VOLUME II.

INDEX

THE LITERARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SCOTLAND.

( A Ph.D. thesis submitted to the University of Edinburgh in 1952. Two copies of this work are now lodged in the University Library. )

Prepared by Lucille and Davis D. McElroy.

1955
PREFACE.

This index was prepared at the suggestion of Arthur Melville Clark of the English Department of the University of Edinburgh. It is to him, and to my wife, that all the credit for this performance belongs, if, indeed, there is any due. Without Dr. Clark's favourable opinion of my thesis, I would never have attempted to index it; without my wife's assistance, I would never have been able to finish either the index or the thesis itself.

D. D. M.
CLASSIFIED LIST OF CLUBS INCLUDED IN THIS THESIS

CONVIVIAL CLUBS
Accidental Club
Anderston Summer Saturdays
Beggar's Bennison
Boar Club
Charleston, South Carolina, Cape Club
Crochallan Fencibles "The Club" (Edin.)
Easy Club
Edinburgh Cape Club
Feast of Tabernacles
Glasgow Cape Club
Gowks
Griskin Club
Grog Club
Hell-Fire Club of Edinburgh
Hell-Fire Club of Glasgow
Hell-Fire Club of Leyden
Hodge-Podge Club
Horn Order
Industrious Company
London Cape Club
Manchester Cape Club
The Mountain
New Club
Oyster Club
Poker Club
Right and Wrong Club
Ruffian Club
St. Cecilia Catch Club
Simson's Club
Soaping Club
Sons of Solomon
Spendthrift Club
Sunday Club
Tuesday Club
Whinbush Club
Wig Club
Worthy Club
Younger Poker Club

DEBATING CLUBS
Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton
Macholine Club
Perth Miscellaneous Club

FICTIONAL CLUBS
Bautherwhillery Club
Black Wigs
Chirruping Club
Claret Club
Club of Clergymen
Critical Club
Crosshichael Club
Cupid's Supper Club
Dirty Club
Friends of the People
Hell-Fire Club
Helter-Skelter Club
Improving Club
Political Club
Potations Club
Royal True Blues
Skull Club
Spectator Club
Wildfire Club
Witling Club
Yarn Club

STUDENT'S CLUBS
Collegium Butterense
Eleutherian Club
"Hall and Mackintosh Club"
Hary's (Mr. T) Club
Nine-Tumbler Club
Parliament of Oceana
Sophacardian Club
Student's Club Meeting in Dugald's Tavern
Student's Club Meeting in Porter's Lodge
Theological Club of Aberdeen
Triampherian Club
Triumpharian Club

UNCLASSIFIED CLUBS
Buck Club
Caledonian Hunt
Company of Hunters
Edinburgh Bannatyne Club
Free-Mason's Club
Glasgow Hail Land Club
Jacobin Club
Mitchell's Club
Newtonian Club
Revolution Club

LITERARY CLUBS
"The Club" (London)
Fair Intellectual Club
Gaelic Club
Mirror Club
My Lord Ross's Club
Rankenian Club
DEBATING SOCIETIES

Cannongate Society
The Devil
Forum Debating Society
Medical Society of Edinburgh
Pantheon Society
Robinhood Society (Edinburgh)
Robinhood Society (London)
St. Giles, or Select Society
Select, or St. Giles Society
Speculative Society of Dundee

FICTIONAL SOCIETIES

Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Sturdy Beggars
Female Cheerful Society
Improving Society
Physico-Theological Society
Robinhood Society
Sentimental Society of Aberdeen
Society of Dramatic Critics
Society of Essences and Perfumes
Society of Gentlemen
Society of Ministers
Society of Pinchers

FOREIGN SOCIETIES

Academia Naturae Curiosorum in Germany
Academia Scientarum Imperialis at Petersburgh
Academy Royale des Sciences at Paris
Academy of Florence
Academy of Sciences of Berlin
Academy of Sciences of Padua
Academy of Sciences of Paris
Arcadia at Rome

FOREIGN SOCIETIES (CONT.)

Etruscan Society of Antiquaries of Cortona
Royal Academy of History of Madrid
Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris
Royal Society of Sciences of Copenhagen

IMPROVING SOCIETIES

Buchan's Farmer's Society
Chicken Pye Club of Dunfermline
The Dublin Society
Dumfries and Galloway Society
Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland
Highland Society of London
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland
The Honourable, The Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland
Society for the Encouragement of the Fisheries in Scotland
Society for Improving Agriculture in Dumfries
Society for Improving Agriculture in Kirkcudbright
Society for Improving Agriculture and Manufactures in Ayrshire
Society for Improving Arts and Sciences (the Philosophical Soc. of Edinburgh)
Society for Improvement of Medical Knowledge
Society for Improvement of Natural Knowledge
Society for Improvement and Promoting of Agriculture and Manufactures at Ormiston
Society for Improvements; and for the Investigation of the Antiquities of Galloway
Society for National Improvement in the Fine Arts
Society of Improvers at Coupar
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<td>Gallaway and Williams</td>
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<td>Academy of Art</td>
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<td>Highland Society of Glasgow</td>
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<td>Philological Society</td>
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ABBREV, THE. A tavern there the meeting place of the Griskin Club.

ABERCOMBRY, ALEXANDER, (AFTERWARDS JUDGE ABERCROMBY). A member of the Feast of Tabernacles; a member of the Mirror Club.

----- Writes a letter to The Lounger describing a meeting of the Mirror Club.

----- His account of the reception of The Lounger quoted from The Lounger No. 30.


ABERCOMBRY, LORD. See ABERCROMBRY, GEORGE.

ABERDEEN. For clubs at, see COLLEGIUM BUTTERENSE.

THEOLOGICAL CLUB OF ABERDEEN. For societies at, see ABERDEEN MEDICAL SOCIETY, PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN, SENTIMENTAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN (FICTITIOUS). TY FOR FORMING A PUBLIC LIBRARY AT ABERDEEN.

----- Seat of a university.

----- Aberdonians very much alive intellectually.

----- Science and belles lettres flourish in the two colleges there, particularly in the Marischal.

----- King's College of, see KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

----- Taverns of: The New Inn, The Lemon Tree Tavern, The Red Lion Tavern, John Bean's, Luckie Campbell's—all suggested as meeting places for the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

----- Reliable information concerning literary societies there available.

----- Relative importance of the literary societies there.

----- Proposals for establishing a public library there quoted.

----- Society formed there for the purpose of establishing a public library. (See also under LIBRARIES, PUBLIC).

----- Circulating library at in 1780. (See also under LIBRARIES, CIRCULATING).

----- Marischal College in. See MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

----- Activities of the Philosophical Society there described, (See also under PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN).

ABERDEEN, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

ABERDEEN MEDICAL SOCIETY. Composed of a "band of medical students"; James McGregor their leader.

----- Afterwards called the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society.

ABERDEEN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY. See ABERDEEN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ABERDEEN, PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF. See PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, ROBERT. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

----- A member of the Poker Club.

ABERDOUR, LORD. Listed as an ordinary member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

----- Chosen as President of the same society.

----- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
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<td>----- Have nothing to do with literary societies, but are included in this thesis anyway.</td>
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<td>----- Universally misunderstood; unfortunate results of a lack of information concerning.</td>
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<td>----- Need for them felt in a manufacturing nation.</td>
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<td>ACADEMY FOR DRAWING. Mentioned in a minute of the meetings of the Edinburgh Town-Council; granted use of rooms in the college; may have been the Academy of St. Luke (q.v.).</td>
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<td>ACADEMY OF CRAFTS, GLASGOW. A training school for craftsmen run by Roeburn, Neilson, and Hastie; notice of quoted from The Glasgow Courier.</td>
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-----List of members present, (see ERSKINE, BROUGHAM, REDDIE, LEYDEN, BROWN); academy lays down general principles to be followed; metaphysics to be excluded; first causes, action and passion of mind, liberty and necessity, merit and demerit, self-love and benevolence, the nature of evidence, abstract ideas, existence of rights, all questions bearing on these matters to be excluded; academy adjourns; appoints Henry Brougham to examine Holcroft's translation of Count Stolberg's Travels; appoints a committee to examine the strata of granite embedded in schistus on the banks and bed of the Water of Leith; passes a resolution regarding corresponding members; resolves to bind papers, and that all papers shall be the property of the academy; Lang takes the chair; Brougham and Horner present two papers on reform of the laws of the academy. 646-7
-----Proposed reforms regarding elections, duties of president, philosophical news, literary business, corresponding secretary, correspondence, letters and papers, correspondence book, account book etc. quoted. 648-9
-----Lists of prospective subjects for investigation to be submitted; committee appointed to examine proposed subjects; other committees to be appointed to carry out enquiry. 649
-----Rules for the work of these committees. 650

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-----Academy of St. Luke and the Academy for Drawing (q.v.) may be one and the same. 415

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-----Adam Ferguson elected an honorary member. 222, note 4

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-----Taylor and Rev. D. Gillies have a contest for the "leaden crown of wit"; honour to be bestowed on the best poem on nonsense; Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy, judges; Taylor wins the prize. 555

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ACHYNDACY--ADVOCATE

ACHYNDACY, MR. ______ An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Presides over meeting of Society; delivers a discourse on the study of history.

ACIDS, NATURE OF. A paper read before the Natural History Society of Edinburgh by Wm. Kinnaird of Edinburgh.

ACT OF UNION. See also UNION OF PARLIAMENTS, and TREATY OF UNION.
-----As an act of Divine grace.
-----A historical milestone.
-----James Boswell speaks on it before the Pantheon Society.
-----Advantages of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

ACTIVE VS. RETIRED LIFE. Which is of most benefit to the world? subject debated by the Select Society.

ADAM (or ADAMS), JAMES, ARCHITECT. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

ADAM (or ADAMS), JOHN. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Appointed to the society's committee on pure and mixed mathematics.
-----An Ordinary Director of the society's Select Society for Promoting the English Language.
-----A member of the Poker Club.

ADAM, ROBERT, ARCHITECT. A member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.

ADAM, WILLIAM. A member of the Academy of St. Luke.

ADAMS, MR. ______ Attends a meeting of the Poker Club.

ADAMS, DR. ALEXANDER, (RECTOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOL IN EDINBURGH). Secretary of the Newtonian Society.

ADAMS, JOHN, L.L.D., BOSTON, NORTH AMERICA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

ADAMS, JOHN, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society.

ADAMSON, HUGH. A member of a Hell-Fire Club of Glasgow, (q.v.); hanged for forging bank notes.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, AUTHOR OF THE SPECTATOR ETC. His use of fictitious clubs an example to others.
-----Quoted on the limitations of human knowledge.
-----And Sir Richard Steele; their works widely admired.

ADDRESS TO THE KING, (i.e. GEORGE I). To be prepared by the members of the Easy Club (q.v.).
-----Wording of an indication of the loyalty of the club.
-----Address quoted.

ADOPTIONS. Advantages of: subject of debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

ADVENTURER, THE. In the library of the Monkland Friendly Society, (q.v.).
-----Abstracts from in William Lothian's commonplace book.

ADVOCATE, LORD. See LORD ADVOCATE.
ADVOCATE'S LIBRARY. Opposes granting of a Royal Charter to the Society of Antiquaries.  
-----Curators of protest organization of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
ADVOCATES, SOCIETY OF. See SOCIETY OF ADVOCATES.  
AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY. A social and professional medical society.  
-----Offers prize for scientific essay; organized in 1773; connection with the Harveian Society.  
-----Prize essay subjects listed.  
-----Offers a purse of five guineas for prize essays; finds financial burden too heavy; expands into the Harveian Society.  
AFRICAN CORSAIRS. Advantages of extirpation of: subject suggested for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.  
AGE OF IMPROVEMENT. Scotland resolves to equal her more fortunate neighbors.  
-----Most appropriate title for the period 1700-1800.  
-----Three divisions of: Period of Preparation, 1700-1745; Period of Achievement, 1745-1770; Period of Recognition, 1770-1800. (For further entries see under each division).  
-----Emphasis switches from preparation to achievement after the Rebellion of 1745.  
-----Scotland leads the world in the organization of corporate societies during.  
-----And the Period of Recognition, 1770-1800.  
-----Formation of incorporated societies the final stage of.  
-----Three aspects of an implicit theme throughout this discourse; effect of upon Scotland.  
AGNEW, ALEXANDER, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  
AGNEW, MR. JOHN FORBES OF NEW-HALL). A member of The Worthy Club; paints portraits of the club members.  
AGNEW, WILLIAM, OF CAIRNY, (PORTRAIT PAINTER, COUSIN TO Mr. John Forbes of New-Hall). A member of The Worthy Club; paints portraits of the club members.
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-----Purification of by Vegetation: a paper read before the Natural History Society by William Barton of Lancashire.

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AKENSIDE, MARK. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh during 1740. 373

ALE, STRONG. A silver medal offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, And Agriculture for the best produced in Scotland. 156

ALEMOOR, LORD. An Ordinary Director for the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 174

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ALEXANDER, MR. _______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

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-----A teacher at the Trustee's Academy of Design until 1796. 438

ALLAN, RICHARD, JR., OF BARROWIE. A leading member of the Glasgow Cape Club. 552

ALLAN, WILLIAM. A student under Graham at the Trustee's Academy of Design. 438

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ALSTON, DR. _______. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

ALSTROEMER, BARON, OF SWEDEN. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

AMBITION. A discourse on given by James Fleming before the Belles Lettres Society. 611

-----A discourse on given by George Duncan before the same society. 615

AMERICA. John Runnels, Phil. Doct., from there made an honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 619
AMERICAN IDERSON. Treatment of: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 639

AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY. An Edinburgh society active about 1792. 305, note 1

AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY. Meets with the Royal Physical Society and the Hibernian Medical Society; honors Dr. Cullen. 306

----Joins the Royal Physical Society. 304

----List of members at the time of the union. 306

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Rouses interest among all classes in Scotland. 279

AMERICAN WAR. Glasgow Cape Club contributes 100 pounds to raise a regiment for. 553

----Sovereign of the Cape Club takes part in a procession in honor of Glasgow volunteers. 554

----Continuation of: debated by the Pantheon Society. 641

----Reason for lack of success in: debated by the Pantheon Society. 644

AMYAT, THE KING'S CHEMIST. His admiration for Edinburgh. 215

ANALECTA, BY ROBERT WODROW. Quoted on Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, "the atheist." 504 & note 2

----Quoted on Hell-Fire clubs in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leyden, and London. 505

ANAXAGORAS. Whether he was the first that introduced mind into the make and management of nature? a question discussed by the Literary Society of Glasgow. 126

ANCIENT CUSTOMS. Revival of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 601

ANCIENTS. Source of preference for: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 599

ANCIENTS VS. MODERNS. Which excell? subject of a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 596

----Superiority of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 605

ANDERSON, DR. JAMES (?). Reads a paper on Debtors before the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Adam Smith sleeps through it. 341

ANDERSON, MR. OF EDINBURGH. A founding member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 139, 586

ANDERSON, JOHN, (AFTERWARDS PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW). A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 578

----Reads some observations on Monsr. Montesquieu's On the Theory of Love before the same society. 125

----"In judging the truth of physical and political events, is there any standard which the mind can employ with advantage?" a question proposed by for discussion by the same society. 126

----Visited at the University of Glasgow by James Boswell and General Paoli. 427

ANDERSON, REV. MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624
ANDERSON, GEORGE, MERCHANT. Member of a club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow during 1743-44. 405

ANDERSON, JAMES, THE ANTIQUARY. One of the Society of Associated Critics. 78-79

--- At the instigation of the society he publishes his Collections Relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland; this work gets an ill reception. 81 & note 2

ANDERSON, JAMES, MERCHANT. Member of a club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow during 1743-44. 405

ANDERSON, (DR.) ROBERT. An honorary member of the Academy of Physics. 394

ANDERSTON. A club founded by Robert Simson, Prof. of Mathematics at the University of Glasgow meets there in John Sharpe's Inn. (See ANDERSTON SUMMER SATURDAYS). 552

ANDERSTON SUMMER SATURDAYS. A club which appears in John Galt's The Entail; his description of its president quoted. 487

--- Also a real club organized by Robert Simson, Prof. of Mathematics at the University of Glasgow; Simson was its president. 488

--- Club continues to meet until the death of Simson in 1768. 552

ANDERVILLE, LORD. Appointed attending member for a meeting of the Poker Club. 525

ANDREWS, MR. ______. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579

ANECDOTES. Collections of as a source of material for this thesis. xvii

--- Clubs and societies often invented to embellish them; an example given in which Dr. Samuel Johnson plays a part. 489

ANGUS, JOHN, MERCHANT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on four different occasions. 625, 626, 627

ANIMALS. Color of the hair of: a paper read before the Natural History Society by James Cunningham of Edinburgh. 309

--- Faculties of compared to those of man: subject of a book written by Dr. John Gregory. 582

--- Instinct in: subject of a discussion in the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 582

--- Souls of: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen suggested by Dr. George Skene. 583

ANIMATE AND INANIMATE BODIES. An essay on read by William Smellie before the Newtonian Society. 211

ANKERVILLE, LORD. See ROSS, DAVID.

ANTHELMINTIC VIRTUE OF THE BARK OF THE BULGE-WATER TREE. An essay published in Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh by Peter Duguid, surgeon, of Jamaica. 103

ANTICAPADOCIAN CLUB. A student's club at the University of Glasgow; Wodrow's account of quoted; takes its name from the Capadocians who surrendered tamely to the Romans. 404
ANTI-CORN-LAW-LEAGUE. Poker Club of Edinburgh compared with.

ANTIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY OF STURDY BEGGARS. A fictitious political club which appears in the Glasgow Courier for November 29, 1792.

ANTIGALICAN SOCIETY. Notice of meeting of quoted from the Edinburgh Evening Courant; list of members present; resolves to promote every measure to strengthen the hands of government and contribute to defense and security of the country; threat of French and other enemies to be met; prizes offered for best marksmen, best party of walkers, best party of marksmen; competitors limited to subscribers and householders of the neighbourhood.

Offers gold medal for resisting invasion; subscription opened; five managers to be elected; subscription-papers lodged at Mr. Balfour's, Creech's bookshop, the Fortune tavern, and Balfour's Coffeehouse; society only local, but hopes that its example will be followed elsewhere; connection with the Poker Club; all members listed as belonging to this society also belong to the Poker Club; a more active form of the Poker Club; additional notices regarding quoted from the Edinburgh Evening Courant; Lord Glencairn in the chair; hears report from committee.

Prizes restricted to marksmanship; times and places of competition to be announced; letter of approbation appearing in the Edinburgh Evening Courant quoted; Scots said never to excel in manufacturing; excel in arms and letters; activities of the society in raising volunteer regiment said to shame the English.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES. Several in various parts of the country follow the example of the Society of Antiquaries; one established at Perth. (See ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH).

A number formed in various parts of Scotland during the 19th century; not to be taken up in this study.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. The pattern for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH. Established in 1784; to preserve history, antiquities, and records of Scotland and particularly that portion of which Perth is considered the capital.

Plan of suggested by Rev. Mr. Scott; antiquarians meet to plan society; Mr. Scott reads a paper on the stage of Scottish history; society formed; meetings of; memberships; plan extended to include philosophy, polite literature, and fine arts.

ANTIQUARIANISM. Scots interest in; Gregory Smith quoted on; Scotland a mound of monuments; printing clubs and; interest in reaches peak shortly before Society of Antiquaries receives its charter; Scots interest in ridiculed.
ANTIQUARIANISM (CONTINUED).

-----Growth of interest in traced by William Smellie. 321-2

-----Fields of interest in sketched by Lord Buchan. 325

-----The theme for two of Scott's novels, The Antiquary and The Monastery. 484-5

ANTIQUARIES. Proposals for a society of quoted. 324-5

ANTIQUARY, THE. Scott's use of clubs in this novel is pervasive; the Antiquary belongs to several antiquarian societies; the author also invents two political clubs. 484

"ANTIQUARY, THE". A character in Scott's novel, The Antiquary; he belongs to several antiquarian societies (fictitious). 484

ANTIQUITIES. One of the subjects covered by the literary section of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 340

ANTONINUS. Abstracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book. 630

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. See SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

ARBUCKLE, JOHN. A student at the University of Glasgow; author of a prologue to Tamerlaine; writes a pamphlet twitting the college authorities on their treatment of students. 399

-----Author of a pamphlet entitled "A Short Account of the Late Treatment of the Students of the University of Glasgow". 399, note 2

ARBUTHNOT, DR. JOHN. A brilliant exception to the charge that Scots lack humour; his long residence in England offered as explanation for this. 256

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, MERCHANT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

ARBUTHNOT, ROBERT, MERCHANT, (AFTERWARDS SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR MANUFACTURES, ETC. OF SCOTLAND). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 590, 592

ARCADIA AT ROME. Adam Ferguson a member. 222, note 4

ARCHDEACON, WILLIAM, OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. Reads "A Description of the Herring" before the Natural History Society of Edinburgh. 310

ARCHERS, ROYAL COMPANY OF. See ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

ARCHITECTURE. History of: a dissertation read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125

-----Scottish: Ian Finlay's Art of Scotland quoted on; Scots faithful to Roman architecture; create a corner in neo-classicism; becomes a Scottish "export" in place of commodities which needed capital and skilled labor. 564

ARGYLE, (JOHN), DUKE OF. Quoted in a notice of the Antigalican Society, (q.v.). 528

ARISTOCRACY. Future of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 596

-----"Local": a unique phenomenon in Edinburgh; had a single upper class composed of nobility, gentry, law, college professors, church, and medical men. 565
ARISTOCRACY--ASSOCIATIONS

ARISTOCRACY, (CONTINUED).
-----"Local aristocracy" described as a club by Henry Cockburn.

ARMS. Scottish national character said to hinge on.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, OF LEITH. Awarded a prize medal by the Pantheon Society for his dissertation on "Punishing and Preventing Crimes.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

ARNOT, HUGH (or HUGO). His History of Edinburgh quoted on the disturbance caused by servants at a showing of James Townley's High Life Below Stairs. (See also HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, VAILS).

ART, ACADEMIES OF. See ACADEMIES OF ART.

ART OF SCOTLAND, BY IAN FINLAY. See FINLAY, IAN.

ARTHUR, ARCHIBALD, PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

ARTS. To be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

-----Inventions in: a cash prize offered for the most useful invention by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

-----An account of the rise of in Scotland. (See also COMMERCE. And arts and Manufactures, An Account of:).

ARTS AND SCIENCES. Best kind of government for: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Benefits of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Progress of: subject of a discourse given by Buchan before the Belles Lettres Society.

-----As a source of happiness: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres debate on.

ASSOCIATED BODIES. Nature of; subject to lulls in activity; suffer from the death of active members.

ASSOCIATED CRITICS, SOCIETY OF. See SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATED CRITICS.

ASSOCIATION OF STUDENTS, EDINBURGH. Active during 1779.

ASSOCIATIONS. Usually have a more sober purpose than clubs and societies.

-----Defined as having a formal purpose and procedure but a narrower range of interests than either a club or a society.

-----Names of not always a clue to their purpose.

-----Voluntary: as a device for furthering national aspirations; as a device for promoting the wider acceptance of English models.

-----Impulse for the formation of in early years of the 18th century examined.

-----As a means of national improvement.
ASSOCIATIONS, LITERARY. (See also CLUBS, LITERARY and SOCIETIES, LITERARY). Definition of. 8
-----Rise of a new type. 220
-----A taste for common during the 18th century. 273
ASSOCIATIONS, SCIENTIFIC. (See also SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC). Motto of "divide and conquer"; pursue one science; many short-lived and premature; origin and multiplicity of in Edinburgh described; their interests described. 301
-----Their activities described; compared to societies of broader interests; reasons for failure of examined; join forces and become the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. 302
ASSOCIATIONS, STUDENTS. (See CLUBS, STUDENT'S and SOCIETIES, STUDENT'S).
ASTRONOMY. "History of the Rise and Progress of the True or Copernican System of," a paper read before the Literary Society of Glasgow by Dr Williamson. 125
ATHEISM. Clubs organized to promote and exploit known, as Hell-Fire Clubs, (q.v.). 503
ATHEISTICAL CLUBS. One at Edinburgh described by Robert Wodrow; originated in London. (See also HELL-FIRE CLUBS.) 505
ATHEISTS. Dr. Archibald Pitcairn described as one. 504, note 2
ATHENIAN EDUCATION. Superiority of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 602
ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. A Scottish literary society; a member of writes an introduction to five translations of Horace's "Epistle to Nero." 50, note 1
-----Little known concerning; may have been modelled on the Athenian Society of London. 50-51
-----Anonymous letter from a member forwarding An Account of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh to James M'Euen, publisher. 52
ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. May have been the model for the Athenian Society of Edinburgh, (q.v.). 51 & note 1
ATHLETIC GAMES. Institution of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598
ATHOLE, DUKE OF. Suggests the formation of The Honourable, the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture. 19
ATTICUS AND CATO. Whose character is most excellent? William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres debate on this question. 634
AUCHINLECK, LORD. See BOSWELL, ALEXANDER, (LORD AUCHINLECK).
AUSTIN, DR. ADAM, M.D. A member of the Select Society. 587, 590
AUTHORS. Do they feel more pleasure or pain? subject proposed for debate by the Select Society. 598
AUTHORS, SCOTTISH. List of eminent ones given by William Smellie. 565
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, BY DR. ALEXANDER CARLYLE. Contains an account of the Poker Club. 521
AWAKENING OF SCOTLAND, BY W. L. MATHIESON. Quoted on the intellectual achievements of 18th century Scotland. 562

AYR. Listed among the counties in which resolutions had been made to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164

AYRSHIRE. For Societies in, see SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES IN AYRSHIRE.

AYRSHIRE LEGATEES, BY JOHN GALT. "Andrew Pringle, Esq." in this yarn reports on London literary societies; he compares them unfavorably with those of Edinburgh. 487

AYTON, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 624, 626

AZAREDO, JOSEPH PINTO, OF BRAZIL IN SOUTH AMERICA. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 315

BACHE, WILLIAM, OF BIRMINGHAM. Reads a paper on electricity before the Natural History Society. 309

BACHELOR'S CLUB OF TARBOLTON. A debating club organized by Robert Burns; follows example of a club in Ayr; Burns joined by his brother and five others; purpose of the club; meetings of same; records of same; rules and regulations provided by Burns; records quoted. 265

-----"The History of the Rise, Proceedings, and Regulations of the Club" quoted; need for; original members of listed; first meeting of; first question debated; other members admitted; dance held. 266

-----Rules and Regulations for; meetings; religion not to be discussed; order of seating; president's duties; order of speaking; choice of questions; election of president for each meeting. 267

-----Fines; secrecy required; exclusion for three absences; membership limited; unanimous election required; qualities required of candidates. 268

-----Other questions debated; survives several years after Robert Burns left it. 269

-----Effects of the club on Robert Burns described; these effects confirmed. 273

BACON, LORD. Stresses the need for learned societies; writes proposals for one in his New Atlantis; influences Cowley; has indirect effect on the Royal Society of London. 337

BURDEN DURLACH, GERMAN. Boswell's account of a visit there quoted. 214, note 2

BAGPIPES. Competition in playing them held at Falkirk by the Highland Society of London; piper appointed to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. 347

BAILIE, DR. _______, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579
BAILLIE, MR. _____, ADVOCATE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 624, 626
BAILLIE, JOHN, WRITER. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624
BAIN, DONALD. A member of the Philalethic Society. 301
-----Author of Olden Times, or the Rising of the Session, a comedy in five acts; the Cape Club (q.v.) figures largely in the action. 531, note 2
BAINBRIDGE, EDMUND. A member of the American Physical Society. 306
BAIRD, GEORGE, D.D., PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311.
BALFOUR, MR. _____. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on three occasions. 624, 625, 626
BALFOUR, MR. _____. (OWNER OF BALFOUR'S COFFEEHOUSE). Takes subscriptions for the Antigalican Society, (q.v.). 527
BALFOUR, ANDREW. A member of the Philalethic Society. 301
-----An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; made an honourable member; resigns; becomes an ordinary member again. 619
-----Delivers a panegyrick on Major Wolfe before the Belles Lettres Society. 606
-----Delivers a discourse on study before the same. 610
-----Delivers a discourse on study of history before the same. 614
BALFOUR, JAMES. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 626, 627
BALFOUR, JOHN. Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 322
BALFOUR'S COFFEEHOUSE. Subscriptions for the Antigalican Society loged at. 527
BALLANTYNE, WILLIAM. His petition for membership in the Belles Lettres Society accepted; but he does not take his seat. 619
BALQUY. Abstracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian. 631
BANFF. A book society there. 280
BANKS. Role of in Scotland about 1800. 561
-----Usefulness of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 595
BANNATYNE, LORD. See BANNATYNE, M'LEOD.
BANNATYNE, M'LEOD, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD BANNATYNE). A member of the Feast of Tabernacles. 246
-----A member of the Mirror Club. 246
-----A member of the Younger Poker Club. 531
BARBARISM. The Scottish Highlands in a state of; Scottish sentiment for; dangers of a sentimental attitude toward. 559 & note 3
BARCLAY, ANTHONY, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. Secretary to the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures and Agriculture in Scotland. 177

-----Closes the Society's books. 178
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 624, 625

BARCLAY, THOMAS. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

BARDIN, CHARLES. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

BAROMETER. "Method of Measuring the Height of": a paper read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125

BARONS OF EXCHEQUER FOR SCOTLAND. Invited to join the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 339

BARRON, ALEXANDER, M.D., OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

BARROW, JOHN. And Collins' ode on the "Superstitions of the Highlands". 342

BARRY, SIR NATHANIEL, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, OF PHILADELPHIA IN PENNSYLVANIA. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 315

BASSE. "Description of": a paper read before the Natural History Society by John Walker, D.D. 310

BATHS. Questions concerning given as prize essay questions by the Harveian Society. 315

BATTLE OF GARCUBE, THE. An account of the transfer of French prisoners of war from Greenock to Glasgow; written by a member of the Grog Club of Glasgow. 555, note 3

-----The Battle reprinted several times and plagiarized.

BATTY, ROBERT, OF KIRKBY LONSDALE IN WESTMORELAND. Reads a paper on the toad before the Natural History Society. 309

-----Reads a paper on the twisting of plants before the same. 310

BAUMGARTON, B. G., M.D., OF COPENHAGEN. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

BAUTHERWILLERY CLUB (FICTITIOUS). An account of it appears in Sir Walter Scott's Waverly. 478-80

BEATTIE, JAMES, AUTHOR OF THE ESSAY ON TRUTH, ETC. I.-----AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN.

-----A member of the Society; many of his works originate there. 129

-----His London Diary quoted on membership in the society. 131

-----Owes much to the society both in his efforts to equip himself for the teaching of his subject and in the substance of the writings he produced. 132

-----His Essay on Truth developed in the society. 582

-----His account of the origin of his Essay on Truth and its connection with the society quoted. 136-7

-----Reads a paper on "Principles which determine Degrees of Approbation in the Fine Arts" before the society. 582
BEATTIE, JAMES, AUTHOR OF THE ESSAY ON TRUTH, ETC., (CONTINUED).

——Proposes the question "Whether that superiority of understanding by which Europeans and others imagine themselves to be distinguished may not easily be accounted for without supposing the rest of mankind of an inferior species"? to be discussed before the society.

——Proposes the questions "Whether Slavery be in all cases inconsistent with good government"?, and "By what circumstances has slavery become supportable to so many nations of mankind"? to be discussed by the society.

——Proposes the question "How far versification is essential to poetry"? to be discussed by the society.

II.———HIS CAREER AND WORKS.

——His reception in England; Edinburgh booksellers refuse his Essay on Truth.

——His attacks on Hume not as popular in Scotland as in England; his Essay on Truth published only with the aid of a "pious fraud."

——The only member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen small-minded enough to bear animus toward David Hume.

——His friends pay cost of publishing his Essay on Truth and commit the "pious fraud" of giving the author fifty guineas for it.

——His letter to Sir William Forbes regarding the publication of his book quoted.

——Received a pension of 200 pounds from the crown.

——Regarded by the English as the greatest Scottish author of his day.

——A corresponding member of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Mirror.

BEGGARS. Scotland swarming with them in 1700.

BEGGAR'S BENNISON. No account of it in Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh.

——A Hell-Fire club; literary remains of leave no doubt as to club's nature.

——Pornographic nature of the literary remains of this organization.

——Lasts until well past the end of the century.

BELHAVEN, LORD. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

BELL, REV. MR. JAMES, COLLEGE CHAPLAIN, (AFTERWARDS MINISTER OF COLDSTREAM). A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

BELLES LETTRES. The two colleges in Aberdeen a center of.

——Hugh Blair's Lectureson quoted.

——German: studied by Sir Walter Scott and other members of the Mountain Club.
BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY. A debating society which followed the example of the Select Society of Edinburgh; list of original members; meetings; President chosen; to choose the first question for debate; restriction of membership.

-----Not an "offshoot" of the Select Society as has been stated.

-----Fines for absence; serious and purposeful tone; members to be extruded for absence; obtaining ordinary membership an ordeal; form of petition required; honorary membership.

-----Provision for ordinary members to become honorary members; Rev. James Grant the first honorary member; next ten listed; society well managed and members skilled in debate.

-----Society adopts the practice of electing a new praese for each meeting; provisions for guests; visitors helpful to society; list contains names of many of the Edinburgh literati.

-----Issues tickets of admittance to strangers; change in procedure; monthly meeting for business; visitors attend a business meeting; society a model of good management; draws attention of the students at the university; list of students admitted.

-----Former member establishes a similar group in Glasgow; copy of laws sent; Glasgow society visits the Edinburgh society.

-----Edinburgh society in vigorous condition; limits membership; membership forfeited after two absences; outgrows meeting place in the college; finds a new meeting place.

-----Symptoms of health; success largely due to diligence of members; records of evidence of this; a member's notebook examined; member owning the notebook identified as William Lothian.

-----William Lothian's notebook an example of diligence of members; Lothian's "Charge to Lord Greville" earnest in tone; this address quoted; cites reputation of the society; purpose of; success of; rules; duties of members; regular attendance expected.

-----Records suddenly cease; not a sign of failure; society may have continued to meet; last entry quoted; additional records may be lost.

-----Society not comparable to the Select Society; but may have had a more direct and lasting influence on members; Thomas Somerville's opinion of its value quoted.

-----Most members sons of gentlemen of high rank; Mr. Blair and Mr. Dundas esteemed best speakers.

-----Minutes of the society deposited in the Advocates Library by Lord Buchan.

-----Society mentioned.
BELLES LETTRES--BIRBECK

BELLES LETTRES SOCIETYS (CONTINUED).
-----List of discourses and debates in the society given. (For further information see under individual subject headings and under individual member's names). 602-617
-----List of honorary members given. 618-619
-----List of ordinary members given. 619-622
-----List of visitors given. 623-627
-----Outline of a volume of "Notes and Speeches on Questions Debated in the Belles Lettres Society" given; probable owner of this volume was William Lothian, (q.v.). 628-634
-----This volume described and identified. 202, note 2

BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. Formed of former members of the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh, (q.v.); sends copy of its laws to that society; visits same. 201

BELSHES, ALEXANDER. One of the founders of the Speculative Society. 380

"BELZEBUBIANS," Members of the Ruffian Club, (q.v.), described as. 507

BENEVOLENCE. Subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584
-----Discourse on by Thomas SomervillQ given before the Belles Lettres Society. 613
-----And self-love: questions concerning excluded from deliberations of the Academy of Physics. 646

BENNET, MR. ______. A member of the Academy of Physics. 393
BENNET, J. B. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307
BERKELEY, BISHOP. Said to have corresponded with the members of the Rankenian Club, (q.v.). 70

BERLIN, THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF. See ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BERLIN.

BERRY, ROBERT, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

BERWICK. Listed among counties in which resolutions were made to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164

BETHAM, RICHARD. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 578

BETHUNE, GEORGE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 623
BETHUNE, HENRY. A member of the Poker Club. 652

BIBLE. Translated into Gaelic; secures the permanence of Gaelic as the language of Highland religion. 560

BICKERSTAFF, MR. Imitated by "Donald Macstaff of the North." 251
"BISKERSTAFF, ISAAC." Allan Ramsay's pseudonym in the Easy Club. 33,35,36
-----Pseudonym of the Easy Club member (Allan Ramsay) changed to "Gavin Douglas." 40

BINNING, LORD. A member of the Poker Club. 653

BIOGRAPHIES. Royal Society of Edinburgh prepares those of distinguished members. 341

BIRBECK, MR. ______. A member of the Academy of Physics. 393,394,396
BIRDS. Paper on the preservation of read before the
Natural History Society by William Thornton of Tortola. 309
BISHOP, BENJAMIN, M.D. A member of the Didactic Society;
joins the Royal Physical Society. 312
BISSNARD, ROBERT. A member of the Hibernian Medical
Society. 307
BLACK, REV. OF DUNFERMLINE. One of the editors
of the Christian Magazine, or Evangelical Repository. 476
BLACK, JOSEPH, M.D., (THE CHEMIST AND AFTERWARDS PROFESSOR
OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW). Discoverer
of the principles of latent heat; contributor to the
Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society
of Edinburgh. 102
-----Student of Dr. William Cullen; his letter to Dr.
Cullen quoted. 102, note 1
-----A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 109
-----Joins the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119
-----Listed as a member of same. 579
-----His papers on Magnesia, Latent Heat, and other
important subjects originate in the Literary Society
of Glasgow. 126-7
-----His work with heat provided James Watt with the basic
theories for the steam engine. 127
-----Regarded by the French as a genius of the first
rank. 214
-----Receives a visit from Scott's Guy Mannering; the
importance of his work in the physics of heat noted. 216
-----His contribution to Western culture. 216, note 3
-----A member of the Poker Club. 652, 653
-----Appointed attending member to a meeting of the
Poker Club. 525
-----An old member attending a meeting of the Younger
Poker Club. 531
-----With Smith and Hutton he founds the Oyster Club
of Edinburgh, (q.v.). 545
-----His conversation with Adam Smith and Hutton the
"chief delight" of the Oyster Club. 546
BLACKBURN, PETER. One of the famous "brotherhood" who
originated the Hodge Podge Club of Glasgow, (q.v.). 550
BLACKLOCK, REV. DR. THOMAS. A member of the Newtonian
Society. 210
-----A member of the Natural History Society and the
Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society
as an honorable member. 311
"BLACKMORE, SIR RICHARD." Pseudonym of a member of the
Easy Club. 35
-----Changes to the pseudonym of "Blind Harry." 41
BLACKWELL, DR. THOMAS. Saws seeds of intellectual
achievement at Marischal College, Aberdeen. 128
BLACK WIGS CLUB, (FICTITIOUS). According to Robert
Chambers all the members wore black wigs. 492
BLAIR, MR. (SONG OF PATRICK BLAIR). A student
of medicine; a member of a Hell-Fire club at Leyden. 505
BLAIR, REV. DR. HUGH, MINISTER AT EDINBURGH, (AUTHOR OF SERMONS, ETC.).

I. ----HIS CAREER AND WORKS.
-----Letter from David Hume quoted. 25, note 1
-----Intermediary in an exchange of courtesies between Dr. Thomas Reid and David Hume. 134
-----His works proof that Scots could develop a literary style which was universally admired; complimented by Dr. Samuel Johnson for writing English "wonderfully well." 167
-----A contributor to the Edinburgh Review of 1755; offers support to John Home's Douglas. 190
-----His Lectures on Belles Lettres quoted; Thomas Somervile speaks as one of his pupils. 207, note 2
-----Gibbon receives praise from him. 217, note 3
-----Samuel Rogers comments on his sermons; blames him for a broad Scotch accent. 220
-----His Sermons in the library of the Monkland Friendly Society, (q.v.). 282
-----Supplies committee to investigate authenticity of Ossian with the correspondence of other attempts. 348
-----Cited as an example of the opportunities offered by the clerical profession in Edinburgh. 355-6 & note 355
-----Writes to David Hume in London urging him to speed his return to Edinburgh. 571

II. ----AND THE SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
-----A member of the society. xvi, 140, 586, 589, 592
-----Appointed to the society's committee for Belles Lettres and Criticism. 159
-----An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175

III. ----AND OTHER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.
-----Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. 322
-----President of the literary section of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 340, note 2
-----A member of a debating society in the University of Edinburgh. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). 377-8
-----May have been a member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh. 546
-----A visitor to the Belles Lettres Society. 623
-----Made an honorary member of same. 199, 618
-----A member of the Poker Club. 651, 653
-----Preses of a meeting of the same. 525
-----Attends a meeting of the Younger Poker Club. 531

BLAIR, DR. JOHN, PREBENDARY OF WESTMINSTER. A member of a debating society in the University of Edinburgh. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH).

BLAIR, PATRICK. His son a member of a notorious Hell-Fire Club while at Leyden.
-----Listed as an ordinary member of same.
-----His performance in the Belles Lettres Society described by Thomas Somerville.
-----Gives a discourse on writing before same.
-----Gives a discourse on eloquence before same.
-----A member of the Newtonian Society.
-----A member of the Feast of Tabernacles.
BLANC, DR. F. R. S. Elected an honorary member of the Chirurgo-Physical Society.
BLANE, GILBERT, M. D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.
-----A member of the Speculative Society.
BLANKETS, ENGLISH. Manufacture of to be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.
-----A silver medal offered for the best imitation of in Scotland by the same society.
BLOOMSBURY LITERARY SET., (20TH CENTURY). More sensitive to the commercial aspects of literature than the Edinburgh literati of the 18th century.
BOAR CLUB. A first-rate description of in Chamber's Traditions of Edinburgh.
BODY OF DIVINITY, BY WATSON. A second copy ordered by Robert Burns for the library of the Monkland Friendly Society, the members of which "will not be content with one copy."
BODY POLITICK. Virtues of: a subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
BOGLE, LAIRD OF DALDOWIE. A member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.
BOGLE, ROBERT (or ROBIN), MERCHANT IN GLASGOW. A member of the club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern, Glasgow.
-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.
BONAR, JOHN. One of the founders of the Speculative Society.
-----Petitions the Belles Lettres Society four times for membership; finally accepted.
BONE-LACE. Manufacture of to be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture.
-----A cash prize offered for the best imitation of by the same society.
BOOK OF THE OLD EDINBURGH CLUB. An account of the Robinhood Society quoted from; some confusion exists as to the identity of this society.
BOOK SOCIETY. One established at Banff in 1798.
BOOKS. Scottish, 18th century: a Festival of Britain exhibit of. 58, note 1

-----A taste for common during the 18th century; Gilbert Burns expresses a desire for a circulating library in every village. (See also under LIBRARIES). 273-4

BOSTON. His books, Crook in the Lot, The Fourfold State, replaced by those of Thomas Paine in popular interest. 279

BOSWAL (or BOSWALL), MR. ________. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 626, 627

BOSWALL, DR. ________. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

BOSWALL, ROBERT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

BOSWELL, DR. ________. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

BOSWELL, ALEXANDER, (LORD AUCHINLECK), JAMES BOSWELL'S FATHER. A member of the Rankenian Club. 69

-----A member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 74

-----An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 174

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

BOSWELL, JAMES, (THE BIOGRAPHER OF DR. JOHNSON).

I.-----HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

-----His papers found at Malahide. 64

-----An account of the Rankenian Club given him by Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield; takes this account to Lord Kames; quotes the remarks of Lord Kames on Sir Alexander Dick's account of the club; Lord Kames tells him that he belonged to the Rankenian Club. 64-5

-----Plans to write a biography of Lord Kames. 65

-----Boasts of the success of the Scottish gentlemen in abolishing vails; Samuel Johnson's reply quoted. 165

-----Receives a compliment from Dr. Johnson Scottish writing. 167

-----His opinion of Thomas Sheridan's lectures on the English tongue quoted. 170-1

-----Remarks to him by Dr. Johnson relative to the Scots achievement in literature quoted. 213

-----His account of a visit to Germany quoted; tells anecdotes about Select Society members. 214, note 2

-----His account of the Robinhood Society of London quoted. 226, note 1

-----Reports that Dr. Johnson "spoke well of The Mirror." 263

-----A biographer of his quoted on heavy drinking in 18th century society. 494, note 1

II.-----AND THE SOAPING CLUB.

-----He is the founder of it. 512

-----A poem by him on the Soaping Club quoted. 513

-----This poem appears in a Collection of Original Poems which he edited. 513, note 1

-----He explains the meaning of the Soaping Club; he develops an ability for "shaving", (q.v.). 514
BOSWELL, JAMES, (THE BIOGRAPHER OF DR. JOHNSON), (CONTINUED).

II.----AND THE SOAPING CLUB, (CONTINUED).

-----He notes the effect of his "shaving" in society; resolves to give it up; criticizes members of the Poker Club for their manners.

III.----AND SCOTTISH LITERARY SOCIETIES.

-----He did not participate in them to any great extent; he was, on the other hand, an important member of Johnson's Literary Club; did not enter deeply into the activities of the Edinburgh literati; but very active in convivial clubs of Edinburgh; founder of the Soaping Club, (q. v.).

-----Takes pride in honorary membership in the Pantheon Society; says he is in good company.

-----Leaves the Pantheon Society in disgust.

-----Speaks before the same society on the militia question; made an honorary member; speaks on Articles of Union; leaves in disgust.

-----Invited to attend the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

-----Visits the Foulis Academy of Fine arts in Glasgow.

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh, 1763.

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society on June 6, 1760.

BOWEN, MR. ______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

BOWER, ALEXANDER, HISTORIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. His History of the University of Edinburgh quoted on Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

BOYLE, DAVID, OF WHEWATON, (AFTERWARDS RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW). While a student at the university he attends a meeting of the Literary Society of Glasgow.


BOYLE, HON. PATRICK. A member of the Poker Club.

BOYLE, THE REV., AND HON. PATRICK. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

BRADEFoot, JOHN. A member of the club of students which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow.

BRADFORD, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

BRAIMER (or BREMER), JOHN. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded; readmitted.

-----Delivers a discourse on gratitude before the same.

BRAXFeld, LORD. See MACQUEEn, ROBERT.

BRAZIL. Students from there study at the Medical School of Edinburgh.

BREWSTER, DAVID. A member of the Philalethic Society.

BREWSTER, JAMES. A member of the Philalethic Society.


BRISBANE, DR. JOHN. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.
BRITANNIA, CAMDEN'S. See CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA.

BRITISH SUBJECTS. Their use as mercenaries: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 604

BRODIE, MR. _______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 626, 627

BRODIE, GEORGE. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

BROOKSBANKS, STAMP. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591

BROUGHAM, HENRY, (AFTERWARDS LORD CHANCELLOR). I. _______ AND THE ACADEMY OF PHYSICS.

A member of the academy. 393, 394, 396, 646

Appointed to examine Holcroft's translation of Count Stolberg's Travels, and to report on same; appointed to a committee to examine a local strata of granite; presents proposals for reforming the laws of the academy. 647

His proposals as to duties of the President of the Academy quoted; ditto for the Corresponding Secretary of the same. 648

II. _______ AND OTHER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

He is mentioned in connection with plans for a "chemical society." 308

A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311

While attending the High School of Edinburgh he leads debates. 358

A member of the Medical Society. 373

A member of the Speculative Society. 384-6, 390

A member of the Juvenile Literary Society. 390-2

A letter from Dr. Carlyle concerning the performance of Douglas by the Griskin Club appended to his autobiography. 511

BROUGHTON, DR. ARTHUR, OF BRISTOL. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 314

BROUSSONET, P. M., AUGUSTUS, OF PARIS. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311

BROWN, _______. Abstracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian. 628, 631

BROWN, ALEXANDER. An original member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton. 266

BROWN, ALEXANDER. Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. 322

BROWN, CAPTAIN. _______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

BROWN, CHARLES. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; made an honorable member; resigns to become an ordinary member again. 619

Delivers a discourse on love of country before same. 615

Delivers a discourse on education before same. 615
BROWN, DR. CULLEN. A member of the Royal Medical Society.


BROWN, GEORGE, OF EDDISTON, (or ELLISTON). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

BROWN, JOHN, (FOUNDER OF A MEDICAL SCHOOL IN EDINBURGH). A member of the Theological Society of Edinburgh; Thomas Somerville's account of his performance in that society quoted.

BROWNE, GEORGE, (FOUNDER OF A MEDICAL SCHOOL IN EDINBURGH). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

BROWN, DR. J., OF ST. ANDREWS. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

"BROWN, THOMAS." Pseudonym of a member of the Easy Club.

BROWN, DR. THOMAS. Secretary of the Academy of Physics.

BROWN, THOMAS. Biography of by David Welsh.

BROWN, THOMAS. Edited The Life and Times of Dr. John Leyden.

BROWN, THOMAS. A member of the Academy of Physics.

BROWN, THOMAS. Appointed to a committee to examine a local strata of granite by the same.

BROWN, DR. THOMAS, LECTURER ON BOTANY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

"BROWN, TOM." A pseudonym chosen by a member of the Easy Club.

BROWN, THOMAS. Changes name to "Samuell Colvill."

BROWN, THOMAS. The member of the Easy Club who was ejected from the Club.

BRUCE, THE REV. AND HON. OF BALIOL COLLEGE, OXON. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

BRUCE, ALEXANDER, MERCHANT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

BRUCE, EDWARD, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.

BRUCE, JOHN. One of the founders of the Speculative Society.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, (THE POET). His posthumous poetry edited by John Logan; he is victimized by Logan.

BRUGMANO, SEBALDUS JUSTINUS, OF LEYDEN. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member.

BRUNONIANISM, (A SYSTEM OF MEDICINE). And the Medical Society of Edinburgh; Sir James Mackintosh's account of quoted.


BRUTUS: WAS HE JUSTIFIED IN KILLING CAESAR? Debated by the Belles Lettres Society three times.
BRUTUS: WAS HE JUSTIFIED IN KILLING CAESAR?, (CONTINUED).

-----William Lothian prepares for a debate on in the Belles Lettres Society.

-----A speech in his character delivered before the Belles Lettres Society by Patrick Cumin.

BRYAN, DANIEL, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

BRYDONE, PATRICK. A member of the Younger Poker Club.

BUCCLEUGH, DUKE OF. A member of the Antigalican Society.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

BUCHAN. For societies at see BUCHAN'S FARMER'S SOCIETY.

BUCHAN, MR. OF LOTHIAN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Delivers a discourse on manners before the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Gives a discourse on progress of arts before same.

BUCHAN, GEORGE, STUDENT OF LAW. A visitor to the Belles Lettres Society.

BUCHAN, JOHN. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.

BUCHAN, LORD. See ERSKINE, DAVID STEUART, 11th EARL OF BUCHAN.


BUCHANAN, FRANCIS, A.M. Reads a paper on phlogisticated air before the Natural History Society.

-----Reads a paper on uncultivated plants growing in Scotland before the Natural History Society.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, (AUTHOR OF RERUM SCOTICARUM HISTORIA). The Society of Associated Critics formed to vindicate his reputation.

-----A new edition of his works promised by the same society; the promised edition did not appear.

-----The society prepares to write his biography.

-----"Notts to Vindicat the Truth in... his History" contained in the MS. records of the Society of Associated Critics.

-----The Dutch plan a new edition of his works.

-----The Society of Associated Critics attempt to prevent the appearance of the new Dutch edition of his works.

-----Ruddiman's edition of his works criticized by the society.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, PROFESSOR OF HEBREW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society.

BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, DRAWER AND ENGRAVER. And the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts in Glasgow.

"BUCHANAN, GEORGE." Pseudonym of the secretary of the Easy Club; writes a letter to an absent member.

BUCHAN'S FARMER'S SOCIETY. An improving society organized in 1769.
BUCK CLUB, THE. Perhaps a Jacobite club; mentioned in notes to verses of a Revolution Club song. 508

BUCKLE, HENRY, THE HISTORIAN. Quoted on the importance of clubs and societies during the 18th century. xiv & note 1

BUFFON, LE COMTE DE. Very familiar with the work of Scottish authors. 214

BUNYAN, JOHN. His Pilgrim's Progress gives place to Thomas Paine's books in popular interest. 279

BURGESS, JOHN, OF KIRKMICHAEL. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311

BURMAN, OF LEYDEN. A new edition of Buchanant's works with a preface by him planned; corresponds with Charles Mackay of the Society of Associated Critics. 79

-----Disappointed in his expectations of help from the Society of Associated Critics in preparing his preface to the new edition of Buchnantas works. 80

BURNET, JAMES, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD MONBODDO). Remarks on Lord Kames's prolixity of authorship. 100, note 3

-----A founding member of the Select Society. 139, 586, 589, 592

-----His activities in the society diverting. 144

-----Chosen an annual president of the society; suggests a change of meeting nights. 182

-----Rechosen as an annual president of the society. 183

-----His works throw a lustre on the society. 189

BURNET, JOHN. A student under Graham at the Trustee's Academy of Design. 438

BURNS, GILBERT, (BROTHER OF THE POET). A founding member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton. 266

-----Removes from Tarbolton to Mauchline; together with his brother organizes a new debating club; nature of this new organization explained. 269

-----Defends his favourite books, (The Mirror and The Lounger), against the criticism of Currie that they were not suitable reading for ploughmen. 270

-----Praises the story of "La Roche" and the story of General W. ____, both of which appear in those publications; says they cultivate taste; quotes his brother to the same effect. 271

-----Says these publications teach one to feel as well as to think. 272

-----Expresses a desire for a circulating library in every village. 274

BURNS, ROBERT, (THE AYRSHIRE POET).

I.-----HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

-----Henry Mackenzie's account of him the most important essay in 18th century Scotland; Currie's opinion of it quoted; establishes Burns' fame; widely read and reprinted. 264

-----Other opinions of the same quoted. 264, note 2

-----Has a very favorable opinion of H. Mackenzie's review of his work; this may account for his enthusiasm for the periodicals produced by the Mirror Club. (Mackenzie's review appeared as Lounger #97). 270
BURNS, ROBERT, (THE AYRSHIRE POET), (CONTINUED).

I.----HIS LIFE AND WORKS, (CONTINUED).

-----Burns praises The Mirror and The Lounger to Mrs Dunlop; compares Mackenzie to Joseph Addison.

-----The effect on him of his activity in discussion clubs at Tarbolton and Mauchline described; this description confirmed by Prof. Dugald Stewart of the University of Edinburgh who saw Burns preside over a meeting in the Mason-Lodge at Mauchline.

-----Some spurious verses attributed to him by Henry Mackenzie; his biographer deceived; enlightened by Mackenzie.

-----Not fully accepted in the select circle of Edinburgh literati.

-----Described as "the finest and fullest embodiment of his country's genius."

II.----AND THE CLUBS AT TARBOLTON AND MAUCHLINE.

-----The Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton; organized by Burns; follows example of a club in Ayrshire; joined by his brother and others; purpose of; meetings of; records of; Burns provides rules and regulations for; records of quoted.

-----He presides over the first meeting of the club; the members debate a sentimental subject.

-----Burns takes the imprudent side of the debate at the first meeting of the club.

-----He removes from Tarbolton to Mauchline; with his Brother Gilbert he organizes another club; nature of the new organization.

-----A curious fragment of his days in the Mauchline Club; may be an announcement of his "Holy Willie's Prayer"; this document quoted; addressed to William Chalmers and John McAdam.

III.----AND THE MONKLAND FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

----- Asked by Robert Riddell, (q.v.), to establish a small library at Monkland; his account of this library sent to Sir John Sinclair by Riddell; letter appears in The Statistical Account of Scotland.

-----Has entire charge of the library; his account of quoted; the library the idea of Robert Riddell of Glenriddle; Riddell's tenants and neighbours form nucleus; organization of; entry money; dues; books purchased; meetings; rotation of books; fines; disposal of books.

-----Library breaks up; list of books given; Burns takes his duties seriously; writes Peter Hill, an Edinburgh bookseller, for books; list of these books quoted.

IV.----AND THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS AND THE CALEDONIAN HUNT.

-----Made a member of the Royal Company of Archers; this distinction described as "perhaps the highest honour in appreciation of his genius"; also a member of the Caledonian Hunt; the Hunt subscribes to a new edition of his poems.
BURNS, ROBERT, (THE AYRSHIRE POET), (CONTINUED).


--- The new edition of his poems dedicated to the Caledonian Hunt; dedication quoted. 499-500

V.—AND THE CROCHALLAN FENCIBLES.

--- His presence bestows immortality on the club. 496, 540

--- His activities in this club compared with those of Robert Fergusson in the Cape Club. 540

--- Joins the Crochallan Fencibles in 1787. 542

--- Contradictory evidence as to the person who introduced him into the club; Ker claims it was William Smellie; Ferguson, (Life of Erskine), says that it was Henry Erskine. 542, note 1

--- Burns says he was "abominably thrashed" the first night he visited the club, but expresses his delight with the meeting; writes several poems for the club; one on William Smellie quoted. 543

--- His satirical poem on William Dunbar in action in the club quoted. 544

BURNS CLUBS. Of a type unknown in the 18th century. 1

BURTON, JOHN HILL. His continuation of Carlyle's Memoires quoted. 342

BURSYNSKI, COUNT, THE POLISH AMBASSADOR.

Together with James Boswell and General Paoli visits the college at Glasgow. 427

BUTE, RT. HON. EARL OF. First president of the Society Antiquaries of Scotland. 326

BUTLER, THOMAS, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

BUTTER, PETER. The keeper of a tavern in Aberdeen where the Collegium Butterense Club met. 359

CAESAR AND CROMWELL, COMPARISON OF. A discourse delivered by Charles MacKenzie before the Belles Lettres Society. 607

CAITHNESS. Listed among counties in which resolutions were made to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164

CALCAREOUS EARTH. A paper on read before the Natural History Society by T. Hardy of Lincolnshire. 309

--- A paper on read before the Natural History Society by Richard Lubbock of Norwich. 309

CALEDONIAN HUNT. The poet Robert Burns a member; subscribe to a new edition of his poems; the volume dedicated to the Hunt; the dedication quoted. 499-500

--- Records of quoted by Charles Rogers in his Social Life in Scotland. 499, note 2

CALEDONIAN MERCURY. Publishes complete details of premiums and prizes offered and awarded by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 156 & note 2
CALEDONIAN MERCURY, (CONTINUED).
-----Publishes a letter to the Edinburgh Society. 156, note 2
-----Premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for 1765 announced in. 177
-----Announcement of a meeting of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language appears in. 176
-----An account of a debate in the Pantheon Society published in. 235, note 1
CALLENDER, JAMES. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587
CALLENDER, JOHN, OF CRAIGFORTH. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 578
CALLENDER OF CRAIGFORTH, "FATHER TO THE LATE JOHN CALLENDER." A member of Mitchell's Club. 50, note 1
CALMET. Abstracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian. 628
CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA. Mentions the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts. 433
CAMPBELL. Abstracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian. 632
CAMPBELL, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on three different occasions. 624, 627
CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER. Secretary to the Society for National Improvement in the Fine Arts. 439
CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624
CAMPBELL, COLIN. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded. 619
-----Delivers a discourse on eloquence before the same. 610
CAMPBELL, CAPT. DOUGALD. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591
CAMPBELL, COL. FLETCHER, OF FINNAB, (AFTERWARDS GENERAL FLETCHER). A member of the Poker Club. 653
-----Attends a meeting of the Younger Poker Club. 531
CAMPBELL, GEORGE. Interrogates Mr. Wishart in the Triumphphan Club of the University of Glasgow. 402
CAMPBELL, DR. GEORGE, (FROM 1759 PRINCIPAL OF MARISHAL COLLEGE, AND LATER ALSO PROF. OF DIVINITY THERE). A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; many of his works originated in that society. 129-132
-----Described as a "friendly adversary" of David Hume's. 134
-----Submits his Dissertation on Miracles to Hume. 135
-----Acknowledges in his preface to same an almost infinite obligation to Hume; his friendly regard for Hume an example of the tolerant attitude of Scottish men of letters. 135
-----A member of the Theological Club of Aberdeen. 361
-----Presides over meetings of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; reads first discourse given in that society; other discourses by him listed. 581
-----Reads papers on "The Nature of Eloquence, its various species and their respective ends"; "Relation that Eloquence bears to Logic"; "The Dependence of Eloquence upon Grammar"; "The Canons of Verbal Criticism"; and "Words Connecting Sentences and Periods" before the same society. 582
CAMPBELL, DR. GEORGE, (FROM 1759 PRINCIPAL OF MARischal COLLEGE, AND LATER ALSO PROF. OF DIVINITY THERE), (CONTINUED).

---- His Philosophy of Rhetoric traced to his activities in the same society; society gives friendly criticism; he is said to have greater facility in writing than Thomas Reid. 582

---- Proposes the question "What is the cause of that pleasure we have from representations of objects which excite pity or other painful feelings"? to be discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584

---- Proposes the question "Is there a standard of taste in the fine arts and in polite writing"? to be discussed by the same. 584

---- Proposes the question "Can the generation of worms in bodies of animals be accounted for on the common principles of generation"? to be discussed by the same. 584

---- Proposes the question "What is the nature of contrariety"? to be discussed by the same. 585


----- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591, 592

----- A member of the Poker Club. 651, 653

CAMPBELL, JOHN, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD STONEFIELD). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 139, 586, 589, 592

----- Signs the minutes of a meeting of the Poker Club. 525

CAMPBELL, COL. JOHN, OF BOQUHAN. A member of the Antigalician Society. 526

CAMPBELL, JOHN LORD, (AUTHOR OF LIVES OF THE LORD CHANCELLORS). His version of the demise of the Select Society rejected. 187

CAMPBELL, COL. MURE. A member of the Poker Club. 652

CAMPBELL, OF SUCCOTH. A member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 74

----- Joined the society to make mischief. 75

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, (THE POET). The founder of the Discursive Society, a student's society at the University of Glasgow. 408-10

----- Quoted on meetings of the society. 409

CAMPBELL, WALTER. A founding member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded; readmitted; again extruded. 197, 619

----- Delivers a discourse on courage before same. 613

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, WRITER IN EDINBURGH. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

CANADA. Effects of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland felt there today. 346

CANNONGATE, THE, OF EDINBURGH. Scots no longer spoken there. 196
CANNONGATE DEBATING SOCIETY. Little known of; honoured with a poem spoken from the chair; established by Noble and Moodie; rivals the Pantheon Society; poem from the chair quoted from The Scots Spy, or Critical Observer.

---- Mentioned.

"CAP." A strong ale from which the Cape Club, (q.v.), may have taken its name.

CAPE CLUB, THE, OF EDINBURGH. See EDINBURGH CAPE CLUB.
CAPE CLUB, THE, OF GLASGOW. See GLASGOW CAPE CLUB.
CAPE CLUBS, PROVINCIAL. See GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, LONDON, AND CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
---- Established by "royal commission" of the sovereign of the Edinburgh Cape Club.

CAPE HALL. Meeting place of the Edinburgh Cape Club.

CAPEIAD, THE. A poetic history of the Edinburgh Cape Club; although bound together with other poems in Robert Fergusson's handwriting it is not certain that the poem is his work.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Efficacy of: a subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

CAPRA IBEX. A paper on read before the Natural History Society.

CARBUTT, EDWARD. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society.

CARDONNEL, MANSFIELD, COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
---- A member of the Poker Club.

CARDRONA, LAIRD OF. An anecdote concerning him as a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club; leaves club tipsy and takes over the Castle of Edinburgh; members of the club do not let him forget it.

CARDROSS, LORD, (AFTERWARDS EARL OF BUCHAN). Elected a member of the Literary Society of Glasgow in 1763.
---- Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
---- Made an honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society.
---- Delivers a discourse on Law and manners before the Belles Lettres Society.

CAREY, MR. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

CARFRAE, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 827 6

CARLISLE, MR. Attends a meeting of the Poker Club.

CARLISLE, MR. TOWN CLERK OF DUMFRIES. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

CARLYLE, REV. DR. ALEXANDER, MINISTER OF INVERESK.

I. HIS LIFE AND WORKS.
---- Quoted on the importance of clubs and societies during the 18th century.
---- Author of a charming Autobiography.
---- Offers support to John Home's Douglas.
---- Defends Scottish humor; points to humor in songs, ballads, and stories.
CARLYLE, REV. DR. ALEXANDER, MINISTER OF INVERESK, (CONTINUED).

I. — HIS LIFE AND WORKS, (CONTINUED).

—— A prospective contributor to The Mirror; his contribution never printed; same quoted. 250, note 1

—— Points out the difference between the humorist and the man of humor; wealth and liberty necessary for humor; Scots to abject in giving the English credit for monopolizing humor.

—— RedisCOVERS a lost ode by Collins; ode published in the Transactions of Royal Society of Edinburgh; rewrites the ode with the help of Henry Mackenzie. 342

—— His career cited as an example of the opportunities offered by the clerical profession in Scotland. 355 & note 3

—— His opinion of the importance of Scottish convivial clubs on men of letters of his day quoted; made them "less captious and pedantic than... elsewhere"; their influence more important than that of the Select Society. 496

—— An inveterate lubber; member of the Poker Club, and also a parish club at Inveresk. 496, note 1

—— Quoted on the salon intime which the Scots copied from the French. 570

—— Visits the Belles Lettres Society on three occasions. 623

II. — AND THE GRISKIN CLUB.

—— A member of the Griskin Club; admires the acting of Mrs Ward; quoted by Henry Mackenzie on the excitement caused by Home's Douglas; plays "Old Norval" in the Griskin Club performance of the play. 510

—— His report on the Griskin Club performance of Douglas quoted; list of people present; his letter regarding this incident appended to Henry Brougham's autobiography; letter in answer to query of Caroline, Marchioness of Queensberry. 511

—— Corrects the account of the Griskin Club's performance of Home's Douglas which appeared in the Edinburgh Daily Advertiser; his letter in the possession of the Earl of Home. 512

—— His letter quoted. 512, note 1

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—— His MS. giving an account of the club preserved in the University of Edinburgh library; the account quoted. 521-4

—— A member of the Antigalican Society. 526

—— His description of the Poker Club quoted; national purpose of. 529

—— Says the club polished manners, enlarged views of members, created new interests. 530

—— Attends a meeting of the Younger Poker Club. 531
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CARLYLE, REV. DR. ALEXANDER, MINISTER OF INVERESK, (CONTINUED).

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-----Quoted on Adam Smith's indebtedness to the club. 117

V. -----AND STUDENT CLUBS AT SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

-----A member of a debating society meeting in the University of Edinburgh. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). 377-8
-----A member of two student clubs which were active at the University of Glasgow during 1743-4; his account of them quoted. 404-6
-----A member of Simson's Club while at the University of Glasgow; his account of the club quoted; list of members given; tells anecdote concerning James Purdie; says Mathew Stewart was Simson's favorite; Simson relaxed in the club every night. 551

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-----A member of the society. 139, 586, 589, 592
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-----His descriptions of clubs in his works well known; his description of 18th century Edinburgh clubs followed by most writers; works deserve their popular success; a warning to the reader. 490
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-----But if his account of these Edinburgh clubs is true, it contains unique material; his Traditions of Edinburgh one of the most readable books of its kind that has ever been written. 493
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-----Judging of: discourse given by Archibald Hamilton before the Belles Lettres Society. 612
-----Which is best fitted to succeed: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 615
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----- The "Charge..." quoted.

CHARITY. Benevolence vs. ostentation as motives for: debated by the Pantheon Society for the benefit of the charity work-house.

CHARLES II. And the Royal Society of London.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. For clubs at see CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, CAPE CLUB.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, CAPE CLUB. Established by "royal commission" of the Edinburgh Cape Club, (q.v.); still in existence as late as 1848.

CHARTERS, REV. DR. SAMUEL, MINISTER OF WILTON. A member of the Newtonian Society.

----- A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

CHEAP, ANDREW. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY (1). Little information available concerning; notice regarding election of officers quoted.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY (2). Unites with the Royal Physical Society; offshoot of the Natural History Society; letter from Dr. Cullen to John Allen concerning quoted; plans for.

----- List of members of at the time of joining with the Royal Physical Society.

CHESTERFIELD, LORD. And Dr. William Robertson: an anecdote involving the latter's History of Scotland.

CHICKEN PYE CLUB (OF THE PARISH) OF DUNFERMLINE. An "improving" agricultural society established in 1760.

CHILD, SIR JOSHUA. His book on Trade reprinted by Robert Foulis to satisfy the interest raised by activities of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

CHILDREN. Education of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen suggested by Thomas Reid.

CHIRUPPING CLUB. A fictitious convivial club in Scott's St. Ronan's Well; meets at the old inn.

CHIRURGO-OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY. Active in the year 1792; little known concerning.

CHIRURGO-PHYSICAL SOCIETY. Notice of meeting of quoted; list of members present.

----- Officers elected; honorary members elected.

----- Joins the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING IN SCOTLAND. See SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE IN SCOTLAND.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. Plans for the propagation of submitted to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE, OR, EVANGELICAL REPOSITORY. Purported to be by a "society of ministers": this society probably fictitious.

CHURCH. Clergy of a leading profession in Scotland.
-----Disinclined to anglicize the Highlands; translates the Bible into Gaelic; this insures that the language of Highland religion will be Gaelic.
(See also HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH).
-----Establishments of: subject of discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. National Assembly of an arena for displaying abilities at debate and declamation.
-----Described as a "nursery for orators and politicians."
CHURCHES. Drawings of requested from each parish by the Society of Antiquaries.
CIRCULATION CLUB. See HARVEIAN SOCIETY.
CIRCUS. Competes with debates held by the Pantheon Society.
CITY GOVERNMENT. Which means of best: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
CITY OF EDINBURGH. Extensions of the laws of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.
CIVIL CAUSES. Trial of by jury: debated by Belles Lettres Society.
-----Ought they be tried by a jury: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT. Origin of: a discourse given by Thomas Stewart before the Belles Lettres Society.
CIVIL LIBERTY. Discourse on given by John Spottiswoode before the Belles Lettres Society.
CLANS, HIGHLAND. Organization of greatly developed prior to the '45 rebellion; joint ownership of land strongest support of abolished; chief regarded as sole proprietor; disarmed; heritable jurisdictions of chiefs abolished. (See also HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH).
CLARET CLUB. A fictitious club in Scott's St. Ronan's Well.
CLARK, DR. Extracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian.
CLARK, DR. Chosen vice-president of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.
CLARK, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
-----An ordinary member of the same society.
CLARK, GEORGE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
CLARK, JOHN, M.D., OF NEWCASTLE. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.
CLARKE, LORD. Extracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian.
CLASSICAL LORE, SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING IN. See SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING IN CLASSICAL LORE.
CLASSICAL STUDIES. Some excesses in noted in connection with Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore.
CLASSICS. Practice of professions in London said to leave no time for the pursuit of them; in Edinburgh the reverse was true.

CLAUSEN, DR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 568

CLEGHORN, DR. ______. A founder of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, later to become the Royal Medical Society. 365

-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580

CLEGHORN, ROBERT, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

CLEGHORN, ROBERT, OF SOUGHTON HILLS. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3

CLEGHORN, WILLIAM, (AFTERWARDS PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). A member of a debating society in Edinburgh University. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). 377

CLELAND, DAVID. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414

CLERGY, SCOTTISH. A leading profession in Scotland. 355 & note 3

-----Attend meetings of the Pantheon Society; hear debate on toleration in religion; enthusiastic about the club's activities; ask for a special meeting. 235, note 1

-----Their resistance to John Home's Douglas described. 509

-----Celibacy of: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 233

-----And civil affairs: subject of a debate in the Belles Lettres Society. 603

-----Best size of stipends for: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 616

-----Should they have large or small stipends: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on. 634

CLERGYMEN. A fictitious club of appears in the Scots Spy, or Critical Observer for June 7, 1776. 461

CLERIHUGH'S IN WRITER'S COURT. And Edinburgh tavern; meeting place of the Mirror Club. 248

-----Scott in Guy Mannering describes activities of "Paulus Pleydell" in a club there; account quoted; description of; activities of the club; "Paulus Pleydell" in action. 480-1

CLERK, DR. ______. A physician in Edinburgh; member of the Worthy Club; a portrait of him by Sir John Median in Surgeon's Hall. 501

CLERK, DR. ______. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 83

CLERK, DR. DAVID, M.D. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

-----Criticizes William Cullen's paper submitted to the same society for its "too bold, careless, and prolix style"; but, according to Joseph Black, he failed to understand it. 102, note 1

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 589

-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee on pure and mixed mathematics. 159

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 109

-----Appointed to the planning committee for forming the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Sciences. 587, 590, 592

-----Elected an ordinary manager of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, Etc. 145

CLERK, HUGH, JR. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 149

CLERK, JAMES. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414

CLERK, SIR JAMES, NEPHEW TO WILLIAM CLERK, SON OF BARON SIR JOHN CLERK. Allan Ramsay writes an epistle in verse to him. 414

CLERK, DR. JOHN. A vice-president of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 92, 338

-----Letter from him to Dr. William Cullen quoted. 102, note 1

CLERK, JOHN, MERCHANT IN EDINBURGH. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 592

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 625

CLERK, JOHN, OF ELDIN, (AUTHOR OF NAVAL TACTICS). The inventor of a system of naval tactics; brother-in-law to Robert Adam, the architect; a member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh. 545

-----Receives a visit from Scott's "Guy Mannering." 215-6

-----The influence of his Naval Tactics on the battle of Trafalgar. 217

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591

-----A member of the Poker Club. 651, 653

CLERK, SIR JOHN, OF PENNYCUIK, ONE OF THE BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER, (ALSO KNOWN AS "THE YOUNGER OF PENICUIK). Wrongly identified as the "Geo. Buchannan" of the Easy Club; this identification examined. 35, note 1

-----A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

-----Chosen vice-president of the same. 89, 92, 338

-----And members of the Worthy Club. 501

CLERK, WILLIAM. Studies German literature with Sir Walter Scott and others. (See MOUNTAIN CLUB, THE). 547

-----A member of The Club of Edinburgh. 548

CLERKS TO THE SIGNET. Resolve to abolish the practice of giving vails to servants. 164

CLEETHERAL, JAMES. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on three occasions. 626, 627

CLEVERHALL, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

CLIMATE. Reports on by each parish requested by the Society of Antiquaries. 322

-----Its influence on human affairs; subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by James Dunbar. 582

-----Influence of on manners: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 639
CLOAG, REV. MR.——, MINISTER AT COCKPEN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 623
CLOTH, COTTON OR LINEN PRINTED. A silver medal offered for the best example by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, Etc. 156
CLOW, JAMES, PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 578
———Reviews Harris's Hermes before the same society. 120
"CLUB, THE," OF EDINBURGH. Sir Walter Scott a member; a dining club; originated in a ride to Penicuik; Lockhart's description of it quoted; met on Friday evenings in Carrubber's Close; adjourned after to an Oyster tavern; later met twice a year; Scott rarely missed a meeting; members gave dinners to the club when promoted; Scott gives two such dinners; 19 original members listed; members assist Scott from the gallery of the General when he is pleading a case in that assembly, (an anecdote). 548
"CLUB, THE," OF LONDON. The literary circle of Dr. Samuel Johnson; its fame and greatness unquestioned. 571
CLUB OF CLERGYMEN, (FICTITIOUS). An account of it in the Scots Spy, or Critical Observer for June 7, 1776. 461
CLUBS. See CLUBS: CONVIVIAL, DEBATING, FICTITIOUS, LITERARY, PROFESSIONAL, STUDENT'S, UNCLASSIFIED. Or see under the place where the club was located, e.g. EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ETC. (See also CLUBS AND SOCIETIES). xiv
———Importance of. 9
———Defined as informal organizations. 10-11
———All types meet in taverns and have convivial aspects. 8
———Names of not always a clue to their purpose. 10-11
———Those of 18th century Edinburgh usually thought of in terms of the writings of Robert Chambers; his writings examined. 490
CLUBS, CONVIVIAL. See ACCIDENTAL CLUB, ANDERSTON SUMMER SATURDAYS, BEGGAR'S BENNISON, BOAR CLUB, CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA CAPE CLUB, CROCHALLAN FENCIBLES, "THE CLUB" (EDINBURGH), CONGRESS HALL CLUB, EASY CLUB, EDINBURGH CAPE CLUB, FEAST OF TABERNACLES, GLASGOW CAPE CLUB, GOWKS, GRISKIN CLUB, GROG CLUB, HELL-FIRE CLUBS OF EDINBURGH, HELL-FIRE CLUB OF GLASGOW, HELL-FIRE CLUB OF LEYDEN, HODGE-PODGE CLUB, HORN ORDER, INDUSTRIOUS COMPANY, LONDON CAPE CLUB, MANCHESTER CAPE CLUB, THE MOUNTAIN, THE NEW CLUB, OYSTER CLUB, POKER CLUB, RIGHT AND WRONG CLUB, RUFFIAN CLUB, ST. CECILIA CATCH CLUB, SIMSON'S CLUB, SOAPING CLUB, SONS OF SOLOMON, SPENDTHRIFT CLUB, SUNDAY CLUB, TUESDAY CLUB, WHINBUCH CLUB, WIG CLUB, WORTHY CLUB, YOUNGER POKER CLUB. (See also CLUBS, FICTITIOUS). 494-557
———Those of literary interest treated in Chapter 9. 529
———Often of a dual nature; good wine, food, and conversation essential ingredients of all types of Scottish organizations.
CLUBS, CONVIVIAL, (CONTINUED).

---- Influence of on cultivation of literary taste;

H. G. Graham quoted on. 562, note 2

---- Found very attractive by young James Boswell; he

found one. (See SOAPING CLUB.) 512

---- The part they played in propagation of literature

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History quoted. 497

---- Those with literary interests more numerous in

Glasgow than in Edinburgh. 549

CLUBS, DEBATING. See BACHELOR'S CLUB OF TARBOLTON,

MAUCHLINE CLUB, PERTH MISCELLANEOUS CLUB. (See also

SOCIETIES, DEBATING).

---- A debating club organized by Robert Burns among the

ploughmen in the parish of Tarbolton. 265

CLUBS, FARMING. See SOCIETIES, IMPROVING.

CLUBS FICTITIOUS. See BAUTHERWILLERY CLUB, BLACK WIGS,

CHRUPPING CLUB, CLARET CLUB, CLUB OF CLERGYMEN,

CRITICAL CLUB, CROSMICHAEL CLUB, CUPID'S SUPPER

CLUB, DIRTY CLUB, FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE, HELL-FIRE

CLUB, HELTER-SKELETER (WILDFIRE) CLUB, IMPROVING

CLUB, POLITICAL CLUB, POTATIONS CLUB, ROYAL TRUE

BLUES, SKULL CLUB, SPECTATOR CLUB, WILDFIRE

(HELTER-SKELETER) CLUB, WITLING CLUB, YARN CLUB.

(See also SOCIETIES, FICTITIOUS).

---- Used extensively in the Spectator papers. 441

---- Used by many authors of fiction. 441, 478

---- Often led to the establishment of real ones. 442 & note 1

---- Used by authors to give importance to their works. 443, 469

---- Such clubs in periodical papers made a pretence of

reality; used also as a pretence for suggesting

ideas for public improvement; used for giving

parliamentary reports. 444

---- Used for advancing ideas of reform in social

behaviour. 450

---- Used to express the ideas of a dramatic critic. 452

---- Fictitious debating clubs used for satirical purposes. 457

---- John Galt's use of in his Ayrshire Legatees and

The Entail. (See especially, YARN CLUB, THE). 487

---- Many invented to embellish an anecdote. (See Physico-

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---- All evidence against their actual existence negative;

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be fictional; Robert Chamber's account of Edinburgh

clubs examined from this point of view. 490

CLUBS, JACOBITE. Rumors of; no written records kept. 40

---- Several hinted at in verses of a Revolution Club

song. (See BUCK CLUB, THE). 508

CLUBS, LITERARY. See "THE CLUB" (LONDON), FAIR INTELLECTUAL

CLUB, GAELIC CLUB, MIRROR CLUB, MY LORD ROSS' CLUB,

RANKENIAN CLUB.
CLUBS, LITERARY, (CONTINUED).

---- Difficulty of giving a definition of. 1
---- Definition of attempted. 8
---- And societies: James Boswell not active in those in Scotland. 512
---- Those which combine convivial and literary activities more numerous in Glasgow than in Edinburgh. 549
---- Importance of obvious; began as groups of young men combined to improve literary skills; later organized into learned societies. 571
---- Essays and addresses on appended to this thesis. 655 ff.

CLUBS, NON-LITERARY. Those of literary interest treated in Chapter 9. 494-557

--- The Poker Club the most famous. 516

CLUBS, POLITICAL. Sir Walter Scott invents two in his novel The Antiquary. 484

CLUBS, PRINTING. See EDINBURGH BANNATYNE CLUB, GLASGOW MAITLAND CLUB.

CLUBS, PROFESSIONAL. See COCHRANE'S CLUB, CIRCULATION CLUB, POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB OF GLASGOW, (See also SOCIETIES, PROFESSIONAL).

CLUBS, READING. See MONKLAND FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

CLUBS, STUDENT'S. See COLLEGIUM BUTTERENSE, ELEUTHERIAN CLUB, "HALL AND MACKINTOSH CLUB", HARY'S (MR. T) CLUB, NINE-TUMBLER CLUB, PARLIAMENT OF OCEANA, SOPHACARDIA CLUB, STUDENT'S CLUB MEETING IN DUGALD'S TAVERN, STUDENT'S CLUB MEETING IN PORTER'S LODGE, THEOLOGICAL CLUB, TRINAMPERIAN CLUB, TRIUMPHERIAN CLUB. (See also SOCIETIES, STUDENT'S).

--- An account of. 354 ff.

--- Pamphlet about those in Glasgow written by John Arbuckle examined. 399-401

CLUBS, UNCLASSIFIED. See BUCK CLUB, CALEDONIAN HUNT, COMPANY OF HUNTERS, EDINBURGH BANNATYNE CLUB, FREE-MASON'S CLUB, GLASGOW MAITLAND CLUB, JACOBIN CLUB, MITCHELL'S CLUB, NEWTONIAN CLUB, REVOLUTION CLUB. (See also SOCIETIES, UNCLASSIFIED).

CLUBS, WOMEN'S. See FAIR INTELLECTUAL CLUB OF EDINBURGH.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES. Importance of agreed upon by many authorities. xiv & note 1

--- No systematic survey heretofore; abundant material available on; but of scattered nature; intention of this thesis; easy approach for the literary historian. xv

--- Need for a survey of. xvi

--- Influence on national life to be investigated. xvii

--- Marked feature of 18th century Scotland. xviii

--- Types unknown in 18th century described; purposes of; difficulty of giving definition of. 1

--- Those of the 19th century organized on basis of the "division of labour." 4 f.

--- Some of a non-literary nature are of literary interest; these are treated in Chapter 9. 494-557
CLUTTERBUCK, CUTHBERT. A character in Scott's *The Monastery*; receives a MS. from which the story was taken; communicates same to the village club. 485

COALLTERS AND SALTERTS. Laws pertaining to: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 597

COAL-MINES. Reports on by parishes requested by the Society of Antiquaries. 328

COALSTON, LORD. See BROWN, GEORGE.

COCHRAN, MR. ________. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 627

-----An ordinary member of same. 619

COCHRAN, DR. ________. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 83

COCHRAN, JAMES. A member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 73

COCHRANE, WILLIAM, A PAINTER. Connected with the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts. 431

COCHRANE, PROVOST OF GLASGOW. Founder of the Political Economy Club of that city. 96

COCHRANE'S CLUB. See POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB OF GLASGOW.

COCKBURN, MRS. ________ OF COCKPEN, (MOTHER OF LORD COCKBURN). Given a large china bowl by the Feast of Tabernacles. 245, note 2

COCKBURN, ARCHIBALD, STUDENT OF LAW. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded; readmitted; made honorary member; resigns to become an ordinary member again.

-----Delivers a discourse on tragedy before the society. 608

-----Delivers a discourse on Avarice before the same. 614

COCKBURN, ARCHIBALD, OF COCKPEN. May have been a member of the Feast of Tabernacles. 245

-----A member of the Poker Club. 652

COCKBURN, GEORGE, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 589, 592

COCKBURN, HARRY. His account of the Wig Club quoted. 318

-----Criticizes Robert Chamber's account of the Wig Club. 492

-----An account of the Crochallan Fencibles Club by him quoted. 541

COCKBURN, HENRY; (AFTERWARDS LORD COCKBURN). On the importance of clubs and societies during the 18th century. xiv & note 1

-----A member of the Speculative Society. 384, 385, 390

-----His biography of Lord Jeffrey quoted. 407-8

-----Quoted on the single upper class which formed the "local aristocracy" of Edinburgh. 565-6

COFFEEHOUSES, EDINBURGH. See BALFOUR'S COFFEEHOUSE.

COLD. A paper on read before the Natural History Society by William Lockhart of Edinburgh. 310

A COLLECTION OF LOYAL SONGS. Collected and published by the Revolution Club. 507
A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL POEMS, BY THE REV. MR. BLACKLOCK
AND OTHER SCOTCH GENTLEMEN. Edited by James Boswell
and Capt. Andrew Erskine. 513, note 1

COLLECTIONS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF MARY QUEEN OF
SCOTLAND. Produced by James Anderson in reply to
Jeffb's work, (q.v.), at the request of the Society
of Associated Critics. 81

COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH. Juridical Society meets in the
Scots Law classroom there. (See also UNIVERSITY
OF EDINBURGH). 288

COLLEGE OF GLASGOW. See UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

COLLEGIUM BUTTERENSE. An Aberdeen Student's drinking
club; Robert Chambers' description of it quoted;
club meets in Peter Butter's tavern; awards a "diploma"
to George Durward. 359

-----Catalogue Librorum in Bibliotheca Butterensi published
in Watson's Collection of Scots Poems. 360

COLLINGWOOD, R. G. A., M.D. A member of the Didactic
Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

COLLINS, WILLIAM. Pickering's edition of his poetry quoted. 342

-----His lost ode on "The Superstitions of the Highlands"
rediscovered by Dr. Carlyle; published in the
Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh;
Johnson's Life of Collins; his ode rewritten by
Alexander Carlyle and Henry Mackenzie. 342

"COLLINSON, ROBERT." Pseudonym of a member of the Easy
Club. 35

COLONIES. Benefits of: subject debated by the Select
Society of Edinburgh. 597

-----Benefit of the union of: subject debated by the
same society. 601

-----American. See AMERICAN COLONIES.

-----Vs. Commerce, advantages of: subject of a debate in
the Pantheon Society. 640

COLQUHON, JAMES. Invited to the first meeting of the
Society of Antiquaries. 322

"COLVILL (or COLVIL), SAMUELL." Pseudonym chosen by a
member of the Easy Club who previously went by the
name of "Tom Brown." 41, 47

COMEDY. Merits of as compared to tragedy: a discourse
given by William Lothian before the Belles Lettres
Society. 612

COMET. An anecdote concerning the sighting of one by
James Purdie. 551

COMMENTARIES, MEDICAL. See MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
COMMENTARIES.

COMMERCE. And arts and manufactures: an account of
their rise in North Britain set as a prize essay
subject by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 160

-----Consistency of with virtue and morality: subject
proposed for debate by the Select Society. 599

-----Advantages of: subject of a debate by the Belles
Lettres Society. 604
COMMERCE, (CONTINUED).

-----Effects of: subject of a discourse by John Spottiswoode before the Belles Lettres Society. 605
-----As a source of national grandeur: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 609
-----Advantages of: discourse given by John Spottiswoode before the Belles Lettres Society. 613
-----Advantages of: subject of a discourse by George Cooper before the Belles Lettres Society. 616
-----Vs. Colonies: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 640
-----Vs. Agriculture, which benefits the state most? subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 641

COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES FOR MANUFACTURES AND IMPROVEMENT IN SCOTLAND. Praised by William Smellie; results of their activities described. 193

COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON. Actions of: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 642-3

COMMONS, HOUSE OF. Of less curiosity at London than the Select Society at Edinburgh. 145

COMPANY OF HUNTERS. May be the Caledonian Hunt, (q.v.); resolve to abolish the practice of giving vails to servants. 164

COMPOSITION, AND POWERS OF ORATORY. Silver medals offered by the Pantheon Society for the best performances of in debate. 236

CONCORDIA FRATRUM DECUS. The motto of the Edinburgh Cape Club. 536
-----Ditto the Glasgow Cape Club. 552

CONGALTON, CHARLES, SURGEON IN EDINBURGH. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

CONGRESS HALL CLUB. No account of in Chamber's Traditions of Edinburgh. 493
-----Minutes of this club are in the Edinburgh Room of the Edinburgh Public Library; see also Some Notes on the Minutes of the Congress Hall Club by Charles Boog Watson, in the same place. 493, note 5

CONJURER, THE. A Scottish imitation of The Spectator. 252

CONNOISSEUR, THE. The Mirror judged superior to it. 263

CONSCIENCE. Whether human law is binding on: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by John Stewart. 583

CONSTANT, BENJAMIN. Spends most agreeable year of his life in Edinburgh; study was fashionable among Scottish students; joins several literary societies. 220
-----A member of the Speculative Society. 385

CONSTITUTION. Period of reform of: provides setting for Scott's novel The Antiquary; Scott invented two political clubs in connection with. 484
-----British, the threat to: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600
-----Degeneration of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh. 603
CONTRARIETY. Nature of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen suggested by George Campbell.

CONTROVERSY. Verbal, limitations of: no eligible means of conveying instruction.

CONVEYANCING. Juridical Society's work on. (See JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, SYSTEM OF STYLES.)

CONVIVIALITY. Dangers of.

-----True meaning of in the 18th century; social importance of.

-----Wrong attitude toward attacked; Vulliamy quoted on drunkenness; John Gibson Lockhart quoted on the same; his attitude preferred.

COOK, CAPTAIN. His last voyage mentioned in Lounger # 30.


COOPER, GEORGE, STUDENT OF LAW. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Delivers a discourse on the passions before same.

-----Delivers a discourse on commerce before same.


COPENHAGEN, THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES IN. See ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES, COPENHAGEN.

COPLAND, MR. A member of the Academy of Physics.

COPLAND, WILLIAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

COR COMMUNE. Motto of a literary society "in the north country."

CORMACK, JOHN. A member of the Philalethic Society.

CORN. Should it be sold by measure or weight? Question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

CORN LANDS. What are their advantages to the public and the State? question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

CORPORATIONS. Advantages of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENCE, PUBLISHED. Source of material for this thesis; unpublished correspondence not included.

CORTONA, THE ETRUSCAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES AT. See ETRUSCAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES AT CORTONA.

COTTON, PRINTED. Manufacture of to be encouraged by a premium offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. (See also CLOTH).

COUNCIL, LORDS OF. Invited to join the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

COUPAR. For societies at, see SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS AT COUPAR.

-----Society of improvers established there in 1759.
COUPER, DR.________, PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580
COUPER, MR.________. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624
COUPER, W. J., AUTHOR OF EDINBURGH PERIODICAL PRESS. Quoted on the Edinburgh Magazine and Review. 473, note 1
-----His account of the Edinburgh Clerical Review quoted. 477-8
COURAGE. Nature of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600
-----A discourse on given by Walter Campbell before the Belles Lettres Society. 613
COURT. Removal from Scotland blamed for lack of wit and humour there. 257
COURT OF SESSION. Receives a rhyming complaint from Allan Ramsay. 229
"COURTLY, OLD LADY." A member of the Critical Club, (fictitious). 444
COUTTS (or COUTS), JOHN, MERCHANT IN EDINBURGH. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590
COVENTRY, ANDREW, M.D., PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an Honorary Member. 311
COWLEY, ABRAHAM. His writings influenced by Lord Bacon; his influence in the creation of the Royal Society of London. 337
CRAIG, MR.________. A corresponding member of the Academy of Physics. 393-4
CRAIG, ALEXANDER. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580
CRAIG, ROBIN, MERCHANT. A member of the student's club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow during 1743-44. 405
CRAIG, WILLIAM, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD CRAIG). A member of the Feast of Tabernacles. 246
-----A member of the Mirror Club. 246
-----The member of the Mirror Club who suggested that they publish The Mirror. 249
-----Asks Henry Mackenzie to join the Mirror Club. 250-1
-----His account of the difficulties in producing The Mirror quoted; stresses difficulty with the English language; stresses lack of humour; his article appears as The Mirror # 83. 255-6
-----A member of the Younger Poker Club. 531
-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579
CRAIG, REV. MR. WILLIAM, MINISTER OF GLASGOW. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 578
CRAIK, HENRY. His Century of Scots History quoted; he tells of the effect of Jacobite rebellions; nation seeks to share the larger destinies of the Empire; but its first work was remodeling its own domain. 560
-----Quoted on the importance of clubs and societies during the 18th century. xiv, note 1
Cramer, Mr. ______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

Cramer, William, of Lincolnshire. Re-elected treasurer of the Chirurgo-Physical Society.

Craw, Mr. ______. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

---To read a paper before the same.

Crawford, Patrick. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

---An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

Crawford, William, merchant in Glasgow. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

Creech, William, an Edinburgh bookseller. Publishes The Mirror and The Lounger; occupies the shop in which Allan Ramsay had established the first circulating library in Britain.

---His observations on The Mirror and The Lounger quoted.

---Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

---One of the founders of the Speculative Society.

---Publisher of the Edinburgh Magazine and Review.

---Takes subscriptions for the Antigalician Society, (q.v.).

---His letter to Sir John Sinclair describing the progress of Scottish literature quoted.

Credit, Paper. Benefit of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

Crime. John Armstrong of Leith wins prize medal of the Pantheon Society for his dissertation on "Punishing and Preventing Crimes."

---Prevention of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

---Punishment of: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

---Use of condemned criminals: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

---Proper severity of punishments for: William Lothian prepares for the Belles Lettres Society debate on this subject.

Critical Club, (fictitious). One of the first fictitious clubs to appear in a Scottish publication, 1738.

---Aim of was that of a reformation of manners.

---Follows the plan of The Spectator; alters its mode of publication; papers do not appear in single issues but in monthly pamphlets. (See Letters of the Critical Club).

---Its "Address to the Public" in the first issue quoted.

---Announces its intention "to print such poems or songs as shall come to our hands."

Critics. Usefulness of to learning: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

---Influence of on learning: subject debated by the same society.
CRITICS, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF. See SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATED CRITICS.

"CROCHALLAN." The name of a "sweet old Gaelic song" sung by "Dawney Douglas" from which the Crochallan Fencibles Club took its name.

CROCHALLAN FENCIBLES. No account of in Chambers'. Traditions of Edinburgh.

-----Importance of; part played by Robert Burns in the club gives it immortality.

-----Robert Burns a member; William Smellie also a member; best account of in Ker's Life of William Smellie; Ker had first-hand information regarding the club from Smellie's son who was also a member.

-----Spelling of the name of the club uncertain.

-----Ker's account of quoted; consisted of a considerable number of literary men; club name, "Crochallan", adopted from the "burden of a Gaelic song with which the landlord used to entertain the members"; name "Fencibles" assumed because of presence in Edinburgh of several volunteer militia corps; members assume military titles; kept a journal; Smellie acts as recorder and hangman; new members treated roughly; Smellie "drills the recruits."

-----Harry Cockburn's account of the club quoted; date organized 1773; proprietor of the tavern in which they met was Daniel Douglas; records have disappeared; no list of members exists; one compiled from various accounts of the club appended.

-----Burns joins the club in 1787; description of meetings quoted.

-----Club visited by Signor Vincent Lunardi, Secretary to the Neapolitan Embassy, a celebrated balloonist just after a successful flight in Scotland.

-----Uncertainty as to which member introduced Robert Burns examined.

-----Members tried by a "court-martial"; cases argued by Erskine, Wight, Hay, Gillies, (all q.v.); John Dundas, Writer to the Signet, agent for the "pannel"; Edward Bruce agent for the prosecution; club originated by William Smellie; Robert Burns handled roughly when first introduced; says he has been "abominably thrashed," but expresses his delight with the meeting; Burns writes several poems for the club.

-----An anecdote concerning the club and one of its members quoted; Laird of Cardrona leaves the club tipsy and takes command of the Castle; members rib him unmercifully.

-----Had a short but merry life; notice of the last meeting quoted; not typical of Scottish convivial organizations frequented by Scottish men of letters; Oyster Club contrasted to it.
CROMBIE, REV. MR. JAMES. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579
CROMBIE, THOMAS, FROM CAMBRIDGE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 623
CRONSTEDT'S MARTIAL JASPER. A paper on read before the Natural History Society by W. Thomson. 309
CROOK IN THE LOT. See BOSTON.
CROSBIE, ANDREW, ADVOCATE. A member of the Feast of Tabernacles; a great ornament of that society; John Ramsay's description of quoted. 244, 483
-----Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. 322
-----Generally assumed to be the model for Scott's "Paulus Pleydell" in Guy Mannering. 483
-----But was he the model for Scott's "Pleydell"? the question is still unanswered. 484
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591, 592
-----A member of the Poker Club. 651, 653
-----Appointed "assassin" to the Poker Club. 523
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624, 627
-----An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 618
CROSS OF EDINBURGH. Center of intellectual life of the city. 215
"CROTCHET, DICK." A member of the Critical Club, (fictitious). 444
CROWN. Grants James Beattie a pension of 200 pounds. 137
-----Grants a Royal charter as recognition of a society's achievements. 221
-----Power of: a subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583
CROWTHER, CALEB, OF YORKSHIRE. Present at a meeting of the Chirurgo-Physical Society. 305
CRUIKSHANK, MR. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3
CRUIKSHANK'S TAVERN, GLASGOW. Meeting place of the Hodge-Podge Club. 550
CULBERTSON, ROBERT. One of the editors of the Christian Magazine, or Evangelical Repository. 476
CULLEN, MR. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; became honorary member of same; resigns to become an ordinary member again. 620
-----Delivers a discourse on manners before same. 609
-----Delivers a discourse on judging painting before same. 615
CULLEN, ROBERT, ADVOCATE. A member of the Mirror Club. 246
-----A member of the Poker Club. 653
CULLEN, DR. WILLIAM, (PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH).
I.-----HIS LIFE AND WORKS.
-----A letter from Lord Kames quoted. 107-8
-----Plans to move from Glasgow to Edinburgh. 108
-----Introduced to an American named Morgan by Benjamin Franklin. 110, note 2
CULLEN, DR. WILLIAM, (PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH), (CONTINUED).

I.-----HIS LIFE AND WORKS, (CONTINUED).
-----Quoted on the advantages of frequent exchange of
information regarding new books.
-----Honored by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Town
Council, and professors and students of the
University of Edinburgh.
-----His lecture on scientific ideals quoted; admires
French academician's free exchange of information;
recommends it to his students.

II.-----AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
-----A member of the Society.
-----His paper read to the society criticized by Lord
Kames for errors in composition.
-----Letter from Joseph Black regarding reception of
Cullen's chemical paper presented before the society
quoted.
-----Contributes to the Essays and Observations of the
society.
-----Reads a review of M. De Maupertuis' Essai de
Cosmologie before the society.
-----Speaks to the society on the advantages of the
exchange of literary news, especially reviews of
new books.
-----Reports on a paper read by John Walker, D.D.,
before the society.
-----On behalf of the members of the society he protests
the organization of the Society of Antiquaries.

III.-----AND OTHER SOCIETIES.
-----A constituent member of the Literary Society of
Glasgow.
-----Gives an account of the cosmology of Maupertuis to
the Literary Society of Glasgow.
-----Letter to John Allen regarding the Natural History
Society quoted.
-----A member of the Medical Society.
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Chosen an annual president of the Select Society.
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Made an honorable member of the Belles Lettres
Society.

CULLENIANS. The followers of Dr. William Cullen's
medical teaching; opposed to those who favoured
Brunonianism, (q.v.).
CUMBERLAND. His cruelty resented by Lowland Whigs.

CUMIN, MR. PROFESSOR OF HEBREW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----Gives remarks on tragedy and the respective excellence of the Ancients and Moderns in dramatic performances before the Literary Society of Glasgow.

CUMIN, PATRICK. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; made an honorary member of same.

-----Delivers an oration on eloquence before same.

-----Delivers another discourse on eloquence before same.

-----Delivers a discourse in the character of Brutus to the conspirators.

CUMING, DR. A member of the Royal Medical Society.

CUMING, MR. OF LOGIE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

CUMMING, ROBERT. Wins prize for best performance in Pantheon debate over the relative merits of Allan Ramsay and Robert Ferguson; but may have won audience's vote by unfair tactics.

-----His essay on the subject published.

CUMMING, THOMAS. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

CUMMYNG, JAMES. Atends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

-----Elected Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, A STUDENT OF MEDICINE. See DICK, SIR ALEXANDER.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, OF EDINBURGH. Reads a paper on the colour of the hair of animals before the Natural History Society.

CUNNINGHAME, REV. MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

CUNNINGHAME, ALEXANDER. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

CUPID'S SUPPER CLUB, (FICTITIOUS). Letter from Glasgow concerning appears in the Scots Magazine for March, 1742.

CURRIE, DR. J., THE BIOGRAPHER OF ROBERT BURNS. His opinion of the effect of Henry Mackenzie's article on Burns quoted; attracts attention; has wide circulation; widely copied and repeated; spreads Burns' fame.

-----His list of questions debated by the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton quoted.

-----Says The Mirror and The Lounger are not suitable for "young peasants"; his objection answered by Gilbert Burns.

-----His description of the effect of the Bachelor's clubs at Tarbolton and Mauchline on Robert Burns quoted; confirmed by the observation of Professor Dugald Stewart of the University of Edinburgh.

Believes the spurious verses read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh were actually written by Robert Burns; Henry MacKenzie, the perpetrator of the hoax, informs him otherwise; they correspond.

343

CURRY, MR. ______, STUDENT OF LAW. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

626

--- DAER, LORD. A member of the Younger Poker Club.

531

--- A member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.

546

--- DALLAS, WILLIAM, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.

541, note 3

--- DALMENIE, LORD. Elected an Ordinary Manager for the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

149

--- Appointed to the Select Society's committee on Natural History and Chemistry.

159


140, 586, 589, 592

--- His zeal in the society entertaining.

144

--- Appointed to the planning committee for forming the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

145

--- Elected an Ordinary Manager for the same.

149

--- Chosen as an annual president of the Select Society.

182

--- His works throw a lustre on the Select Society.

189

--- A "corresponding member" of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Mirror.

247

--- Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

322


587, 590

--- DALRYMPLE, HUGH, AUTHOR OF RONDONDO. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

588, 591

--- DALRYMPLE, JACK. His rhetoric interests the members of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

144

--- DALRYMPLE, SIR JAMES. Accepts membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

88

--- DALRYMPLE, MAJOR JAMES. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

591


116

--- His letter to Robert Foulis on the Academy of Arts quoted.

421

--- A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

578

--- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

587, 590, 593

--- A member of the Poker Club.

652, 653

--- President of a meeting of the Poker Club.

525
DALRYMPLE, SIR JOHN HAMILTON M'GILL, BART. (ALSO KNOWN AS "JACK" DALRYMPLE). His rhetoric interests the members of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 144
-----His works throw a lustre on the Select Society. 189
-----Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 322
-----Elected 2nd vice-president of the same society. 326
DALRYMPLE, ROBERT STAIR. A member of the Poker Club. 652
DARIEN EXPEDITION. Attempt to establish a part on the isthmus of Darien fails. 12
-----A desperate gamble for the impoverished Scots. 14
-----Killed foreign trade.
"DARTHULA." An original Gaelic poem examined by Sir Walter Scott. 350
DARWIN, CHARLES. His ideas anticipated by discussions in the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584
DARWIN, CHARLES, OF LICHFIELD. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 314
DAUPHIN OF FRANCE. David Hume's opinion that "he would be better for being 'roasted' in the Poker" quoted. 516
DAVIDSON, DR. PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580
DAVIDSON, JOHN. Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 322
DAVIDSON, ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF LAW AT GLASGOW. A member of The Club. 548
-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580
DAVY, HUMPHREY, LONDON. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311
DAWSON, JOHN, SEDBERG. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1
DEBATE. Eighteenth-century Scottish enthusiasm for; John Hepburn Millar's remarks on quoted; article in Scots Magazine quoted on. 574
-----Leads to enlarged views of participants; cures prejudice; improves reasoning; effects of debate in Select Society on Scottish literati. 575
DEBATING CLUBS. See CLUBS, DEBATING.
DEBATING SOCIETIES. See SOCIETIES, DEBATING.
-----William Robertson's part in described.
DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, BY EDWARD GIBBON. William Robertson expresses the regret that the last two chapters would "hurt the sale of the book." 563
DECLINE OF THE WEST, BY OSWALD SPENGLER. On Western culture. 216, note 3
DEISM. Scots accused of. 562, note 1
DELACOUR, WILLIAM. A teacher of painting at the Trustees Academy of Design in Edinburgh. 436-7 & note
DELIGHT--DICK

DELIGHT. True source of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 602, 609

DEMERT AND MERIT. Questions concerning excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics. 646

DEMOCRACY. Value of: subject suggested for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 597

DEMPSTER, GEORGE, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 592
-----An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 174
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625
-----A member of the Poker Club. 652

DENHAM, SIR ARCHIBALD STEUART, ADVOCATE. A member of the Society of Associated Critics. 79

DENMARK. See COPENHAGEN.

DENUNE, WILLIAM. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414

DESKFORD (or DESKFOORD), LORD. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590
-----Elected an Ordinary Manager for the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 149
-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee for History and Politics. 159

DEVIL. Fondness for among some Presbyterians. 504, note 2
-----His health drunk in a Hell-Fire Club at Leyden. 505
-----Dramatic performances regarded as his devices by many Presbyterian clergy. 509

"DEVIL, THE." A speaking society in London. 145 & note 1

DEWAR, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 624, 627

DEWAR, JAMES, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591, 592

DIALECTIC SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A student's society established in 1787; still in existence; oldest University society; early records have been lost. 387
-----Rules of quoted. 388-9
-----Met in the classrooms of the university. 389

DIALECTIC SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GALSGOW. A Student's society active around 1776. 407

DICK, SIR ALEXANDER, OF PRESTONFIELD, BART. I.-----HIS LIFE AND WORKS.
-----Formerly "Mr. Cunningham, a student of medicine," (Boswell). 74

II.-----AND THE RANKENIAN CLUB.
-----A member of the club. 66-69
-----Gives James Boswell an account of the club; his account quoted; names Lord Kames a member. 65
-----His reference to the name of the club in which he associated with Lord Kames and Thomas Ruddiman is conjectural. 66
-----He may have confused the Rankenian Club with Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 66
DICK, SIR ALEXANDER, OF PRESTONFIELD, BART., (CONTINUED).
II.-----AND THE RANKENIAN CLUB, (CONTINUED).
-----His statements regarding the Rankenian Club may have belonged properly to Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

III.-----AND RUDDE4IAN'S SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING IN CLASSICAL LORE.
-----May have been a member of Ruddiman's Society.
-----His account of the society quoted.

IV.-----AND THE SELECT SOCIETY.
-----A member of the society.
-----Elected an Ordinary Manager of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.
-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee for History and Politics.
-----An Extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language.
-----Chosen an annual president of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

DICK, ALEXANDER, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW. An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

DICK, ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW. A visitor to the Belles Lettres Society.

DICK, DR. ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----A member of Simson's Club; an anecdote concerning him and James Purdie told by Dr. Alexander Carlyle.

DICK, REV. DR. ROBERT. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

DICK, WILLIAM, STUDENT AT LAW. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Delivers a discourse on the drama before same.
-----An honorary member of the same.

DICKSON, JAMES, BOOKSELLER IN EDINBURGH. A member of the Theological Society.

-----An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; made an honorary member of same.
-----Delivers a discourse on knowledge of the world before the same.
-----Delivers a dissertation on love before the same.

DICKSON, STEPHEN, M.D., A PROFESSOR IN THE COLLEGE OF DUBLIN. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

DIDACTIC SOCIETY. A scientific Society in Edinburgh.

-----Very little known about it; joins the Royal Physical Society; list of members.

DIETY. Universal belief in: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Reid.

"DINMONT, DANNY." A character in Scott's Guy Mannering; visits Clerihugh's Tavern; sees club of Advocates at "High-Jinks."
DIPLOMA. A very elaborate one given to new members of the Edinburgh Cape Club, (q.v.), description of same; inscription on same quoted.

DIRTY CLUB, (FICTITIOUS). Purported to be a convivial club in Edinburgh; according to Robert Chambers the members were supposed to wear dirty linen.

DISCOURSE SOCIETY. A student's society at the university of Glasgow.

DISCUSSION. Any restriction of freedom of or narrowing of interests in societies frowned upon.

DISPLAY OF THE SECESSION ACT AND TESTIMONY, BY GIB. Ordered by Robert Burns for the library of the Monkland Friendly Society, (q.v.).

DISPUTATIONS. Limitations of; societies based on prone to error; do not increase knowledge.

DISPUTES, INTELLECTUAL. Carried out in a spirit of friendly co-operation by Scottish literati.

DISPUTING SOCIETIES. An essay on them in general; the Pantheon and the Medical Society of Edinburgh in particular; proposals for remedying certain inconveniences to which they are subject.

DISSENTION. Reform of; members to submit their opinions in writing; members to read papers before discussing them; majority opinion to be recorded. (See also SOCIETIES, DEBATING).

DIZERTATION OF THE NUMBERS OF MANKIND IN ANTIENT AND MODERN TIMES, BY DR. ROBERT WALLACE. Genesis of.

DIVERSORIUM (I. E. TOM NICOLSON'S TAVERN). Nickname of a tavern kept by Tom Nicolson where the Edinburgh literati met.

DIVISION OF LABOUR. Development of during the 19th century; Rev. Abraham Hume quoted on.

DIVORCE. Subject of a debate in the Select Society of Edinburgh.

DONALDSON, JOHN. Attended the first meeting of the Society of Antiquarines.

DONALDSON, ROBERT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

DON QUIXOTE. In the library of the Monkland Friendly Society, (q.v.).
DOUGLAS, A TRAGEDY BY JOHN HOME. The Select Society supports it; society comes under attack. 179
-----Wrath of the public against the Select Society for supporting it; David Hume and others come to support of John Home; draw abuse on themselves; abusive pamphlets directed against them examined. 190
-----Play is dead but not forgotten. 218
-----Creates a stir; involves the Griskin Club; Henry Mackenzie describes the excitement it created. 509
-----Excites great attention in Edinburgh; Mrs Sarah Ward plays "Lady Randolph"; Digges plays "Douglas"; Hayman plays "Douglas' father"; Love plays "Glenalvon"; performance of by the Griskin Club, (q.v.). 510
DOUGLAS, DANIEL (or DAWNEY), PROPRIETOR OF A TAVERN IN EDINBURGH. His tavern the meeting place for the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541
-----He sang a Gaelic song, "Cro Chaliend," from which the club took its name. 541, note 1
DOUGLAS, DAVID, LORD RESTON. A member of The Club of Edinburgh. 548
"DOUGLAS, GAVIN." Pseudonym exchanged for "Issac Bickerstaff" by the member of the Easy Club using that name, (i.e. Allan Ramsay, the poet). 41
-----Pseudonym used by Allan Ramsay in the Easy Club; demands a patent as Poet Laureate of the Club. 42
-----His poem on Ease read to the club. 43
DOUGLAS, JAMES SHOLTO. A founding member of the Belles Lettres Society. 197
-----Made an honorable member. 620
-----Delivers a funeral elogium before the same society; delivers a discourse on the theater before the same. 604
-----Delivers a discourse on poetry before the same. 605
-----Delivers a discourse on the patriotism of William Wallace before the same. 606
-----Delivers a discourse on eloquence before the same. 605
-----Delivers a discourse on public spirit before the same. 609
DOUGLAS, CAPTAIN ROBERT. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590
DOUGLAS, THOMAS, AFTERWARDS EARL OF SELKIRK. A member of The Club of Edinburgh. 548
DOUNE CASTLE. And Collins' ode on "The Superstitions of the Highlands." 342
DRAKE, NATHAN. His defense of The Lounger against adverse comparison with The Mirror quoted. 261
Drama. John Home's Douglas creates quite a stir. 509
-----Tragic and comic, effects of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 599
-----Influence of on morality: debated by the Pantheon Society. 642
-----Performances of: subject of a discourse given by William Dick before the Belles Lettres Society. 615
DRAWING, ART OF. To be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 

--- A cash prize offered for the best drawings of fruits, flowers, and foliage by boys and girls under 16 by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, Etc.

DREGHORN, LORD. May have been a member of the Feast of Tabernacles.

DRESDENWARE. A cash prize offered for the best imitation by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

"DRINK MONEY." See VAILS.

DRINKING. Vulliamy quoted on; J. G. Lockhart quoted on; their attitudes compared.

--- And the revolution in manners.

DRUMMOND, DR. COLIN, M.D. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh.

--- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

--- Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, OF BLAIR. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

DRUMMOND, GEORGE, LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

--- Elected an Extraordinary Manager for the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

--- An extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language.

DRYSDALE, DR. JOHN. A member of the Poker Club.

DUBLIN. For societies at, see THE DUBLIN SOCIETY, THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANKIND IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN SOCIETY, THE. Formed in imitation of The Honourable the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland.

--- Its example of offering premiums followed by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland; activities of reported in the Scots Magazine; held up as an example to be followed in Scotland.

DUELLING. Subject of debate in the Select Society of Edinburgh.

--- Practice of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

--- Permission of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

--- Advantages of: debated by the same society.

--- Ought it be encouraged: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on.

DUFF, MR. ______, ADVOCATE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

DUFF, THE HON. ARTHUR. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

--- Moves to Glasgow where he establishes a similar society. (See BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY OF GLASGOW).
DUFF, PATRICK. Appointed to the planning committee for forming the Edinburgh Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

DUFF, PETER. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

DUGALD, MR. His tavern the meeting place of one of the student's clubs of Glasgow University active during 1743-44. (See STUDENT'S CLUB MEETING IN DUGLAD'S TAVERN, GLASGOW).

DUGUID, PETER, SURGEON IN JAMAICA. Contributes to the Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

DUMBARTON. Listed among counties in which resolutions were made to abolish practice of giving vails.

DUMFRIES. For societies at, see DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY SOCIETY, and SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN DUMFRIES.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY SOCIETY. An agricultural improvement society organized in 1772.

DUNBAR, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

DUNBAR, MR. OF BOATH. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

DUNBAR, GEORGE. A member of the Philalethic Society.

DUNBAR, JAMES, REGENT AT KING'S COLLEGE. His Essays on the History of Mankind in Rude and Cultivated Ages; a member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. Reads papers on "The Origin of Language", "The Influence of Place and Climate on Human Affairs," before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

Proposes the question "Whether good policy may not sometimes justify the laying a restraint upon population in a State"? to be discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

DUNBAR, JAMES. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh. Delivers a discourse on advantages of peace before the Belles Lettres Society.

DUNBAR, JAMES, STUDENT OF DIVINITY. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

DUNBAR, JAMES, STUDENT OF LAW. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

DUNBAR, KEITH. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded from same.
DUNBAR, WILLIAM, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3
-----Robert Burns writes a satirical poem about him in action in the club. 543
-----Burns' poem quoted. 544
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 626, 627
DUNCAN, MR. ______, MINISTER OF TILICOULTY. "A member of Mitchell's Club." 50, note 1
DUNCAN, REV. MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625
DUNCAN, DR. ANDREW, EDINBURGH PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR OF MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL COMMENTARIES, (ALSO PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE). A member of the Newtonian Club. 334
-----Attends a meeting of the club; chosen president. 335
-----A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 373
-----Prepares petition for a royal charter for same. 370
-----Drops the pretext that his publication, Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, is by a "society of gentlemen." 471-2
-----Explains his change in policy. 472 & note 3
DUNCAN, DR. ANDREW, THE YOUNGER. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 109
-----An account of the same society in his Life of Dr. Alexander Monro, Secundus, quoted. 109
DUNCAN, GEORGE. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 620
-----Delivers a discourse before same on the evils of indulging in sensual pleasure. 612
-----Delivers a discourse on ambition before same. 615
DUNCAN, HENRY, D.D., OF RUTHWELL, (MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND, FOUNDER OF THE PARISH "SAVING BANKS"). A member of the Juridical Society of the University of Glasgow; quoted on the effect of student societies. 409-10 & note 410
DUNDAS, MR. ______, OF CASTLECARY. A member of the Poker Club. 653
DUNDAS, DR. ______. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 83
DUNDAS, HENRY, LORD ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS VISCOUNT MELVILLE). Petitions the Belles Lettres Society for membership. 200
-----Admitted as an ordinary member of the same. 620
-----Delivers a discourse on religious liberty before same. 607
-----His performances in the society and General Assembly described by Thomas Somerville. 208
-----His friends form the Feast of Tabernacles. 244
-----His absence from Edinburgh may account for the change of that society into the Mirror Club. 245
-----Helps the Medical Society of Edinburgh obtain a Royal charter. 370
-----A member of the Poker Club. 653
DUNDAS, JAMES. A member of the Poker Club. 653
DUNDAS, JOHN, OF DUNDAS. A member of the Poker Club. 651
DUNDAS, JOHN, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3
-----Agent for the "pannel" in the "court-martials" held by that club. 543
DUNDAS, ROBERT, OF ARNISTON, (SOLICITOR-GENERAL). A member of the Younger Poker Club. 531
DUNDAS, ROBERT, (LORD ARNISTON), AFTERWARDS PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591
-----Anecdote concerning appended as a note by Scott to his Guy Mannering. 482
DUNDEE. For Societies at see SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF DUNDEE.
-----Letter from regarding the Speculative Society of Dundee quoted. 223-4
-----Population under 10,000 in 1700. 561
DUNFERYILINE. For societies at, see CHICKEN PYE CLUB OF DUNFERMLINE.
DUNGERLINE. For societies at, see CHICKEN PYE CLUB OF DUNFERMLINE.
DUNLOP, MR. _____, SURGEON IN GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580
DUNLOP, JOHN, LIBRARIAN OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT GREENOCK. Purges revolutionary authors during the French Revolution; incurs the enmity of John Galt; called Khaliph Omer by Galt; his action leads Galt to read Godwin's Political Justice. 283
DUNMORE, EARL OF. A member of the Poker Club. 651
DUNSCORE, PARISH OF. See MONKLAND.
DURAZZO, MARQUIS HIPPOLITO OF GENOA. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311
DURWARD, GEORGE. A member of the Collegium Butterense. 359

EASY CLUB, THE.
I. MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION.
-----Club described. 34-5
-----Members of to be called by the names of their "patrons." 33, 36
-----Pseudonyms of members listed. 35, 37
-----Members induced to join together through reading The Spectator. 35
-----John Clerk, the younger, of Penicuik, afterwards Sir John Clerk, wrongly identified as the Club's secretary, "Geo. Buchannan." 35, note 1
EASY CLUB, THE, (CONTINUED).

I. --- MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION, (CONTINUED).

--- Dr. Pitcairn and Thomas Ruddiman were not members. 38 & note 2
--- Number of original members; original members listed; membership raised; date established; reconstituted. 40
--- Members resolve to substitute Scottish "patrons" for English ones. 41
--- Changes from English to Scottish pseudonyms listed. 41, 47
--- Membership raised to twelve. 42
--- Member called "Tom Brown," afterwards "Samuel Colvil," ejected from the club. 47

II. --- NATURE AND ACTIVITIES OF.

--- Secretary's letter to the authors of The Spectator quoted. 34-5 & note 33, 35
--- The Spectator to be read at every meeting. 36
--- Strong English influence shown in choice of "patrons" for members. 36
--- Introduction to the club's Journal quoted; journal contains evidence of the movement for national improvement. 36
--- Much nonsense written about the club; Andrew Gibson's work an exception. 37
--- Not a Jacobite club. 38
--- Difficulty of disproving the charge that it was Jacobite. 39
--- Its Jacobite activities questioned. 40
--- Minutes of meetings quoted. 41
--- Meetings suspended, then resumed. 40-1
--- Club holds only seven meetings in 1713; shows "great independence" in resolving to adopt Scottish patrons; members dissatisfied with the Treaty of Union. 42
--- Club resolves to address the King on the ruined circumstances of Scotland; list of members appointed to prepare an address to the King given. 42
--- Address to the King approved; evidence of a change in the members attitude toward the Treaty of Union. 43
--- Address to King George I quoted. 44-6
--- Wording of their address to the King an indication the club was not treasuable; address a model of loyal devotion. 44
--- Club disclaims political activities in address to the King; protest effects of the Treaty of Union; ask King to dissolve Union of Parliaments. 45
--- Evidence of club members' loyalty given. 46
--- Members discuss "friendship." 46
--- Discussion on "friendship" leads to resolution to correspond with an absent member; activities of the club described; letter to absent member quoted. 46-8
--- Meeting place of the club described; role of "praeses" in described; "praeses", (Master Easy), elected for each meeting; club classified; may be regarded as a model of its type. 48
EASY--EDINBURGH

EASY CLUB, THE, (CONTINUED).

III.--AND ALLAN RAMSAY.

-----Ramsay's poetic address to. 33
-----Ramsay demands patent as Poet Laureate of the Club; appointed Laureate and commissioned to write a poem on Ease; his poem on Ease read to the club. 42-3
-----Club forms a select and sympathetic audience for his poetry. 48-9

ECHO, THE: OR THE EDINBURGH WEEKLY JOURNAL. Consisted of two parts: one an imitation of The Spectator; the other in the form of a newspaper. 252

ECLECTIC SOCIETY. A student's society in Glasgow University active during 1776. 407

ECONOMICS. See POLITICAL ECONOMY.

EDGAR, MR. ( Continued ) An original member of the Easy Club who took the pseudonym of "Sir Roger L'Estrange." 40
-----Goes to Leyden. 47
-----His pseudonym changed to "Michael Scott" in absentia; receives a letter from the club; the letter quoted. 47-8

EDGAR, MR. ( Continued ) Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

EDGAR, CAPTAIN. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 593

EDGAR, ALEXANDER, OF HAMILTON. Re-elected to the Chirurgo-Physical Society. 305

EDGAR, JAMES. A member of the Poker Club. 651, 653
-----A member of the Antigalican Society. 526
-----Attends a meeting of the Younger Poker Club. 531

EDINBURGH. For clubs at see BEGGAR'S BENNISON, BLACK WIGS (FICTITIOUS), BOAR CLUB, CALEDONIAN HUNT, CROCHALLAN FENCIBLES, CIRCULATION CLUB, "THE CLUB," COMPANY OF HUNTER, CONGRESS HALL CLUB, DIRTY CLUB (FICTITIOUS), EASY CLUB, EDINBURGH BANNATYNE CLUB, EDINBURGH CAPE CLUB, FAIR INTELLECTUAL CLUB, FEAST OF TABERNACLES, GOWK, GRISKIN CLUB, HALL AND MACKINTOSH'S CLUB, HELL-FIRE CLUB OF EDINBURGH, HORN-ORDER, INDUSTRIOUS COMPANY, JACOBIN CLUB, MIRROR CLUB, MITCHELL'S CLUB, THE MOUNTAIN, THE NEW CLUB, NEWTONIAN CLUB, OYSTER CLUB, POKER CLUB, POLITICAL CLUB (FICTITIOUS), RANKENIAN CLUB, REVOLUTION CLUB, RIGHT AND WRONG CLUB, RUFFIAN CLUB, ST. CECILIA CATCH CLUB, SOAPING CLUB, SONS OF SOLOMON, SPENDTHRIFT CLUB, SUNDAY CLUB, TUESDAY CLUB, WHINBUSH CLUB, WIG CLUB, WORTHY CLUB, YOUNGER POKER CLUB.

-----For societies at, see ACADEMICAL SOCIETY, ACADEMY FOR DRAWING, ACADEMY OF PHYSICS, ACADEMY OF ST. LUKE, AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY, AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, ANTIGALICAN SOCIETY, ASSOCIATION OF STUDENTS, ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY, CANNONIGATE SOCIETY, CELSIAN SOCIETY, CHEMICAL SOCIETY (1), CHEMICAL SOCIETY (2), CHIRURGO-OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, CHIRURGO-PHYSICAL SOCIETY, DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, DIALECTIC SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, DIDACTIC SOCIETY,
EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED LIST OF SOCIETIES AT).


I.-----THE-TOWN AND ITS CITIZENS.

---Center of culture by 1770; offers what could not be found elsewhere; a "hot-bed" of genius.

---The intellectual capital of 18th century Scotland.

---Described by Tieman as "a place to learn how to live."

---Amayt's admiration for; described in Smollett's Humphrey Clinker as a "hot-bed of genius"; "Guy Mannering's visit to notables there evidence of this.

---Other visitors besides "Guy Mannering", (q.v.), found the intellectual and cultural climate exhilarating; Samuel Rogers' account of a visit quoted.
EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

I.-----THE TOWN AND ITS CITIZENS, (CONTINUED).
-----Ladies admitted to debates of the Pantheon Society.  241
-----Citizens of subservient to English in their literary tastes; follow the English in approving of The Mirror.  253 & note 1
-----Lord Provost, Magistrates, Town Council honor Dr. Cullen.  306
-----About 30,000 population in 1700; called "modern Athens" by end of the century.  561
-----Ideal state of society there; practice of professions there; comparison of the literary circle there with that of London.  568

II.-----AND ITS LITERARY CIRCLE. (See also LITERATI, EDINBURGH).
-----Literary circles of compared to that of London.  571

III.-----AND ITS CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.
-----Literary societies cannot be dealt with simply; complexity of literary scene causes difficulties.  138
-----Place of the Select Society in Edinburgh intellectual life.  188
-----Pantheon Society debates held in St. Andrew's chapel there.  229
-----A reading club among wool traders there described.  278, note 3
-----Multiplicity of small specialized societies there described; school of medicine attracts large number of students; gives birth to many scientific associations.  301-2
-----Literary clubs of deemed superior to those of London.  487
-----Robert Wodrow quoted on wickedness at; he describes an atheistical club there.  505

-----Edinburgh Cape Club meets at James Mann's in Craig's Close.  539
-----Castle of taken over by the Laird of Cardrona, a tipsy member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club, (q.v.).  544
-----A tavern near the Grassmarket the meeting place of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.  545

V.-----AND ITS SCHOOLS, BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIES, AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. (For university see OF EDINBURGH).
-----Master of the High School a member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore.  71
-----Booksellers there refuse to publish Beattie's Essay on Truth.  135, note 3
-----Course of lectures on the English tongue given there by Thomas Sheridan; these lectures attended by 300 gentlemen; a great success.  169-170
EDINBURGH (CONTINUED).

V. ---- AND ITS SCHOOLS, BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIES, AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, (CONTINUED).

---- First circulating library in Great Britain established there in 1725 by Allan Ramsay. 250

---- Public Library of the present has the MS. transactions of the Natural History Society. 308

---- Medical school there draws students from all over the world. 316

---- Town Council Records for January 6, 1731 mention an Academy for Drawing which was granted the use of rooms in the college. 415

EDINBURGH BANNATYNE CLUB. A printing club of the 19th century. 317 & note 2

EDINBURGH CAPE CLUB, THE. Meets in James Mann's tavern in Craig's Close. 539

---- Description of in Chamber's Traditions of Edinburgh first-rate. 491

---- Importance of: Robert Fergusson, the poet, played an important role in it. 496

---- Similar to the Poker Club in a number of unessential details; both organized about the same time; both interested in promotion of an adequate defense of Scotland; household poker used by both as a symbol; both have been described many times. 531

---- Particulars of the club's efforts to further national defense given. 531, note 1

---- Club figures largely in a play by Donald Bain, (q.v.); records of in the National Library of Scotland; regalia in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 531, note 2

---- Conviviality an important function; lacked the dynamic political purpose of the Poker Club; its ceremonies probably a parody on Masonic practices; club celebrated the birthdays of famous men of literature. 532

---- Holds celebration in honor of Shakespeare; an ode for the occasion set to music; this followed by a grand concert of music. 533

---- True bard of the club was James Thomson; the club commemorate his birthday once a decade with a Jubilee Festival; an account of such a celebration quoted; Thomson's health drunk; a commemorative ode read; selections of Thomson's poetry read; members sing Rule Britannia. 533

---- Origin of the club's name uncertain; a legend which offers one explanation quoted; a member who is "half-seas-over," "doubles the cape" of Leith Wynd. 534

---- Date of organization examined. 534 & note 1

---- Purpose of explained; frugality of; gaming prohibited; ritual ceremonies of; admission of new member a "solemn" affair; initiation described; takes place in Cape Hall; Sovereign of the Cape presides; novices kiss the poker. 535
EDINBURGH CAPE CLUB, THE, (CONTINUED).

-----The new Knight recounts some scrape which has befallen him; from this a title is conferred on him by which he is known in the club; new member given an elaborate diploma; the diploma described; two pokers in the escutcheon; bears the motto of the club, "Concordia Fratrum Decus"; inscription quoted. 536

-----Part played by two pokers reminds one of the Poker Club; the coincidence of the use of the poker symbol by both organizations has led to confusion of their traditions; an example given; James Nasmyth confuses the two clubs; crossed pokers on the diploma of this club does not make it the Poker Club, (q.v.); inscription on club's diplomas makes it clear that this club is not the Poker Club. 537

-----Glasgow Cape Club's poker much larger than that used by the Edinburgh Club; the poker of the Edinburgh Club now on display in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh. 553, note 1

-----Robert Fergusson the poet a member; known as "Sir Precentor"; exercises poetic talents for the benefit of the Knights; his Cape Song quoted. 538

-----The Capeiad, a poetic history of the club in three cantos extant; it is bound together with other poems in Fergusson's handwriting; but it is not certain, however, that it is his work; members aid the ailing Fergusson; extract from records quoted; club activities continue until well past the end of the century; provincial Cape Clubs created. (See GLASGOW CAPE CLUB, MANCHESTER CAPE CLUB, LONDON CAPE CLUB, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, CAPE CLUB). 539

-----Club had created 650 Knights by 1799; grants the provincial clubs a "royal commission" signed by the Sovereign of the Edinburgh club. 539

-----Last meeting of recorded; club records turned over to the Society of Antiquaries; subsequently lodged in the National Library of Scotland. 539, note 3

-----Club not typical of the type of convivial societies frequented by Scottish literati; Oyster Club contrasted to it. 545

EDINBURGH CLERICAL REVIEW, OR WEEKLY REPORT OF THE DIFFERENT SERMONS PREACHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY OF EDINBURGH. An account of. 476-7

EDINBURGH DAILY ADVERTISER. Dr. Alexander Carlyle corrects a letter which appeared in it regarding the performance of John Home's Douglas by the Griskin Club, (q.v.). 512, & note 1

EDINBURGH EIGHT-DAY MAGAZINE. Publishes a poem upon a speech given in the Pantheon Society. 238-9

EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT. Notice regarding Scottish militia quoted from. 525-6

-----Notice regarding the Antigalican Society quoted from. 527

-----Letter of approbation of the activities of the Antigalican Society appears in; letter quoted. 528
EDINBURGH EVENING POST. By "a society of independent gentlemen."

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE OR LITERARY MISCELLANY. Notice in concerning the Chemical Society.
-----Notice in of a new art society, (See SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE FINE ARTS).

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE AND REVIEW. By "a society of gentlemen; an account of.
-----A complaint against it.
-----An example for other publications; ceased publication in 1776.

EDINBURGH MISCELLANY. Published by the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh, (q.v.); contains "the earliest productions of Thomson, Home, and Mallet."
-----Catalog of 18th century Scottish books shown during the Festival of Britain in 1951-2 contains a description of the book.
-----Contents of partially listed.
-----Purpose of explained in an introduction by a member of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh.
-----The publication of defended in an introduction by a member of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh.
-----Second volume promised, but did not appear; second edition called for.

EDINBURGH PERIODICAL PRESS, BY W.J. COUPER. Quoted on the Edinburgh Clerical Review.

EDINBURGH REVIEW OF 1755. As evidence of the intellectual stimulus of the Select Society; all concerned with it were members of that society; Alexander Wedderburn acts as editor.
-----Adam Smith the most extensive contributor; list of other contributors given, has tempestuous reception; lasts only two numbers; a premature attempt.

EDINBURGH SOCIETY. See EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND. (See also under SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH).

I. AND THE SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
-----Organized by the Select Society in 1755.
-----Proposals for before the Select Society.
-----Plans for projected in the Select Society of Edinburgh; premiums; donations; nine managers chosen; meetings advertised; prize for the best essay on Taste suggested; other prizes.
-----Planning committee for submits their proposals to the Select Society; proposals approved and ordered printed; election of managers ordered; proposals quoted from the reprint in the Scots Magazine.
-----Membership to be made up of all members of the Select Society plus all those who contribute two guineas yearly; rights of members; meetings.
EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND, (CONTINUED).


——Two separate organizations; although membership of both was largely the same; Edinburgh Society formed part of the Select Society, but was not wholly identical with it; an example of their separateness given; minutes of the Select Society quoted; motion made that all members of the Select Society should assist the Edinburgh Society.

——Select Society resolves that all new members should contribute to the Edinburgh Society.

——Both societies result from a common impulse; a result of common membership; an example of this given.

——Edinburgh Society is assisted by the members of the Select Society; list of premiums offered grows.

——Culmination of activities; rapid decline follows.

——Failure of caused by decline of interest in the Select Society; the Edinburgh Society prolongs the life of the Select Society.

II.——AND ITS ACTIVITIES AND INFLUENCE.

——Pamphlet of rules and orders quoted; origin of the idea of offering premiums traced; example of the Dublin Society followed in this.

——Meetings of; contributions entitle the donor to membership; name of the new society; list of managers.

——Statement of in regard to Scottish printing; honorary award offered for the "best printed and correct book."

——Award for printing given to Hamilton, Balfour, and Neil, Printers in Edinburgh; the Edinburgh Society confused with the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

——Society emphasizes achievement; premiums given for good workmanship only; often withheld if quality was inferior; emphasis on quality.

——Duties of president; contributions; proposals from members; discourses held at each meeting on economic subjects; subject chosen by the President from a list prepared by the Ordinary Managers.

——Debates in; a distinguishing feature; confined to economic subjects; questions debated quoted from the Scots Magazine.

——A debate in on the best method of repairing highways leads to publication of a "Plan for repairing the Highways" which gives Scotland good roads.

——Primary purpose of the society is offering premiums and prizes for Scottish invention and workmanship; ln 1755 23 premiums offered; in 1756, 92; in 1757, 120; in 1758, 188; in 1759, 142.
EDINBURGH--EDUCATION

EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND, (CONTINUED).

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-----Prizes for essays in arts and sciences added to premium list of the society. 160
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-----Connection of the society with the Select Society for Promoting the English Language; shares a common fate with it; crisis in the affairs of both societies. 176
-----Society reduces premiums; Scots Magazine quoted on reasons for this; society "fairly moribund"; further reduction in premiums announced in the Caledonian Mercury. 177
-----Urgent meeting called; desperate resolutions of; threats to members; society defunct; explanations of failure examined; and the Select Society; and the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 178
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-----A discourse on given by Alexander Stevenson in the Belles Lettres Society. 605

-----And the lower orders: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 608

-----Which is superior, public or private: discourse on given by Charles Brown before the Belles Lettres Society. 615

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-----Writing it one thing, speaking it another for the Scots; differences in spoken dialect wider; two anecdotes to illustrate this from Ramsay of Ochteryre.
-----Scots determined to master it; fostered among lower classes; taught in parochial schools.
-----Elements of the process of adoption into Scotland traced.
-----Course of lectures on by Thomas Sheridan announced in the Scots Magazine.
-----Sheridan's lectures attended by 300 gentlemen; a great success.
-----Scots ability to speak it examined; need for improvement expressed; young people better able to adapt themselves to it; Select Society to promote schools for teaching it.
-----Schoolmasters chosen for their ability to teach it.
-----Mr. Sheridan's lectures on; Society for promoting it organized; correctness and eloquence in becomes fashionable.
-----Trade and commerce in the Highlands insufficient to encourage its use.
-----Scots interest in capturing the London literary market causes them to master a good English style.

II.----AND THE LITERARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES OF THE PERIOD.
-----Members of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh praised for their skill in its use.
-----Literary Scots interested in it; English periodical papers turn attention of Scottish writers to matters of style; clubs organized to improve Scottish literary endeavors to emulate the English.
-----List of Directors of the Select Society for Promoting its use in Scotland given. (See SELECT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE).
-----Select Society for Promoting the English Language appoints an instructor to give classes in Edinburgh.
-----Early literary clubs and societies in Scotland formed to help members to cultivate it.

III.----AND SCOTTISH MEN OF LETTERS.
-----Hugh Blair complimented by Dr. Samuel Johnson on writing English "wonderfully well."
-----David Hume's contemporaries spoke broad Scots; by the end of the 18th century young men of the same class spoke the southern dialect; Scots dialect has disappeared today.
-----Difficulties of Scottish writers with literary English blamed for the lack of wit and humor in their writing.
-----Scots wrote English but spoke Scots; use English for solemn occasions; an anecdote concerning William Robertson and Lord Chesterfield; The Gentle Shepherd written in broad Scots is humorous.
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-----An Extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175
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ERSKINE, CAPT. ANDREW. Together with James Boswell edits A Collection of Original Poems; he also contributes to the collection. 513, note 1
ERSKINE, BARON, (AFTERWARDS-LORD ALVA). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591
ERSKINE, CAPT. CHARLES. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591
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ERSKINE, DAVID STEUART, 11th EARL OF BUCHAN. And the Belles Lettres Society; Thomas Somerville's opinion of quoted. 209 & note 1
-----Founder of the Society of Antiquaries; not listed among the members of the Belles Lettres Society. 209, note 1
-----A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1
-----Communicates with the Natural History Society. 309
-----First to suggest printing clubs. 317, note 2
-----First to suggest the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 320 & note 1
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ERSKINE, DAVID STEUART, 11th EARL OF BUCHAN, (CONTINUED).

-----Presents proposals for a Society of Antiquaries; his discourse on quoted; stresses need for such a society.

-----Proposes rules and regulations for the Society of Antiquaries; proposals quoted; election of members; proceedings; election of officers; dues; house to be provided for the society; membership limited; fields of interest proposed.

-----Proposes a second meeting of those interested in a Society of Antiquaries in Scotland; his constitution adopted by the society at their third meeting.

-----Elected first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

-----Largely responsible for organizing the Society of Antiquaries; an interesting figure; described by Thomas Somerville; egocentric; reads a paper on the death of Gilbert Stuart to the society; his paper quoted; praises Stuart highly; describes disappointments at not achieving a post in the University of Edinburgh; accuses Hume and his circle of bullying everyone not of their group; criticism of the Select Society; his attitude toward the Edinburgh literati; results in opposition to the organization of the Society of Antiquaries.

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-----And the Foulis correspondence.

ERSKINE, SIR HARRY, BART. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

ERSKINE, HENRY. A member of the Forum Debating Society.

-----Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

-----Assists the Medical Society of Edinburgh to obtain a Royal charter.

-----An abstemious man; satirizes the St. Cecilia Catch Club for their practice of "saving the ladies"; his satiric verse published in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine.

-----Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.

-----His Life of Alexander Fergusson quoted.

-----Pleads cases before the "court-martials" of the Crochallan Fencibles Club, (q.v.).

ERSKINE, HON. JAMES. Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

ERSKINE, DR. JOHN. Although heading a church party in opposition to that of Dr. Robertson, he was friendly with him; celebrated Robertson's virtues in a funeral sermon.

ERSKINE, JOHN, OF CARNOCK, PROFESSOR OF SCOTS LAW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. His Institutes chosen for study by the Juridical Society of Edinburgh, (q.v.).
ERSKINE, WILLIAM. Studies German Literature with Sir Walter Scott and others. (See MOUNTAIN CLUB, THE). 547

ESDIE, JAMES. A member of the Philalethic Society. 301


ESSAYS, MEDICAL. Prize essays contributed to the Harveian Society listed. 314

ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS, PHYSICAL AND LITERARY, READ BEFORE A SOCIETY IN EDINBURGH. The published transactions of the Philosophical Society of Edin- burgh. 87

-----Preface to quoted. 87

-----A tribute by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh to Colin Maclaurin quoted from. 90

-----Publication of delayed because of the loss of papers at the death of Colin Maclaurin. 99, note 1

-----Three volumes appear, 1754, 1756, 1771; compared to Medical Essays, (q.v.); reveal a proud achievement. 99

-----Contains several papers written by Lord Kames, (q.v.). 100

-----Contains contributions by Colin Maclaurin; Alexander Monro, primus; and Alexander Monro, secundus. 101

-----Contributions to received from abroad. 103

-----Contributions from abroad give evidence of a growing reputation of Edinburgh medical school; James Grainger, author of Sugar Cane, and Ben Franklin, American Statesman, contribute. 103

-----None of the contributions to strictly literary; but this does not embarrass the editors; to the eyes of men in the 18th century many things appeared literary which do not to us. 104

-----Kinship of Natural Philosophy and Literature suggested in preface to. 104-5

-----Preface suggests that both Natural Philosophy and Literature should be promoted by observation of facts. 105

-----Editors of are not afraid of accumulating too many experiments. 105

-----Preface to Volume I announces the society's resolve to exclude theology, morals, and politics from their plans. 105-6

-----Preface to volume I announces that the society is not responsible for the justness of reasoning nor the accuracy of every observation which appears in the publication. 105-6

-----Plans for a second volume discussed by Lord Kames. 108

-----Described as holding a "distinguished place in the progress of science." 109

-----Article by William Cullen on Fire appears in. 110, note 2

-----Benjamin Franklin's article on "method of preserving houses from thunder" appears in. 110, note 2

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-----Mentioned. 471
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EUCLID. Subject of a paper read before the Philosophical
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EUROPEAN PEOPLE. Government of: subject proposed for
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EUROPEAN PEOPLE. Subject of a paper read before the
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EVAPORATION. A paper on read before the Natural History
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EUCLID. Subject of a paper read before the Philosophical
Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Reid. 582.

"EVERYMAN SOAP HIS OWN BEARD." The motto of James
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An account of in a letter to "an Honourable
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-----Admonitions to improvement in Mrs. Speaker's address to the members; accomplishments of members praised. 57

-----List of books read by members; club active in promoting interest in English literary models. 57

-----Club publishes a collection of poems entitled The Edinburgh Miscellany; this collection contains "the earliest productions of Thomson, Home, and Mallet." 58 & note 1

-----A member explains the purpose of The Edinburgh Miscellany. 59

-----A member defends the club's poetic endeavors in an introduction to The Edinburgh Miscellany. 60

-----The club and Jacobitism. 61

FAIR SEX. Did not neglect the cultivation of literature in Scotland. 61

-----Their fondness for Prince Charles. 61

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-----Appointed treasurer to the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 149

FAIRHOLME, ROBERT, MERCHANT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

FAIRHOLME, THOMAS. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 620

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FARMS. Whether great or small ones are most advantageous to the country? a question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 154

FARQUHAR, REV. MR. ________ Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

FARQUHAR, JOHN, MINISTER OF NIGG PARISH NEAR ABERDEEN.
A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 132

-----Present at meetings of the society. 581

-----Reads papers on The Imagination before the society; reads a paper "On a Particular Providence" before same. 582

-----Proposes the question "What is the origin of the Blacks"? to be discussed by the society. 583

-----Proposes the question "What is the foundation of moral obligation"? to be discussed by the society. 583

-----Proposes the question "Whether, in writing history, it be proper to mix moral and political reflections, or to draw characters"? to be discussed by the society. 585
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--- Club presents Mrs. Cockburn of Cockpen with a large china bowl. 244, note 2

--- The possible members listed; reason for change to the Mirror Club; club joined by Henry Mackenzie; his account of the club quoted. 245

--- Mackenzie's list of members quoted; chiefly lawyers; discuss literary subjects; meet at member's house. 246

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---- Joins the Easy Club as "George Buchannan"; becomes their secretary and clerk register. 40

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FERGUSON, MR. ______, OF CRAIGDARROCH. A member of the Antigalican Society. 526

FERGUSON, SIR A. A member of The Club of Edinburgh. 548

FERGUSSON, ADAM, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 592

FERGUSSON, ADAM, ADVOCATE, AFTERWARDS SIR ADAM FERGUSSON. An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 174

---- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591, 592

---- A member of the Poker Club. 651, 653

FERGUSSON (or FERGUSON), DR. ADAM, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591

---- An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175

---- His works throw a lustre on the Select Society. 189

---- Offers support to John Home's Douglas. 190

---- A founding member of the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh. 199, 618

---- Receives a visit from Scott's "Guy Mannering." 216

---- An honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin; a member of the Academy of Florence; a member of the Etruscan Society of Antiquaries at Cortona; a member of the Arcadia at Rome. 222, note 4

---- Did much to raise the level of writing history; Gibbon looks to him as his master. 217
FERGUSSON (or FERGUSON), DR. ADAM, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

-----A member of the Griskin Club; plays "Lady Randolph" in the club's performance of Douglas.

-----Suggests the name Poker Club to that organization; his suggestion accepted.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

-----Attends a meeting of the Poker Club.

-----A member of the Antigalican Society.

-----Receives a letter from David Hume in Fontainbleau in which Hume expresses his yearning for the company of the Poker Club.

-----Has a bitter quarrel with Adam Smith; they become friendly again before Smith dies.

-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER. A member of the Poker Club.

-----Attends a meeting of the club.

-----An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

FERGUSSON, ANTHONY. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

-----Made secretary to the society; appointed "perpetual visitor"; resigns because of ill health.

FERGUSSON, GEORGE. A member of the Poker Club.

-----Presides over meeting of same.

-----Attends a meeting of same.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, CLERK OF SESSION. A member of The Club of Edinburgh.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, DEAN OF FACULTY. An Extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language.

FERGUSSON (or FERGUSON), JAMES, JR, OF PITFOUR. Attends the Griskin Club performance of Home's Douglas; dines at a tavern with the club after the performance.

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

-----A member of the Antigalican Society.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, TERTIUS, ADVOCATE. An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language.

FERGUSSON, ROBERT, THE POET. Mentions the Robinhood Society in two of his poems: his "Mutual Complaint of Plainstone and Causey" quoted; his "Leith Races" quoted.

-----His note on the Robinhood Society quoted.
FERGUSSON, ROBERT, THE POET, (CONTINUED).

-----"Whether he or Allan Ramsay did more for Scottish poetry?" the subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society; the debate, in verse, published. 239

-----The Pantheon Society decides that Allan Ramsay contributed more to Scottish poetry; but Ramsay's supporters may have used unfair means to win. 240

-----A member of the Edinburgh Cape Club; known as "Sir Precentor" in the club; exercises his poetic talents in the club; his "Cape Song" quoted. 496, 538

-----The Capeiad, a poetic history of the Cape Club bound together with other poems in his handwriting may be his work, but this is not certain. 539

-----The club aids the poet when he is ill. 539

-----Compared to Robert Burns. 540

-----Not accepted into the select circle of the Edinburgh literati. 545

FERRIS, SAMUEL, OF WILTSHIRE. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 314

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FIELDING, HENRY. His Joseph Andrews in the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282

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FINE ARTS. The Influence of Philosophy on the Fine Arts, by James Moor; originates in the Literary Society of Glasgow. 126

-----Principles of judging: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by James Beattie. 582

-----Standards of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; suggested by George Campbell. 584

-----Which gives the greatest scope to genius: subject proposed for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 585

-----Flourishing of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 599

-----And the sciences, study of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 599

-----Effect on morals of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh. 603, 607

-----Effects of: subject often debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 605, 606, 614

-----Advancement of: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 606

-----Benefits of: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 608

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FINN, J. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307
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-----Delivers a discourse on Ambition before the society. 611
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FLETCHER, MR. ______, OF SALTON. A member of the Poker Club. 653
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-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624
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-----Notice concerning in the Scots Magazine quoted. 425-6
-----Productions on view in Edinburgh at the shop of.
Robert Fleming; in Glasgow at the college. 426
-----Closes, and an auction of the academy's goods
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FOULIS, ANDREW, PRINTER OF GLASGOW. (See also FOULIS,
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-----Founder of an Academy of Fine Arts, Glasgow. 412, 415
-----Joins the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 579
-----Reads a paper on "the first Religion of mankind
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-----His death causes the academy to close for good. 427
-----Mentioned in an article by David Murray who is
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FOULIS BROTHERS, (ANDREW AND ROBERT), PRINTERS OF
GLASGOW. They did not abandon their printing
business when they opened their Academy of Fine Arts.

-----They find themselves in financial difficulties. 418 & note 1

FOULIS, SIR JAMES, BART. Invited to the first meeting
of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

FOULIS, ROBERT, PRINTER OF GLASGOW. (See also FOULIS,
ANDREW and FOULIS ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS). The
founder of the Academy of Fine Arts, Glasgow.

-----Reprints several books on economics to satisfy
interests raised by the Political Economy Club of
Glasgow. 412, 415

-----Joins the Literary Society of Glasgow. 116

-----Reads essays before the society. 422, note 1

-----Reads a "Memoir on the Discovery and Cultivation
of Genius" before same. 124

-----Proposes the questions "What is faction"? for
discussion by the same. 125

-----It has often been lamented that he gave up printing
for painting; this is a mistaken idea. 416-7 & note

-----His approach to the Academy of Fine Arts examined. 418-20, 435

-----Not solely interested in profits. 422-3 & notes

-----Policy of paying wages to students and of selling
their work examined. 426

-----Makes a catalogue for the auction of the collection
from his Academy of Fine Arts. 428-431

-----The auction of his collection of art a failure. 431-2 & note

-----Praised in an article by David Murray. 433
FOULKE, FRANCIS. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL. Advantages of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----Advantages of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Advantages of: subject of a debate by the Theological Society; preparations for the same by William Lothian of that society.

FOURFOLD STATE. See BOSTON.

FOX, JOSEPH. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

FRANCE, DAUPHIN OF. See DAUPHIN OF FRANCE.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, AMERICAN STATESMAN. Contributes to the Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

-----Receives a letter from David Hume regarding the activities of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; an interested spectator of the affairs of the society; his letter to William Cullen quoted; requests a copy of Cullen's essay on fire.

-----A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

FRASER, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

FRASER, SIMON, ADVOCATE. An original member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

FRATERNITY. The social standard of the Edinburgh literati said to have been based on.

FREEBAIRN, ROBERT. His edition of George Buchanan's History criticized by the Society of Associated Critics.

FREE-MASON'S CLUB. Mentioned in notes to verses of a Revolution Club song.

FREER, DR. PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

FREE-WILL. Subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

FRENCH. Among the first to admire Scottish achievement.

FRENCH REVOLUTION. Rouses interest among all classes in Europe.

-----Suppression of revolutionary authors during at the public library of Greenock.

-----Creates an interest in German literature.

FRIAR'S CARSE. See MONKLAND.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. Charitable organizations; the Whinbush Club an example of; very popular during the second half of the 18th century.


FRIENDSHIP. Discussed by members of the Easy Club.

-----Discourse on given by William Urquhart before the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Polemical societies said to promote it.
FULLARTON, MR. ______. A member of the Speculative Society. 383
FULLARTON, MR. ______, OF FULLARTON. Accepts membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88
FURIUS. A pamphlet which bears a MS. note in Ruddiman's hand regarding his Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 71

GAELIC CLUB OF GLASGOW. Established by charter from the London Highland Society; to remind Highland gentlemen of Glasgow of Ossian and the "language of heroics in ages past." 347
GAELIC LANGUAGE. The Gaelic Club of Glasgow formed to encourage; Professor of appointed to Highland and Agricultural Society; essays written for; dictionary of proposed. 347
-----The Bible translated into; secures the permanence of the language of Highland religion. 560
GAILLIES, LORD. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591
GALENIAN SOCIETY. A social and professional society. 312
-----Sources of additional information concerning noted. 313, note 2
GALAWAY AND WILLIAMS ACADEMY OF ART. Notice of in the Glasgow Courier for September 21+ 1793. 433-4
GALLOWAY. For societies at, see SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENTS: AND FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF GALLOWAY.
-----Listed among the counties in which resolutions were made to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164
-----Robert Heron's account of a library instituted there quoted; he proposes a Society for Improvements: and for the Investigation of the Antiquities of Galloway. 352
GALLOWAY, EARL OF. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591, 592
-----An Extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175
GALT, JOHN, AUTHOR. His autobiography quoted; protests the action of the librarian of the Greenock Public Library who suppressed revolutionary authors; reads Godwin's Political Justice; instigates a literary society; his account of it quoted; Galt is the youngest member. 283
-----Spence and Park also members; they are better writers; nature of Spence's essays; nature of Park's essays; description of Galt's own efforts; assembly lasts several years; develops the latent talents in Galt. 284
-----A contemporary of Scott's; invented a number of fictitious clubs; more a self-conscious social historical than Scott; his Andrew Pringle records opinion of London literary societies; fictitious clubs figure in the plot of his best novel, The Entail; the Yarn Club, (q.v.), and Anderston Summer Saturdays both appear in the work. 487
GALT, JOHN, AUTHOR, (CONTINUED).

-----Describes meetings of London literati in his Ayrshire Legatees; says they are "the dullest things in the world"; members jealous and fearful of one another. 569

-----His high opinion of Edinburgh literati supported by that of Henry Mackenzie. 568

GALWAY, MR. ______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307

GAME LAWS. Repeal of: subject suggested for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

GARBETT, SAMUEL. A member of the Poker Club. 651

GARDEN, DR. ALEXANDER, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; contributes to the society's Essays and Observations. 103

GARDEN, FRANCIS, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD GARDENSTONE). A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

GARDINER, MICHAEL, SURGEON IN DUMFRIES. A member of the Newtonian Society. 210

GARLAND, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

GARLIES, MR. ______. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414

GASCOIGN, MR. ______. A member of the Poker Club. 652

GAZETTE LITTERAIRE DE L'EUROPE. Voltaire writing in it quoted on Scottish genius. 25 & note 1

GEDDES, JAMES. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

GEE. His book on Trade and Navigation reprinted by Robert Foulis to satisfy interest raised in these subjects by the Political Economy Society of Glasgow. 116

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND. See KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

GENERAL EXCISE. Use of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 596

GENERAL SOCIETY, THE. A student's debating society at the University of Glasgow active during 1768. 406

GENIUS. Discovery and Culture of: a dissertation read by Robert Foulis before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 124

-----An Essay on: a book by Alexander Gerard. 582

GENTLE SHEPHERD, THE, BY ALLAN RAMSAY. A Scottish comedy; written in broad Scots. 257-8

-----Read by Ramsay to the members of the Worthy Club. 501

-----"Sir William Worthy" may have been suggested to Ramsay by the Worthy Club; scene of at New-Hall; plot said to have been suggested to Ramsay by Alexander Pennecuik. 502

"GENTLEMEN IMPROVERS." Agricultural societies meeting places for; did not confine their interests to stock-raising and turnips; undertook to encourage Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures as well as Agriculture. 22-3
GENTLEMEN OF ESTATES. What advantage in their being farmers? a question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 154

GENTLEMEN AND LADY'S WEEKLY MAGAZINE. Criticism of Pantheon Society in quoted; defense of same quoted. 231-3

--- Contains a speech delivered by the Preses of a literary society in the "north country"; society referred to may be the Perth Miscellaneous Society. 657, note 530

GENTRY. Their ideas exacted and enlarged through membership in the Poker Club. 582

GEOMETRY, PRACTICAL. Subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by William Trail.

GEORGE, HENRY, THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ECONOMIST. His themes anticipated by Professor William Ogilvie of Aberdeen. 274, note 3

GEORGE I. An "Address from members of the Easy Club" to him quoted. 44-6

----- Receives a protest against the effects of the Treaty of Union of Scottish affairs from the members of the Easy Club. 45

----- Requested by members of the Easy Club to dissolve the Union of Parliaments. 45

GEORGE II. Great changes take place in the Highlands during his reign. (See also HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH). 560

GEORGE III. Signed the charter for the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 370

GEORGE IV. Officially recognizes the Royal Company of Archers as his bodyguard on a visit to Scotland in 1822. 498

GERARD, DR. ALEXANDER, PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; many of his works originate in that society. 129, 132

----- Described as a "friendly adversary" to David Hume. 134

----- Present at meetings of the society. 581

----- His "Essay on Genius" developed in the society. 582

----- Reads a paper on "The Manner in Which Association is Influenced by the Causes of the Passions" before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 582

----- Proposes the question "Whether any form of Government can be perpetual"? to be discussed by the society. 583

----- Proposed the question "Whether eloquence be useful or pernicious"? to be discussed by the same society. 584

GERMAN LITERATURE. Henry Mackenzie's account of the German theater hastens interest in; influence of French Revolution increases interest in; sentimental movement the main reason for British sympathy with. 344

----- Sir Walter Scott makes translations of; his works preceded by earlier translations by Alexander Fraser Tytler and Rev. William Render; Tytler's translation of Rie Rauber runs to three editions. 344
GERMAN LITERATURE, (CONTINUED).

-----Studied by Sir Walter Scott together with other members of the Mountain Club. 547

GERMAN THEATER. An account of read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh by Henry Mackenzie; this begins a new era of appreciation of German literature in Scotland. 343

GERMANY. (See also BERLIN).

-----Anecdotes concerning the Select Society told by James Boswell while on a visit to Baden Durlach. 214, note 2

GIBB, THE REV. MR. GAVIN, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE, (LATER MINISTER OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, AND PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES). A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580

GIBBON, EDWARD, THE HISTORIAN. Regarded Robertson, Ferguson, and Hume as his masters. 217

-----Envies their environment in Edinburgh; his letters to Dr. Robertson quoted; considers himself the lesser member of a triumverate which includes Hume and Robertson. 217, note 3

-----Included by mistake among Scots authors by a French writer. 217, note 3

-----Dr. William Robertson expresses his regret that Gibbon's treatment of his subject would "hurt the sale of his book." (i.e. The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire). 563

-----His History praised by Hume; informed that he has done the unexpected; England described by Hume as being sunk in barbarous and absurd faction. 566, note 2

GIBSON. Abstracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book. 628

GIBSON, ANDREW. His work on the Easy Club evaluated. 37

GILCHRIST, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624

GILLESPIE, MR. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded from the same. 620

GILLESPIE, THOMAS. A member of the Academy of Physics; appointed to a committee to examine a strata of granite. 393, 647

GILLIES, ADAM, AFTERWARDS LORD GILLIES. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3

-----An eminent lawyer; he pleads cases before the "court-martials" held by the club. 543

GILLIES, REV. D. A member of the Accidental Club; competes with John Taylor for the "leaden crown of wit"; prize to be given for the best poem on nonsense; loses to Taylor. 555

GLASGOW. For clubs at, see ACCIDENTAL CLUB, ANDERSTON SUMMER SATURDAYS, COCHRANE'S CLUB, CUPID'S SUPPER CLUB (FICTION), ELEUTHERIAN CLUB, GAELIC CLUB, GLASGOW CAPE CLUB, GLASGOW MAITLAND CLUB, GROG CLUB, HARY'S (MR. T.) CLUB, HELL-FIRE CLUB IN GLASGOW, HODGE-PODGE CLUB, MAITLAND CLUB OF GLASGOW,
GLASGOW, (CONTINUED). MY LORD ROSS'S CLUB, PARLIAMENT OF OCEANA, POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB, SIMSON'S CLUB, SOPHACARDINE CLUB, STUDENT'S CLUB MEETING IN DUGALD'S TAVERN, STUDENT'S CLUB MEETING IN PORTER'S LODGE, TRINAMPERIAN CLUB, TRINAMPERIAN CLUB. 

For societies at, see ACADEMY OF CRAFTS, ACADEMIC SOCIETY, ANTICAPADOCIAN SOCIETY, DIALECTIC SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, DISCursive SOCIETY, ECLECTIC SOCIETY, ELOCUTION SOCIETY, FOULIS ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, GALLAWAY AND WILLIAMS ACADEMY OF ART, GENERAL SOCIETY, HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL SOCIETY, JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW, LITERARY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW, SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATED CRITICS. 

Political Economy Club of, (see POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB OF GLASGOW.) 

The seat of a university, (see UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW). 

Literary Society of, (see LITERARY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW). 

Merchants of are members of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 

Reliable information concerning its literary societies available; relative importance of. 

A society established there by members of the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh. 

Reading clubs there described. 

Description of the town. 

Lament on the wickedness of the youth there by Robert Wodrow quoted. 

For taverns of, see CRUIKSHANK'S, (MRS) SCHREID'S TAVERN, JOHN SHARPES INN, ANDERSTON. 

Antiquarians of correct the label on the Glasgow Cape Club's poker in the Hunterian museum; they also speculate on the origin of the club's name. 

A patriotic procession in honor of the volunteers of Glasgow in which the Sovereign of the Cape Club takes part. 

Tron church and the Session House burnt down by the members of a Hell-Fire Club. 

A dwindling town of 12,000 in 1700; had only a few small ships; becomes a great seaport and industrial center; establishes large trade with both the Indies. 

Robert Wodrow quoted on the wickedness at. 

Literati of not as numerous as those in Edinburgh; literary societies there less numerous; but convivial and convivial-literary societies more numerous; described by John Strang in his Glasgow and its Clubs. 

"Philanthropos" writes from there in praise of society in general and of polemical society in particular.
GLASGOW AND ITS CLUBS, BY JOHN STRANG. An interesting contribution to the social history of Scotland. 549

GLASGOW CAPE CLUB. One of the first provincial Cape Clubs to be formed by charter from the Edinburgh Cape Club; not much known concerning; met in Mrs. Schreid's Tavern in Buchanan Court; patronized by "all the top people." 552

-----Richard Allan Jr., of Bardowie, a leading member; club motto the same as that of the Edinburgh Cape Club, (i.e. Concordia Fratrum Decus); copy of the Glasgow Cape Club diploma given. 552

-----Club established by "royal commission" of the Edinburgh Cape Club. 539

-----Giant poker of on exhibit in the Hunterian Museum in the college of Glasgow; incorrectly labeled as belonging to the "Poker Club", it was later correctly identified; Antiquarians of Glasgow speculate on the origin of the club's name; David Murray suggests it came from "cap," a strong ale; club supports military efforts of Scotland during the American War; subscribed 100 pounds for raising a regiment. 553

-----Poker used by the Glasgow Club larger than that used in Edinburgh. 553, note 1

GLASGOW COURIER. Notice appears in announcing a meeting of the Chirurgo-Physical Society. 305

-----Carries an article on academies of art. 433

-----Notice of the Roeburn, Neilson, and Hastie Academy of art appears in. 434

-----Contains an article on a fictitious club which burlesques political associations of the period. 462-3

GLASGOW, EARL OF. Elected an Extraordinary Manager of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 149

-----A member of the Poker Club. 653

GLASGOW LITERARY SOCIETY. See LITERARY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW MAITLAND CLUB. (See MAITLAND CLUB OF GLASGOW). A 19th century printing club. 317

GLASGOW MERCURY. Notice from concerning the Glasgow Cape Club quoted. 553

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. See UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

GLASSFORD, JAMES, ADVOCATE. A member of The Club of Edinburgh. 548

GLASSFORD, JOHN. A member of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow. 116

GLEN, REV. MR. _______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

GLENCAIRN, EARL OF. Presides over meeting of the Antigalican Society; hears report of a committee of that society. 527

-----A member of the Poker Club. 653

-----A member of the Antigalican Society. 526
GLOAG, JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.  
"GLOTTIANUS." Author of an essay on "Society in General and Polemic Society in Particular"; essay quoted.  
-----His essay admired by Philantropos who writes a similar one in reply.  
GOD. Book proving his existence reviewed before the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh by William Cullen.  
GODWIN, WILLIAM His books purged from the public library at Greenock during the French Revolution.  
GOLDEN AGE OF SCOTLAND. Necessity of reading The Mirror and The Lounger in order to understand it.  
GOLDSMITH, OLIVER. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh.  
GORBEL, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.  
GORDON, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.  
GORDON, ALEXANDER, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  
-----Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.  
GORDON, BARON. A member of the Poker Club.  
GORDON, CHARLES HAMILTON, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  
-----Praeses at the last recorded meeting of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  
-----A "corresponding member" of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Mirror.  
GORDON, JAMES. A member of the Poker Club.  
GORDON, JOHN, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society.  
GORDON, LEWIS. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.  
GORDON, THOMAS, PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY AT KING'S COLLEGE OF ABERDEEN. A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.  
-----Proposes the question "How far the facts relating to the burning of the Roman ships in the harbor of Syracuse are reconcilable to the laws of reflection and refraction of light"? to be discussed by the society.  
-----Present at meetings of the society.  
-----Reads a paper on "Memory and its Influence in Forming Characters among man" to the society.  
GORDON, WATSON. A student under John Graham at the Trustee's Academy of Design.  
GORDON, WILLIAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.  
-----An ordinary member of the same society.
GORDON, WILLIAM, OF NEWHALL. A member of the Poker Club. 653
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GRAEME, PATRICK. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627
-----Delivers a discourse on the study of history before the Belles Lettres Society. 608
-----An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; made an honorary member in 1762. 621
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GRAHAM, ALEXANDER. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 578
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-----His description of English prejudice against Scots literary men quoted. 213, note 2
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---- His account of the intimacy of Scottish men of
letters quoted. 215, note 1
GRAHAM, JOHN. A teacher at the Trustee's Academy of
Design; changes the school to fine arts. 437-8 and note
---- A good influence on the Trustee's Academy of
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GRAHAM, JOHN, OF DOUGALDSTON. A member of the Literary
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---- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591
GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF. Elected a new member of the Poker
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militia; appointed to a committee to form a bill
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GRAHAM, MICHAEL, OF GARTMORE, ADVOCATE. A member of the
Rankenian Club. 69
GRAHAM, DR. PAT., MINISTER OF ABERFOYLE. A member of
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GRAHAM, ROBERT. A member of the Didactic Society;
joins the Royal Physical Society. 312
GRAHAM, WILLIAM, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select
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---- A member of the Poker Club. 651, 653
GRAINGER, JAMES, THE PHYSICIAN AND POET. Contributes to
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GRANT, DONALD. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres
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GRANT WILLIAM. A member of the Philalethic Society. 301
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GRAY, MR. ______. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88
GRAY, JAMES, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. A member of the Newtonian Society of Edinburgh. 210
GRAY, LORD. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591
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GREENOCK. For societies at, see LITERARY SOCIETY OF GREENOCK.
-----A literary society there; described by John Galt; members read essays and discussed many subjects; John Galt the youngest member. 283
-----Spence and Park the best writers; Galt’s efforts described; society lasts several years; meetings monthly; develops latent talents of members. 283
-----Public library established there in 1783; librarian of suppresses revolutionary writers; John Galt protests; reads Godwin’s Political Justice thus brought to his notice; Galt greatly indebted to the library; a literary society there in which Galt took part described. 283
-----A humorous account of the transfer of French prisoners of war from there to Glasgow written by a member of the Grog Club of Glasgow, (q.v.). 555
GREGORY, DR. JAMES, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE. A colleague of Colin Maclaurin’s; proposed by Maclaurin for membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 89
GREGORY, DR. JAMES, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, (CONTINUED).

-----A member of the Newtonian Club.

GREGORY, DR. JOHN, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT KING'S COLLEGE. His Life by Alexander Fraser Tytler contains a description of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----An originator of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----Reads a paper before the same society; the paper published.

-----Author of Lectures on Duties and Qualifications of a Physician; A comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World; A Father's Legacy to his Daughters.

-----Described as a "friendly adversary to David Hume."

-----In a letter to Mrs. Montague he expresses his detestation for the philosophy of Mr. Hume, but avers his love for the man.

-----Reads a paper on "foundations of taste in music" before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----His Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animals developed in the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----Proposes the question "Whether the art of medicine has contributed to the advantage of mankind? to be discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

GREGG, J. Y. T. Quoted on David Hume's desire to anglicize Scotland.

GREVILLE, LORD. Visits the Belles Lettres Society quite frequently.

-----A "Charge" to him prepared and read by William Lothian on his lordship's admission to the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh.

-----Admitted an ordinary member of the same; is addressed from the chair by William Lothian.

GRIEVE, DR. HENRY. A member of the Younger Poker Club.

GRIFFITH, MR. AN ACTOR. Mentioned.

GRIPKEWELL, T. Writes an article on the Society of Pinchers, (fictitious).

GRISKIN CLUB. No account of it appears in Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh.

-----Formed of a coterie of the Edinburgh literati who dined together in the Abbey; favourite dish was pork griskins; club excites much curiosity; involved in turmoil over the performance of John Home's Douglas in Edinburgh.

-----List of members; meets at the lodgings of Mrs. Sarah Ward in the Canongate; holds rehearsal of Douglas "to make her fully apprehend the author's meaning."

-----Dr. Carlyle lists the people present at the club's performance of Douglas; club dines at a tavern in the Abbey after the performance.
GRISKIN CLUB, (CONTINUED).

-----Entire episode of the club's performance of Douglas examined; Dr. Alexander Carlyle's letter to Caroline, Marchioness of Queensberry quoted.

-----Club described as being more intimate than the Select Society of Edinburgh.

GROG CLUB, THE, OF GLASGOW. Its claim to literary fame slender; one of its members writes The Battle of Garscube, an account of the transfer of French prisoners of war from Greenock to Glasgow.

-----The Battle reprinted and plagiarized.

-----Club dissolves when the proprietress of the tavern in which it met remarried.

GUARDIAN, THE. Read by the members of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh.

-----The Mirror judged superior to it.

GUIGOT, ABRAM, OF PARIS. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member.

GULLIN, BISHOP. Co-founder, with Ruddiman, of the Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

-----His Jacobite sympathies.

-----Described by Lord Kames as "a dull man."

GUN-POWDER. Advantages of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

GUTHRIE, ALEXANDER. A member of the Academy of St. Luke.

GUTHRIE, HARRIE, JR. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.

GUTHRIE, JAMES, MERCHANT. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

GUY MANNERING, BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. "High-Jinks" scene in is typical of the clubs of the period.

-----Description of a club meeting at Clerihugh's Tavern quoted.

-----Mannering visits tavern; sees "Paulus Pleydell" in action; watches game of "High-Jinks."

-----Scott's note on "Convivial habits of the Scottish Bar" quoted.

-----Question of the original for "Paulus Pleydell" examined; Scott points to Adam Rolland; generally assumed to be Andrew Crosbie.

-----Scene of "High-Jinks" taken as typical of Edinburgh lawyers by a French author.

HADDINGTON. Listed among the counties in which resolutions were made to abolish the practice of giving vails.

HADDINGTON, EARL OF. A member of the Poker Club.

-----Attends a meeting of the club.

-----A member of the Antigalican Society.

HAIG, ROBERT, M., M.D. A member of the American Physical Society.

HAILES, LORD. See DALRYMPLE, SIR DAVID.
HAIR. A paper on the color of hair read before the Natural History Society by James Cunningham of Edinburgh.

HALKERSTON, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

HALKETT, SIR JOHN. A member of the Poker Club.
-----Appointed to a Poker Club committee to form a bill for a Scotch militia.

HALL, SIR JAMES, THE GEOLOGIST. A member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.

HALL, JOHN, M.D., OF MANCHESTER. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member.

"HALL AND MACKINTOSH CLUB." A student's debating club at King's College, Aberdeen; Robert Hall and Sir James Mackintosh were members.

HALL, PHINEAS. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.

HALL, ROBERT. A member of a debating club at King's College, Aberdeen; the club was jocularly called "Hall and Mackintosh Club."

HALLER, MR. ______. Praises the transactions of the Edinburgh Society for the Improvement of Medical Knowledge.

HAMILTON, MR. ______. A member of the Society of Associated Critics.

HAMILTON, DR. ______. A member of the Royal Medical Society.

HAMILTON, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, M.D., PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

HAMILTON, ANTHONY. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD, STUDENT OF PHYSIC. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Delivers a discourse on judging of character before the same society.
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

HAMILTON, BALFOUR, AND NEIL, PRINTERS IN EDINBURGH. Receive an award from the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

HAMILTON, DUKE OF. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Appointed to the planning committee of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.
-----Elected as an Extraordinary Manager of the same society.

HAMILTON, GILBERT, MERCHANT IN GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

HAMILTON, JAMES. A member of the American Physical Society.
HAMILTON, JAMES, OF PAISLEY. Student member of a club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow during 1743-44. 405

HAMILTON, JOHN. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; secretary to the society during 1759-60. 621

-----Delivers a discourse on immortality of the soul before the same. 604

-----Delivers a discourse on eloquence before the same. 606

HAMILTON, DR. ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 578

-----A member of the Accidental Club of Glasgow; judges a contest for the best poem on nonsense; gives the prize to John Taylor. 555.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. An original member of the Newtonian Society; his account of that society quoted. 209

HAMILTON, DR. THOMAS. One of a famous "brotherhood" who originated the Hodge-Podge Club of Glasgow. 550

HAMILTON, THOMAS, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579

HAMILTON, WILLIAM PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580

-----A member of the Poker Club. 652

HAMILTON, WILLIAM. A member of the Philalethic Society. 301

HAMILTON, WILLY. Mentioned in connection with Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 74

HAMILTON-GORDON, CHARLES, ADVOCATE. An Extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175

HAMILTOUN, MR. An Irish parson's son; a member of a notorious Hell-Fire club at Leyden; very quarrelsome fellow; comes to a bad end. 505

HANNIBAL. A speech delivered in his character by Thomas Stewart before the Belles Lettres Society. 606

HANOVERIAN GOVERNMENT. Its task of civilized the Scottish Highlands a difficult one. (See also HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH). 560

HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION. And the Revolution Club. 39

HAPPINESS. Nature of; subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; suggested by David Skene. 584

-----Is barbarism or luxury more conducive to? subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

-----Greatest at what age? questions debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 614

-----Is the active or speculative life most conducive to? questions proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 601
HAPPINESS, (CONTINUED).

-----Can an ambitious man attain it? question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 601

-----Arts and sciences as a source of: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on. 633

-----And the passions: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on. 634

-----And locality of residence: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 640

-----And the influence of the mechanical and liberal arts on it: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 640

-----Which human condition contributes most toward? debated in the Pantheon Society. 641

-----Who contributes most to, physician, lawyer, or divine? debated in the Pantheon Society. 642

-----Which contributes most to, riches or learning? question debated in the Pantheon Society. 642

-----Whether hope or possession contributes most to? debated in the Pantheon Society. 643-4

HARDIMAN, MARCUS. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

HARVEIAN SOCIETY. A professional and Social society called the Circulation Club until 1829. 312

-----Organized to celebrate the birthday of Dr. Harvey offers prize for scientific essay; notices regarding; date of establishment; connection with the Aesculapian Club. 313 & note 4

-----Purpose of prize essays; prize essays listed. 314

-----Prize essays suspended; resumed; list of questions for prize essays given. 315

-----Develops from the Aesculapian Society; offers silver medal or edition of Dr. Harvey's works as prize for medical essays; contributors come from many countries outside Scotland. 316

HARVEY, MR. W. W. Writes in defence of Mr. Wallace's sermon upon reason. 402

HARWOO, BUSIC, M.B., PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AT CAMBRIDGE, A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

HARY'S (MR. T.) CLUB. See TRINAMPHERICAN CLUB.

HASLAM, JOHN. Elected annual President to the Chemical Society. 307

HAWKER, MR. W. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307
HAWS, WILLIAM, M.D., OF LONDON. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1
HAY, ALEXANDER. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624
HAY, ANDREW. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414
HAY, CHARLES, (AFTERWARDS LORD NEWTON). Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 322
-----Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3
-----Pleads cases before the "court-martials" held in the club. 543
HAY, JAMES, M.D., OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Physical Society. 303, note 1
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591
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"HEARTFREE, MR." A member of the fictitious Improving Club. 461
HEAT. Latent: see BLACK, JOSEPH, or LATENT HEAT. 216 & note 3
-----Physics of: importance of Dr. Joseph Black's discoveries in.
HEATHEN MYSTERIES. What was their intention? question discussed by the Literary Society of Glasgow. 126
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HELL-FIRE CLUB OF EDINBURGH. Described by Wodrow. 505
HELL-FIRE CLUB IN GLASGOW. Members of burn down the Tron Church and the Session House; they are said to be disciples of Thomas Paine; authenticity of this story examined. 556, note 2
-----Members of go to a churchyard with a trumpet to ridicule the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead; they come to a bad end. 557, note 1
HELL-FIRE CLUB OF LEYDEN. Described by Wodrow. 505
HELL-FIRE CLUBS. (See BEGGAR'S BENNISON). 503
-----Not of literary or biographical interest; included because of their social and historical implications; difficult to understand the motives of their members; met for "free talk, ribald verse, blasphemous song."
-----The Beggar's Bennison an example of the type; literary remains of this club leave no doubt as to the character of such organizations. 504
-----Pornographic nature of the club's literature. 504, note 1
-----Robert Wodrow quoted on. 504, note 2
HELL--HERITABLE

HELL-FIRE CLUBS, (CONTINUED).

Those of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leyden, and London described by Robert Wodrow; all originated from one in London says Wodrow; such clubs a reaction to the rigid morality of the times.

A reaction to the severity imposed by the Society for Reformation of Manners; some such reaction probably inevitable under a too-rigid morality; tradition of persists long in Scotland; Beggar's Bennison until the end of the century.

Persistence of their tradition seen in a letter written by David Hume; Hume refers to the members of the Ruffian Club as "Belzebubians"; the Ruffians described; not a true Hell-Fire organization.

The task of dealing with them somewhat objectionable.

HELMER SHELTER CLUB, OR WILDFIRE CLUB, (FICTITIOUS). A convivial club appearing in Scott's St. Ronan's Well; meets at the old inn; consists of "young rake-hells" from Edinburgh.

The croupier of the club gets into trouble.

HENDERSON, MR._. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

HENDERSON, CAPT. MATTHEW. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.

A member of the Poker Club.

HENRY, ROBERT, THE HISTORIAN. A corresponding member of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Lounger.

Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Applies to David Hume to review his History of Great Britain for the Edinburgh Magazine and Review.

HENRY, THOMAS, OF MANCHESTER. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

HEPBURN, BUCHAAN, OF SMEATON. A member of the Antigalican Society.

HEPBURN, JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

HEPBURN, ROBERT. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

Delivers a discourse on History and poetry before the Belles Lettres Society.

HEPBURN, ROBERT. See "MACSTAFF, DONALD, OF THE NORTH."

HEPBURN, WILLIAM. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

Delivers a discourse on patriotism before the same.

HEPBURN, REV. WILLIAM, MINISTER OF INVERKEILOR IN ANGUS. A member of the Rankenian Club.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, WILD BEASTS OF. A paper read before the Natural History Society by the Rev. John Tweedie of Moffat.

HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS. Abolished.

Abolishment of: subject proposed for a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
HERITABLE STYLES. A work published by the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.

HERITORS OF MID-LOTHIAN. They resolve to abolish the practice of giving vails to servants.

HERITORS' GARDENS. Scene of conception of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh.

HERMISTON, JUDGE, OF STEVENSON'S WEIR OF HERMISTON. Robert MacQueen, Lord Braxfield, a model for.

HERON, PATRICK. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. ------ A member of the Poker Club.

HERON, ROBERT, AUTHOR AND TRAVELER. His account of the Antiquarian Society of Perth quoted; his comment upon a library instituted in Galloway quoted; suggests a "Society for Improvements: and for the Investigation of the Antiquities of Galloway" be added to the library.

----- Disappointed in his proposal for an Antiquarian and Improving Society at Galloway; but lived to see others established in other parts of Scotland.

HERRING. A description of read before the Natural History Society by William Archdeacon of Newcastle upon Tyne.

HERRON, DIEDR. REIMRUS OF HAMBURG. Reads a paper on the "Natural History of the Elephant" before the Natural History Society.

HIBERNIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Joins the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh.

----- Meets with the American Physical Society and the Royal Physical Society to honor Dr. Cullen.

----- List of members of.

HIBERNIAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY. Mentioned.

"HIGH-JINKS" A game played in Clerihugh's tavern by Scott's character "Paulus Pleydell" in Guy Mannering.

----- Scott's description of this drinking game taken by a French author as being typical of the lawyers of the period.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, BY JAMES TOWNLEY. Opens at the Cannongate Concert Hall; exposes foibles of serving class; antagonizes Edinburgh servants; uproar in the theatre; servants in disgrace; disturbance not soon forgotten.

HIGH SCHOOL, EDINBURGH. See EDINBURGH: IV---AND ITS SCHOOLS, BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIES, ETC.

HIGH STREET, EDINBURGH. Scots no longer spoken there.

----- Scene of the first circulating library established in Britain.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. Established in 1783.

----- Incorporated in 1787.

----- One of the first incorporated societies in Scotland.

----- Similar to the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Society of Antiquaries; has literary interests; Henry Mackenzie a founding member of.
HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, (CONTINUED).

---Henry Mackenzie writes an introduction to the society's Prize Papers and Transactions; society appoints a committee to investigate the authenticity of Macpherson's Ossian; Henry Mackenzie heads the committee.

---Mackenzie's role in described by his biographer.

---Notices concerning.

---Planned to alleviate misery of the Highland Celts; of utmost practical value; contributes to scientific agriculture; effects felt in Canada and the U.S. today; Mackenzie's outline of its aims quoted; an inquiry into the state of the Highlands and their inhabitants undertaken; inquiry into means of improvement of same; preservation of the language, poetry and music; idea not new; other societies with similar intent listed.

---Society appoints a "bard, a piper, and a Professor of Gaelic"; produces essays on the Gaelic language; project of a Gaelic dictionary advanced; investigates authenticity of the Ossian poems.

---Historian of quoted on the Ossian inquiry; resolves on enquiry into authenticity of Macpherson's poems; circulars issued; Dr. Blair provides correspondence of previous inquiries.

---Report of its committee to investigate the Ossian poems written by Henry Mackenzie; report published separately from the Society's Transactions; runs upwards of 300 pages; concludes that Ossianic poetry existed; did not discover Macpherson's originals.

---Sir Walter Scott scoffs at the society's enquiry into the authenticity of Macpherson's Ossianic poems.

---And the movement for national improvement; this movement its primary concern; matters of antiquarian and literary interest assume a subordinate role.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. A charitable organization.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON. Instituted in 1778.

---Holds bagpipe competition in Falkirk; charters the Gaelic Club in Glasgow.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. See HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

HIGHLANDERS. (See also HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH). Partly educated through societies.

---Sir Walter Scott on their prejudice in the Ossian controversy.

HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH. (See also SCOTLAND). Inhabitants of make raids on the Lowlands.

---Collins' ode On the Superstitions of the Highlands rediscovered.

---Results of union of with the lowlands described by Lecky; union of practical with the sentimental more influential than the union of Scotland with England.
HIGHLANDS—HISTORY

---Inhabitants wretched; hereditary jurisdictions annulled after 1745; kilt proscribed; soldiers enlisted from; total failure of crops in 1782; organization planned to alleviate situation.

---Gentlemen from form the Gaelic Club of Glasgow.

---Hereditary poets in: their art discussed by Sir Walter Scott; he blames antiquarians of for pursuing chimeras.

---Union of with Lowlands more influential than the union of Scotland with England.

---Civilizing of an important factor in creating a desire for national improvement; A. J. Toynbee stresses importance of the stimulus of a frontier situation.

---Sentimental attachment of many Scots to examined; Highland barbarism before 1745; dangers of sentimental reverence for set forth by the Duke of Argyle.

---Forces of civilization at work in; difficulties of the Hanoverian government; clan organization greatly developed; church disinclined to anglicize the Highlands; Bible translated into Gaelic; Jacobite risings weaken the Highlands; elements of disunion introduced; clans disarmed; heritable jurisdictions abolished; great changes take place; Dr. Samuel Johnson quoted on; thought that there had never been "any change of national manners, so quick, so great, and so general."

---Described as being in a state of "absolute savagery" by John Watson; inhabitants of spent summers in raiding; spent winters in miserable hovels; subsisted on meal mixed with blood drawn from cattle; great changes take place during the 18th century.

HIGHWAYS, PUBLIC. How best to get them made? repaired? questions debated, in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

---Extracts from the Edinburgh Society's articles on published in the Scots Magazine.

HILL, JAMES. A member of the American Physical Society.

HISTORICAL COMPOSITION. An essay on read by Professor Moor before the Literary Society of Glasgow.

---Essay on Historical Composition, by James Moor, originates in the Literary Society of Glasgow.

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL SOCIETY. A student's society at the University of Glasgow; Francis Jeffrey a member.

---Jeffrey distinguishes himself as a speaker in the society.

HISTORY. Philosophical treatment of: an early attempt at by James Dunbar.
HISTORY, (CONTINUED).

----- Writing of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; suggested by John Farquhar. 585

----- Study of: discourse on by Grame given in the Belles Lettres Society. 608

----- Preeminence over imitative poetry: subject of a discourse given by Robert Hepburn before the Belles Lettres Society. 608

----- Advantages of the study of: discourse given before the Belles Lettres Society by Achyndacy. 612

----- Study of: discourse on given by Andrew Balfour before the Belles Lettres Society. 614

HISTORY OF BRITAIN, BY DAVID HUME. The author receives 200 pounds for the first part of. 564

----- He receives 5000 pounds for the remainder; the highest price ever paid for a book in Great Britain. 565

HISTORY OF THE DIALECTIC SOCIETY. Quoted. 387

HISTORY OF EDINBURGH, BY WILLIAM MAITLAND. Quoted on the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the rise of the society for Propagating Christian knowledge in Scotland. 17-18

----- Quoted on the origin of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 91

----- An account of the steps by which the Medical Society of Edinburgh became the Society for Improving Arts and Sciences, (i.e. the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh), quoted from. 91


HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, BY REV. DR. HENRY. Reviewed by David Hume. 473

HISTORY OF MANKIND IN RUDE AND CULTIVATED AGES, BY JAMES DUNBAR. An early attempt at philosophical history by James Dunbar. 132

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION OF 1715, BY RAE. Ordered by Robert Burns for the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION OF 1745. A "good one" ordered by Robert Burns for the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION, BY KNOX. Ordered by Robert Burns for the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, BY DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON. He gets 600 pounds for it. 564

HISTORY OF THE SPECULATIVE SOCIETY (1815). Traces the growth of the society, etc.; quoted. 381, 385

HODGE Podge Club, THE. Described by John Strang in his Glasgow and its Clubs; had a long and successful history; began as a society to improve public speaking; members spoke in rotation. 549
HODGE POGUE CLUB, THE; (CONTINUED).

------History of the club referred to. 549, note 1

------Met at Cruikshank's tavern; originated by Luke, Simson, Maltman, Blackburn, Hamilton, and Moore; Dr. Moore one of the most active members; Moore writes a 24 stanza poem about the club; list of members given in Strang's book. 550

HOG (or HOGG), MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on three occasions. 624, 625, 626

HOGG, THOMAS. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587

------An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 621

------Delivers a discourse on eloquence before the Belles Lettres Society. 611

HOGG, WILLIAM, MINISTER. A member of the Poker Club. 651

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR. Quoted on the influence of the English periodical papers. 33

------Quoted on the relative importance of the Rankenian Club and Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 75

HOLCROFT, THOMAS. His books purged from the public library at Greenock during the French Revolution. 283

------His translation of Count Stolberg's Travels examined by Henry Brougham for the Academy of Physics. 647

HOLLAND. Necessity of amity with: subject proposed for a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 601

"HOLY WILLIE'S PRAYER", BY ROBERT BURNS. What may be Burn's announcement of this poem to the club at Mauchline quoted; addressed to William Chalmers and John McAdam; Burns orders them to burn it. 272

HOME. Abstracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book. 631, 632

HOME, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

HOME, ALEXANDER. A member of the Poker Club. 652, 653

HOME, EARL OF. Possessor of a letter in which Dr. Alexander Carlyle describes the performance of John Home's Douglas by the Griskin Club. 512

HOME, DR. FRANCIS. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 109

------Appointed to the Select Society's committee on Natural History and Chemistry. 159

------A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 373

------A member of the Poker Club. 651

HOME, MR. FRANCIS, FROM CAMBRIDGE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 623

HOME, GEORGE, OF BRANXON. A member of the Poker Club. 653

------Appointed convener of a meeting of the club; does not attend; sent the bill as a fine; club drinks his health. 524

------A member of the Younger Poker Club. 531

HOME, GEORGE, CLERK OF THE COURT OF SESSION. A member of the Mirror Club. 246
HOME, HENRY, THE HONORABLE LORD KAMES (sometimes KAIMES),
ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

I. --- HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

--- His Elements of Criticism criticized by Voltaire. 25 & note 1
--- David Hume attempts to suppress Voltaire's criticism; his letter quoted. 25, note 1
--- Tytler's biography of quoted. 32
--- Earliest productions of appear in the Edinburgh Miscellany. 58 & note 1
--- James Boswell gathers material for his biography. 65
--- His proclivity for intellectual mischief making. 75
--- A debt contracted in his youth. 75
--- Evidence of his versatility. 100
--- His essay "Of Laws of Motion" severely criticized by John Stewart. 100, note 1
--- A list of subjects on which he wrote; typical comments on his authorship by himself and Lord Monboddo quoted. 100, note 3
--- His Elements of Criticism; his taste for metaphysics and philosophical inquiry; his European reputation. 100 & note 3
--- His essays on Motion, Evaporation, and Shallow Ploughing regarded as literary. 104
--- A letter from him to William Cullen quoted. 107-108
--- Tells an anecdote illustrating the difficulty the Scots had with the English dialect. 168
--- Receives a visit from Scott's "Guy Mannering." 216
--- His work ephemeral; but he excelled in his own day. 218

II. --- AND THE RANKENIAN CLUB.

--- Not a member of the Rankenian Club; Ramsay of Ochtertyer states he was not a member; question of his membership in the Club a most vexing issue; a contradiction in his claim to membership in the club examined; implies that he was a member; also claims that Ruddiman was another; but we know that Ruddiman was not a member. 63-4
--- Makes caustic remarks upon Sir Alexander Dick's account of the club; his remarks quoted. 65.
--- May have confused the Rankenian Club with Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore; doubt thrown upon the accuracy of his statements regarding the Rankenian Club. 66
--- His statements regarding the club analyzed; they may have belonged more properly to Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 67
--- Tytler's Life of Kames quoted regarding membership of the Rankenian Club; Kames is not listed among them. 68-9

III. --- AND THE SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING IN CLASSICAL LORE ESTABLISHED BY RUDDIMAN.

--- Joins Ruddiman's society soon after it is established. 64, 71, 73
--- His improvement in public speaking in Ruddiman's society described. 74
--- Remarks concerning members of the society quoted. 75
HOME, HENRY, THE HONORABLE LORD KAMES, (CONTINUED).

IV.----AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

-----His essay "Of the Laws of Motion" appears in the Essays and Observations of the society; also his "Observations upon the paper Concerning Shallow Ploughing," and his essay on "Evaporation" appear in the third volume of the same work.

-----He criticizes William Cullen's paper read to the society for errors in composition.

-----He is a leading spirit in many improving societies; a natural leader of the Philosophical Society.

-----He tells Dr. William Cullen of plans for a second volume of the Essays and Observations; promotes interest in the society; attempts to persuade Dr Cullen to move to Edinburgh.

-----He is elected president of the society; the society resumes activities under his direction.

V.----AND THE SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

-----A member of the society.

-----Elected as an Extraordinary Manager for the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

-----Appointed to the society's committee for History and Politics.

-----An Extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language.

-----One of the most distinguished speakers in the Society.

VI.----AND OTHER SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

-----Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

-----A judge of persons entering the Trustee's Academy of Design.

-----Attends the Griskin Club performance of John Home's Douglas; dines at a tavern in the Abbey afterwards.

HOME (sometimes HUME), JOHN, ONETIME MINISTER AT ATHELSTANFORD, AUTHOR OF DOUGLAS.

I.------HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

-----Receives a visit from Scott's "Guy Mannering."

-----Contributes to A Collection of Original Poems edited by James Boswell and Captain Andrew Erskine.

II.------AND HIS TRAGEDY, DOUGLAS.

-----His tragedy comes under attack. (See also DOUGLAS).

-----He is attacked by John Maclaurin for his tragedy; compared to Shakespeare and Otway.

-----Cast as "Jacky," son of "Mrs Sarah Presbytery" in a three act farce attacking the author and his play.

-----His play dead but not forgotten; he understood his own time and audience.

-----His play creates quite a stir; opposition of clergy; involves the Griskin Club; Henry Mackenzie quoted on the excitement it aroused.
HOME (sometimes HUME), JOHN, ONETIME MINISTER AT
ATHELSTANFORD, AUTHOR OF DOUGLAS, (CONTINUED).

II.-----AND HIS TRAGEDY, DOUGLAS, (CONTINUED).
-----He plays "Douglas" in the Griskin Club performance
of the play. 510

III.-----AND HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH EDINBURGH CLUBS AND
SOCIETIES.
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 140, 586, 589, 592
-----The attack on his Douglas involves the Select
Society. 179
-----His works throw a lustre on the Select Society. 189
-----A member of a debating society which met in the
University of Edinburgh. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). 377-8
-----His Life of Henry Mackenzie quoted on the Ruffian
Club. 507
-----A member of the Poker Club. 651, 652
-----A member of the Antigalican Society. 526
-----A member of the Younger Poker Club. 531
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 623
-----An honorary member of the same. 199

HOME, PATRICK, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society
of Edinburgh. 593

HOME RULE UNION. The Poker Club of Edinburgh compared
to. 521

HONEYMAN, MR. _____ Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

HONOUR. Has it improved human character? subject of a
debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598
-----Discourse on given by Robert Robertson before the
Belles Lettres Society. 611

(THE) HONOURABLE, THE SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS IN THE
KNOWLEDGE OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND. First meeting
of; membership; organization of; example of widely
followed; announcement of quoted. 19
-----Quoted on the need for better knowledge of
agriculture; meetings announced; first agricultural
society in Great Britain; impulse behind it
examined; Transactions of quoted. 20, 96, 97
-----Suggests the establishment of a Board of Trustees
for Manufactures and Fisheries in Scotland; their
example followed by a society at Ormiston. 21
-----Its example followed by the Dublin Society in
Ireland. 151

HONOURS. Sale of: subject proposed for debate by the
Select Society of Edinburgh. 601

HOPE. "Whether it or Possession Contributes most to
Temporal Happiness"? question debated before the
Pantheon Society; two silver medals awarded the
best speakers. 236
-----Source of: question debated by the Belles Lettres
Society. 602

HOPE, ARCHIBALD. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on
two occasions. 625
HOPE, LORD. Makes a gift to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 89
-----Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 322
HOPE, DR. JOHN, PROFESSOR OF BOTANY. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88, 109
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 589
-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee on Natural History and Chemistry. 159
-----An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175
-----A member of the Newtonian Club. 334
-----A member of the Medical Society. 373
-----An honorable member of the Belles Lettres Society. 618
HOPE, DR. THOMAS CHARLES, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580
-----Reads two papers before the society. 120, note 2
HOPETON, EARL OF. Allan Ramsay and his father said to have worked in his lead mines; a library of "several thousand volumes" supported among the miners by their contributions. 280
HOPETOUN, LORD. Desires to be a member of the Select Society of Edinburgh; promises a large contribution. 145
HORACE. His Epistle to Nero published in five translations by Scottish poets. 50
HORATIOUS. Punishment of for killing his sister: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 611, 615
-----Did he do right in killing his sister? William Lothian prepares for a Belles-Lettres Society debate on. 633
HORN ORDER (CLUB). A convivial or social club; the description of it by Chambers in his Traditions of Edinburgh is first-rate. 491
HORNER, FRANCIS. A member of the Speculative Society. 384, 385, 390
-----A member of the Juvenile Literary Society. 391
-----A member of the Academy of Physics; appointed to head a committee to bind the papers of the society; presents proposals for reforming the laws of the society. 393, 647
-----His proposals regarding committees of investigation in the Academy of Physics quoted. 649
HORSLEY, REV. JOHN, RECTOR OF ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS, WESTMINSTER. A member of the Rankenian Club. 69
HOSPITALS. Subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583
HOUGHTON, SIR ADOLPHUS, COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN SCOTLAND. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 109
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Difficulty met with by Scots in trying to speak Southern English dialect there. 167
HUGHES, CHARLES DILLON. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312
HULME, JAMES, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society.

HUMAN ACTIONS. Sources of: a debate on the subject held in the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Need for a moral basis for: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by Thomas Reid.
-----How far free or necessary: subject for discussion by the same society proposed by David Skene.
-----Stimulus for: debated by the Pantheon Society.

HUMAN MIND. Inquiry into: subject of a book by Thomas Reid.
-----Preponderant passion of: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

HUMAN NATURE. Action of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

HUME, A CLERGYMAN FROM THE MERSE. A member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

HUME, REV. ABRAHAM. Quoted on the influence of science on literary societies; his observations dominated by the "scientific attitude"; this attitude examined.
-----His work reveals the influence of the scientific attitude; quoted on influence of the "division of labor" on 19th century societies.
-----Quoted on difference between incorporated and unincorporated societies.

HUME, DAVID, THE PHILOSOPHER AND HISTORIAN.
I.-----HIS LIFE, WORKS, AND LITERARY CIRCLE.
-----His desire to anglicize Scotland.
-----An anecdote involving Voltaire's criticism of Kames' Elements of Criticism; letter to Hugh Blair quoted.
-----His History an outstanding success; early establishment of his reputation.
-----Visits France; his reception there; recognized as a man of genius; Voltaire's respect for; decides to settle in Edinburgh; brings lustre to the Scottish capital; reasons for returning to Edinburgh examined; joins the Edinburgh literati; letter to Benjamin Franklin quoted; his reputation in America; re-evaluated by an American scholar as a man of letters.
-----Quoted on the reception of his literary productions.
-----Gently chides Professor John Stewart of the University of Edinburgh for the slighting manner in which he referred to his works in the Professor's criticism of Kames' essay Of the Laws of Motion.
-----Letter to him from Benjamin Franklin quoted.
-----His exchange of courtesies with Dr. Robert Wallace.
-----Maintains the superior populousness of the modern world as against the ancient; corrects proof-sheets on the same subject for his rival and antagonist, Dr. Robert Wallace.
Hume, David, the Philosopher and Historian, (Continued).

I.---His Life, Works, and Literary Circle, (Continued).

----Hume reviews an essay by Dr. Robert Wallace despite the fact that it was openly written against his own essay on the same subject; proof-sheets of Wallace's Dissertation on Population bear corrections in Hume's hand; his corrections largely stylistic; Hume permits Wallace to read his essay Of the Populousness of Antient Nations; anecdote concerning told by Earl Marshall Keith to Rousseau.

------Indebtedness to acknowledged by Dr. Robert Wallace in his preface to his Dissertation of the Numbers of Mankind.

------Drs'. Campbell, Gerard, and Gregory described as his "friendly adversaries" by Thomas Reid; examines Reid's refutation of his philosophical writings; well pleased with Reid's work; his reply to Reid is friendly and encouraging; Reid's letter to Hume quoted.

------James Beattie's attacks on him not as popular in Scotland as in England; Dr. George Campbell's Dissertation on Miracles submitted to him; friendly regard of his philosophical adversaries, Reid and Campbell, is evidence of the toleration and lack of envy among Scottish men of letters.

------His works proof that Scots could develop a literary style which was universally admired.

------Offers his support to John Home's Douglas; draws abuse on himself.

------Attacked in a pamphlet and a three act farce by John Maclaurin.

------Cast as "Mr. Genius" in a three act farce attacking him; has a conversation with Satan in the Same play.

------Spoke broad Scots.

------Regarded by the French as a genius of the first rank.

------Receives a visit from Scott's Guy Mannering; described as the "greatest British Philosopher."

------His influence on Kant; profoundly affects the course of Western thought; Hume did much to raise the level of writing history; Gibbon looks to him as his master.

------The hero of Henry Mackenzie's "La Roche"; much admired by that author; an anecdote concerning the story, Adam Smith, and the author; this anecdote related to the Royal Society.

------Doubts the authenticity of the Ossian poems.

------An article written by him for the Edinburgh Magazine and Review.

------Early success with literary property described; his History of Britain brings him 200 pounds.

------He receives 5000 pounds for the remainder of his History; the highest price ever paid for a book in Great Britain.

------His opinion of his own literary circle quoted; considers it "the most distinguished for literature in Europe"; writes to Gibbon congratulating him for overcoming the failings of his countrymen; letter quoted.
I.------HIS LIFE, WORKS, AND LITERARY CIRCLE, (CONTINUED).
-------Friendly with Dr. William Robertson despite the fact that he was critical of the Christian position; congratulates Robertson on the success of his History of Scotland; helps his adversary Campbell prepare an attack on his own work.
-------The latest of his biographers, Ernest Campbell Mossner, describes Edinburgh literati.
-------His circle compared to that of Dr. Samuel Johnson by Ernest Campbell Mossner; no exact counterpart of "The Club" in Edinburgh; Hume and the Select Society; this society too formal for him; the Griskin Club more to his taste; Hume prefers the French salon intime; good food, wine and conversation featured; no hard drinking; though known as the "Great Infidel", Hume's presence is welcomed by the Edinburgh literati.
-------His religious opinions rejected but his person accepted; he is admired by the Edinburgh literati; Dr. John Gregory's letter to Mrs. Montague quoted; "I detest... his philosophy...but I love Mr. Hume"; Hugh Blair writes to him to hurry home from London.
-------Known as le bon David.
-------Abstracts from his writings in the commonplace book of William Lothian.
II.------AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
-------A member of the society.
-------Appointed secretary to the society.
-------Preface of volume I of the Essays and Observations of the society probably Hume's.
-------Appointed library keeper to the Faculty of Advocates; to receive discoveries contributed to the society in the library.
-------Leaves Edinburgh soon after appointment as secretary to the society.
-------His letter to Benjamin Franklin regarding the society and its activities quoted.
-------Approves of the preface to Dr. Robert Wallace's Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind and requests that he be referred to as the "Secretary of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh."
III.------AND THE SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
-------A member of the society.
-------Writes to Allan Ramsay, the painter, telling him news of the society and of its plans for the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.
-------Appointed to the society's committee for Belles-Lettres and Criticism.
-------Never opened his lips at the society's debates; his works throw a lustre on the society.
-------Accused by Lord Buchan of leading a very narrow set of Edinburgh literati; described as the head of a club, (i.e. the Select Society).

IV.---AND THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.

-----A member of the society.
-----His Essays on Commerce reviewed before the society by Adam Smith.
-----Takes the obligations of membership in the society seriously; letter to Adam Smith regarding same quoted.
-----His standard of judging the truth of miraculous events discussed by the society.

V.---AND THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN.

-----Letter from Dr. Thomas Reid quoted; the Aberdeen society indebted to him for subjects of discussion; his company very acceptable; if he stops writing the society will be at a loss for subjects.
-----His writings have a great influence on the society; the members are always "battling" with him.

VI.---AND THE POKER CLUB.

-----A member of the club.
-----Appointed assessor to the club.
----- Writes to Adam Ferguson from Fontainbleau; expresses his yearning for "the plain roughness of the Poker Club"; misses Dr. Jardine in particular.
-----Quoted on the practice of "roasting" in the club.
-----Hume and his Poker Club friends criticized by James Boswell for wishing to live as literary barbarians.

VII.---AND OTHER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

-----Describes a reading club to William Strahan.
-----His History of the Stewarts in the library of the Monkland Friendly Society.
-----Refers to the members of the Ruffian Club as "Belzebubians"; writes of Edmonstone, of that club, that not all members have hearts of iron; Hume religious scepticism a real terror.
-----A member of the Griskin Club; plays "Glenalvon" in the club's performance of Douglas.
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.
-----Made an honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

HUME, DAVID, NEPHEW TO THE HISTORIAN, (ADVOCATE, AND LATER PROFESSOR OF SCOTS LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). A "corresponding member" of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Mirror.

-----Quoted on the Speculative Society.
-----A member of the Younger Poker Club.
-----A member of the Poker Club.

HUME, DR. FRANCIS, M.D. A founding member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

HUME, GEORGE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

HUME, JOHN, (JOHN HOME?). An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society.
HUME, PATRICK, OF BILLY (OR BILLIE). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

HUMOR AND WIT, SCOTTISH. An inquiry into the cause of the lack of it. (See also WIT AND HUMOR).

-----Its lack in Scotland elaborately explained in The Mirror; but The Mirror is not humorless; Alexander Carlyle defends it; points to humor in Scottish songs, ballads, and stories.

-----Subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

HUMPHREY CLINKER, BY SMOLLETT. "Matthew Bramble" in this novel calls Edinburgh a "hot-bed" of genius.

HUNTER, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

HUNTER, REV. DR. ANDREW, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Newtonian Society; an anecdote from Kay's Original Portraits concerning his first speech before that body.

HUNTER, CHARLES. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; secretary to same; extruded.

HUNTER, REV. DR. HENRY. A member of the Newtonian Society.

HUNTER, JAMES, M. D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

HUNTER, SAMUEL. Writes to William Smellie; sends "kind regards to the club and family"; order of importance given club and family unusual but significant; public life considered more important than private.

HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. The poker of the Glasgow Cape Club on view there.

HUNTERS, COMPANY OF. See COMPANY OF HUNTERS.

HUNTING. Is it proper exercise for persons of liberal education? question debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

HUSBANDS. Do jealous ones feel most pleasure or pain? question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS. Described as the "dean of Scottish enlightenment"; his arrival at Glasgow in 1726.

-----Abstracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian.

HUTTON, JAMES. Goes to a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

HUTTON, DR. JOHN, THE GEOLOGIST. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

-----Receives a visit from Scott's "Guy Mannering."

-----His works ephemeral; but he excelled in his field in his own day.

-----A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society.

-----With Smith and Black he founds the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.
HUTTON—IMPROVING

-----His conversation with Smith and Black described as the "chief delight" of the Oyster Club. 546
-----Records the last words of Adam Smith. 547
HYNDMAN. A visitor to the club of students meeting in Dugald's tavern in Glasgow. 405

IDEAS. Scotland's need for in the early 18th century. 14
-----Abstract: all questions concerning them excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics. 647

IDLER, THE. In the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282

IGNORANCE. Dying out in Scotland by 1800. 561

IMAGINATION. Subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by John Farquhar. 582
-----Which of the fine arts has the strongest effect on; this subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 597

IMITATIVE ARTS. Practice of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 594

IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT ST. PETERSBURGH. Equalled by the Royal Society of Edinburgh; William Robertson a member. 222 & note 5

IMPRESSING AND THE ARTICLES OF WAR. Subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; suggested by William Ogilvy. 585

IMPROVEMENT, AGE OF. See AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.
IMPROVEMENT. For "Movement for National Improvement," see NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT, MOVEMENT FOR.
-----A term much used by 1723. 18
-----More than an economic slogan. 23
-----Improvement through reformation of manners proposed. 17
-----Societies devoted to. 22-3
-----National impulse toward a main theme of this thesis. 138
-----Societies of young gentlemen praised for tending toward. 290, note 1

"Improvement of the Kingdom of Scotland": a discourse on given by Charles Lockhart before the Belles Lettres Society. 613
-----The aim of the Perth Miscellaneous Club. 660

IMPROVERS, SCOTTISH. Their activities in keeping with the spirit of the times. 19

IMPROVING CLUB, (FICTITIOUS). Appears in the Scots Town and Country Magazine. 461

-----Changes its name to the Improving Society when the publication changed its title to the Edinburgh Eight-Day Magazine; reason for the change given. 462
IMPUDENCE. A discourse on given by Donald Grant before the Belles Lettres Society.

INCORPORATIONS. Benefits of: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society.

INDIVIDUAL, THE. Twentieth century romantic ideals of the sanctity of may have to be sacrificed.

INDUSTRIOUS COMPANY. A convivial club; description of in Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh first-rate.

INDUSTRY. What are the most proper measures for a gentleman to promote it on his own estate? which questions was debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

---------None in Scotland before 1700; by 1800 a dozen new industries had been started.

---------And trade, their effect on morals: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

INFIRMARIES. Subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

INGRAM, ARCHIBALD. A member of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

INGRATITUDE. Punishment of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

INHERITANCE. Best arrangement of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

INNES, ROBERT, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

INQUIRY INTO THE HUMAN MIND, BY THOMAS REID. Originated in the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; revolutionized Scottish and French philosophical thought.

INSTINCT AND REASON. Subject of a discussion in the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

INTELLECTUAL LIFE. Scottish Universities as centers of.

INTEMPERANCE. Progress of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

INVENTIONS. In Arts and Sciences: to be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

INVERNESS. In 1700 it consisted of some 500 thatched houses.

IRELAND. Follows Scottish example in abolishing vails.

--------"Whether a Union with Ireland would be advantageous to Great Britain"? a question debated at the last recorded meeting of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

--------Advantages and disadvantages of importation of cattle from: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

IRVINE, DR. LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

IRVING, JOHN. A member of The Club of Edinburgh.

IRVING, RALPH, FROM LANGHOLM. Writes two prize essays for the Harveian Society.
IRVING, WILLIAM, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

JACKSON, MR. ______, AT AYR. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580

JACOBIN CLUB. Danger of one in the University of Edinburgh. 384

JACOBITES. Political position of examined. 39-40

-----Attack on in a song of the Revolution Club. 508

-----Risings of: weaken the Highland clans; (See HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH); mark the end of a period of struggle; nation fully aroused; directs efforts to measures of internal development. 560

JACOBITISM. Political nature of. 39

-----And the Treaty of Union. 43

-----And the Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 74

-----And the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh. 61

JAMAISON, ADAM. A member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton. 266

JAMES, EARL OF MORTON, AFTERWARDS PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The first president of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 92

JAMIESON, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

JAMIESON, JOHN, AUTHOR OF A SCOTTISH DICTIONARY. A member of the Eclectic, Dialectic, and Academic Societies of Glasgow. 407 & note 2

JARDINE, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

JARDINE, JOHN, MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL IN EDINBURGH. An original member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 139, 586, 589, 592

-----Appointed to a Select Society committee to consider subjects for prize essays. 159

-----An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175

-----A contributor to the Edinburgh Review of 1755. 190

-----David Hume writing from Fontainbleau expressed his yearning for his "sharpness to correct and qualify so much lusciousness." 529

JARDINE, GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF LOGIC. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579

JEBB, SAMUEL, AUTHOR OF VITA ET REBUS GESTIS MARIAE SCOTORUM REGINAE. His work favorable to Queen Mary. 81

JEFFRAY, DR. JAMES, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580

JEFFREY, FRANCIS, (LORD JEFFREY). A member of the Speculative Society. 384, 385, 390

-----A member of the Academy of Physics. 393

-----A member of the Historical and Critical, and the Elocution societies of Glasgow. 407-8
"JENNIE, MISS." A member of the Critical Club, (fictitious).
"JOCKY DUDDY." Secretary of the Society of Sturdy Beggars, (fictitious).

JOHN BEAN'S. A tavern in the Castlegate of Broadgate of Aberdeen, the meeting place of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 133

JOHN, EARL OF BUTE. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

JOHN SHARPE'S INN, ANDERSTON. The meeting place of a club founded by Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Glasgow. 552

JOHN'S COFFEE HOUSE. A meeting place for members of the Select Society. 158

-----Meeting place of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh. 288

JOHNSON, DR. SAMUEL, AUTHOR OF THE DICTIONARY, ETC. In reply to Boswell's boast that the Scots had rid themselves of the troublesome practice of giving vails to servants, he said, "You were too poor to be able to give them." 165

-----Pays Hugh Blair a compliment on his writing. 167

-----His opinion of Scottish literature quoted. 213

-----Expresses his disapproval of the Robinhood Society of London. 226, note 1

-----Speaks well of The Mirror. 263

-----Quoted on a lost ode by Collins. 342

-----Doubts the authenticity of the Ossian poems. 348

-----An anecdote concerning his visit to Scotland; visits a "fraternity of sages"; hears debate in the Physico-Theological Society, (fictitious?); subject for debate was whether man would accept existence by choice?; Johnson decides an Englishman would exist by choice, a Scotsman by necessity. 489

-----James Boswell an important member of his literary club. 512

-----Would have stood for no nonsense such as Boswell's "shaving." 515

-----His opinion of the changes which took place in the Scottish Highlands quoted; see also HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH. 560

-----His dictum that "no man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money" would not have shocked the Edinburgh literati. 563

JOHNSON, MR. ----- Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624

JOHNSON, DR. -----, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Accepts membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

-----Two letters written him by Colin Maclaurin regarding the origins of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 87-9

-----Requested by Maclaurin to help provide material for meetings of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 89
JOHNSTON, PHILIP. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307

JOHNSTON (or JOHNSTONE), WILLIAM, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS SIR WILLIAM PULTENY OF WESTERHALL). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 139, 586, 589

-----Elected an Ordinary Manager of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 149

-----An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 174

-----Listed as William Johnstone in a list of members of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 592

-----A member of the Poker Club. 651, 652

JOHNSTONE, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

JOHNSTONE, C. His Crys,al, or the Adventures of a Guinea in the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282

JOHNSTONE, SIR JAMES. Elected a new member of the Poker Club. 525, 654

JOHNSTONE, RICHARD. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 626, 627

JONES, JAMES, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

JORTINE. Abstracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book. 628

JOSEPHUS DE JACQUIN, NICOLAUS, OF VIENNA. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

JOURNEY THROUGH THE WESTERN COUNTIES, BY ROBERT HERON. An account of the Antiquarian Society of Perth quoted from. 352

JUDGES, SCOTTISH. Many belong to the Edinburgh literati. 332

JUDICIARY. Discretionary powers for: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 601

JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Established in 1770. 285

-----To encourage the study of law; members listed; first meeting of; plan of institution read; object of society; text selected for study Erskine's Institutes; this text used for five years; procedure described. 286

-----History of quoted; new regulations; a new method of procedure proposed; plan proves unworkable; a third regulation provides for discussion of law questions. 287

-----Changes in procedure; members submit questions; society primarily of apprentices to Writers to the Signet; time of meeting; place of meeting; other meeting places listed; mostly coffee-houses; adopts two very beneficial practices. 288
JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. (Established in 1770).

-----Establishes a library; works up a System of Styles; library has a small beginning; still exists; completion of a system of styles of writing legal papers became an important function of the society; their System of Styles published; the preface to this work quoted. 289

-----Not all examples of Styles the work of the society; but the society collected the material; path of the society far from smooth; an admirer of the society writes to the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement; this letter quoted. 290 & note 1

-----Its narrow interests restrict its appeal to law apprentices only; experiences periodic withering; frequently in a state of near collapse. 291

-----History of its difficulties traced; periodic crises; means to avert these taken; committee on membership chosen; committee recommends joining with the Logical Society, (q.v.). 292

-----Minute books of the Logical Society of Edinburgh placed in the society's library; lost before 1826. 293

-----Joins forces with the Logical Society; historian of the society quoted as to reason for union; depression of society; political unrest; Speculative Society suffers a similar decline; both exclude political discussions; Logical Society, which didn't, is fairly vigorous; Logical Society offers mixed program; draws members from both the Juridical and the Speculative Societies. 294

-----Society retains name after joining with the Logical Society; joint rules quoted; questions from each member; fines; committee to select cases and speculative questions; additional questions as required. 295

-----Fines; debates alternate between law questions and speculative questions; procedure; essays read; fines for non-performance; criticism from members. 296

-----Copies of essays; motions; order of speaking; minutes; order of business; interests of society now more general; but still a need was felt for a society of broader interests. (See PHILALETHIC SOCIETY). 297

-----Efforts at specialization the first sign of a new spirit of "divide and conquer"; its example followed by others ends in failure; efforts of these societies premature. 301

JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. Challenged by the Discursive Society.

JUSTICE. Nature of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584

JUVENILE LITERARY SOCIETY. Started in December 1792 by Henry Broughan. 390 & note 4

-----Records of.. 391-392
KAMES, LORD. See HOME, HENRY.

KAY, REV. GEORGE, MINISTER IN EDINBURGH. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

KAY, JOHN. An anecdote from his Original Portraits quoted; "Dr. Hunter gives a speech before the Newtonian Society." 210

KEAY, JAMES. A member of the Juvenile Literary Society. 391

KEITH, ALEXANDER, (THE ELDER). Informs Sir Walter Scott of the convivial habits of the Scottish bar of an earlier day. 483

KEITH, ALEXANDER, OF REBALSTON. A member of the Newtonian Club.

----Attends a meeting of the club.

KEITH, EARL MARISCHAL. Tells Rousseau of Hume's correcting the proof-sheets for his rival and antagonist. 113, note 2

KEITH, ROBERT. A member of the Poker Club. 652, 653

KEITH, COL. ROBERT MURRAY. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 593

KELLY, LORD. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 593

KENNEDY, MR., OF DALGARNE. Attends a meeting of the Poker Club.

----Appointed by the Poker Club to a committee to draw up a bill for a Scots militia.

----A member of the Antigalican Society.

KENNEDY, MR., OF DUNURE. A member of the Poker Club. 653

KENNEDY, DAVID, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS EARL OF CASSILLIS). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

KENNEDY, CAPT. DAVID, OF CRAIG. A member of the Worthy Club. 501

KENNEDY, DR. JAMES. A member of the Royal Medical Society. 365

KENTISH, RICHARD, OF YORKSHIRE. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 314

KER, REV. MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

KER, JOSEPH, PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY. Contributes to a small volume of poems published by the Royal Company of Archers. 498

KER OF MORRISON. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624

KER, ROBERT. His Life of William Smellie contains the best account of the Crochallan Fencibles Club; he undoubtedly had first-hand information from Smellie's son who was also a member of the club. 540

----His Life of Smellie cited on the question of Robert Burns' introduction into the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 542, note 1

----His account of the Newtonian Club quoted. 334

KERR, WILLIAM. A contributor to the Edinburgh Magazine and Review. 473
KIDD, ALEXANDER. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh. 286

KINCAID, ALEXANDER. A contributor to the Edinburgh Magazine and Review. 473

KINCAID, THOMAS. Contributes to a small volume of poems published by the Royal Company of Archers. 498

KINCARDINE. Listed among the counties in which resolutions were passed to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164

KING, THE. Royal Company of Archers his body-guard in Scotland; this function not officially recognized until the 19th century. 498

KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. Center of literary and scientific activity; professors of are members of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 129

------A society for establishing a public library to meet there; purpose of the society is to buy books for the College library; see also under LIBRARIES. 274

------A student's debating society there. (See "HALL AND MACKINTOSH'S CLUB.") 361

KINNAIRD, MR. ______. A member of the Speculative Society. 385

KINNAIRD, WILLIAM, OF EDINBURGH. Reads a paper on the Nature of Acids before the Natural History Society. 310

KIRBY, MR. ______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307

KIRK OF SCOTLAND. Commissioners of advised to execute laws against profanity. 16

------Performance of Henry Dundas in the General Assembly of described. 208

------General Assembly of a kind of ecclesiastical Parliament; presented an opportunity for those skilled in debate to exercise their powers. 355

------General Assembly of described as "a nursery for orators and politicians." 355, note 2

------Proposed as a member of a general council to conduct a statistical account of Scotland. 329, note 1

------Sir Walter Scott pleads a case before the General Assembly; he is assisted from the gallery by the members of The Club. 548

------Tries a case involving a penny-wedding; Sir Walter Scott involved; members of The Club assist him; they are turned out of the hall. 549

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. For Societies at, see SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

KIRKPATRICK, JOHN. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

KNIGHTS. Members of the Cape Club were known as Knights of the Cape. 535

KNIGHTS OF THE CAPE. (See EDINBURGH CAPE CLUB). The poet Robert Fergusson writes a song for. 538

------650 created by 1799.
KNOWLEDGE. Limits of to the individual described; Joseph Addison quoted on. --- Of the world: subject of a discourse by James Dickson before the Belles Lettres Society. --- Not necessarily increased by disputations. KNOX, JOHN, PRESBYTERIAN DIVINE. Society of Associated Critics to vindicate. KUHN, ADAM, M.D., PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

LABOR. Effects of machinery on: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

LACEDEMONIAN EDUCATION. Superiority of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

LAIDLAW, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

LAING, MALCOLM. Doubts the authenticity of the Ossian poems.

LAND. Joint ownership of land: the chief support of the Highland clan system; abolished; chief regarded as sole proprietor. --- Preferred system of tenure of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

LANG, ALEXANDER. A member of the Academy of Physics. --- Appointed to a committee to examine a local strata of granite by the society.

LANG, JAMES. A member of the Academy of Physics.

LANGERAK, BOOKSELLER OF LEYDEN. His plans to reprint Buchanan's works upsets the Society of Associated Critics. --- Urges Burman to proceed with new edition of Buchanan's works without awaiting promised help from Scotland. --- Publishes Buchanan's works with Ruddiman's preface and notes unchanged.

LANGHORN, DR. His poem on James Thomson's Seasons recited by Mr. Woods at a Cape Club celebration of the poet's birthday.

LANGSTER, HENRY. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.


LANGUAGE, ENGLISH. See ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
"LA ROCHE." A story appearing in The Mirror.
------Nothing like it in The Lounger.
------"La Roche" is David Hume; anecdote concerning the story, Dr. Adam Smith, and Henry Mackenzie, the author.
------The story is praised by Gilbert Burns.
LATENT HEAT. A paper on by Joseph Black originates in the Literary Society of Glasgow.
------Joseph Black's work on provides James Watt with the theory for his condensing steam engine.
LATHAM, J. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.
LATIN. The study of its forms an important concern of the literary societies of this period.
LAUDER, Mr._____. A member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore; described as "the notorious Lauder."
LAUDERDALE, LORD. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.
------Chosen to preside over the first meeting of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.
------A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
LAURIE, REV. MR.______, MINISTER AT HAWICK. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
LAW. A leading profession in Scotland.
------Desirability of the science or art of: subject proposed for a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
------Advantages of a trial by jury in: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
------Expense of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
------Necessity of the study of for men of fortune: a discourse given by Patrick Chalmers before the Belles Lettres Society.
LAW, ARTHUR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
LAW, JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
LAW, WILLIAM, ADVOCATE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.
LAWDER, W. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.
LAWLER, MR._______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.
LAW LORDS. Select Society of Edinburgh membership contained eighteen of them.
LAWS, HUMAN. Whether binding on the conscience; this subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; proposed by John Stewart.
LAWS OF MOTION, OF THE. An essay by Lord Kames which appeared in the Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.
LAWSON, ROBERT, OF LONDON WALL. A member of a club of Glasgow students which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern there.
LAWSUITS. Great expense of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.  

LAWYERS. Requirements of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.  

-----Do they benefit society? a question debated by the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh.  

LAWYERS, SCOTTISH. Scotland's literary indebtedness to Kames, Boswell, Scott, etc., all were lawyers; all members of the Mirror Club were lawyers except Henry Mackenzie.  

-----The bar described as the "most intellectual club in Scotland."  

-----And the Edinburgh literati.  

-----Because of literary reputation reflect glory on their profession.  

-----A note from Scott's Guy Mannering on their convivial habits.  

-----A part of a single upper class or "local aristocracy."  

-----Social life of in Edinburgh interpreted by a French author in terms of Sir Walter Scott's "Counsellor Peydell" and his "High-Jinks" in Guy Mannering.  

LEADHILLS. Allan Ramsay's father said to have worked at the lead mines there; young Ramsay a washer of ore; a library among the miners described.  

LEARNING. Flourishing of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.  

LEASES OF LAND. What is the best and most proper duration of them in Scotland? a question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.  

LE BON DAVID. See HUME, DAVID.  

LECKY, W. E. H. His description of the union of the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland quoted; more influential than the union of the Parliaments of Scotland and England; the former a union of the practical with the sentimental.  

-----Quoted on the progress of Scotland during the 18th century.  

LECKY, WILLIAM. Elected annual president of the Chemical Society.  

LECTURES ON BELLES LETTRES, BY DR. HUGH BLAIR. Quoted.  

LEECHMAN, DR. WILLIAM, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.  

-----Reads a discourse on Mr. Hume's Natural History of Religion before the society.  

-----Proposed the question "Whether there are principles inherent in society by which it must tend to its improvement"? for discussion by the society.  

LEGAL DOCUMENTS. A system of styles for published by the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.  

LEIGH, MR. Appointed by the Select Society for Promoting the English Language to give lessons in that language.
LEIGH, AUSTIN. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 621

LEIGH, JOHN, OF VIRGINIA. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 314

LEITCH, WILLIAM. A member of the Philalethic Society. 301

LEITCH, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

"LEITH RACES." See FERGUSSON, ROBERT.

LEMON TREE TAVERN IN HUNTER ROW, NEAR MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. A meeting place of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 133

LESLIE, JAMES, OF KILMARNOCK. A member of a student's club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow. 405

LESLEY, JOHN. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh. 286

"L'ESTRANGE, SIR ROGER." Pseudonym of a member of the Easy Club. 35, 37

LETTERS. Scottish national character said to hinge on. 528

LETTERS OF THE CRITICAL CLUB, THE. A periodical paper professing to be published by a society; it was the last attempt to produce a periodical in Scotland before the advent of The Mirror 50 years later. 252

LETTERS ON DEMONOLOGY, BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. Incident in them connected with Scott's St. Ronan's Well; J. G. Lockhart quoted on. 486

LEWIS, DR. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 83

LEYDEN, HOLLAND. For clubs at, see HELL-FIRE CLUB OF LEYDEN.

-----A Hell-Fire Club there described by Robert Wodrow. 505

LEYDEN, JOHN, THE POET. A member of the Academy of Physics.

-----His Life and Poems, edited by Thomas Brown. 477-8

LIBERTY. Necessary for humor in literature.

-----Best economic foundation for: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 599

-----Legitimate means of defense of: subject of debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 608

-----Conditions most favorable to: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 616

-----And necessity, questions regarding excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics. 646

"LIBERTY OF THE CLUB." Lord Shaftesbury's term for "that sort of freedom which is taken amongst Gentlemen and Friends who know one another well." 571

LIBRARIES. (See also READING CLUBS).

I.-----CIRCULATING.

-----The first one in Britain established by Allan Ramsay in 1725. 250

-----One at Aberdeen in 1780. 278

-----One among lead miners at Leadhills where Allan Ramsay and his father are said to have worked; supported by contributions of the miners; Robert Burns asked by Robert Riddell to establish one at Monkland in Dunscore parish. 280
LIBRARIES, (CONTINUED).
I.----CIRCULATING, (CONTINUED).
------Robert Riddell suggests that more of them would improve the country; Robert Burns takes entire charge of the one at Monkland; his account of the library quoted; dues; fines and forfeitures; rotation of books; disposal of books.
------Society at Monkland breaks up; list of books in the library; Burns takes his duties seriously; he orders books from Edinburgh; this order for books quoted.
II.----PUBLIC.
------Gilbert Burns expresses a desire for one; his reasons quoted; attempts to establish such libraries had long been afoot in Scotland; pamphlet containing proposals for one at Aberdeen quoted; need for; this pamphlet written by Professor William Ogilvie.
------Need for funds and for good choice of books; society formed; Mr. William Ogilvie active in from first; dues; meetings; books to be kept in the college libraries at Marischal or King's Colleges; elections; committees to choose books; duties of committees; duties of the library keeper; society's books to be duly marked; committees to be divided into colleges; organization of these colleges; duties of colleges; duties of the president of the society; life subscriptions; privileges of members; life membership; books to be lent only to members of the society; plan approved by the masters of both colleges.
------Proposals for a public library at Aberdeen not put into effect; Aberdeen has a circulating library but no public library until after 1800; activities in other localities numerous; early attempts to establish libraries result in reading clubs; examples given.
------Demand for at the close of the century.
------Caution sometimes exercised by librarians of the present day cited.
------Public library of Greenock suppresses revolutionary authors; John Galt moved to protest; reads Godwin's Political Justice which this action brought to his attention.
III.----THOSE CONNECTED WITH CLUBS AND SOCIETIES. (See SOCIETY FOR FORMING A PUBLIC LIBRARY AT ABERDEEN).
------A "book society" at Banff in 1798.
------One established by the Juridical Society of Edinburgh; small beginning; first purchase; still exists.
LIFE, PRIVATE. Regarded by men of the 18th century as subordinate to public life.
LIFE OF HENRY ERSKINE, BY ALEXANDER FERGUSSON. Quoted on Robert Burns' introduction to the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 542, note 1

LIFE OF HOME, BY HENRY MACKENZIE. Comparison of the literary circles of London and Edinburgh quoted from. 567

LIFE OF HENRY HOME, BY ALEXANDER FRASER TYTLER. Contains a list of members of the Younger Poker Club. 530

LIFE OF WILLIAM ROBERTSON, BY DUGALD STEWART. Contains a list of members of the St. Giles or Select Society of Edinburgh sent to Stewart by Dr. Alexander Carlyle. 589

LIFE OF SCOTT, BY J. G. LOCKHART. Description of the Club of Edinburgh quoted from; anecdote involving the members of the club quoted. 548

LIFE OF WILLIAM SMELLIE, BY ROBERT KER. Contains the best account of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 540

LIFE OF WILLIAM TYTLER, BY HENRY MACKENZIE. Quoted on the differences between the literati of Edinburgh and London. 568

LIGHT. Nature of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584

LIGHTFOOT, JOHN. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

LINDSAY, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

LINDSAY, HERCULES, PROFESSOR OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A founding member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 578 551

---A member of Simson's Club.

LINEN. See also CLOTH. Manufacture of printed linens to be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 147

---Bounty for: subject proposed for discussion by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 595

LINING, DR. JOHN, PHYSICIAN AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Contributes to the Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 103 & note 4

LINLITHGOW. Listed among the counties in which resolutions were made to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164

LINTON, MR. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414

LISCOMB, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS. See ASSOCIATIONS, LITERARY. See also CLUBS, LITERARY; SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL; SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED.

LITERARY COMPOSITION. Practice of the professions in London leaves no time for; in Edinburgh the reverse is true. 568

LITERARY CORRESPONDENCE, BY JOHN PINKERTON. Quoted on his efforts to compose a song for the Revolution Club. 508
LITERARY HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, BY JOHN HEPBURN MILLAR.
Quoted on the enthusiasm of eighteenth-century Scots for debating societies. 574

"LITERARY NEWS." Plans for exchanging it in meetings of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.
-----Reviews, magazines, and journals supersed efforts of literary societies in the exchange of. 111

LITERARY ORGANIZATIONS. See ORGANIZATIONS, LITERARY. See also ASSOCIATIONS, LITERARY: CLUBS, LITERARY: SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL: SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED.

LITERARY PROPERTY. William Creech quoted on: David Hume and William Robertson's early success with. 564
-----Carried higher by the Scots than ever was known among any people; David Hume receives 5000 pounds for the remainder of his History of Britain; Dr. William Robertson receives 4500 pounds for his second work. 565

LITERARY SCOTS. Interested in form and in English examples; organize clubs to improve their literary endeavors; their efforts to master "classical" literary English often described. 166 & note 1

LITERARY SOCIETIES. See SOCIETIES, LITERARY. See also under the names of respective societies. A list of these is given under SOCIETIES, LITERARY.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. A student's society in the University of Edinburgh; Henry Brougham a member; Sir Walter Scott a member in 1789. 392

LITERARY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. A supreme example of the inclusiveness of 18th century literary societies. 5 & note 1
-----And Cochrane's Political Economy Club. 116
-----Follows the example set by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 115
-----Some confusion regarding the date it was established. 115, note 1
-----Membership made up not only of professors and literary men, but also several leading merchants, and the Foulis brothers, printers. 118
-----Has an interest in economic matters as well as literary and philosophical ones. 118
-----Records of available; minute-book for the years 1764-1779; early records published by the Maitland Club of Glasgow; general accounts; all make possible a detailed account of the society. 118
-----Society well documented; one of the finest examples of an 18th century literary society; first recorded meeting; members present; original membership augmented; list of new members given. 119-20
-----Early meetings of; members not prepared for regular discourses; accounts of new books given; first regular meeting; Professor Moor's discourse on Historical Composition given; members then gave their views; their various talents and accomplishments gave weight and interest to the proceedings. 120
LITERATI, EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

I. ------AND THE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

-----Organize the Poker Club to agitate for a Scottish militia. 516
-----All members of the Poker Club. 523
-----The Antigalican Society public evidence of their concern for a Scottish militia. 527
-----Did not frequent clubs of the type of the Cape Club and the Crochallan Fencibles Club; the Oyster Club a better example; Robert Fergusson and Robert Burns not fully accepted into the inner circle. 516
-----Importance of their literary societies; effects of; nearly all their work approved by a society; few badly written books; literature they produced bears the marks of group approval. 527
-----Described as being as keen as lads for debate; met every Friday in the Advocate's Library for Select Society debates. 545
-----Effects of debates in the Select Society on them described. 572
-----Regarded literary societies as a social necessity; attendance in an affirmation of their faith in human society and the corporate search for truth. 575

II. ------ITS CHARACTER, WORKS, AND INTERESTS.

-----Joined by David Hume. 27
-----Genius of: recognition of long in coming. 218
-----Formation of the Society of Ancient Scots; this society devoted to cultivation of Scottish history and literature. 218
-----Accused by Lord Buchan of persecuting Gilbert Stuart; described as a "despicable club." 331
-----Disliked by Lord Buchan; oppose the organization of his Society of Antiquaries; composition of. 332
-----Translations of German literature by. 344
-----Additional evidence offered of their interest in a Scottish militia; notice from the Edinburgh Evening Courant quoted. 525
-----Commercial nature of their literary output; attempt to capture the London literary market. 563
-----Carried literary property higher than it had ever been known before; David Hume receives 5000 pounds for his History of Britain; Dr. William Robertson receives 4500 pounds for his second work; Scots excell at writing sermons; list of eminent writers given. 565
-----Primary literary market of lay outside Scotland; lived in intimacy; but did not form a literary caste; reason for this given by Henry Cockburn; single upper class included nobility, gentry, law, college professors, church, and medical profession. 565
LITERATI EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

II.-----ITS CHARACTER, WORKS, AND INTERESTS, (CONTINUED).

----Relations idyllic in courtesy and friendliness; an exception; all members interested in success of others; even adversaries helped one another; mutual help the keynote.

----Benefits of smaller size of Edinburgh as compared to London; professions in Edinburgh did not take up all of a man's time; leisure for classical and literary pursuits; ideal state of society; this view supported by Sir Walter Scott and John Galt.

----A fine summary of by Ernest Campbell Mossner quoted.

----Hume's religious opinions rejected by, but Hume the man is much admired; Dr. John Gregory quoted; Blair quoted; ideal of Edinburgh circle was democratic; they had the sort of freedom which Lord Shaftesbury called "the liberty of the Club"; their social standard was fraternity; their motto, like that of Principal Robertson's was Vita sine literis mors est; their fame sometimes neglected.

----Scientific ideals of; Dr. William Cullen quoted on; admires the free exchange of the French; recommends it to his listeners.

III.-----COMPA EDINBURGH TO THAT OF LONDON.

----James Boswell did not enter deeply into their activities.

----W. L. Mathieson on the superiority of to that of London.

----Merchants and tradesmen accepted in; compared to that of London; John Watson's comparison quoted.

----Praised highly by David Hume; English compared unfavorably to them.

----Compared to that of London by Henry Mackenzie; stresses cordiality and freedom of communication.

----Compared to that of London by Ernest Campbell Mossner; the Select Society of Edinburgh organized on continental lines; Hume's part in; Griskin Club; the French salon intime imitated; no hard drinking in; spirit of tolerance pervades.

LITERATI, GLASGOW. Not so numerous as those of Edinburgh; their literary clubs not so numerous.

LITERATI, LONDON. Compared to that of Edinburgh by Henry Mackenzie.

----Described as a caste or sect apart from ordinary professions; "traders" in talent and learning; jealous nature of; practice of professions in London demands undivided attention; no chance for professional men to indulge in literaty or classical pursuits.

----Meetings of described by John Galt's "Andrew Pringle" of the Ayrshire Legatees; says they are "the dullest things in the world"; all members jealous and fearful of one another.
LITERATI, LONDON, (CONTINUED).

-----Compared to that of Edinburgh by Ernest Campbell Mossner; no exact counterpart of The Club (Johnson's) in Edinburgh.

-----Fame of undisputed; The Club undeniably great.

LITERATI, SCOTTISH. Comprised of the membership of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

-----Nature of their intellectual disputes; their genuine desire to assist one another.

-----The gentlemanly and courteous manner of their disputes.

-----Charged with being too convivial.

-----Their amiable characteristics discussed.

-----Determined to discard northern dialect for a southern one.

-----English dependent upon their literary productions.

-----Their efforts to capture the London literary market successful; William Creech quoted on; Literary property hardly known in 1763 in Scotland; by 1783 it had been carried higher by the Scots than it had ever been known before.

-----Discourse on by a member of the Perth Miscellaneus Club.


-----Together with education and Philosophy, make up one fifth of the subjects discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

LITERATURE, 18th CENTURY SCOTTISH. Complimented by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

-----Much indebted to Scottish lawyers; (Kames, Boswell, Scott, Lockhart, Jeffrey, all were lawyers); all members of the Mirror Club were lawyers except Henry MacKenzie.

-----Part played by convivial clubs and societies in the propagation of examined.

-----Poverty of in 1700 in Scotland described by John Watson; great improvement noted by 1800; a brilliant school of writers win for Edinburgh the title of the modern Athens.

-----Commercial nature of; an attempt on the part of the Scottish literati to capture the London literary market.

-----"Export" of neo-classical architecture cited by Ian Finlay; literature also a very portable "commodity"; interest of Scottish writers in London literary market causes them to take great pains in mastering an English literary styles.

LITERATURE, GERMAN. Studied by Sir Walter Scott and other members of The Mountain (Club).

LITHGOW, DAVID. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society.
LITTLE, DUNKELD, PARISH OF. Newspapers popular in; clubs formed there to purchase the Statistical Account of Scotland. 280

LIVES OF THE SCOTTISH POETS. Published by the Society of Ancient Scots, London; confusion concerning authorship of. 218, note 1

LIVINGSTON, DR. PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN MARISCHAL COLLEGE. "An early friend to the Aberdeen Medical Society." 361

LOCK, WILLIAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624

LOCKHART, CHARLES, STUDENT OF LAW. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded from same. 621

-----Delivers a discourse on the necessity of improvement of the country before the same society. 613

LOCKHART, JOHN, MINISTER IN GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 580

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON. Quoted on the importance of clubs and societies during the 18th century. xiv, note 1

-----His Life of Scott quoted; incident in Scott's Letters on Demonology connected to similar incident in Scott's St. Ronan's Well. 486

-----His opinion of heavy drinking during the 18th century quoted. 494, note 1

-----Studies German literature. (See also MOUNTAIN (CLUB), THE.) 547

-----His description of The Club of Edinburgh in his Life of Scott quoted; an anecdote in which the members of The Club are involved quoted. 548

LOCKHART, CAPT. ROSS. A member of the Poker Club. 652

LOCKHART, WILLIAM, OF EDINBURGH. Reads a paper before the Natural History Society of Edinburgh; subject of the paper is Cold. 310

LOGAN, MR. A member of the Academy of Physics. 393, 394, 396, 647

LOGAN, REV. GEORGE. A member of the Society of Associated Critics. 79

LOGAN, JOHN, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

LOGAN, JOHN. Said to have been a member of the Feast of Tabernacles; but does not appear in the list of Mirror Club members. 246

-----Edits the posthumous poetry of Michael Bruce; victimizes Bruce. 246, note 1

LOGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Committee of membership of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh suggests union with; similar purpose to Juridical Society; little known of this society; founded in 1793; object of; admission to. 292

-----Meetings of; duties of presidents; ordinary members of; honorary members of; procedure of; membership of; minute books lost. 293

-----Joins forces with the Juridical Society; reason for union examined; Juridical in bad shape; political unrest; Juridical excludes political discussion; Logical Society does not; offers mixed program; draws members away from the Juridical and the Speculative Societies. 294
LOGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

--- Changes name to the Juridical Society when it joins with that society; joint rules quoted. (See under JURIDICAL SOCIETY).

LONDON. For clubs at see THE CLUB, LONDON CAPE CLUB.

--- For societies at, see ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, THE DEVIL, ENGLISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON; ROBIN HOOD SOCIETY, ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES IN SCOTLAND, SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANNERS IN ENGLAND, SOCIETY OF ANCIENT SCOTS.

--- Society of Ancient Scots organized there.

--- The first learned society in Europe, (the Royal Society of London), organized there.

--- Literary clubs of compared unfavorably with those of Edinburgh.

--- A Hell-Fire club there; all similar institutions in Scotland traced to it by Robert Wodrow.

--- Literary scene of compared to that of Scotland by John Watson.

--- Literary circle of; described by John Galt in his Ayrshire Legates.

--- Literary circle of: compared to that of Edinburgh.

LONDON CAPE CLUB. Established by "royal commission" of the Edinburgh Cape Club.

LONDON DIARY. See BEATTIE, JAMES.

LONGSTER, HARVEY. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

LORD ADVOCATE (DUNDAS?). Named for membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

--- Appointed by the Poker Club to a committee to form a Scottish militia.

LORDS OF COUNCIL AND SESSION. Invited to join the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

LORDS OF SESSION, EXTRAORDINARY. Revival of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

LORIMER, DR. JOHN. Elected an honorary member of the Chirurgo-Physical Society.

LOSS O' THE PACK, BY ALEXANDER WILSON. Written for a debate in the Pantheon Society on the subject "Whether is Disappointment in Love, or the Loss of Fortune, hardest to bear"?; published as a chap book; becomes very popular.

LOTHIAN, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

LOTHIAN, JOHN, MERCHANT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

LOTHIAN, WILLIAM, FIRST MINISTER OF CANONGATE CHURCH, EDINBURGH: AUTHOR OF A HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

--- AND HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE BELLES LETTRES AND THEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

--- Thomas Somerville quoted on; also a member of the Theological Society.
LOTHIAN, WILLIAM, FIRST MINISTER OF CANONGATE CHURCH,
EDINBURGH; AUTHOR OF *A HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS*,
(CONTINUED).

I.----AND HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE BELLES LETTRES AND
THEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, (CONTINUED).

----His note book an example of diligence; his "Charge
to the Right Honourable Lord Greville at his
Admission into the Belles Lettres Society";
this address read from the chair of the society;
stresses the reputation of the society; purpose
of; on taste; on success of society; on rules of;
on duties of members; on need for diligence.
203-5

----Notes for debates to be held in the Theological
Society in his notebook.
205

----A member of the Theological Society of Edinburgh.
206

----Delivers a discourse on merits of Tragedy and
Comedy before the Belles Lettres Society.
612

----Admitted as an ordinary member of the Belles Lettres
Society in 1761; made an honorable member of same
in 1763.
621

II.----AND THE MS. VOLUME ENTITLED "NOTES AND
SPEECHES ON QUESTIONS DEBAT ED IN THE BELLES
LETTRES SOCIETY."

----Lothian was the probable owner of the MS. book
described as "Notes and Speeches on Questions
Debated in the Belles Lettres Society" in the
National Library of Scotland; first part of the
book contains extracts from various authors,
i.e. it is in the nature of a commonplace book.
202 & note, 628

----List of authors quoted in the commonplace book.
628-632

----MS. book has a list of debates for which Lothian
prepared and took part in the Theological
Society; these debates listed.
632-3

----MS. book also contains "short notes on questions
debated in the Belles Lettres Society"; these
questions listed.
633-4

-----Address to Lord Greville from the president's
chair upon the occasion of his Lordship's
admission into the society; internal evidence
that the MS. volume in the National Library
of Scotland belonged to Lothian.
203-5; 633 & note 2

-----Records of the Belles Lettres Society indicate
that he was present at every debate which appears
in the MS. volume; external evidence that
the volume was his property.
633, note 2

LOTTERIES. Encouragement of; subject proposed for
debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
594

LOUNGER, THE. Outsiders assist the members of the
Mirror Club with material for this publication;
these can be considered as "corresponding
members."
247

-----Receives a letter from Lord Abercromby-describing
a meeting of the Mirror Club; this letter quoted.
249
LOWER CLASSES. Desirability of education of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 611
LOWLANDS, SCOTTISH. See also SCOTLAND.
-----Results of the union with the Highlands described by Lecky; union of practical with the sentimental; more influential than union of Scotland and England. 345, 559
-----Whigs of resent the cruelty of Cumberland. 346
LOY, JOHN. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307
LUBBOCK, RICHARD, OF NORWICH. Reads a paper on the Origin and Formation of Calcareous Earth before the Natural History Society. 309
-----Reads a paper on Siliceous Earth before the Natural History Society. 310
LUCKIE CAMPBELL'S. A tavern in Aberdeen; a meeting place of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 133
LUCKY DUNBAR'S. A tavern in Edinburgh; meeting place of the Mirror Club; source of a peculiar error in connection with the Mirror Club. 248 & note 5
LUDICROUS, THE. Subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584
LUKE, JAMES. One of the famous "brotherhood" who originated the Hodge Podge Club of Glasgow. 550
LUMSDEN, MR. Present at a meeting of the Poker Club. 524
LUNARDI, SIGNOR VINCENT, SECRETARY TO THE NEAPOLITAN EMBASSY. A celebrated balloonist; visits the Crochallan Fencibles Club just after a successful flight in Scotland. 542, note 1
LUXURY. Subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584
-----Advantages of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 594
-----Dangers of: debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 596
-----Source of: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 603
-----Overcoming the bad influence of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society; debate continued next meeting. 607-8
-----Evil effects of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 614
LYNCH, FREDERICK T., M.D. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307
LYNCH, WILLIAM. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307
LYNN, MR. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88
-----Chosen treasurer of the same. 89
MACGILL, MR. SURGEON. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh.

MCGOWAN, MR. THE ANTIQUARY AND NATURALIST. A friend and correspondent of Shenstone, Pennant, Bishop Percy; a member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.

MCGOWAN, MR. JOHN. Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

MCGOWAN, JOHN, JR., WRITER TO THE SIGNET IN EDINBURGH. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

MCGREGOR, JAMES. A member of the Aberdeen Medical Society.

MACHINERY. Economic effects of: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----Effect on population of: subject proposed for discussion by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

MCILWRAITH, ANDREW. A member of the Academy of St. Luke.

MACKENZIE, CHARLES. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; secretary in 1760; made an honorable member in 1762.

-----Delivers a discourse on the rise of learning before the same.

-----Delivers a discourse on the comparison between Caesar and Cromwell before same.

MACKAY, REV. MR. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MACKAY, CHARLES, ADVOCATE, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Rankenian Club.

-----A member of the Society of Associated Critics.

M'KENNA, THEOBALD. Elected an annual president of the Chemical Society.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF FEELING, ETC. I.- HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

-----Called "the Scottish Addison" by Sir Walter Scott.

-----His Man of Feeling and Man of the World in the library of the Monkland Friendly Society; both books ordered by Robert Burns, the secretary of the society, "for his own sake."

-----His account of the German theater hastens appreciation of German literature; it is copied into the magazines of the day.

-----His account of the stir caused by John Home's Douglas quoted.

-----His account of the reception of Douglas quoted; he quotes Dr. Alexander Carlyle on same; describes himself as "a sort of page to the tea-drinking parties of Edinburgh."

-----His comparison of the literary circles of London and Edinburgh in his Life of Home quoted.
MACKENZIE, HENRY, AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF FEELING, ETC.,
(CONTINUED).

I.-----------HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

-----Says London literati were a "caste" separate from the ordinary professions; describes them as "traders in talent and learning"; describes jealous nature of; this view sustained in his Life of William Tytler; difference between Edinburgh and London in intellectual climate attributed to the size of the respective cities; profession in Edinburgh did not take up the whole of one's time; this is an ideal state of society; Mackenzie's opinion supported by that of Sir Walter Scott and John Galt.

II.-----------AND THE MIRROR AND THE LOUNGER.

-----A member of the Mirror Club.

-----His description of how The Mirror was originated quoted.

-----The only member of the Mirror Club with professional writing experience; becomes editor; supervises preparation of copy for the press; preserves anonymity of the members; contributes most of the material himself.

-----His account of the lack of initial success of The Mirror quoted; appears as the last number of The Mirror.

-----Writes to Carmichael reporting great success of The Mirror.

-----Contributes a large part of the criticism in The Lounger; his review of Robert Burns' poetry is famous.

-----Admired David Hume; used him as the hero of his "La Roche" which appeared in The Mirror; reads an account of this story to the Royal Society of Edinburgh; tells an anecdote concerning the story and Adam Smith.

-----The Mirror and The Lounger contain the best of his writing.

-----His account of Robert Burns, Lounger #97, described as the most important single Scottish review in the 18th century; various opinions quoted.

-----Compared by Robert Burns to Joseph Addison.

-----Robert Burns had a very favorable opinion of his review in The Lounger.

III.-----------AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

----- Goes to a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh with Samuel Rogers; smiles at Adam Smith who is sleeping through a lecture.

-----Helps Dr. Carlyle rewrite Collins' Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands for presentation to the society.
MACKENZIE, HENRY, AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF FEELING, (CONTINUED).

III. AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
---Goes to a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; reads stanzas of verse ostensibly by Robert Burns to the society; Burns' biographer, Currie, believes them genuine; Mackenzie bares hoax; other contributions; gives an Account of the German Theater before the society; his account praised by Stokoe; begins a new era in appreciation of German Literature in Great Britain.
---Prepares the first volumes of Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

IV. AND THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
---A founding member of the society.
--- Writes the introduction for the society's Prize Papers and Transactions; heads a committee appointed to investigate and report on the authenticity of Macpherson's Ossian.
---His role in the society described by his biographer; his second major discovery the Scottish Highlands.
---His introduction to the Prize Essays and Transactions of the society quoted.
--- Writes the report for the society's committee to investigate the Ossianic poems; report published separate from the society's Transactions; runs to 300 pages; concludes that Ossianic poetry did exist, but that no originals for Macpherson's poems could be found.

V. AND OTHER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.
---His account of Charles Townshend's visit to the Select Society quoted.
---His Anecdotes and Egotisms quoted on the Feast of Tabernacles (Club).
---His Life of John Home quoted; describes members of the Ruffian Club.
---A member of the Younger Poker Club.
---A member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.
MACKENZIE, HENRY, (LORD). A member of the Juvenile Literary Society.
MACKENZIE, JOHN. One of the founders of the Speculative Society.
M'KEUGH, P. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.
MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES, AUTHOR AND STATESMAN. Leads debates in grammar school.
---A member of a King's College debating society.
---A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh.
---Joins the Physical Society of Edinburgh when a student at the University of Edinburgh; reads a paper on the instinct of animals before the society.
---Has a favorable opinion of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh.
MACLAREN, CHARLES. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society.

MACLAREN, IAN. See WATSON, JOHN.

M'LAUCHLANE, MR. A painter in the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts, Glasgow.

MACLAURIN, JOHN. May have been a member of the Feast of Tabernacles.

MACLAURIN, COLIN, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Rankenian Club.

--- Credited with suggesting the expansion of the Society for Improving Medical Knowledge of Edinburgh into the Philosophical Society; his own account does not agree with this.

--- Proposes enlarging the Society for Improving Medical Knowledge by adding philosophy and literature; Society for Improving Arts and Sciences results; society also known as the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; he is chosen secretary of the new organization; his death.

--- Present at the first meeting of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; two letters to Dr. Johnston of Glasgow University reporting the origin of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh quoted.

--- Chosen secretary to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; also appointed to provide material for the first regular meeting of the society; proposes two of his colleagues for membership in the society; reads two papers before the society, one of them on the figure of the earth, the other on chemical experiments.

--- Describes as a leading member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; tribute paid him by the society.

--- As secretary to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh he is to receive contributions to the society's Essays and Observations.

--- Papers sent to the society lost at the time of his death.

--- Described as a "founder" of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

--- A member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris; wins prize from the Academy.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, SON OF PROFESSOR COLIN MACLAURIN, (AFTERWARDS LORD DREGHORN). His attack on the Select Society and John Home's Douglas quoted; a three-act farce of his launches another attack.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, OF DREGHORN, ONE OF THE LORDS OF SESSION. A member of the Rankenian Club.

MCLEOD, MR. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society.

MCLEOD, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
M'LEOD, DR. _______, PROFESSOR OF CHURCH HISTORY. A Member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MACLEOD, DONALD, M.D., OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

M'MILLAN, WILLIAM. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. Article on the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen from quoted.

―― An attempt to "reconstruct" the first meeting of the Mirror Club quoted; a peculiar blunder noted.

MACONOCHIE, ALLAN. One of the founders of the Speculative Society.

MACONOCHIE, ALEXANDER, 2nd LORD MEADOWBANK. A member of the Speculative Society; resolves to act as a spy for the University while in the society; Brougham, Jeffrey, and Horner object; a violent storm ensues.

MACPHERSON, JAMES, AUTHOR OF OSSIAN. Famous throughout Europe.

―― Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland appoints a committee to enquire into the authenticity of his Ossian; Henry Mackenzie heads the committee.

―― After his death Henry Mackenzie proposes an investigation of the history and authenticity of the Poems of Ossian; many doubt authenticity; plans of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland to investigate quoted.

―― Highland Society's committee reports on its inquiry into the authenticity of his Ossianic poems; did not find his originals; concluded that he had the advantage of materials which they could not discover; Sir Walter Scott's opinion on the authenticity of his poems quoted; Sir Walter rejects the possibility of authenticity; compares original Darthula to Macpherson's poems; finds them lacking.

―― Contributes to A Collection of Original Poems edited by Captain Andrew Erskine and James Boswell.

MCQUEEN, DAVID. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MACQUEEN, ROBERT, LORD BRAXFIELD. The model for Stevenson's Judge Hermiston in Weir of Hermiston.

MACQUHAIE, REV. DR. W., MINISTER OF ST. QUIVOX. A member of the Newtonian Society.

MACRAE, REV. ALEXANDER. Quoted on the results of the activities of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language in Scotland.

"MACSTAFF, DONALD, OF THE NORTH," (ROBERT HEPBURN, OF BEARFORD). Writes a northern Tatler; imitates "Mr. Bickerstaff"; he was about 21 years old at the time.

MACTURK, MR. _______, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CHURCH HISTORY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.
MCVICAR, MR. ———. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

MAGISTRATES. Powers of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600

———Powers of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 611

MAGNÉSIE. A paper on by Joseph Black originates in the Literary Society of Glasgow. 127

MAGRANE, ROBERT, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

MAIN, REV. JOHN, MINISTER AT ATHELSTANEFORD. An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 618

MAITLAND, DR. ———. Prepares a petition for the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 370

MAITLAND, CHARLES, OF PITRICHIE, M.P. A member of the Rankenian Club. 69

MAITLAND CLUB OF GLASGOW. A 19th century printing club. ———Publishes the early records of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 118

———Prints an account of the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts. 432

THE MAKING OF SCOTLAND, BY ROBERT S. RAIT. Quoted on the importance of the union of the Highlands and the Lowlands of Scotland. 559-60

MALAHIDE PAPERS OF JAMES BOSWELL. Danger of overestimating their primacy. 64-5

———Description of the Rankenian Club in quoted. 65

MALCOLM, MR. ———. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

MALCOLM, ROBERT. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 592

———Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

———A member of the Poker Club. 652

MALLETT (or MALLOCH), DAVID, AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND MARY. Earliest productions of appear in the Edinburgh Miscellany. 58 & note 1

MALTHUS. His ideas anticipated in discussions by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583

MALTMAN, ROBERT. One of the famous "brotherhood" who originated the Hodge-Podge Club of Glasgow. 550

MAN. Faculties of, compared to animals: subject of a book by John Gregory. 582

———Influence of place and climate on: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by James Dunbar. 582

MAN OF BUSINESS VS. THE PHILOSOPHER. Which is of most essential service to his country? debated by the Pantheon Society. 641

"MAN OF FEELING." See MACKENZIE, HENRY.

MANCHESTER. For clubs at see MANCHESTER CAPE CLUB.

———Heron says that Perth is its equal in manufacturing. 352

MANCHESTER CAPE CLUB. Established by "royal commission" of the Edinburgh Cape Club. 539
MANKIND. Inequality among: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Robert Trail.

-----And morals: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by Thomas Reid.

-----European superiority over the bulk of: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by James Beattie.

-----Stature of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----Best instructors of: subject of debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Whether excited more by hope of reward or fear of punishment: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on.

-----Nature of prevents proper reforms of disputing societies.

"MANNERING, COLONEL GUY." FROM SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVEL, GUY MANNERING. His visit to Edinburgh notables quoted. 215 & note 4

-----His opinion of the Edinburgh literati quoted. 216

-----Visits a club in Clerihugh's tavern in Edinburgh. 480-1

MANNERS. Society for the reformations of. (See Society for the Reformation of Manners).

-----Dr. Alexander Carlyle says that the Poker Club formed and polished those of its members.

-----Influence of: discourse given by Cullen before the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Influence of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Their prevalence over laws: discourse on given by Buchan before the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Importance of: discourse given by Lord Cardross before the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Influence of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

MANNERS, 18th CENTURY SCOTTISH. Convivial nature of examined; J. G. Lockhart quoted on. 494 & note 1

"MANNIS, JAMES." A tavern in Edinburgh's Craig's Close, used as a meeting place by the Cape Club.

MANUFACTURES. To be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

-----An account of the rise of in Scotland.

-----To be encouraged by societies erected for that purpose.

-----Scotland said never to excel in.

MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES IN SCOTLAND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR. Established at the suggestion of The Honourable, the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland.
MANUSCRIPT MATERIAL. A great deal of it concerning the
18th century in Scotland has been neglected.

MAPS. Each parish asked to provide one to the Society
of Antiquaries of Scotland.

MARCHMONT, LORD. Desires to be a member of the Select
Society of Edinburgh; promises a large contribution.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. Center of science and
belles lettres; seed sown by Blackwell and David
Foydce yields an abundant crop.

Many professors of are members of the Philosophical
Society of Aberdeen.

Society for Establishing a Public Library to meet
there; purpose of the society is to buy books for
the college. (See under LIBRARIES).

Students' club there described. (See COLLEGIUM
BUTTERENSE).

Theological Club of. (See THEOLOGICAL CLUB OF
ABERDEEN).

MARISCHAL, EARL. A member of the Poker Club.

MARK, REV. MR. __________, MINISTER OF HADDINGTON. Visits
the Bells Lettres Society.

MARKSHANSHIP. Prizes offered for by the Antigalican
Society.

Prizes of the Antigalican Society limited to; times
and places of the competition to be announced in
the public journals.

MARRIAGE. Act of Union likened to by James Boswell in
a speech given before the Pantheon Society.

Of minors, laws for: subject proposed for debate
by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

Happiness in: subject debated by the Select Society
of Edinburgh.

Happiness in: debated by the Bells Lettres
Society.

Love or money as motives for: debated by the
Pantheon Society.

Vs. Celibacy, which has most advantages: debated
by the Pantheon Society.

MARRIAGE ACT. Advantages of: subject debated by the
Select Society of Edinburgh.

Desirability of extension of to Scotland: debated
by the Bells Lettres Society.

Should it be extended to Scotland? William Lothian
prepares for a Bells Lettres Society debate on.

MARSHAL, MR. __________. A member of the Literary Society
of Glasgow.


MARSHALL, LOUIS. A member of the American Physical
Society.

MARTIN, DR. __________, OF ST. ANDREWS. Accepts membership
in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

MARTIN, MR. __________. Visits the Bells Lettres Society
on two occasions.
MARTIN, ARTHUR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
MARTIN, JOHN, MINISTER OF MERTON. A member of the
Theological Society of Edinburgh.
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Subject of controversy between
the Society of Associated Critics and others.
-----Nature of the controversy regarding.
MASONS. The council house of the St. Giles' Lodge used
by the Select Society of Edinburgh for their
meetings.
-----Quality of speaking in their lodges praised.
-----Their rituals probably parodied by the Edinburgh
Cape Club. (q.v.).
"MASTER EASY." The "praeses" of the Easy Club so
called; elected every meeting.
MATHIESON, W. L. His Awakening of Scotland quoted on
the intellectual achievements of 18th century
Scotland.
MATTER. Its existence assumed by the Academy of
Physics; not understood to be a collection of
properties.
MAUCHLINE CLUB. A club organized by Robert and Gilbert
Burns; members of chiefly farmer's sons; fines for
non-attendance used to buy books.
-----First work purchased for the library of was The
Mirror; buys The Lounger, perhaps because of
Robert Burns' favorable opinion of Lounger #97,
(Henry Mackenzie's review of his poetry); choice
of books criticized by Currie; he suggests the
Penmanship of Butterworth and Arithmetic of
Cocker would have been more suitable; answered
by Gilbert Burns.
-----A curious fragment remains of Robert Burns'
association with the club; may be an announcement
of his "Holy Willie's Prayer." (See BURNS, ROBERT.)
-----The club's effect on Robert Burns described.
MAULE, HON. MR. BARON. Invited to the first meeting of
the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
MAUPERTUIS, M. DE. A review of his Essai de Cosmologie
read by William Cullen before the Philosophical
Society of Edinburgh.
-----This work to prove the existence of God.
-----His Cosmology reviewed by Dr. Cullen before the
Literary Society of Glasgow.
MAXWELL, ALEXANDER, MERCHANT IN EDINBURGH. A member of
the Select Society of Edinburgh.
MAXWELL, GEORGE. A member of the Literary Society of
Glasgow.
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
MAXWELL, GEORGE CLERK. Invited to the first meeting of
the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
MAXWELL, ROBERT. Secretary to the Honourable, the
Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of
Agriculture; quoted on the need for following
England's example.
MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM. A member of the Poker Club. 651
MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM STIRLING. His address to the Royal Scottish Academy on the origin of the Trustee's Academy of Design in Edinburgh quoted. 435-6 & note
MEADOWBANK, 2nd LORD. See MACONOCHIE, ALEXANDER.
"MEANWELL, TOM." A member of the Critical Club, (fictitious). 444
MECHANICAL ARTS. Benefits of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 611
MEDICAL ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS REVISED AND PUBLISHED BY A SOCIETY IN EDINBURGH. (See also MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL COMMENTARIES). Published by the Society for Improvement of Medical Knowledge; many editions and translations of; praised by Haller. 84, 337
--------Problem of disseminating medical knowledge examined in the preface to volume I.
--------Publication of these Essays considered one probable solution to the problem of disseminating medical knowledge as set out in the preface to volume one.
--------Society examines foreign examples before planning their own publication; contents to be included listed; part to be played by the society in publishing discussed; change of organization in the society announced in first part of volume V.
--------Favorable reception of; plans to enlarge the publication discussed.
--------Maitland quoted on.
--------Their success noted by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; further publication dropped in favor of Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary. (See also ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS, PHYSICAL AND LITERARY).
--------Compared to Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary.
--------Medical Essays becomes Medical and Philosophical Commentaries. (See MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL COMMENTARIES). 470-1
MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF. See SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.
MEDICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL COMMENTARIES. Contain information regarding the Harveian Society, (q.v.). 315
--------The title of the third series of the publication previously issued under the title of Medical Essays and Observations, Revised and Published by a Society in Edinburgh.
--------This publication is purported, like its predecessor, to be the work of "a society in Edinburgh"; this society merely a convention; actual work done by Andrew Duncan.
--------Duncan drops the pretext in the seventh volume; explains his reasons for doing so. 472
MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. Its reputation grows during the period of recognition; it draws students from many countries.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. (N.B. This society began as a students' debating society and later was granted a Royal Charter and became the Royal Medical Society, (q.v.). There was also another medical society in Edinburgh about the same time, but its interests, membership, and activities were quite different. For this latter society, see under SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE).

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MEMORIALS OF EDINBURGH IN THE OLDEN TIMES, BY WILSON

(See WILSON, DANIEL).

MEMORY. A dissertation on read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125

And the formation of character: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Gordon. 582

MENE, JOHN, A "WRITER OF WHIGISH PRINCIPLES." A member of Ruddimans Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 74

MENZIES, ALEXANDER, WRITER TO THE SIGNET IN EDINBURGH. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

MENZIES, ARCHIBALD, OF CULDARES. A member of the Poker Club. 652

MERCENARIES. British subjects as: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 596

MERCHANTS. Many of those in Glasgow were members of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 127

Those of Edinburgh formed a part of the single upper class or "local aristocracy" peculiar to the Scottish capital. 566

Restrictions on: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

MERIT. Test for: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 612

True test of: William Lothian prepares for a debate in the Belles Lettres Society on this subject. 634

And demerit: questions concerning excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics. 646

MERCURY, OR THE NORTHERN REFORMER, THE, BY DUNCAN TATLER. (See "TATLER, DUNCAN").

METAPHYSICS. Excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics. 646

"METHOD OF SECURING HOUSES FROM THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING." Benjamin Franklin's contribution to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh's Essays and Observations. 103, note 3

METHODIST PREACHING. Efficacy of: subject of a debate by the Theological Society; preparations for by William Lothian, a member of that society. 633

MICROSCOPE. A description of: discourse read by William Smellie before the Newtonian Society. 211

MIDDLETON. Abstracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian. 632

MIGNOT, DAVID. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

MILITIA, SCOTTISH. The Poker Club organized to agitate for.

Scott's interest in after the rebellion of 1745. 521

Meeting of the Poker Club devoted to business pertaining to; letter of thanks sent to Marquis of Graham for his activities in promoting. 525

Poker Club considers the name "Militia Club" too offensive to the public to adopt for their club. 523
MILITIA, SCOTTISH, (CONTINUED).

-------ANTIGALICAN SOCIETY ESTABLISHED TO PROMOTE AN interest in.

-------Edinburgh literati's interest in.

-------Advantages of subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

MILLAR, MR. ______. Attends a meeting of the Poker Club.

MILLAR, MR. ______. Reads his "Observations on the Origin of the English Parliament and the Changes which have Happened in Different Periods" to the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MILLAR, ANDREW, EDINBURGH BOOKSELLER. Consents to publish Beattie's Essay on Truth only at the author's expense.

MILLAR, JAMES, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MILLAR, JOHN, ADVOCATE. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MILLAR, JOHN, PROFESSOR OF LAW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MILLAR, JOHN HEPBURN. His remarks on eighteenth-century enthusiasm for debating societies in his Literary History of Scotland quoted.

MILLAR, DR. RICHARD, LECTURER ON MATERIA MEDICA. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MILLAR (or MILLER), THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF SESSION. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

MILLER, MR. ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MILLER, ARCHIBALD, SON OF PROFESSOR MILLER. A member of the The Club of Edinburgh.

MILLER, DAVID. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MILLER, PATRICK, MERCHANT. A member of the Poker Club.

MILLER, THOMAS. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MILLER, REV. DR. THOMAS, MINISTER OF OLD CUMNOCK. A member of the Newtonian Society.

MILLER, WILLIAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MILLER, WILLIAM, THE YOUNGER OF GLENLEE. A member of the Poker Club.

MILLS, THOMAS, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society of Edinburgh.

MILTON. His superiority to Virgil: question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-------Actions of disputing societies said to lead to a chaos such as he described.

MILTON, LORD. Attends the Griskin Club performance of John Home's Douglas; dines at a tavern in the Abbey afterwards.

MIND. Philosophy of in general: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Reid.

-------Human, inquiry into: subject of a paper by Reid.
MIND, (CONTINUED).

-----Questions regarding action and passions of excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics.

-----Its existence assumed by the Academy of Physics; not understood to be a bundle of ideas.

-----Activities of members of polemical societies said to relax the mind.

MINERALS. Samples of requested by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh to be assayed free of charge by them.

-----Reports on by Parishes requested by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

MINISTERS. A farce on mentioned by Robert Wodrow.

-----Of Edinburgh: a part of a single upper class or "local aristocracy" peculiar to Edinburgh at this period.

-----How best chosen: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

MINTOY LORD. Accepts membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

MIRROR. THE. Periodical paper published by the Mirror Club; well received in London and Edinburgh; demonstrates the lighter side of Scottish authorship; compared to The Spectator, after which it was modelled.

-----Opinions of various authors concerning quoted.

-----Outsiders assist efforts of the members of the Mirror Club; these contributors can be considered as corresponding members of the club.

-----Henry Mackenzie's description of the origin of this periodical paper quoted.

-----Paper suggested by William Craig; letter from "a member of the Mirror Club" to The Lounger quoted; contains a description of meetings of the club.

-----Henry Mackenzie editor; he alone known to the publisher; writes by far the greatest number of papers; William Creech publisher of.

-----First issue of; forerunners in Scotland listed.

-----Compared by Couper to The Review; first periodical paper to appear in Scotland for fifty years.

-----Success of outstanding; citizens of Edinburgh follow English example of approval; languishes in single issues; great success in collected form; account of its reception quoted from The Lounger #30 by Lord Abercromby.

-----Harold Thompson quoted on.

-----Abercromby's account of quoted; called catch-panny; opposite mistake over-rates standing of its authors; supposed to have been the product of all the Edinburgh literati; Henry Mackenzie quoted on the lack of the initial success of; last number of The Mirror quoted on the same.
Edinburgh said to be too narrow and too close to home to be an appealing setting for the papers; subject matter offers difficulty in such circumstances; Edinburgh offered no famous places such as the Strand, Drury Lane, etc.; other difficulties described by William Craig; difficulty with the English language; lack of humor in Scots cited.

Enquiry into the causes of the scarcity of humorous writers in Scotland undertaken in The Mirror #83 by William Craig; cites differences in national character; Dr. Arbuthnot an exception; difference in situation of the two countries; life in Scotland difficult; more natives abroad; no court in Scotland to set the tone and style; Scotland a provincial country; difficulty with English language; English used for solemn occasions; anecdote involving Dr. William Robertson and Lord Chesterfield; English dialect not natural to Scots; Ramsay's The Gentle Shepherd cited; written in broad Scots, it is humorous.

Scots' elaborate apologies for lack of humor unnecessary; the attempts at humor in these papers are not unsuccessful; Alexander Carlyle's defense of Scottish humor; refers to songs and ballads as full of humor, and so they are.

Alexander Carlyle a prospective contributor to The Mirror.

Last issue; collected editions soon follow; very successful; has numerous editions; members of the Mirror Club contribute their profits to charity; also buy a hogshead of wine for their own use; British and American editions enumerated.

Contains the story of "La Rochel" and "Venoni"; The Lounger has nothing as good; success of due largely to efforts of the Mirror Club who acted as the "staff" of the publication.

Wide recognition of its success; William Creech's opinion quoted; Pinkerton's opinion quoted; Samuel Johnson speaks well of it (Boswell); contains the best of Henry Mackenzie's writing; essential for an understanding of the periodical paper or of 18th century Scotland.

The first book bought by the club organized by Robert Burns at Mauchline; a favorite book of Gilbert Burns.

Robert Burns' praise of it quoted.

Judged not suitable for "young peasants" by Currie; his criticism answered by Gilbert Burns.

In the library of the Monkland Friendly Society; ordered by Robert Burns, the club secretary, "for his own sake."
MIRROR CLUB, THE. Provides public amusement in the form of a weekly paper; efforts well received in London and Edinburgh; demonstrates the lighter qualities of Scottish writing; publications of judged next in merit to The Spectator; modelled after that publication.

--- Club develops from the Feast of Tabernacles (Club).

--- Reason for reorganization from the Feast of Tabernacles unknown; Harry Cockburn's conjectures quoted.

--- List of members given; with one exception all contribute to The Mirror; begins to issue periodical; others assist them; may be regarded as corresponding members of the club; list of these contributors; members have outstanding abilities.

--- Changes place of meeting to insure anonymity; meeting places listed; description by Henry Mackenzie of beginning of their first effort, The Mirror.

--- First meeting of the club "reconstructed" in Macmillan's Magazine.

--- William Craig suggests the club publish The Mirror; letter from Lord Abercromby to The Lounger describing a typical meeting quoted; all members except Henry Mackenzie are lawyers; Mackenzie the only one with previous professional writing experience.

--- Henry Mackenzie becomes editor of The Mirror; protects the anonymity of the members; he contributes most papers.

--- Henry Mackenzie joins the club at the request of William Craig; publication resolved on; club follows a long established practice in Scotland; forerunners of Scottish periodical papers examined.

--- Club publishes the collected editions of The Mirror; runs to numerous editions; contribute profits to Orphans Hospital; buy a hogshead of wine for their own use; British and American editions enumerated; ventures into a new publication.

--- New publication received with enthusiasm in Edinburgh; called The Lounger; said to be less lively than The Mirror; contains more criticism; Mackenzie's contributions large; his account of Robert Burns; numerous editions in collected form; defense of by Nathan Drake.

--- Members of act as "staff" for the two periodicals; this is the earliest approach to modern organizations; club did much to promote the success of the publications.

--- No account of the club appears in Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh.
MISER--MONRO

MISER OR PRODIGAL. Which is most useful? question debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

MITCHEL, SIR ANDREW, OF THAINSTON, ADVOCATE, K. B. A member of the Rankenian Club. 62, 69

MITCHEL, WALTER. An original member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton. 266

MITCHELL, JAMES, ENGRAVER. Associated with the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts. 431

MITCHELL, JOSEPH, SCOTTISH AUTHOR. A member of a "club" of which Callender of Draigforth, Mr. Robert Symmon, and Mr. Duncan, Minister of Tillicoultry were members. (See also MITCHELL'S CLUB). 50, note 1

MITCHELL'S CLUB. Mentioned by Ramsay of Ochtertyre in his Scotland and Scotsmen of the 18th Century; Ramsay's list of members of quoted. 50, note 1

"MODERN ATHENS, THE." The title won for Edinburgh by her school of brilliant writers. 561

MOFFAT, MR. _______ Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 626, 627

MOHAMMEDAN RELIGION. "The Origin and Rapid Rise of": a discourse read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125

MONASTERY, THE, BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. The MS. from which the novel was purportedly taken is given to "Cuthbert Clutterbuck"; he communicates it to his village club. 485

MONBODDO, LORD. See BURNET, JAMES, ADVOCATE.

MONEY. Effects of the invention of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 616

------- Vs. Credit; which raises a man most in the world? question debated by the Pantheon Society. 644

MONKLAND, (OR FRIAR'S CARSE, PARISH OF DUNSCORE). For societies at, see MONKLAND FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

-------Robert Burns requested to establish a small library there by Robert Riddell; Burns' account of the library forwarded to Sir John Sinclair for his Statistical Account of Scotland. 280

MONKLAND FRIENDLY SOCIETY. A reading club which established a small circulating library of which Robert Burns was in complete charge. (See under LIBRARIES, and BURNS, ROBERT). 280-2

MONRO, MR. _______ A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

MONRO, DR. ALEXANDER, PRIMUS, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. He was the first Professor of Anatomy at the university. 82-3, 337

-------And the Medical Society of Edinburgh; gradually takes over the responsibility of preparing publications of the society for the press; appointed secretary to the society. 83, 337

-------Contributes to the Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 101 & note 3
MONRO, DR. ALEXANDER, PRIMUS, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

-----He is appointed to receive discourses contributed to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 106
-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 589
-----Appointed to the planning committee for forming the same society's plans to encourage improvement. 145
-----Elected an ordinary manager of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 149
-----Appointed to select committeemen for the Select Society's committees for arts and sciences. 158
-----Appointed to a Select Society committee to consider subjects for prize essays. 159
-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee on natural history and chemistry. 159
-----Chosen an annual president of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 182
-----Rechosen an annual president of the same. 183

MONRO, DR. ALEXANDER, SECUNDUS, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 109

-----Chosen as secretary of the society. 99, 109, 338
-----Contributes to the Essays and Observations of the same. 101 & note 2

MONRO, DONALD, PHYSICIAN TO ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LONDON. Contributes to the Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 103

MONRO, JOHN, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

MONTAGUE, MRS. ELIZABETH. Receives a letter from Dr. John Gregory; letter quoted. 571

MONTGEOITH, MR. OF CLOSEBURN. A member of The Club of Edinburgh. 548

MONTGOMERY, COL. ANDREW. A member of the Poker Club. 652

MONTGOMERY, LIEUT. COL. ARCHIBALD, (AFTERWARDS EARL OF EGLINTON). A member of the Select Society. 587, 590

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

MONYPENNY, DAVID, LORD PITMILLY. A member of The Club of Edinburgh. 548

MOODIE AND NOBLE. Founders of the Canongate Debating Society. 242

MOOR, JAMES, PROFESSOR OF GREEK, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. One of the constituent members of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----Discourse on "Historical Composition" read by him before the society. 119, 578
-----Discourse on "The Structure of the Greek Language and the Method of Ascertaining the Meaning of Particles in that Tongue" before the same. 124-5
MOOR, JAMES, PROFESSOR OF GREEK, GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, (CONTINUED).

--- His essays On the Influence of Philosophy upon the Fine Arts, On the Composition of the Picture Described in the Dialogue of Cebes, and On Historical Composition, all originated in the Literary Society of Glasgow.

--- Visited at the University of Glasgow by James Boswell and General Paoli.

--- A member of Simson's Club.

MOORE, DR. JOHN, AUTHOR OF ZELUCO. One of the famous "brotherhood" who originated the Hodge-Podge Club of Glasgow; one of the most active members; composes a long poem about the club.

MOOREHEAD, AFTERWARDS PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MOOREHEAD, LOCKHART, LIBRARIAN TO THE UNIVERSITY, (LATER PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY). A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MORALS. Consideration of excluded from plans of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

--- And Mankind: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by Thomas Reid.

MORAL OBLIGATION. Foundation for: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by John Farquhar.

MORAL SENTIMENTS, THEORY OF, BY ADAM SMITH. Originates in the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MORALITY. Hell-Fire clubs a reaction to a too rigid system of.

--- And human action: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by Thomas Reid.

MORE, REV. OF EDINBURGH. One of the editors of the Christian Magazine, or, Evangelical Repository.

MORE, J. SHANK. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society.

MOREHEAD, WILLIAM. A member of the Poker Club.

MORGAN, MR. An American who studied at the University of Edinburgh Medical School; established a medical society in Philadelphia; introduced by Benjamin Franklin to William Cullen.

MORGAN, HILL. A member of the American Physical Society.

MORGAN, LIEUT. COL. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

MORGAN, JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MORGAN, JOHN, M.D., PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

MORRISON (or MORISON), GEORGE, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
MORTLAND, JOHN, ADVOCATE. A member of the Younger Poker Club.

MORTON, MR. _______. The Society of Associated Critics to vindicate.

MORTON, LORD JAMES, (EARL OF MORTON). Chosen president of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; chosen president of the Royal Society of London.
-----Desires to become a member of the Select Society of Edinburgh; promises a large contribution.

MOSSNER, ERNEST CAMPBELL. Quoted on the exchange of courtesies between Dr. Robert Wallace and David Hume.
-----His account of the attacks on the Select Society quoted.
-----Describes the Edinburgh literati; compares societies of English and Scottish intellectuals; no exact counterpart of The Club, (Johnson's), in Edinburgh; Select Society instituted on continental lines; David Hume's connection with; The Griskin Club; the French salon intime imitated by the Scots; no hard drinking; spirit of tolerance pervades.
-----David Hume's philosophical scepticism tolerated; literati of Edinburgh distinguish between the man and his ideas; this is the essence of democracy; the social standard of this circle was fraternity; their motto was vita sine literis mors est; Mossner compares Edinburgh and London literary circles; fame of London circle undisputed; excellence of Edinburgh circle often neglected.

MOUNTAIN CLUB, THE. Composed of young lawyers; Sir Walter Scott a member; formed a nucleus of a class which studied German literature, (see LOCKHART, CLERK, ERSKINE, THOMSON).

MOUNTSTUART, LORD. Subject of a eulogy given by James Boswell before the Pantheon Society.
-----A member of the Poker Club.

MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT. See NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT, MOVEMENT FOR.

MOYSE, HENRY, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

MUIR, GEORGE, CLERK OF JUSTICIARY. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

MUIRHEAD, JAMES. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MUIRHEAD, MR. _______, PROFESSOR AT GLASGOW. Gives a discourse on the "Origin and Progress of Poetry among the Romans" before the Literary Society of Glasgow.
-----Proposed the question "Whether Anaxagoras was the first that introduced mind into the Make and Management of Nature?" for discussion by the Literary Society of Glasgow.
-----Visited by James Boswell and General Paoli at the University of Glasgow.
MUNRO, HUGH, SURGEON, OF FERRINTOSH, ROSSHIRE. Present at a meeting of the Chirurgo-Physical Society.

MURE, BARON. A member of the Poker Club.

MURE, WILLIAM, OF CALDWELL. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

MURRAY, MR. _______ Society of Associated Critics to vindicate.

MURRAY, MR. _______ A member of the Academy of Physics.

MURRAY, MR. _______ Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MURRAY, MR. _______ OF SIMPRIN. A member of The Club of Edinburgh.

MURRAY, REV. MR. ______, MINISTER AT ABERY. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MURRAY, REV. MR. ______, MINISTER AT NORTH BERWICK. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

MURRAY, ANDREW, OF GOTTINGEN. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member.


MURRAY, ARCHIBALD, OF MURRAYFIELD, ADVOCATE. A member of the Rankenian Club.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, OF HENDERLAND, A LORD OF SESSION. A member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

MURRAY, DAVID, ANTIQUARIAN OF GLASGOW. Quoted on the Foulis brothers. Suggests that the Cape Club derived its name from "Cap" ale.

MURRAY, JOHN. A member of the American Physical Society.

MURRAY, JOHN, LONDON BOOKSELLER. Received contributions for the Medical Society building fund.

MURRAY, JOHN, OF PHILIPHAUGH, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

MURRAY, LORD. A member of the Speculative Society.

MURRAY, PATRICK, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

MURRAY, SIR PATRICK, BART. A member of The Club of Edinburgh.

MURRAY, PATRICK, 5th LORD ELIBANK. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. Appointed to the planning committee for forming the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. Elected an Extraordinary Manager of same. An Extraordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language.
MURRAY, PATRICK, 5th LORD ELIBANK, (CONTINUED).

-----Chosen as an annual President of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  

-----One of the most distinguished speakers in the Select Society of Edinburgh.  

-----A member of the Griskin Club; attends the club's performance of Home's Douglas.  

-----A member of the Poker Club.  

MURRAY, ROBERT, STUDENT AT LAW. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.  

MURRAY, MAJOR ROBERT, (AFTERWARDS SIR ROBERT MURRAY). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  

-----A member of the Poker Club.  

MURRAY (or MORAY), SIR ROBERT. A Scot educated at St. Andrews; first president of the Royal Society of London.  

MUSIC. Whether it, poetry, or painting has more effect on the passions? a question debated by the Pantheon Society.  

-----Foundation of taste in: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by John Gregory.  

MUSICAL SOCIETIES. See SOCIETIES, MUSICAL; or see ST. CECILIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.  

MY LORD ROSS'S CLUB, OF GLASGOW. Established about 1780; title taken from the landlord of the tavern in which they met; literary conversations of; Strang's account of quoted; tastes of; compared to the dilettanti Society.  

MYLNE, MR. _____, PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.  

MYRTON, SIR ROBERT. A member of the Poker Club.  

NAIRNE, ALEXANDER. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.  

NAIRNE, WILLIAM, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD DUNSIANN). A member of the Poker Club.  

-----Attends a meeting of the club.  

-----A member of the Antigalican Society.  

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.  

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society.  

"NAPIER, LD." Pseudonym adopted by the member of the Easy Club formerly known as "Lord Rochester."  

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER. President of the Society for National Improvement in the Fine Arts.  

NASMYTH, JAMES. His account of the origin of the title "The Poker Club" examined; says he has seen his "father's diploma"; account actually belongs to the Cape Club; the Poker Club issued no diplomas.
NASMYTH, MICHAEL, WRITER TO THE SIGNET. A member of the
Newtonian Society.
-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

NATIONAL CHARACTER. Cause of differences in: subject
debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Whether most dependent on moral or physical causes:
subject debated by the Theological Society of
Edinburgh; preparations for the debate by William
Lothian a member of that society.

NATIONAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. See KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL DEBT. Benefit of: subject discussed by the
Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.
-----Advantages of paying it off: subject debated by
the Select Society of Edinburgh.

NATIONAL EVILS. Source of: debated twice by the Belles
Lettres Society.

NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT, MOVEMENT FOR. Evidence of the
movement in the Journal of the Easy Club.
-----Appropriateness of the term; well advanced by 1723;
associations as examples of; the Honourable the
Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in
Scotland.
-----Three elements of recognized; not confined to
agriculture; parallels in literature and science.
-----Three events leading toward; first evidence of a
desire for.
-----And literary societies, the first phase.
-----Impulse toward; reintroduced into Scotland from
Ireland; emphasis on achievement.
-----Reaches final stages; Statistical Account a report
on progress made; first undertaken by a corporate
society.
-----And the Highland and Agricultural Society of
Scotland.
-----Effects of examined.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND. Contains the MS. records
of the Cape Club.
-----Contains MS. "Notes and Speeches on Questions
Debated in the Belles Lettres Society"; probable
owner of this volume was William Lothian, (q.v.).
-----This MS. volume wrongly catalogued as being part
of the records of the Belles Lettres Society,
(i.e. it is actually a member's notebook).

NATIONALISM, SCOTTISH. Evidence of in the Easy Club
records.

NATIONS. Causes of the character of: subject debated by
the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Character of: debated by the Belles Lettres
Society.

NATIONS, WEALTH OF. See WEALTH OF NATIONS.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. A scientific society in
Edinburgh; Dr. Cullen's plans to transform it into
a "chemical society"; organized in 1782; first
essays read before; MS. book of transactions.
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, (CONTINUED).
—List of papers read before. 309-10
—Together with the Chemical Society it joins the Royal Physical Society; list of members at the time of the merger. 305, 311

NATURAL KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF. See PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Medicine closely connected to in the 18th century mind. 87

NATURAL SCIENCE. One quarter of the subjects discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen were in this field. 583

NATURALIZATION. Advantages of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 615

NAVY. Method of raising men for: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 640

NEARN, MR. ADVOGATE. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

NECESSITY AND LIBERTY. Questions concerning excluded from deliberations of the Academy of Physics. 646

NEGROES. Origin of: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by John Farquhar. 583

NEO-CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE. "Cornered" by the Scots; one of their principal exports. 564

NEW ATLANTIS, BY LORD BACON. Contains plans for a learned society. 337

NEW CLUB, THE. Description of in Chamber's Traditions of Edinburgh is first rate. 491

NEW-HALL, NEAR PENTLAND HILLS. Scene of activities of The Worthy Club. 501

NEW INN IN THE CASTLEGATE, NEAR MARISCHAL COLLEGE. Meeting place of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 133

NEW SCOTS SPY OR CRITICAL OBSERVER, (1777). By a "society of young gentlemen"; an article on. 475

NEWSON, GILBERT GEORGE. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

NEWSPAPERS. Stirring events at close of century increases the demand for; reading clubs form as a result. 279

—Popular in the parish of Little Dunkeld. 280

NEWTON, LORD. See HAY, CHARLES.

"NEWTON, SIR ISAAC." Pseudonym of a member of the Easy Club. 35

NEWTONIAN CLUB. Connected with the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; list of members; sederunt book mentioned; book in possession of Alexander Smellie. 334

—Offers membership to any member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; laws for quoted; number of laws to be limited; members must belong to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; meetings; laws for internal police not needed. 335
NEWTONIAN--NOTES

NEWTONIAN SOCIETY. Met in Edinburgh College; established by graduates of the college for their mutual improvement; account of by Robert Hamilton, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen quoted; meetings of; procedure of; subjects discussed; history of; list of members; anecdote concerning Dr. Andrew Hunter from Kay's Portraits quoted.

----Little information on its activities available; records not available; but contributions of William Smellie are an example of the work of the society; his contributions listed.

----Wide interests of in keeping with 18th century spirit.

NIBLOCK, MR, ______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

NICOL, WILLIAM. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.

NICOLL, WILLIAM, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

NICOLSON, HOUSTOUN STUART. A member of the Poker Club.

NICOLSON, THOMAS. Tavern-keeper of the Diversorium; his tavern, near the cross, where the Poker Club met; has a run-in with a member of the club; the club moves to Fortune's Tavern.

"NICOLSON'S, TOM." An Edinburgh Tavern. (See NICOLSON, THOMAS).

NINE TUMBLER CLUB. A student's club at the University of St. Andrews; test for candidates for membership described.

NINIAN, ANDREW. A member of the Philalethic Society.

NITH RIVER. A verse on by Robert Burns (spurious) read the Royal Society of Edinburgh by that dismal prankster Henry Mackenzie.

NITHSDALE. See MONKLAND.

NOBILITY, EDINBURGH. A part of a single upper class of the "local aristocracy."

----Described as a "club" by Henry Cockburn.

NOBLE AND MOODIE. Founders of the Canongate Debating Society.

NON-LITERARY CLUBS AND SOCIETIES OF LITERARY INTEREST. Treated in Chapter 9.

"NONSENSE." The Accidental Club of Glasgow holds a contest for the best poem on.

NORCOTT, MR, ______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

NORIE, JAMES JR. A member of the Academy of St. Luke.

NORTON, BARON. A member of the Poker Club.

NORTH COUNTRY. Address from the chair of the Preses of a literary society there quoted.

"NOTES AND SPEECHES ON QUESTIONS DEBATED IN THE BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY." A MS. notebook, probably the property of William Lothian; wrongly catalogued in the National Library of Scotland. (See BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY, or LOTHIAN, WILLIAM.)
NOTTS--ORATORY

"NOTTS TO VINDICAT THE TRUTH AND CLEAR OFF THE ASPERTIONS
BY, OR IN, MR. THOMAS RUDEMAN'S PREFACE TO MR. ROBERT
FREEBAIRN'S EDITION OF GEORGE BUCHANAN'S HISTORY
FROM MALIGNANT SPIRIT ETC." A MS. volume belonging
to the Society of Associated Critics.

NUNERIES. Advantages of: subject debated by the
Select Society of Edinburgh.

"OBSERVATIONS UPON THE PAPER CONCERNING SHALLOW
PLOUGHING." An essay by Lord Kames published in
Essays and Observations of the Philosophical
Society of Edinburgh.

OBSERVER, THE. In the library of the Monkland
Friendly Society.

O'CALLAGHAN, DAVID. A member of the Hibernian Medical
Society.

OGILVY, MR. (LORD FINLATER'S BROTHER). A
member of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in
Classical Lore; his untimely death.

-----Joined Ruddiman's Society to make mischief.

OGILVIE, ADAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

OGILVIE, ARCHIBALD. An ordinary member of the Belles
Lettres Society; extruded.

OGILVIE, GEORGE, ADVOCATE. A member of the Feast
of Tabernacles.

-----A member of the Mirror Club; did not contribute
to The Mirror.

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

OGILVIE, WILLIAM, REGENT AT KING'S COLLEGE, AND
PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY THERE. A member of the
Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----An eight-page proposal of his for a public library
at Aberdeen quoted; he anticipates the ideas of
Henry George and Andrew Carnegie.

-----Very active in plans to form a society to form a
public library.

-----Proposes the question "Is there any injustice
done to an impressed man when he is punished
according to the articles of war"? to be
discussed by the Philosophical Society of
Aberdeen.

-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

OLD BACHELOR, THE. A play which figures in an anecdote
illustrative of the difficulty the Scots
encountered in trying to speak southern English.

ORATORY. An essay on read by William Smellie before
the Newtonian Society.

-----And composition, powers of: silver medal offered by
the Pantheon Society for the best performance in
each.
ORGANIZATIONS, CONVIVIAL. Only those of literary interest dealt with. (See CLUBS, CONVIVIAL; SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL).

ORGANIZATIONS, LITERARY. (See also ASSOCIATIONS, LITERARY; CLUBS, LITERARY; SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL; SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED).

-----Informality of. 8-9
-----No distinctions made between clubs and societies in use of titles. 9
-----Distinctions between clubs and societies lies in purpose and not in names. 9
-----Titles of; often chosen for irrelevant reasons; often very similar for markedly dissimilar organizations; hints for making distinctions. 10
-----Good wine, food, conversations an essential ingredient of all types; no "learned" societies of a heavy type until the end of the century. 529

ORGANIZATIONS, STUDENT'S. See CLUBS, STUDENT'S; SOCIETIES, STUDENT'S.

ORLEGA, CASIMIR GOMEZ, OF MADRID. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

ORMISTON. For societies at, see SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT AND PROMOTING OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES AT ORMISTON.

ORR, MR. ________, OF BARROWFIELD. A member of the Poker Club. 652

ORR, JOHN. A member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton. 266

OSSIAN, POEMS OF. (See also MACPHERSON, JAMES).

-----Gaelic Club established to remind Highland gentlemen in Glasgow of; Highland and Agricultural Society to investigate the authenticity of the poems. 347
-----Highland and Agricultural Society appoints a committee to enquire into the question of their authenticity; Henry Mackenzie heads the committee. 348
-----Poems questioned by many; Highland Society resolves to embark on enquiry; committee to determine what poetry exists in the Highlands; also if Macpherson's rendition of it is genuine; circulars issued; Dr. Blair provides correspondence of previous attempts to solve the mystery; after the death of Macpherson, Henry Mackenzie proposes an investigation by the Highland and Agricultural Society into the history and authenticity of his poems. 348
-----Report of the society's committee published; runs upward of 300 pages; written by Henry Mackenzie; concludes that Ossianic poetry did exist, but could not find Macpherson's originals; Sir Walter Scott's opinion of the whole transaction quoted. 349
-----Sir Walter Scott denies the authenticity of Macpherson's version of the Ossianic poems; his opinion quoted. 350
OSWALD, GEORGE, OF SCOTSTOWN. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579
OSWALD, JAMES ALEXANDER, M.D. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312
OTWAY, THOMAS. John Home, author of Douglas, compared with him. 191-2
OUGHTON, COLONEL, (AFTERWARDS SIR ADOLPHUS OUGHTON). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590
OYSTER CLUB, THE. A club of Edinburgh literati; an anecdote concerning members of the club and the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 145
-----Typical of convivial organizations frequented by the literati of Edinburgh; founded by Adam Smith, Dr. Black and Dr. Hutton; list of constant attenders given. 545
-----Chief delight of the club was listening to the conversation of its three founders; all three easily amused; conversation often scientific. 546
-----Description of by Professor Playfair quoted; visited by many strangers who came to Edinburgh. 547.

PADUA, THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT. See ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PADUA.

PAINTING. Whether it, music, or poetry has more effect on the passions? a question debated before the Pantheon Society. 238
-----Judgment of: a discourse on given by Cullen before the Belles Lettres Society. 615

PALLAS, S. P., OF PETERSBURGH. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

PALMER, CHARLES FISH (or FYSCH). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 589.

PANTHEON SOCIETY. Formerly the Robinhood Society, (q.v.) 228
-----Meets fortnightly; changes meeting place to St. Andrew's Chapel; history of the chapel. 228
-----Ostensibly for "improvement in public speaking"; actually a form of public amusement; paid admissions vary from 100 to 300; financial reforms suggested reveal main purpose; treasurer's report quoted; treasurer lists theaters, circus, and student's debating societies as forms of competition. 230-1
-----Criticized for debating before the public; defense of quoted from Gentlemen and Lady's Weekly Magazine; a desire that debates be public expressed. 231
PANTHEON SOCIETY, (CONTINUED).

-----Criticism of by "Zoilus" in the same publication quoted. 231, note 3

-----Debates popular subjects; excerpts listed; debate toleration in religion; Education and heredity; celibacy of the clergy; description of quoted from the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement; well known outside Edinburgh; membership of; meetings; order of debates; duties of members; tickets of admission; dues, fees, refreshments; provisions for ladies; funds; clergymen attend; outcome of debate on colonial question; forty women present. 233-5

-----Debate on toleration in Religion described; clergymen attend; desire an extraordinary meeting; debate education and heredity. 235, note 1

-----Debates of arouse considerable public interest. 235

-----Account of a debate of in the Caledonian Mercury quoted. 235, note 1

-----Honorary membership in a distinction; James Boswell takes considerable pride in being an honorary member of the society; other members of distinction listed; Boswell says he is in good company. 235, note 2

-----Offers a silver medal to the best speaker; large audience attends; hall crowded; money given to the Society for the Relief of the Industrious Poor. 236

-----Prize medals often given; prize given to John Armstrong of Leith cited. 236

-----Awards prize medal to President; in later years debates trivial subjects; standing of the society declines; Boswell leaves it in disgust. 237

-----James Boswell speaks on the militia question; other occasions of his visits; made an honorary member; speaks on the Treaty of Union. 237, note 2

-----Debates the question whether poetry, painting, or music has the greatest effect upon the passions; a poem upon a speech in this debate published in The Edinburgh Eighth-Day Magazine. 238

-----Sometimes debated in verse; some examples given; one, in form of a chap-book becomes very popular; debates the question whether Allan Ramsay or Robert Fergusson did more for Scottish poetry; debate published; supporters of Ramsay win the day; but the poems of Alexander Wilson, (q.v.), of the opposition are highly regarded; Robert Cumming, (for Ramsay), wins vote by bribery and packing the audience with his friends. 239-40

-----Motion to admit women defeated in 1774; passed by 1791; women take an active part; society continues to meet until 1800. 241

-----Poem on the refusal to admit women to the society quoted from the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement. 241, note 1
PANTHEON.--PASSIONS

PANTHEON SOCIETY, (CONTINUED).
-----Other debating societies in competition with. 242 & note 1
-----Mentioned. 285
-----Lampoon against. 459
-----An essay on: mentions inconveniencies of; remedies of same suggested; instituted from a laudable design; questions debated of a trifling nature; disquisitions of increase impudence, folly, and ill-nature. 635-8
-----List of discourses and debates of. 639-44
-----Much-derided for admitting women. 656
-----Praised as a polemical society of merit. 662
-----Activities of women members praised highly. 665-6

PANTHEONITES. Members of the Pantheon Society, (q.v.); criticized for debating before the public. 231

PAOLI, GENERAL. Visits the Foulis Academy of Arts at Glasgow with James Boswell; an account of their visit published in the Scots Magazine. 427

PAPER. Manufacture of to be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 147

PAPER CREDIT. Disadvantages of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600

PARIS, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF. See ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PARIS.

PARISHES. Society of Antiquaries ask for statistical account of. 327

PARK, MR. A member of a literary society in Greenock of which John Galt was also a member. 284

PARK, THOMAS. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

PARLIAMENT, ENGLISH. 'Origin of: observations on read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125
-----Means of supporting members of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600

PARLIAMENT OF OCEANA. A student's club at the University of Glasgow. 406

PARLIAMENTS, UNION OF. See UNION OF PARLIAMENTS.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Advantages of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

PASSIONS. Two discourses on given by Alexander Stevenson before the Belles Lettres Society. 604, 607
-----As a source of happiness: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 612
-----Influence of on happiness: subject of a discourse given by George Cooper before the Belles Lettres Society. 613
-----Causes of: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Alexander Gerard. 582
-----Which is stronger, love or hatred? debated by the Pantheon Society. 642
PATON, GEORGE. Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 322

PATON, ROBERT, MINISTER OF RENFREW, (UNCLE OF ROBERT LAWSON). And the student's club meeting in Duglad's Tavern, Glasgow. 405-6

PATOUN, JOHN. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414

PATRICK, LORD ELIBANK. See MURRAY, PATRICK, 5th LORD ELIBANK.

PATRIOTISM. A discourse on delivered by William Hepburn before the Belles Lettres Society. 607

PATTERSON, JAMES. A member of the Bachelor's Club at Tarbolton. 266

PATTERSON, MATTHEW. A member of the Bachelor's Club at Tarbolton. 266

PAUL, HAMILTON. A member of the Discursive Society of the University of Glasgow. 408-9

PAUL, ROBERT, LANDSCAPE ARTIST. And the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts of Glasgow. 431

PAVILLON, M. A teacher at the Trustee's Academy of Design in 1765. 437

PEACE. The King's offenders against ineligible for prizes offered by the Antigalican Society. 527

-----Advantages of: discourse by James Dunbar given in the Belles Lettres Society. 605

PEARSON, RICHARD, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

PEDDIE, REV. JAMES. One of the editors of The Christian Magazine, or Evangelical Repository. 476

PEEBLES. Listed among the counties in which resolutions had been passed to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164

PEERAGES. Ought they be territorial? question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 601

PEERS. Select Society of Edinburgh membership contained fifteen of them. 140

-----Number of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583

PENNECUIK OF NEW HALL. His memoirs quoted. 501

PENNSYLVANIA. Students from their study at the Edinburgh medical school. 316

PENNYCUIK OR PENNECUIK. The seat of the head of Mr. Clerk's family; The Club of Edinburgh originates in a ride there; Lockhart's account of quoted. 548

PENNY-WEDDINGS. A case involving one tried before the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland; Sir Walter Scott involved; he is "assisted" by members of The Club of Edinburgh; they are turned out of the hall. 549

PERCEPTIONS. Especially those we have by light; subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Reid. 581
PERIOD OF ACHIEVEMENT, 1745-1770. Chapter four devoted to.

-----Three main tendencies of.
-----Comes after the Rebellion of 1745.
-----Philosophical Society of Aberdeen an outstanding example of a successful literary society during this period.

PERIOD OF PREPARATION. Precedes the Rebellion of 1745; period evaluated.

PERIOD OF RECOGNITION. Chapter five devoted to.

-----Not clearly defined; recognition from abroad; French among the first to admire Scotland's achievement; English prejudiced; Dr. Johnson quoted as an example.

-----Rise of the incorporated learned society during.
-----Literary societies became chartered corporations during; membership in a decided honor.
-----Growing reputation of the medical school of Edinburgh during this period.

PERIODICAL PAPERS, SCOTTISH. The Mirror and The Lounger.

-----The North Tatler, The Tatler "by Donald Macstaff of the North.
-----The Mercury or Northern Reformer; The Echo, or the Edinburgh Weekly Journal; The Conjuror; The Review; Letters of the Critical Club.

PERTH. For societies at, see ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH. For clubs at, see PERTH MISCELLANEOUS CLUB.

-----Ranked by Robert Heron as equal to Manchester in Manufacturing.

PERTH MISCELLANEOUS CLUB. May be the society "in the north country" whose Preses delivered an address on the occasion of the adjournment of the society.

-----A discourse delivered at the first meeting of quoted; meeting held in the grammar-school; nature of society; advantages of society; religion dependent upon it; claims of society; ideal society; role of literati; aim at eloquence.

PERVES'S TAVERN IN EDINBURGH IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

Meeting place of the Feast of Tabernacles.

PETRIE, JOHN. A member of the Newtonian Society.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM. His book on Political Arithmetic reprinted by Robert Foulis to satisfy interest raised by activities of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA. A medical society there established by an American named Morgan who studied at the University of Edinburgh.

PHILALETHIC SOCIETY. Answers need for a society of general interest like the Rankenian Club or the Belles Lettres Society.

-----"Lovers of truth!"; purpose of; regulations of quoted; membership limited; meetings; requirements for membership; petitions; dues; officers.
PHILALETHIC SOCIETY, (CONTINUED).

--- Duties of members: time limits on essays; debates; no speeches to be read; subjects of debate; limits of debate; order of speaking; fines; penalties; committee for funds; honorary membership; ordinary members; strangers; society slow to develop.

--- Lasts until 1822.

--- List of members.

PHILANTHROPOS. Admires the essay by Glottianus on "Society in General and Polemical Society in Particular."

--- Further remarks by on "Society in General, and Polemical Society in Particular."

PHILIPS, THOMAS. Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

PHILOLOGY. Becomes a "science" in the 19th century. (See PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY).

--- One of the subjects covered by the literary section of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

--- Together with Education and literature, forms one-fifth of the subjects discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY. A 19th century learned society; used as an example of the changes made since 18th century; philology now a "science."

PHILO-RHETOR-SOCIO-PHILUS. Defends the activities of the Pantheon Society and pleads for publication of their debates.

PHILOSOPHER VS. MAN OF BUSINESS. Which is most essential service to his country? debated by the Pantheon Society.

PHILOSOPHER'S OPERA, THE. A three-act farce by John Maclaurin attacking David Hume, John Home, and the Select Society; summary of the plot and action of same.

PHILOSOPHERS, SCOTTISH. Their works traced in activities of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; works slow to develop.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN.

I. --- ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP.

--- Follows the example of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; date established.

--- When formed; meetings fortnightly; days of meetings; meetings begin with discourses; observations of members follow; criticism of style, punctuation, or composition avoided; records of available to author of an article in Macmillan's Magazine; members mostly from Marischal and King's colleges; philosophical questions discussed; duties of members who propose subjects for discussion to enter a summary in the Album; a club rather than a society; convivial nature of meetings; procedure at meetings; Reid and Gregory projectors of the society; called the "Wise Club."

--- 298-9
--- 300, note 1 301
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PHILOSOPHICAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN, (CONTINUED).

I.----ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP, (CONTINUED).

----Records of; two books kept, one for discourses, one for questions and abstracts of conversations; minutes and finances kept in a third book; method of selecting members; unanimous election required; President's chair rotates; his powers; select membership; list of members.

----Members of distinguished in some branch of philosophy; owe much to common stimulus and sympathetic criticism of the society; uncertainty as to places of meetings; various places suggested, New Inn, Lemon Tree Tavern, Red Lion, John Bean's, Luckie Campbells.

----Dissolved within two years of the date set for the Period of Recognition.

----Mentioned.

----An account of in Macmillan's Magazine quoted; typical meetings described; members present listed; importance of; important works originate there.

----Record books broken up and distributed among many members.

II.----ACTIVITIES AND INFLUENCE OF.

----One of the most productive societies in the 18th century.

----Assists members to develop their ideas; sometimes called the "Wise Club"; excellent descriptions of available; effect of the society in stimulating literary productions of its members.

----Account of by Alexander Fraser Tytler; the society is the source of many important literary works; many works of Reid, Campbell, Beattie, and Gerard have their origin in this society.

----Disputes as to the suitability of subjects for discussion to be settled by a majority of members present; discussions to be philosophical; grammatical, historical, and philological discussions regarded as foreign to the design of the society; list of philosophical subjects very broad; includes all the sciences, etc.; society intends to examine false schemes and methods of philosophising; subservience of Philosophy to the arts stressed; conduct of discourses; each member gives one discourse per year; precedence in speaking; nature of subjects discussed and discourses defined.

----Society's prohibition of criticism of style, pronunciation, and composition discussed.

----Paper given in the society by John Gregory published.

----No riotous living; typical tavern bill examined; average expenditure eighteen-pence per member; stimulation due to conversation, not liquor.
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN, (CONTINUED).

II.---ACTIVITIES AND INFLUENCE OF, (CONTINUED).

Description of by Reid in a letter to David Hume; the society's indebtedness to Hume for subjects of discussion stressed; Hume's company very acceptable to members; their dependence upon his writings for subjects of discussion; a most charming literary anecdote concerning Dr. Thomas Reid, a member of the society, and David Hume.

Members of the society, with the exception of James Beattie, warm admirers of David Hume.

Members of great assistance to one another; the activities of the society lay foundations for the impressive list of works produced by its members; evidence of this from James Beattie's account of the society.

World indebted to the society for A Comparative View of the Faculties of Man; An Enquiry into Human Nature on the Principles of Common Sense.

An outstanding example of the type of literary society which flourished during the Period of Achievement.

George Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; Alexander Gerard's Essay on Genius; Beattie's Essay on Truth; Gregory's Comparative View of Man and Animals all traced to; society gives friendly criticism of.

List of discourses read in the society; Reid visits the society from Glasgow; society "always battling with David Hume."

Questions "conversed upon" by the society; some very disturbing ones appear; subject of slavery taken up; national debt discussed; other political questions discussed; Malthusian idea anticipated.

List of subjects discussed.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

I.---IDENTIFICATION OF AND GENERAL REFERENCES TO.

Formerly known as the Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Also known as the Society for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.

Also known as the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

Also called the Society for Improving Arts and Sciences.

Sometimes confused with the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

II.---ORIGIN, ORGANIZATION, AND MEMBERSHIP.

Of particular interest; has long history; reflects succeeding stages in the movement for national improvement.

An 18th century literary society of inclusive interests; arises out of recognition of the close connection between medicine and natural science; its origin reported by Colin Maclaurin; its development from the Medical Society of Edinburgh.
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

II.-----ORIGIN, ORGANIZATION, AND MEMBERSHIP.

Account of its first meeting; number of original members; list of original members; Lord Lauderdale chosen to preside over first meeting; membership limited to 42; divided into ordinary and extraordinary members; duties of ordinary members; Lord Aberdour and others of distinction named ordinary members to encourage the design of the society.

Council of 13 chosen to direct meetings; president, two vice-presidents, two secretaries, and a treasurer chosen; dues to be one guinea per annum; elections to be held first Tuesday of December annually; meetings announced.

Colin Maclaurin a leading member; reasons for its formation traced by Maitland in his History of Edinburgh.

Description of by Maitland; membership; activities; publications; meetings; vacancies; elections; finances; influence of the Rebellion of '45 on; first officers of listed.

Membership comprises "all the eminent literati of Scotland."

Its history before 1745 evaluated.

Lord Kames a natural leader of.

Origin and purpose of.

List of members.

Benjamin Franklin an interested spectator of.

Organized to improve Scottish literary endeavour.

III.-----ACTIVITIES AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF.

Report of their later activities by Colin Maclaurin.

Papers read by members.

Society pays tribute to Colin Maclaurin.

Praises Medical Society of Edinburgh and their Medical Essays.

Activities of resumed after the Rebellion of 1745; requests samples of minerals to be assayed by them; this plan frustrated by the Rebellion of 1745.

Interests of included all subjects except those of theology, morals, and politics.

An indication of the growing intellectual powers of the Scots.

Did not renew its activities until 1752; but grew in importance and membership after the hiatus caused by the Rebellion of 1745.

Announces that the nature of a society is "to correct and confirm, to excite emulation, and to assist men to arrive at general truths."

No records of available; but some idea of day-to-day activities can be pieced together.

An account of by Duncan; organization of; meetings of; activities of; papers submitted; tastes run to physical sciences; subjects excepted.
III. ACTIVITIES AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF.

Description by William Cullen; revival of spirits; sufficient employment for a year; proposal to permit six-month's preparation of papers; "literary news" exchanged in; Cullen reads a literary review before the society.

Atmosphere of.

Dr. Robert Wallace reads a paper on population before.

Drew membership from all of Scotland; set example for similar societies in Glasgow and Aberdeen.

Paper read before by John Walker repeated before the Natural History society.

Activities suspended during the Rebellion of 1745; society suffers from the death of Maclaurin; meetings resumed; David Hume and Dr. Alexander Munro Jr. chosen secretaries; new publications issued under the title of Essays and Observations; elect James, Earl of Morton, President; Sir John Clerk and Dr. John Clerk, vice-presidents; Maclaurin and Plummer secretaries; falls into a lull; suffers from the death of distinguished and active members; meetings continue; activities resumed under Lord Kames as president.

IV. AND ITS PUBLICATIONS.

Notice of new publication; request for material; contributions to be sent to Maclaurin or Plummer.

Plans for a new series of Essays misscarry because of the Rebellion of 1745.

Alexander Monro, secundus; and David Hume appointed secretaries; new secretaries instructed to arrange and superintend publication of papers worthy of public attention.

Papers lost at the time of Maclaurin's death delays publication of the Essays and Observations of the society.

Contributors to the society's Essays and Observations listed.

Different reactions to a paper by William Cullen reported; emphasis on composition and style of writing by members of.

Contributions from abroad for the Essays and Observations listed; James Grainger, poet of Sugar Cane, and Benjamin Franklin, of America, contribute.

Members regarded Lord Kames' essay on shallow ploughing as literary because agriculture was regarded as an art.

Announces intention to collect all data on all experiments; purpose of publication explained.

Resolves to exclude theology, morals, and politics from their plans; preface to Volume I. of Essays and Observations quoted to this effect.
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

IV. AND ITS PUBLICATIONS, (CONTINUED).

-----Announces that the society is not responsible for
the justness of reasoning, nor the accuracy of every
observation in its publications. 105-6

-----Contributions to be sent to either Mr. Alexander
Monro, primus, or to Mr. David Hume. 106

-----Plans a second volume of its Essays and Observations. 108

-----And a paper on fire by Dr. William Cullen. 110, note 2

-----Dr. Robert Wallace reads his Dissertation on the
Numbers of Mankind in the society; they request
that it be published. 114

V. AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

-----Forms the nucleus of the Royal Society. 29

-----Becomes the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 82,115,221

-----Opposes the granting of a Royal Charter to the
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 319

-----Members of protest the organization of the Society
of Antiquaries of Scotland. 332

-----Royal Society a continuation of; shows renewed
vigor; Newtonian Club an offshoot of; any member
of eligible to join the Newtonian Club; activities
of direct interest to the Royal Society; largely
responsible for proposing the Royal Society. 334-5

-----Descent of the Royal Society of Edinburgh traced to. 336 f.

-----Joins university Professors in plans for a new
society; joins request for Royal Charter; Royal
Society of Edinburgh results; all members of the
society become members of the Royal Society; society
turns over minute-book to the Royal Society of
Edinburgh. 339

-----Royal Society of Edinburgh follows example of
having two divisions, i.e. physical and literary. 340

PHILOSOPHY. Natural philosophy had kinship with
literature in the 18th century mind; this kinship
suggested in the preface to the first volume of
Essays and Observations of the Philosophical Society
of Edinburgh. 104-5

-----Its influence on the Fine Arts. (See MOOR, JAMES.
Or, FINE ARTS, INFLUENCE OF PHILOSOPHY ON). 126

-----Its subserviency to the arts to be examined by
the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 130 & note 2

-----Contributions to by members of the Philosophical
Society of Aberdeen. 581

-----And theology: one-third of the subjects discussed
by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen devoted
to this field. 583

-----Study of: subject proposed for debate by the Select
Society of Edinburgh. 595

-----And metaphysics, the skills needed to pursue these
studies: subject for debate proposed to the Select
Society of Edinburgh. 597
PHLOGISTICATED AIR. A paper on read before the Natural History Society by Francis Buchanan, A. M. 309

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL EVENTS. Is there any standard which the mind can employ with advantage in judging the truth of? question discussed by the Literary Society of Glasgow. 126

PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Becomes the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh; develops from union of the Medico-Chirurgical and the Physico-Chirurgical Societies. 302

----A success; roll of honorary members impressive; plays a leading role in Scotland's scientific and medical development; joined by James Mackintosh; paper read by him. 303

PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Another name for the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. (N. B. This is not the Physical Society listed above.)

PHYSICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. See PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

PHYSICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Joins with the Medico-Chirurgical Society to form the Physical Society. 302

PHYSICO-THEOLOGICAL-SOCIETY, (FICTITIOUS?). Described as a "fraternity of sages"; visited by Dr. Samuel Johnson; debate "Whether man would exist by choice?" Dr. Johnson decides that it depends whether he was an Englishman or a Scot; society probably fictitious; not mentioned elsewhere; little likelihood of evidence of it ever appearing. 489

PHYSICS. General principles for the pursuit of laid down by the Academy of Physics. (See also REDDIE). 616

-----Academy of. (See ACADEMY OF PHYSICS). 393-6; 646-50

PICKEN, EBENEZER. Takes part in Pantheon debate over relative merits of Allan Ramsay and Robert Fergusson as Scots poets; publishes the verse he used in the debate; title of pamphlet given. 239

PICKWICK PAPERS. According to John Strang, The Battle of Garscube, written by a member of the Grog Club, was reprinted in them. (My impression is that Strang was out of his mind when he wrote this.) 555, note 3

PICKERING. His edition of Collin's poetry quoted. 342

PIERIE, A. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

"PIGTAIL, PETER." Author of an article in the Glasgow Courier concerning a political organization, (fictitious). 463

PINKERTON, JOHN. His opinion of The Mirror quoted. 243, note 1

-----His opinion of The Lounger quoted. 263

-----As asked by the Revolution Club to compose a commerative song; describes his difficulties in his Literary Correspondence; his account quoted. 508

"PITCAIRN, DR." Pseudonym adopted by a member of the Easy Club who was formerly referred to as "Heywood." 38, note 3
PITCAIRN, DR. ARCHIBALD. Not a member of the Easy Club.

-----Has his own literary coterie.

-----Mentioned.

-----Contributes to a small book of poems published by the Royal Company of Archers; known as Pitcairn the atheist.

-----A volume of his poems published.

-----His character depicted in Chamber. Traditions of Edinburgh.

-----Robert Wodrow quoted on.

-----Wodrow reveals a grudging fondness for him.

-----According to Wodrow, he was supposed to meet with a Hell-Fire club every Sunday.

PITMILLY, LORD. See MONYPENNY, DAVID.

PITT, THE ELDER. His wisdom in recruiting troops from the Highlands.

PITTY. Source of pleasure of: a subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; proposed by George Campbell.

PLANTS. Collecting and preserving of: a paper read before the Natural History Society by James Edward Smith of Norwich.

-----Twisting of: a paper on read by Robert Batty of Westmoreland.

-----Uncultivated ones growing in Scotland: a paper on read before the Natural History Society by Francis Buchanan.

-----Sleep of: a paper read before the Natural History Society by William Thornton of Tortola.


-----Use of leaves of: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by John Ros. Skene.

-----Classification of: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Dr. G. Skene.

-----Food of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN. A member of the Younger Poker Club.

PLAYFAIR, PROFESSOR JOHN. A member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.

-----His opinion of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh quoted.

PLEASURE. Whether it or diffidence is the greatest bar to progress in knowledge? questions debated by the Pantheon Society.

-----Anticipation or enjoyment as a source of: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on.
"PLEYDELL, PAULUS, COUNSELLOR," OF SCOTT'S GUY MANNERING.
And "High-Jinks."
---Notes of introduction that he gives to "Guy Mannering" in the same novel quoted. 8
---An account of his activities in a club in Clerihugh's Tavern quoted. 215-6
---His activities in Clerihugh's Tavern described; plays "High-Jinks"; sings; recites verse; etc. 480
---Note on the source of an anecdote told by him quoted. 481-2
---Question of his original; Scott says Adam Rolland was his original; generally assumed to have been Andrew Crosbie; comparison of Crosbie with Pleydell; Scott's model for his character still in doubt. 482
---His behavior at "High-Jinks" taken by a French author as typical of the antics of those in the legal profession in Edinburgh at this period. 483-4

PLOUGHMEN AND MECHANICS. A debating club of them organized by Robert Burns in Tarbolton. (See BACHELOR'S CLUB OF TARBOLTON). 573

PLUMMER, DR. ANDREW, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 266
---Chosen secretary to the same society; reads a paper on menstrums to the same. 88
---To receive contributions to the society's Essays and Observations. 89, 92, 338
---Mentioned in a letter to William Cullen from Joseph Black. 93

"PLYANT, JACK." A member of the Critical Club, (fictitious). 102, note 1

POEM ON LIBERTY, BY JAMES THOMSON. Selections from sung by Mr. Woods at a Cape Club celebration of the poet's birthday. 444

POEMS IN ENGLISH AND LATIN, ON THE ARCHERS AND THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. A small volume of poems published by the Royal Company of Archers; Allan Ramsay and Dr. Archibald Pitcairn contribute. 497 & note 2

POETRY. Efforts of both sexes in Scotland to write after English models; influence of English models on Scottish poets. 49
---"Discourse on the Origin and Progress of among the Romans" read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 124
---Whether it, or painting, or music has more effect on the passions? a question debated before the Pantheon Society. 238
---A small book of published by the Royal Company of Archers; Allan Ramsay and Dr. Archibald Pitcairn contribute to it. 497 & note 2
POETRY, (CONTINUED).
-----Allan Ramsay reads his Gentle Shepherd to the members of the Worthy Club. 501
-----And versification: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; proposed by James Beattie. 584
-----Is it an imitative art? question debated by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584
-----Tragic and comic, difficulties of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 594
-----Epic and tragic, difficulties of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 595
-----Progress of discourse by James Sholto Douglas of the Belles Lettres Society. 605

POETS, SCOTTISH. Imitate English verse. 49

POKER CLUB, THE.
I.----VARIOUS ACCOUNTS OF EXAMINED.
-----No account of in Chamber's Traditions of Edinburgh. 493
-----Importance of meeting place of the Edinburgh literati. 496
-----Criticized by James Boswell; members accused of destroying all politeness; would live like "literary barbarians"; had its own cant phrase for good-natured raillery. (See "ROASTING"). 515
-----Practice of "roasting": a political association of patriotic Edinburgh literati; organized to agitate for a Scottish militia; best-known non-literary club of the period. 516
-----Many inaccurate statements made concerning; its origin has been mistaken; its place of meeting has been confused; its patriotic purpose has been misunderstood; its membership has been augmented without basis in fact; its reputation has been stained. 518-520
-----Various accounts of its origin examined; Dr. Alexander Carlyle quoted on. 518, note 1
-----Various accounts of its places of meeting examined; clarifying the confusion about the "Diversorium" attempted. 518, note 2
-----Accounts of its purpose examined. 519, note 1
-----Exaggerated and inaccurate accounts of the nature and activities of the club examined; racy anecdote concerning rejected. 520, note 2
-----Few authors have described it as it actually was; John Rae's account quoted; not merely a convivial club; really a committee for political agitation; Rae's account substantiated by a MS. account of the club written by Alexander Carlyle; Dr. Carlyle's account preserved in the University of Edinburgh Library; account quoted; interest in a Scottish militia widespread; several articles appear on the subject. 521
POKER CLUB, THE, (CONTINUED).

I.--------VARIOUS ACCOUNTS OF EXAMINED, (CONTINUED).

--------Instituted beginning of the year 1762; name "Poker" suggested by Professor Adam Ferguson; name "Militia Club" considered too offensive; club consists of all the Edinburgh literati and gentlemen of the neighbourhood together with many country gentlemen; management of the club frugal; met in a tavern near the cross; dinner a shilling; bill called for by six; election of members; presidents chosen by rota; a new one for each meeting; Andrew Crosbie appointed assassin; David Hume appointed assessor; members moderate drinkers; one member has trouble with tavern owner, Tom Nicolson; club moves to Fortune's Tavern; expenses rise; attendance falls off; some unco genial members admitted; new club formed called the Tuesday Club; met in Sommer's Tavern; flourishes about two years; rejoins the parent organization; minutes of the Poker Club quoted; club's activities described; club met once a week; places of meeting; two members appointed to lead each meeting; penalty for missing the meeting for which appointed was to pay the whole bill; typical entry quoted.

--------Political and patriotic aspects of important; dual nature of; also a convivial organization; minutes of meetings bear this out; conversation at meetings of a high order; David Hume quoted on; Alexander Carlyle quoted on; object of meetings national.

--------Club formed and polished the manners of members; it banished pedantry, exacted the ideas and enlarged their views; it created new interests and enlarged their ideas.

--------Attempt made to revive it; (See YOUNGER POKER CLUB); attempt described by Sir Walter Scott.

II.--------AND THE MILITIA QUESTION.

--------Militia question does not often appear in their minutes; but occasional references indicate that the problem was not neglected; a typical entry quoted; list of members present; new members admitted; Preses instructed to write a letter of thanks to Marquis of Graham for his work on the militia problem; committee appointed to form a bill for a Scots militia.

--------All the members of the Antigalican Society also belong to the Poker Club; Antigalican Society simply a more active form of the Poker Club.

III.--------MEMBERSHIP OF.

--------Claims of membership for various persons examined. 520, note 1

--------List of members of for 1768. 651-2

--------List of members of taken from MS. in the University of Edinburgh Library. 652-3

IV.--------AND THE CAPE CLUB.

--------Cape Club similar to; both interested in promoting adequate defense of country; both organized about the same time; household poker used as a symbol by both. 531
POKER CLUB, THE, (CONTINUED).

IV.----AND THE CAPE CLUB, (CONTINUED).

Like the Cape Club, the Poker Club used a poker as a club symbol; this coincidence has led to some confusion; an account of the origin of the name of the Poker Club examined; account actually applies to the Cape Club; Poker Club issued no diplomas; crossed pokers on Cape Club diplomas misleading.

POKER, HOUSEHOLD. Used as a symbol by both the Poker Club and the Cape Club.

Function of in ritual ceremonies of the Edinburgh Cape Club described.

POLICE. Reports of by parishes requested by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

French: subject of a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

POLITE ARTS. Benefits of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

POLITE LETTERS. To be encouraged by prizes offered for best discourse in by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC. See PETTY, SIR WILLIAM.

POLITICAL CLUB, (FICTITIOUS). Parliamentary debates were published under the pretext that they took place in this club; reports begin in Scots Magazine in 1739, ran to 1757; also appeared in the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement, in 1770.

POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS. Exclusion of in the Juridical Society of Edinburgh and the Speculative Society of Edinburgh may have led to the depressed state of those organizations.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. A club in Glasgow devoted to the Study of. (See POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB OF GLASGOW).

One-fifth of the subjects discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen come under this classification.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB OF GLASGOW. Has a single purpose; reveals a growing interest in a new subject; founded by Provost Cochrane; is a direct result of the increasing commercial activities of the city.

An account of by Dr. Alexander Carlyle; useful to Adam Smith, author of The Wealth of Nations; "probably the first political-economy club in the world."

In existence ten years when the Literary Society of Glasgow was established; at height of its career in 1751 when it was joined by Adam Smith; efforts so effective in stimulating interest in economic matters that Robert Foulis reprints several books on economics.

List of members.
POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB OF GLASGOW, (CONTINUED).

-----Adam Smith reads a paper on "Natural Liberty in Industrial Affairs" before same. 117

-----Success of the club; supported by Glasgow Merchants; meetings held weekly; discussion on practical matters of trade; typical questions debated listed; philosophical interests of. 117

-----Speculative attitude toward economics not confined to this club alone. 118

POLITICAL JUSTICE, BY WILLIAM GODWIN. See GODWIN, WILLIAM; GREENOCK; and GALT, JOHN.

POLITICS. Consideration of excluded from the plans of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 106

POLYGYAMY. Advantages of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 599

-----Advantages of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 614

-----Toleration of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 617

-----Ought it be tolerated: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on. 634

POOR. "The most reasonable scheme for maintaining and employing them in North Britain," a prize essay question offered by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 160

-----Society for. (See SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDUSTRIOUS POOR). 236

-----Care of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 595

POOR-RATES. Subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583

POPE, ALEXANDER. His verse quoted. 661

POPISM. Society of Associated Critics formed to combat. 77

POPULATION. "Of the Populousness of Antient Nations"; an essay by David Hume. 113 & note 2

-----Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind in Antient and Modern Times, by Dr. Robert Wallace. 113

-----General agreement as to the greater populousness of ancient nations. 113

-----Report by parishes requested by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 327

-----Restraint of: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by James Dunbar. 583

-----Effect of machinery on: subject for a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583

-----Increase of: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by Thomas Reid. 584

-----Means of increasing: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600

-----State of: question proposed for a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600

POPULOUSNESS. A discourse on the general causes of read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125
"POPULOUSNESS OF ANTIENT NATIONS, OF THE." An essay by David Hume.

Hume's essay referred to by Dr. Wallace in the preface to his Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind.

PORTER. Manufacture of to be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

A silver medal offered for the best produced in Scotland by the same society.

PORTERFIELD, DR. A member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh.

A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

Reads a paper on hydrophobia before the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

"PORTLY, WILL." A member of the Critical Club, (fictitious).

PORTUGAL. Expediency of giving military assistance to: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

POTATIONS CLUB, (FICTITIOUS). A debating club appearing in the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement; rules and regulations of.

POTT, PERCIVAL, OF LONDON. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

"PRAESES." Role of in the Easy Club.

"PRECENTOR, SIR." The name by which the poet Robert Fergusson was known in the Edinburgh Cape Club.

PREJUDICE. Said to be cured by participation in literary-debating societies.

PREPARATION, PERIOD OF. See PERIOD OF PREPARATION.

"PRESBYTERY, MRS. SARAH." A character in a three act farce attacking the Select Society of Edinburgh.

PRESCRIPTION AND NATURAL EQUITY. Subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

PRESS. Liberty of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

Advantages of liberty of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

Liberty of: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

PRIDE. Subject of a discourse given by Thomas Somerville before the Belles Lettres Society.

PRIDEAUX. Abstracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian.

PRIMOGENTITURE. Rights of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

Is it natural and proper? question debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

PRINGLE, DR. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

Reads a paper on a specific for dysentery to the society.
"PRINGLE, ANDREW." A character in John Galt's Ayrshire
Legatees; describes London literary life; says their
meetings are "the dullest things in the world." 569
PRINGLE, ANDREW, LORD ALEMOOR. A member of the Select
Society of Edinburgh. 586, 589
-----Elected an Extraordinary Manager for the Edinburgh
Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures,
and Agriculture in Scotland. 149
-----One of the most distinguished speakers in the Select
Society of Edinburgh. 189
PRINGLE, DR. FRANCIS. A member of the Medical Society of
Edinburgh. 83
PRINGLE, SIR JOHN, BART., PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, (AFTERWARDS PRESIDENT
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON). A member of the
Rankenian Club. 69
-----A Scottish medical man; President of the Royal
Society of London from 1772-78. 222, note 1
PRINGLE, JOHN, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society
of Edinburgh. 593
PRINGLE, JOHN, OF CRICTON. A member of the Select
Society of Edinburgh. 591
PRINGLE, JOHN. A founding member of the Belles Lettres
Society. 197, 622
PRINGLE, JOHN, STUDENT OF LAW. An ordinary member of
the Belles Lettres Society; made honorary member;
resigns to become an ordinary member again;
extruded. 621, 622
-----Delivers a discourse on "Public spirit" before the
Belles Lettres Society. 608
-----Delivers a discourse on government before the same.
614
-----Visits the society on two occasions. 623, 627
PRINGLE, MARK. A member of the Poker Club. 653
PRINTING. Art of: to be encouraged by premiums offered
by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts,
Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in
Scotland. 147
-----A silver medal offered for the best printed and
most correct book by the same society. 155-6
-----Advantages of: subject debated by the Select Society
of Edinburgh. 595
PRINTING CLUBS. Print many volumes of antiquarian
interest. 317
-----Sources of information concerning these clubs given.
317, note 2
-----(See EDINBURGH BANNATYNE CLUB; GLASGOW MAITLAND
CLUB).
PRIVATE PROPERTY. Law of: subject proposed for debate
by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 595
PRIZE MEDICAL ESSAYS. Those written for the Harveian
Society listed. 314
PRIZE PAPERS AND TRANSACTIONS. Published by the Highland
and Agricultural Society of Scotland; Henry
Mackenzie writes an introduction to them. 344
PRODIGALITY. Evil effects of: subject of a discourse given by Archibald Cockburn before the Belles Lettres Society.

PRODUCE. What proportion would be paid as rent to the master? question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

PROFESSIONS, LEADING. Those in Scotland are the church and the law.

PROFESSORS. Belonged to the Edinburgh literati.

PROFESSORS, LEADING. A part of a single upper class or "local aristocracy."

PROTESTANTS. Society of Associated Critics formed to combat pretended protestants.

PROVIDENCE, PARTICULAR. Subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by John Farquhar.

PRUSIAS, KING OF BYTHINIA. Speech of Hannibal to given by Thomas Stewart before the Belles Lettres Society.

PUBLIC SPIRIT. Necessity for: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

PROVIDENCE, PARTICULAR. Discourse on given by John Pringle before the Belles Lettres Society.

PULLEN, JAMES. Rector of the grammar school; a member of Simson's Club; an anecdote concerning him told by Dr. Alexander Carlyle.

PUFFENDORF. Extracts from his works in the commonplace book of William Lothian.

PULTENEY, SIR WILLIAM, OF WESTERHALL. See JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM, ADVOCATE.

PUNIC WARS. Blame for: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

PURDAN, R. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

PURDIE, JAMES. Rector of the grammar school; a member of Simson's Club; an anecdote concerning him told by Dr. Alexander Carlyle.

QUACKERY. Usefulness of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

QUEEN MARY. See MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

QUEENSBERRY, CAROLINE, MARCHIONESS OF. See CAROLINE, MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBERRY.

QUEENSBERRY, DUKE OF. And some spurious verses attributed to Robert Burns.
QUESTIONS TO BE DEBATED BY THE SELECT SOCIETY. A MS. book containing a record of all the subjects proposed for discussion in the society.

--- Contents of this volume given.
--- Examination of reveals multiplicity of interests of the society.

RAB AND RINGAN. A poem by Alexander Wilson written for the Pantheon Society.

RAE, DAVID, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD JUSTICE CLERK). Appointed to a Select Society Committee to consider subjects for prize essays.

----- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

RAE, JOHN, AUTHOR OF A BIOGRAPHY OF ADAM SMITH. His version of the demise of the Select Society rejected.

----- His account of the Poker Club quoted; not merely a convivial club; a political organization; his account substantiated by the MS. account of Dr. Alexander Carlyle.

RAE, SIR WILLIAM, BART. A member of The Club of Edinburgh.

RAEBURN, SIR HENRY. Has no connection with the Trustee's Academy of Design.

RAGS, WHITE LINEN. A cash prize offered for the greatest quantity collected by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

RAIT, ROBERT S. His opinion of the importance of the union between Highland and Lowland Scotland quoted.

RAMBLER, THE. Abstracts from in William Lothian's commonplace book.

RAMSAY, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

RAMSAY, ALEXANDER. His History of the Highland Society quoted.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, JR., PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY, SON OF ALLAN RAMSAY THE POET. A man of talents; a classical scholar; originates the Select Society of Edinburgh.

----- An original member of the society.

----- Receives a report in Rome from David Hume on the society's activities; letter quoted.

----- A member of the Academy of St. Luke.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, THE POET.

I. HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

----- First Scottish poet to write in "fancy Scots."

----- Builds a playhouse in Carrubber's Close in Edinburgh; theater closed by the licensing act; suffers heavy loss; writes a rhyming complaint to the Court of Session.

----- "Whether he or Robert Fergusson did more for Scots poetry"? subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society; debate, (in verse), published.

I.----HIS LIFE AND WORKS, (CONTINUED).

-----Pantheon Society decides that he contributed more to Scottish poetry than R. Fergusson; but his supporters may have used unfair means to win. 240

-----His shop on the High Street occupied by William Creech; it was in this shop that Ramsay established the first circulating library in Great Britain. 250

-----His Gentle Shepherd said to be the only Scottish comedy. 256

-----His Gentle Shepherd written in broad Scots; cited as an objection to the charge that Scots could not be humorous. 258

-----His father a lead-miner; Allan said to have worked in the mines too; a library among the miners described. 280

-----Wrote verse to notable men in Scotland; painting of him reading his Gentle Shepherd to members of the Worthy Club; quoted on the scene of The Gentle Shepherd; said to have been given the plot of the poem by Alexander Pennecuik; this story denied. 502 & note 1

II.----AND THE EASY CLUB.

-----Chooses pseudonym of "Isaac Bickerstaff" for use in the club. 36, 40

-----One of the founding members of the club. 40

-----Changes pseudonym in Easy Club from "Isaac Bickerstaff" to "Gawin Douglas." 41

-----Demands patent as Poet Laureate of the club; appointed to same and commissioned to write a poem upon Ease. 42

-----His poem upon Ease read to the club. 43

-----Has a "poetic war" with "Ld. Napier." 47

-----Club formed a select audience for his poetry. 48-9

III.----AND OTHER CLUBS.

-----Founder and member of the Academy of St. Luke in Edinburgh. 413, 414

-----Contributes to a small book of poems published by the Royal Company of Archers. 497

-----Appointed bard to the Royal Company of Archers. 498

-----A member of the Worthy Club; reads his Gentle Shepherd to the club; described as the Scottish Theocritus. 501

-----And members of the Worthy Club. 502

-----Writes a "petition to the Whinbush Club"; his explanatory note quoted; assumed to have been a member. 503

RAMSAY, DAVID, M.D., CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

RAMSAY, GEORGE, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591
RAMSAY, JOHN, OF OCHTERTYNE. Quoted on the effects of the Union on Scots literature. 24
-----Quoted on Scottish efforts to write English verse. 49
-----States that Lord Kames was not a member of the Rankenian Club. 64
-----His account of the Feast of Tabernacles quoted. 244-5
-----His description of Andrew Crosbie quoted. 245, 483-4

RAMSAY, MICHAEL. A debauchee who corrupted several members of Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore. 74
-----Called by some, "Michael the Arch Devil"; described by Lord Kames as "a harmless creature." 75

RAMSAY, DR. ROBERT. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. "Randy, Robert." President of the Sturdy Beggars, a fictitious political society." 464-5

RANKEN (or RANKIN), KEEPER OF THE TAVERN IN WHICH THE RANKENIAN CLUB MET. The club takes its name from him; location of the tavern examined. 66

RANKENIAN CLUB. Purpose of.
-----No records available for; sometimes confused with Ruddiman's Society for Improving in Classical Lore." 62
-----The Scots Magazine quoted on; nature of achievements of; list of members of. 62
-----Lack of precise knowledge concerning lamented; but three facts are known concerning. 63 & note 1
-----Lord Kames claims membership; his claim denied. 64
-----So-called after one John Rarken or Rankin who kept the tavern in which it met; Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield gives an account of it. 65
-----Inconvenience in not having the proper records for the club reiterated. 67 & note 1
-----Various statements regarding analyzed. 66-7
-----Bower's History of the University of Edinburgh quoted concerning; activities of described. 68
-----List of members.
-----Members of the club said to have corresponded with Bishop Berkeley; doubts cast on this story by Berkeley's biographer; discussions of the club mainly metaphysical; discontinued their regular meetings in 1771; ceases in 1774. 70
-----Its importance described; aimed at cultivating use of English literary style. 75-6
-----Subsequent development of its members. 97
-----Organized to improve Scottish literary endeavours. 166
-----Mentioned. 285, 297
-----Robert Wodrow quoted on.

RANKIN, REV. DR. _______, MINISTER IN GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgov. 402 & note 1

RASH VOWS. Discourse on by Robert Sinclair given before the Belles Lettres Society. 580

RAYSSOUX, PETER, M.D., OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1
READE, J. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

READING. Membership in polemical societies promotes love of.

READING CLUBS. First attempts at public libraries; members club together to buy periodicals, etc; David Hume describes one; but not confined to men of Hume's class.

----- Wool traders in Edinburgh have one; a description of it quoted; one at Glasgow described.

----- Dr. H. W. Meikle's description of their rise quoted; demand for; increase in reading of newspapers; writings of Thomas Paine replace those of Boston and Bunyan.

REASON. Power of: participation in literary-debating societies improves.

----- And instinct: subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.


----- Intellectual activity resumed after.

----- Various opinions regarding; results in seven years of lost opportunity.

----- Suspends the activities of the Medical Society of Edinburgh.

----- Gives rise to an interest in a Scottish Militia.

RED LION TAVERN. Located near King's College; meeting place of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

REDDIE, BARON. A Hanoverian; a member of The Club of Edinburgh.

REDDIE, JAMES. A member of the Academy of Physics.

----- Suggests that general principles for the Academy's inquiries be laid down.

----- Proposes William Taylor as a member of the Academy; Taylor accepted.

REFORMATION, THE. Society of Associated Critics formed to vindicate.

REFORMATION OF MANNERS, SOCIETY FOR. See SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANNERS.

REFORMS. Those suggested for disputing societies set forth.

REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. This office given to the victor of a debate.

REGULUS. 'Should he have kept his word: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

----- Ought he to have returned to the Carthaginians? William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on this subject.

REID, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

REID, HUGH. An original member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton.
REID, DR. THOMAS, PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Joins the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----Gives a "Dissertation on Memory" before the same. 119-20, 579

-----An originator of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; many of his works originate in that society. 125

-----Cousin to John Gregory; regent at King's College of Aberdeen; later Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University; head of new school of Scottish philosophers; a member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 129

-----Submits the manuscript of his Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense to David Hume for his inspection; Hume's letter to Reid encouraging; Reid's reply quoted. 132

-----His friendly regard for Hume a reflection of the spirit of toleration which existed among Scottish men of letters. 134

-----His biography written for the Royal Society of Edinburgh by Dugald Stewart. 135

-----Visited at the University of Glasgow by James Boswell and General Paoli. 341

-----Present at a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; reads a paper on the Philosophy of the Mind; at a later meeting he reads a paper on "Analysis of the Senses"; his Inquiry into the Human Mind originates in the society; this work revolutionized philosophical thought in Scotland and in France; reads papers on "Some Observations of the Philosophy of the Mind in General, and Particularly on the Perceptions we have by Light"; "Analysis of the Senses"; "On the sense of Touch"; "Sense of Seeing"; all these were papers he read before the society. 581

-----Reads papers on "Euclid's Definitions and Axioms"; "The Universal Belief in a Deity"; before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; his works slow to develop; submitted to the critical examination of his associates; published at age of 54. 582

-----Proposes questions: "Whether Mankind, with regard to morals, always was and is the same"?, "Whether every action deserving moral approbation must be done from the persuasion of its being morally good"?, both to be discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583

-----Proposes the questions: "Whether...number of births in Great Britain might not be nearly doubled"?, and "Whether it is proper to educate children without instilling principles of any kind whatsoever"? to be discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584-5
RELIGION. Remarks on Hume's Natural History of Religion read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 124
----- Paper on read before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125
----- Toleration in: subject of a debate in the Pantheon Society. 233
----- Description of this debate quoted from the Caledonian Mercury. 235, note 1
----- Dangerous extremes of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 605
----- Necessity of: discourse on given by John Warden before the Belles Lettres Society. 616
RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. Subject of a discourse by Henry Dundas before the Belles Lettres Society. 607.
RENDER, REV. WILLIAM. Translates German literature; works attacked by Alexander Fraser Tytler. 344.
RENFREW. Listed among the counties in which resolutions had been passed to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164
RENT OF LANDS. When paid in kind, when in cash? question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 154
RENWICK, MICHAEL, OF LIVERPOOL. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1
REPENTING STOOL. Abolition of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 595.
----- Abolishment of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 611
----- Abolishment of: debated by the Pantheon Society. 642
RESPECTABILITY. And Scottish conviviality of the 18th century. 494 & note 1
RESTON, LORD. See DOUGLAS, DAVID.
REVIEW, THE. An imitation of The Spectator; The Mirror and The Lounger compared with it; shows favorable picture of Scottish wit. 252
----- Dr. Robert Wallace one of the principal authors of. 252, note 6
REVIVAL OF LETTERS. When are greatest efforts toward made? question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 596
REVOLUTION. That of 1688 the occasion for the formation of the Revolution Club of Edinburgh which was formed to commemorate it. 39, 507
----- Of manners in the early years of the 19th century. 495 & note 1
----- American. See AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
----- French. See FRENCH REVOLUTION.
REVOLUTION CLUB, THE, OF EDINBURGH. Nature of. 39
----- Had its own club literature; founded to keep fresh the memory of the "Glorious Revolution of 1688"; collects and publishes a Collection of Loyal Songs. 507
----- Publications of described; contain obscure notes hinting at the existence of Jacobite clubs, (see BUCK CLUB, THE); verses from quoted; club prepares for its centenary jubilee; John Pinkerton asked to prepare a song for the occasion; other notices of the club; manuscript diplomas still extant. 508

-----Difficulty of making this club interesting in a literary way.

REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS. Interest in at the end of the century described by Dr. H. W. Meikle.

-----Greater distribution of reading matter leads to awkward situations concerning.

-----Public library at Greenock suppresses revolutionary writers; John Galt protests; reads Godwin as a result.

RHETORIC. Philosophy of: subject of a book by George Campbell.

RICHARD, JOHN. First meeting of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton held at his house on Halloween.

RICHARDSON, JOHN, M.E. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----His Life of Professor Archibald Archer a source of confusion regarding the date of establishment of the Literary Society of Glasgow; he is misquoted as to the date.

-----A "corresponding member" of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Mirror.

RIDDELL, ROBERT, OF GLENRIDDLE. Requests Robert Burns to establish a small library at Monkland; forwards Robert Burns' account of this library to Sir John Sinclair; Burns' letter appears in the Statistical Account of Scotland.

-----Suggests that small libraries would tend to improvement of Scottish people; applauds Robert Burns for his part in the library at Monkland; his tenants form the core of the library.

RIDICULE. Is it a proper test for truth? question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

RIGHT AND WRONG CLUB. A convivial club; no account of it appears in Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh.

RIGHTS. Questions regarding the existence of excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics.

RIOT. Those guilty of ineligible to compete for prizes offered by the Antigalican Society.

rippARD, REV. MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

RITCHIE, JAMES. A member of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

RITCHIE, ROBERT. A member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton.

RITCHIE, THOMAS EDWARD. His version of the demise of the Select Society of Edinburgh rejected.

ROADS. Reports on by parishes requested by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
"ROASTING." A cant phrase for the raillery with which
the members of the Poker Club afflicted one another. 516

ROBERT AND ANDREW FOULIS: THEIR GLASGOW PRESS AND
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, BY DAVID MURRAY. A sympathetic
account of the work done by the Foulis Brothers in
Glasgow. 419

ROBERTSON, MR. Gave a "History of Regular
Architecture" before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125

ROBERTSON, LORD. See WILLIAM, LORD ROBERTSON. 531

ROBERTSON, JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

ROBERTSON, JOHN, OF DUNBLAND. A member of a student's
club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow
during 1743-44. 405

ROBERTSON, JOHN, AFTERWARDS MINISTER OF KILMARNOCK. A
member of the Theological Society of Edinburgh. 206

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH. Supposed author of the Lives of
Scottish Poets, (q.v.). 218, note 1

ROBERTSON, PATRICK. A member of the Poker Club. 652

ROBERTSON, ROBERT. A member of the Academy of Physics. 394, 647

ROBERTSON, ROBERT, STUDENT OF LAW. An ordinary member of
the Belles Lettres Society. 622

-----Delivers a discourse on honour before the society. 611

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, (FATHER TO WILLIAM ROBERTSON, THE
HISTORIAN?). A member of the Academy of St. Luke. 414

ROBERTSON, DR. WILLIAM, THE HISTORIAN.

I. -----HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

-----Histories by an outstanding success; early establish-
ment of his reputation. 25

-----Voltaire's respect for. 27

-----His works offered as proof that Scots could develop
a literary style in English that was universally
admired. 167

-----A contributor to the Edinburgh Review of 1755. 190

-----Regarded by the French as a genius of the first
rank. 214

-----Receives the greatest price ever paid for any book. 214 & note 1

-----Receives a visit from Scott's "Guy Mannering." 216

-----Did much to raise the level of historical writing;
letters from Edward Gibbon quoted; Gibbon regarded
him as his master. 217 & note 3

-----Visited by Samuel Rogers; praised by Rogers for
his sermon. 220

-----And Lord Chesterfield: an anecdote involving
Robertson's History of Scotland. 258

-----His biography written for the Royal Society of
Edinburgh by Dugald Stewart. 341

-----His career an example of the opportunities offered
by the clerical profession in Scotland. 355 & note 3

-----Expresses his regret that Gibbon's treatment of
his subject would "hurt the sale of his book." 563

-----Early success with literary property; his History
of Scotland brings him 600 pounds. 564
I.———HIS LIFE AND WORKS, (CONTINUED).
———Receives 4,500 pounds for his second work. 565
———Refused to write a history of England because it would encroach upon the works of his friend David Hume; friendly toward Hume although Hume was an adversary of the church; gets along with Dr. John Erskine who headed an opposition party in the church.
———His motto, vita sine literis mors est, applied to all Edinburgh literati. 567

II.———AND THE SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
———A member of the society. xvi,140,586,589,592
———An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175
———Chosen an annual president of the Select Society; Alexander Carlyle quoted on his performance as president. 182 & note 1
———Rechosen an annual president of the Select Society. 183
———His works throw a lustre on the Select Society. 189
———His Life written by Dugald Stewart contains a list of members of the Select Society of Edinburgh; the list was prepared by Dr. Alexander Carlyle for Stewart. 589

III.———AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
———On "behalf of the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh," he signs a memorial opposing the organization of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 332
———Proposed a new society to a meeting of Professors of the university; an extended plan proposed; to follow the example of foreign academies; to ask for a Royal Charter; the Royal Society of Edinburgh results. 339
———President of the literary section of the society. 340, note 2

IV.———AND OTHER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.
———An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh. 199, 618
———Elected a member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid; a member of the Academy of Sciences at Padua; a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh. 222, note 5
———His History of Scotland in the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282
———Assists the Medical Society to obtain a Royal Charter. 370
———A member of a Student's debating society which met in the University of Edinburgh. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). 377-8 & note 5
———And the Speculative Society. 386
———Plays "Lord Randolph" in the Griskin Club performance of Home's Douglas. 510
———He and his Poker Club friends criticized by James Boswell for wishing to live as literary barbarians. 515
IV.----AND OTHER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES; (CONTINUED).

-----Present at a meeting of the Poker Club.

-----Visitor to the Belles Lettres Society.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

ROBINHOOD, THE. A speaking society in London.

ROBINHOOD SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. "A parliamentary debating club"; afterwards becomes the Pantheon Society; enjoys considerable popularity.

-----Discusses the affairs of the nation; mentioned by the poet Robert Fergusson in two of his poems; these poems quoted.

-----Identity of in question; confused with a fictitious club of the same name, (q.v.); this problem examined in some detail.

-----Robert Fergusson's note on; meetings weekly in Thistle Lodge; changes name to the Pantheon Society; meets in Mary's Chapel; debates "grand concerns of the nation"; reason for change unknown.

-----Praised as a polemical society of merit.

ROBINHOOD SOCIETY, (FICTITIOUS). A new disguise for the Political Club, also fictitious, which appeared in the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement. (See POLITICAL CLUB, FICTITIOUS).

-----No connection with the Robinhood Society of 1773, of Edinburgh.

ROBINS (or ROBBINS), THOMAS. A founding member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded; readmitted; leaves Edinburgh.

ROBINSON, MR. LATER OF EDINBURGH COLLEGE. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

ROBINSON, PROFESSOR JOHN, (AUTHOR OF A BOOK ON A SUPPOSED MASONIC CONSPIRACY). A member of the Poker Club.

"ROCHESTER, LORD." Pseudonym of a member of the Easy Club.

ROEBURN, NEILSON, AND HASTIE. Proprietors of a School for Craftsmen which is mentioned in the Glasgow Courier.

ROGERS, REV. CHARLES, AUTHOR OF A SOCIAL LIFE IN SCOTLAND. Quotes the records of the Caledonian Hunt.

ROGERS, JAMES STEPHENSON, ADVOCATE. A founding member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

ROGERS, SAMUEL. Describes a visit to Edinburgh.

-----Visits Edinburgh literati; spends most memorable day in his life; hears Blair and Robertson preach; has supper with Adam Smith.

-----Relates an anecdote concerning the Royal Society and Adam Smith.

-----Names Bogle, Laird of Daldowie, a member of the Oyster Club; mentions a Macaulay as being present at a meeting of the club.
ROGERSON, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626
ROGERSON, MR. A member of the Academy of Physics. 393, 394, 396
ROLLAND, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 624
ROLLAND, ADAM. Designated by Sir Walter Scott as his original for Counsellor Paulus Pleydell in Guy Mannering. 483
-----Was he the model for Scott’s Pleydell? the question remains unanswered. 484
ROMAN CATHOLICS. Repeal of acts in favor of: debated by the Pantheon Society. 644-5
ROMAN CONQUEST OF BRITAIN. See "HISTORY OF THE EXTENT OF THE ROMAN AND SAXON CONQUESTS."
ROMAN SHIPS BURNT AT SYRACUSE. Subject of a discussion in the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; suggested by Thomas Gordon. 585
ROMANCES. Reading of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 612
-----Ought the reading and writing of them be encouraged? William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on. 634
-----Encouragement of reading and writing them: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 615
ROMANS. Conduct of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 606
ROME, THE ARCADIA AT. See ARCADIA AT ROME. 307
ROSE, G. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 622
ROSE, JAMES. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 607
-----Delivers a discourse on the connection of taste and judgment before same. 607
ROSEBERRY, EARL OF. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591
ROSS. Listed among the counties in which resolutions had been passed to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164
ROSS, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 624, 627
ROSS, DAVID, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD ANKERVILLE). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 586, 589, 593
-----A member of the Poker Club. 652, 653
ROSS, DAVID, THE YOUNGER OF INVERHASTY. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626
-----An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 619
ROSS, DRUMMOND. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 626
ROSS, GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A constituent member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 578
ROSS, JOHN, TUTOR AT BANFF CASTLE TO LORD DESKFOR'DS SON, LATER PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AT KING'S COLLEGE. A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 132
-----Reads a paper on the use of leaves of plants in same. 582
-----A member of the Poker Club. 652
ROUGEMONT, DR. ______, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, BONN, GERMANY. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member.

ROUSSEAU, J. J. Charmed with an anecdote concerning David Hume's correcting the proof-sheets for a rival antagonist; includes it in his Confessions.

ROXBURGH. Listed among the counties in which resolutions were passed to abolish the practice of giving vails.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY AT MADRID. Dr. William Robertson a member.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON. Mentioned.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS. (See also ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES A PARIS). Followed the Royal Society of London.

ROYAL CHARTERS. Given in recognition of Scottish achievements; guarantee that societies will continue to exist; also recognition that Scottish organizations equalled those of London, Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS. Literary interest of; extract from their History quoted on literary aspects of the society; Allan Ramsay and Dr. Archibald Pitcairn contribute to the literature of the society; society publishes a small volume of Poems in English and Latin.

Society has its own literature.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY. Incorporated in 1778.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, (CONTINUED).

----- Society not strictly a student society today; but it had a student origin. 364-5
----- The oldest 18th century society still in existence. 365
----- Origin of the society. 366
----- Society's first publication the *Thesaurus Medicus*; plan of publication. 371-2 & note
----- Society offers a prize for an annual prize question. 372 & note 2
----- Society criticized. 374-5
----- Duels between members. 376
----- Mentioned. 387

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Incorporated in 1788. 221, note 3

----- Appears at summit of development of Scottish literary societies. 223
----- Develops from the Physical Society of Edinburgh; records on in the Edinburgh Public Library; brief accounts of listed. 302 & note 1
----- Because of its Royal Charter it is by far the most stable society of its kind; joined by the Chirurgical Society, Physical Society, and the American Physical Society. 304
----- Laws of. 305, note 1
----- Meets with the American Physical Society and the Hibernian Medical Society to honor Dr. William Cullen. 306
----- Joined by the Hibernian Medical Society. 305
----- Joins with the Chemical Society. 305, 307-8
----- Joined by the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society. 305, 311
----- Joined by the Didactic Society. 305, 312

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

I. ----- GENERAL REFERENCES TO.

----- Mentioned; short description of; literary section has disappeared. 3
----- Adam Smith sleeps through a meeting of. 9
----- Similar to the London Royal Society. 29
----- Appears at summit of development of 18th century Scottish literary societies. 223
----- Mentioned. 316
----- Compared with the Royal Medical Society and the Speculative Society. 364
----- Mentioned. 469
----- Described as a polemical society. 662

II. ----- ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF.

----- Develops from the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 29
----- Incorporated in 1782. 221, note 3
----- Proposed in opposition to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; objections of the Society of Antiquaries quoted; not thought of until the Society of Antiquaries was proposed. 333
----- Incorporated; holds first meeting; a negative result of the Society of Antiquaries; continuation of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; Chambers' curious remark concerning it quoted. 334 & note 1
ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

II.-----ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF, (CONTINUED).

-----Traces descent to Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; Philosophical Society largely responsible for its formation.

-----Patterned after continental societies; a literary society; proposed by Principal Robertson to the Professors of the University of Edinburgh; their efforts joined by the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; Royal Charter requested; granted; members of the Philosophical Society join the new society; first meeting held; Lords of Council and Session; also Barons of the Exchequer invited to join; second meeting held; list of new members; minute-book of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh turned over to the Secretary of the Royal Society.

III.-------INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES OF.

-----The society hears an account from Henry Mackenzie of his writing of "La Roche", a story in which David Hume is the hero; they also hear an anecdote concerning Adam Smith and this story.

-----Society a proposed member of a general council to make a statistical report of Scotland.

-----Literary interests of; not a scientific organization; to consist of two groups--physical and literary; sections to meet separately; each its own president; literary section described; meetings informal; composed of literati of Edinburgh; anecdote concerning.

-----Anecdote concerning meeting in told by Samuel Rogers; Adam Smith sleeps through a paper on Debtors; Henry Mackenzie also at the meeting; literary section writes biographies of deceased members; gives recognition to distinguished Scots; these biographies published in the society's transactions; Dugald Stewart prepares biographies of Robertson, Smith, and Reid; Stewart quoted on the motives behind such biographies.

-----Henry Brougham quoted on the society's practice of preparing biographies of distinguished member.

-----Society makes a practice of gathering biographical materials of distinguished members; other contributions to literature; Dr. Carlyle discovers lost ode by Collins; this ode, "On the Superstitions of the Highlands," printed in the society's transactions.

-----Society hears verses, purportedly by Robert Burns, read by Henry Mackenzie; hoax afterwards revealed.

-----Henry Mackenzie prepares early volumes of Transactions of the Royal Society; society compared with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland; they are similar.
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Edinburgh Royal Society similar to.

-----And the Medical Society of Edinburgh.

-----Equaled by Scottish learned societies; first president of a Scot; Sir John Pringle President of the society from 1772 to 1778.

-----And Lord Bacon; and Cowley; and Charles II; first such society in Europe; followed by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES IN COPENHAGEN. Equalled by the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

-----Awards a gold medal to Professor Wilson of the University of Glasgow.


RUAT, WILLIAM, PROFESSOR OF CHURCH HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, KEEPER OF THE ADVOCATE'S LIBRARY. Not a member of the Easy Club.

-----Establishes a Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

-----Not a member of the Rankenian Club.

-----Question of his membership in the Rankenian Club a most vexing issue.

-----Named as a member of the Rankenian Club; referred to by Lord Kames as "the father of the club"; all this questioned or denied.

-----Pamphlet bearing his MS. note regarding his Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

-----His Jacobite sympathies; and the Society for Improving in Classical Lore.

-----Described by Lord Kames as no reasoner.

-----The Society of Associated Critics formed to vindicate Buchanan from his "calumnies."

-----His edition of Buchanan's works criticized.

-----Despite efforts of the Society of Associated Critics, his edition of Buchanan's works republished with his preface and notes unchanged.

-----Sympathy of George Chalmers for.

RUDLER, G. A FRENCH AUTHOR. He mistakenly includes Edward Gibbon among Scottish authors.

RUFFIAN CLUB, THE. Members of referred to as "Belzebubians"; members described by Henry Mackenzie; "have hearts milder than their manners, and principles more correct than their habits of life"; one member, Edmonstone, sheds tears over the dying David Hume; Hume says they do not all have "hearts of iron"; members may have been frightened into reforming by Hume's religious scepticism.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE. A pamphlet issued by the subject society.
RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, PAINTER. A teacher at the Trustees' Academy of Design; taught both boys and girls; normal course of instruction was four years. Died in 1785. 437, note 3

RUNNEL, JOHN, OF THE PROVINCE OF HOLLAND. A visitor to the Belles Lettres Society. An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 623, 619

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M.D., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

RUSSELL, JAMES, SR., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. Reads and approves a paper submitted to the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh by William Cullen. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. Appointed to the society's committee on pure and mixed mathematics. An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. A contributor to the Edinburgh Review of 1755. A member of the Royal Medical Society. A member of the Poker Club. 102, note 1 586, 589, 592

RUSSELL, JAMES, JR., PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL SURGERY, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. A member of the Newtonian Club; attends a meeting of the club; elected president. 334-5

RUSSELL, JOHN, JR. Senior member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh; reads an introductory discourse to that assembly; offers suggestions on its utility. 286

RUSSELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, P. A. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307

RUTHERFORD, DR. Accepts membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

RUTHERFORD, MAJOR. Attends a meeting of the Poker Club. 525

RUTHERFORD, MR., OF EDGERSTON. A member of the Poker Club. 653

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, M.D., PROFESSOR OF BOTANY. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. A member of the Newtonian Club. A member of the Younger Poker Club. 334, note 1 531

RYAN, J. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. 307

SAILORS. Registration of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

ST. ANDREWS. For clubs at, see NINE-TUMBLER CLUB. ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, EDINBURGH. Wilson's history of quoted; dramatic performances there; Allan Ramsay's connection with; Pantheon Club meets there. 229-30
| ST. ANDREWS, UNIVERSITY OF. See UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. |
| ST. CECILIA CATCH CLUB. See CATCH CLUB. |
| ST. CECILIA MUSICAL SOCIETY. Members of ridiculed by Henry Erskine for their practice of "saving the ladies." |
| ST. CLAIRE, DR. ______. Accepts membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. |
| ST. CLAIRE, MR. ______, OF ROSLIN. Speaks to the members of the Royal Company of Archers; his speech quoted. |
| ST. GILES SOCIETY. See SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. |
| ST. PETERSBURGH, THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF. See IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ST. PETERSBURGH. |
| ST. RONAN'S WELL, BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. Use of fictitious clubs in; Chirrupping, Helter Skelter or Wildfire Clubs, both fictitious. |
| ______-An incident in connected with his Letters on Demonology; J. G. Lockhart quoted on. |
| SAINTSBURY, GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. His opinion of Henry Mackenzie's account of Robert Burns quoted. |
| SALON INTIME OF THE FRENCH; THE. Imitated by the Scots; good food and wine; no hard drinking; Dr. Alexander Carlyle quoted on. |
| SANDILANDS, MARK. A member of the Academy of St. Luke. |
| SATAN. A leading figure in a three act farce attacking the Select Society of Edinburgh; has a conversation with David Hume in the society. |
| SAUNDERS, MR. ______. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. |
| "SAVING THE LADIES." Practiced by the Catch Club; nature of; ridiculed in verse by Henry Erskine. |
| "SAXHERE, MORDECAI." In Galt's The Entail; the fictitious founder of a fictitious club; testifies in a trial which is part of the plot of that novel. |
| SAXON CONQUEST OF BRITAIN. See "HISTORY OF THE EXTENT OF THE ROMAN AND SAXON CONQUESTS." |
| SAYERS, WILLIAM L., P.A. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society. |
| SCASSI, DR. ONOFRIO. Present at a meeting of the Chirurgo-Physical Society. |
| SCHISTUS. Granite embedded in on the banks and bed of the Water of Leith examined by a committee appointed by the Academy of Physics. |
| SCHOLARS. Their pedantry banished through membership in the Poker Club. |
| SCHOOLS. Parochial: "New method of teaching English" required of teachers in. |
| ______-Select Society of Edinburgh to promote schools for teaching English. |
SCHOOLS, (CONTINUED).
-----Decline of standard in; but still one in every parish; supplemented by those of the Society for Propagation of Christian Knowledge. 
(MRS.) SCHREID'S TAVERN, 2nd FLAT, BUCHANAN COURT, GLASGOW. Glasgow Cape Club meets there; club patronized by all the "top people."

SCIENCE. Treatment of in learned societies. 
-----The two colleges in Aberdeen a center of.
-----To be encouraged by prizes offered for the best discourse on by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture.
-----Gold medal offered for the best discovery in by the same society.
-----Association devoted to described. (See also ASSOCIATIONS, SCIENTIFIC and SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC).
-----Ideals of: Dr. William Cullen's lecture on quoted; admires free exchange of information by French academicians; recommends it to his students.
-----Natural. (See NATURAL SCIENCE).
-----And the Fine Arts, study of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

SCIENCES. Close connection of in the 18th century mind.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS. Need for a history of. (See also SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC).

SCIENTISTS, FRENCH. Their free exchange of information much admired by Dr. William Cullen.

SCIENTISTS, SCOTTISH. Scientific ideals of: Dr. William Cullen quoted on.

SCOBIE, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

SCOT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, BY JOHN WATSON, (IAN MACLAREN). Quoted on the progress of the country. (See also WATSON, JOHN).

---Comparison of London and Edinburgh literary scenes quoted from.

SCOTLAND.
I.-----GENERAL.
-----Histories of: as a source of material for this thesis.
-----Eighteenth century a period of great achievement which is much neglected in Scotland's past.

II.-----CONDITION OF DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE 18th CENTURY.
-----Lowlands of this period caught between two frontiers; animus toward English; raided by Highlanders; calamity at Darien; disaster of bad harvests.
-----The nation aware of her poverty and backward state; resolved to improve herself by imitating the examples of the English; follows example of England; needs protection of the English fleet; has need for powerful allies; her dreams of prosperity shattered at Darien; has need for new ideas, techniques, language; all this the price of national salvation.
II.——CONDITION OF DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE 18th CENTURY, (CONTINUED).

The country's only hope was to become increasingly civilized; the Scots resolve to accept the English as models for imitation. 15, 20

III.——AND THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT. (See also AGE OF IMPROVEMENT: PERIOD OF PREPARATION, PERIOD OF ACHIEVEMENT, PERIOD OF RECOGNITION).

Scotland's aspirations through the movement for national "improvement" described. 15, 20

Resolves to equal the accomplishments of her more prosperous neighbours to the south. 23

Becomes, in turn, a model for others to follow. 23

Scotland's inspiration for literary improvement. 23-4

Her Age of Improvement consists of three periods:
1. the period of preparation, 1700-1745; 2. the period of achievement, 1745-1770; 3. the period of recognition, 1770-1800. 25

Threefold development of the ideal of national betterment examined in the light of societies established during each of the three periods. 28

Nature of the clubs and societies during each of the three periods of the age of improvement described. 28

Scotland leads the world in the organization of corporate societies during her Age of Improvement. 97

Influence of the Age of Improvement on; rapid rise from poverty to riches described many times. 558

Need for improvement: subject of a discourse given by Charles Lockhart before the Belles Lettres Society. 613

IV.——HER CONDITION AFTER THE JACOBITE REBELLION OF 1745.

Henry Craik quoted on the effect of the rebellion; opens country to outside influences; nation seeks to share in the larger destinies of the empire; its first task remodeling its own domain. 560

John Watson's description of the progress during the 18th century quoted; Lecky quoted on same; smallness of towns counted; country swarming with beggars; revenue very low; Highlands in "a state of absolute savagery"; witchcraft; no trade or industry; no literature; all of the above changes; Glasgow a great port; roads built; industry flourishes; literature flourishes; Church very liberal; nation "emancipated from the dead hand of the 17th century, prepares for the conquest of the 19th." 561

V.——AND THE UNION OF THE PARLIAMENTS. (See also ACT OF UNION).

Prosperity promised by the Union of Parliaments slow to develop. 43
VI. AND THE UNION OF THE HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS. (See also HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH).

---Lecky quoted on; genius of people of due to union of Highlands and Lowlands; a mixture of the sentimental with the practical.

---Importance of the task of civilizing the Highlands often overlooked; Arnold J. Toynbee's opinion of the importance of a frontier in the liberation of national energies cited in connection with; union of the Highlands and Lowlands more influential than the union of Scotland with England; Rait's The Making of Scotland quoted on this point.

VII. AND HER SOCIETY AND CULTURE DURING THE 18th CENTURY.

---Tytler quoted on culture of.

---Much of the vitality and charm still evident in literary remains; clubs and societies of the period reflect spirit of the age; a century of tremendous achievement.

---Universities the center of intellectual life.

---Great changes in manners of people during described by William Smellie.

---Education of described. (See also EDUCATION).

---Social life permeated with conviviality.

---Conviviality of period examined; John Gibson Lockhart quoted on; convivial basis of social life described.

---First half of century a time when extremes of morality and viciousness existed side by side.

---John Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs an interesting contribution to the social history of the period.

---Religion of: described by John Topham in uncomplimentary terms.

---Architecture of. (See ARCHITECTURE, SCOTTISH).

---A profound respect for the requirements of society, and a genuine belief in their institutions two important aspects of the spirit prevailing during this period; this faith in social institutions makes this study important and worthwhile; message of to the 20th century; a stable and responsible society can only be formed of stable and responsible members who actively participate in such a society.

---The Golden Age of Scotland; participation by men in their societies an affirmation of their faith in society and in the corporate search for truth.

VIII. AND HER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES. (See also under CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS, AND ORGANIZATIONS).

---Evidence of nationalism in the records of the Easy Club.

---Long history of Scotland described by members of the Easy Club in an Address to George I.
VIII. AND HER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES, (CONTINUED).

---Scene of the first political-economy club and the first agricultural club.

---Literary societies receive first contributions from abroad.

---Future of lay in commercial enterprise; Literary Society of Glasgow's contribution toward; work of Adam Smith, Joseph Black, James Watt and others advance the industrial revolution.

---Influence of the Select Society of Edinburgh and its offspring societies on the intellectual, economic, and social life of the period examined.

---Learned societies there had no Royal patronage.

---Study of antiquarian societies organized during the 19th century left to other students.

---Anecdote concerning Dr. Johnson's visit. (See PHYSICO-THEOLOGICAL-SOCIETY, (FICTITIOUS)).

---Influence of convivial clubs on her men of letters; Dr. Alexander Carlyle's opinion of quoted; clubs made Edinburgh literati "less captious and pedantic... than elsewhere."

---Tradition of Hell-Fire clubs there lasts for a long time.

---The Poker Club and the Cape Clubs interested in promoting the defense of Scotland.

---Military efforts of Britain supported by the Glasgow Cape Club; they contribute 100 pounds toward raising a regiment for the American war; Sovereign of the Cape takes part in a patriotic procession in honor of the Glasgow volunteers.

---Literary-debating societies occupy a predominant place in her intellectual and social life.

---Literary societies regarded as a social necessity.

IX. HER MEN OF LETTERS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

---Their general spirit of toleration and lack of envy described.

---Their endeavours to master "classical" literary English often described.

---Gentry and men of letters desire to learn the "modern mode" of speaking; lower orders also instructed in the same dialect.

---Recognition of her literary achievements from abroad; English prejudice against; France the first to admire Scottish achievement; Henry Grey Graham's description of English attitude quoted.

---Intellectual achievement of the 18th century admired by many; W. L. Mathieson quoted on; described as the most brilliant epoch in the history of her literature and science; nowhere but in France was there anything like it, not even in England.
SCOTLAND, (CONTINUED).

IX. ----HER MEN OF LETTERS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS,
(Continued).

-----List of famous men who brought her literary fame;
"commercial" nature of their productions; William
Robertson expresses regret that Gibbon's treatment
of his subject would "hurt the sale of his book";
their efforts described as a literary "export drive",
i.e. an endeavor to capture the London literary
market.

-----Literary achievements of; listed by William Smellie;
Hume and Robertson receive the highest prices ever
paid for books; list of eminent writers given.

-----Importance of literary societies and their effects
on their productions examined; originality frowned
upon; characteristics of group approval described;
their books well written.

X. ----WOMEN OF SCOTLAND.

-----Their fondness for Prince Charles Stuart.

-----Did not neglect cultivation of literature.

SCOTS. Diaries and biographies of a source of material
for this survey.

-----Their women very fond of Prince Charles Stuart.

-----Denied a full share of the credit due them; an
anecdote which illustrates this.

-----Their ability to speak the English dialect examined;
need for improvement; young people best pupils;
Select Society to promote schools for teaching the
English dialect.

-----Scots dialect spoken by David Hume and his
contemporaries; replaced by English by the end of
the 18th century among the upper classes; has
disappeared today.

-----Their dialect the spoken language of Scotland;
natural to Scots; not suitable for serious occasions;
supplanted by English; ancient Scottish ballads full
of humor; Ramsay's The Gentle Shepherd written in
broad Scots; very ludicrous.

-----Interested in antiquarianism; Gregory Smith quoted
on; partial to political and personal history;
organize printing clubs.

-----Their national pastime the art of elocution.

-----"Would only exist by necessity; Englishmen by
choice"--Dr. Samuel Johnson, (q.v.).

SCOTS MAGAZINE. Article on the Rankenian Club quoted
from.

-----Notice of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh
quoted from.

-----Reprint of the resolutions of the Edinburgh Society
for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and
Agriculture in Scotland quoted from.

-----Gives reports on activities of the Dublin Society;
exhorts Scotsmen to follow the patriotic example
of that society.
SCOTS MAGAZINE, (CONTINUED).

-----Prints questions debated at the monthly meeting of
The Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences,
Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 154

-----Publishes complete details of premiums and prizes
offered and awarded by the Edinburgh Society for
Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and
Agriculture in Scotland. 156 & note 2

-----Publishes extracts from an article on highways by
the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Etc. 156, note 2

-----Widely read by the Scottish gentry; article published
in condemning the disturbance of servants at a
performance of High Life Below Stairs, (q.v.). (See
also VAILS.) 162

-----Article on the disturbance in the theater quoted;
accuses servants involved of attempting to raise
their wages; condemns this action. 163

-----Publishes an announcement of Thomas Sheridan's
lectures on the English tongue. 169

-----Publishes regulations of the newly formed Select
Society for Promoting the English Language. 172

-----Announcement of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging
Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture
in Scotland quoted from. 177

-----Publishes an account of the Foulis Academy of
Fine Arts in Glasgow. 425-6

-----Publishes an exchange of letters on "a small club
of lovers" in Edinburgh. 446-8

-----Article quoted from on debating societies. 574-5

SCOTS SPY, OR CRITICAL OBSERVER, THE. A poem spoken.
from the chair of the Canongate Debating Society
quoted from. 242

-----Contains a satire on a "club of clergymen, (fictitious)." 461

SCOTS TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Changes its title to
The Edinburgh Eighth-day Magazine, or Scots Town
and Country Intelligencer; contains reports of the
Improving Club, (fictitious)." 462

SCOTT, MR. -----OF THIRLESTANE. Contributes to a book
of poems published by the Royal Company of Archers. 498

SCOTT, ALEXANDER. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

SCOTT CLUBS. Of a type unknown in the 18th century. 1

SCOTT, OF SCOTSTARVET. Accepts membership in the
Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

SCOTT, SIR WALTER, NOVELIST AND POET.

I. -----HIS USE OF FICTITIOUS CLUBS AND SOCIETIES IN HIS
NOVELS.

-----Use of fictitious clubs in his Guy Mannering cited. 8

-----"The Wizard of the North" is a great inventor of
fictitious clubs. 478

-----Accounts of Bautherwhillery Club in Waverly; account
of the club in Clerihugh's Tavern in Guy Mannering
quoted; his greatest success in such inventions. 480
SCOTT, SIR WALTER, NOVELIST AND POET, (CONTINUED).
I.----His use of fictitious clubs and societies in his novels, (continued).

------His use of fictitious clubs in The Antiquary pervasive; invents antiquarian societies; invents political clubs.

------Continues the antiquarian theme in The Monastery; the MS. from which the story was taken given to Cuthbert Clutterbuck; communicated to the village club; two convivial clubs in St. Ronan's Well; the Chirrupping Club; the Helter-Skelter or Wildfire Club; the Claret Club; tells story of a dead man's visit to his club; similar incident in St. Ronan's Well; J. G. Lockhart quoted on.

------His "Counsellor Pleydell" and the "High-Jinks" in Guy Mannering taken as typical of behavior of lawyers of the period by a French author.

II.------AND HIS CLUB AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATIONS.

------Subjects of debate during his time given.

------Tells Lockhart that Mackenzie's article on the German theater interested him in German literature; joins class in German under Dr. Willich; makes translations.

------A member of the Speculative Society.

------A member of the Juvenile Literary Society.

------Describes a meeting of the Younger Poker Club.

------Belonged to a number of clubs; the Mountain one of them; a casual meeting of young lawyers; forms the nucleus of a class which studied German literature.

------A member of The Club; rarely missed a meeting; gives the club two dinners when promoted; anecdote concerning; Scott pleads before the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland; has the unwanted assistance of the members of The Club; his friends are shown out of the hall.

III.----AND THE EDINBURGH LITERATI.

------His Guy Mannering quoted on the Edinburgh literati; his chronology a little inaccurate.

------Dedicates his Waverly to Henry Mackenzie, the "Scottish Addison."

------His opinion of the nature of the Edinburgh literati supports that of Henry Mackenzie.

IV.-----AND THE SCOTTISH BAR.

------His note on the convivial habits of the Scottish bar in Guy Mannering quoted; anecdote concerning President Dundas of Arniston quoted.

------The question of the original for his "Paulus Pleydell" in Guy Mannering; Scott says Adam Rolland was the model; everyone else chooses Andrew Crosbie.

------Question of his model for Counsellor Pleydell still in doubt.
SCOTT, SIR WALTER, NOVELIST AND POET, (CONTINUED).

V. --- AND THE OSSIAN QUESTION.

--- His opinion of the question quoted; criticizes the poems for excessive repetition; thinks the question of authenticity is legitimate; states his authority and knowledge of the issue; does not believe poems to be genuine; airs Highlander's prejudice; scornful of the enquiry by the Highland and Agricultural Society; praises Gaelic poem "Darthula"; quoted on hereditary poets of the Highlands; blames the Highland antiquarians for pursuing chimeras.

SCOTTISH BAR. Convivial habits of; a note on in Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering; Scott's note quoted; Scott got his information from Alexander Keith, the elder.

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS. See HIGHLANDS, SCOTTISH.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE, BY GREGORY SMITH. Quoted.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. Organized after the example of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, (q.v.).

--- Many members of also belong to the Society for the Reformation of Manners; first activities of in Abertarf, Invernesshire; failure of; movement grows; gives rise to the Society in Scotland for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge.

SEATON (or SETON), JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on five different occasions.

--- An ordinary member of the same society.

SEEING. Sense of: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Reid.

SELECT CLUB. See SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. ALSO KNOWN AS THE ST. GILES SOCIETY BECAUSE IT MET IN THE ST. GILES MASONIC HALL. (See also EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND).

I. --- ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF.

--- Many famous men were members of the society.

--- Difficulty in finding a satisfactory account of.

--- A debating club.

--- Called the Select Club by Alexander Carlyle.

--- Formed for "the mutual improvement in the art of speaking of its members."

--- Established by Allan Ramsay Jr.; first meeting of; number present; meet in Advocate's library; society to become "the parent of a numerous progeny of debating societies in Edinburgh"; list of original members; outstanding members named; society had "no affinity to the clubs of raw half-thinking lads."

--- Grows rapidly; doubles membership; membership increases to 83; list of outstanding new members; membership grows to 130; includes many notable men; time and place of meetings.
SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

I. --- ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF,
(CONTINUED).

-----Grows too big for the room in the Advocate's
Library; moves to the Laigh Council House;
Rules and Orders of the Society; meetings;
members to preside in turn; limits of membership;
candidates for membership; election of members;
procedure of elections; circulars to be sent giving
list of members; dues; subjects to be proposed by
any member; no discussion touching on revealed
religion or Jacobitism allowed; record to be
kept of subjects proposed; order of speaking;
majority vote necessary for amendment of rules;
procedure for amendment.

-----MS. book of questions to be debated reveals
multiplicity of interests; discussion not confined
to economic subjects as has been said; but members
were not averse to such discussions; meeting
procedure very simple; members preside debated;
this question promulgated at the previous meeting;
chosen from MS. book in which suggested questions
were entered.

----- Gets more interest in Edinburgh than the House of
Commons in London; all other speaking societies ignoble in comparison.

-----Committee of appointed to consider proposals how
the society should extend its plan; reports;
report quoted.

-----Proposals to extend its plan; society to consider all
Essays, Questions, and discoveries relating to
Arts and Sciences offered to it; that committees be
appointed to examine contributions and transmit what
they judge to be worthy; four committees appointed;
one for natural history and chemistry; one for
pure and mixed mathematics; one for belles lettres
and criticism; and one for history and politics.

-----Method of conveying papers to the committees;
duties of Presidents of the committees; Preses
to call for reports; papers to be kept for the
society's use; these proposals accepted; list of
members to make committee appointments; these
members to meet in John's Coffee House; lists of
members chosen for each committee.

-----Society resolves to employ the surplus of their
annual contributions upon premiums to be bestowed
for the best dissertations on certain subjects
respecting literature; entry in minutes quoted;
a committee appointed to meet and consider
subjects for prize essays; committeemen listed.

-----Gold medal worth five guineas offered for prize
essays; the committee for prize essay subjects
reports; three questions proposed; these
questions listed.
SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).
I.----ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF,
(CONTINUED).

---Prize essay questions approved; decided on gold
medal as prize; prizes added to list of premiums
offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging
Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in
Scotland, (q.v.).

---Society joins the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging
Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in a
movement to abolish servant's vails.

---Discusses the practice of giving vails to servants;
resolves to desist from this practice; this resolution
to be binding on all members; minute to this effect
quoted.

---Three resolutions regarding the abolishment of
vails listed; president of the society recommends
that members promote the movement in their own
districts.

---Abolition of vails not the only social reform
which engaged the attention of the society;
society organizes a new association called the
Select Society for Promoting the Reading and
Speaking of the English Language in Scotland.
(For this society, see under SELECT SOCIETY
OF EDINBURGH: III, below).

---Plans for the Select Society for Promoting the
English Language laid before the society; well
versed in organization of improving societies;
lose no time in setting their plans before the
public; to promote schools for teaching the
English Language; voluntary subscriptions called
for; regulations; Directors; meetings; duties of
Directors; elections name officers; name of the
new society decided upon; Mr. Thomas Sheridan to
assist the society's efforts; names of the
Directors listed.

---And the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts,
Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture; and
the Select Society for Promoting the English
Language.

---An anecdote concerning Charles Townshend's visit
to the Select Society examined.

---Edinburgh Review of 1755 gives evidence of the
intellectual stimulus of the society; all concerned
with it were members of the society; Alexander
Wedderburn, a member of the society, acts as the
editor of the publication.

---Offers a gold medal for the best essay on the rise
of Commerce, Arts, and Manufactures in Scotland.

---Mentioned.

---List of subjects debated, or proposed for debate
by the society.

---Debates of as keen as those in the Speculative
Society.
SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

I.----ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF, (CONTINUED).

-----List of members from minute book; list of members sent to Dugald Stewart by Alexander Carlyle for use in Stewart's Life of William Robertson. 586-591

-----List of members as of February 1, 1763 taken from the minutes of the society. 592-3

II.----AND THE EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.

-----The Edinburgh Society organized by the Select Society in 1755. 21

-----Select Society takes positive steps to improve arts, sciences, and manufactures in Scotland; propose that funds be raised to be used for premiums to encourage improvements in these fields. 143-4

-----Select Society's plans for the new society reported by David Hume to Allan Ramsay Jr.; Hume's letter quoted; new society becomes a national concern; news of members; comparison with other societies. 144

-----Project for a new society for the encouragement of arts, sciences, manufactures, and agriculture before the Select Society; first meeting of announced; plans quoted; premiums; donations; nine managers chosen; meetings; advertisements; prize for the best discourse on taste; committees appointed; members listed. 144-5

-----The planning committee for forming the Edinburgh Society submit their proposals; proposals approved and ordered printed; orders election of Ordinary and Extraordinary Managers; proposals for the new actions of the society quoted from the Scots Magazine; voluntary contributions; awards; honorary and lucrative awards; for useful inventions in the arts or sciences; for discourses, literary and scientific; for printing; for manufacturing paper, etc. 146-7

-----Management committee for the new society to be appointed; judges; Extraordinary Managers chosen annually; meetings; contributions entitle to membership; name of the new society decided on; list of managers. 148-9

-----Select Society follows the example of the Dublin Society of Ireland in setting up their Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, etc. 150

-----Edinburgh Society's statement in regard to printing quoted; an honorary award offered for the "best printed and most correct book"; society emphasizes achievement; premiums given for good workmanship often withheld if quality was inferior; emphasis on quality. 151
SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

II.----AND THE EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS,
SCiences, Manufactures, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.

-----Select Society resolves to employ the surplus of
their annual contributions on premiums to be bestowed
on certain subjects respecting literature; premiums
offered through the Edinburgh Society.

-----Relationship of the Select Society to the Edinburgh
Society; proposals made for the new society;
planning committee appointed; new society established;
all members of the Select Society are members of the
Edinburgh Society; but membership of the latter
includes all those who contribute two guineas
yearly; two separate organizations, although
membership of both was largely the same; Edinburgh
Society originated in and formed a part of the
Select Society, but was not wholly identical with
it; an example of the separateness given; minutes
of the Select Society quoted; motion made that the
Select Society should assist the Edinburgh Society;
resolved that as all members of the Select Society
are, by the constitution of that society, members
of the Edinburgh Society, they should contribute to
that society; new members of the Select Society also
required to contribute to the Edinburgh Society.

-----Both societies result from a common impulse; a
result of common membership; an example of this
given.

III.----AND THE SELECT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE
READING AND SPEAKING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

-----Another society organized by the Select Society.

-----This new society a direct result of lectures given
on the English Language by Thomas Sheridan.

-----Announcement of; and the Select Society; regulations
of the new society published in the Scots Magazine;
argument for presented.

-----New society to promote schools for teaching English;
voluntary subscriptions called for; regulations;
Directors; meetings; duties of Directors; elections;
Mr. Thomas Sheridan to assist their efforts;
Directors listed.

-----New society well begun, but does nothing for a year;
announces the appointment of an instructor;
announces lessons to be given by him; reason for
delay unknown.

-----Notice of a general meeting of the new society in
the Caledonian Mercury; connection with the
Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences,
Manufactures, and Agriculture; their fates bound
together; crises in the affairs of both societies.

-----New society defunct.

-----The new society and the Select Society; and the
Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences,
Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.
SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

III.----AND THE SELECT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE READING
AND SPEAKING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, (CONTINUED).

----Reports of patriotic indignation toward the new
society examined; argument against; lack of
evidence; society well supported; Select Society
under attack much earlier; downfall caused by
failure of the Select Society; the new society
actually prolongs the life of the Select Society. 179-80

----New society continues to meet for 18 months after
the demise of the Select Society; its activities
had little to do with the failure of the Select
Society. 187

----Failure of this new society probably due to that
of the Select Society; influence of to be judged
together with that of the Select Society. 188

----Regarded unfavourably by many historians of this
period; exceptions to this; Rev. Thomas Somerville's
favorable opinion quoted; connection with Thomas
Sheridan described. 194

----Results of the new society described by Rev.
Alexander Macrae. 196

----Activities of the new society viewed variously;
but they were historically correct inasmuch as
the southern English dialect is now recognize
as the standard throughout Scotland. 196

IV.----ITS FAILURE AND THE FATE OF ITS SUBSIDIARY
SOCIETIES EXAMINED.

----When the Select Society was first organized, it
was attacked for its support of John Home's
Douglas; this occurred five years before the
organization of the Select Society for Promoting
the English Language. 179

----Diminishing interest in the society causes its
downfall, and also that of the Select Society for
Promoting the English Language as well as the
Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences,
Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland;
recurrent emergencies in its affairs; its life
prolonged by offspring societies. 180

----Select Society's records examined for evidence of
debility; change in meeting nights; passes peak of
its vigor; ill-attendance of; action taken to
revive the society; committee appointed; resolve
to elect six presidents annually; forfeiture of
membership suggested; list of first six annual
presidents given; meeting night again changed;
membership to be forfeited for missing four
meetings. 181-2

----List of annual presidents for the year 1758; as
illustrious as the first six; society resolves to
admit strangers; members resolve to assist the
Edinburgh Society which was then in difficulties;
short period of reviving energies; guests restricted
as to number but not as to nationality. 183-4
SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

IV.----ITS FAILURE AND THE FATE OF ITS SUBSIDIARY SOCIETIES EXAMINED, (CONTINUED).

Select Society again troubled by non-attendance; circular letter sent to all members calling for a special meeting to consider proposals for reviving the society; a committee appointed; reports; system of fines established.

Society's records neglected; continues to meet; last entry gives no indication of suspension of meetings; last entry quoted; last questions debated.

Process of decay and dissolution a general one; the society was too expansionist; public indignation over activities of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language not a factor in the failure of the Select Society; its failure the probable cause of the failure of the Edinburgh Society and the Select Society for Promoting the English Language; success of to be judged with that of the two societies which it organized.

Select Society borrows trouble by supporting John Home's Douglas; David Hume and other members support Home; abusive pamphlets directed at them examined; Ernest Campbell Mollison's account of quoted; society is attacked by John Maclaurin in a pamphlet against John Home's Douglas; Maclaurin also writes a three act farce lampooning the society and the Edinburgh literati.

V.----ITS REPUTATION AND ITS INFLUENCE.

Could boast of having for its members "a set of the ablest men Scotland ever produced"; dual purpose of; eloquence one of its aims; philosophical inquiry the other.

Loomed large in the intellectual life of Edinburgh; Dugald Stewart's opinion of quoted.

Its economic influence; William Smellie's account of quoted; the society holds a competition for the best essay on the rise and progress of commerce, arts, and manufacturing in Scotland.

Society is praised by William Smellie.

Had three roles; one additional activity evaluated; the parent of a numerous progeny of debating societies; first of these was the Belles Lettres Society.

Numerous student societies follow the example of.

European interest in; anecdote told by Boswell an illustration of this interest.

More progeny of the society; Speculative Society of Dundee admits women; notice of in Weekly Magazine and Edinburgh Amusement quoted.

Society is accused by Lord Buchan of hounding Gilbert Stuart; Hume is described as the head of it.
SELECT SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

V.----ITS REPUTATION AND ITS INFLUENCE, (CONTINUED).

-----Its example followed by the Speculative Society.

-----Alexander Carlyle says that the convivial clubs of the day improved their members more by free conversation than did the Select Society debates.

-----Not an exact counterpart of "The Club" of Samuel Johnson; David Hume finds it too formal; acts as secretary; takes turn as chairman; does not speak from floor.

-----Effects of the debates in on the Edinburgh literati.

SELECT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE READING AND SPEAKING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. (See also under SELECT SOCIETY: III.----AND THE SELECT SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE READING AND SPEAKING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.)

-----A subsidiary society of the Select Society; formed as a result of lectures given in Edinburgh by Thomas Sheridan.

SELF-CONCEIT. Subject of a discourse given by Donald Grant before the Belles Lettres Society.

SELF-LOVE. Effects of: discourse on by Thomas Stewart of the Belles Lettres Society.

-----And human actions: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Or benevolence, as principles of human actions: subject debated by the Theological Society; preparations for this debate by William Lothian of that society.

-----And benevolence: questions concerning excluded from the deliberations of the Academy of Physics.

SELKIRK. Listed among the counties in which resolutions were passed to abolish the practice of giving vails.

SELKIRK, EARL OF. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

SELKIRK, EARL OF. See DOUGLAS, THOMAS.

SELLAR, WILLIAM, MERCHANT. A member of a student's club which met at Mr. Dugald's tavern in Glasgow during 1743-44.

SEMPIL, ARTHUR. Secretary of the Society of Ancient Scots.

SENeca. Extracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book.

SENS es, ANALYSIS OF. Subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Reid.

SENSUALITY. Harmful effect of: discourse given by George Duncan before the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh.

SENTIMENTAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN. Account of in the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement; a fictitious society.

"SEPIA LOLIGO LIN." A paper on read before the Natural History Society by T. Hardy.
SERVANTS, SCOTTISH. A movement to abolish the practice of giving them vails started in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture; their reactions described. 161

-----Accused of causing a disturbance at a performance of Townley's *High Life Below Stairs* in an effort to raise their wages. 163

-----Some flee Scotland; impressed in the Thames while on their way to London; those left grow more tractable; wages raised; on good behaviour; custom of giving vails abolished. 165

-----Wages of: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by Thomas Reid. 584

SESSION-HOUSE OF GLASGOW. Used as a guard-house for the night-guard; burnt down by the members of a Hell-Fire club. 556

SESSION, LORDS OF. Invited to join the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 339

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR. A fatal year for literary societies in Scotland. 212

SEYMOUR, LORD WEBB. A member of the Academy of Physics. 393

SHAFTESBURY, LORD. Describes the free association of men in literary societies as the "liberty of the Club." 571

SHAKESPEARE. John Home, author of *Douglas*, compared with. 191-2

-----The Edinburgh Cape Club has a concert in honor of his memory; at the same time a similar celebration is taking place on the banks of the Avon; James Boswell attends the southern celebration. 533 & note 1

-----Abstracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book. 629

"SHAVING." A cant term of the Soaping Club which meant "to effect deep interest so as to lead another person on to make himself ridiculous." (See also SOAPING CLUB). 514

SHAW, GEORGE, OF LONDON. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

SHAW, JOHN STEWART. A member of the Poker Club. 651

SHEEHY, JAMES, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, FATHER TO THE DRAMATIST. His lectures give rise to the Select Society for Promoting the English Language; announcement of lectures quoted; attended by 300; a great success; James Boswell quoted on. 169-71

-----His lectures given at St. Paul's church; ridiculed by Mr. Foote. 170 & notes

-----He turns his success with his lectures on the English tongue to profit; publishes the lectures by subscription; notice of lectures for ladies; mentions plans for the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 171
SHERIDAN, THOMAS, FATHER TO THE DRAMATIST, (CONTINUED).

-----Praised by the Select Society; they ask him to assist them in obtaining suitable teachers of the English language.

-----His activities in teaching English described.

SHERLOCK. Abstracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book.

SHIPPEX, WILLIAM, M.D., PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

SHIPS. Enemies, insurance of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

SHORT, MR. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

"A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LATE TREATMENT OF THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW," BY JOHN ARBUCKLE. A pamphlet giving a student's account of the treatment they had received from the authorities of the university; the account quoted.

-----Officials of the college ridiculed; attempt to break up student clubs; club members forbidden to go to taverns.

SILICEOUS EARTH. A paper on read before the Natural History Society by Richard Lubbock of Norwich.

SILLAR, DAVID. A member of the Bachelor's Club of Tarbolton.

SIMMONS, SAMUEL FOART, M.D., OF LONDON. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

SIMPSON, DR. Accepts membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

SIMPSON, GEORGE. A member of the Philalethic Society.

SIMPSON, MR. R. Declines membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

SIMPSON, PETER. A member of the Philalethic Society.

SIMSON, JAMES. One of the famous "brotherhood" who originated the Hodge-Podge Club of Glasgow.

SIMSON, JOHN, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Roasted by John Arbuckle for his persecution of the clubs among students at the University of Glasgow.

SIMSON, DR. ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Joins the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----Founder of Anderston Summer Saturdays, a club which also appears in John Galt's The Entail.

-----Founder of a club which met every Friday in a tavern near the college; Simson's favorite game of whist was played.

-----His taste for music; amused his club members with a song; sang Greek odes set to modern music; description of the club by Dr. Alexander Carlyle; list of members given; Matthew Stewart was Simson's favorite companion; Simson attended every night.
SIMSON, DR. ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, (CONTINUED).

-----The founder also of a club which met every Saturday afternoon at John Sharpe's Inn at Anderston; this club continues to meet until Simson's death in 1768. 552

SIMSON'S CLUB. A club formed about Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow; met Fridays in a tavern near the college; Simson's favourite game of whist was played.

-----Simson entertained members by singing Greek odes set to modern music; account of the club by Dr. Alexander Carlyle quoted; list of members given; anecdote concerning James Purdie, one of the members; Matthew Stewart was Simson's favourite companion; Simson there every night. 550

SINCLAIR, GEORGE. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN. Edits the Statistical Account of Scotland; receives a letter from Robert Riddell forwarding a letter written by Robert Burns describing a small library he established in Dunscore parish.

-----His Statistical Account of Scotland anticipated by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 327

-----He carries out the statistical account of Scotland first proposed by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 329

-----His Statistical Account of Scotland not performed by a public society. 329, note 1

SINCLAIR, ROBERT, STUDENT OF LAW. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; resigns; reinstated; made an honorary member; resigns to become an ordinary member again.

-----Delivers a discourse on Rash Vows before the society. 608

-----Delivers a discourse on the Virtuous Life before the same. 614

SKEETE, THOMAS, OF BARBADOS. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society.

SKENE, DAVID, DEAN OF FACULTY AT MARISCHAL COLLEGE. A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----Present at two meetings of the society. 581

-----Proposes the question "Wherein does happiness consist"? to be discussed by the society. 584

SKENE, DR. GEORGE, BEATTIE'S COLLEAGUE IN THE CHAIR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AT ABERDEEN. A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----Reads three papers on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Methods of Classifying Plants" to the society. 582

-----Proposes the question "Whether brutes have souls; and, if they have, wherein do they differ from human"? to be discussed by the same society. 583

-----Proposes the question "How far human actions are free or necessary"? to be discussed by same. 583
SKIPWORTH, PAYTON. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

SKULL CLUB, (FICTITIOUS?). According to Robert Chambers, the members of this club sat around drinking out of skulls. 492

SLAVERY. Why supported by so many nations: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583

——And good government: subject discussed by the same society. 583

——Question of discussed by the same society. 583

——Subject of a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 594

——And Christianity: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 606

——Advantages of: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society of Edinburgh. 608

——Humanity and Christianity of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 613

——Is it consistent with Christianity: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on this question. 634

SMELLIE, ALEXANDER, SON OF WILLIAM SMELLIE. A member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club; undoubtedly gave Robert Ker first-hand information for his account of the club. (See KER, ROBERT.) 540

——Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles. 541, note 3

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, EDITOR OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA. Writes an account of the rise of commerce, arts, and manufactures of Scotland for the Select Society; this account quoted. 192-3

——His account of how he entered the Select Society competition quoted; describes results of improving societies; gives examples of same. 193

——And the Newtonian Society. 209

——His first essay read before the Newtonian Society; a description by him of another; three more listed; his experience valuable training as editor of the first Encyclopaedia Britannica. 211-2

——His account of the Society of Antiquaries quoted. 321

——Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. 322

——Describes the success of the Society of Antiquaries. 330

——Secretary of the Newtonian Society; attends meetings. 334-5

——A member of the Speculative Society. 384-5

——Encyclopaedia done under his editorship purported to be by "a society of gentlemen in Scotland." 470

——Contributes to the Edinburgh Magazine and Review. 473

——His account of an article written for the Edinburgh Magazine and Review by David Hume quoted. 473-4
SMELLIE, WILLIAM, EDITOR OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THE
ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, (CONTINUED).

-----A member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club; his Life
by Robert Ker contains the best account of the club;
his son, Alexander Smellie also a member.
540
-----Acts as recorder of the Crochallan Fencibles Club;
also acts as "hangman"; "drills recruits", i.e.
treats new members roughly.
541
-----An originator of the Crochallan Fencibles Club;
author of The Philosophy of Natural History;
translator of Buffon; "thrashes" Robert Burns
on the first night he visits the club; Burns
writes a satirical poem about him; the poem quoted.
543 & note 1
-----Receives a letter from Samuel Hunter; Hunter asks him
to give "kind remembrances to the club and family";
club life considered more important than private
life.
576

SMIBERT, MR.  Visits the Belles Lettres Society.
SMIBERT, JOLM, AN ARTIST. A member of the Rankenian
Club.

SMITH, COMMISSIONER. A member of the Antigalican
Society.

SMITH, MR.  A member of the Society of Associated
Critics.

SMITH, MR.  Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

SMITH, ADAM, AUTHOR OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.
I.-----HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

-----An anecdote concerning.
9
-----His Wealth of Nations the most influential single
work produced in Scotland during the 18th century.
95-6
-----Acknowledges his obligations to Provost Cochrane
for assistance when he was gathering information
for his Wealth of Nations.
96
-----Provided an economic theory for the Industrial
Revolution.
127
-----Most extensive contributor to the Edinburgh Review
of 1755.
190
-----Receives a visit from Scott's Guy Mannering; the
importance of his Wealth of Nations; his contribution
to Western culture.
216 & note 3
-----Names by Edward Gibbon as an added attraction
drawing him to Edinburgh.
217, note 3
-----Visited by Samuel Rogers.
220
-----An anecdote concerning Henry Mackenzie and his
story of "La Roche" which had David Hume as its
hero.
262, note 1
-----His biography written by Dugald Stewart for the
Royal Society of Edinburgh.
341
-----Had a quarrel with Adam Fergusson.
567

II.-----AND HIS ACTIVITIES IN SCOTTISH SOCIETIES.

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
xvi,139,586,589
-----A member of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow
which met "once a week" all the thirteen years
he was in Glasgow.
96
SMITH, ADAM, AUTHOR OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS, (CONTINUED).
II.---AND HIS ACTIVITIES IN SCOTTISH SOCIETIES, (CONTINUED).
-----A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 109
-----His indebtedness to the Political Economy Club of Glasgow; his influence on Glasgow merchants through the society; reads a paper on "natural liberty in industrial affairs" before same. 117
-----Acquired practical knowledge of commerce in the Political Economy Club of Glasgow. 118
-----An original member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 119, 578
-----Reviews David Hume's Essays on Commerce before the society. 120
-----Receives a letter from David Hume regarding the latter's duties in the Literary Society of Glasgow; the letter quoted. 124, note 1
-----His Essay on Language; Theory of Moral Sentiments; Wealth of Nations; all originated in the Literary Society of Glasgow. 126-7
-----Appointed to select members for the Select Society's committees for Arts and Sciences. 158
-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee on Belles Lettres and Criticism. 159
-----Never opened his lips at Select Society meetings; his works throw a lustre on the society. 189
-----President of the literary section of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 340, note 2
-----Sleeps through a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; an anecdote told by Samuel Rogers. 341
III.---AND HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH VARIOUS CLUBS.
-----With Black and Hutton he founds the Oyster Club of Edinburgh. 545
-----His conversations with Black and Hutton said to be "the chief delight" of the Oyster Club. 546
-----A member of the Sunday Club; an anecdote concerning his death and the club meetings; his last words recorded by Dr. Hutton. 547
-----A member of the Poker Club. 652, 653
SMITH, ANDREW: A member of the Theological Society. 206
-----An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; expelled for bad behaviour. 622
SMITH, CARMICHAEL. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626
SMITH, GREGORY, AUTHOR OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE: On the importance of clubs and societies to the literary historian of Scotland's 18th century. xv
-----His opinion of The Mirror quoted. 243, note 1
-----His Scottish Literature quoted. 316-7
SMITH, HENRY. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625
SMITH, JAMES EDWARD, OF NORWICH. Reads a paper on Collecting and Preserving of Plants before the Natural History Society. 309
-----Reads a paper on Vegetable Odours before the same. 310
-----A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311
SMOLLET, TOBIAS. His Matthew Bramble describes Edinburgh as a "hot-bed of genius."
-----His Humphrey Clinker quoted.
-----His novels said to be the only humorous ones written by a Scot; his long residence in England cited as the reason for his success in this line.

SMYTH, MR. A member of the Academy of Physics.
SMYTH, DAVID, OF METHUEN. A member of the Poker Club.
SMYTH, W. H. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.
"SNODGRASS, REV. CHARLES." A character in John Galt's The Ayrshire Legatees; receives a letter from Andrew Pringle of the same work describing the London literary gatherings.

SOAPING CLUB, THE. Founded by James Boswell; spirit of the club caught by James Boswell's poem on the club.
-----"Soaping the victim's Beard"; the first step in the process of "shaving." (q.v.).

SOCIETIES. See SOCIETIES: DEBATING, FICTITIOUS, FOREIGN, IMPROVING, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL, LITERARY AND LEARNED, PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, STUDENT'S, and UNCLASSIFIED. Or, see under the place where the society was located, e.g. ABERDEEN, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ETC.
-----Importance of.
-----Those of the 18th century different than those of the 19th and 20th centuries.
-----Science in relation to.
-----Defined as organizations of sober purpose and formal organization and procedure.
-----Names of not always a clue to their purpose.
-----Impulse for the formation of in the early 18th century examined.
-----Little known concerning those of "would be wits" mentioned by Ramsay of Ochtertyre.
-----Organization of a main theme in this thesis.
-----Societies of young gentlemen praised; writer to the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement expresses his satisfaction that they are so numerous; they tend to mutual instructions and improvement; points to the Juridical Society in particular.
-----An established custom for publications to be prepared by them.
-----Essay entitled "Of Society in General and Polemical Society in Particular" reveals the close connection in the 18th century mind between the needs of society and literary societies.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS. See CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES, CONVIVIAL. See SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL.

SOCIETIES, CORPORATE. Scotland leads the world in their organization during the Age of Improvement.
-----Such societies the first to undertake a statistical survey of Scotland.
SOCIETIES, DEBATING. See CANNONGATE SOCIETY, THE DEVIL, FORUM DEBATING SOCIETY, MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, PANTHEON SOCIETY, ROBINHOOD SOCIETY (EDINBURGH), ROBINHOOD SOCIETY (LONDON), ST. GILES OR SELECT SOCIETY, SELECT OR ST. GILES SOCIETY, SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF DUNDEE. (See also under SOCIETIES, STUDENTS; CLUBS, DEBATING; and CLUBS, STUDENTS).

----- The Select Society the parent of a numerous progeny; examples given; the Belles Lettres Society. 197

----- The year 1764 a fatal year to many such societies; a new flurry of such organizations appear after 1770. 212

----- Women admitted; some objections offered to this practice. 224

----- Very popular with students. 354

----- Advice regarding them given by Hugh Blair and others. 356-8

----- A student's debating society in the University of Edinburgh, name unknown. See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 377

----- Such sociétés a reflection of Scottish enthusiasm for debate; articles in the Scots Magazine quoted on. 574

----- Effects of on participants; great success of the Select Society of Edinburgh cited. 575

----- An essay on them in general; the Pantheon and the Medical Society of Edinburgh mentioned in particular; proposals for remedying certain inconveniences to which they are subject given. 635-8

----- Those in Edinburgh praised as polemical society of merit. 662

SOCIETIES, DISPUTING. See SOCIETIES, DEBATING.

SOCIETIES, FICTITIOUS. See ANTIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY OF STURDY BEGGARS, FEMALE CHEARFUL SOCIETY, IMPROVING SOCIETY, PHYSICO-THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROBINHOOD SOCIETY, SENTIMENTAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN, SOCIETY OF DRAMATIC CRITICS, SOCIETY OF ESSENCES AND PERFUMES, SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN, SOCIETY OF MINISTERS, and SOCIETY OF PINCHERS. (See also under CLUBS, FICTITIOUS).

----- Many such societies appear in The Spectator; such societies much used in fiction; examples given. 441

----- A number of publications appear under the pretext that they are by "a society of gentlemen." Such societies used by authors to give importance and authority to their work. 443, 469

----- Used as a pretence for suggesting ideas for public improvement. 443

----- Fictitious debating societies used as a pretence for publishing articles purportedly read before them. 454

----- A "society of gentlemen" used to give authority to the first Encyclopaedia Britannica. 470
SOCIETIES, FICTITIOUS, (CONTINUED).
-----Many invented to embellish an anecdote. (See PHYSICO-
THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY).
-----All evidence against their actual existence negative;
if not mentioned outside a single source they are
assumed to be fictional; Robert Chambers' account of
Edinburgh Clubs examined from this point of view.

SOCIETIES, FOREIGN. See ACADEMIA NATURAE CURIOSORUM IN
GERMANY, ACADEMIA SCIENTARUM IMPERIALIS AT
PETERSBURGH, ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES AT PARIS,
ACADEMY OF FLORENCE, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BERLIN,
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PADUA, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF
PARIS, ARCADIA AT ROME, ETRUSCAN SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUARIES OF CORTONA, ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY
AT MADRID, ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS,
ROYAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCES OF COPENHAGEN.

SOCIETIES, IMPROVING. See BUCHAN'S FARMER'S SOCIETY, CHICKEN
PYE CLUB OF DUNFERMLINE, THE DUBLIN SOCIETY, DUMFRIES
AND GALLOWAY SOCIETY, EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR
ENCOURAGING ARTS SCIENCES MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE,
HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON, HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, THE HONOURABLE THE IMPROVERS IN THE
KNOWLEDGE OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND, SOCIETY FOR THE
ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES IN SCOTLAND, SOCIETY
FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN DUMFRIES, SOCIETY FOR
IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT, SOCIETY FOR
IMPROVING AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES IN AYRSHIRE,
SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING ARTS AND SCIENCES (THE
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH), SOCIETY FOR
IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR
IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE (THE PHILOSOPHICAL
SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH), SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT AND
PROMOTING OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES AT
ORMISTON, SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE
INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF GALLOWAY, SOCIETY
FOR NATION IMPROVEMENT IN THE FINE ARTS, and SOCIETY
OF IMPROVERS AT COUPAR.
-----The results of such societies evaluated.
-----Their effects described by William Smellie; examples
given; his remarks on quoted; to be encouraged;
results to be expected from them described.
-----Such societies largely responsible for advances
made during the 18th century.

SOCIETIES, INCORPORATED. See HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL
PHYSICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH,
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.
-----Such societies incorporated by Royal Charter; an
official public body; has perpetual succession; has
a constitution; name in unchangeable; charter a
recognition of achievement; list of Scottish
incorporated societies given.
SOCIETIES, LEARNED. (For a list of these societies see under SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED).

-----Philosophical Society of Edinburgh an early example of. 94

-----A product of expansion of interests; inclusiveness of interests a marked characteristic of the 18th century type; the 19th century type a product of narrowing interests. 95

-----Rise of a new type; recognition of Scottish achievement by Royal Charters to incorporated societies. 220

-----Difference between unincorporated and incorporated societies; Rev. Abraham Hume quoted on; Royal Charter an official symbol of recognition of merit. 220-1

-----Scotland on a par with foreign countries in the success of this type of organization. 221-2

-----Contributions of Scots to foreign learned societies. 222 & notes

-----Incorporated learned societies have done much credit to Scottish intellectual achievement. 223

-----Their origin traced; Lord Bacon on the need for; plans for in his New Atlantis; influences Cowley; leads to the Royal Society of London; in Scotland. 337

-----None of the heavy type in Scotland until the end of the 18th century. 529.

SOCIETIES, LITERARY, (GENERAL). (For individual societies, see under SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL; SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED; or under the name of the society). (See also, ORGANIZATIONS, LITERARY).

I.-----DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF.

-----Difficulty of giving a definition of. 1

-----Definition of the term as used in this work. 8

-----Science in connection with. 2, 3

-----Reflect the differences in the intellectual tempers of the 18th and the 19th and 20th centuries. 5

-----Placed in proper perspective. 24

-----Reflect changes in the interests of their members. 73

-----Not all in keeping with the predominant spirit of the age. 76

-----Nature of to "correct and confirm," to excite emulation and to assist men to arrive at general truths. 105

-----Means by which they extended their interests and activities. 111

-----Reviews, magazines, and journals supersede their efforts to exchange "literary news." 111, note 4

-----Necessity of detailed information concerning. 119

-----Thomas Somerville's opinion of their favourable influence quoted; his high opinion of them; gives instances of the improvement they gave to particular members. 207-8

-----An address on Society in General and Literary Societies in Particular; (essay appears herein as Appendix L, pp. 656 ff.). 232 & note 1
SOCIETIES, LITERARY, (GENERAL), (CONTINUED).

I.-----DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF, (CONTINUED).

-----Criticized for being prone to faction, prone to social ambitions, and too narrow to perform an adequate statistical account of Scotland. 329, note 1

-----Less numerous in Glasgow than in Edinburgh. 549

-----Importance of obvious; began as groups of young men combined to improve literary skills; later organized into societies in which members could present their findings and writings. 571-2

-----Ultimately developed into incorporated societies, membership in which was a distinction; development of had effect on the literary productions of the members; nearly every work of literature passed through a literary society; effects of this process described; characteristics of group approval; all works well-written; such societies become a literary convention. 572

-----For mutual improvement in speaking and writing; first advantage of that of conversation. 574

-----Effects of debates in on members examined; leads to enlarged views, improved their reasoning, etc.; great benefits of debates in the Select Society cited; essays on appended to this thesis; social need for examined; need for stressed in essays appended to this work. 575-6

-----A speech delivered by the Preses of one in the North country upon the occasion of their adjourning for some time; his remarks on society in general; his remarks on literary societies in particular; outlines the scheme of his society; no women allowed; compared to the Pantheon; motto of the society Cor commune; society was probably the Perth Miscellaneous Club, (q. v.). 655-7

-----"Of Society in General, and Polemical Society in Particular," an essay appended to this work. 661-9

II.-----IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

-----Reason for choosing dates 1700-1800 given. 8

-----Definition of types unknown in the 18th century; those patterned after scientific learned societies of the 19th century which are so familiar to us today did not exist in the 18th century. 1

-----Difference between 18th century and modern societies examined; necessity of understanding this difference; query: what are the essential differences? how did they come about? 18th century type forgotten in the 20th century. 2

-----Only student societies of the 18th century type still known today; general type unknown today; compared to 20th century societies; essential differences examined. 1-3
SOCIETIES, LITERARY, (CONTINUED).
II.-----IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, (CONTINUED).
-----Differences between those of the 18th and 19th centuries examined; 18th century type included social and miscellaneous questions for debate; they were for general exchange of information; composed of individuals of widely varying interests; these interests listed; inclusiveness a marked feature of; members patiently listen to many subjects; reason for this given; difference in intellectual temper of the 18th and 19th centuries; 18th century societies have a bias toward classicism; concerned with matters of form.

-----Considerations for form a marked characteristic of; subject matter not neglected, but regarded merely as means to an end; all educated men believed in the necessity of making themselves intelligible; problem of form compelled their organization; also gave them a common ground offering mutual benefit; subject matter not neglected, but regarded as raw material upon which form was to be imposed; members with all kinds of varied interests combine to judge result of this; believe in necessity of making themselves intelligible.

-----Members judge each other's works on basis of form; typical organization a forum of free discussion on many subjects; such societies provided an intelligent audience for members; members condemn extravagance and eccentricity; as a result, the century produced more readable books than any other in English literature; most active period 1745-1845; type firmly established after 1800.

-----Development of; as organizations to improve members; as forums; as honor conferring bodies; reflects shift of emphasis during the three periods of the age of improvement.

-----Contained precursors of Thomson and Mallet.
-----Written evidence of as early as 1719 in Edinburgh; early efforts of drew attention to English verse.

-----Preoccupied with matters of form and style.
-----Select Society, Belles Lettres Society, Theological Society, all dissolved in 1764; a lull follows; next flurry of such organizations after 1770; student societies fill the gap.

-----Reach summit of 18th century development with formation of incorporated societies; these societies listed.

-----Specialization in; breaking away from classical type; new societies devoted to single science; first example the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.

-----Any attempt to narrow them regarded with disapproval; tendency to retain inclusiveness remains till end of the century.
SOCIETIES, LITERARY, (CONTINUED).

II.----IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, (CONTINUED).

-----Desire for one of broad interests leads to the organization of the Philalethic Society. 297

-----Literature of the 18th century bears marks of having passed through the literary societies of the period. 572

-----Those of literary-debating type occupied a predominant place in 18th century intellectual and social life; meant something more to men active in them than we are prepared to recognize. 573-4

III.----IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

-----Learned societies of; study of; Rev. Abraham Hume on; dominated by science; literature exists in name only in them; influence of science on; literature has no place; even philology has become a "science"; example given. 3

-----Influence of the "Division of Labour" on; organized for particular study of every branch of natural history. 4

-----Test of utility applied to; intoxication with romanticism; satisfaction of with rapid movement and the illusion of progress; members of see nothing but their own field; intellectual world shrinks; disregard of form; intense preoccupation with subject matter; leads to "Division of Labour"; frantic desire to accumulate facts; common ground no longer exists. 5-6

-----Societies of the 20th century; types unknown in the 18th century; influence of the 19th century on; difference between 18th and 20th century societies examined; examples given. 1-2

-----20th century features a separate organization for each particular subject. 5

SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND CONVIVIAL. See ATHENIAN SOCIETY EDINBURGH, ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, SOCIETY OF ANCIENT SCOTS. (See also SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED; CLUBS, CONVIVIAL; CLUBS, LITERARY).

-----More numerous in Glasgow than in Edinburgh. 549

SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED. See ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PERTH, BELLES LETTRES SOCIETY, BELLES.LETTRES SOCIETY OF GLASGOW, LITERARY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW, NEWTONIAN SOCIETY, PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN, PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (also known as the PHYSICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY), ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING IN CLASSICAL LORE, SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATED CRITICS. (For general remarks pertaining to literary and learned societies, see under SOCIETIES, LITERARY).

SOCIETIES, MEDICAL. See AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY, CELSIAN SOCIETY, GALENIAN SOCIETY, HARVEIAN SOCIETY. (See also the list under SOCIETIES, PROFESSIONAL).

SOCIETIES, MUSICAL. See ST. CECILIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.

-----Not to be included in this thesis.

SOCIETIES, NON-LITERARY. Those of literary interest discussed in Chapter 9. 411 & note 1

494-557
SOCIETIES, POLEMICAL. Two essays on quoted. Need for stems from man's social nature.

British polemical societies of note listed: Royal Society, Society for Encouraging the Fisheries, Society for Propagating Christian Faith, Society for Improving Manufactures.

Those of debating type in Scotland listed: Pantheon Society, Robinhood; both described as excellent training ground for youth.

Benefits of listed; meeting place of equals; members encourage each other and also younger members; develops ability to write well and also increases the power of the memory; corrects taste of members; improves style; permits youth to gain experience; broadens the acquaintanceship of members; afford relaxation for the mind.

Such societies promote love of reading; permit women to participate in intellectual society; the Pantheon Society of Edinburgh praised.

Author of essay quoted above takes pleasure in remarks of Glottianus, (q.v.); such societies promote true friendship; develop faculties of members fully; but caution to be observed in choosing members; qualifications for membership; good qualities of desirable members described.

Designed to improve speaking ability; preparation required; mistakes of youthful members; women too weak in mind and body to participate.

SOCIETIES, PROFESSIONAL. See AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY, CELSIAN SOCIETY, GALENIAN SOCIETY, HARVEIAN SOCIETY, JURIDICAL SOCIETY, LOGICAL SOCIETY, PHILALETHIC SOCIETY, SOCIETY OF ADVOCATES, WRITERS TO THE SIGNET. (See also SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC; CLUBS, PROFESSIONAL).

SOCIETIES, SCIENTIFIC. See ACADEMY OF PHYSICS, AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, CHEMICAL SOCIETY (1), CHEMICAL SOCIETY (2), CHIRURGO-OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, CHIRURGO-PHYSICAL SOCIETY, DIDACTIC SOCIETY, HIBERNIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, HIBERNIAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, PHYSICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY, SOCIETY FOR INVESTIGATING NATURAL HISTORY. (See also SOCIETIES, PROFESSIONAL; CLUBS, PROFESSIONAL).

Specialization in premature; some specialized small societies short-lived; description of; their multiplicity quoted. (See also ASSOCIATIONS, SCIENTIFIC).

SOCIETIES, SPEAKING AND DEBATING. See SOCIETIES, DEBATING.

SOCIETIES, STUDENT'S, (CONTINUED).

--- See ECLECTIC SOCIETY, ELOCUTION SOCIETY, GENERAL SOCIETY, HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL SOCIETY, JURIDICAL SOCIETY, JUVENILE LITERARY SOCIETY, LITERARY SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, LITERARY SOCIETY OF GREENOCK, SPECULATIVE SOCIETY, THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. (See also CLUBS, STUDENT'S).

--- A true connection with the past; some still in existence begun in the 18th century; a special category. 1-2

--- Numerous after 1764; begin with Speculative Society; imitate elders of the Select Society; have lasted to present day; separate chapter devoted to. 212

--- Compete with the debates held by the Pantheon Society. 230

--- Chapter 6 devoted to. 35,4 +10

--- Miniatures of those organized by mature men; reflect Scottish intellectual life. 354

--- Repressed in Glasgow University. 398

--- Pamphlet on by John Arbuckle, a student at the University of Glasgow, quoted. 399-401

--- A perennial problem for the faculty of the University of Glasgow. 407


SOCIETY.

I. --- GENERAL REFERENCES TO.

--- Whether there are Principles inherent in it by which it must tend to its improvement? question discussed by the Literary Society of Glasgow. 126

--- "Of Society in General, and Polemical Society in Particular", an essay appended to this work; underlines the social necessity of literary societies. 576 ff.

--- Usefulness of poet and philosopher to: subject of a debate in the Belles Lettres Society. 608

--- Most useful members of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 617
SOCIETY, (CONTINUED).

I. --- GENERAL REFERENCES TO, (CONTINUED).

----- Remarks on by the Preses of a literary society in the North Country. 655 f.

----- Discourse on by a member of the Perth Miscellaneous Club, (q.v.). 658-60

----- "Of Society in General, and Polemical Society in Particular": two essays on printed in The Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement. (For details see SOCIETIES, POLEMICAL).

----- Essay on quoted; need for; nature of man; man helpless outside society; men act toward; also establish polemical societies. 661-2

II. --- 18TH CENTURY SCOTTISH.

----- Heavy drinking habits of and conviviality of period examined; convivial basis of; revolution of manners after 1800. 494-5 & note

----- An ideal state of in Edinburgh where the practice of professions left time to follow other pursuits. 568

----- Life in considered more important than private life; on this point an illustrative anecdote quoted; essays on literary societies appended to this thesis bear out this contention; need for society stressed; this need objectified in literary societies; such societies regarded as a social necessity. 576

----- Participation in literary societies of an affirmation of the reasonable basis of society. 577

SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND. See EDINBURGH SOCIETY FOR ENCOURAGING ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND. (See also under SELECT SOCIETY).

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES IN SCOTLAND. Described as a polemical society. 662

SOCIETY FOR FORMING A PUBLIC LIBRARY AT ABERDEEN. (See under LIBRARIES).

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE. See PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENT AND PROMOTING OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES AT ORMISTON. Established 1737; formed in imitation of The Honourable, the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture in Scotland. 21

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVEMENTS: AND FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF GALLOWAY. A society suggested by Robert Heron in his account of a library instituted at Galloway. 352

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES IN AYRSHIRE. Notice of appears in the Scots Magazine in 1748. 21

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN DUMFRIES. Established in 1776. 22
SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING AGRICULTURE IN KIRKUDBRIGHT.
Established 1776.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING ARTS AND SCIENCES. Becomes the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. (See PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH).

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING IN CLASSICAL LORE. Often confused with the Rankenian Club.

Three facts concerning.

Established by Thomas Ruddiman; soon joined by Henry Home, Lord Kames.

May have been confused with the Rankenian Club by Lord Kames and Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield in their accounts of the latter society.

Meager but accurate information concerning available; Hogg's Instructor quoted on.

Ruddiman's MS. note concerning; its resolve not to meddle "with church or state" examined; probability of constitutional changes in discussed.

List of members in Bower's History of the University of Edinburgh quoted.

The society and Jacobitism; original purpose of; time of meeting.

Joined by "Kames, Ogilvie, and Campbell of Succoth, who went into it to puzzle and make mischief"; importance of described.

Some excesses of noted.

Subsequent development of its members.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE. (N.B. Also known as THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, but must be distinguished from a debating society of the same title. For the latter society, see under MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH).

Established 1731; development of; becomes Society for Improving Arts and Sciences.

An account of; list of members; regular attendance for the first year; resolves to publish medical cases; Dr. Alexander Monro instrumental in making the publications a success; Dr. Alexander Monro, primus, appointed secretary; members remiss in attendance; task of preparing publications falls to Monro, primus; volumes of medical knowledge published by them successful; success of the society brought great credit to the medical school of the University of Edinburgh; as a result of this, many foreigners gave preference to Edinburgh as a place for medical studies.

The society's publications described; last volumes of Medical Essays published under auspices of the Society for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, or the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; their Medical Essays run to five editions. (See MEDICAL ESSAYS AND OBSERVATIONS REVISED AND PUBLISHED BY A SOCIETY IN EDINBURGH).
SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE, (CONTINUED).

---Preface from volume I of their Medical Essays quoted; resolutions regarding contents of their publications; examine examples of publications of foreign learned societies before planning their own. 84-5

---Change in organization announced in the first part of volume V of their Medical Essays; society becomes the Society for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, i.e. the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. (See PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH). 86

---Its development into the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh traced. 87

---Close connection of natural philosophy and medicine recognized; plan to extend scope of the society. 87

---Society willingly yields to the newly organized Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 93

---Expanding interests leads to reorganization as the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 95

---Publications of compared to those of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 99

---Colin Maclaurin suggests extension of society's plan; adds philosophy and literature to fields of interest; society publishes new laws; takes the title of the Society for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, or the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, (q.v.). 338

---Haller quoted on the usefulness of the work done by the society. 337

SOCIETY FOR INVESTIGATION OF NATURAL HISTORY. See NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE FINE ARTS OF EDINBURGH. Notice of appears in 1797. 439


SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE IN SCOTLAND. Origin of.

---Account of by Maitland in his History of Edinburgh quoted; plan for laid before the General Assembly; first indication of a deep desire of Scots to improve their nation. 17-18

---Establishment of an event which marks the beginning of the Scottish impulse toward national improvement. 31

---Praised by William Smellie; effect of described. 193

---Schools of supplement the parish schools of Scotland. 279

---Society of Antiquaries of Scotland holds its first meeting in their hall. 326

---Described as a polemical society. 662
SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, ENGLISH. See ENGLISH SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, SCOTTISH. See SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANNERS IN ENGLAND. Set an example followed in Scotland; the efforts of this society praised by Scottish divines. 15-6

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANNERS IN IRELAND. Set an example followed in Scotland; the efforts of this society praised by Scottish divines. 15-6, 20

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANNERS IN SCOTLAND. Organized after the example of the English and Irish societies of the same type. 15-6

It was not the only result of the tendency to follow English examples. (See, for example, SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL). 16

A "glorious end" to be brought about by them through a reformation of manners. 16

Members of active in the Scottish Society for Propagation of the Gospel. 17

One of the first indications of the Scot's desire to improve their country. 18

Establishment of an event which marks the beginning of the Scottish impulse toward national improvement. 31

Actions of said to have given rise to Hell-Fire clubs, (q.v.). 506

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF THE INDUSTRIOUS POOR. Funds collected by the Pantheon Society donated to them. 236

Receive a contribution from a debating society which was disbanding. 242, note 1

SOCIETY OF ADVOCATES. Resolves to abolish the practice of giving vails to servants. 164

SOCIETY OF ANCIENT SCOTS. Organized among the Scots of London; to cultivate a knowledge of Scotland's history and literature; description of; purpose of; age of; re-established after long lapse; members write biographies of eminent Scots; publish Lives of the Scottish Poets; confusion of authorship of this work examined. 218, note 1

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. Incorporated in 1781.

At the summit of development of 18th century Scottish literary societies. 223

First society in Scotland to obtain a Royal Charter; consists of amateur antiquarians. 316

Result of interest in antiquarianism; much ridiculed; Lord Buchan the first to suggest such an organization. 317 & note 2

Chartering of opposed by the University, the Advocate's Library, and the Philosophical Society. 319

Notices concerning listed. 320, note 1

William Smellie's account of its origin quoted. 321-2
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, (CONTINUED).

- Followed the pattern of the Antiquarian Society of London; to gather materials; Lord Buchan holds meeting to explain the plans for the society.

- Lord Buchan presents proposals for; stresses need for the society; asks assembled projectors to draw up plans.

- Proposed rules and regulations quoted; election of members; proceedings; election of officers; dues; their practice in the matter of dues criticized.

- House to be provided for the society; membership limited; fields of interest proposed; second meeting of the planners proposed by Lord Buchan; they meet; next meeting they meet formally as the Society of Antiquaries; officers elected; Lord Buchan's constitution adopted.

- Anticipate work done by Sir John Sinclair in his Statistical Account of Scotland; plan for their statistical account published; provisions of plan quoted; each parish to provide information; maps; soils; farming associations; population; roads; minerals; police; trade; antiquities; churches; miscellaneous; all accounts to be gathered together and preserved by the society; proposed survey by parishes actually carried out by Sir John Sinclair.

- Enthusiastically received by the public; public donations insure success of; owed existence to Lord Buchan; hears paper on death of Gilbert Stuart read by Lord Buchan.

- Organization of opposed by University Professors, the Philosophical Society, and the curators of the Advocate's Library; the society answers all three with the same argument; organization of opposed by the Edinburgh literati; said to be unnecessary; said to threaten the privileges of the University; said to be inferior to the proposed Royal Society of Edinburgh; members of reply to objections against their society; find fault with proposals for the Royal Society; finally receive charter.

- The Royal Society of Edinburgh an indirect result of.

- Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATED CRITICS. Formed to vindicate "our Reformations and Reformers from the objections by Popish and pretended Protestant writers"; to vindicate "Knox, Murray, and Morton, and our Reformation by Presbiters"; to vindicate Buchanan; endeavors come to nothing; efforts to vindicate Knox, Murray, and Morton miscarry; promised new edition of Buchanan's works but did not produce it; greatest failure lies in preoccupation with narrow Scottish affairs when all interests were fixed on English examples of economic prosperity and literary elegance.

-----MS. record of "Notts to vindicat the Truth...in George Buchanan's History" extant; the society's work criticized by Chalmers.

-----List of members; invite Robert Wodrow to join them; their plans to publish a new edition of Buchanan anticipated by a Dutch bookseller.

-----Attempt to prevent a new Dutch edition of Buchanan's works.

-----Meetings held fortnightly; proposals for a new edition of Buchanan's works from Holland stir them to activity; high-handed methods to prevent the appearance of a new edition of Buchanan's works in Holland do not succeed.

-----Their failures indicate the direction of the main stream of literary development during this period; become involved in a controversy over Jebb's Vita et Rebus Gestis Mariae Scotorum Reginae; ask James Anderson to answer Jebb's work.


-----Doubts expressed that the "society" really existed.

-----The "society" covers the 1754-55 theatrical season.


SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN, (FICTITIOUS). Used to give authority to Smellie's Encyclopaedia Britannica.

SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS AT COUPAR. Established 1759.

SOCIETY OF MINISTERS, (FICTITIOUS). See CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE OR EVANGELICAL REPOSITORY.


SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND. See THE HONOURABLE, THE SOCIETY OF IMPROVERS IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.

SOIL. Effect of lime and water on: subject of a discussion in the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.
SOILS. Reports on nature of requested by parishes by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 327

SOLDIERS. Best course of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600

Length of enlistments of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

SOMERS, EDMUND, OF DUBLIN. Reads a paper on evaporation before the Natural History Society. 310

SOMER'S (or SOMMER'S) TAVERN. Opposite the guard-house in the High Street; an Edinburgh Tavern; meeting place of the Mirror Club. 248

Meeting place of the Tuesday Club. 524

SOMERVILLE, REV. THOMAS, AUTHOR OF MY LIFE AND TIMES. Quoted on the importance of clubs and societies during the 18th century. xiv & note 1

His opinion of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language quoted; describes Mr. Thomas Sheridan's connection with that society; gives favorable if qualified opinion of the society. 195

Petitions the Belles Lettres Society for membership. 200

His account of the Theological Society of Edinburgh quoted; identifies some of the members of the society. 205-7 & note 2

His high opinion of literary societies quoted; speaks as a pupil of Dr. Hugh Blair; Blair's Lectures on Belles Lettres quoted. 207 & note 2

His description of Lord Buchan quoted. 330 & note 2

Delivers a discourse on Benevolence before the Belles Lettres Society. 613

Delivers a discourse on pride before the same. 616

An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 622

Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 625

SOMMERS, THOMAS. President of the Pantheon Society. 236

Receives a silver medal prize offered by that society. 237

SONG, BLASPHEMOUS. Hell-Fire clubs organized for. 503

SONS OF SOLOMON. No account of in Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh. 492

SOPHACARDIAN CLUB. A student's club at the University of Glasgow described by Wodrow; formerly known as "Mr. T. Hary's Club"; also known as the Trinampherian or Triumphherian Club, (qq. v.). 403

SOUL. Human: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen proposed by John Stewart. 583

Immortality of: subject of a discourse by John Hamilton of the Belles Lettres Society. 604

SOUTH. Abstracts from his works in William Lothian's commonplace book. 630

SOUTHERN DIALECT. See ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

"SOUTHONS." Scottish hatred of. 12 & note 1
"SOVEREIGN OF THE CAPE." Officiating officer of the Cape Clubs.

The Sovereign of the Edinburgh Cape Club creates provincial Cape Clubs by his "royal commission." (See EDINBURGH CAPE CLUB).

SPAIN. See MADRID.

SPAIN, PUBLIC. Hodge-Podge Club of Glasgow formed for the improvement of.

-----Literary societies preparatory for improvement in.

-----Activities in polemical societies designed to improve.

SPEAKING SOCIETIES. See SOCIETIES, DEBATING.

SPARMAN, MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

SPECIALIZATION. Tendency of in literary societies antithetical to inclusiveness of earlier societies; subject matter becomes particular; first example the Juridical Society of Edinburgh, (q.v.).

-----Early attempts at premature; description of efforts toward in Edinburgh.

SPECTATOR, THE. Influence of.

-----One issue to be read at each meeting of the Easy Club; Allan Ramsay appointed to provide the first volume.

-----Letter to the authors of by the secretary of the Easy Club.

-----Said to have induced the members of the Easy Club to organize their club.

-----Read by members of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh.

-----The Mirror next in merit to; The Mirror compared to it; opinions of various authors quoted.

-----Scots' interest in.

-----Imitated by The Echo, or the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, The Conjuror, and The Review.

-----The Mirror judged next to it.

-----In the library of the Monkland Friendly Society.

-----List of fictitious clubs and societies contained in it.

SPECTATOR CLUB, THE. And the Spectator papers.

-----Mentioned as a model for the Critical Club, (q.v.).

SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY. One of the subjects covered by the literary section of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN. (which should read SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF DUNDEE in the text). Compared with the Speculative Society of the University of Edinburgh.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF DUNDEE. Compared with the Speculative Society of the University of Edinburgh.

-----One of the progeny of the Select Society; first in Scotland to admit women; notice of in the Weekly Magazine and Edinburgh Amusement.
SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF DUNDEE, (CONTINUED).

-----An account of; one of the first to admit women; discussions held; society's device, motto; undergoes an attack in the Weekly Magazine and Edinburgh Amusement for flouting conventions by admission of women.

-----Reply of the society to the attack in the Weekly Magazine and Edinburgh Amusement; apologist for the society quotes Jonathan Swift.

-----Debated of primarily a form a public amusement.

-----Mentioned.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Compared to the Speculative Society of Aberdeen (which should read "Speculative Society of Dundee" in the text).

-----Established in 1764.

-----Copied after the Select Society of Edinburgh; history of; nature of; originally a student's organization.

-----Attendance of members after leaving the university.

-----Aims of the society.

-----History of the Speculative Society quoted.

-----Erects hall in 1769; hall enlarged 1775.

-----Subscribed 100 pounds for the Edinburgh volunteers from 1774 to 1780; library started in 1784; still exists.

-----Years 1797-1799 the most brilliant period of.

-----And political topics.

-----Said to be a "hot-bed of sedition" in 1799.

-----Appearances of in fiction.

-----Desperate state of its affairs in 1776.

-----Figures in Stevenson's Weir of Hermiston; Archie Weir speaks there; Stevenson himself was a member.

SPEIRS, ALEXANDER. Probably a member of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

SPENCE, REV. MR. _____, MINISTER AT THE WEMYSS. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

SPENCE, WILLIAM. Instigator, with John Galt, of a literary society at Greenock; said to be a superior writer to Galt; his predilections described by Galt.

SPENDTHRIFT CLUB. Description of in Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh described as first-rate.

SPENGLER, OSWALD. His Decline of the West quoted on Western culture.

SPOTTISWOODE, JOHN. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; secretary to the society; made an honorary member.

-----Delivers a discourse on commerce before the society.

-----Delivers a discourse on civil liberty before same.

-----Delivers a discourse on the commercial state before same.
STAGE. Abolishment of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Social advantages of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Advantages of: William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on.
-----Is it prejudicial to virtue? question debated in the Pantheon Society.
STANDING ARMY. Advantages of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Need for: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
STANDISH, STEPHEN. Writes an article on the Witling Club, (fictitious).
-----Suggests the establishment of a Dunce's Den as a regular department in the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement.
STANLEY. Abstracts from his work in William Lothian's commonplace book.
STATE. Source of strength of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Means of determining the best political system for: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Commercial and military spirits of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Best size of capital of: subject of debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Effect on society: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society.
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, THE, BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR. Clubs formed to purchase it in the parish of Little Dunkeld; letter from Robert Riddell quoted; Robert Burns gives an account of a small library at Monkland which is printed in the account.
-----First move toward made by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS. Criticized; too many requests for information to be used in them; literary societies too narrow to carry them out; need for a general council of societies to perform them expressed.
STEELE, SIR RICHARD. His Tatler reprinted in Scotland.
-----His use of fictitious clubs in The Spectator.
STEUART, WALTER. Tells Robert Wodrow of a Hell-Fire club at Leyden.
STEUART-DENHAM, SIR JAMES, BART. Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
STEWART (or STUART), MR. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on three occasions.
STEWART, ALEXANDER. A member of the Philalethic Society.
STEWART (or STUART), ANDREW, WRITER TO THE SIGNET, (AFTERWARDS M.P. FOR WEYMOUTH). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----A member of the Poker Club.

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

STEWART, CHARLES. A member of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh.

STEUART, CHARLES, M.D. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

-----A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member.

STEWART (sometimes STUART), DUGALD, PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. His opinion of the Select Society debates quoted.

-----Confirms Currie's description of the effect of Robert Burns' club activities; observes the poet presiding over a Masonic meet at Mauchline; his letter to Currie quoted.

-----A member of the Newtonian Club.

-----Wrote lives of William Robertson, Adam Smith, and Thomas Reid for the Royal Society of Edinburgh; published in Transactions of the society; quoted on the reason for such publications.

-----A member of the Speculative Society.

-----A member of the Younger Poker Club.

-----A member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh.

-----Dr. Alexander Carlyle sends him a list of members of the Select Society for use in his Life of Robertson.

STEWART, JAMES. An original member of the Easy Club; chooses the pseudonym of "Lord Rochester" for use in the club.

STEWART, JAMES. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

STEWART, CAPTAIN JAMES. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

STEWART, SIR JAMES. A member of the Poker Club.

-----A member of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

STEWART, JOHN, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AT ABERDEEN. A member of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

-----Reads a paper on the Nature of Evidence before same.

-----Proposes the question, "Is the human soul confined to any part of the human body; and, if so, to what part"? to be discussed by the society.

-----Proposes the question, "Whether human laws be binding on the conscience of men"? to be discussed by the same society.

-----Proposes the question, "What is the true cause of the ascent, suspensions, and fall of vapours in the atmosphere"? to be discussed by the same society.

-----Proposes the question, "Whether the sense of hearing may not be assisted by art, in like manner as that of seeing is by optical glasses"? to be discussed by the same society.
STEWART, JOHN, PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. "Severely criticizes" Kames' essay on the Laws of Motion; gently chided for his sharpness by David Hume.

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

STEWART, SIR JOHN, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.


-----A member of Simson's Club; said to be Robert Simson's favorite companion.

STEWART, SIR MICHAEL. A member of the Poker Club.

STEWART, SIR ROBERT, PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. A member of the Society of Associated Critics.

STEWART, THOMAS. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; made an honorary member; resigns to become an ordinary member again.

-----Gives an oration on self-love before the society.

-----Gives an oration on character of Hannibal before same.

-----Delivers a discourse on the origin of civil government before same.

STEWART, WALTER, ADVOCATE. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language.

-----One of the most distinguished speakers in the Select Society.

STEWART'S OYSTER HOUSE. In the old Fishmarket Close; a meeting place of the Mirror Club.

STEVENS, DR. EDWARD, OF ST. CROIX. Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society.

STEVENVSON, ALEXANDER. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; made an honorary member.

-----Gives an oration on the Passions before the society.

-----Delivers a discourse on education before same.

-----Delivers another discourse on the Passions before the same society.

STEVENVSON, ALEXANDER. Delivers a discourse on the Stoic philosophy before the Belles Lettres Society.

STEVENVSON, DR. ALEXANDER, PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

-----Reads a paper on animal heat before the society.

-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee on natural history and chemistry.

-----A founding member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----Mentioned.

-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.
STEVENSON, JOHN, PROFESSOR OF LOGIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Rankenian Club. 69

------An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 199, 619

STEVENSON CLUBS. Of a type unknown in the 18th century. 1

STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS. Quoted on the Speculative Society. 386

------A worthy successor to Scott and Galt; in his Weir of Hermiston he makes liberal use of clubs; "Archie Weir" makes a speech at the Speculative Society; Stevenson himself a member of that society; invents a Hell-Fire club; invents the Crossmichael Club. 488

STIRLING. Listed among the counties in which resolutions were passed to abolish the practice of giving vails. 164

STIRLING, JAMES. Named for membership in the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. 88

STOCKNAR, DR. JOHN CONRAD, OF SWITZERLAND. Reads a paper on the Capra Ibex before the Natural History Society. 309

STODARD, JAMES, LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH. Made an honorary member of the Pantheon Society; James Boswell also an honorary member of that society. 235, note 2

STOIC PHILOSOPHY. Discourse on given by Alexander Stevenson before the Belles Lettres Society. 613

STOKES, JOHNATHAN, M.D., OF WORCESTER. Reads a paper on the Nomenclature of Fossils before the Natural History Society. 309

------Writes a prize essay for the Harveian Society. 314

STOKOE, F. W. Praises Henry Mackenzie's "Account of the German Theater" read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 343

STOLBERG, COUNT. His Travels, translated by Holcroft, examined by Henry Brougham for the Academy of Physics. 647

"STONECASTLE, MR." A member of the Society of Pinchers, (fictitious). 450

STRAHAN, WILLIAM, PRINTER TO HIS MAJESTY. A "corresponding member" of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Mirror. 247

------Receives a description of a Reading Club from David Hume. 278

STRANG, JOHN, AUTHOR OF GLASGOW AND ITS CLUBS. His book an interesting contribution to the Social history of Scotland. 549

------His book contains a list of members of the Hodge-Podge Club. 550

------His account of the Glasgow Cape Club quoted. 552

------Three Glasgow clubs described by him are of literary interest: MY LORD ROSS'S CLUB, ACCIDENTAL CLUB, GROG CLUB, (qq.v.). 554

------His account of the three clubs mentioned above quoted. 554-5

STRANGE, MR. An engraver at the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts. 430
STUART, PRINCE CHARLES. The women of Scotland had a great fondness for him.

STUART, DAVID. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

STUART, DR. GILBERT. Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

-----A paper on his death read to the Society of Antiquaries.

-----His life and death described by Lord Buchan; loses post at the University of Edinburgh; attacks Edinburgh literati; suffers at their hands.

-----Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine and Review.

-----Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club.

STUART, COL. JAMES. A member of the Poker Club.

STUART, JAMES. A member of the Poker Club.

STUART, JOHN, OF LUSS. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member.

STUART, JOHN, OF INNVERNEITHY. A member of the Worthy Club.

STUART, WALTER, ADVOCATE. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

STUDENTS. Those of Scottish universities organize many debating clubs after 1764.

STUDENT'S CLUB MEETING IN DUGALD'S TAVERN, GLASGOW. A description of this club by Alexander Carlyle; he attended it during 1743-44.

STUDENT'S CLUB MEETING IN THE PORTER'S LODGE, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Alexander Carlyle describes one that he attended there during 1743-44.

STUDY. Usefulness of subject of debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Discourse on by Andrew Balfour before the Belles Lettres Society.

STUDY OF HISTORY, A, BY ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE. Points up the importance of a frontier in exciting and liberating national energies; applied to Scottish Highland frontiers in the 18th century.

"STUMP, WILL." Vice-president of the Sturdy Beggars, a fictitious political organization.

STURDY BEGGARS. See ANTIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY OF STURDY BEGGARS.

STYLE. Correctness of called the sumnum bonum of the Select Society by an unfriendly critic.

-----Literary: improved by associateing with others in a polemical society.

SUBJECT MATTER. Not neglected in 18th century literary societies.

SUGRUE, CHARLES, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society.

SUNDAY CLUB, THE. Adam Smith a member; an anecdote concerning his death and the club; his last words recorded by Dr. Hutton.
SUN---SPOTS. Gold medal awarded to Professor Wilson of Glasgow by the Royal Society of Sciences, Copenhagen, for the best dissertation on. 222, note 3

SUPERSTITION. Said to be dying out in Scotland by 1800. 561

SUTHERLAND, EARL OF. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591

SWEDIAUR, DR. A PHYSICIAN FROM PARIS. Mentions that McGowan, the antiquary and naturalist, was a member of the Oyster Club of Edinburgh. 546

SWEDISH LAWS. Should they be adopted? subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

SWIFT, JONATHAN. Quoted in a letter from the Speculative Society of Dundee. 226

SWINTON, JOHN, ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS LORD SWINTON). A founding member of the Select Society. 139, 586, 589, 592

---Appointed to a Select Society committee to consider subjects for prize essays. 159

---Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 322

---Elected 3rd vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries. 326

---Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 624

SYME, JOHN. Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. 322.

SYMMON, ROBERT. A "member of Mitchell's Club." 50, note 1

SYMONS, JOHN, M.D. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

SYRACUSE. Roman ships burnt there: subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen, suggested by Thomas Gordon. 585

TACK-DUTY. What prestation besides ought tenants be obliged to? question debated in the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 154

TAIT (or TAITT), ALEXANDER, WRITER TO THE SIGNET IN EDINBURGH, (AFTERWARDS CLERK OF SESSION). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590, 592

---Elected an Extraordinary Manager to the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland. 149

---Appointed to the Select Society's committee for history and politics. 159

---An Ordinary Director of the Select Society for Promoting the English Language. 175

---Chosen an annual president of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 182

---Rechosen an annual president of the same society. 183
TALK, "FREE." Hell-Fire clubs organized to promote. 503
TAMERLAND. Produced by Glasgow University students. 398 & note 2
TANGIBLE THEORY. A discourse on read by William Smellie before the Newtonian Society. 211
TARBOLTON. For clubs there, see BACHELOR'S CLUB OF TARBOLTON.
TASSIE, JAMES. Imitates precious stones at Foulis Academy of Fine Arts of Glasgow. 430
TASTE. A gold medal offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture for the best essay on the subject. 155
-----Necessity for in obtuse studies; becomes general in Scotland. 204
-----Foundation of in music; subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by John Gregory. 582
-----Source of; subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 599
-----Does it exist? question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600
-----And judgment: subject of a discourse by James Rose read before the Belles Lettres Society. 607
-----That of individuals corrected by their participation in polemical societies. 663
TATLER, THE. Influence of. 31-2
-----Read by the members of the Fair Intellectual Club of Edinburgh. 57
-----Scots interest in; reprinted in Scotland by James Watson; soon imitated by The North Tatler, (q.v.); another imitation, The Tatler by Donald Macstaff, appears. 251
-----Imitated by The Mercury or the Northern Reformer. 252
-----The Mirror judged superior to it. 263
-----Steele's account of the origin of a "toast" quoted from. 479
TATLER, THE, BY DONALD MACSTAFF OF THE NORTH. A northern imitation of Steele's Tatler written by Robert Hepburn of Bearford. 251
"TATLER, DUNCAN." Writes The Mercury, or the Northern Reformer; announces that he is the only Tatler alive. 252
TATLER, THE NORTH. A Scottish imitation of Steele's Tatler; printed by John Reid for Samuel Colvill. 251
TAVERNS. (For particular taverns, see under the town in which they were located, or under the individual name of the tavern). 556
-----Importance of to the clubs that men in them. (See also GROG CLUB). 562, note 2
-----Clubs which met in them cultivated literary taste. 556
TAXES. Equity of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 583
-----Detriment to trade: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 594
-----Land, benefits of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 600
TAYLOR, DR. -- MINISTER OF GLASGOW, (LATER PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY). A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579, 580

TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD. A member of the Royal Medical Society. 365

TAYLOR, JOHN, A GLASGOW SCHOOLMASTER. A member of the Accidental Club. 554

----- Has a poetic contest with Rev. D. Gillies for the leaden crown of wit; the prize to be bestowed on the one who writes the best poem on "Nonsense"; he wins the prize. 555

TAYLOR, WILLIAM. Proposed by Reddie as a member of the Academy of Physics; accepted. 650

TAZWELL, WILLIAM. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

TEACHERS. Aims of: subject of discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584

TECHNIQUES, NEW. Scotland's need for in early 18th century. 14

TELESCOPE. A description of: discourse read by William Smellie before the Newtonian Society. 211

TELFER, MR. ----- A member of the Rankenian Club. 402 & note 1

TELFER, MR. ----- Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions. 624, 627

TENNANT, JOHN. A member of the Didactic Society; expelled for not paying his debts. 312

THE CLUB. See under CLUB, THE. 229-30

THEATER. (See also ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, EDINBURGH). Allan Ramsay's connection with; competes with the debates held by the Pantheon Society. 604

----- Subject of a discourse by James Sholto Douglas of the Belles Lettres Society. 611

----- Should they be permitted near a university? question debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 205 & note 2

THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS. See DRAMA.

THEOLOGICAL CLUB OF ABERDEEN. The "first Theological Club found in Marischal College"; organized 1742 by "Dr. George Campbell and others." 361

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, 1759-1764. Little known concerning; met in the college; Thomas Somerville's account of quoted; some members identified by Somerville. 206-7

----- An organization for mental improvement; list of members; surviving members; conviviality of; dangers of harmful habits formed by. 207

----- Not to be compared to the Select Society; but may have had a more direct and lasting influence on its members; Thomas Somerville's opinion of its value quoted. 632-3

----- "Notes on some Questions debated in the Theological Society," a MS. notebook which was probably the property of William Lothian, (q.v.); lists subjects debated in the society.
THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, 1776. Organized at a time when the Speculative Society was having a fit of depression; early records of the society have been lost; said to have had "the names of some of the most distinguished ministers of the Church of Scotland" on its list of members.

THEOLOGY. Excluded from the plans of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

----- And philosophy: one third of the subjects discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen are in this field.

THESIS. Period covered; purpose of; sources of material; not exhaustive; original material extensive; excessively long; detailed information offered biographers and the like.

----- Author's interest in never flagged.

----- Danger of losing sight of; three main themes; still the most important aids to understanding; a society in which all three appear, the Select Society of Edinburgh.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT. Officers of attend Pantheon debate on the militia question; vote against militia; James Boswell's account of the debate quoted.

THOM, REV. WILLIAM, OF GOVAN. Author of The Trial of a Student at the College of Clutha, in the Kingdom of Oceana.

THOMAS, EDWARD. A member of the American Physical Society.

THOMPSON, HAROLD W., BIOGRAPHER OF HENRY MACKENZIE. Quoted on the importance of clubs and societies during the 18th century.

----- Quoted on the reception of The Mirror.

----- States that The Mirror and The Lounger contain the best of Henry Mackenzie's writing; stresses necessity of reading them for an understanding of the periodical papers of 18th century Scotland.

----- Calls Henry Mackenzie's account of Robert Burns' poetry (Lounger #97) the most important review written in 18th century Scotland.

----- His biography of Henry Mackenzie quoted; tells of Mackenzie's Account of the German Theater.

THOMSON, Mr. _____ Visits the Belles Lettres Society on two occasions.

THOMSON, ANDREW. A member of the Juvenile Literary Society.

THOMSON, JAMES, THE POET. His earliest productions published in the Edinburgh Miscellany.

----- The true bard of the Edinburgh Cape Club; they celebrate his birthday every ten years with a Jubilee Festival; such a celebration described; his health drunk; commemorative ode recited; selections from his verses read; "Rule Britannia" sung.
THOMSON, THOMAS. Studys German literature with Sir Walter Scott and others. (See MOUNTAIN, CLUB, THE). 547

THOMSON, WILLIAM, OF TORTOLA. Reads a communication from the Earl of Buchan to the Natural History Society. 309

THOUGHTS, BY BEVERIDGE. Ordered by Robert Burns for the library of the Monkland Friendly Society. 282

THUNBERG, CAROLUS, OF UPSAL. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorable member. 311

TIEMAN, MR. A HUNGARIAN MAN OF LETTERS. Defends the Scots against English critics; his defense quoted; describes Edinburgh as a place to learn how to live. 214 & note 2

TOAST, A. Origin of explained in The Tatler by Sir Richard Steele; his account quoted. 479

TOAD. A paper on read by Robert Batty, of Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmoreland, before the Natural History Society. 309

TOOTH, JAMES, AUTHOR OF HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. The effect of his comedy on the question of vails in Edinburgh. (See also HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, and VAILS). 162

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J., AUTHOR OF A STUDY OF HISTORY. His opinion of the importance of a frontier in liberating national energies cited; applied to the Highland frontier of 18th century Scotland. 559

TRADE. None in Scotland before 1700; Glasgow has a flourishing trade with both Indies by 1800. 561

TRASH. And manufactures, bounties for: subject of a debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 594

TOWNSEND, CHARLES, AFTERWARDS LORD CHANCELLOR. An anecdote concerning his visit to the Select Society of Edinburgh examined. 184, note 1

TOWNELEY, JAMES, AUTHOR OF HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. The effect of his comedy on the question of vails in Edinburgh. (See also HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, and VAILS). 162

TOLERANCE. Spirit of pervades the circle of Edinburgh literati. 570

TOUCH. Sense of: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by Thomas Reid. 581

TRADE. None in Scotland before 1700; Glasgow has a flourishing trade with both Indies by 1800. 561
TRADE—TRANSACTIONS

TRADE, BY SIR JOSHUA CHILD. See CHILD, SIR JOSHUA.
TRADE AND NAVIGATION, BY GEE. See GEE.
TRADESMEN OF EDINBURGH. A part of the single upper
class or "local aristocracy" peculiar to
Edinburgh.

TRADITIONS OF EDINBURGH, BY ROBERT CHAMBERS. See CHAMBERS, ROBERT.
TRAGEDY, "Respective Excellence of the Ancients and
Moderns in," a discourse read before the Literary
Society of Glasgow.
-----The place of love in: subject proposed for debate
by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Elimination of the chorus in: subject proposed for
debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh.
-----Propriety of mixing love with: discourse on by
Archibald Cockburn read before the Belles Lettres
Society.
-----Endings of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.
-----Merits of compared to: comedy: a discourse given by
William Lothian before the Belles Lettres Society.

TRAFALGAR, BATTLE OF. John Clerk's Naval Tactics
influence on.

TRAIL, JAMES, BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR. A member of the
Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.
TRAIL, DR. ROBERT, MINISTER OF BANFF, (AFTERWARDS
PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW).
Gives a discourse on The General Causes of
Populousness before the Literary Society of
Glasgow.
-----Proposes the question, "What was the intention of
the Heathen mysteries"? for discussion by the
same society.
-----A member of the Philosophical Society of
Aberdeen.
-----Visited at the University of Glasgow by James
Boswell in the company of General Paoli.
-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.
-----Reads a paper on "Inequality among Mankind: Rousseau
criticized," before the Philosophical Society of
Aberdeen.

TRAIL, WILLIAM, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. A member of the
Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.
-----Reads a paper on "Practical Geometry" before the
Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.
-----Proposes the question "How far the motion of the
earth and light accounts for the aberration of
fixed stars"? to be discussed by the Philosophical
Society of Aberdeen.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Lives
of distinguished members published in.
-----Lost ode by Collins, "On the Superstitions of the
Highlands", published in.
TRAVEL. Advantages of: subject of debate by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Count Stolberg's work on examined by Henry Brougham for the Academy of Physics.

TREASON. Laws against: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----Laws of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Usefulness and equity of laws against: debated by the Belles Lettres Society.

-----Law of, is it agreeable to equity and sound policy? William Lothian prepares for a Belles Lettres Society debate on.

TREATY OF UNION. (See also ACT OF UNION, and UNION OF PARLIAMENTS). Members of the Easy Club dissatisfied with.

-----Change in attitude of members of the Easy Club toward; and Jacobitism; described as having an immediate result of disaster for Scotland.

-----Described as "cause and fountain of the greatest ills Scotland suffers" by members of the Easy Club in their address to George I.

-----And Glasgow.

TRINAMPERIAN CLUB. Described by Robert Wodrow.

-----Also known as Mr. T. Hary's Club, Sophacardian Club, Triumpharian Club, (qq.v.).

TRIUMPHERIAN CLUB. Described by Robert Wodrow.

-----Also known as Mr. T. Hary's Club, Sophacardian Club, Triumpharian Club, (qq.v.).

TROTTER, TH. A member of the Academy of St. Luke.


"TRUELOVE, MR. TOWNLEY." A member of Cupid's Supper Club, (fictitious), of Glasgow.

TRUSTEE'S ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Active in Edinburgh from 1760 through 1800.

-----An outcome of the Treaty of Union of 1707.

-----First academy of art to be established at public expense.

-----Primary purpose the training of apprentices for manufacturing rather than for fine arts until 1798.

-----Town Council grants 120 pounds per year for the salary of the master; 15 pounds yearly for prize money for students.

-----Ranks second in importance to the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts of Glasgow, (q.v.).

-----Described as having "a great and salutary influence upon art in Scotland."

TRUTH. The corporate search for believed in by 18th century Scots.

TUESDAY CLUB, THE. An offshoot of the Poker Club; flourishes about two years; meets in Sommert's Tavern; rejoins parent organization. 524

TURBULL, REV. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY IN MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. A member of the Rankenian Club. 69

TURBULL, REV. MR. _____, MINISTER AT BORTHWICK. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 623

TURNER, DANSON, OF YARMOUTH. A member of the Natural History Society and the Chemical Society; joins the Royal Physical Society as an honorary member. 311

TURTON, JOHN. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591

TWEEDIE, JOHN, OF MOFFAT. Reads a paper on "The Wild Beasts of the Hercynian Forest" before the Natural History Society. 310

TWENTIETH-CENTURY EUROPE AND AMERICA. Has lost 18th century faith in institutions; what can be learned by them from the 18th century. 577

TWENTIETH CENTURY, LITERARY SOCIETIES OF. See SOCIETIES, LITERARY.

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, (AFTERWARDS LORD WOODHOUSELEE). Quoted on the effect of English periodical papers in Scotland. 32

-----Author of a biography of Lord Kames; quoted on Scottish culture. 32

-----Author of a biography of Dr. John Gregory. 128 & note 3

-----His account of the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen is inaccurate in a number of small details. 128 & note 4

-----His opinion of the influence of the Select Society quoted; his list of men whose works reflected greatness on that society quoted. 189

-----A "corresponding member" of the Mirror Club; contributes to The Mirror. 247

-----He translates from the German before Sir Walter Scott; his Die Rauber appeared in 1792; it ran to several editions. 344

-----A member of the Speculative Society. 384

-----His Life of Henry Home contains a list of members of the Younger Poker Club. 530

-----A member of the Younger Poker Club. 531

TYTLER, JAMES. One of the "society of independent gentlemen" who were said to conduct the Edinburgh Evening Post. 475

TYTLER, WILLIAM, WRITER TO THE SIGNET, AUTHOR OF A VINDICATION OF QUEEN MARY. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 588, 591

-----His works throw a luster on the Select Society. 189

-----Invited to the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; he attends the meeting. 322

-----Editor of King James' Poems; heard Allan Ramsay recite his Gentle Shepherd. 501
UDNY, ALEXANDER, COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE. A member of the
Select Society of Edinburgh. 587, 590

UNINCORPORATED SOCIETIES. For examples of see under
SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND LEARNED.
-----Have no necessary permanence; constitution can be
changed at the will of a majority of members; may
be dissolved or widely altered; have no permanence
beyond the wishes of the members; compared with
incorporated societies. 220-1

UNION. The union of the Scottish Highlands and Lowlands
said to be more important than the union of
Scotland and England. 345, 559

UNION, ACT OF. See ACT OF UNION. Also see TREATY OF
UNION, and UNION OF PARLIAMENTS.

UNION OF PARLIAMENTS, 1707. Importance of.
-----Its effects on Scottish literature. 15
-----One of the three events which marked the beginning
of the impulse toward national improvement. 24
-----Members of the Easy Club express their dissatisfaction
with; their address to the King regarding quoted. 31
-----And Scottish prosperity. 42
-----Leads to difficulties for Scottish Members of
Parliament who are not understood in the House of
Commons because of their dialect. 167
-----Union of the Highlands and Lowlands said to have
had a greater influence on national life and
character. 344

UNION, TREATY OF. See TREATY OF UNION. Also see ACT
OF UNION, and UNION OF PARLIAMENTS.

UNION OF IRELAND. Advantages of; subject of a debate by
the Select Society of Edinburgh. 594

UNITED STATES. Effects of the Highland and Agricultural
Society's work felt there today. 346

UNIVERSITIES. Scottish, teaching of Greek in; subject
of a discussion in the Philosophical Society of
Aberdeen.
-----Best location for; subject for debate by the
Select Society of Edinburgh. 584
-----Proper location of; debated twice by the Belles
Lettres Society. 596
-----Proper location of; subject of a debate by the
Theological Society of Edinburgh (1759);
preparations for by William Lothian of that society. 602, 614
633

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. (See under ABERDEEN: KING'S
COLLEGE, ABERDEEN: or MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN).
-----A center of intellectual foment. 354
-----Student clubs at. 361

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. Bower's History of the University
quoted on the Rankenian Club. 68
-----The same work quoted on Ruddiman's Society for
Improving in Classical Lore. 73
-----Belles Lettres Society meets there. 197
-----Students of petition for membership in the Belles
Lettres Society; room in used by the society. 200-1
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

-----Study "in fashion" there. 220
-----Student societies of compete with the debates held at the Pantheon Society. 230
-----Professors and students of honor Dr. William Cullen. 306-7
-----Professors of oppose the granting of a Royal Charter to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 319, 332
-----Proposed as a member of a general council to perform a statistical account of Scotland. 329, note 1
-----Faculty of claims that Scotland is too narrow for two incorporated societies, (i.e. the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland); claims that the Society of Antiquaries violates the University's privileges of teaching certain subjects; Society of Antiquaries answers. 333
-----Professors of hold a meeting; many are members of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; Principal Robertson proposes a new society on an extended plan to them; to seek a Royal Charter; becomes the Royal Society of Edinburgh. 339
-----A center of intellectual foment. 354
-----Largest and most important of Scottish universities. 362
-----Library of contains a MS. list of Poker Club members. 652

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Query from Lord Kames regarding work being done there. 108
-----A center of the intellectual foment of the period. 354
-----Intellectual surroundings of much narrower than in Edinburgh; student clubs have a tempestuous reception there. 397
-----Charges against student clubs and societies of for being dangerous, criminal enemies to the jurisdiction, powers, and divine authority of the clergy; any student attending meetings to be expelled from the Professor of Divinity's hall; law against them introduced; laid aside. 400-1
-----Students of form new clubs; Robert Wodrow quoted on. 403
-----Thrown into an uproar by a statement of David Woodburn, a member of the Parliament of Oceana. 406
-----An Academy of Fine Arts established there in 1753 by Robert and Andrew Foulis. 412
-----University extends its support to the Foulis Academy of Fine Arts. 424
-----A club formed there about Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics. 450
-----Hunarian Museum of. (See HUNTERIAN MUSEUM). 550

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. A center of intellectual foment of the period. 354
-----The Nine-Tumbler Club (students) meets there. 360

URQUHART, WILLIAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society on three occasions. 625, 626, 627
-----An ordinary member of the society; made an honorable member. 622
-----Delivers a discourse on Friendship before the society. 610

-----Beginnings of the movement to abolish them; the Select Society and the Edinburgh Society both active in the attack on; movement disrupts Edinburgh society; servants resent the attack on their privileges; ripe for mischief.

-----Comedy High Life Below Stairs provokes Edinburgh footmen; Arnot's History of Edinburgh quoted on this episode; servants cause an uproar in the theater; ejected; disturbance in the theater not soon forgotten; article in the Scots Magazine quoted on; adds fuel to the conflagration.

-----Servants of Edinburgh accused of causing a disturbance in the theater in an attempt to raise their wages; Select Society joins the argument; condemns practice of giving vails; members resolve to no longer give vails; resolutions of members; advised to spread movement; resolutions to abolish the practice become general; list of organizations which resolved to no longer give vails; list of districts to which the movement spread; servants resist movement; suggestion offered that "recruiting officers and their emissaries" might take a hand; this no idle threat; article in the Scots Magazine quoted; servants on their way to London impressed; those remaining in Scotland chastened; receive a small raise; on good behaviour; custom of giving vails destroyed; movement spreads to England and Ireland; the example of the Scots followed; Boswell boasts of Scottish success in abolishing the troublesome practice; Samuel Johnson replies but gives him little satisfaction.

VAPOURS. Rise and fall of: subject discussed by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen; proposed by John Stewart.

VEGETABLE ODDITIES. A paper on read before the Natural History Society by James Ed. Smith of Norwich.

VEGETATION. A discourse on read by William Smellie before the Newtonian Society.

"VENONI, LOUISA." Title of a story in The Mirror.

VERNON, JAMES, D.M. A member of the American Physical Society.

VENUS. Transit of across the sun: subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

VERBAL CRITICISM. Canons of: subject of a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen by George Campbell.

VERSE. Some debates in the Pantheon Society in verse. ---Ribald: Hell-Fire Clubs propagate.
VIOLANTE-WAITE

VIOLANTE, SIGNORA. Gives a dramatic exhibition in Edinburgh. 229

VIRGINIA. Students from there study at the Edinburgh medical school. 316

VIRGINIUS. Justice of in killing his daughter: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 607

-----Justification of in Killing his daughter: subject of a debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 610

-----Did he do right in stabbing his daughter? William Lothian's preparation for a debate on this question in the Belles Lettres Society. 633

VIRTUE. Reward of: subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

-----Conditions for: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 603

-----Greatest test of: subject of debate by the Belles Lettres Society. 608

-----And knowledge, proper schools for: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 609

-----Trial of: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 611

-----Or vice, which life is preferable? question debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 614

-----Desirability of a life of: subject of a discourse given by Robert Sinclair before the Belles Lettres Society. 634

VITA ET REBUS GESTIS MARIAE SCOTORUM REGINAE. A work favorable to Queen Mary written by Jebb. 81

VITA SINE LITERIS MORS EST. The motto of Dr. William Robertson; could be applied to all of Edinburgh literati of this period. 571

VOLTAIRE, DE. FRANCOIS MARIE AROUET, FRENCH PHILOSOPHER AND AUTHOR. Pays the Scots a rather ambiguous compliment for their genius. 25

-----Quoted on Scottish critical and literary achievement. 25-6 & notes

-----His preference for Scottish artists above Scottish critics qualified; speaks of David Hume and William Robertson with respect. 26-7

VULLIAMY, C. E., BIOGRAPHER OF JAMES BOSWELL. Quoted on heavy drinking of 18th century Scotland. 494, note 1

WAINWRIGHT, JOHN. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

WIT, MR. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 578

WAITE, WILLIAM. A member of the Younger Poker Club. 531
WALKER, DR. MINISTER AT MOFFAT. Reads a paper giving "An Account of some Experiments made to Measure Heights by a Barometer" before the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

WALKER, DAVID, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society.


-----Reads a paper on the whale before the Natural History Society.

-----Reads a paper on the Flowers of Muscous Plants before the Natural History Society; this paper previously given before the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh and reported upon by Dr. William Cullen.

-----Reads a paper on the Description of the Basse and its Productions before the Natural History Society.

WALKER, JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

WALKER, WILLIAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

WALKING. Prizes offered for the best party of walkers by the Antigalican Society.

WALL, MR. A member of the Hibernian Medical Society.

WALLACE, MR. A member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

WALLACE, GEORGE, ADVOCATE. "One of the last surviving members of the Rankenian Club"; prepares a list of the members; this list quoted from Tytler's Life of Henry Home, Lord Kames.

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

WALLACE, REV. ROBERT, MINISTER OF EDINBURGH, AUTHOR OF A DISSERTATION ON THE NUMBERS OF MANKIND. A member of the Rankenian Club.

-----A "founder" of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh.

-----Exchanges courtesies with David Hume.

-----Reads a paper on population before the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh; asks Hume's opinion on his dissertation on population; proof-sheets with corrections in his hand and also that of David Hume's in the Laing MS. in the library of the University of Edinburgh; he maintains the greater populousness of the ancient world, (Hume was convinced that the world of his time was more heavily populated).

-----His indebtedness to David Hume stated in the preface to his Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind; this preface approved by Hume.

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.
WALLACE, REV. ROBERT, MINISTER OF EDINBURGH, (CONTINUED).

-----Appointed to select members for the Select Society's committees for arts and sciences. 158
-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee on pure and mixed mathematics. 159
-----Supposedly a "principal author" of The Review. 252, note 6

WALLACE, WILLIAM, JR., ADVOCATE, (AFTERWARDS PROFESSOR OF HISTORY). A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 587

-----An honorary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 199, 619
-----A visitor to the Belles Lettres Society. 623

WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, SCOTTISH PATRIOT. A discourse on his patriotism given by James Sholto Douglas before the Belles Lettres Society. 606

WAR. Or peace, which brings greater happiness? subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 596

-----Is the threat of increase of neighbouring power sufficient cause for? subject proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 597

-----Ancient and modern, which is more destructive? question proposed for debate by the Select Society of Edinburgh. 598

-----Effects of: debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 603
-----Justification for: subject debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 605

WARD, MRS. SARAH, THE ACTRESS. Plays "Lady Randolph" in John Home's Douglas; described as a very beautiful woman; Griskin Club meets in her lodgings; Club performs the play in order to make her fully apprehend the author's meaning. (See also DOUGLAS, or GRISKIN CLUB). 510

WARDEN, JOHN, (AFTERWARDS DR. JOHN MACFARLANE), 2nd MINISTER OF THE CANONGATE CHURCH. A member of the Theological Society of Edinburgh (1759). 205-6 & note

-----An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society. 622
-----Delivers a discourse on religion before the Belles Lettres Society. 616

WARDEN, WILLIAM. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 627

WARDROPE, ANDREW, M.D., OF EDINBURGH. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh. 303, note 1

-----A member of the Newtonian Club. 334
-----Attends a meeting of the Newtonian Club. 335
-----Prepares a petition for a Royal Charter for the Medical Society of Edinburgh. 370

WARDROP, JAMES. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

WORTONS, THE. Praise Collins' ode on "The Superstitions of the Highlands"; instrumental in establishing an authentic copy. 342

-----Collins' ode dedicated to them; they do not protest its authenticity; copy presumed genuine. 343

WATER OF LEITH. Strata of granite embedded in schistus on the banks and bed of examined by a committee appointed by the Academy of Physics. 647
WATER--WEDDERBURN

WATER-SPOUTS. A paper on read before the Natural History Society by Richard Kentish, of Bridlington, Yorkshire.

WATSON, PROFESSOR ______. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

WATSON, JAMES. An ordinary member of the Belles Lettres Society; extruded.

WATSON, JAMES, AN EDINBURGH PRINTER. Reprints The Tatler.

WATSON, JOHN. Visits the Belles Lettres Society.

WATSON, JOHN, (THE NOVELIST IAN MACLAREN). Sums up the achievements of 18th century Scotland; quotes Lecky; cites growth of towns and industry; cites increase of revenue; cites "savagery" of the Highlands; notes growth of literature and liberalization of religion; notes building of roads and improvements in dwellings; says that Scotland was "emancipated from the dead hand of the 17th century."

His comparison of the literary circles of London and Edinburgh quoted.

WATSON'S COLLECTION OF SCOTS POEMS. Contains a reference to the Collegium Buttermere Club, (q.v.).

WATT, ADAM, PROFESSOR OF ROMAN LANGUAGES AT EDINBURGH. One of the Society of Associated Critics.

WATT, GREGORY. A member of the Discursive Society of the University of Glasgow.

WATT, JAMES, THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE. His steam engine provided the motive power for the Industrial Revolution.

WATTY AND MEG. A poem by Alexander Wilson who recited it in connection with a debate held in the Pantheon Society; the question was "Whether Diffidence, or the Allurement of Pleasure, is the greatest bar to Progress in Knowledge"?

WAUCHOPE, ANDREW. A member of the Juvenile Literary Society.

WAVERLY, BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. His first successful novel.

---- Account of the Bautherwhillery Club, (fictitious), in the novel.

WEALTH. Said to be 'necessary for humor in literature.

WEALTH OF NATIONS, BY ADAM SMITH. And the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

---- Originates in the Literary Society of Glasgow.

WEBSTER, MR. ______. Mentioned by Robert Wodrow.

WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, AFTERWARDS LORD CHANCELLOR. A founding member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

---- Acquires a great character by his appearance in the society.

---- Appointed to the planning committee for forming the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.
WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, AFTERWARDS LORD CHANCELLOR, (CONTINUED).

-----Elected an ordinary manager of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, etc. 149
-----Appointed to a Select Society committee to consider subjects for prize essays. 159
-----Editor of the Edinburgh Review of 1755; one of the most distinguished speakers in the Select Society. 189
-----A member of a debating society meeting in the University of Edinburgh. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). 377-8
-----Attends the Griskin Club performance of Home's Douglas; dines at a tavern in the Abbey with the club after. 510

WEDDERBURN, COL. DAVID. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 591, 593

WEDDERBURN, JOHN, OF GOSFORD. A member of the Poker Club. 651

WEEKLY MAGAZINE, OR EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT. Letter concerning the Speculative Society of Dundee quoted from; attack on same quoted; society's reply quoted. 223-5
-----Accounts of the Edinburgh Robinhood Society appearing in examined; probably a fictitious club. 227, note 1
-----A description of the Pantheon Society quoted from; this article examined. 223, note 3
-----Poem quoted from regarding refusal to admit ladies to debates of the Pantheon Society. 241, note 1
-----An account of an unidentified debating society quoted from. 242, note 1
-----Letter from an admirer of the Juridical Society of Edinburgh published in; letter quoted. 290, note 1
-----Letter appearing casts doubts on the "Society of Dramatic Critics"; writer suspects that it is "a single person." 453
-----Contains a discourse delivered at the first meeting of the Perth Miscellaneous Club. 658, note 1

"WEIR, ARCHIE." A character in Stevenson's Weir of Hermiston; he gives a speech at the Speculative Society. 488

WEIR OF HERMISTON, BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Mentioned. 386
-----Contains several fictitious clubs. (See HELL-FIRE CLUB, CROSSMICHAEL CLUB). "Archie Weir" gives a speech at the Speculative Society in the story. 488

WELSH, DAVID. His biography of Thomas Brown quoted. 393

WELSH, JOHN. A member of the American Physical Society. 306

WEST INDIES. Students from study at the medical school of Edinburgh. 316

WESTALL, LORD. See DALRYMPLE, DAVID.

WESTERN CULTURE. Commercial nature of; Adam Smith and Joseph Black's contributions to; Oswald Spengler's Decline of the West quoted on. 216, note 3
WHALE. Description of: a paper read before the Natural History Society by John Walker, D.D.

WHINBUSH CLUB. A petition in verse for membership in the club written by Allan Ramsay; Ramsay's description of the club quoted; consists of Clydesdaleshire gentlemen; they kept a charity box; helped relieve the indigent; Allan Ramsay assumed to have been a member; an early example of a Friendly Society, (q.v.).

WHISKEY. Improvement in the quality of to be encouraged by premiums offered by the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture of Scotland.

-----Use of: subject debated by the Select Society of Edinburgh.

WHITE, CHARLES, M.D., OF MANCHESTER. A member of the Physical Society of Edinburgh.

WHITE, ROBERT, M.D. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.

-----Appointed to the planning committee for forming the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee on pure and mixed mathematics.

WHITE, SIMES, M.D. A member of the American Physical Society.

WHITEFOORD, SIR JOHN. A member of the Poker Club.

-----A member of the Antigalican Society.

WHYTOCK, REV. OF DALKIETH. One of the editors of The Christian Magazine, or Evangelical Repository.

WHYTT, DR. ROBERT. Elected an Ordinary Manager of the Edinburgh Society for Encouraging Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture in Scotland.

WIG CLUB OF EDINBURGH. Letter quoted from. H. Cockburn says that it was written to ridicule the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

-----Another account of; letter concerning.

-----Offers its wig, (a pseudo relic), to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

-----Purpose of the wig explained; owned by the Earl of Moray.

-----Robert Chambers' description of the club; said they ate souters clods, drank two-penny ale; this account criticized by Harry Cockburn; none of these details appear in the club's records.

WIGHT, DR. PROFESSOR OF ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A member of the Political Economy Club of Glasgow.

-----Gives a paper on "The Origin of the Mohammedan Religion and the Causes of its Rapid Progress" before the Literary Society of Glasgow.

WIGHT, ALEXANDER, ADVOCATE. Attends the first meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
WIGHT, ALEXANDER, ADVOCATE, (CONTINUED).

-----Elected 4th vice-president of the society. 326

-----Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3

-----Pleads cases before the "court-martial" of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 543

-----A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 592

-----Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626

-----A member of the Poker Club. 651

WIGHT, DAVID. A member of the Didactic Society; joins the Royal Physical Society. 312

WIGHT, DR. WILLIAM. A member of the Poker Club. 651

WILDFIRE CLUB. See HELTER-SKELTER CLUB.

WILKES, JOHN. Subject of a discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen. 584

WILKIE, DAVID, THE PAINTER. A student under Graham at the Trustees' Academy of Design at Edinburgh. 438

WILKIE, WILLIAM, MINISTER AT RATHO (AFTERWARDS PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AT ABERDEEN), AUTHOR OF THE EPIGONIAD. A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh. 140, 144, 587, 590

-----Appointed to select members for the Select Society's committees for arts and sciences. 158

-----Appointed to a Select Society committee chosen to consider subjects for prize essays. 159

-----Appointed to the Select Society's committee for belles lettres and criticism. 159

-----His works throw a lustre on the Select Society. 189

-----A member of a debating society while at the University of Edinburgh. (See DEBATING SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH). 377-8

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WILLIAMSON, MR. ______, OF CARDRONA. Evidence that he was a member of the Crochallan Fencibles Club. 541, note 3

WILLIAMSON, "DR. ______, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. Reads a paper on the "History of the Rise and Progress of the True or Copernican System of Astronomy" before the Literary Society of Glasgow. 125

-----A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow. 579

WILLOCH, DR. ______. Conducts a class in the German language in Edinburgh; Sir Walter Scott a member. 344

WILLS. Advantages of debated by the Belles Lettres Society. 612

WILSON, AL. Visits the Belles Lettres Society. 626
WILSON, ALEXANDER. His poetry written for use in Pantheon Society debates; his "Loss of the Pack" becomes very popular as a chap-book; takes part in debate as to the relative merits of Allan Ramsay and Robert Fergusson as Scottish poets; publishes his verse used in this debate.

--- His verse contribution to the Pantheon debate on Allan Ramsay and Robert Fergusson wins popular approval; but he did not win the prize; opposition may have used unfair means to win.

WILSON, ALEXANDER, PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. Awarded a gold medal by the Royal Society of Sciences in Copenhagen.

--- Mentioned.

--- A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

WILSON, DANIEL, AUTHOR OF MEMORIALS OF EDINBURGH IN THE OLDEN TIMES. His account of St. Andrew's Chapel quoted.

--- His account of the provincial Cape Clubs commissioned by the Edinburgh Cape Club quoted.

WILSON, PAT., PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. A member of the Literary Society of Glasgow.

WINDSHIP, CHARLES. A member of the American Physical Society.

"WISE CLUB, THE." Familiar name for the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen, (q.v.).

WISHART, REV. GEORGE, MINISTER OF THE TRON CHURCH, EDINBURGH. A member of the Rankenian Club.

--- A member of Ruddiman's Society for Improvement in Classical Lore.

--- Appointed to the Select Society's committee for belles lettres and criticism.

--- Mentioned.

--- A member of the Select Society of Edinburgh.


WISHEART, MR. --- And the Trinampherian Club.

WIT AND HUMOR. An inquiry into the cause of the lack of it in Scotland, Mirror #31, by William Craig; stresses the difference in the genius of the two countries; Dr. Arbuthnot a brilliant exception; difference in the prosperity of the two countries seen as a reason.

--- Subject for discussion by the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen.

WITCHCRAFT. Woman put to death for in 1705 in Fifeshire; her execution approved by the minister of the parish; by 1800 the Scottish Kirk was the most liberal in Europe.

--- Lateness of prosecution for in Scotland.


--- Probability of: debated by the Pantheon Society.
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-----Quoted on Dr. Pitcairn. 504, note 2
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WOODHOUSELEE.

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