

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON

The first meeting of the Royal Society was held on 28th January 1660, at Gresham College, London. The society was founded by a group of natural philosophers, including Francis Bacon, Robert Boyle, and Christopher Wren. The society's purpose was to promote the study of natural philosophy and to disseminate the results of their research. The society's early meetings were held in private homes, but in 1662, the society was granted a charter by the Crown, which gave it the right to elect its own members and to hold its meetings in a hall of its own. The society's first hall was located in the Strand, London, and it was here that the society held its meetings for many years. The society's early work was primarily in the field of natural philosophy, but it soon expanded to include other areas of science, such as medicine and astronomy. The society's members were primarily English, but it also included members from other countries, including France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The society's work was supported by the Crown, and it was one of the most important scientific institutions in England in the 17th and 18th centuries. The society's early work was primarily in the field of natural philosophy, but it soon expanded to include other areas of science, such as medicine and astronomy. The society's members were primarily English, but it also included members from other countries, including France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The society's work was supported by the Crown, and it was one of the most important scientific institutions in England in the 17th and 18th centuries.