

Miller

Subject: curiosities

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 Abstract: An examination of the activities of the Royal Society of London during the 18th century. According to conventional wisdom a relatively fallow period for an institution in the doldrums. The reasons for this low level of esteem are traced to lax criteria for membership, poor leadership, and a shift to undiscriminating eclectic concern with natural curiosities and antiquarianism. The society had become a kind of holding company managing the representation of various groups and institutions and focusing on influence and patronage. The eventual preeminence of experimental science was a political achievement, not a historical given, and the Royal Society of the 18th century played a role in encouraging such activities.
 Documentations: Based on the records of the Royal Society and secondary sources; fig., 35 notes.
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- loose structure + standards for membership - admitted dilettante + welcomed virtuosi (up to end of 18thc.).
 - collection + interest in curiosities often inferior w/ experimental science. John Heilbron (during Newton's presidency) "such matters [monsters + knishknacks] made a constant noise against which we set a small signal, the concern of active members < 5 w/ v subject of physics" (157)
 - overlap between R.S. + Society of Antiquaries. *Physics @ v R.S. during Newton's Presidency*. (1983), 4.
- These were seen by some to be complementary in methodology. Yet there was a strong move toward more experimental methods + strict membership standards.