

THE
FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
FOR THE RECOVERY OF
Persons apparently Drowned or Dead.

1822.

DEATH MAY USURP ON NATURE MANY HOURS,
AND YET THE FIRE OF LIFE KINDLE AGAIN
THE OVERPRESSED SPIRITS. I HAVE HEARD
OF AN EGYPTIAN HAD NINE HOURS LIEN DEAD,
BY GOOD APPLIANCE WAS RECOVERED.

SHAKSPEARE, PERICLES, ACT III.



LONDON:
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1822.

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RISE AND PROGRESS

OF THE

Royal Humane Society.

THE ART OF RESUSCITATING THE APPARENTLY DEAD does not appear to have been known to the ancients.

Some instances of recovery from Drowning and Hanging, mentioned in the notes to Derham's "Physico-Theology," are the first on record. These cases happened at Tronningholm and at Oxford, about the year 1650, and the means used for the recovery of the persons in question were similar to those recommended by the Royal Humane Society. It does not seem, however, that these instances excited any public interest, or that any serious investigation of the subject of SUSPENDED ANIMATION took place till about the middle of the last century. At this period the penetrating genius of Dr. J. FOTHERGILL, which

which had already in other branches of his profession developed new and important modes of treating diseases, led him to perceive "the fallacy and dubiousness of the received criteria of dissolution;" and in a paper which he addressed to the *Royal Society*, he maintained, as the result of his enquiries, "*the possibility of saving many lives without risking any thing.*" To us it must appear extraordinary that his publication excited little interest and attention among the medical philosophers of his time. He had, however, propounded a most important theory, although the glory of putting it to the test of experiment was reserved for a later period. This was first attempted by Mr. Reaumur, an ingenious foreigner; that gentleman having succeeded in several attempts at Resuscitation in Switzerland in the year 1757, transmitted reports of his cases to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Soon after this period a Society for the Recovery of the Apparently Drowned was instituted at Amsterdam, as also, as if by a simultaneous movement, were several similar associations in different parts of Europe. The Memoirs of the Dutch Society were translated into English in 1773 by Dr. Cogan, for the purpose of convincing the people of this country of the practicability of resuscitating the apparently Drowned. His work fell into the hands of the late Dr. HAWES, to whose ardent and indefatigable mind it opened a career of public usefulness which he pursued until his death. Finding that a strong and general prejudice existed against the *practicability* of Resuscitation, and that the idea was even ridiculed as hopeless and chimerical, he determined to *demonstrate* it. With this view he publicly offered rewards to persons who, between London
and

and Westminster Bridges, should, within a certain period from the occurrence of an accident, rescue drowned persons, and bring them to places appointed on shore for their reception. At these places he and his friends restored several lives. During a whole year Dr. Hawes continued to pay these rewards himself. At the end of this period Dr. Cogan represented to him the injury his private fortune must sustain by such continued expenses, and kindly offered to unite with him for the formation of the HUMANE SOCIETY, which at first consisted of 32 individuals, their respective private friends *. Until the end of Dr. Hawes's life the Institution continued to exercise his unremitting attention and vigilant cares. To the persevering exertions of this gentleman, and espe-

* The names of these Thirty-two Gentlemen, who, with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, laid the foundation of the Society, deserve to be recorded. The following is a list of them :

Mr. Armiger	Robert Palmer, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Bouillier	Mr. Patten
Fred. Bull, Esq. and Ald.	Mr. Michael Pearson
Dr. William Cooper	Mr. Phipps
Mr. Delver	Samuel Prime, Esq.
Mr. Denham	Mr. John Bewley Rich
Mr. William Fox	Rev. Mr. Snowden
Dr. Oliver Goldsmith	James Horsfall, Esq. F.R.S.
Rev. Richard Harrison	Mr. John Jacob
Mr. Benjamin Hawes	Mr. Joseph Jacob
Dr. Heberden	Rev. Dr. Jeffries
Thomas Tower, Esq.	J. C. Lettsom, M.D. F.R.S.
Rev. Dr. Towers	Rev. Mr. Van Essen
William Towgood, Esq.	Mr. Warrand
Mr. William Townsend	Dr. Watkinson
Dr. Kooystra	Mr. Wright

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viii RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

cially to his disinterested early efforts, the English Nation is indebted for the formation of a Society which, whether we reflect on its purposes or success, does honour to our country, and exhibits most impressively the power of a single mind to accomplish objects of the most benign character and extensive utility.



INTRODUCTION

EXPLANATORY OF THE GENERAL OBJECTS OF THE
SOCIETY.

THE OBJECTS of the Royal Humane Society are twofold.

The first—relates to persons who, by receiving immediate assistance when in imminent danger of Drowning, are rescued by such assistance from sudden death.

The second—relates to individuals who, from whatever cause, are in a state of Suspended Animation.

Within a period of FORTY-EIGHT years the Royal Humane Society has paid rewards to above TWENTY-THOUSAND FIVE-HUNDRED claimants for cases of the first description, and has thus contributed annually to the preservation of the lives of very many most valuable members of the community. Heroic and affecting instances are on record, in which individuals have exposed their own persons to the most imminent hazard, in order to save a fellow-creature from perishing. Animated by the rewards of the Society, men have fearlessly plunged into the water, and trusted to their strength and dexterity for success in bringing persons who were sinking to shore ; or a rope has been carried round the body of a bold swimmer, frequently through the midst of a raging surge, and the deliverer and the delivered have returned together in triumph from the frightful waters *.

* It has lately been suggested by a gentleman, a Vice-President of this Institution †, to whose benevolent heart and urbanity

† John Blackburn, Esq. V. P.

With reference to the second kind of cases to which the Royal Humane Society directs its attention, namely, those in which the vital functions are suspended, let it be remembered that previously to its formation the parties were left to perish *under the false impression that they were actually dead*. Since its establishment upwards of 5,000 individuals, including the saved and restored, have been rescued by its direct agency, in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis alone, from premature death. Among the instances of restoration have been all kinds of cases of Suspended Animation, such as have been occasioned by submersion, lightning, noxious airs in coal and other mines, wells, &c. apoplexy, convulsions, sudden blows, choaking, hanging, and other desperate attempts of suicide.

A mere allusion to cases of the preceding description cannot fail to present the Royal Humane Society with the strongest claims to the generous sympathies of mankind ; while at the same time, it addresses itself to their dearest interests. With regard to other benevolent institutions, we are ourselves absolved from the miseries we soothe, and the wants we alleviate ; but who shall claim for himself or his friend an exemption from the dangers against which the Humane Society provides ?

Let us bring the objects of the Institution fairly home

of manners the Society has on various occasions been greatly indebted, that a small Medal should be presented to be worn by *Watermen* whose meritorious exertions have contributed to the saving of human life. This medal will be emblematic of the subject to which it relates. Such a distinction will prove a new and honourable incentive to heroism and humanity.

to our own families : its claims will then appear too imperative to be resisted. A child, perhaps an only child, in whose playful sports we had been participating half an hour before, heedlessly ventures upon a piece of ice which breaks from under him, or, while bathing, is carried beyond his depth, or while playing on the brink of a river falls into the rapid stream. The alarm is sounded—an heroic individual, animated by an impulse of humanity, or the rewards of the Humane Society, exposes his own life to succour and to save ; but alas ! the short struggle of nature has past. Our child, who left us in tumultuous spirits, and in all the flush of youthful promise, is now brought to the home which so lately resounded with his joyous voice, a pale and breathless corpse. Is this a hopeless case ? A few minutes only elapsed before he was drawn out of the water by the efforts of his deliverer. Aid is eagerly sought. The resuscitative processes of the Humane Society are instantly and assiduously applied by one of the Medical Assistants. By perseverance in those means the child is restored. WHO shall estimate the worth of an Institution which provided for the two-fold objects of his timely rescue and eventual recovery ? WHO but *the parent whose child was dead, and is alive again ?* What parent shall venture to say that such a case may not be his own ? The records of the Humane Society abound in similar instances, and thus present the Institution, not as an object of general benevolence merely, but as one in which we have a strong, constant, and personal interest.

In recording successful cases of this description, the heart cannot fail to be moved by a mere allusion to the

affecting scenes of humanity and tenderness which must take place on the RESTORATION OF LIFE, and the intercourse of sublime and endearing offices which are thus created among mankind. In one of these scenes is presented, perhaps, as noble an instance of the union of science with philanthropy, as the eye can witness or the imagination conceive. The nearest approximation to such a scene is the Assemblage of the Restored Individuals at the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society, and the public presentation of the HONORARY MEDALLIONS to those Medical Assistants who have happily been the means of recalling these apparently dead to the light and enjoyment of existence.

To promote the objects of the Society, suitable apparatus has been provided for the application of the resuscitative processes at regular Receiving Houses, which are established in the most convenient and appropriate situations along the shores of the Thames, near the banks of canals, in the immediate neighbourhood of dangerous pieces of water, and in various parts of the metropolis and its vicinity. And to ensure the due and prompt application of the processes and means of the Society, respectable Professional Gentlemen residing near the Receiving Houses are appointed Medical Assistants.

The Society's principal Receiving House is situated on the north side of the river, in Hyde Park. The ground upon which it stands was graciously presented by his late Majesty to the Directors and Governors, expressly for the benevolent purpose to which it has been devoted.

In this House (which may be considered as the Society's model) every thing necessary for the application of

the resuscitating process is provided, and kept in constant readiness. A bed is fitted up—a warm bath and electrifying machine, in case it should be found necessary, are in a state of preparation for instant use—apparatus and medicine, of every kind, necessary in a case of Suspended Animation, are deposited there, and during the bathing season in summer, and the frosts in winter, a medical gentleman attends for the purpose of rendering immediate and effectual assistance on the occurrence of accidents.

On the outside of the other Receiving-Houses of the Society are placed large and conspicuous boards, announcing their object. These Houses are furnished with drags, poles, and other necessary apparatus, all of which are under the constant superintendence of the Society's Surveyor *, and are thus kept in a state of repair and readiness for immediate use in case of accident.

The Receiving-Houses are not exclusively applicable to the assistance of the Drowned ; it is evident they may be of frequent use in other cases of sudden or accidental death.

In presenting to public notice this outline of the Objects of the Royal Humane Society, and of the means employed to obtain them, a limited survey only is taken of its benefits. Within the sphere of its immediate influence—its rewards have contributed universally to diffuse a knowledge of its existence, and at the same time to excite the emulous exertions of the most active and courageous classes of the community in the preservation of persons in danger of Drowning. The distribution of its Methods of Treatment have put the public generally

* Mr. Vigers, of Whitefriars.

in possession of the most effectual means of restoring Suspended Animation—the appointment of its Receiving-Houses and of Medical Assistants have ensured the most prompt adoption of these means in many thousand instances where the parties would otherwise have perished. But this is not all. In various other respects it has been beneficial to mankind ; it has improved the state of Medical Science by the attention which it has excited and kept alive to the subject of suspended Vital Action, and has thus been the means of giving an earlier birth to the able and scientific works which have of late years appeared upon that subject, and which will be bequeathed as invaluable treasures to posterity. By the publication of its numerous cases it has created at the same time a well-grounded confidence, founded on experiment, in the powers of the Resuscitative Art, and has been the means of extending its application, by combining the energies of science and humanity in one great and undivided object. By its impulse and example it has led to the formation of numerous similar Associations for the Preservation and Restoration of Life in various places of Great Britain, in her Colonies, in several European nations, and on the American Continent. Many of these Institutions will become the future parents of others, and will thus contribute to multiply to an indefinite extent the practical benefits of the Royal Humane Society.

R E P O R T.

THE Committee of the Royal Humane Society experience the highest gratification in addressing the Governors and Friends of the Institution and the Public at large in this their Forty-eighth Annual Report.

Each returning year has brought with it fresh matter of congratulation to all who take an interest in the welfare of the Society. Nearly half a century has elapsed since the epoch of its commencement ; the early part of which period was happily employed, chiefly in the removal of prejudices by the demonstration of fact ; a subsequent part in reducing into better order and systematising the methods of treatment ; and the latter portion in extending the benefit of these works throughout the country, and to other nations ; but in no period has any one of these important purposes been wholly lost sight of.

The Royal Humane Society, in its past history, expresses all the criteria of future prosperity ; every year gives new confirmation to this cheering prospect, and the last by no means the least flattering.

The Founders and early promoters of this beneficent Institution, exerted themselves indefatigably, and employed, with a liberality beyond all praise, their time, wealth, and talent, in establishing from the most disinterested and humane motives, that which has become a

conspicuous, and will remain a lasting monument to their honour. The names of HAWES, COGAN, LETTSOM, CURRY, FOTHERGILL, and others, will long live in the memory of the philanthropist, and be recorded while Science and Humanity shall go hand in hand.—In reverting, with the most lively sense of gratitude, to the memory of these justly-celebrated men, the Committee are induced on the present occasion, by some recent circumstances, to dwell more particularly upon that of the late Dr. ANTHONY FOTHERGILL, who was, while living, a constant and able friend to the objects of this Institution, and has rendered benefits to it in perpetuity now that he is no more.

Dr. Anthony Fothergill* was born at Sedburgh, in Westmoreland, in 1732-3. He pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris; he took the degree of M. D. at the first mentioned University in 1763; and soon after commenced practice at Northampton. In 1778 he was elected F. R. S. On the death of his friend and namesake, the celebrated Dr. John Fothergill, in 1781, he determined to try his fortune in the Metropolis—

magni sub nominis umbrâ,

and took up his residence at the house of his deceased friend. His expectations, however, were not realised. In 1784 he removed to Bath, where his reputation soon became great, and his fortunes equalled his hopes. In the midst of professional avocations, he did not neglect the collateral sciences, and pursued them with a view to public utility. He was a member of many learned Socie-

* See Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 211.

ties both at home and abroad, and obtained honorary rewards from several of them. At an early period of the Royal Humane Society he became a most valuable member, and assisted, by his natural talent and acquired knowledge, the benevolent, scientific, and national objects of this Institution.

The subject of resuscitation occupied his serious attention, and the fruits of his talent and industry upon this topic appear evident, in the essay which he wrote in reply to the Prize Question propounded in the year 1792 by the Royal Humane Society. This work was intituled, "A New Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action in Cases of Drowning and Suffocation," for which the Gold Medal was awarded him, September 17, 1794, accompanied by a request from the Society that it should be printed: he accordingly gave it to the public in the following year, after having carefully revised it, with the addition of some illustrations. This production evinces strong marks of considerable research and deep reflection; the Author has not, indeed, brought forward many new experiments, but he has made good deductions from those which had been tried by others; and has furnished, with a singularly happy talent, abundance of new ideas for the experimental inquiries of future investigators.

In 1795, he wrote his "Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors," which obtained the Bath Society's Honorary Premium.

In 1798 he published his "Preservative Plan: or, Hints for the Preservation of Persons exposed to those Accidents which suddenly suspend or extinguish Vital Action." This work forms a very proper appendage to

the Inquiry into Suspended Animation above noticed. He further followed up the views of this Institution, by publishing an "Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners," which does him great credit.

In 1803, having acquired a competent fortune in his profession, he embarked for Philadelphia, where he remained several years, employing his time chiefly in philosophical pursuits. It was during his residence in this city that he composed an elegant poetical tribute to the memory of Howard, Hawes, and Berchtold, under the title of "A Triumvirate of Worthies." In this little piece he characterises the three philanthropists with great merit and discrimination; Howard, the visitor of prisons and lazarettos, fell a victim to his disinterested humanity; Berchtold converted his elegant castle in Moravia into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians, and died of a fever which he caught in his solicitous attendance upon them; and of Hawes, the venerable founder of this Institution, he thus speaks:

To rescue thousands from th' o'erwhelming flood,
Inspired a Hawes—the ardent, zealous, good!
With tyrant Death he held a glorious strife,
And snatch'd devoted victims back to life:
While War's fell fiends sent millions to the grave,
His god-like province ever was to save*.

In 1812 various circumstances induced him, although near his 78th year, to return to his native soil, where he arrived in September of that year, and again took up his

* The whole of this little poem may be found in the Report of the Royal Humane Society for 1811; also in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXI. part i. p. 367.

residence in London. He did not, however, long continue to enliven and instruct the circle of those friends who had for so great a lapse of time been deprived of his society ; his death happened May 11, 1813, after a long and useful life, in which he sought to benefit mankind by every exertion which he could make in the cause of beneficence and humanity. His writings were numerous, and have greatly enriched the annals of the many learned Societies of which he was a member. He left by his will a considerable sum towards the expence of selecting and publishing his works, consisting of twelve thick folio volumes in MS. which he consigned to the care of his friend Dr. Lettsom. We have already noticed his three publications regarding the objects which come within the scope of the purposes of this Society, and which were published during his life. He continued to follow up these views, and promote the study of them in others, by such means as seemed likely to answer that end for all future time. We accordingly find in his will, dated September 7, 1810, that he leaves "To the Royal Humane Society of London £500, the produce of which is to constitute an annual or triennial Medal for the best essay, or discovery, on the following subjects : First, on the prevention of shipwreck ; secondly, on the preservation of shipwrecked mariners : other circumstances left to the Society's discretion."

Thus are we furnished with abundant proof, both in the life and death of this amiable, learned, and lamented Physician, how high an opinion he had, not only of the utility of those objects for which this Society was established, but of the efficacy of the means by which it has been accustomed to seek the accomplishment of its be-

nevolent ends. He had been a Life Director of the Royal Humane Society during the last thirty-two years ; the Reports of the Society have been frequently enriched with his communications ; he wrote, as we have seen, a “ Preservative Plan ;” an “ Inquiry into Suspended Animation ;” an “ Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners * ;” and, with enlarged and generous views, looking forward beyond the grave, he consigns his cares to others, bequeathing the means in perpetuity, of rewarding talent, and benefiting mankind. How great the merit of these good works, pursued throughout life, and unrelinquished as it were even in death, let those decide who, estimating with a proper sentiment the narrowness of our sphere of personal exertion, and warmed with a lively philanthropic feeling, regard Man as the true self that is to be benefited, and, by an intellectual effort, step beyond the sepulchre, in the noble prospect of enlarging the happiness of the species by such judicious means as the cultivated living faculty may point out. The Committee, grateful for the many invaluable services rendered by Dr. Anthony Fothergill during life, and for the lasting memorial which in death he has bequeathed, of practical benefit, to the humane and important objects for which the Royal Humane Society was established, are anxious to express, by this public record of their sentiments, the high opinion they entertain of the disinterestedness and benevolence of his motives, and the

* Dr. Fothergill originally proposed, as a proper subject for a prize question to be propounded by the Royal Humane Society, the means of preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners, in a letter addressed to the Managers, and signed “ A Life Director.”
·Vide Annual Report for 1800, page 7, note.

wisdom with which he has directed his thoughts and exertions to real and lasting public utility.

Of the important effect of Prize Questions, the works of Goodwyn, Kite, &c. are lasting proofs; and Dr. Fothergill has himself furnished an eminent instance of it in his "Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action," which learned and excellent treatise, as before noticed, is due to the Society's Prize Question of 1792. The Committee, with the most sanguine and well-grounded hope of beneficial results, and in ready conformity with the Doctor's will, are about to propose the following Prize Questions on the subject of shipwreck, &c.; and in adjudicating which the Committee propose to solicit the aid of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, as the most proper judges of such a topic.

1. *What are the best means of preventing shipwreck?*
2. *What are the best means of preserving the lives of shipwrecked mariners?*

The distance of time which has elapsed since the decease of the lamented testator and this first public and formal announcement of the prize questions to be proposed, may demand some explanation.—It is but within these three months that the benefaction has been received, and for a long time it was a matter of great doubt whether it was recoverable, owing to some informality in the will.

The Society and the public are indebted for the happy termination of this affair to a gentleman whose professional talents need no comment, and who, as a Governor of this Society, and Member of its Committee, has never lost an opportunity of benefiting the objects of this

Institution by his disinterested and judicious counsel, and well-directed efforts in every way*.

The Committee would next record their tribute of grateful remembrance to those lamented friends of the Society, who, during the last year, have been withdrawn by the universal and unerring fate of mortals from the sphere in which, through the impulse of benevolence, they extended their aid to this Institution. In the first place, the Right Hon. Lord HENNIKER is particularly to be remembered, in consequence of the steady and un-failing support which he rendered by his name, his influence, and his wealth, during the many years in which his Lordship honoured the Society by filling the office of Vice-President. The General Court have paid a tribute to his Lordship's memory in electing the present Lord Henniker Vice-President of the Society in the place of his noble and lamented relative.

The death of Admiral Sir JOHN COLPOYS, G. C. B. has deprived the Society of another old and steady friend to its interests, who, in the office of Vice-President, upheld for many years the purposes and means of this Institution, and whose early attachment was first drawn

* Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of the 19th of December 1821 :

“RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the very grateful thanks of this Committee be respectfully communicated to Samuel White Sweet, esq. who, by his professional judgment and ability, not less than by his zeal in behalf of the interests of this Society, has recovered to it the very liberal legacy of the late Dr. Anthony Fothergill, which from incidental circumstances might have been wholly lost to the Society without such friendly aid.”

J. M. Reg.

to it by considering how much utility such a Society must contribute to the many thousands who, in this country in particular, are engaged in nautical pursuits, and thereby exposed to wreck and submersion.

The memory of the late BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq. of Worthing, a name propitious in the annals of this Institution, claims in an especial manner the regard and gratitude of every friend to the Royal Humane Society. This gentleman, brother to the lamented Founder of the Society, and uncle to its present Treasurer, was one of the very first promoters of an Institution whose objects accorded so harmoniously with the best wishes of his benevolent heart. Throughout his long and useful life he sought every opportunity to cause his beneficence to be experienced; and sought it in such a way that, while it did the highest honour to the sincerity of his motives, it caused admiration to be mingled with gratitude in the well-chosen objects of his munificent bounty. His charity, like the mild dew of Heaven, was felt in its influence while its source by mortal eye remained unseen. Nor was it in any sense confined to narrow limits, but embraced within its ample sphere the wide boundary of human nature. The sufferings of the enslaved negro produced in his heart emotions of the deepest pity, while the treaties that were made at the close of the late war favourable to the most horrible of all traffics roused his indignation to a degree that determined him to sacrifice a large portion of his fortune, even to the extent of several thousands a year, if it could have insured, directly or indirectly, the entire abolition of the slave-trade: and this, like his other acts of beneficence, was designed to be with a stipulation for the absolute concealment of his

name. — While his charity, warm and extensive, was without ostentation, the religious feelings by which he was guided were unmingled with prejudice. His testamentary act demonstrates the enlarged scope of his bounty, and manifests with equal evidence that all religious persuasions were alike its objects. His numerous relatives, without exception, have reason to remember him with gratitude, and twenty-four public institutions will receive the benefit of his unexampled benevolence, each in the sum of £.1000 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, after the decease of a near relative who had contributed much to his health and comfort. Among them the Royal Humane Society stood first on the list, and which, during his life, had been always benefited by a liberal annual donation under the designation of “A LIFE GOVERNOR IN 1774.” He died suddenly, in the 79th year of his age, while taking his usual afternoon walk. The means recommended by this Society for recovering persons from the state of suspended animation were speedily and carefully tried, but, alas ! the vital spark was extinct.

The Committee, among their own body, have also to record the decease of three most respectable individuals, JOHN BURGASS, Esq. PETER GUILLEBAUD, Esq. and JOHN NEWBY, Esq.—antient members of the Society, and ever alive to its interests and objects. Mr. Guillebaud has perpetuated his regard for the Institution by a legacy of £.100.—The Committee express their grateful remembrance of the many services of these their late coadjutors, who had for so many years personally exerted themselves in the cause in which their own endeavours are now actively engaged.

The Committee have also to lament the decease of a

firm friend and able advocate of the Institution, in the person of the late EDWARD BARRY, D.D. and M.D. Rector of St. Mary's and St. Leonard's, Wallingford. To this learned and excellent Divine the Society is indebted for the Anniversary Sermon of 1820, which he kindly undertook to preach at a very short notice, and produced by his eloquence a large collection. This Sermon was afterwards printed at the request of the Society.

The gratitude of the Society is also due to the memory of the late JAMES PERRY, Esq. one of its oldest supporters, and an intimate and long-attached friend of Dr. Hawes, the founder. This gentleman was requested in the early part of the last year to officiate as Steward at the present Anniversary. The following letter which he returned in answer to the Treasurer's request will show the warm interest he took in the welfare of the Society :

To Benjamin Hawes, Esq. Russell-square.

MY DEAR SIR, *Tavistock-square, April 20, 1821.*

I return you my sincere thanks for the very handsome volume you were so good as to send me, and which is a most honourable memorial of your excellent Father's persevering zeal and exertions in the cause of humanity. Few persons can speak more forcibly from actual experience than myself of his most disinterested and unwearied activity in the institution of the Humane Society. I was a delighted witness of his efforts. I also had the good fortune to assist in the recovery of a poor creature, whom I saw from a window plunge in the river Thames, and struggling for life. Before a boat could reach the spot she had sunk, but the body was found and brought ashore. Several hours elapsed before the vital spark

re-appeared, but she was perfectly restored, and was penitent and thankful for her deliverance. I need not say after this, that I am, and have ever been, earnestly desirous of forwarding the views of a Society so benevolent, and I had no other objection to acting as Steward than the want of health. You estimate my humble influence too highly ; but, such as it is, I shall endeavour to exert it, and therefore you have my full consent to act as a Steward for the ensuing year. Permit me to say that I rejoice in finding the son of my esteemed friend so eminently zealous in treading the course which distinguished his father. I have the honour to be,

my dear Sir,

your faithful and obedient servant,

JAS. PERRY.

In enumerating the losses which the Society has sustained in the decease of so many eminent persons, whose long and unvarying friendship had procured so much benefit to the Institution, the Committee express their hope that it will serve as a stimulus to the living friends of the Society to use their influence in procuring new supporters.

To return from these records of departed worth to the Society's transactions of the past year, the Committee beg to call the attention of the Governors and the public, in the next place, to the last Anniversary Festival (1821), which was honoured by the presence of nearly four hundred friends of the Institution, delighted witnesses of the principle and practice of its management,—an assembly unusually large, and which appears, as it

were, to increase every year. Our noble and respected President, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, presided over this numerous meeting, and by his conciliatory conduct, personal respectability, and known liberality, contributed largely to the uninterrupted harmony of the occasion, and the very ample collection with which it was crowned. The Committee felt happy to have it in their power to accommodate eighty ladies in the gallery erected for the purpose of gratifying the female friends of the Stewards with a sight of the interesting procession of restored persons, and not less pleasing ceremony of conferring, by the hands of our noble President, Honorary Medallions on gentlemen who had courageously risked their own lives to save those of persons in imminent danger, or skilfully restored them from the awful state of apparent dissolution.

At and subsequent to this Anniversary Festival, in addition to a great accession of new Annual Governors, the following Life Directors, Life Governors, and contributors of Donations, yielded their liberal support to this Institution, *viz.*

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. &c.			
President	50	0	0
Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland.	21	0	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, V.P.	20	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Brownlow, V.P.	5	5	0
Right Rev. William Lord Bishop of Landaff.	10	10	0
Right Hon. Lord Rivers, V.P.	50	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Amherst	5	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Prudhoe, V.P.	25	0	0
Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. V.P.	5	5	0
Sir Charles Price, Bart. V.P.	10	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
John Atkins, Esq. Alderman, L.G. V.P.	5	5	0
Robert Williams, Moor Park, Esq. M.P.	62	10	0
Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. M.P.	10	0	0
John Alliston, Esq.	21	0	0
John S. Salte, Esq.	21	0	0
A Life Governor of 1774.	10	10	0
John Adamson, Esq.	10	10	0
Robert Barclay, Esq. V.P.	10	10	0
Charles Barclay, Esq. Treasurer.	10	10	0
John Beckit, Esq.	10	10	0
William Barry, Esq.	10	10	0
William Cotton, Esq.	10	10	0
John Catley, Esq.	10	10	0
R. Clark, Esq.	10	10	0
William Day, Esq.	10	10	0
William Hodgson, Esq.	10	10	0
G. H. Knapp, Esq.	10	10	0
John Morley, Esq.	10	10	0
R. H. Sparks, Esq.	10	10	0
H. C. Selby, Esq.	10	10	0
William Waterman, Esq.	10	10	0
B. Wood, Esq.	10	10	0
John Blades, Esq.	5	5	0
J. P. Robinson, Esq.	5	5	0
F. Young, Esq.	5	5	0

In the course of the year the following Legacies, and Donations out of residuary estates left at the Disposal of Executors, have been announced to the Society, *viz.*

Legacy of Peter Guillebaud, Esq.	£.100
Ditto of Charles Pieschell, Esq.	£.200
Ditto of Thomas Eastup, Esq.	£.21
Ditto of Benjamin Hawes, Esq.	£.1000 3½ per Cents.

Legacy of Dr. Anthony Fothergill, formerly announced
 and now partly received.....£.500
 Donation from the Executors of Thomas Nicholson, Esq. £.100
 Ditto from the Executors of William Walmesley, Esq....£.100

Some of these Legacies and Donations of Executors having been received by the Society, the following Resolutions have been passed respecting them :

At a meeting of the Committee of the 20th June 1821, IT WAS RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Executors of the late WILLIAM WALMESLEY, Esq. *viz.* the Rev. LAURENCE HEAPY, Parsonage, Macclesfield, and MATTHEW WRENCH, Esq. Tillongley Hall, Coventry, are hereby elected Life Directors of this Society.

IT WAS ALSO RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That R. O. JONES, Esq. Solicitor to the above-named Executors, is hereby elected a Life Director of this Society, he having made personal inquiries regarding the purposes and respectability of this Institution, and reported the same to the Executors.

At a meeting of the Committee of the 17th October 1821, IT WAS RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That Mrs. ELIZABETH GUILLEBAUD, Executrix, and the Rev. PETER GUILLEBAUD, PETER DOBREE, Esq. and WILLIAM WEBB, Esq. Executors of the late PETER GUILLEBAUD, Esq. are hereby elected Life-Directors of this Society.

At the same meeting, IT WAS ALSO RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That Mrs. NICHOLSON, Executrix, and STEPHEN NICHOLSON, Esq. the Rev. JAMES ARMITAGE

RHODES, and JOHN WILLIAM RHODES, Esq. Executors of the late THOMAS NICHOLSON, Esq. of Leeds, are hereby elected Life Directors of this Society.

The CASES which have come under the notice and consideration of the Society during the past year amount to 149, of which number 134 were successful, and 15 unsuccessful. Among the 149 were 20 attempted female suicides, and 3 attempted male suicides ; and two unfortunate individuals, one man and one woman, who fell victims to the desperate act of self-destruction. — The number of successful cases, added to that of former years, amounts to 5154 ; and the number of claimants rewarded, added to the total of former years, amounts to 20,535. It is pleasing to announce, that the proportion of cases of resuscitation, set against those of rescue from imminent danger, continues to decrease, owing to the Society's preventive means.

This statement, it is confidently hoped, will appear to every dispassionate mind, a convincing proof of the benevolent utility of the Society, and excite in all a disposition to encourage and support an Institution which comes home so truly to every man's bosom, and this feeling must be proportionately strong when it is understood that the above enumeration of cases is confined to those which have happened in London and its vicinity, and by no means include the subjects of other Humane Societies which have been established in various parts of the country, and abroad, in imitation of, and upon the encouragement of, this their parent institution.

To the CLERGY, who have ever been faithful friends

and zealous advocates on the part of this Institution, the Committee take this public opportunity of making their acknowledgments for the great and efficient pains they have bestowed in making better known to the world the Society and its benevolent purposes. This truly respectable body, uninfluenced by the prejudices of others, did, at the commencement of this establishment, and have ever since continued, piously, humanely, and eloquently to advocate from the pulpit the great and good cause for which the Royal Humane Society was established. Their exertions have had the effect not only of increasing its funds, but of bringing to the knowledge of persons not of the medical profession the means of recovering a fellow-creature whom sudden accident would have deprived of life but for assistance as suddenly administered.

The Committee feel the highest pleasure in congratulating the Society on the favourable prospect which presents itself in the circumstance of the Right Reverend the BISHOP OF BRISTOL being about to preach the Anniversary Sermon in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, from whose piety, eloquence, and learning, the influence of which is so deeply felt and so universally known, much good must accrue to the Society, by drawing to it the attention of such a respectable, numerous, and enlightened congregation as may justly be expected, from the merited fame of the preacher, the proposed subject of his argument, and the place in which it is to be delivered.

Among those who have already preached for the Society since the last Anniversary, the acknowledgments of the Committee are especially due to the Rev. Dr.

VALPY, a name worthy of honour in the records of benevolence, and to which this Institution has been so long and so greatly indebted. This excellent divine, who loses no opportunity of exerting his powerful talents in befriending the cause of humanity, exerted his never-failing eloquence in behalf of this Society at Newbury Church, Berks, producing a collection beyond expectation, and greatly aiding in that vicinity the life-saving purpose of this establishment.

To the Rev. JOHN COOKESLEY, A.B. the acknowledgments of the Committee are in like manner due, for the excellent Sermon preached by him at Sydenham Chapel, where the proximity of the basin of the Surrey Canal has often called for the aid of the Royal Humane Society.

The Rev. EDWARD JAMES, M.A. and Perpetual Curate of Mortlake, has also, by his very eloquent Sermon at Mortlake Church, greatly promoted the benevolent views of the Society on the banks of the Thames in that quarter.

The Committee have also to acknowledge again the aid of the Rev. T. G. ACKLAND, M.A. Rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to the Royal Humane Society, &c. who very lately, and at a short notice, advocated the cause of the Society from the pulpit of St. Magnus, London Bridge; and in a very able and impressive manner set forth the benevolent purposes and practical advantages of this Institution to the community.

The Committee seize the present opportunity of representing to the Society the liberal kindness of the Right Reverend the Dean of Carlisle, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M.A. and the Rev. W. Durham, M.A. in allowing

the use of their pulpits for Sermons in behalf of the Society.

The Committee feel that they can never too gratefully express their sense of what is due to the CHAPLAINS of the Institution for the very laudable zeal which they have ever evinced in support of the objects of this Society, not only in their Sermons, but in their private endeavours to extend the knowledge of its utility; and particularly, when called upon, to visit those miserable subjects of despair who by the Society's means have been frustrated in their rash attempt to rush into the awful presence of their Creator by a precipitate and wilful death. By these unhappy objects the consoling hope infused by the Minister of Religion has been often felt, and as often deeply and gratefully acknowledged. One of these individuals, influenced by the most lively emotions of gratitude for her late deliverance from the grave and from despair, is now desirous, her name being concealed, of attending the procession of restored persons at the approaching Anniversary, and will accordingly be present, that she may view with gratitude an Institution on which she has invoked blessings a thousand times, and to which, under Providence, she is indebted for restored life and returning happiness.

TO THE FACULTY IN GENERAL, and to the MEDICAL COMMITTEE AND ASSISTANTS OF THE SOCIETY IN PARTICULAR, the Committee acknowledge a sense of deep obligation. These Gentlemen evince by their gratuitous services, and the ability and humanity with which they direct them, their conviction of the philanthropic spirit of the Society's aims. To the MEDICAL COMMITTEE,

under whose eye and authority the Society's methods of treatment are now undergoing a revision, the most grateful thanks are due, for the zeal and activity which they manifest in cheerfully giving up a portion of their valuable time to the consideration of the resuscitative art. The progressive state of experimental and physiological science requires occasional revision and inspection of the modes of treatment and fitness of the apparatus for the most effective application : and it is not by argument and debate merely that these things can be properly settled ; the hand must be put to experiment, experiment must be repeated and varied, and accurate records kept of what has been done, that time may not be lost in treading the same ground over again. The methods of treatment, as they appear in the present Report, have not yet undergone this severe scrutiny. The subject, however, is now pending ; experiments have already been commenced ; and the friends of the Society, by referring to the list of the Medical Committee*, may form their own judgment of the confidence that may be placed in their talent and experience.

A knowledge of the methods recommended by the Society to be used for the purpose of restoring life, has been widely diffused by the gratuitous distribution, in the course of the year, of many thousand copies of their Pocket-manual ; of how much use these are in promoting the life-saving objects of this Institution, a very strong conviction may be drawn from the perusal of two remarkable cases of resuscitation effected by Ladies, who had derived their knowledge from these little manuals.

* See page 47.

These two cases are recorded in the present Report. It is the intention of the Committee, to procure the insertion of these short and plain methods of treatment, as much as possible, in spelling-books, pocket-books *, &c. as soon as they shall have undergone the revision of the Medical Committee.

The next subject to which the Committee respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Governors, is that of the benefit derived from the establishment of the Society's Receiving-house in Hyde Park †, where all suitable apparatus is kept in a state of constant readiness, with a medical Gentleman in attendance, and other assistants on or near the spot. This constitutes an instance, before alluded to, of the Society's preventive means, and frequent has been the occasion in which individuals, of whom many were of the higher classes of society, resorting to this spot to enjoy the healthy and graceful amusement of skating, have had the greatest reason to be thankful to this Institution, which, in the absence of every other establishment, has with so much pains, and with so great perseverance, effected a systematic arrangement of methods, in case of accident, preventive of serious or fatal results. How often did we read formerly in the public prints, shortly after the commencement of each frost, the melancholy account of several individuals who had perished in the Serpentine River, the treacherous ice giving way, and consigning to a watery grave, the young, the gay, the hope of a family ; and,

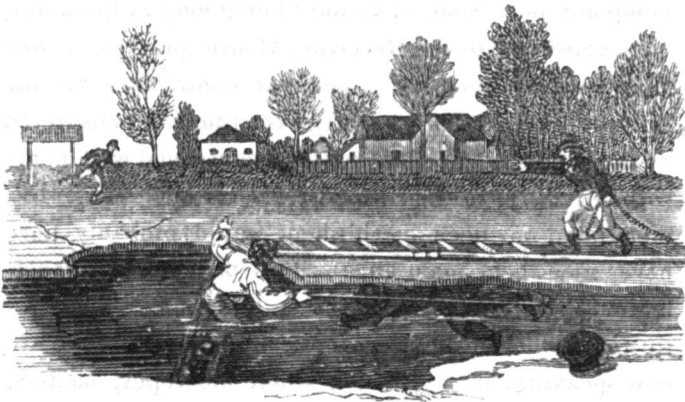
* Mr. Peacock has kindly inserted a copy of the *Manual* in his Pocket Journal of this year.

† Vide the Introduction, p. xii.

melancholy to relate, frequently has it happened, that other persons, in their humane endeavours to save the unhappy object about to perish, have shared that fate which they generously ventured forward to prevent. Thus has the new year been often ushered in. But now let us view the result of the PREVENTIVE MEANS of the Society ; since their adoption to their present extent, not one life has been lost on the Serpentine River and Canal in St. James's Park, in the skating season, though hundreds have narrowly escaped with it. To give an instance, during the winter 1820-1, forty persons fell through the ice in the above two places, but by timely assistance of the Society's men, with ropes, ladders, &c. they were all rescued from their perilous situation. Those that were in the greatest danger, owing to a more complete immersion, or to their being long in the water, were conveyed to the Receiving House, put into a bed kept ready warmed by a peculiar contrivance for the purpose, had proper restorative treatment administered by the Medical Attendant of the Society, and went home without injury, to their friends, who, if such preventive means had not been established, would probably have never seen them again alive. This brings to our recollection those unhappy persons at Liverpool, THIRTY IN NUMBER, who, during the identical frost of which we are now speaking, in a situation where no ropes, ladders, or other preventive means were at hand, were drawn out of the water to be conveyed by weeping relatives to the grave.

In prosecuting their preventive means, the Society have gone considerably beyond their original views, and thereby incurred a very heavy expence ; it is, however,

with the highest degree of satisfaction that they perceive the favourable effect of their persevering endeavours; and they with confidence look forward in a particular manner to the countenance and support of the higher classes of society, as many persons of rank and family, as well as of the middle classes, are in the habit of frequenting the Parks to enjoy the healthful amusement of skating, and which by the means alluded to, is in a great measure disarmed of its danger. The beneficial effects of preventive methods has also been eminently manifested during the bathing season, many hundreds daily resorting (morning and evening) to the Serpentine River;—but it is, perhaps, unnecessary to dwell longer upon this topic.



The annexed Engraving is introduced illustrative of the philanthropic objects of the Society. It represents the method adopted by the Society's agents for recovering persons immersed under the ice. The Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, is the scene intended. At the

season of the year when the river is frozen over, ladders and ropes are always in readiness for occasional accidents; and people employed by the Society are constantly on the spot to afford immediate succour. The ladder adapted to the purpose is of considerable length, and united by joints, or hinges, so that each part, united by the joints, can be folded together. When a person is immersed under the water, by the breaking in of the ice, the ladder is instantly slid to the spot, and the end of it, by means of the hinge, falls into the water, or broken part of the ice. One of the assistants then runs along the ladder to the broken place, and stepping down the jointed part, descends into the water. He is thus enabled to raise the exhausted person upon the ladder. Should it unfortunately happen, that the individual has already sunk, or is struggling under the ice, as the annexed design represents, then the Society's assistant immediately introduces a long pole under the ice, with several hooks attached to the end. He feels around (as represented in the preceding cut) until the object of his search is discovered, when he instantly hauls him to the surface of the water. The unhappy man is then placed on the ladder, and the assistants at the other end drag it with ropes to a place of safety.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held the 18th April 1821, Benjamin Hawes, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair ; upon a motion of Geo. Dillwyn, Esq. duly seconded,

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

“ THAT this Committee, feeling, in common with the rest of the country, and of the civilized world, the importance of the services derivable to mankind from the expedition now about to sail, under the command of Capt. Parry, of the *Fury*, in company with the *Hecla*, commanded by Capt. Lyon ; are anxious to express their sense of the merit of the undertaking, and to contribute towards the welfare of all concerned, by providing for each vessel a case of the Society’s Instruments, together with Drags, Poles, &c.; also some copies of the Annual Report of the Society, and of their methods of treatment in cases of suspended animation, whether arising from submersion, extreme cold, or any other cause.”

IT WAS ALSO UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

“ THAT a Deputation of the Committee wait upon Capt. Parry, the commander of the expedition, and upon Capt. Lyon, of the *Hecla*, and request their acceptance of the Society’s offer, and upon their approval, that the said things be forthwith sent.”

In consequence of this act of the Committee, a Deputation went on board the *Discovery Ships*, and the Captains being absent, communicated to the Officers in command, the sentiments of the Committee : the offer

which they made being politely accepted, the apparatus, &c. was accordingly sent. The vessels were at that time upon the point of sailing. A few days after the following letters were received from Captains Parry and Lyon, dated from the Nore.

To Dr. Martin.

SIR, *H. M. S. Fury, Nore, May 7, 1821.*

Having been detained in town several days after the departure of his Majesty's ships *Fury* and *Hecla* from the river, it is only this day on my arrival at the Nore, that I have been favoured with your polite communication of the 28th, acquainting me with the resolutions of a Committee of the Royal Humane Society, relative to the supplying of the expedition under my command with instruments, drags, poles, &c. for the benevolent purposes therein mentioned.

I take the earliest opportunity of requesting you will be pleased to offer to the Committee my warmest and most sincere thanks for this act of kindness, and attention to the safety of the officers and men under my command. You will oblige me also by expressing to the Committee, my regret at having been absent at the time that the deputation appointed by them did me the honour to visit the *Fury*, in furtherance of their humane intentions.

I beg you to accept my best thanks for the obliging manner in which you have communicated the resolutions of the Committee; and allow me to subscribe myself, with great respect and esteem, and the most sincere

good wishes for the continued success of your benevolent and praiseworthy exertions.

Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

W. H. PARRY, Commander.

To Dr. Martin.

SIR, *H. M. S. Hecla, Little Nore, May 7, 1821.*

I have received the letter which you have done me the honour of writing me, and its accompanying books and instruments.

I beg you will kindly communicate to the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, my high sense of the honour they have done me. I trust we may never be under the painful necessity of putting their instructions to the test, but that we may all return to our country, and be enabled to return our thanks for the kind interest taken in our welfare. To you, Sir, who have in so handsome and polite a manner addressed me, I beg to offer my warmest thanks, and to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

GEO. F. LYON.

That success may attend these brave men in their meritorious and hazardous expedition, must be the hearty wish of every friend to the advancement of knowledge. The following letter was received by the Registrar from John Edwards, Esq. Surgeon of the *Fury*, when the expedition had reached Davis's Straits.

*To the Registrar and Secretary of the Royal Humane
Society.*

MY DEAR SIR,

*H. M. S. Fury,
Davis's Straits, June 30, 1821.*

The transport *Nautilus*, which has accompanied us thus far on our voyage, is about to return to the Thames, where she is expected to arrive about the end of July. I gladly avail myself of the opportunity she affords of acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter of the 29th of April, and also of the "Account of the Tonga Islands." For these, and your good wishes for our welfare, I beg you to accept my most sincere thanks.

The perusal of that interesting work has already afforded me pleasure and much information, and should we be so happy as to effect the so long doubted passage into the Pacific, it may render us invaluable assistance.

In that event we should doubtless visit many of the islands that are washed by that immense ocean. At the Sandwich Islands we should certainly refresh and refit for the homeward voyage; but the Tonga Islands (which Mr. Mariner's narrative has made doubly inviting) I fear will be out of our track, whether we return home by circumnavigating the new world, or by passing through the Indian ocean, and round the Cape of Good Hope, and so making a circuit of the Globe.

Hitherto our voyage has been unmarked by any accident. We arrived at the edge of the ice about forty miles from Hudson's Straits on the 18th instant; since

that period we have been employed in emptying the transport, an operation much impeded by a prevalence of cold dense fogs and boisterous weather. We enter the ice in prosecution of our voyage immediately ; its comparative thinness in this latitude does not promise to offer us much resistance, and we may calculate upon arriving at the north-east end of Southampton Island by the 1st of August. About these parts, of which our geographic knowledge is very confused, there is the greatest probability of finding the true coast of Continental America, which, if found, we expect will lead us eventually into the Pacific. The obstacles which oppose a successful navigation of such a coast are, however, too many and obvious to warrant an unbounded confidence of success.

The general feeling is sanguine ; and if, by the blessing of Providence, our timbers should hold together, I do not despair of dating the next letter I shall have the pleasure of writing to you from Kamschatka. In the meanwhile, wishing you the enjoyment of health, and all the good things we leave behind,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

JOHN EDWARDS.

During the past year the Committee have also sent apparatus and drags to various other places where they were especially needed, *viz.* to the East India College, near Hertford ; to the Seaman's Hospital, Deptford ; to Newbury, where Dr. Valpy preached for the Society ; and to various new Drag Stations in the neighbourhood of London. They have also had all the Receiving Houses

and Drag Stations inspected by the Society's Surveyor, and every thing that was found defective has been repaired.

At a meeting of the Committee held the 21st of November, 1821, John Blackburn, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

“THAT John Blackburn, Esq. V. P. be respectfully requested to wait upon Lord Sidmouth, to report to his Lordship the anxious desire of the Committee, to pay an appropriate though small tribute of respect to the illustrious Patron of the Royal Humane Society, by humbly soliciting His Majesty's gracious acceptance of a case of their apparatus for the use of the Royal Yacht; and to request from his Lordship instructions with regard to the most respectful mode of proceeding.”

In compliance with this resolution, Mr. Blackburn waited upon Lord Sidmouth, communicated personally to his Lordship the sentiments of the Committee, and afterwards by letter, inclosed a copy of the Resolution, agreeably to his Lordship's wish. The following answer, expressing the pleasure of His Majesty, was received from Lord Sidmouth.

*To John Blackburn, Esq. Vice President of the Royal
Humane Society,*

SIR,

Whitehall, Dec. 29, 1821.

I have had the honour of laying before the King the Resolution of the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, which accompanied your letter to me of the 24th December, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting

you, that His Majesty was pleased to express, in the most gracious terms, his acceptance of a case of the Society's apparatus, and to desire that it may be delivered into the custody of the Lords of the Admiralty, who have received His Majesty's commands to place it on board the Royal Yatch.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
SIDMOUTH.

The Committee feel the highest gratification in this opportunity of announcing to the friends of the Institution His Majesty's gracious acceptance of their proffered mark of respect, and will hasten to put it in execution so soon as the Medical Committee shall have determined respecting the most suitable construction of certain parts of the apparatus, which requires to be ascertained by experiment: the Committee are anxious that the apparatus to be presented to the Patron of the Society should be as complete, as perfect, and as well adapted in every sense as possible.

The Committee have also to announce the receipt of the following letter from Count Nesselrode, on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, expressing the interest which His Imperial Majesty takes in the affairs of the Society, and the pleasure with which His Majesty received the last year's Annual Report.

To Mr. Hawes, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *St. Petersburg, Aug. 27, 1821.*

The Emperor received, after his return here, the Annual Report that you transmitted to him by your letter,

dated the 31st of May. You are acquainted with the legitimate (légitime) importance which His Imperial Majesty attaches to the success of the efforts of the Society of which you are a member, devoted to the relief of suffering humanity. You cannot then doubt the interest with which he received the report of your labours. I beg you will communicate the assurance of the same to the Society in the name of His Majesty, and receive the expression of my perfect consideration *.

(Signed) Le Comte de NESSELRODE.

It is with much gratification the Committee have to announce the intention of establishing a Humane Society at Liverpool, and also in the Island of Jersey. Every information and facility which can be afforded by this Institution in forwarding these benevolent purposes, have been and still continue to be the greatest pleasure of the Committee to give.

The Committee feel that it would be inconsistent with the limits of this Report, to give even *a short* account

* *To Mr. Hawes, &c. &c. &c.*

St. Petersburg, le 27 Août, 1821.

L'Empereur a reçu, Monsieur, après Son retour ici, le Rapport Annuel que vous lui avez transmis par votre lettre en date du 31 Mai dernier. Vous connoissez la légitime importance que sa Majesté Imperiale attache au succès des efforts que la Société, dont vous êtes membre, voue au soulagement de l'humanité souffrante. Vous ne sauriez donc douter de l'intérêt avec lequel Elle a accueilli le compte rendu de vos travaux. Veuillez, Monsieur, vous charger d'en donner l'assurance à la Société au nom de sa Majesté, et recevoir l'expression de ma parfaite considération.

Le Comte de NESSELRODE.

of all the meritorious cases that have been presented to the Society since the last Anniversary. A selection, therefore, is necessary; and in this selection, they state chiefly those cases for which the following individuals have been awarded the Honorary Medallion at the last General Court, either for the heroism of their conduct in saving their fellow-creatures when in extreme and imminent danger, or for their skill and humanity in restoring life when apparently lost, *viz.*

Mrs. Catharine Blamire.	Mr. Andrew Holman.
Mr. J. W. Rogers.	Mr. Stephen Tew.
Mr. Jos. Ames.	Mr. Nicholas Le Febure.
Mr. Jas. Leach.	Mr. Geo. Alsbury.

The Case which follows was communicated to the Society by S. W. Sweet, Esq. and but for the absolute concealment of the name of the lady, at her own express desire, by whose meritorious exertions the life of a human being was recovered, it would have been rewarded by the General Court with the Society's Honorary Medallion.

A lady residing in the neighbourhood of Hemel Hempstead, was alarmed by violent screams, and hastening to discover the cause, observed a poor woman running by the side of a trout stream, exclaiming in a tone of despair, and with frantic gestures, "My blessed babe!" In an instant she put her hand to her head, and jumped into the water. The lady proceeded to the spot, and arrived just as the woman had seized her child, and, almost insensible with grief, dropped it on the grass, with the mournful exclamation, "Oh God, my blessed babe is dead!" It fell apparently on the

side of the head ; the face was perfectly black. In vain her neighbours endeavoured to persuade her that life was not extinct, and that *he had opened his eyes*. The mother judged more accurately that this was the effect of the water ; and, unable to support the sight of her husband's favourite boy transformed so suddenly to a lifeless corpse, she rushed from the heart-rending scene, and ran up and down the meadow, uttering the most piercing cries. The lady desired the servant to carry the child to her house, and although from its appearance she despaired of success, yet she determined to use every means to restore animation. She had him stripped and laid on a blanket in the servant's lap before a large fire, and was assisted by several persons in rubbing him with hot flannels, &c. more particularly the chest, back, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hands. The poor mother was in vain requested to be present. The scene was distressing ; her neighbours, with their children, showed by their mournful countenances, that they participated in her grief, whilst the despondency visible among those who were employed in rubbing the infant conveyed to the mind of each a fearful anxiety. At this interesting moment the lady remembered having seen in her children's spelling-book (by Mavor) some directions in verse for the recovery of the drowned ; she quitted the apartment to refer to it, and to ascertain if her recollection of the methods recommended was correct, and on her return received the delightful intelligence that a faint pulsation had been observed in the head. Hope now gave fresh energy to their exertions ; but a long pause of more than five minutes made all suppose that their expectations were ill-founded, when a stronger pulsation

then the last dissipated their fears, and a messenger was dispatched to the child's mother, to assure her that he was alive. She was, with great difficulty, persuaded he was recovering, and it was some time before she could make up her mind to see him. During this interval, respiration became by degrees stronger and quicker; it soon appeared very difficult, and was accompanied with a noise in the throat, which at last terminated in the most dreadful and unnatural screams. After some moments they subsided, but not till they had reached the ear of the fond mother, who, on seeing her son, remained in a state of stupefaction, being overpowered by the different feelings which had by turns agitated her mind. He was then carried home and put to bed, when he fell into a sound sleep, passed a comfortable night, and awoke in the morning quite well, and without any recollection of falling into the stream. He must, however, have fallen from a little bridge, where he was seen a few moments before; and as the water was there about three feet deep, he lost all sense before he got to the shallows. He had been carried above two hundred yards, and remained in the water nearly twenty minutes. It was about a quarter of an hour before any signs of life appeared, and more than two hours before he was sufficiently recovered to be taken home.

On the morning of Monday the 3d of December 1821, during very tempestuous weather, a boat belonging to the Industry, Tender to His Majesty's Ship Severn, was coming on shore, with fourteen men on board, at eight o'clock, when on a sudden she was seen to upset, and every man was consigned to the mercy of the raging

element. Mrs. BLAMIRE had been anxiously watching the boat from her cottage window, and her eyes were fixed upon the spot at the very juncture of its awful disappearance. Her feelings at this moment may be conceived rather than expressed. Immediately, upon an impulse, sudden, and, as it were, involuntary, she rushed to the beach, with some vague notion of giving relief, but neither boat nor crew were to be seen. Her maid, who had followed her, seeing her extreme agitation, and knowing the bad state of her health, entreated her return, and supported her back to her cottage. At this moment her daughter, eleven years of age, understanding what was the matter, exclaimed, on a sudden thought, "Mamma, we have got a book will tell us what to do;" and immediately brought from among her play-things the Manual of the Royal Humane Society. Mrs. Blamire, with the auspicious document in her hand, and reinspired by better hopes, repaired quickly to the shore, where the crowd had just dragged the body of an old man out of the water, and had turned him with his face downwards, and his head on the declivity of the beach, without the smallest signs of life. On occasions like this there are many advisers, and most difficult it is to command attention to that which is right. Some were for holding him up by the heels, to evacuate the water he had swallowed. Others were for rolling the unfortunate man about; but the prevailing sentiment appeared to be, that all measures were useless. Mrs. Blamire, however, with no other guide but the printed regulations, aided indeed by her own extraordinary and admirable presence of mind, directed the body to be laid on the back, with the head upon the *rise* of the beach, and while the cry of "carry

him to the nearest house" was heard, and nobody seemed willing to receive so hopeless a case, this benevolent lady, animated by better feelings, ordered them to carry the unfortunate object of her solicitude to her own cottage; and sending forward her maid to make up speedily a good fire, to heat water, to warm blankets, pillows, &c. she accompanied the body herself, to see that the men conveyed it carefully, with the face upwards, and the head and shoulders elevated. As she expressed herself afterwards, "God gave her strength of mind to second the first impulse, and go on with it." On their arrival, she directed the body to be laid before a good fire which was in readiness, and to be immediately stripped; and finding the assistants tardy and awkward in their endeavours, she seized a knife, and saved much precious time by cutting the wet clothes from his back, with an expedition which none of the rude crowd about her could have accomplished. She had him rubbed quite dry with warm flannels, not disdaining to assist, but solicitously active in effecting and procuring every thing which humanity and the urgency of the occasion required; he was then laid, by her directions, in a warm bed, with his head and shoulders supported by pillows,—a bed in which one of her children who was ill, had just been seen about to enter. What will not zeal and the warmth of humanity effect?—By this time a sort of mob was collected in the house, crowding into the room, to the great detriment of the salutary process that was intended; half of these were idly staring at what was going forward, and the remainder hindering, rather than assisting, by their despairing manner. To correct this great evil, Mrs. Blamire got upon a chair in the midst of them, and read aloud

the short directions of this Society, and by the most urgent entreaties, and the most powerful language she could command, at length thinned the room. She applied bottles of hot water to various parts of the body as directed, and while these operations were going on, the little girl who had thought of the Manual, hearing that her mother needed more bottles, &c. ran from house to house, though a stranger in the neighbourhood*, to procure some, till so much exhausted with unaccustomed fatigue and agitation of spirits, she fainted away. To keep up the beneficial effect of warmth, Mrs. Blamire had the bottles of hot water constantly renewed, and applied the warming-pan to the chest, back, &c. She wiped away the mucus which filled and frothed over his mouth, and cleared the inside of it, that returning respiration, if respiration should return, might not be impeded; and all these things she did "with a quickness, a strength of body, a presence and clearness of mind, which are possessed by very few under any circumstances, and which, as she afterwards said, "seemed given to her for the occasion," and which justly bred admiration in those who witnessed them. It might be supposed that half an hour's unremitted exertions, without the smallest signs of returning life, would have wholly banished hope, and slackened further endeavours. It was not so with this lady. The frequent exclamations of some about her that "the man had no life in him," that "it was useless to try any further," accompanied by all "those interjections which break the energy, resolution, and perseverance of nine people out

* Mrs. Blamire had but just taken the cottage.

of ten," had no effect upon Mrs. Blamire. She still persevered, using the same means, and encouraging others to assist her *; and in about an hour from the time he was brought into the house, signs of life made their appearance. For four hours afterwards he slowly and gradually recovered under her kind and unceasing care. Warm gruel, broth, and a little weak brandy and water, were now given him from time to time, while the remedies first used were still continued. "She watched as a mother over the charge thus by Providence committed to her care," and at the end of five hours from the time he was brought to the house he was able to be conveyed with safety to the Hospital. Another body was thrown on shore about the same time, and near the same spot, but did not meet the same humane care. It lay on the beach for some little time, and was then taken to a public coach-office. A medical gentleman who attended found him lying there with his face upon the ground. He had his position altered, and the body, by his directions, was removed to a warm bath; life, however, did not again return. It is to be remarked, that he was a very hale man, and Mrs. Blamire's patient an old and very infirm man, and had for a fortnight been labouring under a severe cough.

James Bandinel, esq. of the Foreign Office, was an eye-witness of Mrs. Blamire's humane and great exertions, and to this gentleman the Society is indebted for the more important particulars of this unprecedented and extraordinary case, which, as drawn up by herself at his request, is too modestly expressed to convey a just idea of

* The directions state that the remedies should be persevered in for three or four hours.

its merit. Her motive, says this gentleman, for making it known through the medium of the Society, is to shew that, "under the circumstance of an apparently dead body having been got on shore, even a woman may, by attending to the directions of the Society, and doing her best, be the means of preserving to a fellow being that existence which God alone can give." She earnestly wishes it to be an example to others, and gives her name because, in the opinion of the Society, the cause of humanity cannot be so well answered without it. The thanks of the Society are also due to Vice-Admiral Hallowell, Captain M'Culloch, R. N. and Lieutenant Dickson, R. N. for their communications upon the subject.

On Sunday morning, the 7th of October last, about ten o'clock, a female, sixteen years of age, threw herself into the Regent's Canal, near the bridge, Cambridge Heath, Hackney. Joseph Harling had observed her walking backwards and forwards, and suspected her intention. He remained at some little distance, kept her in view, and saw her precipitate herself into the water, which was eight or ten feet deep. He immediately called out to another man to fetch the drags, while he went round, over the bridge, to the side of the canal where she had plunged in. Some minutes elapsed before he reached the spot, when, without waiting for the drags, he instantly sprang into the water, and after several efforts succeeded in getting her out. She was conveyed to the Rose and Crown public-house, and Mr. Rogers, Medical Assistant of the Society, was sent for. Mr. Rogers's account of this interesting case is as follows:

"On my arrival I found her surrounded by a great

number of people ; I gave directions that they should quit the room, and that the body should be carried from it into a bed-room. It is thought she was in the water about ten minutes ; the extremities were cold and stiff ; the muscles of the arms and hands strongly contracted, and the jaw was firmly closed ; the pupils of the eyes were much dilated ; the pulse at the wrist had ceased, nor was there any beating of the heart, but there was *warmth* about the chest. The body being stripped, and wiped dry, was placed on the bed between two warm blankets ; bottles of hot water were applied to the feet ; and gentle frictions with warm flannels, over the whole surface of the body, particularly about the chest, were employed. In consequence of the most persevering exertions for the space of two hours, the body gradually became warmer, and a slight appearance of breathing was perceptible from the action of the muscles about the chest ; a feeble pulsation of the wrist ensued, and gradually increased in strength. At this period she was much convulsed, and continued so for some time. Strabismus supervened, the pupils of the eyes incessantly contracting and dilating.

Volatiles were then applied to the nose, wrists, and hands ; and after the space of about another hour, she appeared to be recovering her senses, and stared about her with the utmost wildness. I then endeavoured to obtain from her her name and place of residence, but her jaw still continuing firmly fixed, I was unable to succeed, therefore waited patiently until she had further recovered. At length she suddenly opened her mouth. I then put some questions to her, which she appeared perfectly to understand, but was unable to articulate. After she had made various efforts to speak, I was ena-

bled to ascertain her name and place of residence. I then left her (under the care of the two women who had been assisting me) for the purpose of procuring some medicines, and also to acquaint her parents with her situation, as they lived near my house. On my return in about twenty minutes, I ascertained she had been out of bed, and had passed about a quart of urine, but had again relapsed into a state of insensibility. As a strong spasmodic action of the whole frame continued at intervals, with an inflammatory appearance of the eyes, I took from the arm six ounces of blood. This measure effected immediate relief, and she became more collected. I then applied a large blister to the back of the neck, and sinapisms to the feet. Her parents being anxious to remove her, and the room being occupied by other persons, I reluctantly complied, and she was in the evening conveyed home in a coach. Slight spasmodic actions of the left side of the face, and the hands, of short duration, still continued.

“During intervals of reason she appeared to understand every thing that was said to her, but was totally unable to speak. The bowels were now evacuated by means of clysters and purgatives, the latter of which she swallowed with the utmost avidity. During the night she slept soundly for the space of two hours. On waking, the fits returned, but their continuance was not longer than a minute at a time. I saw her the following morning, when she appeared much in the same state, though perfectly sensible to what was said to her. During the night of Monday she had several hours of sound sleep.

“On Tuesday the fits were much stronger, but not so

frequent. As the pulse was now much fuller, I took from the arm eight ounces more of blood, with evident benefit, and she slept well during the night. On Wednesday morning I again visited her. Although she had not spoken distinctly, she experienced, during the time I was present, a slight convulsive paroxysm, occasioned by her hearing the crying of a child in an adjoining house; her susceptibility to the slightest impressions on the organs of hearing being very remarkable. She continued much in the same state until Saturday, during which period purgatives had been administered with little effect. On this day evident symptoms of effusion on the brain appeared to be taking place, and I immediately took from the arm twelve ounces more of blood, and administered strong purgative medicines. On Sunday morning I learnt that she had been quite free from fits since the bleeding, had passed a good night, and was in every respect in a fair way of doing well.

JAMES ROBINSON, shipwright, on the morning of the 13th of October last, fell between two ships in the outward-bound East India Dock, Blackwall. He struck himself in his descent, which he thinks stunned him, and sunk to the bottom. He remained under water about twelve minutes, and was got out by means of drags. He was conveyed to the Cooper's-arms, Poplar, where Mr. Ames, Medical Assistant of the Society, instantly attended. A good fire and every requisite were promptly supplied. Mr. Ames, in his communication to the Society, says, "I had him immediately stripped, and a heated blanket placed under him, with his head raised: his lower jaw was set, and he appeared somewhat livid: I had his

feet and legs exposed to the heat of the fire, while friction with heated flannels was applied to them and to every part of the body. Bottles of hot water were also applied, and respiration was imitated as nearly as possible. After some time pulsation was observed at the wrist, though extremely slow and feeble, the livid appearance subsided gradually as he became more warm. A sobbing and rattling noise, as though expiring, and occasionally a gasp, were observed. I now got down some warm water and brandy, which caused him to discharge some phlegm. He was kept raised to the half-sitting posture: his respiration and sobbing increased, pulse became stronger, and after nearly an hour's exertion he was put into a bed heated with fresh blankets, bottles, &c. He remained an hour and more after this in a state of insensibility, he then became delirious and attempted to get up. I now took twelve ounces of blood from him, had him confined and watched, and administered to him frequently antispasmodic medicines. About 5 p. m. he was well clothed and taken home: he articulated plainly, and knew his friends, but soon after he fell into a state of stupor and forgetfulness. A strong cathartic had its proper effect; but the next morning he was still drowsy and low, and had no recollection of any thing that had been done for him."—An increased action of the arterial system supervened, attended with pain in the side, and some difficulty of breathing, which were relieved by a another bleeding to the extent of sixteen ounces. His strength gradually returned; a cough which had also come on, gradually subsided by Mr. Ames's care and attention, and in the course of a week he was able to return to his usual occupation.

THOMAS BUSH, by trade a shoemaker, 60 years of age, in a fit of despair occasioned by distressed circumstances, threw himself from off the centre of Vauxhall Bridge into the Thames, on the morning of the 3d of November last. He was rescued from his perilous situation by Geo. Jeffries, a boy 14 years old, who rowed off instantly to his assistance : and held him by the sleeve of his coat, until some other watermen got him out of the water and conveyed him to the White Lion public-house. Mr. JOS. LEECH, Surgeon, who was immediately sent for, communicated to the Society the following particulars. "The wet clothes being taken off and the body wiped quite dry, the patient was speedily wrapped in blankets, and, with the head raised, laid on a table, before a large fire, until a bed could be properly prepared. All appearance of animation was at this time entirely suspended, nor could I feel the least action of the heart, or pulse either at the temples or wrists; the pupils of the eyes were fixed and totally insensible to light. Having no apparatus immediately at hand for promoting artificial respiration, I pressed at intervals on the chest, so as to cause its alternate contraction and expansion. After some minutes, I had the satisfaction of observing some convulsive action of the muscles of the face; I then poured some warm brandy and water down the throat, which I subsequently repeated two or three times with obvious benefit. With the help of an assistant we continued by pressure to promote the respiration which we could now perceive was commencing. Having removed the patient to a warm bed, I endeavoured to excite warmth, by passing a pan of hot coals over the body and legs whilst wrapped in a blanket, and directed the hands

and feet to be well rubbed, applying warmth to these also, and still occasionally, as before, assisting the breathing by pressure, which we now found sensibly to increase the natural action of the chest: having continued these methods for more than an hour, the respiration and action of the heart, though slowly increasing, still remained very feeble, nor did there appear any sensible increase of the heat of the surface of the body. I began, therefore, to be again very apprehensive of the final result, and was proceeding to inflate the lungs when the eyes suddenly became violently convulsed, and he struggled with considerable force; after this the breathing and action of the heart became much more distinct, and he was able to swallow with much less difficulty, though full three hours elapsed before he was able to speak so as to mention his name. He seemed now much disposed to sleep, after which he gradually recovered."

The following communication is from Mr. HOLMAN, Surgeon, Burr-street, Wapping. On Wednesday, November 14th, at about half past five in the afternoon, I was sent for in great haste to see Mrs. Clarke, residing at the Crown, in Maudlin's Rents, Lower East Smithfield, twenty-five years of age, of a florid complexion, short stature, and full plethoric habit, whom I found quite lifeless, having suspended herself by the neck from the top of a door, and from her appearance, the face being of a purple hue, the tongue, covered with froth, protruding from the mouth, and no pulse to be felt, I almost despaired of restoring animation. As well as could be ascertained, she had been about seven minutes in that situation; the body and extremities however being warm,

I determined to try, if possibly I could be the means of restoring a fellow-creature, having so many times failed in my attempts in cases of drowning. I immediately took from the arm about twenty-five ounces of blood, applied a dozen leeches to the temples, whilst an assistant placed warm flannels on the stomach, and exercised friction on the extremities. About ten minutes after the bleeding, she made one full inspiration, which caused me to redouble my exertions. I continued the friction on the body and extremities for about half an hour longer; she was then so far recovered as to breathe, but with that stertorous sound which is peculiar to persons in a state of apoplexy. I now had recourse to cold applications to the head; soon after seven o'clock I was called away, but left particular directions, that the same means should be continued till my return, which I believe were punctually attended to, as when I again saw her at nine, she breathed more naturally; the tongue was withdrawn to its proper place, and the face had not that deep colour before described. I again applied leeches; after waiting some time, and observing her to be very considerably relieved, I left her for that night, with directions to the nurse to administer some of the cathartic medicine as soon as she could swallow. The next day she was much better, and could answer any question put to her, but appeared very confused, complaining of a most horrid pain in the head; I had again recourse to bleeding from the arm and the application of leeches to the head. In the evening, the medicine having operated, and the leeches bled freely, the pain in the head was better; the cold application to the head was ordered to be continued. The following day she complained of increased pain in the head; the

leeches were again applied, and the cathartic mixture repeated. In the evening she became much better; she experienced the greatest relief from the cold application to the head, which I desired might be continued, and on the 18th she was quite recovered.

The next case, which was communicated to the Society by STEPHEN TEW, Esq. will be read with peculiar interest. He says, "on Sunday morning, May the 6th, 1821, as I was walking along the London Fields, near Hackney, my attention was arrested by a woman running out of a cottage towards a man who was in an adjoining field. She was screaming most violently. I stopped to see what was the cause, and found that she and the man (her husband) immediately ran to a pit near their cottage, in the garden. I proceeded quickly to the spot, where I arrived just as they had taken a little girl out of the water, whose face and lips were turned to a blackish colour. I immediately directed the wet clothes to be taken off, which was done with as little delay as possible; in the mean while some people arrived, one of whom I directed to warm a blanket, there being a fire in the cottage, another I sent for two bricks, and directed him to heat them by the fire. When the child was undressed, her mouth and nostrils were cleansed, and the body gently rubbed until it was dry, I spread the warm blankets on a table, and had the child laid thereon on its back, with its head and chest a little elevated, the blanket enclosed closely round the body, but leaving the face bare. The bricks were enclosed in the blanket, and applied to the feet; another blanket was then heated, and as the first one became cold it was taken away and the warm one put round

the child in its stead ; by this time signs of animation began to appear. The people in the cottage proposed to rub its feet and body with gin, but this I forbad. As they had, however, got this spirit by them, I directed them to heat some water, and two small tea-spoonsfull of gin and water were given to the child, which appeared to have a very good effect, and in about half an hour I had the gratification to see animation completely restored, and as a medical gentleman then arrived, who had been sent for, I left the child to him and proceeded on my walk to Dalston. On my return, about two hours afterwards, I called to enquire how the child was ; the mother informed me she was in bed and still subject to shivering fits ; that she had been delirious, but had since been so far recovered, as to say that the wind blew her into the pit. The child's age is three years, and the mother supposes she was in the water about five minutes. I recollect a sudden gust of wind, and if it was from the same the child was blown in, it must, according to the distance I walked before I saw the mother, be full that time. I forgot to say, that there was, in the first instance, a strong inclination by some of the people who came into the cottage to hold the child's head down for the water to run from the stomach, which I positively forbad. On Tuesday evening I called to see the child, and had the pleasure to find her quite lively and well. I cannot conclude without expressing how highly I feel myself gratified at having become a Member of the Royal Humane Society, for had it not been for that circumstance, and attentively reading over the instructions given in the Annual Reports, I should have been totally ignorant of the means proper to be pursued in such cases."

Mr. NICHOLAS LEFEBURE, Admiralty Midshipman of His Majesty's Sloop *Driver*, under the command of C. H. Reid, Esq. jumped overboard (at the eminent risk of his life), to save a man named THOMAS COLEMAN, who had fallen out of the main-chains into the water, while employed unrigging the ship in Portsmouth harbour, the tide at that time running very strong; and when Mr. Lefebure caught hold of the man, who could not swim, he was drifting under the bottom of a boat lying in the quarter of the ship, and, as the Commander certifies, would no doubt have been drowned, had not Mr. Lefebure in a very spirited manner sprung to his assistance. It will be proper also to notice that Mr. Lefebure saved another man at the Island of Ascension in the year 1815, belonging to His Majesty's Sloop *Zenobia*, by diving after him, when he had sunk.

The next and last case for which the Honorary Medallion has been awarded is that of Mr. ALSBURY; but as the particulars of this case were published in the last year's Report, it will be only necessary here to repeat, that Mr. Alsbury was an invalid at the time; that, hearing an alarm, he jumped out of bed at ten o'clock at night, in the month of December, instantly left his house, plunged into the water and rescued a man from under the arch of Huntor-bridge, Herts: two unsuccessful attempts had been made by others to get him out.

Numerous other cases of great interest have come before the Committee in the course of the last year; a short account of a few of these will not be inconsistent with the usual limits of the Report.

The Committee regret that they have not permission to mention the name of a gentleman, who, in August last, saved the life of a girl seventeen years of age, who while he was walking at the east-end of the Serpentine River, rushed past him, and made a leap down the wall of the pathway into the water. He stripped off his coat immediately, not knowing the depth of the water, and plunged in after her. He brought her out perfectly insensible. With the assistance of some men who were passing, he conveyed her to the Society's Receiving-House. She there met with every attention; but although her head had not been under water, buoyed up as she was by her clothes, she did not recover her senses till ten minutes after she was brought there, and twenty minutes from the time of the accident. The writer of the case says, "it appears that she had gone into a fit at the instant of leaping, as she struggled a little, whilst we carried her, and foamed at the mouth when she recovered. We also learned that she had been subject to fits."

Mr. BRICKENDEN, Surgeon, of Bishopsgate-street, was instrumental in saving the life of a boy named Michael Golliker in July, who, whilst bathing, got into a hole in the middle of a pond in Five-fields, Chelsea, and it being evident to this gentleman, that a moment's delay might have been fatal, he went into the water with his clothes on, and swam to his assistance.

In November last the inhabitants of Pleasant-row, Islington, were alarmed at half past nine o'clock at night,

by the groans of a female. Upon which several gentlemen hastened to the spot whence the sound proceeded, and discovered by the watchman's light a woman struggling in the middle of the New-river. Scarcely an instant elapsed before she sunk. Two and three guineas were offered to some labourers who were attracted to the spot, to make an effort to save her, but without effect. Mr. GAINSBOROUGH, an inhabitant of Pleasant-row, then went into the river, and after many attempts and considerable lapse of time, succeeded in getting her out with the assistance of the by-standers. It appears that she had determined on self-destruction, and had written upon a slate previously to her leaving home, "*in the River,*" to account to her parents for her absence. She happily recovered, and expressed much sorrow for what she had done.

At Staines, on the 19th of November, 1821, in consequence of the overflowing of the river Coln, the men employed in the Mustard Mills were obliged to return home to dinner in a boat, when it unfortunately upset. Seven men were thrown into the deepest part of the stream, and four were drowned. One man, MATTHEW HARDING, being an expert swimmer, most humanely and at the great hazard of his own life rescued two, who were restored, and brought out a third, who unhappily did not recover. During his exertions he was overcome with fatigue, and sat down in the water for a short time; he then renewed his efforts to save his companions, but ineffectually from exhaustion. So much was he overcome with fatigue and cold, that he was carried home in a fainting state, and serious apprehensions were en-

terained for his own life. It was some considerable time before he was recovered.

On Sunday, the 20th of January last, the son of R. FENNEL, esq. of Wimbledon, aged nine years, fell into a deep garden-pond. The excessive screams of his younger brother gave the alarm, and his elder brother in vain endeavoured to give assistance. A gentleman went in up to his chin, but, not being a swimmer, could not approach sufficiently near to the drowning youth, the water being fourteen feet deep. At this critical and distressing moment the gardener came up with a rake, and most providentially caught hold of his cloathes with this instrument at the first attempt, and drew him from a great depth to the surface. He was conveyed to the house apparently dead. When Mr. SANFORD, Medical Assistant of the Society, arrived, he found the body quite cold, the hands contracted, no pulse at the wrist, nor perceptible motion of the heart. He was brought before a good fire, where he was stripped and dried, and the means recommended by the Society were actively persevered in, by Mr. Sanford, for two hours before the powers of life were confirmed.

The Committee feel great pleasure in publishing the following case in full as it was communicated by ROBERT HUMPHREY MARTEN, Esq. Honorary Member of the Society :

“ On Friday, the 13th of April 1821, the wind blew from westward, and in strength almost a hurricane.

“ About noon the Search smack came down from London, bound for Aberdeen. At Woolwich a recruit-

ing party were waiting to join her. It consisted of the following persons :

Mr. Macdonald,	
Mrs. Macdonald,	
Their two children, infants,	
..... Scrimmeyer,	} gunners,
..... Patterson,	
..... Baylis,	
An Acting Bombadier.	

“ As the wind was very strong, and there was a great swell opposite Woolwich, the party engaged a large boat (a Woolwich passage-boat), with two watermen, to put them on board, and thus they hoped for safety.

“ The strength of the wind, and the swell of the water, drew many eyes upon this boat, as about to board the smack when under sail. The attempt was unhappily made on the windward side, and scarcely was she fast by a rope when by the velocity of the smack the boat was pulled under water.

“ One of the watermen got on board the smack, but nine persons were in the boat when she swamped.

“ The boat used for the ferry, from the Prince Regent in Essex to the landing at Woolwich, was fortunately at that moment on the Woolwich side of the river, and two men (servants of Mr. Croney, the farmer of the ferry), named BENJAMIN PORTMAN and DANIEL BURGES, were in the boat, and from the shore saw the accident, at the distance of nearly half a mile from them. They pulled off, therefore, instantly to the spot ; for it blew too hard to carry sail, though the ferry-boat was large. On getting near, they saw an infant sinking, and got it by bearing it up with the blade of the oar. The child ap-

peared dead when taken into the boat. They then got hold of the other child, and, pulling that up, they pulled up the woman and the two soldiers, all having clung together in their agony. All were quite senseless. As the swell was very great, and the squall heavy, Burges was obliged to keep to the windward side of the boat to prevent her sinking to leeward by the great weight of the inanimate bodies, and the weight of Portman, who alone had to haul them out of the water into the boat, and which he could not effect without exertions almost beyond his strength. With much perseverance he at last succeeded, but not till the boat was more than half full of water, and not without the most imminent hazard of the loss of the ferry-boat, and of their own lives. The children were thought quite dead. Mrs. Macdonald, after a while, came to herself, saw the children, and uttered distressing cries for her husband, who, with Scrimmeyer and Patterson, had sunk to the bottom, and were lost.

“Immediately on laying the bodies so as to trim the boat, Burges and Portman rowed hard, and got with the greatest dispatch to Hogg-lane Stairs. By this time the soldiers had manifested signs of life, but were insensible. The children remained apparently dead ; and the waterman, who had been taken out of the water when hanging but by one hand to the gunnel of the swamped boat, was in a very exhausted condition.

“All the bodies were taken to the Green Dragon public-house. The infants were carried to the workhouse, and put under the care of Mr. Butler, surgeon, and the others conveyed to the barracks in a cart, which was procured as early as possible.

"All have recovered; but the waterman remains yet very ill. A subscription was made for Mrs. Macdonald.

"Burges lost his hat. Portman received a bite from Mrs. Macdonald during her agony while being hauled into the boat, and he is yet suffering from the pain occasioned by his very violent exertion.

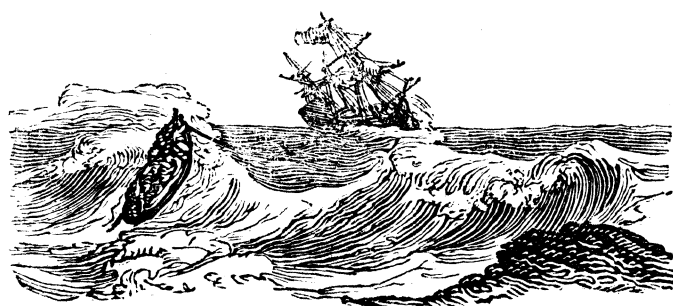
"Had they hesitated one minute in putting off when they saw the accident, not one of the nine who were in the boat could have been rescued; for when they reached the spot, all of them had sunk, and were again sinking; but the six have been saved by the bravery, skill, and decision of men who disregarded the peril of their own in the ardour to save the lives of others."

The Committee awarded Five Guineas to each of these intrepid men for his great exertions, and deputed Mr. R. H. MARTEN, who communicated the case, to distribute the rewards at Woolwich, in such public manner as he might think fit: which was accordingly done, in the Chapel in William-street, Woolwich, in presence of 700 persons.

ANTHONY HIGHMORE, Esq. Secretary to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road, communicates to the Society, that the Matron of that Establishment has, during the year 1821, succeeded in restoring Ten still-born Children, out of the whole number 265 born; and that 263 Women have been delivered there without any one death, which, if added to 291 delivered in 1820, comprehends 554 deliveries without one death, in the course of two successive years.

The Committee have next to refer for the account of the Income and Expenditure of the Society during 1821, to the Auditors' Report, from which it will appear, that, on the 31st of December 1821, there remained a balance in favour of the Society of £456. 8s. 5d. This balance, however, is now reduced in consequence of £417. 18s. the amount of Dr. Fothergill's Legacy, having been invested in the funds for the specific purpose expressed in the will.

The Committee have thus endeavoured to set forth in this record of the transactions of the past year, the unmixed good which it has been the happiness of this Institution to effect, in accordance with the objects for which it was originally instituted.—They regard the future with such expectations as naturally rise out of the gratifying success of their past endeavours.—As long as the bold and intrepid are to be stimulated by pecuniary rewards, to save the life of a fellow-being, as long as the humane individual shall derive pleasure from the merited approbation of his fellow-citizens, and as long as talent and industry are capable of drawing new truths from the depths of physiological science, so long will the active members of this Society have the gratification of knowing that their exertions contribute towards the good of the community.



SECTION I.

METHODS OF TREATMENT.

General Directions for the Treatment of the Drowned.

AFTER the body is found, particular care should be taken to employ the following means in the order described, and as quickly as possible; but in the precipitancy and confusion usual upon such occasions, to avoid cautiously every kind of violence and rough usage. It is of the utmost importance, first, to cleanse the mouth and nostrils, strip off the wet clothes, wipe and clean the body, and wrap it in dry clothes or blankets, before it is removed; in order to obviate evaporation and the effects of exposure to a cold medium. By either of these causes the temperature of the body would be greatly reduced, and the prospects of resuscitation diminished. The colder the weather the more desirable it will be to *strip off the wet clothes, and promptly to put on dry ones*: this should be done upon the spot, unless a convenient place is near at hand, to carry into execution the more material preparations. An error in the first steps of the resuscitative process may be fatal. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly urged upon those who humanely assist in these early moments, and who are seldom professional men, rigidly to adhere to these few first articles

of our instructions. They may thus effectually prepare the way for the restoration of life. If they attempt to take more upon themselves, their intentions, though good, may be subversive of the end in view, and defeat the designs of the medical attendant. More individuals are lost from the irregularity and want of order in the employment of the first means, than from any other cause. The time that is spent by the humane assistant in the faithful and exact adoption of our instructions, in the first steps of the resuscitative process, is as profitably employed as the time and judgment of the medical man can be; for he cannot exert his skill till the preparations have all been made. Neither coldness of the body, nor the length of time it may have been under water, should dishearten the assistant from a rigorous and unremitting perseverance in his efforts. His services are in short incalculable. We cannot, therefore, in too strong terms solicit his exact compliance with our instructions. In conveying the body it will be necessary for the assistant to forbid persons lifting the body up by the shoulders, or taking hold of the legs with a view to carry it forward. In this posture it will be impossible to prevent the head from hanging back or bending forward upon the breast, either of which positions for the head is injurious. The best way to carry the body is to place it in a recumbent posture, on the back, with the head and breast raised, on a door or board; or in a cart. When arrived in the room prepared to receive it, the body should be stripped and covered with warm blankets, and placed on a table of a convenient height, to admit of the processes being employed with facility, taking care to keep the head and chest raised, and to have

the nostrils and mouth thoroughly cleansed. If these are in any degree obstructed, the resuscitative process is not likely to succeed. *Both the nostrils and mouth should be free and open.*

We shall now proceed to point out the resuscitative process, which consists in restoring Respiration and Circulation. Sense and Motion are suspended in the drowned person: both are capable of being recalled by the application of continued warmth.

In cases of SUSPENDED ANIMATION, artificial supplies the place of natural heat. Its application, therefore, is of the highest importance. Indeed, on its persevering employment in the early stage of the resuscitative process, the success of restoration must mainly depend. Let this then be the *first object* for those who humanely assist upon these occasions to accomplish, and let them steadily persevere in the application of heat till a professional man arrive, or till the temperature of the body is so much raised, as to make it proper to commence with artificial respiration.

Preparatives.

1. Cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

Strip, dry, and re-clothe the body with dry clothes, or put it into blankets; do this on the spot, unless a convenient place be near at hand; in which case, convey it, before you strip the body, to such suitable spot.

Place it on the back on a table, if there be one of a convenient height, covered with blankets. Raise the head, shoulders, and chest, and support them in that

position. Wrap the body as soon as possible in warm blankets.

RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS.

1. HEAT to be applied by two or three assistants, as directed below.

2. Artificial respiration to be performed by two assistants.

3. Friction.

4. Stimulants.

5. Bleeding.

Heat.

“ While some Assistants are engaged with Artificial Respiration, others we have already hinted should be employed in communicating continued heat to the body. Dry warm blankets, bags of warm grains, or sand-bladders, or bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, or blankets wrung out of hot water, are amongst the means most easily obtained. The body may be placed before a fire, or in the sun-shine, if strong at the time. Whatever may be the means employed, the restoration of warmth should always be assiduously pursued.” Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a brewhouse, bakehouse, glasshouse, or any fabric where warm ashes, embers, grains, warm sand, &c. are easily procured, it would be of great importance to place the body in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat not exceeding one hundred degrees. The warmth most promising of success is that of a heated bed or blanket. Bottles of

hot water should be laid at the bottom of the feet, to the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks, wrapped in cloths, should be passed over the body, and particularly in the direction of the spine. A large bladder should be applied filled with hot water, and inclosed in flannel, to the region of the stomach and heart. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person, lying by the side of the body, has been found, in some cases of adults, and particularly of children, very efficacious; but the warm bath, where it can be procured, is preferable to all other means of communicating heat.

Artificial Respiration.

This is a most important part of the process of Resuscitation. As soon as the temperature of the surface has been somewhat raised by means of artificial warmth, about which no time should be lost, early inflation of the lungs is of great consequence. Still, if the body be not above the temperature of the surrounding medium in cold weather, its success is very precarious. The temperature of the surface being once raised, artificial warmth and artificial respiration should be simultaneously employed. For accomplishing the latter process, two assistants will be required, to whom a knowledge of those parts of the body, to which the instruments intended to convey the atmospheric air into the lungs are to be applied, is essential, to give the process a fair and full trial. Should no medical man, however, be at hand, two intelligent assistants might attempt the

operation, by only inserting the pipe of a pair of common bellows into one nostril, while the mouth and opposite nostril are closed by the other Assistant, and the wind-pipe gently pressed back. Then by forcing air into the lungs, and alternately expelling it by pressing the chest, respiration may be imitated. When a case of instruments can be procured, the preference should be given to them: but in the event of their not being at hand, the substitutes are a pair of common bellows, a box-wood tube, or wine-strainer, or horn, or conical tube of stiff paper or leather.

Particulars on the Modes of Inflation.

The subject being placed in as advantageous a situation as circumstances will permit, the bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe is pressed backward and a little downward. The bellows are to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press upon the chest, so as to expel the air. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the chest again pressed; this process should be repeated from fifteen to twenty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. As the *trachea* (wind-pipe) is always open through the *glottis* (the opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue), air conveyed through the mouth, the nostrils being closed, would necessarily pass into the lungs: if the cartilage of the *larynx* (the carti-

luginous tube, situate behind the tongue,) be *pressed against the vertebræ* (bones of the neck,) *which it ought always to be*, so as to close the œsophagus (gullet), and prevent the passage of the air into the stomach, and at the same time the mouth and left nostril be closed, and the pipe of the bellows inserted into the right nostril, the air will pass into the lungs through the wind-pipe, because that is the only opening through which it can pass ; its passage into the œsophagus, or its egress through the mouth or left nostril, being prevented in the manner above described.

The mode of inflation, as expressed by Dr. Curry, is as follows * :

“ While an Assistant sustains the box-wood tube (into which a common pair of bellows can be made, by the assistance of a strip of linen, ribbon, or tape, to fit accurately), in one nostril, and stops the other nostril with his left hand, and with his right accurately closes the mouth, another assistant (who ought to be placed on the opposite, or left hand of the body) is, with his right hand, to press backwards, and draw gently downwards towards the chest the upper part of the wind-pipe, that part which lies a little below the chin, and which, from its prominence in men, is vulgarly called Adam’s apple : by doing this the gullet, or passage into the stomach, will be completely stopped up, whilst the wind-pipe will be rendered more open, to let the air pass freely into the lungs. The left hand of this second assistant is to be spread lightly over the pit of the stomach, ready to compress the chest, and expel the air again, as soon

* Dr. Curry’s Observations on Apparent Death, p. 49.

as the lungs have been quite filled ; the first assistant unstopping the mouth or nostril at the same time to let the air escape. The same operation is to be repeated, in a regular and steady manner, either until natural respiration begins, or until this and the other measures recommended have been persisted in for at least SIX HOURS, without any appearance of returning life.

Friction.

This is a measure of great consequence. It should at first be used as a means of increasing warmth, and subsequently, when the lungs have been successfully inflated for some time, as a means of assisting the circulation of the blood. Gentle friction with a warm hand is the most like to accomplish both these ends.

Stimulants.

These means are employed on the supposition that the vital powers exist, and are in a state to be called into action. They may be applied to all the organs of sense, and to the stomach and intestines : to the *eye* apply a strong light, at intervals, for several minutes. A sharp, shrill sound from a horn or trumpet may be blown at intervals into the *ear*. Irritation given to the *nose* has considerable influence in exciting the action of muscles concerned in respiration ; for this purpose the nostrils may be occasionally touched with a feather, dipped

in spirits of hartshorn, strong mustard, aromatic spirit of vinegar, &c. During life the *skin* loses sensibility in proportion as it is deprived of heat; and does not recover it again until the natural degree of warmth be restored. Previous to the restoration of heat, therefore, to a drowned body, all *stimulating applications* are *useless*; and so far as they interfere with the other measures, are also *prejudicial*.—The skin having in some degree recovered its sensibility, spirit of hartshorn, or *eau de luce*, held closely applied, or a liniment of equal parts of spirit of hartshorn and sallad oil, may be rubbed on the wrists, ancles, temples, and parts opposite the stomach and heart. Introduce some moderately warm and stimulating liquor into the *stomach* by means of a syringe and flexible tube, such as *half a pint* of warm negus, or water with spirits of hartshorn, mustard, or essence of peppermint. Till the power of swallowing is pretty well restored, it will be dangerous to attempt getting fluids down the throat in any other way. The best time to administer a stimulating cordial of the above kind is a few minutes after the other part of the process has been begun. A clyster, of a pint or more of water, moderately warmed, with the addition of the materials before mentioned, or of rum, brandy, or gin, may be administered.

Bleeding.

Bleeding in Suspended Animation requires the utmost caution. In such cases the right side of the heart and the veinous system will often be gorged with blood, and the abstraction of a small quantity from the external jugu-

lar vein may relieve the brain, and contribute to the restoration of life. The quantity, however, necessary for accomplishing this purpose should not exceed from an ounce and a half to four ounces; as it is evident that great danger of extinguishing vitality would be incurred by abstracting much in a case of suspended vital action.

Instances of suspension by the cord will especially require the moderate use of bleeding. When re-animation has taken place it will be evident that the use of the lancet may be of essential service where a high degree of excitement takes place, or symptoms of inflammation appear. In such cases the quantity of blood to be taken away must of course be regulated by the prevalent symptoms, and the constitutional powers of the patient.

Management after Recovery.

The greatest possible care is required to maintain the restored actions; so as on the one hand to avoid excitement, or on the other to prevent their cessation. If suicide has been attempted, and thus happily prevented, we cannot but impress the necessity of the most guarded conduct. This part will most likely devolve entirely on the Medical Practitioner.

Rejected Means.

HOLDING UP BY THE HEELS—ROLLING ON CASKS—EMETICS—FRICTION WITH SALT OR SPIRITS—INJECTION OF TOBACCO INFUSION, OR SMOKE—SNUFF—INFLATION OF LUNGS BY BREATHING INTO THEM.

Treatment of Persons apparently Dead from Hanging.

Remove every ligature from the neck. Lay the body in the posture recommended for drowned persons, but let the head and shoulders be raised higher.

It appears that the same measures recommended for drowned persons are also necessary in these cases.

Bleeding is requisite.

The cord compresses the veins of the neck, and prevents the blood from the head returning to the heart; but while respiration continues, blood is sent to the head. Great fulness of vessels, amounting in some cases to apoplexy, is the consequence. The jugular vein is recommended to be opened rather than a vein in the arm. The quantity of blood to be abstracted must be enough to unload and relieve the vessels of the head, *without weakening the powers of life*. Cupping may be advantageously employed. After recovery, blood may be, and often is, required to be taken away in much larger quantity than previously to the renewal of respiration; for, although the circulation is first impeded, the cause of death is the suspension of respiration.

Treatment of Persons suffocated.

The atmospheric air in 100 parts consists of 27 of oxygen gas, or vital air, 72 of azotic gas, and 1 of carbonic acid gas. During respiration the quantity of oxygen is diminished, the carbonic acid increased, whilst that of azote is scarcely altered. All gases, wanting ad-

mixture of oxygen, are totally unfit for respiration, and no gas is properly qualified for the due and natural performance of this important function but atmospheric air.

Carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, of combustion, of burning charcoal, of fermentation, and found in abundance in caverns, mines, wells, brewers' vats, &c. is noxious. It destroys the faculty of life called irritability: the muscles of an animal so killed do not contract when stimulated.

Exposure to cold air, and sprinkling or affusion with cold water, are the remedies, in addition to those recommended for the drowned, which experience sanctions.

Inflating the lungs with alkaline vapour has been proposed, but oxygen gas, as employed by Dr. Babington, is preferable.

The body should be naked, laid in the open air, with the head and shoulders considerably raised. Cold water should be dashed smartly and repeatedly on the head, neck, breast, &c. until the temperature of the body be reduced to its natural standard, or until signs of life appear. If the body, however, be under the natural temperature, then it will be necessary to apply heat. In the mean time, the measures recommended for the drowned must be adopted. Bleeding is sometimes requisite. A brisk purgative or emetic will remove the violent pain in the stomach, which sometimes occurs after recovery.

Treatment of Persons smothered.

If the body be warmer than natural, reduce the temperature. Inflate the lungs, and adopt the means recommended for the recovery of the drowned.

Treatment of Still-born children.

Inflation of the lungs by bellows rather than by breathing. Application of warm flannels; putting the body into warm water. Moderate frictions with the naked hand. Gentle agitations. Stimulants to the nose, temples, pit of the stomach. If the wooden tube and bellows be not at hand, a female catheter, a joint of reed, the barrel of the quill, &c. may be substituted.

If after birth respiration has not begun, and the pulsation in the navel-string continues, do not be in haste to tie it, unless the state of the mother requires it; for no bleeding will occur till the after-birth is separated from the uterus.

“Before children are born, and until they have begun to cry, the tongue,” says Dr. Curry, “is drawn back into the throat, so that a kind of valve, which is attached to its roof, is shut down over the opening into the wind-pipe, and the entrance of any foreign matter into the lungs thereby prevented. A finger should therefore be introduced into the throat, and the root of the tongue be drawn forward, and this valve raised, before we proceed to inflation. The upper part of the wind-pipe should also be pressed gently backwards and downwards, as already noticed in the treatment of drowned persons.”

SECTION II.

1. *Prevention of the Effects of Lightning.*

WHEN persons happen to be overtaken by a thunder storm, although they may not be terrified by the lightning, yet they naturally wish for shelter from the rain which usually attends it; and therefore, if no house be at hand, generally take refuge under the nearest tree they can find. But in doing this, they unknowingly expose themselves to a double danger; first, because their cloths being thus kept dry, their bodies are rendered more liable to injury, the lightning often passing harmless over a body whose surface is wet; and secondly, because a tree, or any elevated object, instead of warding off, serves to attract and conduct the lightning, which, in its passage to the ground, frequently rends the trunks or branches, and kills any person or animal who happen to be close to it at the time. Instead of seeking protection, then, by retiring under the shelter of a tree, hay-rick, pillar, wall, or hedge, the person should either pursue his way to the nearest house, or get to a part of the road or field which has no high object that can draw the lightning towards it, and remain there until the storm has subsided.

It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron grates, or palisadoes, at such times; metals

of all kinds have so strong a conducting power for lightning, as frequently to lead it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in the house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest danger to be apprehended from lightning is explosion of powder-magazines: which might, in a great degree, be secured from danger by insulation, or by lining the bulk-heads and flooring with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expense of which would not be great.

When a person is struck by lightning, strip the body, and throw buckets-full of cold water over it for ten or fifteen minutes; let continued frictions and inflations of the lungs be also practised; let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it; and apply blisters to the breast.

Dr Curry very earnestly advises the use of electricity in these cases of apparent death. "This recommendation," says he, "does not depend upon mere theory, but is drawn from instances of its success in real cases, as well as in experiments made upon fowls and other small animals, which after being completely deprived of sense and motion by a *strong* electrical shock passed through the head or chest, were perfectly recovered by transmitting *slighter* shocks through the same parts: and in this way animation has been suspended and restored alternately, for a considerable number of times. Besides, persons seemingly killed by lightning have fre-

quently been restored by the ordinary means used in other cases of apparent death *; and from the superior stimulant power of electricity, there is every reason to think, that it would have been successful in many cases where these alone have failed †."

2. *Preservation of the Lives of Seamen.*

The moment an alarm is given that a man is overboard, the ship's helm should be put down, and she should be hove in stays; an object that can float should also be thrown overboard, as near the man as possible, with a rope tied to it, and carefully kept sight of, as it will prove a *beacon* towards which the boat should pull, as soon as lowered down. A grand primary object is, having a boat ready to lower down at a moment's notice, which should be hoisted up at the stern as being most convenient; the lashings, tackle, &c. to be ever kept clear, and a rudder, tiller, and spare oar, always to be kept in her; and when dark, she should not be without a lanthorn and a compass.

There should also be kept in her a rope with a running bowline, ready to fix in or throw to the person in danger; coils of small rope, with running bowlines, should also be kept in the chains, quarters, and abaft, ready to throw over, as it most generally occurs that men pass close to the ship's side, and have been often miraculously saved by clinging to ropes.

* See Reports of the Society for 1787, 1788, and 1789, pages 153 and 155.

† Curry's Observations, &c. p. 95.

Sailors appear to have no conception that *mephitic air* will be productive of immediate apparent death. It is granted by most seamen, that smoking or fumigating ships with charcoal is the most effectual method of killing all kinds of vermin, and is therefore always resorted to.

It is recommended, for the certain preservation of our brave defenders, that no sailor nor boy be allowed to go under the decks until the hatches and all the other openings have been for *three* hours uncovered: in that time, all noxious vapours will most likely be effectually detached.

3. *Prevention of the fatal effects of drinking Cold Water or Cold Liquors of any kind, in Warm Weather, or when heated by Exercise or otherwise.*

Avoid drinking whilst warm, or drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in the mouth before swallowing it; or wash the hands and face, and rinse the mouth with cold water before drinking. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water has been produced, the first, and in most instances the only, remedy to be administered, is sixty drops of liquid laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be given twenty minutes afterwards.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water should be given. Vomits and bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

18 PREVENTION OF FATAL EFFECTS OF COLD.

4. *Prevention of the Fatal Effects of Excessive Cold.*

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by it when they become very drowsy, and are affected with general numbness or insensibility of the body. As the cold which proves fatal generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible, by protecting them, when exposed to cold, with wool, or woollen socks within the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them, or, when riding, with hay or straw wrapped round them ; by keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood vessels of the feet, which will be best preserved by avoiding tight boots or shoes, by *moving the feet constantly* ; or, when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together, by placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breasts.

Where the cold has produced apparent death, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or cloths wet with cold water, at the same time that the bellows is directed to be applied to the nose, and used as in the case of drowning. This treatment should be continued a long time, although no signs of life appear ; for some persons have recovered, who appeared lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by the cold, they should be rubbed gently with snow, or bathed in cold water, with ice in it, until the feeling and power of motion return ; after which the bathing, or the rubbing with snow, is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

5. *Prevention of the dangerous Effects of Noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, Fermenting Liquors, &c.*

Procure a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in stone-lime recently powdered.

Before any person descends in any well or vault, whether it has been closed any time or not, it is right to try whether the air be such that a person can breathe in it. This is to be done, by letting a *lighted candle* slowly down, as, where a candle will burn, there a man can probably breathe; and if the candle goes out, no one must venture down till the well be cleared; and the place at which the candle goes out will shew the height to which the foul air reaches. This air is what is called by chemists *carbonic acid air*, being the same as that which proceeds from *burning charcoal*, and from *brewing vats*. Some soils make this more than others, especially a blue gault. This air being heavier than the common air, sinks to the bottom and must be drawn out. To effect this, the following methods have been recommended.

1. By a pair of bellows, with a long tube or pipe fixed closely to the hole or valve *underneath*; and which should extend almost to the surface of the water, or to the bottom of the well if there be no water. By working these, the foul air will be drawn up, and fresh air will descend of itself into the well. The blacksmith's bellows, being the largest, would be the best, which might be slung to the frame-work over the well; and, in many places, a leathern engine

20 PREVENTION OF EFFECTS OF NOXIOUS VAPOURS.

pipe is to be had, which might be fastened to the hole or valve of the bellows.

2. If bellows cannot be obtained, the air might be *baled out by the bucket*, letting it down just at the top of the water, but not dropping it in : and then drawing it up, and emptying it on one side. The air in this bucket can be tried from time to time by putting a candle into it ; but when the candle burns in that, it will not be safe for a person to go down without again letting down a candle into the well itself ;—this process would be tedious. But a large bucket might be constructed of coarse cloth, made in the shape of a bag, the lower end being fixed to a circular piece of wood (the bottom of a tub or barrel) of nearly the diameter of the well, and the cloth might be made of any length, with a hoop at the top and a string or line on each side of it. This being let down into the well, the bottom would rest on the water, and the whole of the bag would fall upon it, and as it was drawn up it would be filled with the foul air, and would bale it out.

3. A third mode might be, what is called on board a ship a *wind-sail*, used for ventilating the cabin and *hold*. This is a sort of wide tube or tunnel, made of canvass, with a rope running down the middle of it, and is kept open by hoops situated in different parts of its height. It is about two feet in diameter at the top, and tapers to about ten inches at the bottom. The top is hooded, and the upper part is open on one side for perhaps six feet, which is above the deck (or ground), and is placed to windward, so as to receive the full current of the wind, which entering the opening fills the tube, and rushing down drives up the foul air. In low places, sheltered from the wind, this might be blown into by the black-

smith's bellows, or by a winnowing fan. And where a well is not deep, and a pipe or windsail are not at hand, blowing into the well with either the bellows or the winnowing fan might be sufficient. To persons whose business it is to go frequently into wells, &c. it would answer to keep a leathern tube to fix on the bellows, or one of these windsails for the purpose.

4. A fourth mode might be, in wells, where there is a pump, *to pump water down into it* for some time; when the water, carrying a stream of fresh air along with it, and the pumping being kept up while the person was down, (and this stream might be directed, by a trough or pipe, to that part where he did not want to work,) there would be a supply of fresh air for his breathing.

5. Another method might be to let down a bushel of quick lime, and to dip it into the water from time to time to slake it, if there be water in the well; or if not, to pour water down upon it.

When a person is apparently dead from the effects of noxious vapours, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold water be thrown from buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness. Let the treatment now be the same as that for Drowned Persons.

SECTION III.



RULES AND ORDERS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Instituted, in 1774, to collect and circulate the most approved and effectual Methods for Recovering the apparently Drowned or Dead ; to suggest and provide proper Apparatus for, and to bestow Rewards on all who assist in, the Preservation or Restoration of Life.

I. THAT this SOCIETY do consist of a President, Vice - Presidents, Treasurers, Directors, Governors, Chaplains, Medical Assistants, Registrar and Secretary.

II. That a Subscription of *One Guinea* annually constitute a GOVERNOR ;

Two Guineas annually, a DIRECTOR.

Ten Guineas, a LIFE GOVERNOR.

Twenty Guineas, a LIFE DIRECTOR.

The Executor of any Person paying a Legacy of *Fifty Pounds*, to be a LIFE GOVERNOR ; and of *One Hundred Pounds*, to be a LIFE DIRECTOR.

Governors have the privilege of attending all General Courts ; and Directors have the additional Privilege of attending all Committees.

III. That Two GENERAL COURTS be held annually ; on the Second Wednesday in January, and the Second Wednesday in July ; and *Seven* Governors be a Quorum. That an Extraordinary General Court may be called either by one of the Treasurers, or by a Requisition in Writing of *Thirteen* Directors or Governors, addressed to the Secretary.

IV. That the *President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, Chaplains, Registrar and Secretary, Collector, and Messenger*, shall be elected at the Annual Court in January.

V. That a COMMITTEE shall be chosen at the same Court, which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, Chaplains, Directors, and *Forty-five* Members, *Three* of whom may act as a Quorum. — That the Committee meet on the *Third Wednesday* in each month ; or oftener, if occasion should require.

VI. That the Committee have power to make Bye-Laws, subject to confirmation at the next General Court ; and to define the Duties of the respective Officers.

VII. That the Committee have power to suspend any Officer or Servant, till the next General Court, and to appoint others in the mean time.

VIII. That *three* Auditors be elected at the General Court in January, who shall meet and audit the Accounts previously to each General Court ; and that the Accounts be signed by *two*, at least, of the Auditors, and submitted to each General Court.

IX. Gentlemen desirous of becoming *Medical Assistants* are to be proposed to, and elected by, the Committee.

X. That the Committee recommend those Persons whom they deem worthy of becoming Honorary Members, and of having *Honorary Medallions*, to the General Court, and that the Medallions be conferred at the subsequent Anniversary Festival.

XI. That the usual *Rewards* (having reference to the number of Persons actually engaged in the Preservation of Life) be paid only in cases which occur within *thirty* miles of the Metropolis; with liberty to the Committee to give rewards to any peculiar cases that may occur beyond those limits.

XII. That Remuneration * be given to any *Publican* or other Person who shall admit the Body of any Object into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary Accommodations; and that they be secured from the Charge of Burial in unsuccessful cases.

XIII. That two Members of the Committee be elected at the General Court in January, to be joined with the *Treasurers*, as Trustees for Stock and Funded Property.

XIV. That the *Anniversary Sermon* be preached, and the *Festival* held, as soon as conveniently may be after the General Court in January.

* One Guinea is always paid to a Publican who readily takes a body into his house, with the hope of recovery, unless it be one of the Established Receiving Houses of the Society.

XV. That the Steward's Fine be limited to £.5. 5s.

XVI. That Proceedings on business of importance, transacted at the different Meetings, together with Cases, Subscriptions, or whatever may be for the information of the Public or the advantage of the Society, be from time to time published, at the discretion of the Committee.

XVII. That if a *Debate* arise at a General Court, such Question shall be determined by the holding-up of hands, unless a Ballot be demanded by nine Members; in case of an equality of Votes, the Chairman shall have a casting Vote.

XVII. That all Persons within five miles of London, who claim the Premiums offered by this Society, shall produce their Testimonials to the REGISTRAR and SECRETARY within *fourteen* days, signed by the *Minister of the Parish*, or by one of the Medical Assistants, or by three respectable Housekeepers acquainted with the Accident; but, if the distance be considerable from the Metropolis, one month shall be allowed, though as early an application as possible is in all cases expected.

SECTION IV.

LEGACIES.

Proved.	Mrs. Anne Wastefield (by R. Wastefield)	£.10
1781	Thomas Tower, of Weald Hall, Essex, in addition to 20 guineas <i>per annum</i> since the establishment of the Society in 1774.	£.430. 6s. 10d.
1783-4	Chevalier François Saluces, Knight of Malta, Captain Anthony Isaacson, and Thomas Guillaume, Esq. Executors of the late Charles D'Oussey, Esq. appropriated part of the residue of the estate of that gentleman left to their disposal.	£.525
	Mrs. Ann Cotes, in addition to £.300 in her life-time.	£.500
1787	John Grantham, Esq.	£.100
	Obadiah Agace, Esq.	£.50
1788	William Gordon, Esq.	£.25
	Mr. Wigglesworth.	£.10
1789	Mrs. Elizabeth Chivers	£.100
	Mrs. Ann Gordon.	£.50
1794	Abraham Gray, Esq. by Walker Gray, Esq.	£.200
1795	B. Bond Hopkins, Esq. £.500 ; but this Legacy was not confirmed, in consequence of informality in the will.	
1800	Mr. Mark Cork, his residue of interest of £.700 3 <i>per cent.</i> Stock, after clothing three poor men and women.	

Proved.

1801	Mrs. Wright, of Dulwich.	£.100
	Thomas Mangles, Esq.	£.50
1802	Mrs. Goodall, Spital-square.	£.100
1803	William Nightingale, Clerkenwell, £.600 <i>South Sea Ann.</i>	
1804	Right Hon. Lord Rivers	£.200
	Robert Vaughan, Esq.	£.200
	Miss Catherine Ramsden	£.100
	Miss Mary Wools	£.50
	Peter Ducane, Esq.	£.10
1805	E. Payce	£.100
March	D. Draper	£.500
Nov.	— Tomlinson	£.50
1806	R. Wilkinson.	£.100
Jan.	S. Hawkins	£.50
Feb.	M. Wilmot	£.100 3 <i>per Cents.</i>
March	J. Allen	£.5. 5s.
Oct.	J. Preston	£.1250. 2s. 6d.
1807	R. Corrie.	£.200
Feb.	Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. late of Hurley, Berks.	£.1000
1808	Mrs. Deborah Kellor, late of Diss, Norf. £.100 4 <i>per Cents.</i>	
April	Mr. Joseph Edw. White, Reeves-place, Hoxton £.8 <i>per ann.</i>	
May	Richard Gough, Esq. late of Enfield (payable after the decease of Mrs. Gough).	£.1000
Nov.	Robert Precious, Esq.	£.100
1809	Andrew Newton, Esq. late of Lichfield.	£.100
March	Portion of Residue of Mr. Newton's Estate.	£.100
1810	Mr. Guest.	£.25 4 <i>per Cents.</i>
June		
1811		
March		

Proved

1811

May Mrs. Peggy Payne Bullocke, late of Jumper's
House, Christchurch, Southampton. £50

June M. E. Blackstock. £500 3 *per Cents.*

Nov. Mr. W. T. Cook, late of Pentonville . . £50 3 *per Cents.*

1812

July John Tyrwhitt, Esq. late of Northerclay House,
Hills Bishop £50 3 *per Cents.*

Mrs. Eleanor Evanson, proportion of Residue. . £101 8s.

1813

May Mr. J. Dare £19 19s.

Mrs. Anne Newby, late of City Road £10

Nov. Mrs. Martha Roberts, late of Charter-house-square. . £20

1814

June John Osborne, Esq. late of New Norfolk-street . . £100

Joseph Jennings, Esq. late of Queen-street,
Cheapside £5

Dr. Anthony Fothergill, late of Philadelphia £500

1815

April Richard Toye, Esq. late of Brighton £100

Daniel Thompson, Esq. late of Great Ormond-
street £400 3 *per Cents.*

1816

April John Harford, Esq. late of Paradise-row, Stoke
Newington. £30

May William Bothell, Esq. late of Westfield Lodge,
Kingston, Surrey £100 3 *per Cents.*

1817

May Wm. Taylor, Esq. late of Boston-lane, Brent-
ford Butts, Middlesex. £100 5 *per Cents.*

June Charles Digby, Esq. late of London-fields,
Hackney, Middlesex. £100

June Miss Hannah Vertue, late of Sutton-place,
Homerton, Middlesex. £100 3 *per Cents.*

July Thomas Dent, Esq. late of Bush-lane, Cannon-
street. £100

Aug. John Harman, Esq. late of Higham Hill,
Walthamstow, Essex £200

Proved

1817

Dec. John Trelawny, Esq. late of Tottenham

£1000 3 *per Cents.*

1818

Jan. Mrs. Mary Rogers, late of King's-road, Chelsea,
Middlesex, £10, and a 5th part of the
residue of her Estate after the death of the
present J. C. Rogers, Esq.

Feb. Mrs. Sarah Mason, late of Oakley-place, County
of Berks £20 *Long Annuities.*

Mar. Thomas Cogan, M. D. late of Walthamstow £200

Aug. Peter Ferry Michel, Esq. late of Steward-street,
Spitalfields £100

Nov. Colonel John Drouly, late of Cowes Castle, Isle
of Wight £500

1820 C. Brunton, Esq. £50 3 *per Cents.*
R. B. Comber, Esq. £1 1s.

1821

April Peter Guillebaud, Esq. late of Spital-square. £100

May Charles Pieschell, Esq. late of New Norfolk-street. . £200

Oct. Thomas Eastup, Esq. late of Bruce-grove, Tottenham £21

1822

Jan. Benjamin Hawes, Esq. late of Worthing, after
the decease of Miss Lucy Hawes. . £1000 3½ *per Cents.*

FORM RECOMMENDED FOR A LEGACY.

I, *A. B.* do hereby give and bequeath the Sum of
unto the *Treasurer* or *Treasurers*, for the Time being,
of a Society established in London under the name of the ROYAL
HUMANE SOCIETY.—The same to be paid within Months
after my Decease, in Trust, to be applied to the Uses and Pur-
poses of that Society.

. Gifts, by will, of land, or of money or stock to be laid out
in the purchase of any lands for charitable uses, are void by the
Statute of Mortmain; but money or stock may be given by will,
if not directed to be laid out in land.

SECTION V.

INSTITUTION OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES.

THE Committee have great satisfaction in recording the Establishment of similar Humane Societies in various parts of the World ; and that the success attending these has exceeded the sanguine expectations of their Founders and supporters.

1. *BRITISH UNITED EMPIRE.*

BATH—BEDFORD—BIRMINGHAM—BRISTOL.
CHATHAM.
EASTERN COAST—EXETER.
FALMOUTH.
GLOUCESTER.
ISLE OF WIGHT.
KINGSTON UPON HULL.
LANCASTER—LEICESTER.
MELTON MOWBRAY.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE—NORTHAMPTON—NORWICH.
OAKHAM—OXFORD.
PLYMOUTH—PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSEA—PRESTON.
SHEFFIELD —SHROPSHIRE—SOUTHAMPTON—SUFFOLK.
ST. IVES, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
WHITEHAVEN—WISBEACH—WORCESTER.
YORK.
RIVERS WREAK AND EYE.

INSTITUTION OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES. 31

ABERDEEN—GLASGOW—LEITH—MONTROSE—FORTH
AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

SOUTH WALES—SWANSEA—CARDIFF.

DUBLIN—CORK—NEWRY.

2. *BRITISH FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.*

MADRAS—CALCUTTA—QUEBEC—JAMAICA.

3. *FOREIGN.*

BERLIN — GÖRLITZ — PRAGUE — COPENHAGEN — ST.
PETERSBURG — ALGIERS — PENNSYLVANIA — BOSTON—
NEW YORK—BALTIMORE—DUCHY OF NASSAU.

SECTION VI.

MECHANICAL INVENTION FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF LIFE.

THE Committee are happy to notice an invention of Lieutenant Rodger, R. N. for preserving persons from shipwreck ; it will be seen by the following letter from the inventor, that it has been honoured by the presentation of the Gold Medal of the Society of Arts. The description given by Mr. Rodger, aided by the adjoined wood-cut taken from the model in the Humane Society's possession, will, it is hoped, give an accurate idea of this simple, ingenious, and useful contrivance.

*To the Registrar and Secretary of the
Royal Humane Society.*

SIR,

I herewith transmit the model of a Raft (on a scale of an inch to the foot) for the purpose of landing from a wreck ; which I beg you will do me the honour to present to the Royal Humane Society.

Having been rewarded for my invention by the Society of Arts, who were pleased to honour me with their Gold Medal, in 1819, I have no other object in view than to give it that publicity which every humane invention is entitled to ; and which, I am of opinion, cannot be done more effectually than by placing it in the hands of a

Society whose whole time is devoted to the alleviation of human suffering.

It must be obvious to every person acquainted with the subject, that Rafts might be constructed in such a manner as almost to defy the destructive force of the elements with which they would have to contend, but it is equally plain that such Rafts would be attended with considerable expence, and would occupy so much room on board a ship, as to preclude every hope of their being brought into general use. Under this impression I have in the construction of my Raft confined myself to materials which every ship is obliged to carry to sea for other purposes, viz. four butts, six pair of slings, eight capstan bars, three gratings or hatches, and four handspikes, with small rope or gaskets for life-lines and lashings; which, though not so strong as might be made of materials taken to sea for the purpose (which is not likely to take place) will, I hope, be found to be a good substitute. Casks of any size may be used, and small spars, such as boats' masts, top-gallant studding-sail booms, top-mast studding-sail yards, and many others which it is unnecessary to enumerate, may be substituted for capstan bars; so that every vessel has already on board the means of constructing a sufficient number of Rafts to carry the whole of her crew, who only require instructions how to apply them to the greatest advantage. The plan which I have the honour to propose is so very simple that I presume the model alone will make it clearly understood without any explanation; I shall therefore only observe that it is intended to be constructed on the ship's deck when required, and hoisted or launched over board according to circumstances. The buoyancy of four

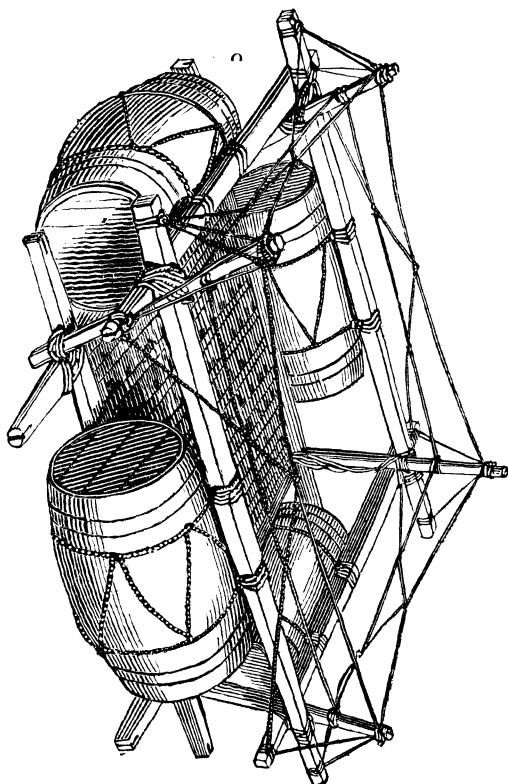
empty butts, each capable of containing 108 gallons (ale and beer measure) is equal to the weight of thirty men nearly, supposing each man to weigh 150 lbs.; but as the casks, if not totally immersed, will tend to break off the sea, I would not recommend it for more than twenty; the casks will then be about a foot above water. Should the Society think proper to have one constructed for trial, I shall feel much pleasure in going on it with twenty men, for the purpose of making any experiment they may deem necessary to prove its efficacy. About four years ago I had it tried at Sheerness alongside of His Majesty's ship Northumberland, with twenty men; and in 1819, in Portsmouth Harbour, alongside of His Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, with twenty-four men; on both which occasions it met with general approbation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. RODGER, Lieut. R. N.

LIEUTENANT RODGER'S RAFT.



CAPTAIN MANBY'S METHOD
OF
RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS *.

THIS invention has frequently been before the public, in a variety of ways; but in so detached and unconnected a manner, that the exact method of bringing it into operation is scarcely known. We therefore feel considerable pleasure in being enabled to present to our readers the following details of Captain Manby's method of saving shipwrecked persons. To render this article complete, and at the same time worthy of record, designs are introduced, representing the different situations in which a distressed vessel may be relieved by communication from the shore. Graphic illustrations of the various inventions are also occasionally interspersed, for the purpose of affording a clear description of the whole †.—The preservation of human

* The whole of this article is extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1821, vol. XCI. pt. ii.

† These Engravings were designed by Captain Manby some years ago, and he has kindly permitted us the use of them. They were executed, at considerable expence, by Mr. Berryman.

life

OF RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS.

life is certainly one of the most philanthropic and interesting pursuits that can engage the attention of enlightened man. It especially becomes an object of increased consideration to this country, when the study is intended to relieve from the most perilous distress a race of persons who are continually exposed to danger, and are so intimately connected with our national security and prosperity.

Captain Manby was born in 1765, near Darnham Market, in Norfolk. After having been educated in the grammar-school at Lynn, he was sent to the academy at Bromley, in Middlesex, and then placed at the Royal Military College at Woolwich. He afterwards served seven years in a Militia Regiment, till he was by the interest of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, then Secretary of War, appointed Barrack Master at Yarmouth. It was on this dangerous coast that he applied himself assiduously to the contriving and improving of the apparatus we are about to describe. Though, it must be remarked, that a plan something similar had been published above twenty years before by Serjeant Bell, still the merit of carrying the same into actual practice may be solely attributed to Captain Manby *. He gave it all the excellencies of an original discovery; for which Parliament has rewarded him at different times with grants amounting to £.6000, and adopted his apparatus at many of the dangerous parts of the sea-coast.

We shall now proceed to detail the particulars of the invention, occasionally adopting the author's own words.

* Serjeant Bell's object was to cast a shot on shore from a mortar prepared on board: whereas, Captain Manby's is the reverse.

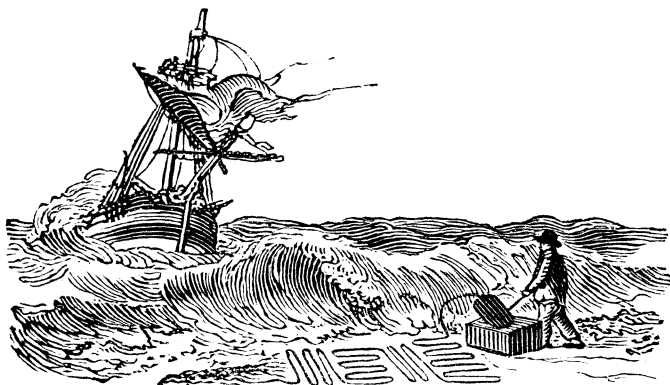
CAPT. MANBY'S METHOD

The most fatal cases of shipwreck, and the most frequent, are those which occur within the distance of from three hundred to sixty yards of the land. In these cases the proximity of the shore seems, to the inexperienced view, to ensure facility of escape to the seamen ; but it is as distant and hopeless as if they had struck on a rock in the very midst of the Atlantic Sea : for if they trust themselves from the vessel and attempt to swim on shore, they are either killed by the violence with which they are dashed by the waves against the beach, or drowned while they struggle in vain against the rapid retreat of the surge. It would be endless, and (since none of them succeeded) quite useless, to recount the numerous methods which have been tried at different times to afford assistance to vessels wrecked under these circumstances. To send any medium of communication from the shore to the ship, or the ship to the shore, was found equally difficult ; and our journals are full of afflicting accounts of wrecks and the loss of whole crews within but a few yards of the shore and safety. At last the project of throwing over the vessel a line attached to a shot fired from a piece of ordnance was happily suggested ; communication with the vessel, which was before surrounded with the highest degree of uncertainty and difficulty, if not impossibility, rendered certain ; and humanity relieved from suffering and witnessing misery of shipwreck under such circumstances of keen aggravation.

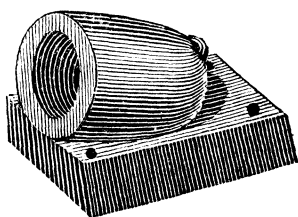
Communication by a rope but once achieved, it is easy to send on board by it to the vessel any thing else, that might facilitate the conveyance of the seamen to the land ; or indeed, if the shore should afford nothing beyond the mere rope, that once thrown on board, the
readiness

OF RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS.

readiness and ingenuity of the seaman, with the materials which his ship supplies him, will furnish the additional means required to pass him from the vessel to the shore.



Representation of the Mortar, Shot, and Line, prepared for effecting a Communication.



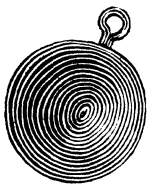
The mortars, for the purpose of throwing the shot with the line attached to it, over the wrecked vessel, should be as light as is compatible with the service to be performed by them.

An iron mortar cast on its bed, and weighing with its bed $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. (which may be removed from place to place by two men on a hand-barrow with ease) will project a 24 lb. shot, with an inch and half rope attached to it, 250 yards, or a deep-sea line, 320 yards, against the utmost power of the wind.

A mortar of this size is of sufficient power to project a shot carrying out with it a rope strong enough to haul off a boat by from the shore to the vessel; a service of

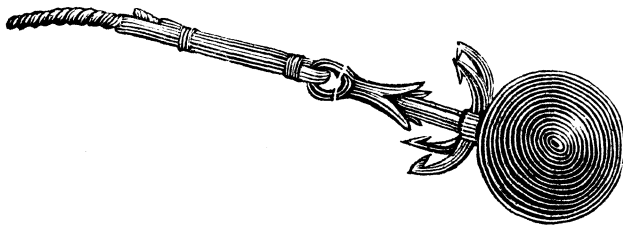
CAPT. MANBY'S METHOL

the greatest importance, as it sometimes happens that the crew are so benumbed by cold, or exhausted by fatigue, as to be unable to move a limb in their own assistance.



The shots designed for giving relief are of two kinds. The first, merely for the purpose of gaining communication (like the figure) is made by inserting a jagged bar of iron, with an eye at the top, into a hollow iron sphere, which is then filled with boiling lead; or by the same bar in a solid iron ball, which has had a hole drilled through it for the purpose, taking care that the bar is well clenched at the bottom of the shot.

The second is a shot furnished with barbs for the purpose of catching and securely holding some part of the rigging or hull of the stranded vessel.

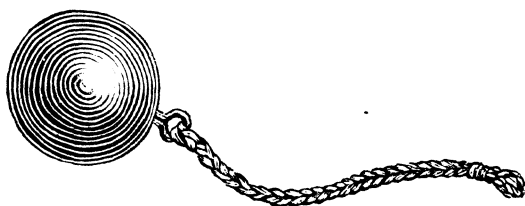


This shot is to be used, when the crews of the distressed vessels, from exhaustion by fatigue, numbness from cold, or from having previously lashed themselves in the rigging to secure themselves from being swept away by the sea, which breaks over the vessel, are deprived of the power of assisting themselves in the slightest degree. The advantage gained by the use of this shot is, that, when the people on the shore haul in the rope which it has carried over the vessel, it catches hold
and

OF RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS.

and firmly fixes itself on some part of the rigging or hull ; and then a boat may be hauled off to the relief of the crew unable to help themselves. The counter-barbs make it next to impossible that it should slip or give up its hold, while that part of the wreck, on which it has once fastened itself, remains.

To connect the rope to the shot, and prevent it from being burned by the powerful inflammation at the discharge of the mortar, was most essentially necessary ; and success the result of innumerable experiments. Chains in every variety of form and size broke, and proved, that not only strength, flexibility, and elasticity, but a body at once continuous and entire was required. At length some stout strips of hide, plaited extremely close at the eye, happily effected the object so indispensably wanted.



The hide should be at least so long as to leave two feet beyond the muzzle of the mortar when it is charged with the shot, and should have a loop at its end, that the rope may be fixed to it in a moment. The strips of hide may also be braided in the manner used in making the thongs of whips.

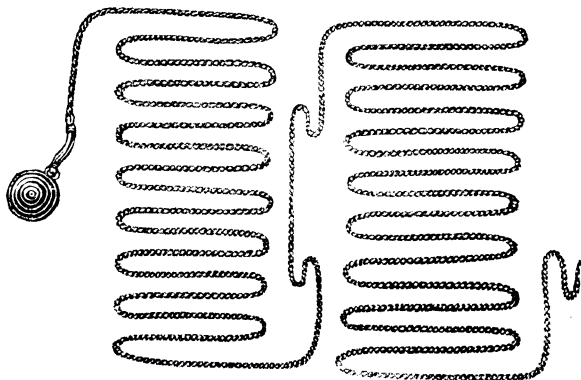
Another method of securing the rope from the flame at the discharge is by enclosing it in a case of leather ; but in this mode the greatest care is necessary that the

CAPT. MANBY'S METHOD

seizings or lashings of the leather to the rope are very firm, and that the end is spliced into the other part of the rope, to prevent the possibility of its drawing through the case, should the lashings give way.

The rope for the service should possess pliancy, strength, and durability. The first is required that it may obey without any obstruction the violent impulse occasioned by velocity of flight in the shot; and so indispensably necessary is this pliancy, that if it be interrupted even by a single kink, the rope will assuredly break. The necessity of strength is self-evident, and nothing more effectually tends to give it than regularity in the yarns and strands of the rope. Durability, I am persuaded, will be increased by discontinuing the use of vegetable mucilage to render the threads smooth, with which the ropes are made. This mucilage, when affected with moisture, retains it; fermentation follows, and the rope is mildewed and rots. Rope, however, as well as woollen cloths, may be made to resist the penetration of water by immersion in a solution of equal parts of sugar of lead and alum.

No branch of the service demands more nicety and attention than the mode of laying the rope in readiness to be carried out by the shot. If the beach be even, and free from large stones, it may be thus laid with certainty in compartments.

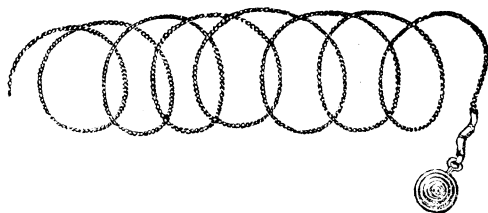


OF RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS

The length of the fakes must not exceed two yards ; as the rope, when laid in fakes of greater length, is likely to be broken by the proportionably increased vibration. When the experiment was made with the rope laid in fakes of several yards long, it never failed to break.

The nicest care should also be taken to remove every thing from the beach likely to be an impediment to the free issue of the rope. If, with these precautions, a good and well stretched rope be used, communication will never be missed. This method of laying the rope is so simple, and the parts are so distinct from one another, that the eye, just before firing, can run over it, and at one glance either convince itself that all is right, or detect the error of any one part overlaying another ; an error which would most certainly cause the rope to break, and frustrate the attempt to gain communication with the distressed vessel.

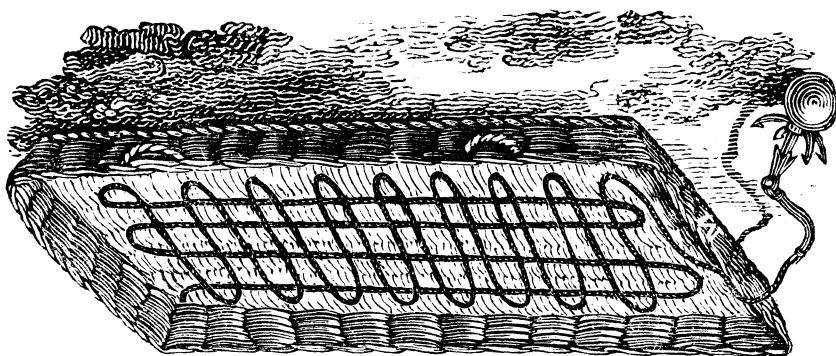
The rope may also be coiled in the manner used in the whale-fishery : thus,



But as these methods of laying the rope consume time, and it has repeatedly happened that vessels have gone to pieces very soon after taking the ground, and all on board perished, it was necessary to discover such a method of previously arranging the rope, and preserving the arrangement during its removal from place to place, that it could be projected on the very minute of its ar-

CAPT. MANBY'S METHOD

rival on the spot where it was required ; and none of all that have been tried proved so effectual as having it ready laid in a basket, as is represented in the subjoined cut.

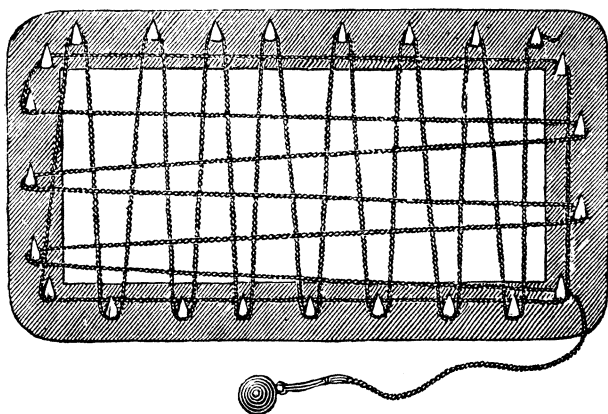


In this case the rope should be most carefully laid in tiers of fakes along and across the basket (as in the figure), no part of it being suffered to overlay any other part on the same line, and level with itself ; and when done it should be kept in its position by the pressure of a cover most firmly strapped down on it, otherwise it is likely to be displaced in travelling from place to place. Above all, no mistake must be made in placing the basket ; that part of the basket at which the faking ends, and at which, in the above representation, the shot lies, must be towards the sea or vessel ; and should, to avoid error, be previously marked : the rope will then follow the shot freely, and without any hazard of entanglement. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there will be many tiers of the rope when thus laid in the basket ; or repeat, that the utmost care and correctness are demanded in laying the rope in these tiers, that no failure may happen.

As

OF RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS.

As in winter, from the greater length of the nights, assistance is more likely to be required by night than day, and it might be difficult, if the first attempt to cast the rope over the vessel failed, to lay it again in the dark with due correctness, it was necessary to supply a method, by which it might be laid with as much correctness in the dark as in the light. This was done by an oblong wooden frame, six feet long and four wide,



having at equal distances round its edge conical pegs six inches long, tapering from their base to the point, on which the rope is faked in tiers alternately along and across, as is described in the figure.

The best mode of guarding against any kinks in the rope is, that one person should turn out all the inclinations of the rope to twist and kink, and give it in to another who is faking it, only exactly in such quantities as he is able to dispose of in the fake.

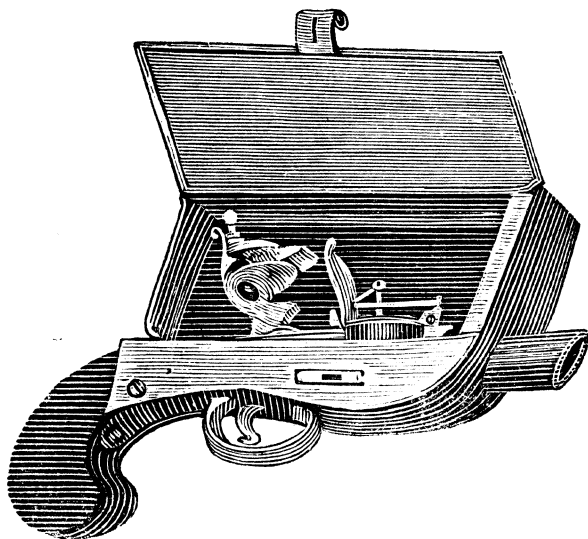
The greatest care should be taken to keep the mortar dry ; it should not be loaded till every thing is ready ; then it should be primed and instantly fired.

But

CAPT. MANBY'S METHOD



But as it would be impossible to prime with loose powder in a storm, a tube (in the form of the annexed figure) may be made of common writing paper, the outer edge of which should be cemented with a little gum. This to be filled with a paste made of finely powdered gunpowder and spirits of wine; when it is half dry, a needle is to be run through the centre of it, and the hole left open. The effect will be, that when the tube is inflamed, a stream of fire will rush with great force down the aperture, and perforate the cartridge.



It having been found difficult to keep a match lighted for firing the mortar, on which all depends, a pistol was fitted up with a tin box over the lock to protect it from the wind and rain or spray; the flame of which, at the discharge, is so dilated, by the barrel being cut transversely

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versely at the muzzle, as to require but little exactness in the direction of the aim. Once, however, the pistol got wet from being washed over by the sea, and the whole crew of a ship nearly perished in consequence. This excited me to inquire whether, by a chemical process, instant and certain ignition might not be produced; and I found that it might in various ways. I state, however, the following as the most simple and convenient for this particular service. Take equal parts of hyperoxymuriate of potass and the best refined sugar or sugar-candy, reduce them to an impalpable powder in a perfectly dry mortar, and let them be well mixed together. It may likewise be made by substituting gum olibanum for the sugar. The application of sulphuric or nitrous acid to this compound will produce immediate ignition.

To prepare the powder for the particular service of firing the mortar, the following directions are to be observed: Mix so much of the powder with rain-water that has been boiled as will form, after having been well stirred, a thick fluid; crack the heads of the tubes, prepared as above described, intended to be primed with this mixture, that it may better unite with the gunpowder in them, and lay so much on the tops of the tubes, as will completely cover them; then let them be thoroughly dried in the sun. Care must be taken that the tubes are always kept perfectly dry; for on this the quickness and certainty of firing depend.

To fire the tubes, wet the end of the finger or a stick with the sulphuric acid, touch the composition on the primed tube with it, and instantaneous ignition will follow.

The sulphuric acid should be closely stopped in a glass

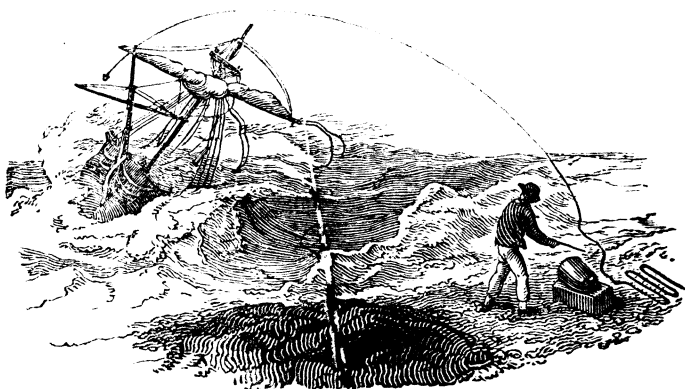
CAPT. MANBY'S METHOD

or lead bottle, kept in an upright position, and should not be exposed to the air, but for the moment when it is used; with this care it will retain its virtues for many years.

Having furnished instructions for preparing the apparatus, it is next necessary to direct the mode of applying it to its purpose of gaining communication with a distressed vessel driven on a lee-shore. When the wind blows directly on the shore, the mortar is to be pointed directly at the vessel; any direct opposition from the strength of the wind is to be met and overcome by a proportionate increase in the charge of powder, up to the highest quantity given in the scale. But it may happen that vessels take the ground when the wind blows sidewise along the shore, or the wind may have changed after they have taken the ground, supposing them to have driven with the wind right on the shore. When this is the case, if the mortar should be fired pointed directly at the object, the rope carried out by the shot would be swept far to leeward of the vessel by the force of the wind, and communication be missed. It is therefore in a side-wind, necessary, in proportion to the strength and obliquity of the wind, to point the mortar to windward of the object; the slack of the rope carried out by the shot will then be borne by the wind so much to leeward as to fall on one part or other of the distressed vessel. In the case of a strong side-wind the lower the elevation (about the angle of 15 degrees) at which the mortar is fired, the less power the wind will have over the rope, and the more certain it will be to fall on the weathermost part of the rigging of the wreck, with which communication is attempted.

View

OF RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS.



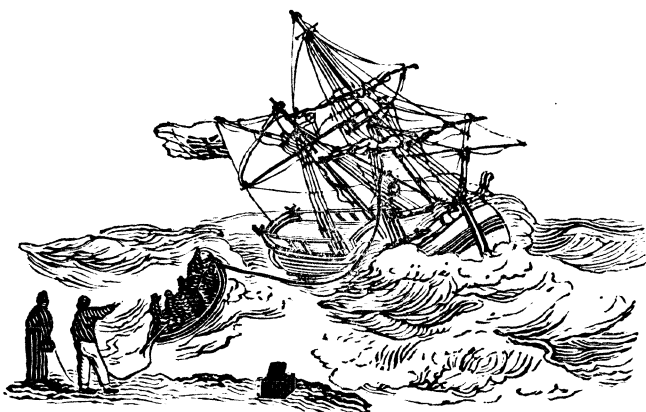
View of a Vessel stranded on a Lee Shore, and the Method of effecting Communication.

When the rope is thrown on board, the crew, if not extremely exhausted, will at once secure it to some firm part of the wreck, and then a boat * (if a boat be at hand) may be hauled off by it: the boat is kept, by the power given over it by the rope, with its head to the waves and wind; and consequently rises over the surges, free from the danger of being upset.

If the crew, as is sometimes the case, are so benumbed or fatigued as not to be able to secure the rope themselves, the barbed shot, when the rope with which it has been projected over the vessel is drawn in from the shore, will of itself take hold and fix on some part of the rigging or hull of the wreck, and a boat may be hauled off it, although the crew are so exhausted as not to be able to move a hand towards saving their own lives.

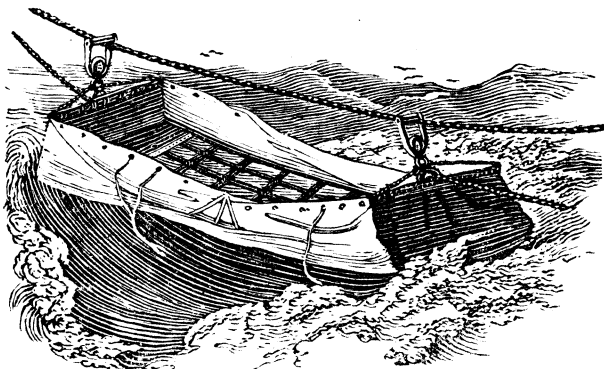
* When circumstances will permit, a boat hauled off by the rope thrown from the mortar is the method most to be relied on as the most prompt and certain mode of relief from a beach.

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Method of rescuing the Shipwrecked Persons, after Communication has been effected.

Another mode of bringing the crew on shore, after communication is once gained, is by a basket or cot, as in the annexed figure *.



* The basket or cot should be made buoyant by corks or kegs of air. But where the coast is extremely rocky, or the beach very rugged, it will be necessary, to protect the person coming to the shore from injury when dashed by the violence of the sea against the side of a cliff or beach; this will effectually be prevented, as well as the danger of drowning, by a hammock stuffed with cork shavings: buoyant jackets may be made upon this principle, at the expense of a very few shillings.

It

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It is furnished with lashings, to prevent the person within it from falling or being washed out. The want of a bottom of canvas is supplied by a strong netting, by which the water is let through, that otherwise collecting in it in its passage and re-passage between the ship and the shore, would retard or stop it by greatly increasing its weight, and possibly, drown the person conveyed by it. This mode is peculiarly adapted for bringing on shore helpless women and children, or the sick and wounded.

In employing this cot the following directions are to be minutely observed and practised : First, drive three strong stakes deep into the ground, in such a position with regard to one another that they form a triangle, and from a wide base meet close at their heads, which are to be lashed firmly together, and have a gun-tackle purchase made fast to them. As soon as communication has been effected with the distressed vessel, by the rope carried out by the shot from the mortar, the crew will haul on board by it from the shore a large rope, and also a tailed block, rove with a smaller rope, both ends of which are to be kept on shore. When these are made fast on board, the large rope, after it is passed through the roller at each end of the cot is to have the gun-tackle purchase fast to the stakes lashed to it. The ends of the small rope are then to be made fast, one to each end of the cot, and the cot travelling by the rollers on the large rope is to be worked by the bite of it to the ship, and back by the people on shore *.

The gun-tackle purchase is for the purpose of keeping the rope, on which the cot runs, at a proper degree of

* If there are several persons at hand, the large rope may be hauled tort by them without using the purchase-tackle.

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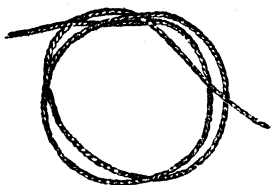
tension. It is to be most carefully attended to, for if it be slackened, as the vessel rolls out towards the sea, the liability of the rope to be broken will be prevented; and if gathered in, on the other hand, as the ship rolls in again towards the shore, the too great slackness of the rope, which would hinder the free passage of the cot, and plunge it more than is necessary in the water, will be avoided.

Another method of passing the crew to the shore, in the absence both of a boat and the cot, is by a grummet of rope, in the manner described in an extract from the narrative of Lieutenant Woodger of the Royal Navy, on the 20th of January, 1814.

“In firing the second shot from the top of the cliff, I had the satisfaction of throwing the line over the vessel, which was full two hundred and thirty yards from the cliff. On signs being made to the people on board, they hauled a sufficient quantity of the line on board for the bite to return to the shore, they then made a hawser fast to it, that was fortunately lying abaft: as soon as the people on the cliff had hauled the said hawser on shore and tort from the vessel, I cut a piece of the hawser off, and made a grummet on the hawser with it, sufficiently large for a man to sit in, to which I made the bite of the line fast: on waving to the people on board, they hauled the grummet along the hawser to the vessel, and one man got into it at a time, and was hauled on shore hanging on the hawser; and the grummet was hauled to the vessel again, by which method the whole of the crew, consisting of five men and two boys, were saved. The vessel immediately afterwards broke up.”

In case of shipwreck, under circumstances of great destitution, in which none of the modes above described
can

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can be put in practice, the crew, on receiving the rope thrown on board by the shot from the mortar, will secure it; and then, drawing on board so much as will fully reach from the vessel to the shore, make a clove hitch in it, like the figure; which is to be put over the shoulders and arms of the person to be brought on shore, and drawn torth, close under the arm-pits; care being taken to fix the knot on the breast-bone, as described in the annexed design.



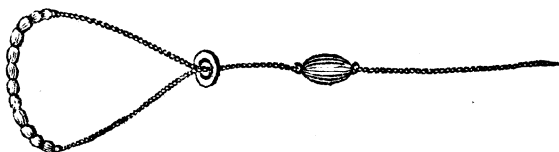
Terrible as this alternative may appear, its success may be relied on. NINE FOREIGNERS have been saved by it in cases of extraordinary peril on the coast of Norfolk; and some time ago, the MASTER, FOUR SEAMEN, a BOY, and the MASTER'S DAUGHTER, were brought in

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safety to the shore by it, at Winterton, in the same county, just before the vessel went to pieces.

The attempt to swim on shore, without some such aid, is almost certain destruction to the strongest and most skilful swimmer, although he be furnished with corks or other buoyant substances; for if he venture, he will most probably either be killed by the violence with which he is dashed by the waves against the beach, or drowned in struggling against the regurgitation of the surge.

The rope, designed for the purpose of affording prompt relief to those who fall or are washed overboard from vessels at sea, may, in some cases, be useful in bringing persons on shore from vessels wrecked near the shore.

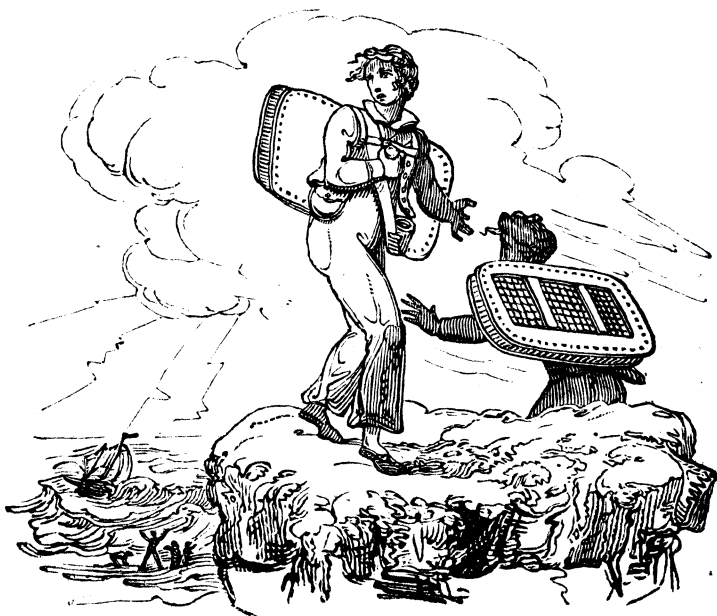


This rope has a noose that can be enlarged or contracted by the small wooden slide or button, through which the spliced or double part of the rope passes. This noose is kept open by a piece of whalebone that passes, with the rope, through a number of corks which keep it afloat. A buoy, made of a piece of wood, shaped liked an egg (which, as well as the corks, is painted white, that it may be better seen in the dark), is fixed on the rope, that when grasped by a person in danger is prevented by it from slipping through his hands, as might happen with a common rope. By this buoy too he can support himself while he is putting the noose over his head and arm; having done which, he can secure himself in it by pulling the slide or button to him, and may be drawn to the ship, and up the ship's side, without any injury;

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injury ; the corks performing the additional service of protecting him from being galled by the rope.

A mortar, so small as to be with its apparatus very light and portable, will afford the great benefit of hastening the moment of communication in cases where the vessel in distress is stranded at a considerable distance from the depôt of the larger mortar and apparatus (which cannot be moved with so much expedition), and is every minute in danger of going to pieces. If any of the crew be at all able to assist themselves, they may draw on board to them, by the log-line that is projected to them from this small mortar, a rope strong enough to perform all the subsequent process requisite to their escape. This mortar may be dispatched with its apparatus by a man on foot, as was shown before a Committee of the House of Commons on the 14th of May, 1814. The engraving beneath represents the man as he was equipped with the small mortar and every appendage to it.



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He had slung at his back, in the manner of a knapsack, a frame with conical pegs (as before described, but of proportionably reduced size), on which two hundred yards of log-line were wound, a two-pounder mortar in a socket hanging by a leather strap across his shoulder, and a box, belted round his waist, containing gunpowder in cartridges, prepared tubes, a bottle of sulphuric acid for firing them ; and pieces of primed port-fire, and slow-match. The whole weighed not more than 32lbs. The mortar, charged with two ounces of powder, was fired, and projected the shot with the log-line attached to it upwards of 120 yards. The powers of a small mortar



may, however, be considerably increased by an additional weight given to the shot by the shape here represented. This shot has been used with much success. It has been ascertained, by experiment, that the range of the mortar with it is considerably more than a spherical shot of the same calibre. When it is made to fit the mortar as closely as possible, a great increase of velocity is gained, by the decrease of what is called the windage ; and when it is wedged in, the range will be greater still. This consequently adds to the recoil, and care should be taken not to stand behind the mortar.

It often occurs, when a vessel can no longer keep the sea, that she bears up, as her only chance of safety, for a harbour, which she makes, and which would afford her a refuge, if there were a sufficient flow of water at its entrance ; but, unfortunately, not finding depth of water enough for her draught, she grounds on the bar, and offers not the least distressing species of shipwreck.

Although boats can readily go from the harbour with

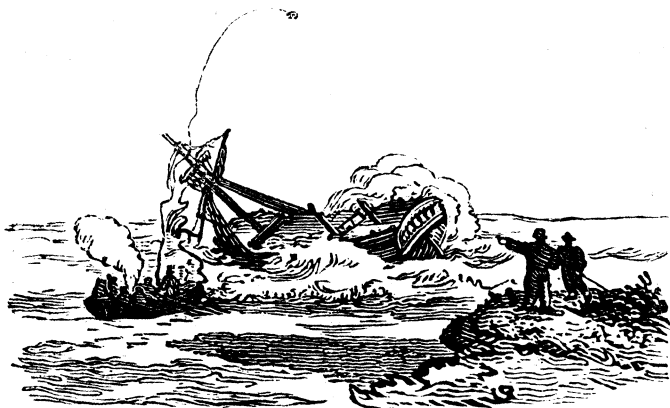
an

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an ebb tide, yet they are not able to approach the distressed vessel, from want of resistance to the blade of the oar amidst the broken water of the breakers that surround her; and, near as they may approach to the vessel, assistance is as far off as ever.

My attention was consequently drawn to the construction of a small piece of ordnance to be fixed in the bows of boats, with a crate by its side, containing a line to be carried over the vessel by a shot projected from the mortar.

In proceeding on this service, the mortar should be loaded and primed ready for instantaneous application, and, together with the crate, should be covered with a cloth or tarpaulin, that the ammunition may not be wetted by the spray of the sea in the one, or the line displaced in the other. The man who steers will watch the moment when the boat is stem on with the object, and give the word to the person attending in the bow for that purpose, who will instantly fire the mortar.



Communication thus gained, the boat may be hauled by the rope to the vessel, and the crew saved.

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The best method of rescuing persons from vessels wrecked under a steep promontory, or inaccessible cliff, is by a rope ladder, such as in the figure, which may be projected, like the plain rope, by a shot from the mortar.



In order to make this rope ladder, stiff loops, large enough to admit the foot, are spliced into a rope at the distance of a foot and a half from each other. It may, however, be much improved, when not required to be projected by the mortar, but merely lowered by the hand to the person requiring assistance, by distending the bottom of each loop with a broad and flat piece of wood in this shape, which will serve at once as a rest for the



foot, and to keep the rope at a more convenient distance from the rock to the person who is to ascend it.

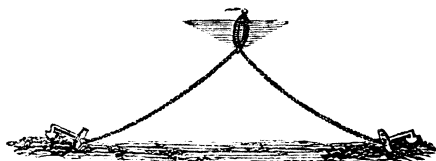
The life-rope, already described, might also be found eminently useful in giving assistance to vessels driven in storms under high and steep parts of the coast.

The occurrence of shipwreck, at a distance from the land, which, unhappily, has been but too often witnessed, made it evident that great benefit would result from the discovery of a plan, by which a boat might at any time be gotten off from a flat beach with facility and certainty to the relief of the sufferers. The importance of the design was still more deeply impressed, by the endless relations which we hear of such instances of shipwreck,
from

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from persons resident on the different parts of the coast, that had happened, year after year, to the destruction of immense property, and, what is far more lamentable, the loss of great numbers of most useful lives.

I look back on no part of my various designs and efforts for stopping the waste of human life, by maritime accidents, with more satisfaction (nor do I consider any of greater importance) than my successful attempts to devise a plan of relief from shipwreck under such horrible circumstances. For this purpose, two mooring anchors, at least 60 yards from each other, are to be laid



out parallel with the shore, some distance beyond the point at which the waves break in surf. These are to be connected by about forty fathoms of strong rope or hawser, the slack of which is to be suspended by a buoy fixed on the centre, as in the plate.

The buoy shall be of sufficient size and power to keep the rope always suspended, as well to prevent it from being chafed on the bottom, where the bottom is rocky, as from being bedded in sand, where the coast is sandy. The liability is so great in the latter case, that the experiment of having a hawser constantly out, made fast to an anchor in the offing, was unsuccessful, the rope, when its services was required, having been inextricably buried in sand.

In laying out this apparatus the exact depth at high

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water at the place where it is to be fixed, should be ascertained; and the slack of the rope between the anchors so proportioned, that the buoy may appear above water at that point of the tide, and yet be unable from want of more rope to rise any higher; otherwise, on dropping with the falling tide, it will let the rope too much on the bottom.

For rendering this apparatus conducive to getting off a boat from a flat shore in a storm, when attempts by the mere power of the oars would be fruitless, bring the mortar to the beach, with the rope to which the barbed shot (described above) attached to it laid ready in the basket, or oblong wooden frame. The barbed shot is to be projected over the rope joining the anchors from the mortar, laid at as low an elevation as is consistent with a sufficient range; for the lower the elevation, the less will be the parabola or curve, described by the flight of the shot, and, consequently, the less slack rope carried out.

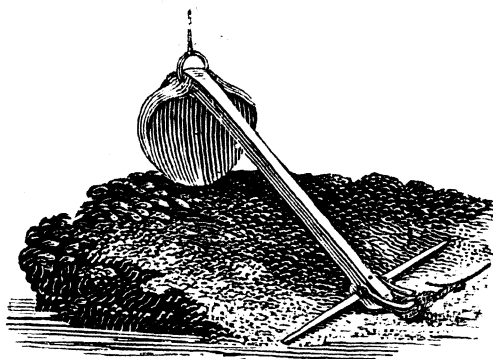
The moment the shot has fallen, begin to haul in the slack of the rope with great quickness, to prevent the effect produced on it by a rapid tide. The slack gathered in, let the rope be drawn gently towards the shore, that the barbed shot may catch and fasten itself on the rope between the anchors. When it has effected this, it will bear the force necessary to haul off a boat through the surf into water deep enough to admit of an effective use of the oars.

As cast-iron anchors will serve equally well for this purpose, and are much cheaper than those of hammered iron, I recommend that such should be adopted. I submit a representation of one weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. which the

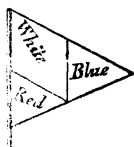
Honourable

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Honourable Navy Board permitted me to get cast, at the expense of the Government, for making experiments.



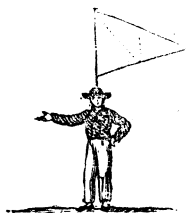
When, from the loss of masts, or the fury of the wind under which no sail can be carried, or from having parted from her anchors during the gale, a ship is observed driving on shore, the point at which she grounds may make the difference of life or death to the crew. It is, in such a case, of the last importance that some signal by those on shore could be made to the people in the vessel, by which they may be instructed to run aground at that point where greater depth of water, and other favourable circumstances, diminish the evil, and offer more probabilities of escape. The most simple signals



for this purpose are gestures of the human body; but a more conspicuous method is by a triangular flag (of three colours as in the figure), which, I propose, should be an appendage to the apparatus at every one of its stations. The appearance of this flag, fixed directly against the least dangerous part of the shore, would at once give hopes to the crew, inspirit them to exertion, and

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point out to them the spot to which they are to endeavour to direct their vessel. Other signals may be made by different gestures of a man, who should place himself directly before the staff of the flag; such as the following, which the possession of these instructions both by those who are in charge of the signal stations, &c. and the masters of ships will make mutually understood.



Look out
for the
rope.



Secure the rope,
and make it
fast to some
firm part of the
wreck, and be
ready to haul
off a boat, cot,
or basket by it.



Make fast the rope
round your body
with a clove hitch,
draw it close under
your arms,
and let the knot
be upon your
breast-bone.



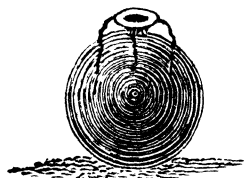
Prepare
to jump
over-
board,
and take
care to
clear the
wreck.

Similar gestures by the people on board the vessel may serve as signals of reply that they are ready.

As shipwrecks frequently happen in nights, so dark that it is impossible to discern the spot at which the unfortunate vessel lies, and consequently to take aim with the mortar; while the waves that break over her have driven the crew for refuge to the tops, or other circumstances, preclude them from having any light by which their situation may be ascertained by those on shore; I should have considered that my plan left much to be desired,

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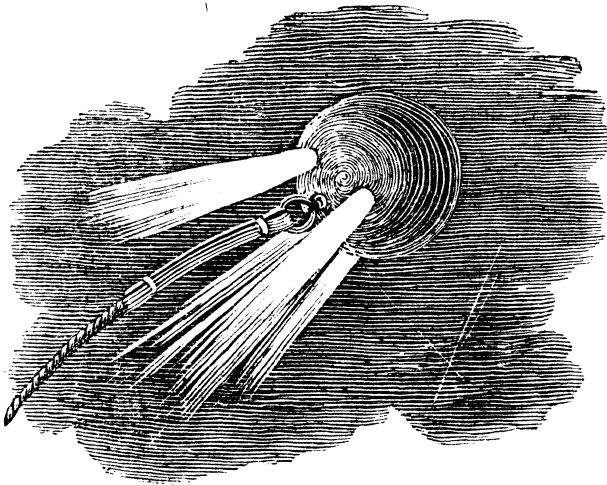
sired, if I had not provided the means of enabling, in the darkest night, first, those on shore to discover the vessel, and take aim with the mortar; and, secondly, those on board to discern the course of the shot and rope, and the part of the vessel on which the latter lodges.



To effect the first purpose, a hollow ball (of such a size as exactly to fit the mortar) was made of cartridge paper, pasted together to the thickness of half an inch, having a hole at the top to receive a fuze, the head of which was drilled, and strands of quick match, at equal distances, inserted in it, so carefully as to make it next to impossible that they should fall out by accident and miss firing the fuze. It was filled with about fifty balls, containing what the makers of fire-works call stars, and a sufficient quantity of gunpowder to burst it and inflame the ball of stars. The fuze was so graduated as to communicate with the gunpowder, and burst the paper shell at the height of 300 yards. On its explosion, the balls of stars were scattered, and spread a brilliant light a great way round; and for nearly the space of a minute, which transpired during their descent, in the darkest night, gave a clear view of the object, and afforded leisure to place a frame in exact line with the vessel, by which the aim of the mortar is then to be directed. This frame is made of a piece of wood four feet long, nine inches wide, and three inches deep (so heavy as to give a requisite degree of steadiness from its own weight), with a slender stick at each end, in a right line with one another, painted white, that they may be more discernible in the dark.

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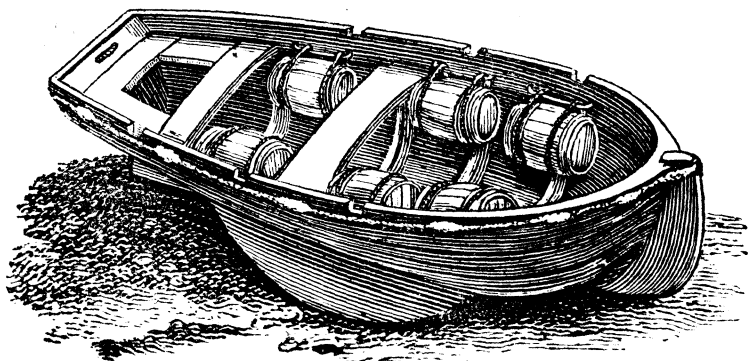
To accomplish the object of enabling the crew to mark the course of the rope, and the place where it falls, a shell, with four holes in it on the side which has the eye, is to be provided. This is filled with a composition which, in burning, sheds a keen glare of light, and a fuze, prepared in the same manner with the fuze of the paper shell which I have already just described, is to be fixed in each of the holes. This shell, substituted for the shot, is fixed to the rope, and igniting on being discharged from the mortar, pours a torrent of vivid flame during its flight from each of the four holes, and gives the clearest sight of its course, the rope it draws with it, and every surrounding object. I subjoin a representation of this shell in its flight.



From a consideration of its vast importance, I have devoted much of my attention to produce boats calculated in any weather to rescue lives and property from wrecked vessels, convinced as I was, from my own experience,

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rience, during my visits to different parts of the coast (when honoured with the commands of Government to take a survey of the coast, with a view to the establishment of a system of escape from shipwreck), that no such boats were yet in existence. The boat, generally called the Life Boat, though admirably calculated for particular services, is so large and cumbrous, that it is at times very difficult to convey it to the point of danger; and its unwieldy size exposes it so much to the force of the winds and waves, that to get it off from a flat beach in a storm is utterly impracticable. It differs also much in its construction from that particular form of boat which obtains in different maritime districts, to which, it is well known, those who use it are stubbornly attached, and in which alone they possess skill and feel confidence. These and other causes have not only thrown the Life Boat into disuse, but have produced such a neglect of it, that, in some places I found it decaying, and, in others, actually gone to decay and falling to pieces. I am therefore induced to submit the simplest and least expensive mode, that has suggested itself to me, of giving to boats, of whatever size and construction, the principle of the Life Boat.



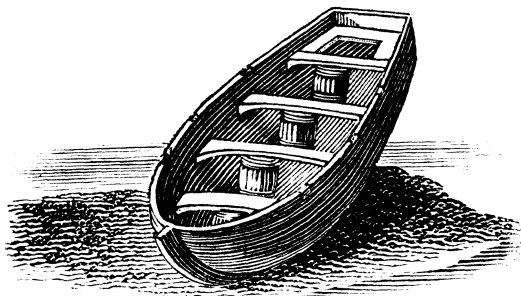
CAPTAIN MANBY'S METHOD

To effect this (as in the manner represented in the preceding engraving) empty casks were lashed and secured in the boat to give it buoyancy, notwithstanding immersion; and to keep it in an upright position, while launching from a flat shore, or while beaching again, it was fitted with billage boards of equal depth with the keel. A piece of iron or lead was let into or made fast to the outside of the keel, which operated, if by any accident the boat was upset, to bring it instantly right again. A stout rope, with what is called a mouse by the riggers, on different parts at intervals of it, was carried round the gunwale, the stem, and the stern, and protected it from the ship's side, while lowering or when driven with violence by the waves against the vessel to which it went with assistance. The casks for this service should be strong and perfectly staunch. Those which have contained oil are to be preferred, for saturated with that fluid, there is less reason to fear the admission of water, from the contractions of the staves by the heat of a warm climate *. It will be prudent to have them every year repainted or smeared with tar. Finding, however, from trial, that the number of casks, employed in this method, gave more buoyancy than was needed, and that as two gallons of air are enough to support a man's body, one cask, vertically placed (as in the annexed cut) under each thwart of the boat, would render it unimmovable, and that it was a more simple and less expensive mode than the former, I gave it a decided preference. After this plan, it is but to place an empty cask beneath each

* Casks for this purpose, that are nine gallons in measure, may be purchased at three shillings each.

OF RESCUING SHIPWRECKED PERSONS.

thwart in an upright position, and secure it by two pins on each side, and the properties of a Life Boat are given to the most common boat in use. If the boat, thus fitted,



should fill, no more is necessary than to pull the plug out, and the boat, rising from its less specific gravity, will let all the water through at the plug hole ; an injury, consequently, to its bottom, while on service, will be attended neither with danger nor inconvenience.

Capt. G. W. MANBY.

SECTION VII.

HOUSES APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR RECEIVING
PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED OR DEAD.

THE SOCIETY'S PRINCIPAL RECEIVING-HOUSE is on the North side of the Serpentine River, Hyde Park, built by the Society on ground granted by HIS LATE MAJESTY.—A Medical Gentleman, with proper attendants, warm bath apparatus, and copper, are in constant readiness during the bathing and skating seasons, to *prevent* the *fatal* or *injurious* effects of any accident.

Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, Governors, and the Publick, are requested to visit this house; and should there be cause of complaint, or any improvement to be suggested, the Committee will be obliged by the information.

King's Arms, Blackwall — for the EAST and WEST
INDIA DOCKS, &c.

Horns and Chequers, Limehouse Hole — for the WEST
INDIA DOCKS, &c.

Angel, Rotherhithe, { for the COMMERCIAL DOCKS,
Ship, Wapping Wall. { SURREY CANAL BASIN, LON-
DON DOCKS, &c.

Queen's Head, Billingsgate, { for the passage through
Old Swan, London Bridge, { LONDON BRIDGE, &c.

King's Arms, QUEENHITHE.

Earl of Warwick, UPPER GROUND STREET.

Swan,

Swan, HUNGERFORD STAIRS.

Spread Eagle, MILBANK.

White Hart, MILBANK.

White Hart, CHELSEA.

Swan, FULHAM.

Albany Arms, Camberwell—for SURREY CANAL.

Half Moon, Islington, { for the NEW RIVER.
Blue Coat Boy, Islington, {

Jew's Harp, Regent's Park—for the REGENT'S CANAL
BASIN.

Fox and Hounds—BRENTFORD.

London Apprentice—ISLEWORTH.

Ship—MORTLAKE.

Crown and Anchor—WINDSOR.

White Cross, { RICHMOND.
Three Pigeons, {

HOUSES WHERE DRAGS ARE DEPOSITED BY
THE SOCIETY.

- Spread Eagle*—MILBANK.
Swan—BATTERSEA.
Red House—BATTERSEA.
Cricketers—CHELSEA.
Old Swan—CHELSEA. Apparatus.
Yorkshire Grey—CHELSEA.
White Horse—WANDSWORTH.
Five Pipes—PICKLE HERRING STAIRS.
Two Sawyers—LAMBETH.
Lord Wellington—KENT ROAD.
Lord Nelson—KENT ROAD.
Ship—MILFORD LANE.
Waterman's Arms—LONDON BRIDGE.
Toll Houses—WATERLOO BRIDGE.
Toll Houses—SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.
Hillyer's Ferry—TOTTENHAM.
Jolly Anglers—LEA BRIDGE.
Higham Hill Ferry—WALTHAMSTOW.
Maidenhead—BATTLE BRIDGE.
Cook's Ferry—EDMONTON.
Bull's Head—STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN.
Antelope—HACKNEY.
Rose and Crown—CAMBRIDGE HEATH.
King's Head—KINGSLAND ROAD.
Crown—ERITH.
 —LEWISHAM.
Mr. Ridge's Farm—BONNER'S HILL, BETHNAL GREEN.

Princess of Charlotte, Albany Road, Camberwell—SURREY
CANAL.

Tyger—TOWER.

White Horse—NEWBURY.

George—NEW CROSS.

Feathers—COMMERCIAL ROAD.

Plymouth Arms—MILL LANE, TOOLEY STREET.

Floating Chapel—DEPTFORD.

Hospital Ship—DEPTFORD.

SECTION VIII.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Patron,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

President,

HIS GRACE THE DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G. &c.

Vice-Presidents,

RT. HON. THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.
 RT. HON. THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.
 RT. HON. EARL OF ROMNEY.
 RT. HON. EARL OF POWIS.
 RT. HON. LORD VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD.
 RT. HON. AND REV. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
 HON. AND RT. REV. LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.
 RT. HON. LORD RIVERS.
 RT. HON. LORD KENYON.
 RT. HON. LORD MACDONALD.
 RT. HON. LORD HENNIKER.
 RT. HON. LORD ERSKINE.
 RT. HON. LORD PRUDHOE.
 HON. PHILIP PUSEY.
 HON. BARON GARROW.
 SIR ABRAHAM HUME, BART.
 SIR RICHARD CARR GLYN, BART. ALDERMAN.
 SIR CHARLES PRICE, BART.
 SIR JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, BART.
 GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, Esq. M. P.
 JOHN ATKINS, Esq. ALDERMAN.
 JOHN GURNEY, Esq.
 STEPHEN GASELEE, Esq.
 ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.
 JOHN BLACKBURN, Esq.
 WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq.

Treasurers,

CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq. BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	Elected
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.	1809
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND	1811
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.	1815
HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK	1792
RIGHT. HON. EARL POULETT, <i>President of the Bath Humane Society</i>	1811
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER	1800
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD	1803
HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF EXETER	1805
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.	1804
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.	1813
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF ELY.	1814
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC	1819
DR. A. ZARDA, M. L. I. C.	1793
REV. JOHN CHARLSWORTH, D. D.	1794
DR. STRUVE, <i>Görlitz</i>	1798
REV. THOMAS GISBORNE, M. A.	1803
EDWARD JENNER, LL. D. M. D. F. R. S. <i>Berkeley</i> . . .	1803
REV. RICHARD VALPY, D. D. F. A. S. <i>Reading</i>	1803
VERY REV. GERRARD ANDREWES, D. D. <i>Dean of Canterbury, Piccadilly</i>	1811
MATTHEW CLARKSON, ESQ. <i>President of the Hu- mane Society, New York</i>	1811
RONALD M'DONALD, ESQ. <i>of Staffa, North Britain</i>	1811
CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY.	1811

	Elected
ROBERT HUMPHREY MARTEN, ESQ.	1811
REV. JOHN OWEN, A. M. <i>Fulham</i>	1811
BENJAMIN SAY, M. D. <i>President of the Humane So-</i> <i>ciety of Philadelphia</i>	1811
EDWARD RICHARDS ADAMS, ESQ.....	1814

ANNIVERSARY PREACHERS.

1775, REV. RICH. HARRISON.	ANNIVERSARY PREACHERS.	1791, BISHOP WATSON.
1776, REV. DR. DODD.		1792, BISHOP OF CARLISLE*.
1777, REV. DR. MARKHAM.		1793, REV. DR. GLASSE.
1778, REV. DR. MILNE.		1794, REV. DR. RENNELL.
1779, REV. DR. FRANKLIN.		1795, REV. DR. ANDREWES.
1780, REV. MR. NEWMAN.		1796, REV. MR. HAWTAYNE.
1781, REV. MR. DUCHE.		1797, REV. DR. GREGORY.
1782, REV. MR. BROMLEY.		1798, REV. ARCH. THOMPSON.
1783, REV. MR. SWAIN.		1799, REV. RICH. HARRISON.
1784, REV. DR. JACKSON.		1800, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER†.
1785, REV. SETH THOMPSON.		1801, REV. DR. LANGFORD.
1786, REV. MR. SAVERY.		1802, REV. DR. VALPY.
1787, BISHOP SMALLWELL.		1803, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER‡.
1788, REV. DR. FINCH.		1804, BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S§.
1789, BISHOP HORSLEY.		1805, BISHOP OF BRISTOL .
1790, REV. ARCHD. POTT.		1806, REV. J. PRIDDEN, M. A.

* Hon. Dr. Vernon, Abp. of York.

† Dr. Buckner.

‡ Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, Bp. of Hereford.

§ Dr. Thomas Burgess.

|| Hon. Dr. Pelham, Bp. of Exeter.

1807,	} ANNIVERSARY PREACHERS. {	1815,
REV. DR. YATES, F. S. A.		REV. DR. BOND.
1808,		1816,
REV. DR. DAKINS, F. S. A.		BISHOP BENNETT.
1809,		1817,
REV. JOHN OWEN.		REV. DR. RANDOLPH.
1810,		1818,
REV. HENRY WHITE.		REV. W. GURNEY.
1811,		1819,
BISHOP BENNETT.		BISHOP OF QUEBEC †.
1812,		1820,
REV. DAVID GARROW.		REV. DR. BARRY.
1813,		1821,
BISHOP OF CHESTER *.		BISHOP OF LLANDAFF §.
1814,		1822,
BISHOP OF ELY †.		BISHOP OF BRISTOL

* Dr. Henry Law.

† Dr. Sparke.

‡ Dr. Mountain.

§ Dr. Van Mildert.

|| Dr. Kaye.

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 GEORGE BY, ESQ.
 I. CAPEL, ESQ.
 R. W. COLE, ESQ.
 ROBERT CURREY, ESQ.
 TIMOTHY A. CURTIS, ESQ.
 JOHN B. DAVIS, M. D.
 B. G. DAVIS, ESQ.
 GEO. DILLWYN, ESQ.
 JOHN EVANS, ESQ.
 THOMAS EVITT, ESQ.
 T. F. FORSTER, ESQ.
 JOHN HAMMAN, ESQ.
 THOMAS HAWES, ESQ.
 BEN. HAWES, JUN. ESQ.
 THOMAS HELPS, ESQ.
 PETER KENDALL, ESQ.
 RICHARD KNIGHT, ESQ.
 JOHN LEECH, ESQ.

R. H. MARTEN, ESQ.
 ROBERT MAWLEY, ESQ.
 GEORGE MILWARD, ESQ.
 J. B. NICHOLS, ESQ. F. S. A.
 JOHN NIX, ESQ.
 RICHARD OGBORN, ESQ.
 RICHARD PRICE, ESQ.
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 WILLIAM ROW, JUN. ESQ.
 W. GEARY SALTE, ESQ.
 JOHN STERLING, ESQ.
 C. SCOTT STOKES, ESQ.
 CHARLES JAMES SWANN, ESQ.
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 JOHN W. UPWARD, ESQ.
 JOHN C. WADE, ESQ.
 CHARLES WELSTEAD, ESQ.
 JAMES WOODBRIDGE, ESQ.
 ROBERT WRAY, ESQ.
 THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.

JOHN MARTIN, M. D.
 Registrar and Secretary,
 at the Society's House, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

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RT. H. LORD BRAYBROOKE.	WILLIAM LIPSCOMBE, ESQ.
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WM. VENABLES, ESQ. ALD.	ROBERT MERCER, ESQ.
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JOHN HARNETT, ESQ.	THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.
W. J. KING, ESQ.	

. See Rule XV, page 25.

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REV. RICH. YATES, D.D. F.S.A.		REV. T. G. ACKLAND, M.A.

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JOHN EVANS, ESQ.	THOMAS PRITCHARD, ESQ.

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BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ.		JOHN BLACKBURN, ESQ. V. P.

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JOHN ARMSTRONG, M.D.	JOHN MARTIN, M.D. Reg.

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- Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, Mr. CHAMBERLAINE.*
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Bishopsgate-street, Mr. FOX, Mr. BRICKENDEN.
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Ratcliff-cross, Mr. HARKNESS.
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St. Paul's Church-yard, 24, Mr. HURLOCK.
Shadwell, Mr. RICHARD RUTHERFOORD.
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Strand, Mr. RADNOR, Mr. STANTON.
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Brompton-row, Mr. WOOLLEY.
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Mr. LAISNE'.
Clapton, Mr. BAILEY.
Edgware and Whitchurch, Mr. ARBUCKLE.
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Hackney, Mr. HOVELL, Mr. MORDAUNT, Mr. TOULMIN,
Mr. ROGERS.
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Highgate, Mr. GILLMAN.

Hoxton, Mr. PARKINSON.

Isleworth, Mr. DAY.

Islington, Mr. JEAFFRESON, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. SPENCER.

Kensington, Mr. HARDWICK, Mr. H. U. THOMPSON.

Knightsbridge, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. THOMSON, Mr. CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

Laleham, Mr. WATSON.

Lincolns, Mr. WALFORD.

Mile-end, Mr. DOWERS, Mr. READ.

Paddington, Mr. WOODD.

Pentonville, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ALDRIDGE.

Poplar, Mr. TATHAM.

Staines, Dr. POPE and Mr. TOTHILL.

Stoke Newington, Mr. SMITH.

Tottenham, Mr. HOLT.

Turnham Green, Mr. GRAHAM.

Twickenham, Mr. WATSON, Mr. CLARKE.

BUCKS and BERKS.

Eton, Mr. STRATFORD.

Windsor, Mr. CHAPMAN.

KENT.

Chatham, Mr. BRIANT.

Deptford, Mr. SHERIFFE, Mr. BROMLEY, Mr. COLEY,
Mr. BAILDON.

Gravesend, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. JONES, and Mr. DUNCAN.

Greenwich, Mr. HARRISON.

Rochester, Mr. THOMPSON.

Seamen's Hospital Ship, Mr. ARNOT.

SURREY.

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Blackfriars Road, Mr. BROWN, Mr. GILLHAM, Mr. IRISH.

Bridge-road, near Westminster Bridge, Mr. RIDGE.

Camberwell, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. BARRETT.

Chertsey, Mr. SMITH.

Clapham, Mr. PRIOR, Mr. GARDNER.

Dulwich, Mr. HALL.

Horsley-down, Mr. GREENWOOD.

Kingston, Dr. ROOTS, Mr. TAYLOR.

Lambeth, Mr. YOUNG.

Lower Tooting, Mr. J. PARROTT.

Mitcham, Mr. JOHN PARROTT.

Mortlake, Mr. R. KING, Mr. PALMER.

Peckham, Mr. ARNOLD.

Putney, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. SHILITTO.

Richmond, Mr. SMITH, Mr. STREIGHT, Mr. HUNTER.

Ripley, Mr. HARBROE.

Rotherhithe, Mr. GAITSKELL, Mr. J. A. GAITSKELL, Mr.

BUNGEY, Mr. ROBERTS.

St. Clave's, Mr. BENTALL, Mr. LEADAM, Mr. AINSLIE.

St. Thomas's-street, Mr. G. B. DAVIS.

Shad Thames, Mr. SHUTER.

Stockwell, Mr. HILLIARD.

Thames Ditton, Mr. BAKER.

Union-street, Mr. PHILIPS.

Vauxhall, Mr. HOOD, Mr. REVANS, Mr. RADFORD.

Walworth, Mr. HARDY.

Wimbledon, Mr. SANFORD.

ESSEX.

Barking, Mr. IRELAND.

Bow, Mr. RICARDO.

Chelmsford, Dr. BADDELEY, Mr. G. A. GEPP.

Ingatestone, Mr. BUTLER.

Maldon, Messrs. BAKER and MAY.

Stratford, Mr. MAIDEN, Mr. DALLAWAY.

Walthamstow, Mr. PRICE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Cheshunt, Mr. SANDERS.

SECTION IX.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

V. P. VICE PRESIDENTS.

H. M. HONORARY MEMBERS.

M. C. ON THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

* GOVERNORS FOR LIFE, £.10. 10s.

** DIRECTORS FOR LIFE, £.21.

*** DIRECTORS AND GOVERNORS FOR LIFE, ABOVE £.21.

‡ ANNUAL DIRECTORS, £.2. 2s.

† OFFICE OF STEWARD, £.5. 5s.

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*††JOHN. ATKINS, Esq. V.P. Walbrook

H.M.†*Very Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D.D. Dean of Canterbury,
Piccadilly

*Rev. T. Gilbank Ackland, 22, Ely-place, CHAPLAIN

Samuel. Acton, Esq. Wilson-street, Finsbury

H.M.**†§E. R. Adams, Esq. 8, Basinghall-street

*John. Adamson, Esq. Fenchurch-street

M.C.†John. Addington, Esq. Spital-square

M.C.Thomas. Addison, M.D. 70, Hatton-garden

*Josias Dupree. . . Alexander, Esq. Hanover-square

David. Allan, Esq. Coleman-street

— Allan, Esq. Isleworth

*†William. Allen, Esq. Hoxton

††Simon. Allen, Esq. 6, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons

- **John Alliston, Esq. Walthamstow
 †*Samuel Amory, Esq. Throgmorton-street
 Mrs. Anderson, Hampton Court
 James. Andrewes, Esq. St. Paul's Church-yard
 *Thomas Harrison Andrew, Esq. Finchley
 ††John Julius Angerstein, Esq. 100, Pall-mall
 §*†W. S. Angell, Esq. 60, Cornhill
 Anonymous, an old Subscriber £.16. 16s.
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 *Robert Ashby, Esq. 56, Lombard-street
 Cliff Ashmore, Esq. Henrietta-st. Covent-garden
 *†John Atkins, jun. Esq. Walbrook
 James. Atkinson, Esq. 265, Bermondsey-street
 †Thomas Atkinson, Esq. George-yard, Lombard-str.
 †James. Auriol, Esq. Chelsea
 *H. Austwick, Esq. South-street, Finsbury-sq.
 *G. A. Aylwin, Esq. 90, Lower Thames-street
 Charles. Ayles, Esq. Wapping Wall

B.

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 and Richmond
 **†††Right Hon. Earl Brownlow, Cavendish-sq. Annual £.5. 5s.
 *Right Hon. Lord Bolton, Stockwood Park
 ††Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, 10, New Burlington-street
 *Sir George. . . . Beaumont, Bart. 29, Grosvenor-square,
 Annual £.5. 5s.
 **Sir Frederick . . . Baker, Bart. F.R.S. 45, Jermyn-street
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 ††*Samuel. Birch, Esq. Alderman, 160, Guildford-st.
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 †Samuel Outram. Bacon, Esq. York-place, City-road

- †**ROBERT. BARCLAY, Esq. V.P. Park-str. Southwark
 ††*Charles. Barclay, Esq. Clapham, TREASURER
 †Mrs. C. Barclay, Clapham
 W. Bailey, Esq. Clapton
 Richard Baker, Esq. 2, St. Paul's Church-yard
 Benjamin. Baker, Esq. Malden, Essex
 §†Charles. Baldwin, Esq. Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 ††*Benjamin. Barnard, Esq. 50, Cornhill
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 Mrs. Barry, Wallingford
 James. Barry, Esq. 43, Old Broad-street
 *†William Barry, Esq. 122, Bishopsgate Within
 Joshua Barton, Esq. 34, Tower-street, and Three
 per Cent. Consols, Bank of Eng^land
 *William Barton, Esq. 26, Bishopsgate-str
 *Charles. Bartrum, Esq. 2, London-bridge
 *Benjamin. Bates, Esq. Town Malling, Kent
 Barnard Bayley, jun. Esq.
 Benjamin. Bayley, Esq. Newark, per Mr. Mawley
 Mrs. Beasley, 115, Great Surrey-street
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. For the Form recommended for a Legacy, see p. 29.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE from December 31, 1820, to December 31, 1821.

INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions, Donations, Dividends, and Sermons	2528	13	5
Reports	1	4	6
LEGACIES.			
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Peter Guillebaud, Esq.	100	0	0
Dr. Fothergill.	417	18	0

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EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Year in advance.	53	1	3
Rewards paid for saving lives; Rents to twenty-three Receiving Houses, appointed by the Society for recovering Persons apparently dead; Salaries, including the Medical Attendant at Hyde Park Receiving House, and Men's wages during the Frost at Hyde Park and St. James's Park; for Medallions, Apparatus, Drugs, Advertising, and Printing.	2362	1	3
£.500 3 per Cents.	376	5	0

2791 7 6

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