

Proposals for forming by subscription in the metropolis of the British Empire, a public institution for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life.

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P R O P O S A L S

FOR FORMING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

IN THE METROPOLIS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE,

A PUBLIC INSTITUTION

FOR DIFFUSING THE KNOWLEDGE AND FACILITATING THE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF

USEFUL MECHANICAL INVENTIONS
AND IMPROVEMENTS,

AND FOR TEACHING,

By Courses of PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES *and*
EXPERIMENTS,

THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE

TO THE

COMMON PURPOSES OF LIFE.



(Presented)

to

by the MANAGERS of the INSTITUTION.

2

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

IN THE EARLY PART OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

A PUBLIC INSTITUTION

BY JOHN VAUGHAN, ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed by R. and J. DODD, in Pall-mall.

1765.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

IN THE EARLY PART OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY

JOHN VAUGHAN, ESQ.

—————

(Continued)

By the direction of the Trustees

INTRODUCTION.

THE slowness with which improvements of all kinds make their way into common use, and especially such improvements as are the most calculated to be of general utility, is very remarkable; and forms a striking contrast to the extreme avidity with which those unmeaning changes are adopted, which folly and caprice are continually bringing forth and sending into the world under the auspices of fashion. This evil has often been lamented, but few attempts have been made to investigate its causes, or to remove them.

On the first view of the matter it appears very extraordinary indeed that any person should ever, in any instance, neglect to avail himself of an invention or contrivance within his power to obtain, that is evidently calculated to increase his comforts, or to facilitate his labour, or to increase the profits of it; but when we reflect on the subject with attention, and consider the power of habit, and then recollect how difficult it is for a person even to perceive the imperfections of instruments with which he has been accustomed from his

early youth, our surprife that improvements do not make a more rapid progress will be greatly lessened.

But there is a great variety of circumstances that are unfavorable to the introduction of improvements. The very proposal of any thing new commonly carries with it something that is offensive;—something that seems to imply a superiority; and even that kind of superiority precisely to which mankind are least disposed to submit.

There are few, very few indeed, who do not feel ashamed and mortified at being obliged to learn any thing new after they have for a long time been considered, and been accustomed to consider themselves as proficient in the business in which they are engaged; and their awkwardness in their new apprenticeship, and especially when they are obliged to work with tools with which they are not acquainted, tends much to increase their dislike to their teacher, and to his doctrines.

To these obstacles to the introduction of new improvements, we may add the innumerable mistakes, voluntary and involuntary, that are committed by workmen who are employed in any business that is new to them, and that perhaps they neither understand nor like; and (what is still more to be feared) those alterations which workmen in general, and more especially such of them as pride themselves on their ingenuity, have such an irresistible propensity to introduce when they are employed in executing any thing that is new. How many useful inventions have been totally
spoiled

spoiled and brought into disrepute by what has been pompously announced to the public as improvements of them! And hence we may see of what infinite importance it would be to the progress of real improvements, to have some general collection of useful mechanical contrivances, constructed on the most approved principles, and kept constantly in actual use, to which application could be made as to a *standard*, in order to determine whether experiments which fail are owing to errors in principle, or to blunders of the workmen employed in the construction, or to those of the servants employed in the management of the machinery.

And how very useful would such a repository be for furnishing models;—and for giving instruction to artificers who may be employed in imitating them! Workmen must *see* the thing they are to imitate;—bare descriptions of it will not answer to give them such precise ideas of what is to be done, as to prevent their being liable to mistakes in the execution of the work.

But this is also the case with mankind in general, and even with the best-informed; for how great must that effort of the imagination be, that is necessary to form any adequate idea of what we have not seen! Descriptions, though they be illustrated by the best drawings, can give but very imperfect ideas of things; and the impressions they leave behind them are faint and transitory, and seldom excite that degree of ardor that ought

to accompany the pursuit of interesting improvements.

Few indeed have an imagination so extremely vivid and susceptible as to become enamoured of a description, or of a picture. Something *visible* and *tangible* is necessary to fix the attention, and determine the choice.

But to return to the investigation of the causes that impede the progress of useful improvement. Besides those already mentioned there are several others which, though less obvious, tend nevertheless very powerfully to obstruct and retard that progress.

Those who propose improvements are commonly suspected of being influenced by *interested motives*; and this suspicion (which is often but too well founded) occasions little attention to be paid to such proposals by the Public.

As the tacit recommendation of a respectable Public Institution, where the things judged to be worthy of the public notice would be *merely exposed to view*, would not be liable to this suspicion, it would certainly have more weight.

Not only suspicion, but *jealousy* and *envy* have often their share in obstructing the progress of improvement, and in preventing the adoption of plans calculated to promote the public good.

The most meritorious exertions in promoting the public prosperity are often viewed with suspicion; and the fair fame that is derived from those exertions, with jealousy and envy: and many who
have

have too much good sense not to *perceive* the merit of an undertaking evidently useful ; and too much regard for their reputation not to *appear to approve of it*, are often very far nevertheless from wishing it success.

This melancholy truth is, most unfortunately, known to every body ; and does more, I am persuaded, to deter sensible and well-disposed persons from coming forward into the public view with plans for useful improvements, than all the trouble and difficulty that would attend the execution of them.

The managers of a public institution would be less exposed than an individual to the effects of these jealousies, and would no doubt have the courage to despise them.

In regard to those most important improvements that might in many cases be derived from the *scientific discoveries* of experimental philosophers, there are, unfortunately, many very powerful obstacles, which prevent their being as useful to mankind as they might be made, and as they would most certainly become, were those obstacles removed.

There are no two classes of men in society, that are more distinct, or that are separated from each other by a more marked line, than philosophers and those who are engaged in arts and manufactures.

The distance of their stations—the difference of their education, and of their habits—the marked

difference of the objects of their pursuits in life— all tend to keep them at a distance from each other, and to prevent all connection and intercourse between them.

The philosopher, who devotes his time to the investigation of the laws of Nature, must necessarily be independent in his circumstances; for he can expect no profit or pecuniary advantage from his labours: consequently he must be excited to engage in these pursuits either by curiosity or by a desire of fame, or by both these motives; and the nature of his occupations, as well as the intense meditation they require, naturally tend to detach his mind from all the common affairs and pursuits of life.

Anxious only to make new discoveries, and to establish his reputation among philosophers, whom he considers as the only competent judges of his merit, and whose suffrages alone can bestow that fame which he is ambitious to acquire; he has seldom either leisure or inclination to interest himself in those busy scenes in which the great mass of mankind are employed, and which he is perhaps but too apt to consider as being unworthy of his attention.

On the other hand, those who are engaged in arts and manufactures are seldom disposed to ask, or even to receive, the advice of men of science, with whom they have no connection, and of whose knowledge they seldom entertain any very high respect. Intent only on acquiring wealth,
all

all their views are confined to that single object ; and as their success depends much on their reputation for ingenuity in their different lines of business—as all proposals for introducing improvement presuppose some imperfection, such proposals are commonly not only considered by them as offensive, and rejected with disdain, but they frequently maintain that no farther improvement in their line of business is possible ; except it be perhaps something they pretend to have found out, and of which, in order to enhance the reputation of their goods, they make a great mystery.

Ingenuity ought certainly to be rewarded. It is what every liberal-minded person would wish ; but it is greatly to be lamented, that the progress of real improvements should ever be obstructed by the effects of professional jealousies, or by any other of those selfish passions that are but too apt to influence men engaged in the busy scenes of life.

In making this observation, I would by no means be understood to call in question the wisdom of granting patents for securing certain privileges and advantages to the authors of new and useful inventions. So far from thinking this system of rewarding ingenuity disadvantageous to society, I am convinced that the present flourishing state of our manufactures, and consequently of our commerce, has been in a great measure owing to its operation.

I am only desirous that *science* and *art* should once be brought cordially to embrace each other, and to direct their united efforts to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and to the increase of domestic comfort.

That the proposed Institution would facilitate and consolidate that union, is too obvious to require any particular proof or illustration.

I shall mention only one circumstance more, that may be assigned as a cause for the slowness of the progress of new and useful improvements; and that is, the erroneous opinion that is but too generally entertained with regard to the real importance of what are called *improvements*, or their tendency to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind. It is imagined by some, that though a new invention may have some degree of utility, yet as our forefathers, who were not acquainted with it, contrived to do very well without it, so it cannot be a matter of any very great importance to us or to our posterity, whether it be brought forward into general use or not. But those who reason in this manner should be requested to recollect, that all the successive improvements in the condition of man, from a state of ignorance and barbarism to that of the highest cultivation and refinement, are brought about by the use of *machinery* in procuring the necessaries, comforts, and elegances of life; and that the pre-eminence of any people is, and ought ever to be, estimated
by

by the state of *taste, industry, and mechanical improvement* among them.

Those among the inhabitants of this happy island, who have meditated profoundly on this interesting subject, will be very far indeed from being *indifferent* to the progress of improvement, and will certainly wish well to the success of the plan that is now laid before them; for they well know how powerfully the vivifying rays of Science, when properly directed, tend to excite the activity, and increase the energy, of an enlightened nation.

With regard to the *relative importance* of the different objects of improvements that are held up to view in these Proposals, nothing absolutely decisive can be determined. They are all very important, and there are, doubtless, many others perhaps equally so, that are not enumerated, that will of course, in their turns, engage the attention of the Managers of the Institution.

It will not escape observation that I have placed the *management of fire* among the very first subjects of useful improvement, and it is possible that I may be accused of partiality in placing the object of my favorite pursuits in that conspicuous situation. But how could I have done otherwise? I have always considered it as being a subject very interesting to mankind; and it was on that account principally, that, at a very early period of my life, I engaged in its investigation; and the more I have
examined

examined it and meditated upon it, the more I have been impressed with its importance.

When we consider that arts and manufactures of every kind depend, directly or indirectly, on operations in which fire is employed; and that almost every comfort and convenience which man by his ingenuity procures for himself, is obtained by its assistance, we cannot doubt of its utility; and when we recollect that the fuel consumed in these kingdoms costs annually more than *ten millions* sterling, the great importance of every improvement that can be made in the management of fire must be quite evident.

To me, who am perfectly persuaded that *much more than half* the fuel that is consumed might very easily be saved, the subject must of necessity appear very interesting, and on that ground I hope to be excused if I have dwelt upon it too long.

It may perhaps be not altogether uninteresting to those to whom I now more particularly address myself, to be made acquainted with the history of these Proposals, and of the causes which gave rise to them.

Having long been in a habit of considering all useful improvements as being purely *mechanical*, or as depending on the perfection of machinery, and address in the management of it; and of considering *profit* (which depends much on the perfection of machinery) as the only incitement to *industry*; I was naturally led to meditate on the means that might be employed with advantage to diffuse the
know-

knowledge, and facilitate the general introduction, of such improvements; and the plan which is now submitted to the Public was the result of these investigations.

In the beginning of the year 1796, I gave a faint sketch of this Plan in my second Essay; but being under a necessity of returning soon to Germany, I had not leisure to pursue it farther at that time; and I was obliged to content myself with having merely thrown out a loose idea, as it were by accident, which I thought might possibly attract attention.

After my return to Munich, I opened myself more fully on the subject in my correspondence with my friends in this country, and particularly in my letters to Thomas Bernard, Esq. *, who, as
is

* Extracts of letters written by Count Rumford to Thomas Bernard, Esq. from Germany.

“ Munich, 28th April 1797.

“ I feel myself very highly honored by the distinguished
“ mark of esteem and regard which the Society for bettering
“ the Condition of the Poor has conferred on me; and I
“ beg leave through you to return the Society my respectful
“ and grateful acknowledgments.

“ This flattering proof of the approbation of those most
“ respectable persons who compose the Society, will tend
“ very powerfully to encourage me to persevere in those en-
“ deavours to promote the important objects they have in
“ view, by which I first obtained their notice and esteem.

“ I am very sanguine in my expectations of the good
“ which will be done by this Society; they will, however,
“ be

is well known, is one of the founders, and most active members of the Society for bettering the condition

“ be able to do much more by examples—by *models* that can
 “ be seen and felt, than by any thing that can be said or
 “ written.”

“ Munich, 13th May 1798.

“ The rapid progress you are making in your most interest-
 “ ing and laudable undertakings, affords me a high degree
 “ of satisfaction. It proves that I was not mistaken when I
 “ concluded that, notwithstanding the alarming progress of
 “ luxury, and corruption of taste and of morals in England,
 “ there is still good sense and energy to be found, even in
 “ the highest classes of society, where the influx of wealth
 “ has operated most powerfully. Go on, my dear Sir, and
 “ be assured that when you shall have put *doing good* in
 “ fashion, you will have done all that human wisdom can do
 “ to retard and prolong the decline of a great and powerful
 “ Nation, that has arrived at, or passed the zenith of hu-
 “ man glory.”

“ Munich, 8th June 1798.

“ I have received your letter from Brighton of the
 “ 12th ult. You can hardly imagine the high degree of
 “ pleasure and satisfaction which I feel at your success in
 “ your most laudable undertakings. Go on, my dear Sir,
 “ and be assured that you will contribute more essentially to
 “ the revival of taste and morals, of energy, industry, bene-
 “ volence, and *prosperity* in your favoured country, than all
 “ the speculators and reformers in the three kingdoms.

“ When society is arrived at a certain degree of torpid
 “ indifference, and enervation of mind and body which are
 “ the unavoidable effects of wealth, luxury, and inordinate
 “ indulgence, mankind must either be *allured* or *shamed* into
 “ action. Precepts and admonitions have no effect on them.

“ As they are too indolent to take the trouble either
 “ to investigate or to choose, they must be led to acts of
 “ useful

condition, and increasing the comforts of the Poor.

This Gentleman I found, on my return to England in September last, not only agreeing with me in opinion in regard to the utility and importance of the plan I had proposed, but very solicitous that some attempts should be made to carry it into immediate execution in this capital.

“ useful benevolence as they are led in every thing else—by
 “ *fashion*; when you shall have rendered it perfectly ridi-
 “ culous for a man of fashion and fortune *to have the appear-*
 “ *ance* of being insensible to the most noble and most delightful
 “ of human enjoyments, that which results from doing good,
 “ you will have done more for the relief of the Poor than all
 “ that the Poor Laws ever can effect. Deeply impressed
 “ with the necessity of rendering it *fashionable* to care for the
 “ poor and indigent, and contribute to their relief and
 “ comfort, in order to diffuse in England that spirit of active
 “ benevolence you are kindling, I am apt to insist, perhaps
 “ with too much prolixity, on that important point.

“ I am anxious to hear of the execution of your plan with
 “ regard to Bridewell. A well arranged House of Industry
 “ is much wanted in London. It is indeed absolutely
 “ necessary to the success of your undertaking, for there must
 “ be something *to see* and *to touch*, if I may use the expression,
 “ otherwise people in general will have but very faint, im-
 “ perfect, and transitory ideas of those important and highly
 “ interesting objects with which you must make them ac-
 “ quainted, in order to their becoming zealous converts
 “ to our new Philosophy, and useful members of our com-
 “ munity. Pray read once more the ‘Proposals,’ published
 “ in my second Essay. I really think that a public establish-
 “ ment like that there described, might easily be formed in
 “ London, and that it would produce infinite good. I will
 “ come to London to assist you in its execution whenever you
 “ will in good earnest undertake it.”

After

After several consultations that were held at Mr. Bernard's apartments in the Foundling Hospital, and at the house of the Lord Bishop of Durham, at which several Gentlemen assisted, who are well known as zealous promoters of useful improvement, it was agreed that Mr. Bernard should report to the Committee of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor the general result of these consultations, and the unanimous desire of the Gentlemen who assisted at them, that means might be devised for making an attempt to carry the scheme proposed into execution.

The Gentlemen of the Committee agreed with me intirely in the opinion I had taken the liberty to express, that the Institution which it was proposed to form would be too conspicuous, and too interesting and important, to be made *an appendix* to any other existing establishment; and, consequently, that it must stand alone, and on its own proper basis; but as these Gentlemen had no direct communication with any persons, except with the Members of their own Society, they appointed a Committee, consisting of eight persons, from their own body, to confer with me on the subject of my plan*.

I had the honour to meet this Committee on this business on the 31st of January, at the house

* The gentlemen chosen were, The Earl of Winchelsea, Mr. Wilberforce, The Rev. Dr. Glasse, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Richard Sulivan, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Bernard.

of Richard Sullivan, Esq. where a Plan I had previously drawn up, for forming the Institution in question was read and examined, and its principles unanimously approved: but as some of the Gentlemen present were of opinion, that the Plan entered too much into detail to be submitted to the Public in the beginning of the business, I undertook to revise it, and to endeavour to accommodate it to the wishes of the Committee.

Having made such alterations in it as I thought might satisfy the Committee, I sent a corrected copy of it to them, accompanied by the following letter:

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ Inclosed I have the honour to send you a corrected copy of the Proposals I took the liberty of laying before you on Thursday last, for forming in this capital, by private subscription, a Public Institution for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general and speedy introduction of new and useful mechanical inventions and improvements; and also for teaching, by regular courses of Philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the application of the new discoveries in science to the improvement of arts and manufactures, and in facilitating the means of procuring the comforts and conveniencies of life.

“ The tendency of the proposed Institution to excite a spirit of inquiry and of improvement amongst all ranks of society, and to afford the most effectual assistance to those who are engaged in the

various pursuits of useful industry, did not escape your observation ; and it is, I am persuaded, from a conviction of the utility of the plan, or its tendency to increase the comforts and enjoyments of individuals, and at the same time to promote the public prosperity, that you have been induced to take it into your serious consideration. I shall be much flattered if it should meet with your approbation, and with your support.

“ Though I am perfectly ready to take any share in the business of carrying the scheme into execution, in case it should be adopted, that can be required ; yet there is one preliminary request, which I am desirous may be granted me ; and that is, that Government may be previously made acquainted with the scheme before any steps are taken towards carrying it into execution ; and also that his Majesty’s ministers may be informed that it is in the contemplation of the Founders of the Institution to accept of my services in the arrangement and management of it.

“ The peculiar situation in which I stand in this country, as a subject of his Majesty, and being at the same time, by his Majesty’s special permission, granted under his royal sign manual, engaged in the service of a Foreign Prince, this circumstance renders it improper for me to engage myself in this important business, notwithstanding that it might perhaps be considered merely as a private concern, without the knowledge and the approbation of Government.

“ I am quite certain that my engaging in this, or in any other business in which there is any prospect of my being of any public use in this country, will meet with the most cordial approbation of his Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, in whose service I am ; for I know his sentiments on that subject : and although I do not imagine that his Majesty, or his Majesty’s ministers, would disapprove of my giving my assistance in carrying this scheme into execution ; yet I feel it to be necessary that their approbation should be asked, and obtained ; and, if I might be allowed to express my sentiments on another matter, which, no doubt, has already occurred to every one of the Gentlemen to whom I now address myself, I should say that, in my opinion, it would not only be proper, but even necessary, to inform Government of the nature of the scheme that is proposed, and of every circumstance relative to it, and at the same time to ask their countenance and support in carrying it into execution ; for although it may be allowable, in this free country, for individuals to unite in forming and executing extensive plans for diffusing useful knowledge, and promoting the public good, yet, it appears to me, that no such establishment should ever be formed in any country without the knowledge and approbation of the Executive Government.

“ Trusting that you will be so good as to excuse the liberty I take in making this observation, and that you will consider my doing it as being intended rather to justify myself, by explaining my principles, than from any idea of its being necessary, on

any other account, I have the honour to be, with
much respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

(Signed) RUMFORD.

BROMPTON-ROW,
7th February 1799.

(Addressed)

“ To the Gentlemen named by the Committee
of the Society for bettering the condition of the
Poor to confer with Count Rumford on his scheme
for forming a new Establishment in London for dif-
fusing the Knowledge of useful Mechanical Im-
provements, &c.”

The Committee above mentioned having, in the
mean time, made their Report to the Society for
bettering the condition and increasing the comforts
of the Poor, that Society came to the following
Resolution :

“ AT a Meeting of the Society for bettering the
“ Condition and increasing the Comforts of the
“ Poor, on Friday the 1st of February 1799,

“ PRESENT,

“ The Bishop of Durham, in the Chair,

“ Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.

“ Thomas Bernard, Esq.

“ William

- “ William Manning, Esq.
- “ John Sullivan, Esq.
- “ The Rev. Dr. Glasſe ;
- “ John J. Angerſtein, Esq.
- “ William Wilberforce, Esq.
- “ Richard Joſeph Sulivan, Esq.
- “ Matthew Martin, Esq. Secretary ;

“ the Committee appointed to confer with Count
“ Rumford reported, that they had had a conference
“ with the Count, and that they were ſatisfied that
“ the Inſtitution propoſed by him would be extreme-
“ ly beneficial and intereſting to the community :
“ that in order to provide the pecuniary funds of
“ the Society at its commencement, it was propoſed,
“ that Subſcribers of fifty guineas each ſhould be the
“ perpetual Proprietors of the Inſtitution, and be
“ entitled each to perpetual transferable Tickets for
“ the Lectures, and for admiffion to the apartments
“ of the Inſtitution ; and that as ſoon as thirty ſuch
“ Subſcribers offered, it was propoſed to call a
“ meeting of thoſe thirty Subſcribers, in order to lay
“ the Plan before them, and elect Managers for the
“ Inſtitution.

“ RESOLVED,

“ That the ſaid Report be approved of, and that it
“ be referred to the Gentlemen of the Select Com-
“ mittee to communicate the outlines of the plan to
“ the Members of the Committee of the Society, and
“ to ſuch other perſons as they ſhall think fit, deſiring
“ that thoſe who wiſh to have their names inſerted

“ among the original Subscribers to the Institution
“ would communicate their wish to the Special
“ Committee.

“ Extracted from the Minutes,

“ M. MARTIN, SECRETARY.”

In consequence of this Resolution, a paper was printed by the Gentlemen of the Select Committee, containing the outlines of the Plan, and sent round privately among their friends, and others whom they thought likely to countenance the scheme, accompanied by a printed copy of the foregoing Resolution: with a request that those who were willing to allow their names to be put down among the original Subscribers and Proprietors of the Institution, would be so good as to communicate their intentions by a letter addressed to Thomas Bernard, Esq. at the Foundling.

The Proposals that were circulated in this manner met with so much approbation, that fifty-eight of the most respectable names * were sent in before measures could be taken for holding a meeting, and these successful beginnings encouraged those who were principally concerned in forming and bringing forward this plan, to make some alterations in it, and particularly in respect to the time and manner of choosing the first set of Managers, and in regard to an application for a charter for the In-

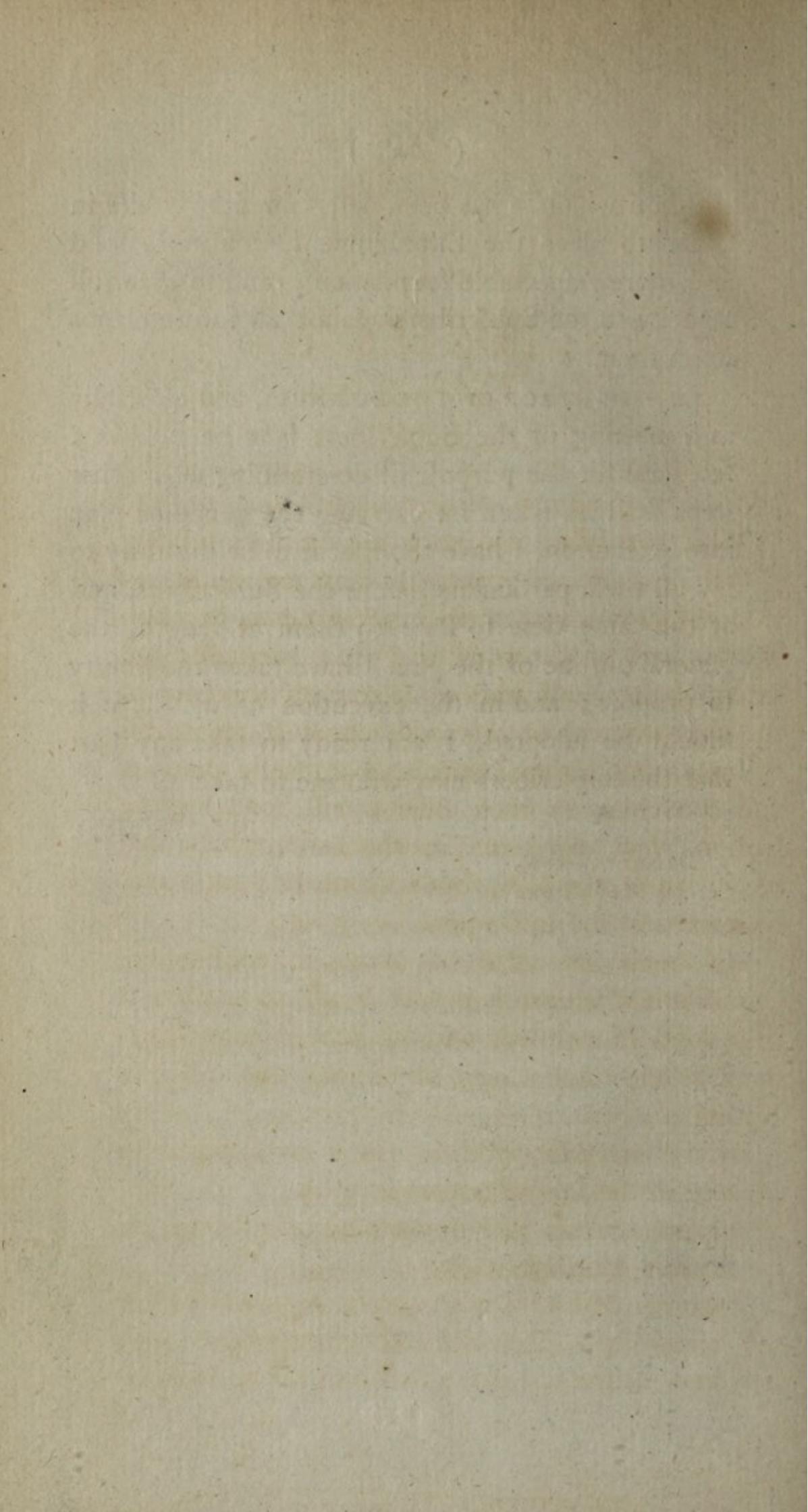
* See a list of these names, p. 43.

stitution which it has been determined to make in order to place the Establishment on a more solid and more respectable foundation ; and to give full security to the Subscribers against all future claims upon them.

IN THIS STAGE OF THE BUSINESS, and especially as a meeting of the Subscribers is to be held in a few days for the purpose of determining what other steps shall be taken for carrying the proposed plan into execution, I have thought it to be my duty to lay all these particulars before the Subscribers, and at the same time to state to them at length, the general outline of the plan I have taken the liberty to propose ; and in the execution of which, if it should be adopted, I am ready to take any part that the Subscribers may wish me to take.

RUMFORD.

BROMPTON-ROW,
4th March 1799.



PROPOSALS, &c.

THE two great objects of the Institution being the speedy and general diffusion of the knowledge of all new and useful improvements, in whatever quarter of the world they may originate; and teaching the application of scientific discoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country, and to the increase of domestic comfort and convenience; these objects will constantly be had in view, not only in the arrangement and execution of the plan, but also in the future management of the Institution.

As much care will be taken to confine the establishment within its proper limits, as to place it on a solid foundation, and to render it an ornament to the Capital, and an honour to the British Nation.

In the execution of the Plan it is proposed to proceed in the following manner:

A place having been fixed on by the Managers for forming the Institution,

Spacious and airy rooms will be prepared for the reception and public exhibition of all such new and mechanical inventions and improvements,

as

as shall be thought worthy of the public notice ; and more especially of all such contrivances as tend to increase the conveniences and comforts of life, to promote domestic economy, to improve taste, or to promote useful industry.

The most perfect Models of the full size will be provided and exhibited in different parts of this Public Repository of all such new mechanical inventions and improvements as are applicable to the common purposes of life. Under this head will be included :

Cottage Fire-places, and Kitchen Utensils for Cottagers :

A complete Kitchen for a Farm-house, with all the necessary Utensils :

A complete Kitchen, with Kitchen Utensils, for the family of a gentleman of fortune :

A complete Laundry for a gentleman's family, or for a Public Hospital, including Boilers, Washing-room, Ironing-room, Drying-room, &c. :

Several of the most approved German, Swedish, and Russian Stoves, for heating rooms and passages.

In order that those who visit this Establishment may be enabled to acquire more just ideas of these various mechanical contrivances, and of the circumstances on which their *peculiar merit* principally depends, the machinery exhibited will, as far as it shall be possible, *be shewn in action*, or in *actual use*, and with regard to many of the articles it is evident that this can be done without any difficulty, and with very little additional expence.

Open

Open Chimney Fire-places on the most approved principles, will be fitted up as Models in the different rooms ; and fires will be kept constantly burning in them during the cold season.

Ornamental, as well as economical grates, for Open Chimney Fire-places, will also be exhibited, as also,

Ornamental Stoves, in the form of elegant Chimney Pieces, for Halls, Drawing-rooms, eating-rooms, &c.

It is likewise proposed to exhibit *Working Models* on a reduced scale, of that most curious and most useful Machine the Steam Engine :

Of Brewer's boilers, with improved fire-places :

Of Distiller's Coppers with improved Fire-places and improved Condensers :

Of large Boilers for the Kitchens of Hospitals, and of Ships' Coppers, with improved Fire-places.

Farther ; it is proposed to exhibit, in the repository of the Institution :

Models of ventilators for supplying rooms and ships with fresh air :

Models of hot-houses, with such improvements as can be made in their construction :

Models of lime-kilns, on various constructions :

Models of boilers, steam-boilers, &c. for preparing food for cattle that are stall-fed :

Models of cottages on various constructions :

Spinning-wheels, and looms, on various constructions, for the use of the Poor, and adapted to their circumstances, together with such other machinery

as

as may be useful in giving them employment at home :

Models of all such new-invented machines and implements as bid fair to be of use in Husbandry :

Models of Bridges, on various constructions ; together with *models of all such other machines and useful instruments as the Managers of the Institution shall deem worthy of the Public notice*, and proper to be publicly exhibited in the repository of the Institution.

It is proposed that each article exhibited should be accompanied with a detailed account or description of it, properly illustrated by correct drawings. The name of the maker and the place of his abode will also be mentioned in this account, together with the price at which he is willing to furnish the article to buyers.

In order to carry into effect the second object of the Institution, namely, TEACHING THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO THE USEFUL PURPOSES OF LIFE,

A Lecture-room will be fitted up for Philosophical Lectures and Experiments ; and a complete LABORATORY and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, with the necessary instruments, will be provided for making *Chemical* and other *Philosophical Experiments*.

In fitting up this Lecture-room, (which will never be used for any other purpose than for giving Lectures in Natural Philosophy and Philosophical Chemistry,) convenient places will be provided and reserved for the Subscribers ; and care will be taken
to

to warm and light the room properly, and provide for a sufficient supply of fresh air, so as to render it comfortable and salubrious.

In engaging Lecturers for the Institution, care will be taken by the Managers to invite none but men of the first eminence in science to officiate in that most important and most distinguished situation; and no subjects will ever be permitted to be discussed at these lectures but such as are strictly scientific, and immediately connected with that particular branch of science publicly announced as the subject of the lecture. The Managers to be responsible for the strict observance of this regulation.

In case there should be places to spare in the Lecture-room, persons not Subscribers will, on the recommendation of a Subscriber, and on paying a certain small sum to be determined by the Managers, be permitted to attend the public lectures, or any one or more of them.

Among the various branches of science that will occasionally be made the subjects of these Public Lectures, may be reckoned the following, *viz.* These Lectures will treat :

Of Heat, and its application to the various purposes of life:

Of the Combustion of Inflammable Bodies, and the relative quantities of Heat producible by the different substances used as fuel :

Of the Management of Fire and the Economy of Fuel.

Of the Principles of the Warmth of Clothing :

Of

Of the Effects of Heat, and of Cold, and of hot, and of cold winds, on the human body, in sickness and in health.

Of the Effects of breathing vitiated and confined Air:
Of the Means that may be used to render Dwelling-houses comfortable and salubrious:

Of the Methods of procuring and preserving Ice in Summer; and of the best principles for constructing Ice-houses:

Of the Means of preserving Food in different seasons, and in different climates:

Of the Means of cooling Liquors in hot weather, without the assistance of Ice:

Of Vegetation, and of the specific nature of those effects that are produced by Manures; and of the Art of composing Manures, and adapting them to the different kinds of soil:

Of the nature of those changes that are produced on substances used as food in the various processes of cookery:

Of the nature of those changes which take place in the Digestion of Food:

Of the Chemical Principles of the process of Tanning Leather; and of the objects that must particularly be had in view in attempts to improve that most useful art:

Of the Chemical Principles of the art of making Soap—of the art of Bleaching—of the art of Dying; and in general of *all the Mechanical Arts*, as they apply to the various branches of Manufacture.

Of the FUNDS of the INSTITUTION.

It is proposed to raise the money necessary for defraying the expence of forming this Institution, and also for the future expence of keeping it up, in the following manner :

1st, By the sums subscribed by the original Founders, and sole *Proprietors* of the Institution, at *fifty guineas each person*, to be but once paid.

2dly, By the sums contributed by those who shall subscribe *for life*, at *ten guineas each person*, to be but once paid.

3dly, By the sums contributed by the *Annual Subscribers*, at two guineas *per annum* for each person.

4thly, By the particular Donations and Legacies that may be expected to be made for the purpose of extending and improving so interesting and so useful an Institution : and,

Lastly : By the sums that shall be received at the door from strangers who shall visit the Repository of the Institution, or who shall obtain leave to frequent the Philosophical Lectures.

PRIVILEGES *of the* ORIGINAL SUB-
SCRIBERS *or* PROPRIETORS *of the* IN-
STITUTION.

1^{mo}, These Subscribers, who will *never be called upon for any farther contributions* after the sum subscribed (fifty guineas) shall have been once paid, will be effectually secured against all future legal claims and demands upon them, on account of any debts the Managers of the Institution may contract, as a Charter for the Institution will be applied for and obtained, for the express purpose of providing for that security, before any other step shall be taken for carrying this plan into execution, and before any part of the money subscribed will be demanded.

2^{do}, Proprietors will not be deemed liable to serve, either as Managers, or as Visitors, against their consent; and none will be considered as Candidates for either of those offices, or will be entered on the lists as Candidates, or be proposed as such, except it be those who shall have previously signified their willingness to serve in one of those offices in case of their being elected.

3^{tio}, For the still greater security of the Proprietors, as well as to found the Institution on a more solid basis, one half of the sums subscribed by the original Subscribers and Proprietors of the Institution, will be permanently vested in the Public Funds, or in the purchase of Freehold Property,

and

and the annual produce thereof employed in defraying the expence of keeping up the Institution.

4^{to}, Each original Subscriber and Proprietor of the Institution to be an hereditary Governor of the Institution;—to have a perpetual *transferable* Share in all the property belonging to it;—to have a Voice in the Election of the Managers of the Institution; as also in the Election of the Committee of Visitors;—to have moreover two *transferable* Tickets of perpetual admission into the Establishment, and into every part of it; and two *transferable* Tickets of admission to all the public Philosophical Lectures and Experiments.

5^{to}, Although the Shares of Proprietors and all the privileges annexed to them are hereditary, and are also *transferable* by sale or by donation, yet those to whom such Shares are conveyed by sale or by donation must, in order to their being rendered capable of holding them, have obtained the approbation and consent of the majority of the Managers for the time being. Those who shall become possessed of these Shares by inheritance, will not stand in need of the consent of the Managers to be qualified to hold them, and to enjoy the rights and privileges annexed to them.

6^{to}, Proprietors' tickets will admit any persons who shall be the bearers of them.

7^{mo}, Proprietors will have the privilege of recommending persons for admittance to the Philosophical Lectures and Experiments; and the

persons so recommended will be admitted in all cases where there shall be room for their accommodation; provided that the persons so admitted conform to the rules and regulations which will be established by the Managers, for the preservation of order and decorum within the walls of the Institution.

8vo, No more than *forty per cent.* of the sum subscribed by each Proprietor will be wanted immediately; and the remainder may be furnished in three equal payments at the expiration of the three next succeeding half years: but it will be in the option of Proprietors to pay the whole sum of fifty guineas at once if they should prefer doing it.

PRIVILEGES *of the* SUBSCRIBERS *for* LIFE.

EACH Subscriber of this class will receive *one* ticket for life, but not transferable, of free admission into the Institution, and into every part of it; together with *one* other ticket for life, but not transferable, of free admission to all Public Philosophical Lectures and Experiments.

PRIVILEGES *of* ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

EACH Annual Subscriber will receive *one* ticket for one year, but not transferable, of admission into the Institution, and into every part of it; as also *one* ticket for one year, but not transferable, of admission to all the Public Philosophical Lectures and Experiments. Subscribers of this class will moreover have a right of becoming Subscribers for life, on paying at any time within the year for which they subscribe, an additional sum of eight guineas.

PRIVILEGES *that are common to* SUBSCRIBERS
of all Denominations.

1mo, SUBSCRIBERS for life, and Annual Subscribers, as well as the Proprietors of the Institution, will be entitled to have copies or drawings (made at their own expence however) of any of the models in the Repository, and this even when such copies are designed for the use of their friends, as well as when they are wanted for their own private use: and for their better and more speedy accommodation, workshops will be prepared, and workmen provided under the direction of the Managers for executing such work properly, and at reasonable prices. And to prevent mistakes all copies or drawings

drawings that shall be made of the Machines, Models, and Plans, lodged in the Repository of the Institution, will be examined by persons appointed for that purpose, and marked with the seal or stamp of the Institution.

2do, Tradesmen and artificers employed in executing any work after any of the Models lodged in the Repository, will, on the recommendation of a Proprietor, or of a Subscriber for life, or for one year, be allowed free access to such Model as often as shall be necessary : and any workman or artificer so recommended, who shall be willing to furnish to buyers any article exhibited in the Repository that is in his line of business, will be allowed to place a specimen of such article of his manufacture in the Repository, with his name and place of abode attached to it, together with the price at which he can furnish it; such specimen having been examined and approved by the Managers.

Of the GOVERNMENT *and* MANAGEMENT
of the INSTITUTION.

1mo, ALL the affairs of the Institution will be directed and governed by *nine* Managers chosen by and from among the Proprietors of the Institution.

2do, For the greater convenience of the Proprietors, and to spare them the trouble of a General Meeting,

Meeting,

Meeting, all the elections of Managers, after the first, will be made by ballot, by means of sealed lists of names sent in by the Proprietors individually to the Institution, which lists will be opened, and the result of the election ascertained and published by the united Committees of the Managers and of the Visitors for the time being.

3th, The first set of Managers will be chosen by the first Fifty or more original Subscribers, at a General Meeting of them to be held for that purpose; and of this first set of Managers, three will be chosen to serve *three years*, three to serve *two years*, and three to serve *one year*, reckoned from the 25th day of March 1799.

4th, All Managers, as well those of the first set as others, will be capable of being *re-elected* without limitation.

5th, The Elections of Managers to be made annually on the 25th day of the month of March * ; and fourteen days previous to each election, the Managers for the time being will send to each Proprietor individually a printed list containing the names of all such of the Proprietors as shall have offered or consented to be candidates for the places among the Managers that are to be filled up. On this printed list, which each Proprietor will receive, he will indicate the persons to whom he gives his suffrage, by making a mark with a pen and ink in

* If any other season should be thought more convenient for these Elections, it will of course be chosen instead of that here proposed.

the form of a small cross just before the names of those persons ; and this being done, he will seal up the list without signing it, and send it to the Institution, directed " To the United Committees of " the Managers and of the Visitors." In order that these lists may be recognized on their being returned to the Institution, they will all be marked with the stamp of the Institution previous to their being issued or sent to the Proprietors. And for still further security, each Proprietor will be requested to send in his or her sealed list of names under an additional cover, signed with his or her own name ; which additional cover will be taken off, and all the sealed lists mixed together in an urn, previous to any of them being opened ; an arrangement that will effectually prevent the vote of any individual Subscriber being known.

6to, The Managers are to serve in that office without any pay or emolument, or pecuniary advantage whatever ; and by their acceptance of their office they shall be deemed solemnly to pledge themselves to the Proprietors of the Institution and to the Public for the faithful discharge of their duty as Managers, and also for their strict adherence to the fundamental principles of the government of the Institution as established at its formation.

7mo, The Managers are to take care that the property of the Institution, as far as it shall be practicable, be insured against accidents by fire.

8vo, The Managers will cause exact and detailed accounts to be kept of all the property belonging to the Institution, as also of all receipts and expenditures.

penditures. They will also keep regular minutes of all their proceedings; and will take care to preserve the most exact order, and the strictest economy in the management of all the affairs and concerns of the Institution.

9^{mo}, The Managers are never, on any pretext, or in any manner whatever, to dispose of any money or property of any kind belonging to the Institution in *premiums*; as the design or object of the Institution is NOT TO GIVE REWARDS to the authors of ingenious inventions, but to *diffuse the knowledge of such improvements as bid fair to be of general use*, and to facilitate the general introduction of them; and to excite and assist the ingenious and the enterprising by *the diffusion of science*, and by awakening a spirit of inquiry.

10^{mo}, The ordinary meetings of the Managers for the dispatch of the current business of the Institution, will be held weekly, namely, on every _____ at the hour of _____; and extraordinary meetings will be held as often as shall be found necessary.

11^{mo}, Any three or more of the Managers being present at any ordinary or at any extraordinary meeting, the others having been duly summoned, to be a Quorum.

12^{mo}, The Managers will be authorized to make all such standing orders and regulations as they shall deem necessary to the preservation of order and decorum in the Institution; as also such regulations respecting the manner of transacting the

business of the Institution as they shall think proper and convenient, or that may be necessary in order to regulate the responsibility of the Managers for their acts and deeds: all such standing orders and regulations must however, in order to their being valid, be approved by six at least of the Managers, and they must all be published and made known to all the Proprietors.

Of the COMMITTEE *of* VISITORS.

1mo, THE Committee of Visitors will be composed of *nine* Persons, the first set to be elected three months after the opening of the Institution.

2do, Three persons of the nine of which this Committee will consist will be chosen for *three years*; three of them to serve *two years*; and three of them to serve *one year*; reckoned from the 25th of March 1799.

3tio, Any three or more of the Members of this Committee being present at any Meeting of the Committee, the others having been duly summoned, to make a Quorum.

4to, It will be the business of this Committee formally to inspect and examine the Institution, and every part and detail of it, once every year, namely, on the 25th day of the month of March, and to give a printed account or report to the Proprietors, and to the Subscribers of all denominations of its state and condition; and of the degree
and

and manner in which it is found to answer the important ends for which it was designed. This Committee will also once every year, namely, on the 25th of the month of March, examine and audit the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution kept by the Managers or by their orders; and the report of the Committee of Visitors on this audit will always make the first article in their public annual reports.

5^{to}, A person actually serving as a Visitor will not be eligible as a Manager; nor can his name be put on the list of candidates for that office, till one whole year shall have elapsed after he shall have ceased to belong to the Committee of Visitors. Those, however, who serve as Visitors, will be capable of being *re-elected* on that Committee without limitation.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

1^{mo}, THE Managers will take care to procure, and to exhibit in the Repository, as early as possible, Models of all such new and useful mechanical Inventions and Improvements as shall, from time to time, be made in this or in any other country.

2^{do}, All presents to the Institution, and all new purchases and acquisitions of every kind, will be and remain the joint property of the Proprietors of the Institution, and of their heirs and assigns; and all the surplus of the income of the Institution,
over

over and above what shall be found necessary for maintaining it and keeping it up, will be employed by the Managers in making additions to the local accommodations of the Institution,—or in augmenting the collection of Models,—or in making additions to the Philosophical Apparatus, accordingly as the Managers of the Institution for the time being shall deem most useful.

3tio, In order that the Proprietors of the Institution, and the Subscribers, may have the earliest notice of all new discoveries and useful improvements that shall be made, from time to time, not only in this country, but also in all the different parts of the world, the Managers will employ the proper means for obtaining, as early as possible, from every part of the British Empire, and from all foreign countries, authentic accounts of all such new and interesting discoveries in the various branches of Science, and in Arts and Manufactures, and also of all such new and useful mechanical Improvements, as shall be made; and a Room will be set apart in the Institution, where all such information will be lodged, and where it will be kept for the sole and exclusive use and inspection of the Proprietors and Subscribers; and where no Stranger will ever be admitted.

S U P P L E M E N T.

SINCE the foregoing sheets were printed off, and distributed among the original Subscribers, a Meeting of the Subscribers has been held; when the following Resolutions were unanimously taken:

“ INSTITUTION

“ *for diffusing the Knowledge, and facilitating the general*
“ *Introduction of useful Mechanical Inventions and Im-*
“ *provements; and for teaching, by Courses of Philo-*
“ *sophical Lectures and Experiments, the Application*
“ *of Science to the common Purposes of Life.*

“ AT a General Meeting of the PROPRIETORS,
“ held at the House of the Right Honorable Sir
“ Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B. in Soho Square, on
“ the 7th day of March 1799;

“ The Right Hon. SIR JOSEPH BANKS
in the Chair:

“ The following List of the Proprietors, and
“ original Subscribers of 50 guineas each, was
“ read:

Sir Robert Ainslie, Bart.

J. J. Angerstein, Esq.

Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K. B.

Thomas Bernard, Esq.

Scrope Bernard, Esq. M. P.

The Earl of Esborough.

Rowland Burdon, Esq. M. P.

James Burton, Esq.

Timothy Brent, Esq.

Henry Cavendish, Esq.

Rich. Clark, Esq. Chamb. of Lond.

Sir John Colpoys, K. B.

John

John Craufurd, Esq.	Edward Parry, Esq.
The Duke of Devonshire, K. G.	Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, M. P.
Andrew Douglas, Esq.	John Penn, Esq.
The Lord Bishop of Durham.	William Morton Pitt, Esq. M. P.
The Earl of Egremont.	Sir James Pulteney, Bart. M. P.
George Ellis, Esq. M. P.	Sir John Buchanan Riddell, Bart.
Joseph Grote, Esq.	Count Rumford.
Sir Robert Batefon Harvey, Bart.	Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P.
Sir John Cox Hippefley, Bart.	Lord Somerville.
Henry Hoare, Esq.	John Spalding, Esq. M. P.
Lord Hobart.	The Earl Spencer, K. G.
Lord Holland.	Sir George Staunton, Bart.
Henry Hope, Esq.	John Sullivan, Esq.
Thomas Hope, Esq.	Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq.
Lord Keith, K. B.	Lord Teignmouth.
William Lushington, Esq. M. P.	John Thomson, Esq.
Sir John Macpherfon, Bart. M. P.	Samuel Thornton, Esq. M. P.
William Manning, Esq. M. P.	Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P.
The Earl of Mansfield.	George Vanfittart, Esq. M. P.
The Earl of Morton, K. T.	William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.
Lord Offulfton.	The Earl of Winchilfea.
Thomas Palmer, Esq.	Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M. P.
The Lord Vifcount Palmerfton, M. P.	Sir William Young, Bart. M. P.

“ The following Resolutions were agreed to unanimously :

“ I. THAT before any meafures are taken for carrying the Plan into execution, a Petition be presented to HIS MAJESTY, praying that he would be graciously pleased to grant a CHARTER to the INSTITUTION :

“ II. That an Outline of the Plan be laid before the Right Honorable MR. PITT and his Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND :

“ III. That, for these purposes, it is expedient to elect the Committee of Managers :

“ IV. That

“ IV. That the following Proprietors (*who*
“ *have agreed to serve in case they shall be elected*)
“ be now elected as the *first Managers* of the
“ Institution :

“ *For three years.*

“ THE EARL SPENCER.

“ COUNT RUMFORD.

“ RICHARD CLARK, ESQ.

“ *For two years.*

“ THE EARL OF EGREMONT.

“ RT. HON. SIR JOSEPH BANKS.

“ RICH. JOSEPH SULIVAN, ESQ.

“ *For one year.*

“ THE EARL OF MORTON.

“ THE RT. HON. THOMAS PELHAM.

“ THOMAS BERNARD, ESQ.

“ V. That the said Managers be desired to solicit
“ a Charter for the Institution, upon principles
“ conformable to the Proposals which have been
“ printed and distributed; and (as soon as the
“ Charter is obtained) to publish the Plan for the
“ benefit of the Public, in such manner as they
“ shall deem most expedient; and also to take
“ preparatory measures, for opening the INSTI-
“ TUTION.

“ That these Resolutions be inserted in the
“ Public Papers.

“ JOS. BANKS, *Chairman.*”

Sir Joseph Banks having quitted the Chair,

“ RESOLVED,

“ That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to
“ him for his conduct in the Chair.”

“ *N. B.* Count Rumford’s original Proposals
“ for forming the Institution, may be had of
“ Messrs. Cadell and Davies, in the Strand.”

Since this Meeting of the PROPRIETORS, a Meeting of the MANAGERS has been held, and the following Resolutions taken :

“ AT the first Meeting of the MANAGERS of the
“ INSTITUTION, held at the house of the Right
“ Honorable Sir Joseph Banks, in Soho Square,
“ the 9th of March 1799 :

“ On a motion made by COUNT RUMFORD,

“ I. RESOLVED, That SIR JOSEPH BANKS be
“ requested to take the Chair ; and that he do
“ continue to preside at all future Meetings of the
“ Managers, until a Charter shall have been ob-
“ tained from HIS MAJESTY for the Institution.

“ II. RESOLVED, That all Acts and Deeds of
“ the Managers, in carrying on the business of the
“ Institution,

“ Institution, be transacted and done in the name
“ of “ *The MANAGERS of the INSTITUTION.*”

“ III. RESOLVED, That at each Meeting of the
“ Managers, one of the Managers present be elected
“ by a majority of those present, to act as SECRE-
“ TARY to the Managers at that Meeting.

“ IV. RESOLVED, That the Minutes of the
“ Proceedings of each Meeting of the Managers,
“ for the dispatch of the business of the Institution,
“ as well as all Orders, Resolutions, and other Acts
“ and Deeds of the Managers, be signed by the
“ Person who acts as President, and also by the
“ Person who acts as Secretary at the Meeting at
“ which such business is transacted.

“ V. RESOLVED, That the Persons present at
“ this Meeting do now proceed to make choice of
“ one of their number to act as Secretary at the
“ present Meeting.

“ VI. RESOLVED, That THOMAS BERNARD,
“ Esq. is duly elected to act as Secretary at the
“ present Meeting.

“ VII. RESOLVED, That the Proposals for form-
“ ing the Institution, as published by COUNT
“ RUMFORD, be approved and adopted by the
“ Managers ; subject, however, to such partial
“ modifications as shall be by them found to be
“ necessary or useful.

“ VIII.

“ VIII. RESOLVED, That the EARL of MOR-
“ TON, the EARL SPENCER, SIR JOSEPH BANKS,
“ and MR. PELHAM, or any one or more of them,
“ be requested to lay the Proposals for forming the
“ Institution before HIS MAJESTY and the
“ ROYAL FAMILY, and before His MAJESTY’S
“ MINISTERS and the GREAT OFFICERS of
“ STATE.

“ IX. RESOLVED, That the Proposals for form-
“ ing the Institution be laid before the MEMBERS
“ of BOTH HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, and also be-
“ fore the Members of His MAJESTY’S MOST
“ HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, and the TWELVE
“ JUDGES.

“ Messrs. Cadell and Davies, Bookfellers in the
“ Strand, having generously offered to make a
“ donation to the Institution of 500 Copies of the
“ original Proposals for forming the Institution,
“ published by Count Rumford :

“ X. RESOLVED, That the Thanks of the
“ Managers be given to Messrs. Cadell and Davies
“ for this donation ;—that it be accepted ;—and
“ that these 500 Copies of the Proposals be distri-
“ buted among such Persons as the Managers may
“ think most likely to give their assistance in form-
“ ing the Institution.”



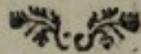
ALTHOUGH the Author of the foregoing Proposals is anxious to avoid every appearance of taking a liberty with his readers which he is very sensible he has no right to take, and which would be improper on many accounts,—that of soliciting as a favour their countenance and support in carrying into execution the Plan he has had the honour to lay before them;—yet as it is possible that some of those who may read these Proposals may be disposed to give that assistance in some one or more of the various ways in which it can be given and received; to save trouble to those who may be so disposed, the two following leaves, which, when taken out of this pamphlet, will form an open letter, are annexed to this publication, which paper being divided into separate columns, distinguished according to the different heads under which the Subscriptions can be regularly entered, those who are disposed to contribute to the execution of the Plan are requested to put down their names and places of abode in the column they may choose, and after sealing up the paper with a wafer, send it according to its address.

Those who are desirous of becoming Proprietors of the Institution are requested to consider themselves as Candidates for Proprietors' places until they shall have been elected as such by a majority of the Managers.

Those who put down their names in the lists as *Subscribers for life*, or as *annual Subscribers*, will

not be called upon for the sums subscribed till after the Institution shall have been opened.

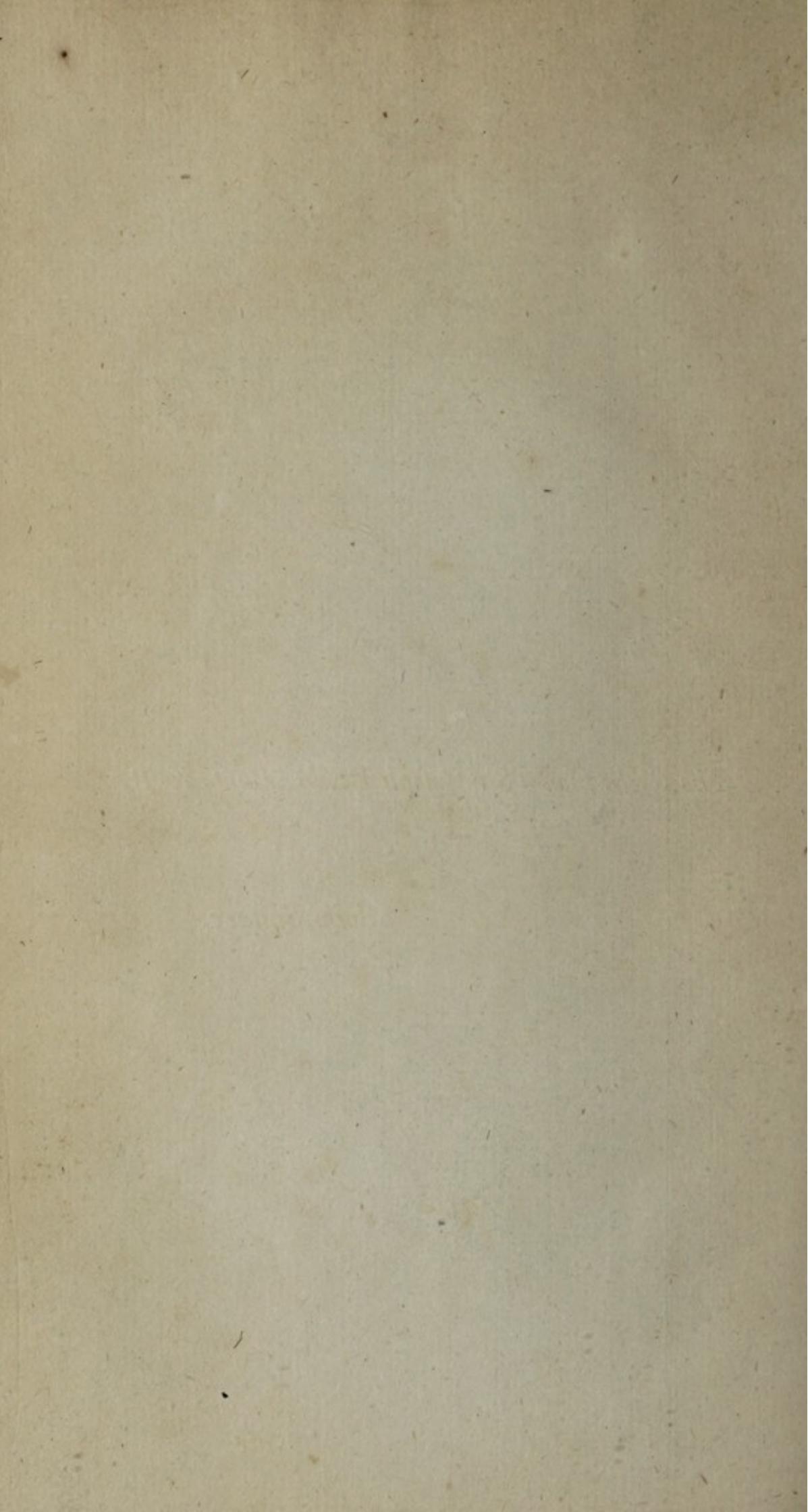
Those who make *Donations* to the Institution are requested to fix the time or periods when the sums proposed to be given may be called for by the Managers.

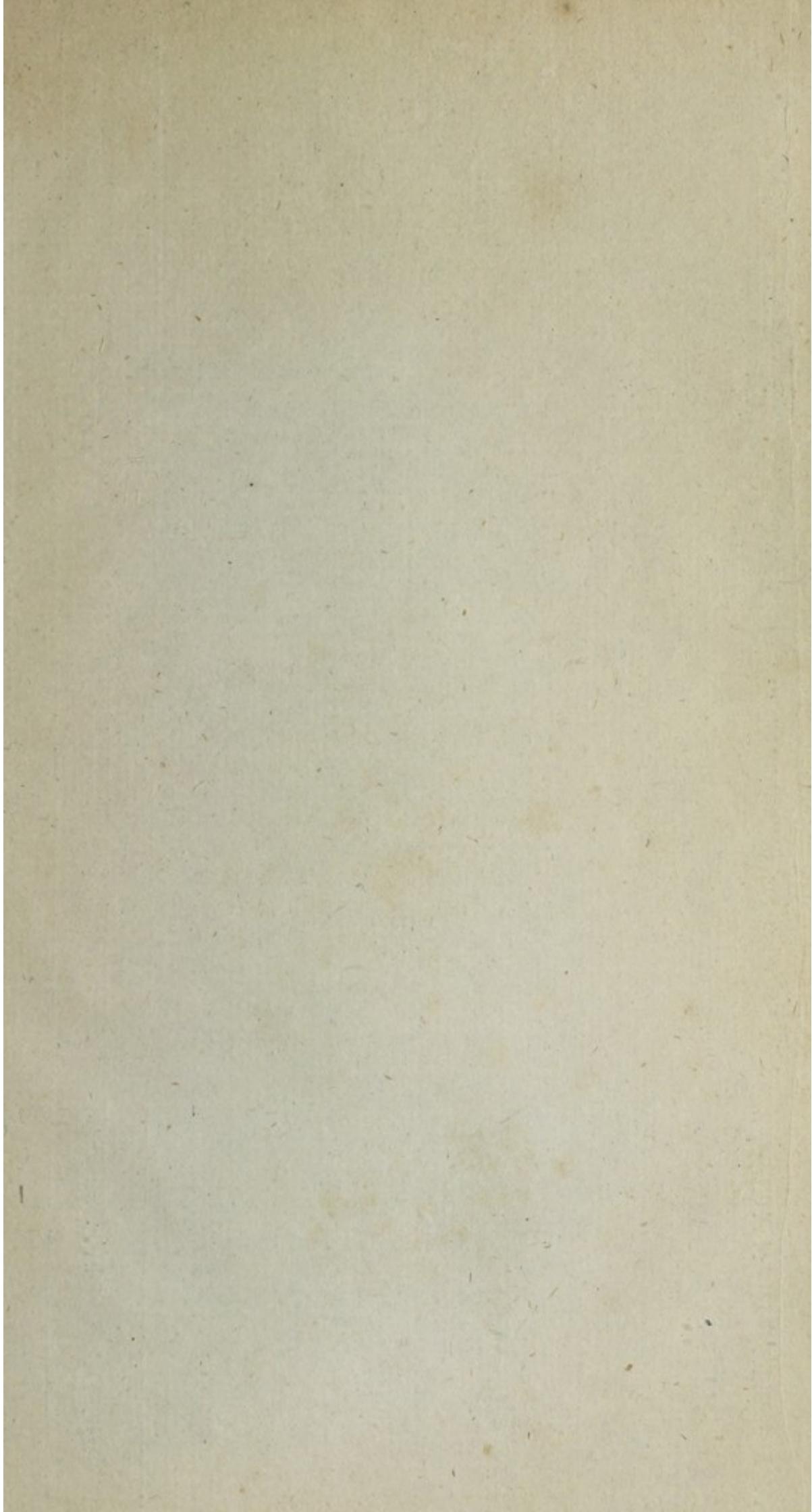


To

The Right Honble Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B.

Soho Square.





NAMES and PLACES of ABOVE of PERSONS who are willing to contribute towards forming and maintaining
A PUBLIC INSTITUTION, for diffusing the Knowledge and facilitating the General Introduction
useful Mechanical Inventions and Improvements, &c.

Candidates for Proprietors' Shares at 50 Guineas each.	Subscribers for Life at 10 Guineas each.	Annual Subscribers at 2 Guineas each.

Those who are desirous of making DONATIONS to the Institution are requested to put down their Names and Places of Abode together with the Sums they are willing to give, on the opposite side of this leaf.