbank, Darlington .....	1	0	0
T. W. Stansfield, Esq. Headingley Hill, Leeds.....	1	1	0
Rev. J. J. Tayler, B.A. Woburn Square .....	1	0	0
W. J. Taylor, Medallist, Little Queen Street.....	1	0	0
Messrs. J. C. Thomas and Brothers, Bristol .....	2	0	0
S. H. Thompson, Esq. Thingwall, near Liverpool.....	1	1	0
Thomas Thornely, Esq. Mount Street, Liverpool .....	1	0	0
Samuel Thornton, Esq. Birmingham .....	1	0	0
John Tingcombe, Esq. Greenwich	1	1	0
Chas. Twamley, Esq. 6, Queen's Road, Regent's Park .....	1	1	0
W. C. Venning, Esq. Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury .....	1	0	0
Robt. A. Wainewright, Esq. 24, Compton Terrace, Islington...	1	1	0
Mrs. R. A. Wainewright, ditto	1	1	0
William Wansey, Esq. Bognor...	0	10	0
T. P. Warren, Esq. Highbury House .....	3	0	0
John Watson, Esq. Leinster Gardens .....	2	2	0
James Waterlow, Esq. Huntingdon Lodge, Peckham .....	1	1	0
Sydney Waterlow, Esq. Fairseat House, Highgate .....	1	1	0
Congregation in South Place, Finsbury, by S. Waterlow, Esq.	9	4	8
J. Webster, Esq. Birmingham...	1	0	0
Professor Wheatstone, F.R.S. Hammersmith .....	1	0	0
H. Wiggins, Esq. Birmingham...	1	0	0
W. Wills, Esq. ditto (deceased)	1	0	0
W. Rayner Wood, Esq. Singleton, Manchester ...	2	0	0
*James Yates, Esq. F.R.S. Lauderdale House, Highgate, Treasurer .....	5	0	0
J. Ashton Yates, Esq. 33, Bryanstone Square.....	5	0	0
The Miss Yateses, Farmfield, Liverpool .....	5	0	0
<hr/>			
£212 5 2			
<hr/>			















