

Statement by the ... Council ... in reply to observations and charges made by Colonel Sykes and others.

Contributors

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Wm. Clift
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STATEMENT
BY THE
PRESIDENT AND CERTAIN MEMBERS
OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
IN REPLY TO OBSERVATIONS AND CHARGES
MADE BY
COLONEL SYKES AND OTHERS,
AT THE
GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,
ON THE 29th OF APRIL LAST, AND AT THE MONTHLY MEETING
ON THE 2nd OF THE SAME MONTH.

LONDON:

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1835.



STATEMENT, &c.

THE lateness of the hour to which the discussion had been protracted at the Anniversary Meeting—the large number of Members who had already left the room, and the disinclination manifested by the remainder to allow a hearing to the only gentleman who attempted to commence a reply to Colonel Sykes, were the principal motives which induced the President and the undersigned Members of Council to offer no further opposition to the adjournment of the Election; but it is equally due to the Society, and to themselves, that they should with the least possible delay state distinctly and fully to those who have confided the interests of the Institution to their care, what they consider to be the exact points in dispute between them, and those of their Colleagues who on two late occasions have thought proper to declare publicly their disapprobation of the proceedings of the majority of the Council—to impute to them unworthy and discreditable motives, and to claim for themselves not only the whole merit of every thing which has been done right, but also the additional credit of having by their salutary interference and exertions prevented all the mischief which might have otherwise resulted from the mal-administration of their Colleagues.

These are serious charges, which the honour of those against whom they are directed renders it necessary to meet with a distinct and positive contradiction; and although we enter reluctantly into a discussion so painful and personal in its nature, which we think has been provoked rather by the eagerness and warmth of temper of some individuals and their extreme impatience of all opposition,

than by any other sufficient cause, we will now proceed to lay before the Society our view of the whole case, and an explanation of all the points on which differences of opinion have unfortunately arisen.

These are three in number—

1st. The removals in the Council.

2d. The validity of the claims of Colonel Sykes and his friends to be considered as originators of the economical management of the affairs of the Society.

3d. The Museum.

With respect to the first of these points we have to state that:—

The Charter directs that five Members of the Council shall retire annually and be replaced by five other Fellows of the Society. The By-Laws direct that the Council shall recommend lists of each of these persons and submit their recommendation to the Society. It is also provided by the By-Laws that if any six or more Fellows dissent from the recommendations so made, they may within a given time before the day of General Election, propose other names to be substituted in lieu of those recommended by the Council.

Both these operations have taken place, the Council has made its recommendation to the Society, and a certain number of Fellows (twenty in all,) have proposed other names to be substituted, viz. three Members of the Council to be removed, differing from the five recommended by the Council, and two Fellows to be elected into the Council differing from the five so in like manner recommended.

It is also provided by the Charter in case a vacancy in the Council shall occur within the year, that the Council shall nominate a Member temporarily to fill up such vacancy till the next Annual Election, which filling up shall be confirmed, or if disapproved, the person so nominated shall be

replaced by another whose name shall be so proposed by six or more Fellows of the Society.

This has also been done on the present occasion.

These matters will be made more intelligible by a reference to the annexed account (Appendix A.) of the various alterations proposed as above stated to be made in the Council at the ensuing Election.

It has been asserted that the proposed removal of two of the gentlemen recommended for removal by the Council was "*by a small majority and contrary to usage and precedent.*"

As regards the majority, the numbers were *eleven* against *four*, and such a difference cannot in justice or fairness be called a *small majority*.

As regards the usage and precedent, the removal being *by Ballot*, and no rule of selection being laid down by the By-Laws, each Member of the Council present voted without disclosure of his reasons according to his private judgment, and it was open to each individual to select the five Members for removal from the whole twenty-one Members of the Council. This mode of voting on these occasions having been adopted for the express purpose of avoiding all personal offence, no further explanation can be offered on this subject, beyond an expression of our opinion that every Member present voted according to the best of his judgment for such persons as he thought it most advisable, for the general welfare of the Society, to remove or elect.

But it has been the invariable practice of the Council of the Zoological Society not to remove any person designated as an *Office Bearer*, that is, *President, Treasurer, Secretary* or *Vice-President*, unless his consent or wish to be removed has been previously signified to the Council.

One other Member of the Council has also been hitherto considered exempted from annual removal, viz. the representative in Council of the family of Sir Stamford Raffles.

It has been stated, that this practice has not been invariable; but the subjoined List (Appendix B.) which con-

tains the names of the only *Office Bearers* who have ever been proposed for removal from the Council whilst they were Office Bearers, contains the grounds on which the Council acted when their removal was proposed, and shews that they had all previously approved of, or desired their own removal.

It is not denied, that, if the four Members of the Council who voted to remove the three *Vice-Presidents*, now attempted to be removed by the opposition list, had been supported by, or had been a majority of the Council, it was competent to those Members to effect their removal, and occasions may hereafter arise, when such removals may be expedient; but it must be borne in mind, that the Vice-Presidents are considered as the confidential advisers and assistants to the President in the execution of his official duties. It is well known that this is the opinion of the President; and it is obvious that a constant change in such a charge as that of the Zoological Society, which requires a steady uniformity of system, would be very detrimental to its interests, and ought not to be proposed unless it is considered that the system is injurious or defective. If the present system be so, and if it is so considered by the majority of the Society, their sentiments will be expressed by their votes on the ensuing Election, and the defect will be remedied.

By the Charter of the Society, the President is empowered annually after the election of the Council, to nominate six of its Members Vice-Presidents, the appointment of the preceding year ceasing at the election. Only five Vice-Presidents (instead of six) were nominated by the President in the last year, four in 1831, six, at two separate periods, in 1832, and four in 1833.

The annexed Table (Appendix C.) shews the names of the entire Council, with their attendances during the last year.

The objectors to the Council List contend for a princi-

ple of rejection, which embraces a combination of length of service and short attendances; but in their own proposed list they do not appear to have adhered to such a principle, for it will be observed that in the list there is a member, Mr. Vigors, placed on the Council in 1826, whose attendances were much inferior to those of Mr. Sabine, a member also elected in the same year, and whom they propose to remove.

Of the two persons recommended for introduction into the Council by the objecting Fellows, one, though a Fellow of the Society, is not supposed to be at all acquainted with its concerns, or qualified for the charge by zoological acquirements; whilst the other, though a very good naturalist, is said to be likely, before the expiration of the year, to leave the kingdom for India, where he has already made such interesting researches.

For the attempted removal of Mr. Milne, nominated by the Council to fill up the vacancy occasioned by a former resignation, it is difficult to discover a motive. This attempted rejection is the more extraordinary, since it is proposed by the framers of the Cross-List to substitute in his place another Fellow of the Society, Lord Milton, whom they desire to reject from the List recommended for election by the Council; thus denying his eligibility in one place, and recommending him in another.

To the general charge of extravagance, we might briefly reply by a reference to that part of the last Annual Report of the Council, which is now in distribution to the Fellows of the Society, and to the Report of the Auditors of the Accounts of the past year 1834, which contain so much satisfactory information as to the improvement in the pecuniary concerns of the Society, and the reduction of its expenditure, as would, we consider, bear us out in a claim for the approval of the Society. But a little enlargement on the contents of those reports, may not be altogether without use.

By referring to the Report of the Auditors for 1834, it

will appear that in so many paragraphs there are announced, 1st. an increase of receipts; 2d. a diminution of expenditure, notwithstanding an extraordinary purchase to a considerable amount; 3d. an outlay, since regarded in the nature of an investment, namely, the formation of a well; and 4th, an addition from the savings to the funded capital.

The recent Annual Report of the Council, contains the following paragraph :

“ The result of the financial operations of 1834, has been an improvement in the Society’s finances to the extent of £2302. 18s. In the preceding year the improvement was £1669. 3s. 11d., in 1832 it amounted to £3058. 16s. 2d., and in 1831 to £2133. 19s. The total improvement in the financial condition of the Society during the last four years is consequently £9164. 17s. 1d.”

Surely, it will not be considered evidence of either mismanagement or extravagance, that in four years the financial condition of the Society as above exhibited has been improved to the amount of upwards of £9000., nor will it detract from the credit of those whose management has been objected to by their opponents, that the year of greatest improvement was that of 1832, when neither Colonel Sykes, nor Dr. Grant, nor Mr. Gordon were in the Council; they were elected in 1833. The economical system seems consequently to have been in greater vigour before their time than since they claim to have promoted it.

We must again refer to the last Report of the Council, as regards the *Investment Fund*. In the end of the year 1831, it was resolved that one-fifth of the whole annual income of the Society should be permanently invested. This plan has been since steadily persevered in. The investment, from the above period up to the end of 1833, was completed this time twelvemonths, and there is now a sufficient cash balance in hand for its completion to the end of 1834. It must be remembered, that this plan was proposed by those persons who are now accused of wasteful extravagance, and

that all attempts to break through this rule have been since resisted by them.

Further credit has been claimed by Colonel Sykes for himself and his friends, on account of the erection of the *Tell-tale gates*. It is true that these were consented to by the Council, but after considerable doubts had been expressed by some of those who did so consent, of the ultimate success of the experiment. The argument in favour of economy was allowed to supersede all objections to them. They have been erected at an expense of at least £250. and are attended by two book-keepers only. The attendants under the former plan, were the two book-keepers and one check-taker, with a temporary assistant check-taker. Assistants at the gates will be still occasionally required, at nearly the same cost as in the case of the former temporary check-taker, so that the real saving is scarcely more than the salary of the chief check-taker, who was paid 21 shillings per week. It was pressed on the consideration of Colonel Sykes at the time, that the reduction of this office and of the system of checks connected with it, would leave the receipts at the gate very much dependent on the unchecked integrity of the two book-keepers. This prediction has very recently appeared to be not without grounds ; for it is now apparent that parties who pay for admission might be passed either by the money book-keeper alone, or by a combination of the two book-keepers, without the payment being accounted for, and without any regular means of discovering such fraud. Thus, the Society has exchanged a very perfect check on the receipt of £8000. per annum, for a very unpleasant mode of entrance, and one particularly disagreeable to ladies; attended with a risk of fraud, the prevention of which depends solely on the honesty of the book-keepers.

Connected with the affair of the *Tell-tale gates*, Colonel Sykes has further claimed credit to himself and his friends, for having prevented an increase of salary to the money book-keeper at the gates ; a salary which he (not very cor-

rectly) represents, as having been proposed to be advanced from £65. to £100. per annum. The facts are these :—The late money book-keeper having resigned his situation, the salary of which was £100. per annum, the next in turn, the Member's book-keeper, whose salary was £65. per annum, was by order of the Council offered the superior appointment at the reduced annual salary of £80., which he accepted. This reduction of pay was considered to be impolitic by certain Members of the Council, who designed to propose to increase the £80. to £100. as before. A notice to such effect was given, but it was not persevered in; the proposition therefore fell to the ground, and it has not been since renewed. The saving effected was the reduction of salary to £80. from £100., not the prevention of an increase from £65. to £100. But with a view of shewing that all the economy of the Council is not confined to the gentlemen for whom Colonel Sykes claims it, we can further state, that neither he, nor Mr. Gordon, nor Mr. Vigors, were present at the Council at which the reduction was arranged.

We are unable to recollect or discover any other measure of economical reform proposed by Colonel Sykes, or any intended expenditure which he has resisted, with the single exception of his strong opposition to the promotion of one of the Under-Keepers to the vacant situation of Assistant Head-Keeper, a reward to which his remarkably good conduct and intelligence peculiarly entitled him.

We are aware that Colonel Sykes and others entertain an opinion, that an inferior class of servants on lower wages, and with fewer encouragements, might supersede those now employed in the gardens, but this is one of the points on which we differ completely; we consider that the value and importance of the animals entrusted to the charge of the Keepers call for peculiar intelligence, steadiness, and fidelity, in the whole of this branch of the establishment: and we feel confident, that the Society at large will fully concur

with us, in thinking that any small saving obtained at an obvious risk, would be highly unadvisable and dangerous.

The present Head-Keeper was appointed to his office in April 1828, he has under him *seventeen persons* connected with the care of the animals, (see Appendix D.) and since the period of his appointment, now more than seven years, there has not occurred a single instance in which any one of those persons so employed has been dismissed for misconduct; a fact which, perhaps, can scarcely be paralleled in any establishment whatever, whether public or private.

Colonel Sykes, in his speech at the Meeting on the 29th ult., alluded to the economical reforms which he, and his friends, had introduced, and the wasteful expenditure which their opposition had prevented, and attributed to these circumstances the removal of Mr. Gordon and Dr. Grant on the present occasion from the Council. We trust we have disproved these positions by what we have already stated. After a careful examination of all the proceedings and occurrences of the two past years, during which those gentlemen were in the Council, we are unable to discover on what grounds such assertions are founded. All other matters of expenditure have, as far as we are aware, been unanimously passed by the Council, and we are therefore the more surprized at the sweeping accusation which Colonel Sykes allowed himself to advance against his colleagues.

With respect to the Museum our differences of opinion have been to the following extent only. We have left all the enquiries and arrangements in the hands of a Committee, of which Mr. Vigors, Mr. Gordon, Dr. Grant, and Colonel Sykes are members, reserving to ourselves, of course, the power of objecting to any purchase which might be beyond the means of the Society, and which might involve it in pecuniary embarrassments, (such as buying Uxbridge House which was proposed, the cost of which would have been about £26,000.); and we have seen on a recent

occasion the absolute necessity of some caution on our parts; the Museum Committee having lately proceeded so far as to enter into a conditional agreement for the purchase of certain premises *without previous valuation*, and under circumstances which might have involved the Society in a serious and expensive litigation. Whatever, however, may be proposed now or hereafter respecting a Museum, must be submitted to a special general meeting of the Society, previous to adoption.

General and vague statements have been set forth respecting the care and health of the Animals. The Council are in the course of making for the satisfaction of the Society a minute and searching enquiry into this subject, the result of which will be laid before them. It is not necessary, therefore, here to go into detail respecting the charge. It is, however, confidently expected, from the examinations which have been made already, that the enquiry will turn out most satisfactory, and disprove these allegations which have been made, we apprehend, without due investigation.

It is right, however, at once to contradict in the fullest manner the assertion recently put forth that there either is, or ever has been individual interference on the part of any one Member of the Council in the management and direction of the Menagerie. These are duties performed solely, under the general direction of the Council, by the responsible officers appointed to the charge by the Council.

We have been long aware of the necessity of providing better and more suitable accommodation for the larger animals, and we are now in hopes that the ensuing summer will see the completion not only of a house for the Elephant and Rhinoceros, but a commencement of a series of spacious dens for the Lions and Tigers. These measures would perhaps have been already completed, if the Council had been less frequently occupied by discussions and disputes on matters of minor importance.

We have thus gone through the various charges which Colonel Sykes has thought proper to bring forward against us in the management of the establishment. We feel confident that our answers will be deemed satisfactory by all those who will favour them with a patient and candid perusal, and we have only to express an earnest hope that this explanation will enable the Society at large to take a clear and dispassionate view of the whole question at issue; that the discussion at the ensuing Meeting may be conducted with temper and forbearance, and that it will be finally decided whether the direction of the affairs of the Institution is to remain as at present proposed, or to be transferred to those who appear so desirous to obtain the controul.

Wednesday,
May 6th, 1835.

Derby, *President.*
William Bowles.
William John Broderip.
Charles Drummond.
John Hamilton.
Edmund Samuel Hardisty.
Robert Heron.
Richard Owen.
Joseph Sabine.
William Yarrell.

APPENDIX A.

1. Names of the Members of the present Council, recommended by the Council to be removed from the Council at the ensuing adjourned Annual Election.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Robert Gordon, Esq. M. P.

Robert E. Grant, M. D.

Captain James Mangles, R. N.

The Earl of Surrey, M. P.

Six or more Fellows (*in fact twenty*) of the Society have objected to the recommendation of removal of Mr. Gordon, Dr. Grant and Captain Mangles, and have proposed that the following Members of the present Council shall be removed instead, viz. :—

W. J. Broderip, Esq. Vice-President.

Sir Robert Heron, Bart. M. P. Vice-President.

Joseph Sabine, Esq. Vice-President.

2. Names of the five Fellows of the Society recommended by the Council to be elected into the Council, in the place of the five Members of the Council to be removed.

Rev. John Barlow. A. M.

Thomas Bell, Esq.

Rev. F. W. Hope. A. M.

Lord Milton, M. P.

Sir John Shelley, Bart.

Six or more Fellows (*in fact twenty*) of the Society have objected to the recommendation of the Election of Lord Milton and Sir John Shelley into the Council, and have proposed to substitute in their places,

I. F. Royle, Esq.

Edward Strutt, Esq. M. P.

3. The Council on the occasion of a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Earl of Kerry in the past year, had nominated in his place

Alexander Milne, Esq.

This nomination has been in like manner, as the others, objected to, and it has been proposed by the objecting Fellows that

Lord Milton,

shall be substituted for him.

APPENDIX B.

Note of the retirement of *Office Bearers* from the Council of the Zoological Society, with the reasons of such retirement.

In 1830, the Earl of Egremont, Vice-President, was removed by the selection of the Council, he having by Letter desired to retire.

In 1831, the Marquess of Lansdowne, President, was removed by the selection of the Council, he having by Letter desired to retire.

In the same year, James Morrison, Esq. Treasurer, was removed by the selection of the Council, he having signified his inability to attend further to the concerns of the Society.

In the same year, the Duke of Somerset, Vice-President, was removed by the selection of the Council. After having been applied to on the subject, he expressed his wish to retire.

In 1832, Lord Auckland, Vice-President, was removed by the selection of the Council, he having declared his inability to attend to the concerns of the Society, in consequence of his having been appointed President of the Board of Controul.

In 1833, Charles Baring Wall, Esq. Vice-President, was removed by the selection of the Council, he having by Letter expressed his wish to retire.

In the same year, Lord Howard De Walden, Vice-President, was removed by the selection of the Council, having declared his inability to attend to the concerns of the Society, in consequence of having accepted a Foreign Mission.

APPENDIX C.

LIST of the Members of the Council for the Year 1834-5, with an Account of their Attendances at the Meetings of the Council from after the Annual Election in 1834, till the Council previous to that on which the removals from the Council for the present year were decided on, inclusive; arranged according to their attendance: separating the Office Bearers from the Non-Office Bearers.

N. B. There were in all 30 Councils, and 22* Meetings of the Council as a Committee at the Garden.

		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
OFFICE BEARERS.	OFFICES.	When Elected into the Council.	Attendances at the Council during the last Year.	*Attendances at the Garden during the same Year.	Total.	Number of Councils at which the Members did not attend till after the Chair was taken.
Earl of Derby	President .	1826	3	—	3	—
E. T. Bennett, Esq. . .	Secretary .	1831	29	19	48	—
Joseph Sabine, Esq. . .	Vice President	1826	23	14	37	—
John Hamilton, Esq. . .	Vice President	1832	14	7	21	9
Captain Bowles,	Vice President	1831	16	5	21	2
Dr. Horsfield,	Rafflesian .	1832	20	1	21	7
Sir Robert Heron, . . .	Vice President	1830	9	—	9	4
Charles Drummond, Esq.	Treasurer .	1831	7	—	7	6
W. J. Broderip, Esq. . .	Vice President	1829	4	—	4	1
NOT OFFICE BEARERS.						
Colonel Sykes,		1833	24	12	36	12
Edmund S. Hardisty, Esq.		1834	26	7	33	9
William Yarrell, Esq. . .		1831	20	6	26	5
N. A. Vigors, Esq.		1826	19	4	23	8
Richard Owen, Esq.		1832	16	4	20	10
Dr. Marshall Hall,		1834	16	4	20	7
Robert Gordon, Esq.		1833	16	3	19	12
Dr. Grant,		1833	14	1	15	10
Captain Mangles,		1834	8	2	10	2
Earl of Surrey,		1833	4	—	4	3
Bishop of Bath and Wells,		1834	2	1	3	2

* The whole Council is summoned to meet in Committee at the Garden on every Wednesday on which the Council does not meet in Bruton-street.

The 1st. Column, shews the years when each individual was placed on the Council.

The 2d. Column shews the number of each individual's attendances at the Council in Bruton-street within the year.

The 3d. Column shews the number of each individual's attendances at the Meetings of the Council-Committee in the Garden within the year.

The 4th. Column shews the total of the two preceding attendances.

The 5th. Column shews the times when each Member of the Council was not present at the Councils in Bruton-street, when the Chair was taken, and which is held to be an important point in the consideration of the attendance of the Members of the Council.

Year	Number of attendances at Council in Bruton-street	Number of attendances at Council-Committee in the Garden	Total of the two preceding attendances	Times when each Member of the Council was not present at the Councils in Bruton-street, when the Chair was taken
1840	1	1	2	1
1841	1	1	2	1
1842	1	1	2	1
1843	1	1	2	1
1844	1	1	2	1
1845	1	1	2	1
1846	1	1	2	1
1847	1	1	2	1
1848	1	1	2	1
1849	1	1	2	1
1850	1	1	2	1
1851	1	1	2	1
1852	1	1	2	1
1853	1	1	2	1
1854	1	1	2	1
1855	1	1	2	1
1856	1	1	2	1
1857	1	1	2	1
1858	1	1	2	1
1859	1	1	2	1
1860	1	1	2	1
1861	1	1	2	1
1862	1	1	2	1
1863	1	1	2	1
1864	1	1	2	1
1865	1	1	2	1
1866	1	1	2	1
1867	1	1	2	1
1868	1	1	2	1
1869	1	1	2	1
1870	1	1	2	1
1871	1	1	2	1
1872	1	1	2	1
1873	1	1	2	1
1874	1	1	2	1
1875	1	1	2	1
1876	1	1	2	1
1877	1	1	2	1
1878	1	1	2	1
1879	1	1	2	1
1880	1	1	2	1
1881	1	1	2	1
1882	1	1	2	1
1883	1	1	2	1
1884	1	1	2	1
1885	1	1	2	1
1886	1	1	2	1
1887	1	1	2	1
1888	1	1	2	1
1889	1	1	2	1
1890	1	1	2	1
1891	1	1	2	1
1892	1	1	2	1
1893	1	1	2	1
1894	1	1	2	1
1895	1	1	2	1
1896	1	1	2	1
1897	1	1	2	1
1898	1	1	2	1
1899	1	1	2	1
1900	1	1	2	1

APPENDIX D.

Statement respecting the Offices and Salaries of the Persons now employed in the care of the Menagerie at the Regents' Park.

The Salaries of the Head Keeper and of the Steward do not increase on length of service. And the same regulation applies to the pay of the Helpers.

The Assistant Head Keepers receive £66. per annum in the first year of the appointment, £69 in the second year, £72. in the third year, and £75. in the fourth year, after which no further advance is made in their salaries.

The Keepers are paid One Guinea per Week during the first year of their service, their salary in the second year is advanced to £60. per annum, and remains so for three years, when they receive an addition of 30s. per annum, until they reach the maximum of £66. per annum, which is attained in eight years from the first engagement.

The Helpers receive weekly pay, (15s.) which is not varied in consequence of length of service. The Keepers, when vacancies occur, are taken from these, if they are considered deserving the promotion.

In no instance do the salaries or wages include Board ; Lodging is found in the Garden for the Head Keeper, and for the unmarried Keepers and Helpers.

All are found working dresses, but the velveteen suits which they are required to wear when on duty, are paid for by themselves.

An allowance of £6. per annum in lieu of lodgings is given to the married Keepers, but this has been discontinued since January, 1834, and two of the married Keepers are consequently without this advantage.

List of the Keepers, &c. now employed.

Name and present Office.	Date of Appointment.	Former Employment with the Society.	Date of commencement of their former Service.	Salary and Wages Per Ann.	Allowance for Lodging.
<i>Head-Keeper.</i> Devereux Fuller	17 April, 1818	Assistant Head-Keeper	5 Nov. 1827	£. s. d. 108 0 0	—
<i>Assistant Head-Keepers.</i> *Wm. Cocksedge	1 Jan. 1830	Under-Keeper	29 Sept. 1828	75 0 0	£6.
James Hunt	28 Feb. 1835	Under-Keeper	11 May, 1829	66 0 0	—
<i>Steward.</i> Thos. Woodbridge	24 Aug. 1831	Under-Keeper	14 Feb. 1828	66 0 0	—
<i>Under-Keepers.</i> *Ben. Misselbrook	1 Dec. 1828	—	—	64 10 0	£6.
*Edward Williams	7 Feb. 1829	—	—	64 10 0	£6.
*Chas. Cocksedge	20 July 1829	—	—	63 0 0	£6.
*John Goss	10 Sept. 1829	—	—	63 0 0	nil.
*John Wren	16 Nov. 1829	—	—	63 0 0	£6.
Henry Hunt	29 Sept. 1830	—	—	61 10 0	—
John Foot	1 Aug. 1831	Helper	15 Dec. 1829	60 0 0	—
*James Tidd	15 Aug. 1831	Helper	15 Dec. 1829	60 0 0	£6.
*Thomas Hacker	15 Oct. 1831	Helper	7 Dec. 1828	60 0 0	£6.
*William Lewis	28 Feb. 1835	Groom	26 July, 1830	54 12 0	nil.
<i>Groom.</i> James Goss	23 Feb. 1835	Helper	11 Oct. 1831	39 0 0	—
<i>Helpers.</i> James Punyer	25 Aug. 1831	Labourer	15 May, 1830	39 0 0	—
William Doggett	17 Nov. 1832	—	—	39 0 0	—
*William Cox	28 Feb. 1835	Labourer	15 May, 1831	39 0 0	—

* are married, and do not sleep in the garden.

The Steward has the entire charge of keeping, dividing, and distributing the provisions.

The Groom has the charge of certain animals, and the sole care of the ponies and mules, which are employed in carting.

The medical charge of the animals was placed in the hands of Mr. William Youatt, at a salary of £100. per annum, on the 30th of May, 1833.

The Head Keeper has the entire charge of and responsibility for the animals which are in health, and the same of the sick animals, in conjunction with the Medical Superintendant, they making joint reports respecting the same to the Council.

Subject to the general control of the Superintendant, Mr. Alexander Miller, as to conduct and due performance of duty, the Head-Keeper has the direction of the employment of his Assistants, the Under-Keepers, and the Helpers.