

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

1823.

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:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE SOCIETY'S HOUSE, 29, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.
1823.

London : Printed by J. Nichols and Son,
25, Parliament-street.

CONTENTS.



	Page
RISE AND PROGRESS of the Royal Humane Society	v
EXPLANATION of the General Objects of the Society.	ix
ANNUAL REPORT of the Committee; including Cases	xv

SECTION I.

METHODS OF TREATMENT :

Treatment of the Drowned.	1
Resuscitative Process	4
Treatment of Persons apparently dead from Hanging.	11
Treatment of Persons suffocated.	ib.
Treatment of Persons smothered	12
Treatment of Still-born Children.	13

SECTION II.

1. Prevention of the Effects of Lightning	14
2. Preservation of the Lives of Seamen.	16
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	17
4. Prevention of the fatal Effects of Excessive Cold	18
5. Prevention of the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Coal Mines, Cellars, Fermenting Li- quors, &c.	19

SECTION III.

Rules and Orders.	22
---------------------------	----

SECTION IV.

	Page
Legacies.....	26
Form recommended for a Legacy.....	29

SECTION V.

Institution of other Humane Societies :

1. British United Empire	30
9. ——— Foreign Settlements	31
3. Foreign	ib.

SECTION VI.

Account of Captain Manby's Method of rescuing Persons from Vessels stranded on a Leeward Shore.....	32
--	----

SECTION VII.

Receiving Houses appointed by the Society.....	64
Houses where Drags are deposited by the Society.....	66

SECTION VIII.

Officers of the Society :

1. Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurers	68
2. Honorary Members.....	69
3. Anniversary Preachers	71
4. Committee.....	72
5. Stewards, 1823	74
6. Chaplains.....	75
7. Auditors	ib.
8. Trustees	ib.
9. Medical Committee.....	ib.
10. Medical Assistants.....	76

SECTION IX.

Members of the Society.....	81
Auditors' Report.....	115



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 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 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. Warrant
Mr. William Townsend	Dr. Watkinson
Dr. Kooystra	Mr. Wright

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.



EXPLANATION

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 SEVEN-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.

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 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, hanging, and attempts at 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 sooth, 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 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 all the flush of youthful promise, is now brought to the home which so lately resounded with his 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.

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

* See p. xiv.

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.

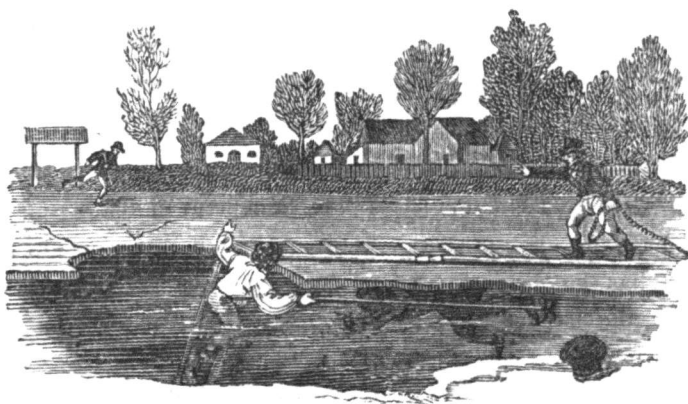
On the outside of the other Receiving-Houses of the Society are placed large and conspicuous boards, announcing their object. These Houses are furnished with drags, poles, and other necessary apparatus, all of which are under the constant superintendance of the Society's Surveyor*, and are thus kept 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 in-

* Mr. Vigers, of Whitefriars.

fluence—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, added to the advantage of Sermons preached before numerous congregations, have put the public generally 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 kept alive 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.



VIEW OF THE RECEIVING-HOUSE IN HYDE PARK, AND A REPRESENTATION OF THE
METHOD OF RECOVERING PERSONS FROM UNDER THE ICE.

R E P O R T.

IN presenting to the Public the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, the Committee are happy in having it again in their power to congratulate the Friends and Supporters of the Institution on its continued and undiminished success.

The interest which it has excited abroad, co-operating with the exertion of its friends at home, has widely extended the sphere of its public utility; while its domestic transactions, during the past year, have equalled, if not exceeded, the happy results of any former period on its records.

The Committee have great pleasure in reverting to the Anniversary Festival of 1822, which was honoured by a very numerous and respectable meeting. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, to whom this Institution is so largely indebted, not only for acts of noble liberality, but for suggestions which are likely to prove of considerable service to the Institution, again presided on the occasion. A large assembly of Ladies in the gallery, Friends of the Stewards, attended to witness the interesting procession of restored persons, and the distribution of the Society's Honorary Medallions by the Noble President, on several individuals, who

by their skill and courage had been the preservers of human life. The interest of the spectacle was greatly enhanced by a Lady being presented to His Grace, as one of the individuals on whom this honour was to be conferred.

The General Court awarded the presentation of Eight Medallions to the following Individuals, *viz.* Mrs. Blamire, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ames, Mr. Leach, Mr. Holman, Mr. Tew, Mr. Lefebvre, and Mr. Aylsbury. Their successful and honourable exertions, which the Committee thought it their duty thus to distinguish, were severally detailed in their last Report, to which the Committee have peculiar pleasure in once more calling the attention of the Public, as two out of the eight were cases of resuscitation by individuals not of the Medical Profession; and one of them by a Lady under the most disadvantageous circumstances, at considerable expense, and in opposition to ignorance and clamour. In both cases the Pocket Manual, circulated by the Society, was the means of affording that information, which, applied as it was, with perseverance and energy, and directed by judgment, ultimately succeeded in saving the lives of two individuals. The six other cases recorded, were marked by considerable medical skill and perseverance, to which indeed the Society and the Public have been, and continue to be, greatly indebted.

The Subscriptions at this Anniversary were unprecedented. The following Life Directors, Life Governors, contributors of Donations, and new Annual Governors, aided the Funds of the Institution by their liberal support :

	£.	s.	d.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.	21	0	0
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.	50	0	0
Right Hon. Earl of Bridgewater.	21	0	0
Right Hon. Earl of Stamford and Warrington.	25	5	0
Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G.	21	0	0
Right Hon. Earl of Clanwilliam.	10	10	0
Right Hon. Earl of Powis, V. P.	21	0	0
Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby.	10	0	0
Right Hon. Earl Brownlow	5	5	0
Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bishop of London, V. P.	21	0	0
Hon. East India Company.	100	0	0
His Excellency Count Lieven, Russian Ambassador	10	0	0
Sir George Staunton, Bart. M. P. LL.D. F.R.S.	10	10	0
Sir Francis Ommaney, M. P.	10	10	0
John Garratt, Esq. Alderman and Sheriff.	10	10	0
William Venables, Esq. Alderman and Sheriff.	10	10	0
Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq. Alderman	10	10	0
Thomas Wilson, Esq. M. P.	10	10	0
Messrs. Drummonds.	21	0	0
Thomas Snodgrass, Esq.	21	0	0
John Montefiore, Esq.	12	12	0
Friends, by B. Barnard, Esq.	20	1	0
R. Barclay, Esq. V. P.	10	10	0
John Atkins, Esq. V. P. L. G.	5	0	0
John Blackburn, Esq. V. P.	5	5	0
James Bentley, Esq.	10	10	0
Peter Brodie, Esq.	10	10	0
J. Bandinell, Esq.	10	10	0
J. Capel, Esq. L. G.	10	10	0
Harry Cook, Esq.	10	10	0
Miss Dale.	10	10	0
George Dillwyn, Esq. L. D.	10	10	0
F. Garratt, Esq	10	10	0
Rev. Dr. Hurdman,	10	10	0

	£.	s.	d.	
W. James King, Esq.	10	10	0	
Charles Lucas, Esq.	10	10	0	
Jeremiah Olive, Esq.	10	10	0	
Charles Price, Esq.	10	10	0	
T. Pritchard, Jun. Esq.	10	10	0	
John Sterling, Esq. L. G.	10	10	0	
John Warren, Esq.	10	10	0	
John Blades, Esq. L. G.	5	5	0	
F. W. Featherstone, Esq.	5	5	0	
J. Hurst, Esq.	5	5	0	
J. Petty Musprat, Esq.	5	5	0	
Benjamin Travers, Esq.	5	5	0	
Dr. Walshman.	5	5	0	
E. C. at Messrs. Drummonds.	5	0	0	
R. Fennell, Esq.	4	14	6	
R. Addison, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
James Arden, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
E. Baber, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
John Browne, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
B. Brown, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0
Mrs. B. Brown.	Annual	1	1	0
S. Blandford, Esq.	Annual	1	1	0

In thus recording the aid which the Society has received by the countenance and support of so respectable an accession of New Governors, the Committee have to express on the other hand, the loss which it has sustained by the death of several of its friends. They have to lament, in the first place, the deprivation which the Society has suffered in the decease of the most Honourable the MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, who, during the many years in which his Lordship honoured the Institution by filling the office of Vice President, equally

assisted its cause by the influence of his name and rank, and by repeated liberal donations. The General Court elected the present Marquis of Hertford to the vacant Vice-presidency.

The Committee have also to allude to the recent loss of an Honorary Member of the Society, in the death of Dr. EDWARD JENNER, whose time and abilities were employed in a different direction, but with triumphant success, in the attainment of an object which constitutes the aim of this Institution—the preservation of Human Life; they cannot, therefore, pass over his name without bearing their willing testimony of respect to his memory.

They have likewise to regret the death of the Rev. JOHN OWEN, A. M. who was elected Honorary Member of this Society in the year 1811. Many years back he was an active and zealous friend of the Society: at its Anniversary Festival and in the pulpit, he espoused its interests and spread the knowledge of its objects. To the Rev. Mr. Owen the Society is indebted for much useful correspondence on topics connected with its interests.

In Mr. ANGERSTEIN the Society has lost a liberal and constant supporter, charity a warm friend, and the arts a munificent and enlightened patron. In him the character of a British merchant was developed in the most honourable manner; for as his wealth was drawn from commerce, so it was freely expended in the protection and encouragement of arts, and in the diffusion of knowledge. When industry is united with generosity and liberality, and commerce becomes the handmaid to knowledge, it con-

fers the highest honour and happiness on a country, and Englishmen must feel proud in the remembrance of many characters in illustration of this remark, while they regret the loss of one of the most distinguished, in the death of Mr. Angerstein.

The Committee now return to a more gratifying subject in announcing the extension of the Society's means abroad. In the early part of the year they received a letter from M. Berard, President of the Conseil de Salubrité, requiring information upon the objects and methods of this Institution, with a view to their adoption in Paris. The required information was accordingly forwarded, and as the Conseil de Salubrité constitutes a branch of the Prefecture of Police, they transmitted also to His Most Christian Majesty a copy of the Society's Annual Report. His Majesty was graciously pleased to receive this mark of the Society's respect, as announced in the following letter from M. de Villele, to the Treasurer then at Paris.

* MONSIEUR,

Paris, le 21 Sept. 1822.

J'ai eu l'honneur de mettre sous les yeux du Roi le Rapport Annuel de la Société Royale Philanthropique qu'elle a désiré faire présenter à Sa Majesté.

Le Roi a bien voulu l'agréer. Sa Majesté m'a chargé de vous le faire connaître, Monsieur, et d'exprimer en

* SIR,

Paris, Sept. 21, 1822.

I have had the honour to lay before the King the Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, which I have been desired to present to his Majesty.

The King has been graciously pleased to receive it. His

son nom les vœux qu'elle forme pour la prospérité des travaux de cette Société.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Le Ministre des Finances, chargé par intérim du Portefeuille des affaires étrangères, DE VILLELE.

M. Benjamin Hawes.

The Treasurer subsequently announced to the Committee, that during his stay at Paris M. Berard had expressed to him, personally, the great interest which he took in the extension of the Society's objects; and afterwards confirmed these sentiments by a letter accompanied with sundry reports of the Conseil de Salubrité on subjects of interest to the Humane Society.

That nothing might be wanting to aid the laudable endeavours of the Conseil de Salubrité, the Committee presented to the Prefecture of Police a case of the Society's Apparatus for resuscitation, and caused to be translated into French, and circulated in Paris, the Society's Pocket Manual. These measures, it is sincerely hoped, will be the means of conferring the same benefits on our neighbour-country, which have been experienced in this, from the exertions of this Society.

The following passage, from the Reports just alluded

Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you with this, Sir, and to express, in his name, the earnest desire which His Majesty entertains for the prosperity of the Society in its operations.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Minister of Finance, having in the interim the charge of Foreign Affairs, DE VILLELE.

to, will serve to demonstrate the sincere intentions of the Conseil de Salubrité. “Un moyen de rendre les secours publics plus efficaces encore, semblait resulter du projet de créer, comme en Angleterre et en Allemagne, *une Société d’Humanité*, dont les souscriptions volontaires formeraient un fond assez considérable pour indemniser les victimes des accidens, et recompenser les hommes généreux qui s’exposent pour sauver leurs semblables*.”

On the subject of foreign correspondence, the Committee have also to express their hope that the objects of the Humane Society will be presented in the metropolis of Portugal so soon as the political situation of affairs may afford leisure and opportunity for the consideration and introduction of new matters of civil policy. His Excellency, M. Moraes de Sarmiento, Chargé d’Affaires from His Most Faithful Majesty, has warmly expressed his readiness to forward the objects of the Society at Lisbon, and has accordingly transmitted several of the Annual Reports of this Society to his Government.

His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, has been graciously pleased to express an interest in the objects of this Society, as will be seen by the accompanying official letter; and also to accept one of the Annual

* One means for rendering public assistance still more efficacious, would appear to arise from the project of establishing, as is done in England and Germany, a Humane Society, the voluntary subscriptions to which would constitute a fund sufficient to indemnify the victims of accident, and to recompense those generous men who expose themselves to save their fellow creatures.

Reports presented to him, as Patron of the Amsterdam Humane Society.

To Dr. Martin, Registrar of the Royal Humane Society.

SIR, *Whitehall Place, Aug. 12, 1822.*

I am directed by the Baron Fagel, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to acquaint you, for the information of the Royal Humane Society, that His Excellency fulfils the instructions he has received, by conveying to them His Netherland Majesty's thanks for their attention in presenting His Majesty with their Forty-eighth Annual Report; to which His Excellency is happy to have it also in charge to add the assurance, that His Majesty will never cease to take a lively interest in the philanthropic labours of the Society. The above-mentioned Report has been communicated by His Majesty's orders, to a Society of a similar nature, established at Amsterdam.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

J. W. MAY, Secretary.

On looking nearer home, the Committee cannot but regard with much satisfaction the exertions which are now making by the Humane Society of Leith: this Institution being newly established, the Committee have done all in their power to forward their views. The Humane Society of Aberdeen is also prosecuting its objects with increased energy: and at Salisbury steps are now taking to establish a similar Institution.

The Committee having announced, in the commence-

ment of their last Report, the receipt of the late Dr. Anthony Fothergill's Legacy, they now take occasion to state, that, in conformity to the will of the testator, they have offered to the nautical and scientific public a Gold Medal of the value of Fifty Guineas, for the best Essay or Discovery, to be approved by the Society, "on the Prevention of Shipwreck and the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners *."

With a view to give as much effect as possible to the benevolent intentions of this deceased friend of the Society, who has thus perpetuated his regard for its objects, the announcement has been made in most of the public prints; and it is sincerely hoped that the care thus taken will insure the production of some ingenious essay or discovery, on a subject in which the interests of a maritime country, like this, are so eminently concerned.

The cases of Suspended Animation, &c. which have come under the consideration of the Committee, have amounted to One Hundred and Thirty-six; *Fifteen* of these were attempted female suicides, and *five* attempted

* Essays are to be sealed, addressed, and sent free of expence to the Registrar and Secretary of the Society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, on or before the 1st day of September 1823, and marked on the outside "Essay on the Prevention of Shipwreck, and the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners," with a motto or device to correspond with a like motto or device on a paper accompanying the same, likewise sealed, and inclosing the name and address of the author. The Prize Essay will become the property of the Society; all the other Essays, with their corresponding papers, will be returned upon authenticated application, if made before the 1st day of September 1824.

male suicides: the Committee, however, have the highest satisfaction in adding, that, out of this number, *One Hundred and Twenty-six* were restored to life; among which are included several cases recorded in this Report, and to which the public attention is particularly requested.

The number of successful cases, added to that of former years, amounts to 5290; and the number of claimants rewarded, added to the total of former years, amounts to 20,745.

The Committee here beg to observe, that the foregoing statement of gratifying success regards only London and its environs, and by no means includes the favourable results of other Humane Societies established upon the model of this their parent Institution in different parts of the British Dominions.

In respect of the more meritorious cases which have come under the consideration of the Committee during the last year, it would far exceed the limits of this Report to detail the whole of them. It is expedient, therefore, to devote the present pages to the relation of those that appear to possess the greater interest.

The Gentlemen to whom the General Court have awarded the Honorary Medallion, for saving human life, are the following, viz.

Mr. J. Sanford, for resuscitating the son of R. Fennel, Esq.

Mr. William Robert Mesham, for resuscitating Sarah Crawley.

Mr. Thomas Taylor Webb, for rescuing, at the great peril of his life, Thomas Thomas, from the river Towy.

MEDALLION CASES.

The following case of Mr. SANDFORD was alluded to in the last Report, but as it came before the Society too late to be recommended by the Committee to the General Court in January 1822, it is now given as expressed in a letter to the Registrar dated in February of that year :

“ I beg leave to make you acquainted with a case of resuscitation which happened at Wimbledon on Sunday the 20th of January 1822. The son of R. Fennel, esq. aged about nine years, fell into deep water, at the bottom of the garden ; a younger brother only was present. The little fellow’s excessive screams soon gave the alarm, and the elder brother was the first to attempt giving assistance, but in vain. Mr. Bailey then got into the water, up to his chin, but could not get near the drowning youth, the water being fourteen feet deep. At this time the body had sunk, and remained at the bottom. Fortunately the gardener came with a garden rake, and most providentially caught hold of his clothes at the first attempt, and brought him to the surface. He was conveyed to the house apparently quite dead, and taken up stairs. The servants had nearly got his clothes off when I arrived. The surface of the body was quite cold, the hands contracted, no pulse at the wrist, nor perceptible motion of the heart ; yet I thought I observed one or two convulsive motions of the diaphragm. I had him carried down to the kitchen, where, fortunately, there was a most excellent fire. He was laid on a mattress and blankets, and the efforts recommended by your most invaluable Society actively persevered in. Signs of reani-

mation became more and more evident as we proceeded, and in about two hours a genial warmth pervaded the whole system, and the animal functions were restored to an active state. He was then put into a warm bed; and by the ordinary means used to obviate excessive re-action, he was perfectly well in about a fortnight. He was thought to have been under the water nearly ten minutes."

Mr. MESHAM communicates, in the following words, his case of resuscitating SARAH ——, together with the manner in which she was got out of the water, by persons who were afterwards rewarded by the Society :

“ On Sunday morning last, April 21st, 1822, a woman was seen loitering about the Canal in the Regent's Park, near a bridge which is opposite the St. Mary-le-bone New Church. Two men, who were at some distance on the outside of the inclosure, perceiving her, and surmising that her object was to destroy herself, put a few questions to which she scarcely made any reply, and taking no further notice of them, she instantly threw herself into the water, which was probably twelve or fourteen feet in depth. The men, who from their situation could not prevent her from prosecuting her design, immediately set to work endeavouring to extricate the poor woman from her perilous and awful situation; but the spot not being very easy of access, they necessarily met with some delay, and it was full ten minutes before they could render her the least assistance. They then succeeded in bringing the woman out of the water, in an apparently lifeless state, after she had been struggling for about fifteen minutes. She was then conveyed to the

St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary, after a further delay of at least ten minutes. I saw her immediately upon her admission: she was then in a state apparently lifeless; so completely so, that both myself, and a few individuals who were present, thought that there was not the smallest possible hope of her being restored. I immediately resorted, however, to the modes usually adopted under similar circumstances. Having stripped and dried the body, and placed it between warm blankets, I applied ammonia to her nose, forced a tea-spoonful of strong camphor mixture with aromatic spirits of ammonia down the throat every few minutes or so, and rubbed her breast and arms with warm flannels. I then endeavoured, while the nurse still pursued the application of warmth and friction, to inflate the lungs by means of a common pair of bellows, and stopping up the nose; and having used these means for some little time (about seven or eight minutes), I desisted. I then proceeded to apply hot irons covered with flannel to the feet, and continued rubbing nearly the whole of the body with warm flannels, as before. In about five minutes from the time inflation was discontinued she began to breathe. I had adopted these means for perhaps more than twenty minutes without any apparent success: soon after respiration commenced, which was very feeble and at long intervals, I perceived that the patient began to move her head about, and when the ammonia was applied to her nostrils, she wrinkled her forehead, but her eyes still continued fixed, the surface of the body cold, and pulse imperceptible. At length, after repeated rubbing, and keeping hot irons wrapped with flannel constantly to her feet, I began to feel the body gradually getting a little

warm, and after a further period had elapsed, I could feel the pulse vibrate, but very feebly and indistinctly.

After a repetition of these remedies, the patient began slowly but gradually to recover: her skin became tolerably warm; her pulse increased in fulness and frequency; she opened her eyes; and at length she spoke, at first incoherently, but afterwards she became more collected, and could relate her name and residence. When she became more sensible, she composed herself, and dosed for a short time, and when she awoke she complained of a pain in her stomach. Warm brandy and water was then administered to her, and simple saline mixture with nitric ether was given her every four hours, and she has since been making rapid advances towards her recovery. She seems, however, in a low state of mind, but can give a good and clear account of herself."

The meritorious exertions of Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR WEBB, of Carmarthen, were originally communicated to the Committee by Dr. Wilkinson, of Bath, who, being at the time a visitor at Carmarthen, was an eye-witness to Mr. Webb's humane and extraordinary endeavours. At the request of the Committee, the latter gentleman related this interesting case in a letter dated November 15, 1822, wherein he says, —

"One Sunday in the month of August last, while I was at my lodgings at the Ferry side (a village near the mouth of our river), I heard a man cry for help. I ran to the place, and found a boy, while bathing, had been carried off by the tide, which was then about half-flood, and was a considerable way out. I instantly stripped, and swam to him; he was floating on his back, the rip-

ple made by the current washing over his face, his mouth open, and he incapable of any exertion. I took hold of his right arm near the shoulder, to keep his head as high out of the water as possible, and swam toward the shore. I did this till I became exhausted. Being determined not to let the boy go whilst I could float, I turned myself on my back under him, and, taking hold of both his arms, let his head and shoulders rest on my chest, which kept his head high enough from the water. In this position I quite recovered myself, and with great ease was making rapidly towards the shore, which I had nearly reached, when we were taken up by a lighter which was coming to our assistance. I had the satisfaction of seeing the boy delivered to his mother's care, and since in perfect health."

Some particulars from Dr. Wilkinson's letter may be added to the above modest statement of Mr. Webb. Dr. Wilkinson observes, that the breadth of the river Towy at Carmarthen is rather more than a mile at spring tide. The boy while bathing got out of his depth, and being incapable of swimming, he was carried by the current into the middle of the river. No boat being near, a person stripped and swam about three or four hundred yards towards the spot where he was, but being attacked by the cramp, he could not proceed further. Mr. Webb, who was at some distance, ran with the utmost rapidity to the water side, instantly stripped, and swam out to the boy, who was floating nearly half a mile from the shore. When they were got into the lighter, as before related, the improper and very dangerous practice of holding a drowned person by the heels was immediately had recourse to; but Dr. Wilkinson, so soon as

the boat had approached sufficiently near to the shore, caused them to desist from this pernicious treatment, and when the body was landed, took it under his care, and after an hour's assiduous attention, in the use of the appropriate means, had the satisfaction of restoring him, once more a living being, to the care of his friends. Dr. Wilkinson remarks, on the authority of T. Morris, Esq. Mayor of Carmarthen, that the number of persons drowned in the river Towy is very considerable, but that there are very few instances of recovery on record; which may be attributed to the improper mode of treatment. At the request of Mr. Morris, some of the Society's Manuals have been transmitted to him to be translated into Welsh, and circulated in that neighbourhood.

The following is an interesting account of the recovery of a young woman who, in a state of despondency, had thrown herself into the Regent's Canal; from which she was extricated by Mr. COOPER, and was afterwards restored to life by Mr. ROGERS, Medical Assistant of the Society at Hackney, from whose communication to the Society these particulars are extracted:

“ On Sunday, June 10, at nine o'clock in the evening, I was sent for to the assistance of a young woman, 25 years of age, who had thrown herself into the Regent's Canal, between Bonner's Hall and the bridge at Cambridge Heath, from which place she had been carried to the Rose and Crown Public House. On my arrival, the body in general was cold, the hands, legs, and feet particularly so; but there was warmth about the chest. No pulsation could be felt at the wrist, nor at the tem-

poral arteries, but there was some faint irregular motion of the heart ; no action of the chest could be perceived from breathing ; the pupils of the eyes were considerably dilated, and the jaw closed. Bottles of hot water were immediately applied to the extremities, and frictions with warm flannels to various parts of the body resorted to. These means were persisted in for upwards of an hour, when the action of the heart became increased ; and, about half an hour after this, some half-fetched inspirations occurred at intervals, and the arms and hands became warmer ; but the legs and feet remained very cold for several hours. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, I perceived a pulsation at the wrist, which, after two or three strokes, ceased for a second or two, and then returned. I now attempted, by means of a spoon, to get down some warm brandy and water, but as the power of swallowing was very imperfect, little of the fluid went into the stomach. As the body became gradually warmer, and the breathing more regular, I again attempted to get the brandy and water into the stomach, and with better success. The pulse likewise became strong and more regular, and there was occasionally a sort of spasmodic sob. I still persisted in using frictions, and applied volatiles to the temples, wrists, and nose ; and as the respiration and pulsation became better every hour, my hopes increased ; and at three o'clock in the morning she began to shew symptoms of returning reason ; but this only occurred at intervals, and lasted for the space of about two minutes, when she again became perfectly insensible, and appeared to breathe with some degree of pain. Watching the opportunities that occurred, I got down several

table-spoonfuls of brandy and water, but there was much difficulty in swallowing.

“ When she had recovered her speech, I learned from her, that previous to her throwing herself into the water, she had walked for some time by the canal, and was about to throw herself in while passing under the bridge, but the darkness of the water intimidated her, and at the same time observing Mr. Cooper (the gentleman who got her out) passing that way with his wife and child, she allowed them to pass, and lingered behind until they were in advance about 200 yards, when, turning her face from the water, she threw herself into the canal backwards, and immediately sunk to the bottom. She says, that in plunging in, there appeared flashes of fire before her eyes, and that she swallowed a good deal of water ; after which she became insensible, and was greatly surprised on the following morning to find herself on a mattress before the fire.

“ The account Mr. Cooper, of No. 4, North-st. Cambridge Heath, gives is, that he recollects passing a young woman by the side of the canal, but that being in haste to get home, he took little or no notice of her, until he heard a plunge in the water, when he turned round, but seeing nothing, in a moment he recollected the female he had just passed, and concluded she had thrown herself into the canal. He then hastened to the spot, and observing the water to be agitated, and seeing some part of her gown just under the surface of the water, he instantly stripped off his coat and plunged in, and after some difficulty succeeded in conveying the body ashore. Assistance was procured, and she was conveyed to the public-house, situated at a distance of several hundred

yards. The average depth of water in this canal is between six and seven feet.

“ I cannot conclude this report, without noticing the highly meritorious conduct of Mr. Cooper, who evinced the greatest anxiety in the fate of this young woman, having, at the imminent risk of his life, (not being an expert swimmer) fearlessly ventured into the water and conveyed her to land.”

The Committee passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Rogers and to Mr. Cooper for their meritorious exertions in this case, which was sent to each of them, transcribed on vellum.

Mr. ALLEN FOORD PRICE, of Deptford, communicated the following case of resuscitation :

“ William Taylor, while bathing in the canal at Deptford, on Thursday morning, the 27th of June, 1822, at five o'clock, was suddenly attacked with cramp, and consequently sunk ; and had been under water about ten minutes, it being supposed by the by-standers he was diving. William Derrick, who was in the water at the time he first went in, was dressing on the bank, as also two young lads, the whole of the parties present, except myself, who was dressing by the side of the bank, but in a situation in which it was impossible to see the river. On hearing one of the boys say he thought he had the cramp, I immediately ran up the side, and saw, the water being clear, the said William Taylor, half across the canal, with his head two or three feet under the surface. I instantly went in half dressed with Mr. Derrick, and together succeeded in bringing the body on shore. He was apparently in a standing posture,

leaning forward, with his hands close to his mouth. The eyes appeared as if they would protrude from their orbits; the countenance livid, and the lips of a dark purple hue; there was no palpitation or pulse to be felt; the action of the heart appeared to have ceased altogether. However, I had a sort of bed immediately made on the bank with our clothing, and exposed him to the rays of the sun, it being a fine morning, keeping the head and chest elevated. I first dried him well, removed the mucus from the nostrils and mouth, and began with friction to the region of the heart, and after a time general friction. These means I persisted in at least twenty minutes, before the least sign of life was visible, when I was encouraged still to continue by hearing him groan, which I did for a short time after, when I had the happy consolation of witnessing his recovery; but shortly after the first symptom of re-animation, he was seized with a severe convulsive fit, in which he continued some time, and on that subsiding he became sensible, but felt very weak and languid. I desired he might go to bed between blankets, and take something warm. I saw him several successive days, and he gradually recovered."

The Committee expressed their approbation of the meritorious exertions of Mr. Price, by a vote of thanks on vellum.

The next case is communicated by Mr. ISAIAH DECK, of Harwich.

"On Sunday, Oct. 20, 1822, James Thorpe, a child about four years of age, fell into the water from the stairs of the landing-place at the end of King-street.

No person being present at the time, he was in the water some minutes before his perilous situation was discovered, when he was seen floating upon his face. The tide running out strong, he was with difficulty taken out, after being in the water full 12 minutes. Living within a short distance, and hearing the alarm, I was upon the spot at the moment of the body being taken out. The action of the heart had ceased; the face livid; eyes glassy; and the body was to all appearance, and in the opinion of all around, to be past recovery. I immediately stripped it, and after cleaning the mouth and nostrils from the froth, laid it in a blanket previously heated with a warming-pan, and proceeded with the usual means of friction, and artificial respiration with a small pair of bellows (there not being a regular apparatus for producing that effect kept in the town, which, considering the many cases that are likely from our local situation to happen, is much to be desired), in the course of 15 minutes I had the gratification of witnessing a slight resuscitation of the vital spark, by a convulsive action of the eyes and lips. The application of bladders and bottles of warm water was of eminent service; and, by persevering, in the space of 40 minutes the child screamed violently, and was able to swallow a small quantity of warm brandy and water, which produced a great discharge of water from its stomach, when it fell into a dose for an hour, and awoke with a slight degree of fever, which a gentle aperient carried off. The next day it was restored to its humble and grateful parents in good health."

A vote of thanks on vellum was transmitted to Mr. Deck, for his successful exertions.

“ Thomas Green, aged nine years, fell into the Shepherd’s Well at Hampstead, on the 27th November, while dipping water. His companion, a boy younger than himself, cried out for assistance, when Henry Nash, a young man passing that way, came to the brink of the well, heard what had happened, but seeing no commotion in the water, hardly knew how to give credit to what was told him; he, however, went into the water, and walked across it (four feet deep) and back again; at length found him, took him out apparently dead, and conveyed him, by the help of a person who was passing, to Mr. Rodd’s, surgeon, who, being from home, Mr. Sankey Biass, assistant to Mr. Jacob, was sent for, who communicates the following particulars :

“ I found the boy lying on the counter quite lifeless, his heart having ceased to beat. I immediately, assisted by Mr. Rodd’s apprentices, cut the clothes from him, and by Mrs. R.’s kindness procured two blankets, in which I laid him by a good fire (having previously wiped him dry), and by rubbing his body for upwards of ten minutes, and applying bottles filled with hot water to his feet, I am happy to add he began to be slightly convulsed, from which time, until half-past four o’clock, he remained quite insensible, and in strong convulsions; but by pouring a little stimulating medicines into his mouth he gradually gained strength, and at five o’clock he was so far recovered as to be removed home. I again saw him at six o’clock, when I found him much better, but complained very much of cold and pains in his head. I gave him a little warm brandy and water, and called again at nine o’clock, when I found him in a comfortable sleep, although the blood had not got to a

free circulation, consequently I gave him a little saline medicines. I called on him on Thursday morning, and was much surprised to find him taking breakfast with his mother. I immediately had him put to bed, and as his bowels had not been relieved since the accident, strong aperient medicine was prescribed, which acted rather violently, and in the evening he was much better. On Friday morning, when Mr. Jacob, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, called, he was from home; and on Saturday he called on me, complaining of a slight cough, which has now entirely left him, and he appears quite recovered from any effects of the accident."

A vote of thanks on vellum was awarded to Mr. Bias for his skill and attention.

William Lucey, a boy of about eight years of age, was bathing off Duden's Granaries, near East-lane Stairs, in July last, when venturing too far into the stream, he was drifted out into sixteen feet of water, and would inevitably have been drowned had it not been for the prompt and courageous endeavours of two of his companions, George Mandley and S. Bottomley. The former, a lad of about twelve years of age, who was also bathing, seeing his danger, and not being able to stem the tide, immediately came out of the water, and ran along the bank till he came nearly opposite to him, and then swam out to his assistance. He succeeded in bringing the drowning boy to near eighteen feet from the shore, when all further exertions were prevented by his clinging round him. Bottomley now perceiving the imminent danger of both, plunged into the water, and drew them both out with great difficulty.—Mandley and Bottomley were both rewarded by the Society.

On the 31st October 1822 some men were employed to clear out a cesspool in Charles-street Mews, Chelsea. One of them, being about to descend, immediately stepped back and staggered, upon which he was ridiculed by his companions as if it were the effect of intoxication. One of them, Bowen, next descended, but being overcome by the noxious vapour fell to the bottom. Lewis went to his assistance, and shared the same fate, as did two others, Coghlin and Seymour. An alarm being now spread, William Griffiths, one of the men employed by the Society, being near at hand, came to their assistance. He tied a handkerchief over his mouth, and having fixed a barrow-strap round his waist, one end of which being held by those above, he descended the ladder, but while endeavouring to bring up one of the men, the strap broke by the increased weight. A rope being applied in its place, he descended again, and brought up Coghlin, At the second attempt he brought up Seymour, and so in succession Lewis and Bowen. It must be observed, that Griffiths was under the necessity of staying out half a minute each time to take fresh air. The following table will show the order in which they fell in, and that in which they were taken out, the time they lay exposed to the action of the noxious gas, as nearly as could be calculated, and the result :

Order of descent.	Order of being taken out.
1. Bowen.....	nearly 21 minutes.....4thdead.
2. Lewis	17 or 18 minutes3ddead.
3. Coghlin.....	about 13 minutes.....1strestored.
4. Seymour.....	about 15 minutes.....2d dead.

It will be perceived that only one of these unfortunate

men were restored, who had been the shortest time in the well. Mr. Tully Daly, of Chelsea, under whose care he fell, was assiduously employed two or three hours before his efforts were crowned with success.—Griffiths was confined to his bed seven or eight days with constant nausea, pain in the head, and oppression at the chest*.

The two following cases of rescue from shipwreck will not be read without interest :

The first is communicated to the Committee by Mr. John Knight, master of the wrecked vessel, who with his crew was saved, after all hope of relief was fled, by Mr. Bloomfield, master of the brig Hope, of Poole, under circumstances of great danger to the latter, as will appear from the following extract of Mr. Knight's protest made at Portsmouth 4 January 1822 :

“ On the 17th of December, when in lat. 44° 30' N. long. 30° West, it blew a perfect hurricane from SSW ; the ship was got before the wind, and the pumps going, but the sea ran so high that she could not be kept before the wind, and was consequently hove to on the larboard tack, the sea making a free breach over her, and the people nearly exhausted with pumping, wet, and want of provisions, it being impossible to cook any. At six o'clock P. M. there were six feet water in the hold ; at eight it was up as high as the lower part of the raft. Port pumping was useless ; the ship was foundering fast, and the situation miserable ; and at ten P. M. the ship being full of water, the crew took refuge in the compa-

* For the methods of cleaning wells, &c. from noxious gases, see *Methods of Treatment*, p. 19.

nion; at eleven, the dead lights were washed out, and the sea blew up the companion, carried all the provisions away, washed down all the bulk heads, and set the timber adrift; and at one o'clock A. M. of the 18th, another dreadful sea washed all hands out of the companion, but they providentially got into the main rigging, and into the top, wet to the skin, while the weather piercing cold. At nine A. M. John Miller, an apprentice, perished with his sufferings; and at eleven, George Newnham, seaman, expired in the same way; at twelve, the ship turned herself round to the southward, when one of the tarpaulin cable covers was got up into the top to keep off the inclemency of the weather; and two four-pound pieces of raw pork, which were put in the copper the day before, and could not be cooked, were also got into the top, and served out three times a day in morsels about the size of a nutmeg each. An attempt was made to get water, but the casks were found all stove; the upper part of the ship's stern was out; all the hatches blown open; the planks next the water-ways, fore and aft, up; and the deck completely cleared, except the anchors and starboard cable. On the 19th this appearer and his crew existed in the same indescribable situation, almost starved, cramped with wet and cold, and not a gleam of hope of preservation; when Providence, soon after it was daylight on the 20th, gave them the sight of a brig, at a small distance, standing towards them, which proved to be the Hope, of Poole, about 90 tons burden, John Bloomfield, Master, from the Mediterranean, bound to Newfoundland. The sea was running very high, the brig passed under their lee, and set her close reefed top-sails and reefed fore-sail, and stood to the northward,

until she could fetch to windward, and then, with the greatest difficulty and risk of life, the brig's long-boat was got out and towed under the lee of the wreck, and this appearer and his crew were rescued from the previous inevitable prospect of death, and got safe on-board the brig; but the brig's boat was unavoidably destroyed and lost, with her oars and several ropes. Being thus miraculously saved, and by Captain Bloomfield treated with all possible kindness, this appearer arrived at the Motherbank (the brig having bore up for England, in consequence of the increase of persons on-board) on the 30th ult. and was put under quarantine."

The other case referred to was communicated to the Registrar in the following terms, by Mr. Thomas Baker, of Ludgate-hill :

" Having been an eye-witness to eight fellow-creatures being rescued from a watery grave by the extraordinary courage and perseverance of a young man not quite 21 years of age, named RICHARD EVERARD, of Mundsley, Norfolk, I have taken the liberty of sending the following narrative, in the hope that the Committee of your valuable Institution will be induced to grant him some remuneration. He is not aware of my intention of making the application; but I have no doubt a pecuniary reward would be a great inducement to others, at a future time, on that dangerous coast; and I am the more impressed with the important advantages likely to result from it, from the melancholy circumstance of the loss of the Ranger cutter on the same night, when all the crew perished a few miles from the place where this accident occurred, and many people do not hesitate to say, that had similar means been employed, there is

every reason to suppose that many, if not all, might have been saved.

“ On Sunday night, the 13th Oct. last, at about half-past nine o'clock, a violent gale came on. I was at Mundsley, with a brother of mine who resides there, and about 11 o'clock we were alarmed by a report that a ship was driven on shore, and the crew in the most imminent danger.

“ We immediately repaired to the beach, and saw a signal of distress about two miles to the northward, and after procuring horses to take some ropes, &c. down, we set off for the purpose of rendering assistance. When we arrived at the spot, we heard the cries of the crew on-board. The light being blown out, we could only discern the vessel amongst the breakers, as it was very dark, and the sea running mountains high, and we expected almost every sea would have knocked the vessel to pieces. In this dilemma, a sort of council was held, for by this time about a dozen of the principal inhabitants (farmers) of Mundsley were assembled; when Richard Everard, the young man before spoken of, volunteered his services to endeavour to wade or swim with a rope to the vessel. A rope was immediately made fast round his waist, and he went into the sea, followed by three men, who waded up to their necks and kept hold of the rope, to render assistance in case of need. After making most extraordinary exertions, he succeeded in getting near the vessel, and the crew on-board having thrown him a rope, he was hauled on-board, and after making the rope fast to the rigging, we had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing the Captain and seven men and boys dragged on shore safe, but almost perished with wet and cold; and Everard was the last that left the

vessel. The ship proved to be the *Smilax*, of Sunderland, Captain Burden, from Poole to Hull, with 120 bags of wool and 110 tons of pipe clay.

“ We reached the public-house at Mundsley all safe, at two o’clock in the morning, and in less than two hours after, the ship went all to pieces, and the beach was strewed with wreck and wool.”

The Committee transmitted, through Mr. Baker, a handsome pecuniary reward to Everard, for his humane and heroic conduct.

To assist in extending a knowledge of the Society’s methods of treatment, the Committee have continued the gratuitous distribution of many thousands of the Pocket Manual; and they strongly suggest to the public, and more particularly to their friends, to provide themselves with their Pocket Manuals, which are printed in a small compact form, and in many cases of emergency, as recorded in this and the last Report, have been the means of preserving human lives*.

The translation of the Manual into French has already been mentioned, a copy of which the Committee have taken occasion to insert.

Traduction d’un Prospectus de la Société de Secours pour les Asphyxiés (Royal Humane Society). Publié à Londres, 1822.

Patron. S. M. GEORGES IV.

Président. Le duc de NORTHUMBERLAND.

* The Manuals may always be had gratuitously at the Society’s House.

Cette Société a pour but :

1° De publier les moyens propres à rappeler à la vie les asphyxiés.

2° De fournir à ses frais les instruments et les médicaments qu'elle aura jugés convenables.

3° De récompenser tous ceux qui auront secouru, ou aidé à secourir des personnes en danger.

Depuis 1774, époque de sa fondation, cette institution a sauvé la vie à plus de 5,000 personnes, qui, sans les secours excités par les récompenses, et sans les soins dirigés par les conseils de cette Société, auraient été enterrées comme mortes, quoique n'étant que momentanément asphyxiées ; et plus de 20,000 individus ont été récompensés pour les secours qu'ils leur ont portés.

Voici les traitements qu'il faut suivre en attendant un médecin.

D'abord dans tous les cas il faut éviter :

1° Tout mouvement brusque.

2° De pendre le corps par les pieds.

3° De le frotter avec du sel ou des liqueurs spiritueuses.

4° Les injections de fumée ou d'infusion de tabac.

TRAITEMENTS A SUIVRE.

Pour les noyés.

1° En portant le corps ayez soin de tenir la tête et les épaules un peu élevées.

2° Dépouillez-le, et essuyez-le bien. Après l'avoir enveloppé de couvertures chaudes, placez-le dans un lit chaud.

3° Nettoyez la bouche et les narines.

4° Pour échauffer doucement le corps, passez une bassinoire couverte sur le dos. Mettez des bouteilles

d'eau chaude ou des briques chaudes (enveloppées de flanelle ou de linge) sur le ventre, aux aisselles, entre les cuisses et aux plantes des pieds.

Frottez le corps avec des flanelles chaudes. Mais, s'il est possible, mettez-le dans un bain aussi chaud que la main peut le supporter sans douleur.

5° Pour rétablir la respiration, introduisez dans l'une des narines le tuyau d'un soufflet ordinaire (lorsqu'on n'a pas l'appareil de la Société) en fermant bien l'autre narine et la bouche, soufflant doucement jusqu'à ce que la poitrine soit un peu élevée; ouvrant alors le nez et la bouche, pressez doucement la poitrine avec la main. Continuez ce procédé sans relâche jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait symptômes de vie.

6° L'électricité doit être appliquée par un médecin.

7° Une injection d'une demi-pinte d'eau-de-vie et de l'eau chaude. Appliquez aux narines du sel volatil ou de la corne de cerf.

Pour ceux frappés par le froid.

Frottez le corps avec de la neige, de la glace, ou de l'eau froide. Rendez peu à peu la chaleur naturelle, et, après quelque temps, s'il est nécessaire, appliquez les mêmes traitements que pour les noyés.

Pour les personnes pendues ou étranglées.

Les mêmes traitements que pour les noyés, et, de plus une saignée aussitôt que le médecin jugera convenable.

*Dans les accidents causés par des vapeurs malfaisantes
ou la foudre.*

1° Placez le corps dans un lieu frais.

2^o Jetez de l'eau froide sur la figure, le cou et la poitrine.

3^o Si le corps est déjà froid, appliquez la chaleur comme pour les noyés. Employez les mêmes procédés, pour rétablir la respiration.

4^o L'électricité (surtout dans les accidents occasionnés par la foudre) doit être appliquée.

En cas d'ivresse.

Placez le corps sur un lit avec la tête élevée ; ôtez la cravatte et ce qui peut gêner la respiration. Dans ces accidents un médecin est indispensable, car le traitement dépend de l'état du malade ; mais, en l'attendant, on doit toujours appliquer à la tête des linges trempés dans l'eau froide, et aux mollets et aux pieds des bouillottes d'eau chaude ou des briques.

En cas d'apoplexie.

Mettez le corps dans un lieu frais. Otez la cravatte, etc. Saignez aussitôt que possible. Rasez immédiatement la tête, et appliquez des linges trempés dans l'eau froide, des esprits, ou du vinaigre. Evitez tout stimulant.

Les mêmes traitements en cas de coup de soleil.

REMARQUES GÉNÉRALES.

Quand la respiration et les autres symptômes de vie paraissent, il faut donner un cuillerée d'eau chaude ; et si le malade a la faculté d'avalier, de temps en temps, de petites quantités de vin chaud ou de l'eau de vie chaude, et très-étendue d'eau. Il faut le laisser au lit et exciter toute disposition à dormir, excepté dans le cas d'apoplexie, d'ivresse, ou de coup de soleil.

Il faut continuer les traitements indiqués pour les différents cas, pendant *trois ou quatre heures* ; et il est absurde de supposer que la vie est perdue parce que les symptômes ne paraissent pas plus tôt.

The late severe and long continued frost was instrumental in putting to a test the efficacy of the Society's PREVENTIVE MEANS, particularly in Hyde Park, where, at the north side of the Serpentine River, the Society's principal Receiving-House is built on ground granted by His late Majesty. This river requires in an especial manner the watchful care of the Society in the winter season, on account of its being a place of general resort for the amusement of skating ; and it is in the highest degree gratifying to the Committee to report, that during the recent winter not one life has been lost at this place, owing to the precautions and prompt measures that were taken by the Society's men to rescue the parties from the water with the greatest possible expedition, and to the medical assistance afforded by the Society's attendant at the Receiving-House, where every possible accommodation and appropriate treatment were in the several instances that occurred effectually rendered.—The men whom the Society have appointed on that station during the frost are provided with various mechanical contrivances to effect the rescue of those who may unhappily fall through the ice. In the accomplishment of these means, however, the Society have gone to a very considerable expence ; but the ample success attending them thoroughly justifies the measure, and the Committee look forward with the utmost confidence to the continu-

ance of that support from the public, which, thus expended, has been the happy means of saving numerous lives.—Before the Society had systematically extended its views to this point, when the victim of accident had no hope but *fortuitous* assistance for his life, how frequently were the public informed of fatal accidents in the Park!—fatal, because no assistance was immediately at hand; but now that the Society has taken this care upon itself, *which before, as it was the business of every one, was not done at all*, the favourable result must impress every humane and reflective mind with the public utility of the measure, and the expediency of supporting it.

At the Canal in St. James's Park one life has indeed been lost, that of a youth who ventured upon unsound ice, notwithstanding the warnings of the Society's men, and although driven off, he returned to the spot in pursuit of some object of sport, and his life paid the forfeit of his temerity*. On this occasion one of the Society's men nearly lost his life in his attempts to save the boy.

It is a most grateful task to the Committee to repeat their acknowledgments to the CLERGY for their zeal in bringing before their respective Congregations and the Public the objects of the Society. The aid which has been furnished to the Society by the kind exertions of this respectable body, does not consist merely in the additions made to its funds by collections after Sermons; but by those Sermons being preached to congregations, more or less numerous, the public attention is rendered

* To form some judgment of the Preventive Means employed, reference may be made to the vignette, p. xiv.

more alive to the importance of its objects, and those uninformed of its means have from this source been the happy instruments of saving the lives of their fellow creatures. It is most gratifying to the Committee to render their acknowledgments for services of this two-fold and important nature, to the Right Rev. Lord BISHOP OF BRISTOL, who preached the last Anniversary Sermon at St. George's Church, Hanover-square ; to the Rev. Dr. VALPY, who preached for the Society during the last year, at Henley-upon-Thames, at Abingdon, and at Wimbledon ; and to the Rev. CHARLTON LANE, B. A. who lately did the Society the same kindness from the pulpit of St. Martin, Ludgate.

The acknowledgment of the Committee must also be made to the Rev. Gentlemen who have liberally granted their pulpits for Sermons since the last Report, viz. to the Rev. Mr. Townsend, the Rev. Mr. Fell, the Rev. Henry Lindsay, and the Rev. R. C. Packman.

The thanks of the Committee are also given to the CHAPLAINS of the Institution, for their readiness at all times to assist the benevolent purposes of the Institution.

To the MEDICAL COMMITTEE, and MEDICAL PROFESSION, the Committee are under the greatest obligations. The promptitude and ability they have always evinced in furthering the views of this Society, has been one great cause of its success, which must be gratifying to every friend of humanity.

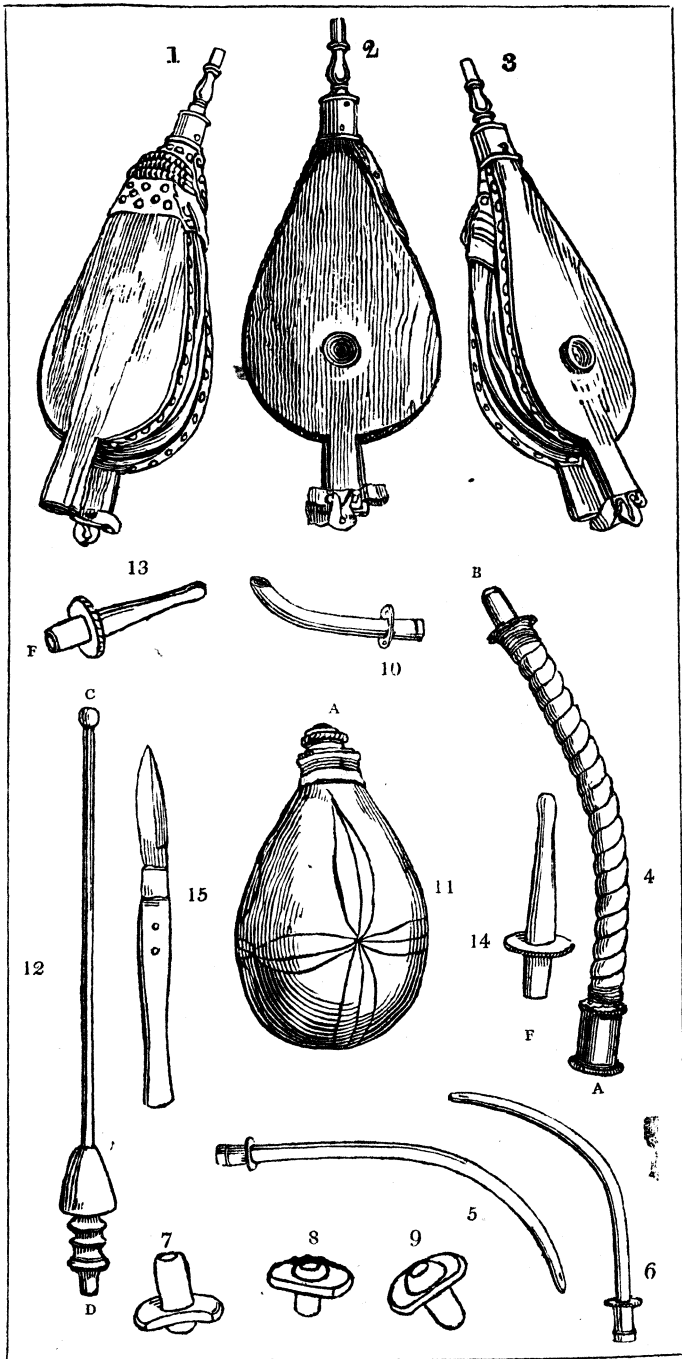
The Auditors' Report will shew the state of the Funds of the Society, and the objects of its expenditure ; whilst the one is a gratifying proof of the support it has

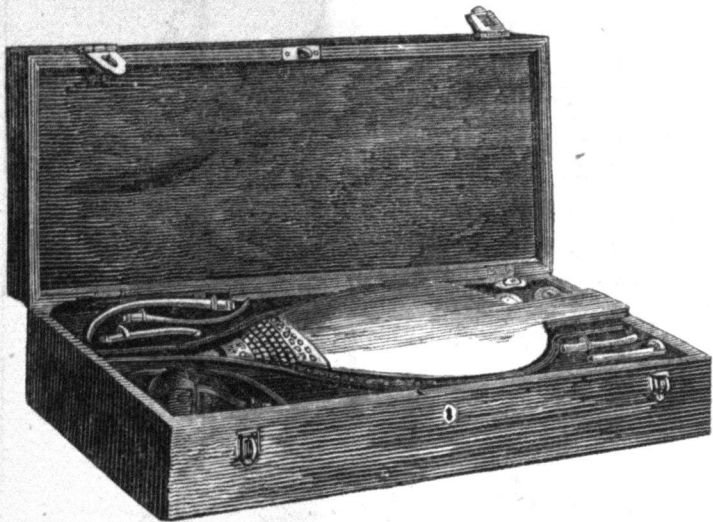
met with, the latter will shew that they are applied to purposes of great utility, and highly meriting public support.

It is gratifying to the Committee, in making this Report of their last annual proceedings, to be able to say, that the interests of the Society, which have been committed to their hands, have been furthered, both at home and abroad, and, they hope, with activity and zeal. Though they have to regret the loss of several of their friends, they have a pleasure in receiving the accession of many new supporters. The details of skill and courage presented to the Public in the Cases now published, whilst they interest the feelings, will demonstrate the utility of the Society. May the Art of Resuscitation, first brought before a British Public by this Society, be pursued and extended, and may the intrepidity of him who boldly risks his own life for the rescue of another be ever as promptly rewarded as it is intended it should be by the Institution of the Royal Humane Society!

* * * The two popular Engravings of the Royal Humane Society, by Pollard, after Paintings by Smirke, representing a young man being taken out of the water apparently dead, in sight of his disconsolate parents, and his subsequent resuscitation, are now re-published by the Society, and may be had, price two guineas the pair, at their house, 29, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; or at the following Printsellers: Colnaghi and Co. 23, Cockspur-street; Anthony Molteno, Pall-mall; Thomas Clay, 18, Ludgate-hill; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. 19, Cheapside.

APPARATUS FOR RESUSCITATION.





Description of the different Instruments contained in the Society's Case of Apparatus for Resuscitation.

FIGS. 1. 2. 3. Are different views of a pair of Bellows, for inflating the lungs.

FIG. 4. A short flexible Tube, for conveying air into the lungs; A the inferior extremity, to be attached to the nosel of the Bellows; B, the other extremity, plugs into the silver Tubes, Figs. 5. 6; and the Nostril Pipes, figs. 7. 8. 9. for inflating.

FIG. 10. A curved tube to be inserted into an artificial opening in the Trachea, when it is thought proper to perform the operation of tracheotomy; and is to be connected with the bellows through the intervention of the flexible Tube, fig. 4.

FIG. 11. An Elastic Bottle, for injecting fluids into the stomach through the flexible Tube, fig. 12; A, the mouth of the bottle, to be attached to the extremity of the flexible Tube at D.

FIG. 12. A flexible Tube (of the same composition as flexible Catheters) to be introduced into the œsophagus, for conveying spirits, &c. into the stomach, before the power of swallowing be returned; C, the extremity, to be passed down the œsophagus; D, the other extremity, to be connected with the elastic bottle at A, containing the fluid to be injected.

FIGS. 13 and 14. Are two Clyster Pipes for administering enemas: they fit at F into the elastic Bottle at A.

FIG. 15. A Scalpel for performing the operation of tracheotomy.

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 blankets. 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 moderately 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 likely 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 venous system will often be gorged with blood, and the abstraction of a small quantity from the external jugular 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 THE 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 fullness 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 a 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 clothes 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 happens 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 light-

ning, 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 frequently been restored by the ordinary means used in

16 PRESERVATION OF THE LIVES OF SEAMEN.

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 rince 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.

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.

XVIII. 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. Wrigglesworth	£.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		
March	E. Payce	£.100
Nov.	D. Draper	£.500
	— Tomlinson.	£.50
1806		
Jan.	R. Wilkinson	£.100
Feb.	S. Hawkins.	£.50
March	M. Wilmot	£.100 3 <i>per Cents.</i>
Oct.	J. Allen	£.5 5s.
1807		
Feb.	J. Preston.	£.1250. 2s. 6d
June	R. Corrie.	£.200
1808		
April	Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. late of Hurley, Berks.	£.1000
May	Mrs. Deborah Kellor, late of Diss, Norf.	£.100 4 <i>per Cents.</i>
Nov.	Mr. Joseph Edw. White, Reeves-place, Hoxton	£.8 <i>per ann.</i>
1809		
March	Richard Gough, Esq, late of Enfield (payable after the decease of Mrs. Gough).	£.1000
1810		
June	Robert Precious, Esq.	£.100
	Andrew Newton, Esq. late of Lichfield	£.100
	Portion of Residue of Mr. Newton's Estate	£.100
1811		
March	Mr. Guest.	£.25 4 <i>per Cents.</i>

Proved.

1811

May Mrs. Peggy Payne Bullocke, late of Jumper's
House, Christ-church, 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

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

Aug. Peter Ferry Michel, Esq. late of Steward-street,
Spitalfields. £.100Nov. 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.	NORWICH.
BEDFORD.	OAKHAM.
BIRMINGHAM.	OXFORD.
BRISTOL.	PLYMOUTH.
CHATHAM.	PORTSMOUTH & PORTSEA.
EASTERN COAST.	PRESTON.
EXETER.	SHEFFIELD.
FALMOUTH.	SHROPSHIRE.
GLOUCESTER.	SOUTHAMPTON.
ISLE OF WIGHT.	SUFFOLK.
KINGSTON UPON HULL.	ST. IVES, HUNTINGDONSH.
LANCASTER.	WHITEHAVEN.
LEICESTER.	WISBEACH.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	WORCESTER.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.	YORK.
NORTHAMPTON.	RIVERS WREAK AND EYE.

INSTITUTION OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES. 31

ABERDEEN.	SOUTH WALES.
GLASGOW.	SWANSEA.
LEITH.	CARDIFF.
MONTROSE.	DUBLIN.
FORTH AND CLYDE NAVI- GATION.	CORK.
	NEWRY.

2. *BRITISH FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.*

MADRAS.	QUEBEC.
CALCUTTA.	JAMAICA.

3. *FOREIGN.*

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

SECTION VI.



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. It was inserted in the last year's Report; but owing to the interest which it excites, and the practical merit of the invention, it is again published in the hope of extending the knowledge of its utility.

† 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 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 most 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.

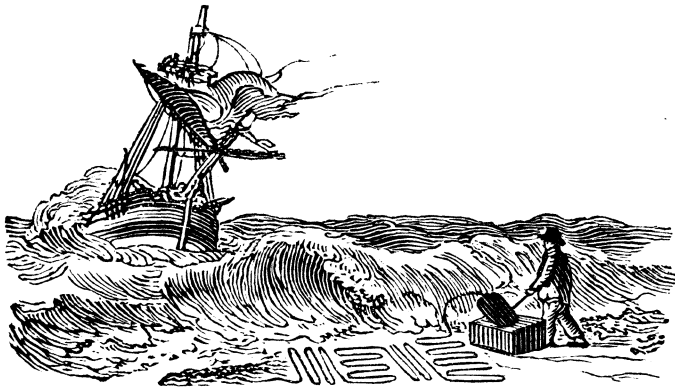
We shall now proceed to detail the particulars of the invention, occasionally adopting the author's own words.

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

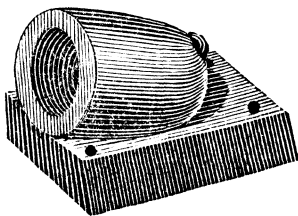
The most fatal cases of shipwreck, and the most frequent, are those which occur within the distance of from three hundred to sixty yards of the land. In these cases the proximity of the shore seems, to the inexperienced view, to ensure facility of escape to the seamen; but it is as distant and hopeless 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 the 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 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.

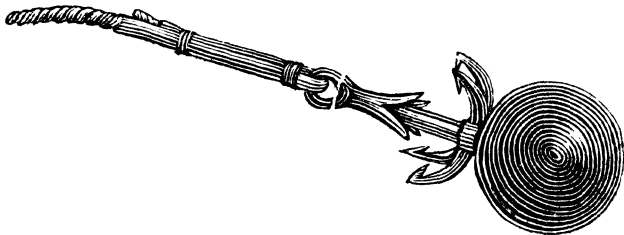
A mortar of this size is of sufficient power to project a shot carrying out with it a rope strong enough to haul off a boat by from the shore to the vessel; a service of

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 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 indispensibly wanted.



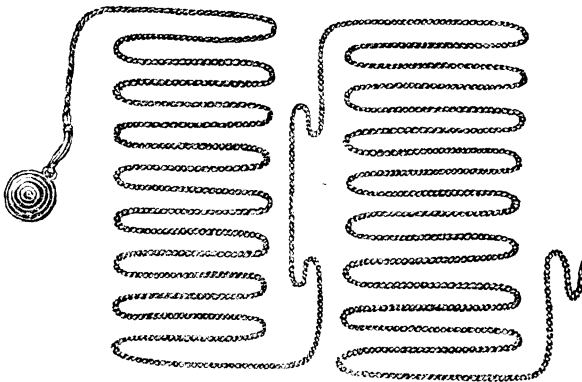
The hide should be at least so long as to leave two feet beyond the muzzle of the mortar when it is charged with the shot, and should have a loop at its end, that the rope may be fixed to it in a moment. The strips of hide may also be braided in the manner used in making the thongs of whips.

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

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.

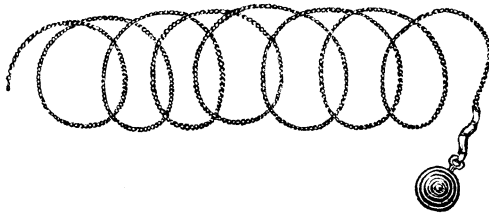
No branch of the service demands more nicety and attention than the mode of laying the rope in readiness to be carried out by the shot. If the beach be even, and free from large stones, it may be thus laid with certainty in compartments.



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.

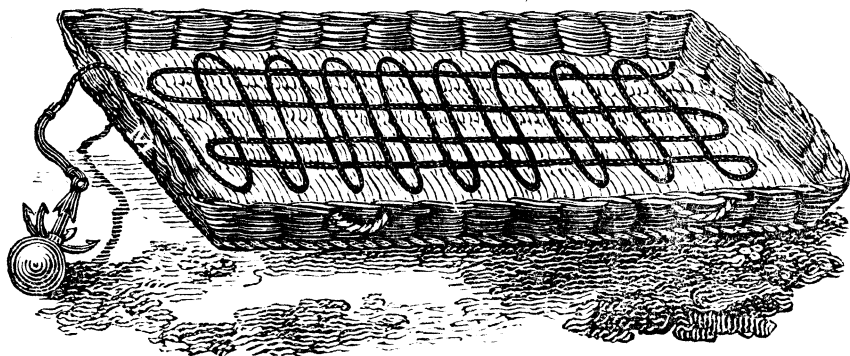
The nicest care should also be taken to remove every thing from the beach likely to be an impediment to the free issue of the rope. If, with these precautions, a good and well-stretched rope be used, communication will never be missed. This method of laying the rope is so simple, and the parts are so 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,



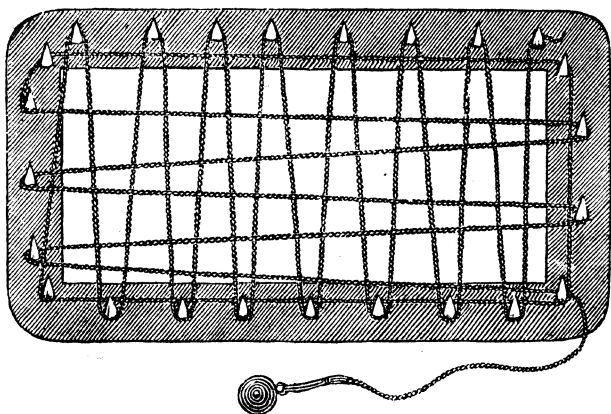
But as these methods of laying the rope consume time, and it has repeatedly happened that vessels have gone to pieces very soon after taking the ground, and all on board perished, it was necessary to discover such a method of previously arranging the rope, and preserving the arrangement during its removal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

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 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,



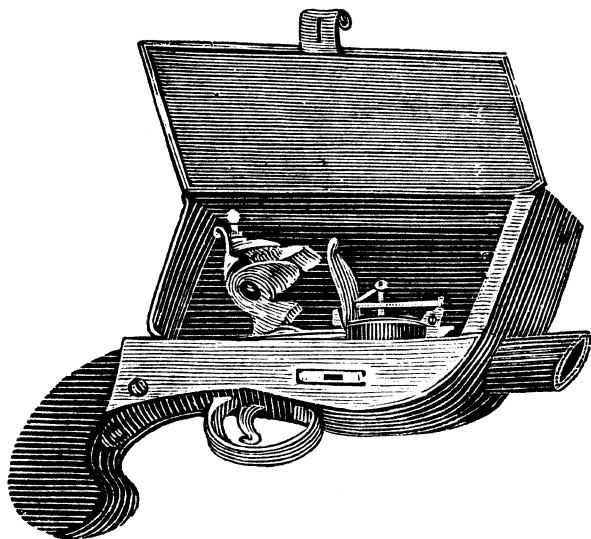
having at equal distances round its edge conical pegs six inches long, tapering from their base to the point, on which the rope is faked in tiers alternately along and across, as is described in the figure.

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 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 trans-

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.

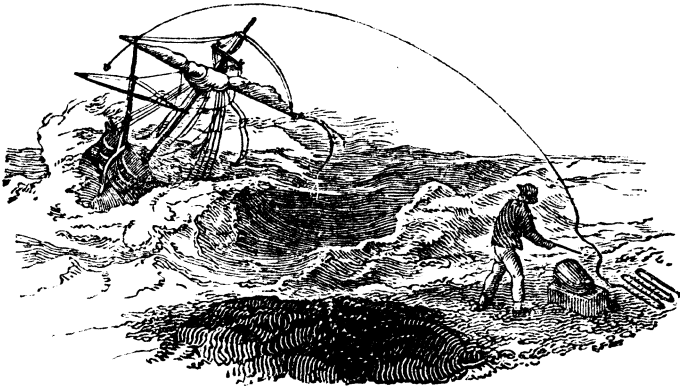
To prepare the powder for the particular service of firing the mortar, the following directions are to be observed: Mix so much of the powder with rain water that has been boiled as will form, after having been well stirred, a thick fluid; crack the heads of the tubes, prepared as above described, intended 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

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.

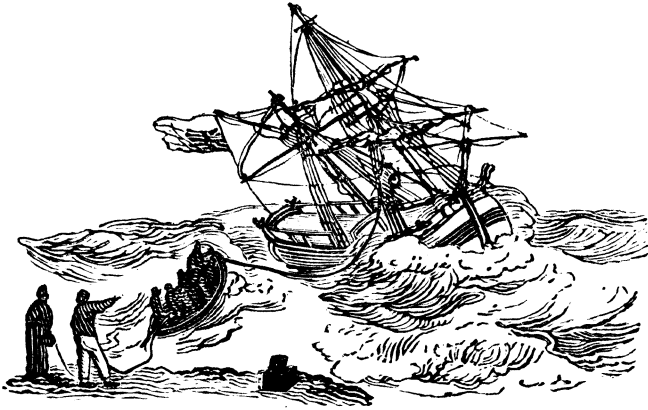


View of a Vessel stranded on a Lee Shore, and the Method of effecting Communication.

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.

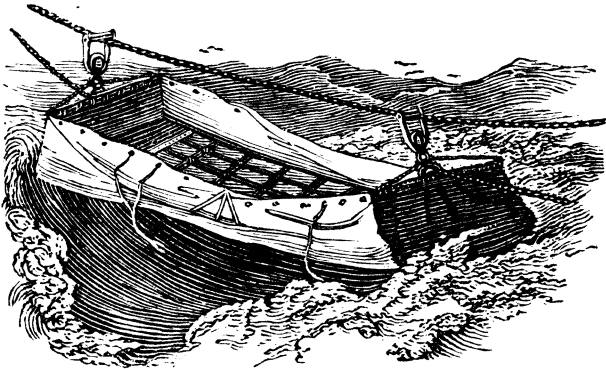
If the crew, as is sometimes the case, are so benumbed or fatigued as not to be able to secure the rope themselves, the barbed shot, when the rope with which it has been projected over the vessel is drawn in from the shore, will of itself take hold and fix on some part of the rigging or hull of the wreck,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



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 expence of a very few shillings.

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

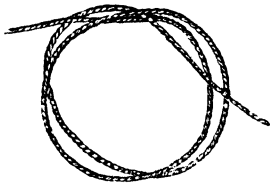
* If there are several persons at hand, the large rope may be hauled tort by them without using the purchase-tackle.

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 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 taut, close under the arm-pits; care being taken to fix the knot on the breast-bone, as described in the annexed design.

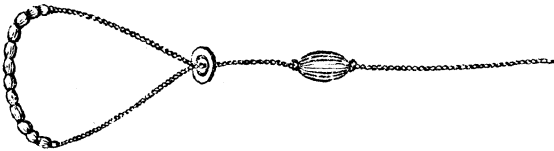


Terrible as this alternative may appear, its success may be relied on. NINE FOREIGNERS have been saved by it in cases of extraordinary peril on the coast of Norfolk; and some time ago, the MASTER, FOUR SEAMEN, a BOY, and the MASTER'S DAUGHTER, were brought in

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.

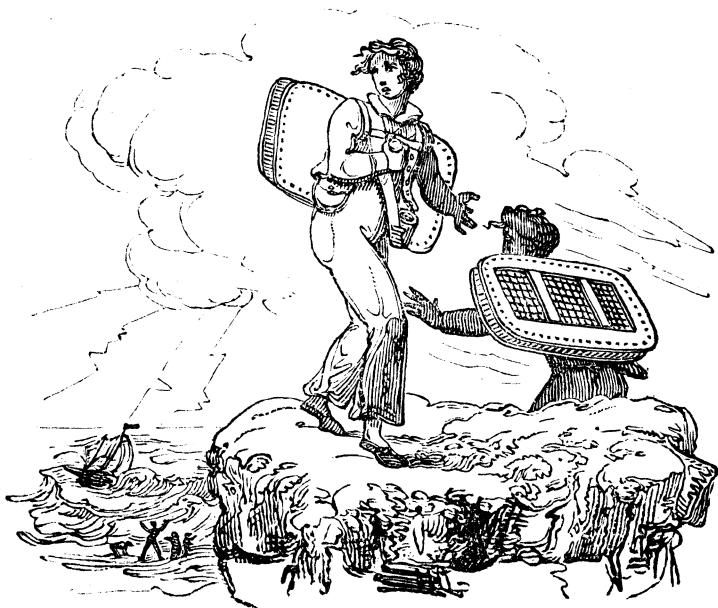
The rope, designed for the purpose of affording prompt relief to those who fall or are washed overboard from vessels at sea, may, in some cases, be useful in bringing persons on shore from vessels wrecked near the shore.



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 like 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, which 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; 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.



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.

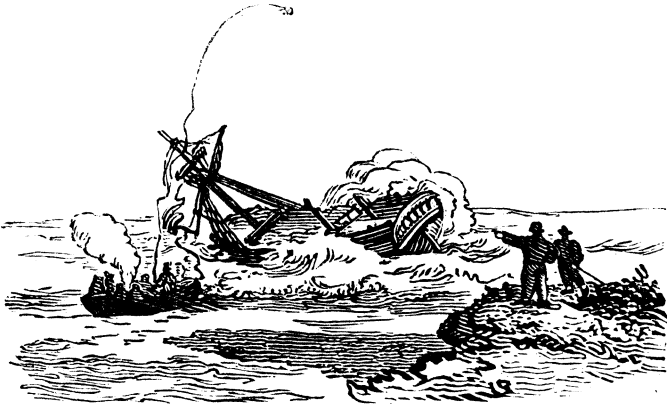
It often occurs, when a vessel can no longer keep the sea, that she bears up, as her only chance of safety, for a harbour, which she makes, and which would afford her a refuge, if there were a sufficient flow of water at its entrance; but, unfortunately, not finding depth of water enough for her draught,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

Although boats can readily go from the harbour with

an 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.

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



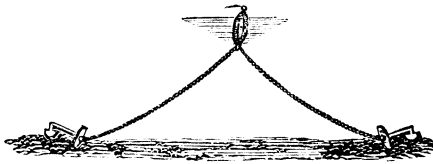
foot, and to keep the rope at a more convenient distance from the rock to the person who is to ascend it.

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 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

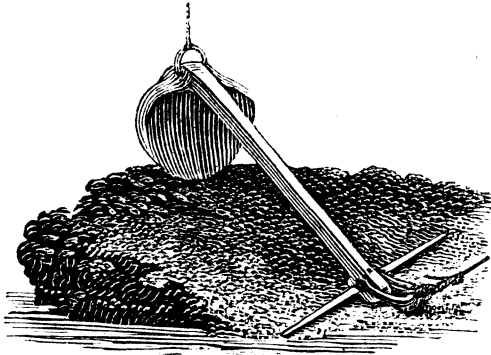
water at the place where it is to be fixed, should be ascertained; and the slack of the rope between the anchors so proportioned, that the buoy may appear above water at that point of the tide, and yet be unable from want of more rope to rise any higher; otherwise, on dropping with the falling tide,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

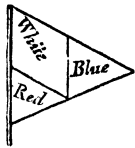
The moment the shot has fallen, begin to haul in the slack of the rope with great quickness, to prevent the effect produced on it by a rapid tide. The slack gathered in, let the rope be drawn gently towards the shore, that the barbed shot may catch and fasten itself on the rope between the anchors. When 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 Navy Board permitted me to get cast, at the expense of the Government, for making experiments.

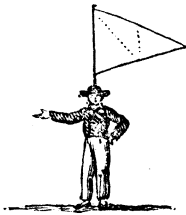


When, from the loss of masts, or the fury of the wind under which no sail can be carried, or from having parted from her anchors during the gale, a ship is observed driving on shore, the point at which she grounds may make the difference of life or death to the crew. It is, in such a case, of the last 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

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.

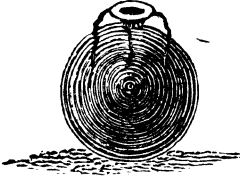


Prepare
to jump
over-
board,
and take
care to
clear the
wreck.

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

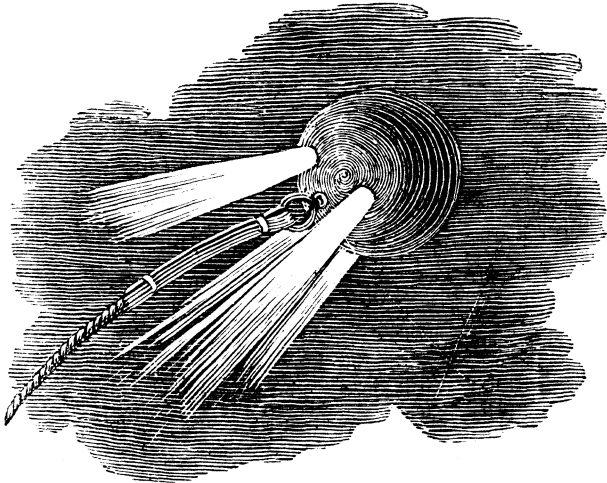
As shipwrecks frequently happen in nights, so dark that it is impossible to discern the spot at which the unfortunate vessel lies, and consequently to take aim with the mortar; while the waves that break over her have driven the crew for refuge to the tops, or other circumstances preclude them from having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

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.



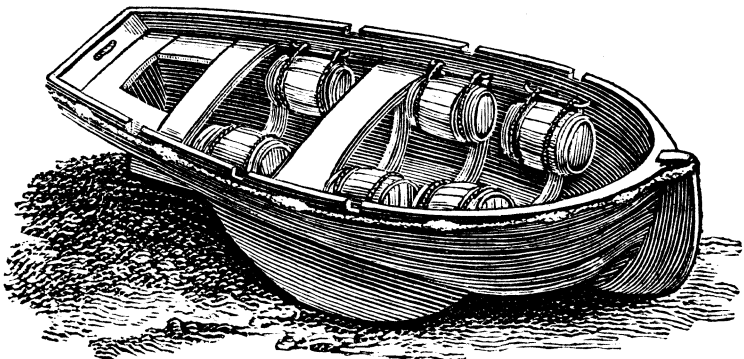
To effect the first purpose, a hollow ball (of such a size as exactly to fit the mortar) was made of cartridge paper, pasted together to the thickness of half an inch, having a hole at the top to receive a fuze, the head of which was drilled, and strands of quick match, at equal distances, inserted in 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.

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 expe-

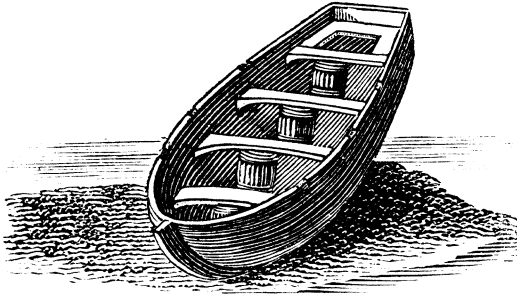
rience, during my visits to different parts of the coast (when honoured with the commands of Government to take a survey of the coast, with a view to the establishment of a system of escape from shipwreck), that no such boats were yet in existence. The boat, generally called the Life Boat, though admirably 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.



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.

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.

<i>Angel</i> , Rotherhithe, <i>Ship</i> , Wapping Wall.	} for the COMMERCIAL DOCKS, SURREY CANAL BASIN, LON- DON DOCKS, &c.
--	---

<i>Queen's Head</i> , Billingsgate, <i>Old Swan</i> , London Bridge,	} for the passage through LONDON BRIDGE, &c.
---	---

King's Arms, QUEENHITHE.

Earl of Warwick, UPPER GROUND STREET.

Swan,

Swan, HUNGERFORD STAIRS.

White Hart, MILBANK.

White Hart, CHELSEA.

Swan, FULHAM.

Albany Arms, Camberwell—for SURREY CANAL.

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

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.

The Macclesfield Arms—CITY ROAD.

Maidenhead—BATTLE BRIDGE.

HOUSES WHERE DRAGS ARE DEPOSITED BY
THE SOCIETY.

- Spread Eagle*—MILBANK.
Swan—BATTERSEA.
Red House—BATTERSEA.
Mermaid—BATTERSEA BRIDGE.
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.
George—NEW CROSS.
Ship—MILFORD LANE.
Waterman's Arms—LONDON BRIDGE.
Plymouth Arms—TOOLEY STREET.
Toll Houses—WATERLOO BRIDGE.
Toll Houses—SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.
Hillyer's Ferry—TOTTENHAM.
Jolly Anglers—LEA BRIDGE.
Higham Hill Ferry—WALTHAMSTOW.
Cook's Ferry—EDMONTON.
Bull's Head—STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN.
Antelope—HACKNEY.
Rose and Crown—CAMBRIDGE HEATH, HACKNEY.
Rhodes's Tile Kilns—HACKNEY ROAD.
King's Head—KINGSLAND ROAD.

Crown—ERITH.

—LEWISHAM.

Princess Charlotte, Albany Road, Camberwell—SURREY
CANAL.

Tyger—TOWER.

George—NEW CROSS.

Feathers—COMMERCIAL ROAD.

Plymouth Arms—MILL LANE, TOOLEY STREET.

Floating Chapel—DEPTFORD.

Hospital Ship—DEPTFORD.

Nag's Head—ENFIELD.

Crown—CHACE SIDE, ENFIELD.

Bull's Head—BARNES.

Three Compasses—HORNSEY.

White Cross,
Three Pigeons, } RICHMOND.

—DATCHETT BRIDGE.

White Horse—NEWBURY.

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 LINCOLN...	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
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.....	1823
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF LANDAFF.....	1822
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
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

Elected.

RONALD M'DONALD, ESQ. <i>of Staffa, North Britain</i>	1811
CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY.....	1811
ROBERT HUMPHREY MARTEN, ESQ.	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. Huntingford, Bp. of Hereford.

§ Dr. Thomas Burgess.

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

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 .	
	1823,	
	BISHOP OF OXFORD.	

* Dr. Henry Law.

† Dr. Sparke.

‡ Dr. Mountain.

§ Dr. Van Mildert.

|| Dr. Kaye.

COMMITTEE.

E. RICHARDS ADAMS, ESQ.	R. H. MARTEN, ESQ.
W. S. ANGELL, ESQ.	ROBERT MAWLEY, ESQ.
CHARLES BALDWIN, ESQ.	GEORGE MILWARD, ESQ.
JAMES BANDINEL, ESQ.	J. B. NICHOLS, ESQ. F. S. A.
JOHN BLADES, ESQ.	JOHN NIX, ESQ.
JOSEPH BONSOR, ESQ.	RICHARD OGBORN, ESQ.
GEORGE BY, ESQ.	RICHARD PRICE, ESQ.
I. CAPEL, ESQ.	THOMAS PRITCHARD, ESQ.
R. W. COLE, ESQ.	JOHN RAY, ESQ.
ROBERT CURREY, ESQ.	D. R. ROPER, ESQ.
TIMOTHY A. CURTIS, ESQ.	WILLIAM ROW, JUN. ESQ.
JOHN B. DAVIS, M. D.	W. GEARY SALTE, ESQ.
B. G. DAVIS, ESQ.	THOMAS SNODGRASS, ESQ.
GEO. DILLWYN, ESQ.	JOHN STERLING, ESQ.
JOHN EVANS, ESQ.	C. SCOTT STOKES, ESQ.
THOMAS EVITT, ESQ.	CHARLES JAMES SWANN, ESQ.
T. F. FORSTER, ESQ.	SAMUEL WHITE SWEET, ESQ.
JOHN HAMMAN, ESQ.	JOHN W. UPWARD, ESQ.
THOMAS HAWES, ESQ.	JOHN WADE, ESQ.
BEN. HAWES, JUN. ESQ.	CHARLES WELSTEAD, ESQ.
THOMAS HELPS, ESQ.	JAMES WOODBRIDGE, ESQ.
JOHN LEECH, ESQ.	ROBERT WRAY, ESQ.
	THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.

JOHN MARTIN, M. D.

Registrar and Secretary,

at the Society's House, 29, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

STEWARDS, 1823.

SIR A. HUME, BART. V. P.	WM. WOODBRIDGE NASH, ESQ.
WM. VENABLES, ESQ. ALD.	
WILLIAM BOWLES, ESQ.	WM. LEWIS NEWMAN, ESQ.
CHARLES FIELD, ESQ.	T. PRITCHARD, JUN. ESQ.
ROBERT FENNELL, ESQ.	WILLIAM ROBERTS, ESQ.
JOHN FOWLER, ESQ.	G. E. F. SCHWIEGER, ESQ.
NICHOLAS GARRY, ESQ.	J. STODDART, ESQ. LL.D.
EDWARD GRAINGER, ESQ.	STEPHEN TEW, ESQ.
JEREMIAH HEAD, ESQ.	CLAUDE GEO. THORNTON, ESQ.
R. JONES, ESQ.	
WILLIAM MAGNAY, ESQ.	LIEUT. COL. TORRENS.
DANIEL MOORE, ESQ.	FRED. TURNER, ESQ.
	BEN. WOOLNER, ESQ.

. See Rule XV, p. 25.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. H. FLY, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A.		REV. JOHN PRIDDEN, M.A. F.S.A.
REV. RICH. YATES, D.D. F.S.A.		REV. T. G. ACKLAND, M.A.

AUDITORS.

EDWARD RICHARDS ADAMS, ESQ. Hon. Mem.		THOMAS PRITCHARD, ESQ.
JOHN EVANS, ESQ.		

TRUSTEES.

CHAS. BARCLAY, ESQ.	} Treasurers.	JOHN GURNEY, ESQ. V. P.
BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ.		JOHN BLACKBURN, ESQ. V.P.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

W. G. MATON, M.D. F.R.S. & L.S.		JOHN ABERNETHY, ESQ. F.R.S.
WM. BABINGTON, M.D. F.R.S.		BURTON BROWN, ESQ.
HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, M. D.		JOHN ADDINGTON, ESQ.
RALPH BLEGBOROUGH, M.D.		BENJ. C. BRODIE, ESQ. F.R.S.
ROBERT BREE, M.D. F.R.S.		BENJAMIN TRAVERS, ESQ. F.R.S.
THOMAS WALSHMAN, M.D.		THOMAS ALCOCK, ESQ.
GEORGE BIRKBECK, M.D.		B. G. DAVIS, ESQ.
JOHN B. DAVIS, M.D.		ED. STANLEY, ESQ.
DAVID DAVIS, M.D.		W. C. DENDY, ESQ.
JAMES BLUNDELL, M.D.		T. CALLAWAY, ESQ.
THOMAS ADDISON, M.D.		EDWARD GRAINGER, ESQ.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, M.D.		JOHN MARTIN, M.D. Reg.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

LONDON.

- Berners-street*, Mr. DERBISHIRE.
Bishopsgate-street, Mr. FOX, Mr. BRICKENDEN.
City Terrace, City-road, Mr. C. LAW.
Dowgate-hill, Mr. ANDERSON.
East Smithfield, Mr. BOWIE.
Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, Mr. W. COOKE.
Half-Moon-street, Mr. MARSHALL.
Holborn, Mr. WHITMORE.
New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 29, DR. MARTIN.
Nicholas-lane, Mr. B. ATKINSON.
Northampton Terrace, City-road, Mr. GAZELEY.
Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. ELSEGOOD.
Pudding-lane, Mr. C. B. VAUX.
Queen-street, Cheapside, 30, Mr. EDWARD SUTLEFFE.
Ratcliff-cross, Mr. HARKNESS.
Regent-street, Horseferry-road, Mr. PEARCE.
St. Paul's Church-yard, 24, Mr. HURLOCK.
Shadwell, Mr. RICHARD RUTHERFOORD.
Spital-square, Mr. ADDINGTON.
Spring-gardens, Mr. T. J. PETTIGREW.
Upper East Smithfield, Mr. PRICE.

trand, Mr. RADNOR, Mr. STANTON.
Tottenham Court Road, Mr. J. W. ROBINS.
Trinity-square, Mr. J. W. HILL.
Walbrook, Mr. W. HEADINGTON.
Wapping, Mr. BETSON, Mr. G. BETSON, Mr. HENDERSON.
Wellclose-square, Mr. WARD.
Wellington Place, Goswell-street, Mr. JOSEPH ROSE.
Whitechapel, Mr. CURTIS.

MIDDLESEX.

Barnet, Mr. RUMBOLL.
Battle Bridge, Mr. WAKEFIELD.
Bethnal Green, Mr. FOX.
Brentford, Mr. COOPER, Mr. OLIVER.
Brompton-row, Mr. WOOLLEY.
Chelsea, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. CUMMINGS,
 Mr. LAISNE'.
Clapton, Mr. BAILEY.
Edgware and Whitchurch, Mr. ARBUCKLE.
Edmonton, Mr. HAMMOND.
Enfeld, Mr. DURHAM, Mr. J. V. ASBURY.
Finchley, Mr. J. STACY.
Fulham, Mr. BUNNETT.
Hackney, Mr. HOVELL, Mr. MORDAUNT, Mr. TOULMIN,
 Mr. ROGERS.
Hammersmith, Mr. WEST.
Hampstead, Mr. JACOB.
Hampton, Mr. GRIFFINHOOFÉ.
Highgate, Mr. GILLMAN.
Hornsey, Mr. BROWN.

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.

Limehouse, 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.

Colnbrook, Mr. W. TAYLOR.

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.
Scamen's Hospital Ship, Mr. ARNOT.

SURREY.

Battersea, Mr. ALDERMAN, Mr. J. PHILLIPS.
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. Olave's, Mr. BENTALL, Mr. LEADAM, Mr. AINSLIE.
St. Thomas's-street, Mr. G. B. DAVIS.
Shad Thames, Mr. SMUTER.
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. THOMAS SOLLY.



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.

§ ON THE COMMITTEE.

A.

*John, Ansley, Esq. Ald. 5, Star-court, Bread-st.

*††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

R. Addison, Esq. Messrs. Child and Co.
Temple-bar

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

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

— Allan, Esq. Isleworth

- ††*Samuel. Birch, Esq. Alderman, 160, Guildford-st.
 E. Baber, Esq. 71, Park-street
 †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
- §*James. Bandinel, Esq. Cloisters, Dean's Yard,
 Westminster
- ††*Benjamin. Barnard, Esq. 50, Cornhill
 Mrs. Barry, Wallingford
- *†William Barry, Esq. 122, Bishopsgate Within
 Joshua Barton, Esq. 34, Tower-street, and 79, Old
 Broad-street
- *William Barton, Esq. 26, Bishopsgate-street
- *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
- *J. Becket, Esq. Putney
- †*William Bedford, Esq. 61, Friday-street
 William Bell, Esq. 8, Paternoster-row
- *James Belloncle, Esq. Clapton
- †*William Benham, Esq. 25, Jewry-street
 Solomon Bennet, Esq. Bishopsgate Without
- *James. Bentley, Esq. Love-lane, Eastcheap
 Silvanus Bevan, Esq. 81, Glo'ster-place, Portman-sq.
- *Elannan. Bicknell, Esq. Herne Hill
- *Rev. Dr. Bingham, Gaddesden
- §*†John. Blades, Esq. 5, Ludgate-hill
 †Rev. Dr. Blair
 J. Blackenhagen, Esq. 32, Great Winchester-st.

- S. Blandford, Esq.
 ††*Edward Bliss, Esq. 69, Baker-street, Portman-sq.
 †*James Bolland, Esq. Clapham
 T. Bolton, Esq.
 *Rev. John Bond, D. D. Hanwell
 *T. Bond, Esq. Brompton
 §†*Joseph Bonsor, Esq. Salisbury-square
 **†‡Edward Boodle, Esq. 42, Lower Brook-street
 Frederick Booth, Esq. 15, New-street, Spring-garden
 *Sir Richard Borough, Bart.
 **John Bowden, Esq. Bank of England
 J. S. Bowden, Esq. 66, Aldermanbury
 *James Bowden, Esq. 11, Bedford-square
 †William Bowles, Esq. Abingdon, Berks
 Thomas Boyce, Esq. Gracechurch-street
 T. Bramah, Esq. Pimlico
 †Rev. R. H. Brandling, Shottling-hall
 M.C.*Thomas Bree, M.D. F.R.S. George-st. Hanover-sq.
 Rev. Dr. S. Breedon, Bere Court, near Reading, Berks
 †George Breeds, Esq. Griffin's-wharf, Tooley-street
 E. B. Brenton, Esq.
 *Mrs. Brewer, Worcester
 James Bridger, Esq. Aldgate
 Mrs. Brock, Bocking, Essex
 †*Peter Brodie, Esq. Lincoln's-inn-fields
 *— Brodum, Esq. 21, Great Coram-street
 *C. Brook, Esq. Hook-house
 Samuel B. Brook, Esq. Old Jewry
 M.C.Burton Brown, Esq. Stamford-street
 Mrs. Brown, Ditto
 *James Brown, Esq. F.S.A. St. Alban's
 John Brown, Esq. 34, Upper Berkeley-street
 Nicholas Brown, Esq. Victualling Office, Somerset
 House
 Richard Brown, Esq.
 Tobias Brown, jun. Esq. 3, Clarence-pl. Camberwell

- *†Joseph Colen, Esq. Cirencester
- §†Richard Ware . . Cole, Esq. Old Change and Wimbledon
 Mrs. Rich. Ware Cole, ditto
 Mr. Coleman, Surgeon, Laytonstone
- †‡Michael Colesworthy, Esq. 144, Whitechapel
 ‡Robert Collett, Esq. 71, Cheapside
- †*James Collins, Esq. Spital-square
 James Collins, jun. Esq. Phoenix Wharf, Bankside
 George Samuel . Collyer, Esq. Park-place, St. James's-street
- †*Rev. W. B. Collyer, D.D. Addington-sq. Camberwell
- †*Edward Connell, Esq. 1, Friday-street
 *Henry Cook, Esq. Cannonbury
 *Rev. John Cookesley, B.A. Sydenham
 Miss Cookson
- *George Cooper, Esq.
 W Cooper, Esq. 14, Upper Charles-street,
 Northampton-square
 Jacob Cope, Esq. Bucklersbury
 William Cory, Esq. New Barge House Wharf
- †Robert Cottle, Esq. Aldermanbury
- †*B Cotton, Esq. Kenilworth, Warwickshire
 *William Cotton, Esq. Leyton, Essex
 Mrs Coverdale, Limehouse
 Mrs Coxon, 32, Gainsford-street, Horslydown
 C Cradock, Esq.
- †*John Cranage, Esq.
 W Creak, Esq. 21, Finsbury-square
- *Messrs Creed and Co.
 Benjamin Critchett, Esq. 59, Aldersgate-street
- *Rev. Robert Crosby, M.A. Hoxton-square
 ——— Cross, Esq.
- †John Crowder, Esq. Warwick-square and Ham-
 mersmith
- †John Crutchley, Esq. Minories
- *Jesse Curling, Esq. Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe

- *E. S. Curling, Esq. Blackheath
 †*William Curling, jun. Esq. Limehouse
 *§††Robert Currey, Esq. Fleet-street
 Mrs. Robert. . . . Currey,
 *§†Timothy A. Curtis, Esq. 33, Broad-street
 †*C. B. Curtis, Esq.
 George. Curtis, Esq.

D.

- †**LORD VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD, V.P. Park-lane
 *Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Durham
 H.M.†*Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's
 Sir English Dolben, Bart. Finedon, near Wellingboro'
 *Sir William Domville, Bart. St. Alban's
 †*John Dent, Esq. M.P. 10, Hertford-street
 *Rev. W. W. Dakins, LL.D. F.S.A. Great Dean's-yard,
 Westminster
 Mrs. Dale, 49, Cannon-street
 *Mrs. Anne Dale, Bruce Grove, Tottenham
 ††*Francis C. Daniel, Esq. Mile-end-green
 Peter Davey, Esq. Upper Ground-street
 M.C.‡B. G. Davis, Esq. 14, St. Thomas's-street, Boro'
 M.C.David Davis, M.D. 29, George-street, Hanover-sq.
 George. Davis, Esq. Scarborough
 John Davis, Esq. Deptford
 M.C.‡J. B. Davis, M.D. 103, Great Surrey-street
 Robert Davis, Esq. Shoreditch
 William Davis, Esq. Bletchingley, Surrey
 ††*Alexander Davison, Esq. St. James's-square
 John Davison, Esq. Bishop-Wearmouth
 Thomas Davison, Esq. Hornsey
 Edwin Dawes, Esq. Angel-court, Throgmorton-
 street
 *William Dawes, Esq. Bank of England

- †*J. T. Dawson, Esq. Bedford
 Thomas Day, Esq. Watford
 *W. Day, Esq. Isleworth
 *Rev. W. B. . . . Dealtry, B.D. Clapham
 *— Dege, Esq. Lyndhurst
 Joseph Delafield, Esq. Campden Hill, Kensington
 Rev. C. Delafosse, Richmônd, Surrey
 J. B. De Mole, Esq. 30, Great Russell-street,
 Bloomsbury
 *†John. Dennison, Esq. 2, Portman-square
 *W. Dent, Esq. Wandsworth
 *George. Devereux, Esq. Brabant-court
 †***George. Dilwyn, Esq. Corbett-ct. Gracechurch-st
 *W. Dillwyn, Esq. Walthamstow
 *Miss Dillwyn, Walthamstow
 *Miss L. Dillwyn, Walthamstow
 *Miss S. M. Dillwyn, Walthamstow
 *Thomas. Dimsdale, Esq. 23, Charlotte-street, Port-
 land-place
 *John. Dimsdale, Esq. 49, Cornhill
 *W. P. Dimsdale, Esq. ditto
 Bonamy. Dobree, Esq. New-court, Broad-street
 **Peter. Dobree, Esq. Gracechurch-street
 *S. Dowell, Esq.
 **Messrs. Drummonds, Charing Cross
 *Capt. Archibald .Duff, R. N.
 William Robert .Duill, Esq. Teddington, Middlesex
 *John. Dunlop, Esq. St. Swithin's-lane
 Samuel. Dunstone, Esq. 30, West Smithfield
 *Mrs. Duppa, Homerton

E.

- Hon. the East India Company £100.
 The East India Dock Company, Annual £10. 10s.
 *Right Hon. Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor
 Most Noble the Marchioness of Exeter, Privy Gardens
 H.M. Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ely, Dover-street
 ††*Right Hon. Lord Eardley, 51, Lower Grosvenor-street
 †*RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE, V.P. 4, Upper Berkeley-street
 †*Hon. Mr. Eardley, 7, Hinde-street, Manchester-sq.
 †*Andrew. Edge, Esq. Essex-street
 *John. Edington, Esq. 22, Earl-street, Blackfriars
 W. Edmunds, Esq. Margate
 *Rev. H. H. Edwards, Dean's-yard, Westminster
 †*Edward. Edwards, Esq. Abchurch-lane
 †*Edward. Edwards, Esq. Union-court, Broad-street
 T. Edwards, Esq.
 †*John. Elliott, Esq. Pimlico-lodge
 †*Dr. Philip. Elliot, Bath
 Richard. Ellis, Esq. Fenchurch-street
 H. Elms, Esq. 15, Vale-place, Hammersmith
 Charles. Enderby, Esq. Blackheath
 Robert. Essex, Esq. 25, Aldersgate-st. and Strand
 Eton College, Provost and Fellows of, Annual £3. 3s.
 †*Abraham. Evans, Esq. 60, Bishopsgate-street-without
 R. P. Evans, Esq. Freemason's-court, Cornhill
 §†††John. Evans, Esq. 10. Old Change
 William. Everington, Esq. Ludgate-street
 *Luke. Evill, Esq. Bath
 §†Thomas Evitt, Esq. Haydon-square, Minorities
 * E. G.

F.

- ††*Sir Charles Flower, Bart. and Alderman, Finsbury-sq.
 †Thomas Farncomb, Esq. Griffin's-wharf, Tooley-st.
 †*†James Farrell, Esq. Austin Friars
 J. W. Farnell, Esq. Isleworth
 †Robert Fennell, Esq. Wimbledon
 *R. Fenwick, Esq. Coal Exchange
 George Field, Esq. 11, York-place, City-road, and
 Crown-court, Broad-street
 †Charles Field, Esq. York-place, City-road
 ‡Jeremiah Fielding, Esq. Manchester
 *Charles Fletcher, Esq. 160, Strand
 Thomas Flockton, Esq. Shad Thames, Southwark
 †*Edward Flower, Esq. Islington
 ††*Rev. Henry Fly, D.D. F.R.S. St. James's, CHAPLAIN
 William Forrester, Esq. Union-court, Broad-street
 †*†James Forster, Esq. Corbett-ct. Gracechurch-st.
 **John Forster, Esq. South-end, Lewisham
 †*Edward Forster, Esq. Mansion-house-street
 †§*T. F. Forster, Esq. St. Helen's-place
 Richard Fortnum, Esq. 183, Piccadilly
 — Foster, Esq.
 †*Zachariah Foxall, Esq. Ashford, Middlesex
 Mrs. Foyster, 45, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square
 Messrs. Charles . Francis and J. B. White, Nine-elms, Vauxh.
 James Frankland, Esq. 15, Wormwood-street,
 Bishopsgate-street
 *Alexander Fraser, Esq. Lincoln's-inn
 †J. Freeman, Esq.
 **Rev. Wm. Victor Fryer, 45, South-street
 *S. S. Fuller and Co. 84, Cornhill
 H. Fulton, Esq. 9, Watling-street

G.

- **His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester
 †*Hon. Mr. Baron GARROW, V.P. 27, Great George-street
 †††*SIR RICHARD CARR GLYN, Bart. Alderman, V.P. Arlington-
 street
 ††††*JOHN GURNEY, Esq. V.P. 34, Lincoln's-inn-fields
 ††***STEPHEN GASELEE, V.P. Montague-place, Russell-sq.
 *John Garratt, Esq. Alderman, Old Swan
 *F. Garratt, Esq. Sidmouth
 †Colonel. Gaitskell, 229, Bermondsey-street
 *H. Gardner, Esq. Wandsworth
 J. B. Gardiner, Esq. 68, Old Broad-street
 *— Garfitt, junior, Esq. Boston
 †John Garrod, Esq.
 *Rev. W. Garrow, D.D.
 *G. Gent, Esq. South Bunstead, Essex
 John Gent, Esq. Providence-row
 John George, Esq. 19, Holywell-street, Strand
 *Alexander Gibb, Esq. Russia-row, Milk-street
 William Gibbs, Esq. 3, Paradise-row, Chelsea
 *J. Gilliatt, Esq. Fenchurch-street
 John Allan. Gilmour, Esq. 69, Upper Norton-street
 H.M.Rev. Thomas. Gisborne, M.A.
 †*George Glenny, Esq. 5, Bernard-st. Russel-square
 Mrs. Glossop, 129, High Holborn
 George Glover, Esq.
 *‡R. P. Glyn, Esq. 6, Paper-buildings, Temple
 T. W. Goad, Esq. St. Thomas Apostle
 Thomas Goddard, Esq. George and Vulture-yard,
 Cornhill
 *Asher Goldsmid, Esq. 34, Finsbury-square
 — Good, Esq. Kingston, Oxon
 *J. Goodchild, Esq. Dowgate-wharf
 W. H. Goodlake, Esq. 76, Cornhill

- ***Henry Goring, Esq. Holywell-street, Oxford
 Samuel Gould, Esq. Isleworth
 *James Grange, Esq. Treasury
 M.C.†Edward Grainger, Esq. Dean-street, Tooley-street
 William Green, Esq. 15, Salisbury-square
 *Thomas Greenaway, Esq. 38, Bishopsgate-st. within
 John Greenhill, Esq. West Ham Frith, Essex
 Thomas Greenwood, Esq. Stock Exchange
 *Peter Paul Grellier, Esq. Wornwood-street
 H.M.†*John Gretton, Esq. Belmont, Vauxhall
 Henry Gretton, Esq. 40, Fenchurch-street
 *J. S. Griffulhe, Esq.
 *George Grose, Esq
 J. Guest, Esq.
 *Rev. Mr. Guillebaud
 **Mrs. Eliz Guillebaud, 14, Sutton-place, Hackney
 **Rev. Peter Guillebaud, Nailsea, near Bristol
 †*J. Guillemard, Esq. Broad-street
 *J. Gutteridge, Esq. Denmark-hill

H.

- *Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby
 H.M.†*Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Hereford
 *RIGHT HON. LORD HENNIKER, V.P.
 ††††**SIR ABRAHAM HUME, Bart. V.P. 31, Hill-street, Berkeley-
 square, Annual £5. 5s.
 *Sir Claudius Steph. Hunter, Bart. Ald. 3, Queen-st. May-fair
 †*Sir Benjamin . . . Hobhouse, Bart. 11, Manchester-buildings
 †*Sir William Herne, Maidenhead
 ***William Haldimand, Esq. M.P. Cateaton-street
 †Lieut. General . . Hopkins
 Col. Alexander . . Higginson, 46, Wimpole-street
 †*H. B. Hall, Esq. 4, Lower Thames-street

- George Hale, Esq. 9, Redcross-street, Cripplegate
 James. Hamblin, Esq. Isleworth
 †*Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Kensington
 §†John. Hamman, Esq. Bow-lane, Cheapside
 W. S. Handasyde, Esq. Wellclose-square
 Benjamin. Hanson, Esq. 47, Botolph-lane
 **Jeremiah Harman, Esq. 7, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st.
 **Edward Harman, Esq. 7, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st.
 **Henry. Harman, Esq. 7, Adam's-co. Old Broad-st.
 †John. Harris, Esq. St. Paul's Church-yard
 *Richard Harris, Esq. 32, Finsbury-square
 *†Rev. Richard Harrison, Brompton
 Edmund. Harrison, Esq. 70, Old Broad-street
 *Benjamin Harrison, Esq. Clapham
 J. W. Hartshorne, Esq. 1, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st.
 *Rev. J. D. Haslewood, Hampstead
 †††*Benjamin Hawes, Esq. TREASURER, 26, Russell-sq.
 §††*Thomas Hawes, Esq. Old Barge-house
 †§*Benjamin Hawes, junior, Esq. Old Barge-house
 *Miss Lucy Hawes, Worthing
 †*William Hawes, Esq.
 ‡Captain Hawker, Catsfield, Hants
 James. Hawkings, Esq. 1, Albion-place, Blackfriars
 George Haynes, Esq. Tottenham-court-road
 *†Jeremiah Head, Esq. Ipswich
 Rev. Thomas Heath, Windsor, Annual, £.5. 5s.
 †*Robert Hedger, Esq. Stockwell-road
 §†*Thomas Helps, Esq. 121, Cheapside
 James. Helps, Esq. 121, Cheapside
 †Anthony Jacob Hentz, Esq. 20, Jewry-street
 *Rev. Dr. Herdman, 2, Compton-street East, Brunswick-square
 *Rev. Archdeacon Heslop, D.D. Marylebone-place
 *Henry. Heylyn, Esq. Montague-close, Southwark
 †*George Hibbert, Esq. 1, Billiter-court

- Hickman, Esq. Churchwarden of St. Saviour's, Southwark, paid a surplus of Mark Cork's Will, 15s. 7d.
- †Richard..... Hilhouse, Esq. 116, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury
- Mrs..... Hill, Snaresbrook
- *W..... Hill, Esq. Bunhill-row
- *John Wilkes.... Hill, Esq. 2, Cooper's-row.
- *John..... Hillersden, Esq. Waldon, Surrey
- *Thomas..... Hinckley, Esq.
- H. W..... Hitchcock, Esq. Chatham-place, Hackney
- *Benjamin G.... Hodges, Esq. Church-street, Lambeth
- W..... Hodgkinson, Esq. 24, Skinner-street
- *—..... Hodgson, Esq. Fore-street
- Thomas..... Hodgson, Esq. Wanstead
- †James Rix..... Hoffman, Esq. 4, Bishopsgate-st. within
- Holladay, Esq. Watford
- S. C..... Holland, Esq. Russell-square
- *Edward..... Holland, Esq. Grosvenor-place
- J. H..... Hollis, Esq. Wycomb
- Rev. Samuel.... Hoole, M.A. Poplar
- †*William..... Hopes, Esq. 5, Laurence-lane
- †*Benjamin F.... Hopkins, Esq. 6, Barbican
- Mrs..... Hopkins, 6, Barbican
- John..... Horsman, Esq. George-street, Minories
- *Matthew..... Howard, Esq. Cateaton-street
- Edward..... Howell, Esq. Cheltenham
- Thomas..... Howel, Esq. Clapham Common
- Henry..... Hughes, Esq. 11, Basinghall-street
- R. P..... Hulme, Esq. 9, City-terrace, City-road
- James..... Humley, Esq.
- †*John..... Hurford, Esq. Chasely, Worcestershire
- *F..... Hurlbatt, Esq. Newington Butts
- G..... Hurry, Esq. Paul's Wharf
- †*Samuel..... Hutchinson, Esq. Tower-Dock

I. and J.

- *J. Jackson, Esq. Dowgate Wharf
 *Joseph Jacobs, Esq. Brompton
 *Rev. Edward . . . James, M.A. Mortlake
 **††J. Janson, Esq. Abchurch-lane
 F. Joly, Esq.
 *Jenkin Jones, Esq. Navy Surgeon
 Thomas Jones, Esq. 51, Strand
 *†Richard Jones, Esq.
 †Thomas Josling, Esq. Broad-street-buildings
 *Joseph Ireland, Esq. Barking
 Edward Isaac, Esq. Stock Exchange
 John R. Justice, Esq.

K.

- **RIGHT HON. LORD KENYON, V.P. 9, Portman-square
 †Lewis Kaan, Esq. 33, Finsbury-square
 *Frederick Kanmacher, Esq. F.L.S. Islington
 †*Captain Keith, 7, Lower Grosvenor-place
 †*P. Kendall, Esq. Walthamstow
 William Key, Esq. General Post Office
 George Kilpatrick, Esq. St. Martin's-lane, Westm.
 Thomas King, Esq. New-court, Broad-street
 †*William James. . . King, Esq. 8, Copthal-court
 *David King, Esq. New Kent-road
 Oliver Kirby, Esq.
 Nugent Kirkland, Esq. 8, Bennett-st. St. James's-st.
 *Thomas George Knapp, Esq. Haberdashers'-hall
 William Knight, Esq. 21, Gainsford-street, Horsely-down
 †Richard Knight, Esq. 83, Gracechurch-street

Mr. James . . . Knight, Great Suffolk-st. Southwark
 John Knight, Esq.

L.

- *Proprietors of London Docks, Annual £10. 10s.
 *Right Hon. Earl of Leven and Melville
 **RIGHT HON. AND REV. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, V. P.
 H.M. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Lincoln, 9, Connaught-pl.
 H.M.*Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Deanery, St. Paul's
 *His Excellency Count Lieven, Russian Ambassador
 Hon. W. H. . . . Lyttleton, Wimbledon
 *SIR JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Bart. V.P. Mansion-house-st.
 Lady. Lester, 2, Bolton-row, Piccadilly
 †*Matthias Prime . Lucas, Esq. Ald. and Sheriff, Harp-lane
 †*Sir William Leighton
 William Laforest, Esq. Red Lion-square
 *George Lamb, Esq. Camberwell
 **Thomas Lane, Esq. Goldsmiths'-hall
 J. B. Langton, Esq. Herne-hill
 John Lardner, Esq.
 Joseph Latham, Esq. Peckham (Stock Exchange)
 Charles Law, Esq. City-terrace
 †Edward Lawford, Esq. 21, Bloomsbury-square
 Samuel Lawford, Esq. Peckham
 †*Richard Lea, Esq. 4, Old Jewry
 †*William Leake, Esq. 27, Sackville-street
 *John Francis . . . Le Cointe, 27, Bernard-street, Russell-sq.
 James Lee, Esq. 72, Sloane-street
 §††John Leech, Esq. New Bridge-street
 William Lees, Esq. Grove-lane, Camberwell
 Thomas Leete, Esq. 6, Bridge-street, Westminster
 *Lieut. Lefebvre, Portsmouth
 *Miss O. Legrew, Clapton
 *Miss J. Legrew, Clapton
 *Miss M. Legrew, Clapton

- Mr. P. W. Leige, Francis-street, Walworth
 John. Lepard, Esq. Finsbury-square
 Samuel. Lepard, Esq. Dean-street, Tooley-street
 J. Lepine, Esq.
 P. Le Souef, Esq.
 †*Sam. Fothergill. Lettsom, Esq. 27, Great George-street,
 Westminster
 *S. Lewin, Esq. Homerton
 John. Lewis, Esq. St. Paul's Church-yard
 *Rev. R. Lloyd, M.A. 5, New Ormond-street
 Peter Lock, Esq. Custom House
 Samuel. Longden, Esq. George-yard, Lombard-st.
 †John. Lowe, Esq. New Broad-street
 *Charles. Lucas, Esq. Lewisham, Kent
 William Ludlam, Esq. John's Coffee-house
 *William Lunn, Esq. St. Mary-hill

M.

- †*RIGHT HON. LORD MACDONALD, V.P. 76, Welbeck-street
 †***WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq. V. P. 112, Bishopsgate-st.
 *William Manning, Esq. M. P. 14, New-st. Spring-
 gardens
 H.M.*Ronald. Macdonald, Esq. Staffa, N. B.
 ††Alexander. Macdonald, Esq. Bedford-square
 †John. Macdonald, Esq. 'Change-alley
 — M'Dougal, Esq.
 P. A. Macirone, Esq. 166, Bishopsgate-street
 George. Macirone, Esq. 166, Bishopsgate-street
 Mrs. Macirone, 166, Bishopsgate-street
 †**R. M'Kerrill, Esq.
 *†Rev. Spencer Madan, D. D. Ibstock, Leicestershire
 †William Magnay, Esq. Upper Thames-street
 C. Magnay, Esq. Upper Thames-street
 †*Ebenezer Maitland, Esq. Coleman-street
 H.M.*Capt. Geo. Wm. Manby, Yarmouth, Norfolk

- †William Manfield, Esq. Commercial-road, Lambeth
 *James. Mangles, Esq. 272, Wapping
 *James. Manley, Esq. Herne-hill, and Paternoster-
 row
 *Mrs. M. Marratt, Clewer-house
 †*John Martin. Marriott, Esq. 26, Wilmot-street, Found-
 ling Hospital
 †*Captain. Marryat, R. N. Wimbledon
 John. Marsh, Esq. Clapton, and 66, Coleman-st.
 †*Thomas Coxhead Marsh, Esq.
 Chapman Marshall, Esq. Upper Thames-street
 H.M. §††*Robert Humphrey Marten, Esq. Commercial Chambers
 and Plaistow
 *Robert Giles. Marten, Esq. America-square
 *M. K. Masters, Esq. Watford
 *J. Mather, Esq. Hoxton-fields
 T. B. Mathews, Esq. Rochester
 Miss. Mathews, 4, Crosby-row, Walworth
 M. C. W. G. Maton, M. D. F. R. S. Spring Gardens
 John. Maud, Esq.
 Charles. Mawley, Esq. 39, Aldermary Church-yard
 §††Robert R. Mawley, Esq. ditto
 †Thomas R. Mawley, Esq. 6, Tottenham-street
 George. May, Esq. Malden
 William Maynard, Esq. Bennet-street, Stamford-st.
 †Robert. Mercer, Esq. Upper Ground-street
 *Mrs. Mestayer, Reading
 *William Metcalfe, Esq. 8, Rodney-buildings, New
 Kent-road
 **J. C. Meyer, Esq. Broad-street-buildings
 J. G. Meymott, 16, Blackfriars-road
 *John. Mill, Esq. 5, Pump-court, Temple
 †George. Miller, Esq. 334, Strand
 *J. Miller, Esq. Ludshot, Hants
 John. Miller, Esq. 66, Aldermanbury
 §*George. Milward, Esq. Goswell-street

- ††**John Milward, Esq. Artillery-place
 Samuel Moate, Esq. Knightsbridge
 *William Moffat, jun. Esq. Birchin-lane
 Archibald Moncrief, Esq. Little George-st. Westm.
 *Moses Montefiore, Esq. 4, New-co. St. Swithin's-lane
 *John Montefiore, Esq.
 *John Morley, Esq. Walthamstow
 Joseph Morris, Esq. Northumberland-street
 Richard Moseley, Esq. 22, Piccadilly
 *Charles Hague Moseley, Esq. Crutched-friars
 Thomas Moulden, Esq. Bermondsey-street
 Edward Moxhay, Esq. 55, Threadneedle-street
 John Muller, Esq.
 Miss Munday, Clapham-terrace
 †J. Petty Muspratt, Esq. Broad-street-buildings and
 Dulwich
 J. P. Muspratt, jun. Esq. ditto

N.

*****HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K. G.

PRESIDENT.

- **Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland
 †W. Woodbridge . Nash, Esq. Peckham, and Nag's Head Inn
 Yard, Borough
 Isaac Neal, Esq. 11, Upper Thames-street
 Benjamin Neville, Esq. 11, Maiden-lane, Wood-street
 *John Newman, Esq. Southampton-st. Bloomsbury
 †William Lewis . . Newman, Esq. City Solicitor's Office,
 Guildhall
 ††††*John Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. 14, Highbury-place
 §††John Bowyer . . . Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. 25, Parliament-street
 **Mrs. Nicholson, Roundhay-park, near Leeds
 **Stephen Nicholson, Esq. 24, Finsbury-square
 §†John Nix, Esq. 72, Tower-street
 †W. P. Norris, Esq. Moorfields

O.

**HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, V.P.
Lewisham

*Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. 20, Gloucester-place, Portman-square

*Sir Francis. Ommaney, M.P. Norfolk-street, Strand

§††*†Richard. Ogborn, Esq. Bath

*Jeremiah. Olive, Esq. Baker-street, Portman-square

*George. Oliver, Esq. 286, Wapping

*Robert. Ord, Esq. Broad-street

Robert. Ostell, Esq. Nelson-square

*John. Overend, Esq. Lombard-street

*T. Owen, Esq. Surgeon, Chancery-lane

P.

H.M. Right Hon. Earl Poulett

**RIGHT HON. EARL OF POWIS, V.P.

***RIGHT HON. LORD PRUDHOE, V.P.

†††**HON. PHILIP PUSEY, V.P. 35, Grosvenor-square

‡Admiral Sir C. . . Pole, Bart.

*SIR CHARLES. . . PRICE, Bart. V.P. William-street

**Archibald. Paris, Esq. Beech-hill, Middlesex

†Hon. Mr. Justice Park, Bedford-square

John. Paine, Esq. 2, Camomile-street

**C. N. Pallmer, Esq. Kingston

Richard. Parker, Esq. Stock Exchange

**†James. Parlett, Esq. 3, Fleet-market

T. Parnel, Esq.

John. Parrott, Esq. Tooting

Silvanus. Partridge, Esq. Old Change

†*Richard. Paterson, Esq. Woburn-place

- *Samuel. Paynter, Esq. Denmark-hill
- †*Lewis. Peacock, Esq. 9, Chancery-lane
- *†William. Peacock, Esq. 19, Salisbury-square
Messrs. Peacock and Co. City of London Tavern,
£.3. 3s. annual
- *†Abraham. Peel, Esq. 3, George-yard, Lombard-street
Richard. Penn, Esq. Richmond, Surrey
Mrs. Penn, Richmond, Surrey
- *John. Perry, Esq. 62, Montague-st. Portman-sq.
- **Louis Hayes. Petit, Esq. 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn
- †*T.J. Pettigrew, Esq. Spring-garden
- †*Edward. Petty, Esq. Threadneedle-street
Nicholas. Phené, Esq. 20, New Broad-street
- *Thomas. Pickford, Esq. 4, Martin's-lane, Cannon-st.
J. A. Piggott, Esq. Six Clerks' Office, Chancery
Lane
- †*Lewis. Pingo, Esq.
- *Thomas. Piper, Esq. 73, Tower-street
John. Pittman, Esq. Warwick-square
- *T. Platt, Esq. Stamford street
Charles H. C. Plowden, Esq.
- †*T. Plummer, Esq. Philpot-lane
- *Rev. Henry Pole, Wolverton Rectory, Hants
- *Joseph. Pomroy, Esq. Shad Thames
- **Josias Dupré Porcher, Esq. Devonshire
- ***Rev. Andrew Philip Poston, M.A. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury
- **Rev. Archdeacon Pott, M.A. St. Martin's Church-yard
- †*Robert. Pott, Esq. Bridge-street, Southwark
- †*William. Powell, Esq. Shoemaker-row, Doctors'-
Commons
- †*Thomas. Poynder, jun. Esq. 4, Bishopsgate-street
within
Samuel. Poynder, Esq. 10, Clement's-lane, Lom-
bard-street
- *William. Pratt, senior, Esq. 59, Russel-square
- *W. Prest, Esq. Laurence Pountney-lane

- ††*Richard Price, Esq. William-street, Blackfriars
 *Charles. Price, Esq. ditto
 H. H. Price, Esq.
 Stafford Price, Esq. 31, St. Martin's-lane
 ††*Rev. John Pridden, M.A.F.S.A. 100, Fleet-st. CHAPLAIN
 *George. Pring, Esq. Hammersmith
 *John. Prinsep, Esq. 11, Union-court, Broad-st.
 John. Prior, Esq. Denmark-street
 ††§Thomas Pritchard, Esq. West Smithfield
 *†Thomas Pritchard, junior, Esq. ditto
 Rev. Charles. Proby, junior, Twickenham
 *Rev. William. Proctor, M.A. Catharine Hall, Cambridge
 Thomas Purvis, Esq. 7, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn

Q.

- H.M. Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec
 †James Quallet, Esq. Charlotte-row, Dandy's-gate,
 Bermondsey
 ‡Robert. Quarme, Esq. 7, Abingdon-street

R.

- H.M. HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS
 **RIGHT HON. EARL OF ROMNEY, V.P. The Moat
 †***RIGHT HON. LORD RIVERS, V.P. 8, Chesterfield-street
 †††*His Excellency Baron de Robeck
 Regent's Canal Company, Annual £.5. 5s. 98, Great
 Russell-street
 Job Matthew Raikes, Esq. London-wall
 Rev. Richard. Raikes, Gloucester, and London-wall
 *Mrs. E. Ramsden, Mansfield, Notts
 *Rev. Mr. Ramsden, Doncaster

- *Miss R. Ramsden, Pontefract
 †James Randall, Esq. Queenhithe-wharf
 *Rev. Francis. Randolph, D.D. James-st. Covent-garden
 †John Ravenhill, Esq. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury
 §†John. Ray, Esq. St. Paul's Church-yard
 Richard Ray, Esq. 121, Cheapside
 Messrs. I. and M. Raymond, 65, Clink-street, Borough
 †*J. B. Rayner, Esq. Cornhill
 †*J. Redwood, Esq. Lyme, Dorset
 William Reece, Esq.
 **Thomas Reed, Esq.
 Wilfred Reed, Esq. Upper Thames-street
 *Charles. Reeve, Esq. Half-moon-street, Piccadilly
 †*Samuel. Rhodes, Esq. Islington
 William Baines . Rhodes, Esq. Lyon's-inn
 **Rev. James A. Rhodes, Horsforth, near Leeds
 **John William Rhodes, Esq. Leeds
 H. Christopher . Richardson, Esq. Limehouse
 Christopher Richardson, junior, Esq. Limehouse
 Henry Richards, Esq. 11, Basinghall-street
 *George. Ridge, senior, Esq. Charing-cross
 *John. Ridge, Esq. ditto
 *George. Ripley, Esq. 19, Southampton-place, Eus-
 ton-square
 Horatio Ripley, Esq. 6, Laurence Pountney-lane
 William Rixon, Esq. Haydon-square
 John. Rixon, junior, Esq. Haydon-square
 *T. Roberts, Esq. Lambeth
 ***Thomas Roberts, Esq. 4, Russell-square
 William Roberts, Six Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane
 *E. Robertson, Esq. Beverley
 †*Henry. Robins, Esq. Piazza, Covent-garden
 P. F. Robinson, Esq. Lower Brook-street
 *J. Rodgers, Esq.
 §†*D. R. Roper, Esq. Stamford-street
 *N. M. Rothschild, Esq. Stamford-hill

- *William Row, Esq. 23, Little St. Thomas Apostle
 §†*William Row, jun. Esq. Little St. Thomas Apostle
 ‡Thomas Rowcroft, Esq. 66, Lombard-street
 T. B. Rowe, Esq. Brentford
 †*John Rowlatt, Esq. Charter-house-square
 *Colonel John . . . Rowley, 90, Pall Mall
 Lacy Rumsey, Esq. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall
 William Rusby, Esq. Ship Tavern, Water-lane
 *Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. M.P. Portland-place
 *W. M. Russell, Esq. Vauxhall
 Valentine Rutter, Esq. Newgate Market

S.

- H.M.**††HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G.
 D.C.L. &c. &c. &c.
 ***HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBOURG
 ***RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON,
 V.P. Charles-street, Berkeley-square
 **Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G.
 H.M.Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's
 *Lord Robert . . . Seymour, M.P. 27, Portland-place
 *Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow, Brompton, Huntingdonshire
 **Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
 *Sir W. Stirling, Bart. F.R. and A.S. Strand
 *Sir James Shaw, Bart. Alderman, America-square
 **Sir Stephen Shairp, Bart. 4, Russell-square
 *Sir George Staunton, Bart. M. P. 19, Portland-place
 *Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Rear Admiral of Great
 Britain, K. C.
 *Sir George T. . . Smart, 91, Great Portland-street
 ††*George Scholey, Esq. Alderman, Old Swan Stairs
 *Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. Ald. Town-hall, Southwark
 *Thomas Smith, Esq. Alderman, New Bridge-street

- †*Christopher Smith, Esq. Alderman, M.P. Adelphi
 †Vice-Admiral Matthew Henry Scott, at Messrs. Stilwel's,
 Arundel-street
 *Samuel Sadler, Esq. Aldersgate-street
 †††*Nathan Salomans, Esq. Finsbury-square
 *John Stevenson Salt, Esq. 9, Russell-square
 §**William Geary. . Salte, Esq. 20, Poultry
 *W. Samler, Esq. St. Andrew's-hill, Blackfriars
 Ant. T. Sampayo, Esq. 13, St. Helen's-place
 *†S. M. Samuels, Esq. Hammet-street, Minories
 †‡Rev. J. Butler . . Sanders, M.A. Rectory, Bread-street-hill
 James. Saner, Esq. Finsbury-square
 *John Sangar, Esq. Bristol
 — Sangster, Esq. 28, Milk-street
 Mrs. Sansom, Laytonstone-house
 Miss Sansom, Laytonstone-house
 — Satterthwaite, Esq. Bristol
 †*Captain Richard Saumarez, R. N. Kennington
 Samuel Sawyer, Esq. Old Barge-house
 H.M. Benjamin. Say, M.D. Philadelphia
 *S. Schneider, Esq.
 †G. E. F. Schwieger, Esq. Highbury-terrace
 *†Rev. Russell. . . . Scott, Portsmouth
 S. Scrutton, Esq.
 S. B. Searle, Esq. Saffron Walden
 *Henry Collingwood Selby, Esq. 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-
 inn, and Alnwick
 Mrs. Senhouse, Watford
 *I. Senniker, Esq.
 Mrs. Mary Sergrove, Charles-square, Hoxton
 *T. C. Sergrove, Esq. ditto
 *†Robert Sewell, Esq. 238, Piccadilly
 William Shackell, Esq. Johnson's-court, Fleet-street
 †*†Francis. Shackleton, Esq. Poland-street, Oxford-st.
 Charles. Shadbolt, Esq. Bankside
 William Shadbolt, Esq. Bankside

- Rev.— Shallcross, Ashburton, Devon
 *George Sharp, Esq. Threadneedle-street
 *William Sharp, Esq. Threadneedle-street
 Alexander. Sharp, Esq.
 *William Shearman, Esq. 98, Gracechurch-street
 D. T. Shears, Esq. 67, Fleet-market
 †*John. Shewell, Esq. Clapham
 †H. Sillem, Esq. 14, Mark-lane
 Joseph Silver, Esq. 28, Hatton-garden
 †*Thomas Simpson, Esq. Aldermanbury Postern
 David Simpson, Esq. 57, Bishopsgate Within
 Edmund. Slaughter, Esq. Edmonton
 William Slaughter, St. Martin's-lane
 *Mrs. M. Smith, Peckham
 †*— Smith, Esq. Limehouse
 †Thomas Smith, Esq. 51, Whitecross-street
 ††*Richard Smith, Esq. 106, Guildford-street
 *Miss Maria Smith, Acre-lane, Clapham
 *Thomas Smith, Esq. Brentford Butts
 *Thomas Smith, jun. Esq. Brentford Butts
 †John. Smith, Esq. Austin Friars
 †Charles. Smith, Esq. 172, Strand
 *Haskett Smith, Esq. Sydenham
 †*Samuel. Smith, Esq. 41, Commercial Chambers
 †*Richard Smith, jun. Esq. Finch-lane
 †*Henry. Smith, Esq. Drapers'-hall
 †Joseph Smith, Esq. 14, Abchurch-lane
 §**Thomas Snodgrass, Esq. Chesterfield-street, May-
 fair
 *Alexander. Snow, Esq. New-inn
 Henry. Soames, Esq. Baltic Coffee-house
 †James. Soper, Esq. St. Helen's-place
 John. Soper, Esq. 81, Mark-lane
 William Soulsby, Esq. Essex-street
 *John. Spackman, Esq. 6, New Broad-street

- *Joseph Martin. . Sparks, Esq. Nottingham-place, Commer-
cial-road
- Daniel Spink, jun. Esq. Gracechurch-street
- Richard Stainforth, Esq. 22, Russell-square
- *Rev. Dr. Starky, Speen, near Newbury
- *Edward Staple, Esq. Bank
- ‡*Joseph Steel, Esq. Trinity-square
- ‡†*John Sterling, Esq. Broad-street
- *John. Stockwell, Esq. Lewisham
- *J. Stodart, Esq. 11, Russell-square
- †John. Stoddart, LL.D. Garden-court, Doctors'
Commons
- †*Harry Stoe, Esq. Hammersmith
- †*T. Stokes, Esq.
- §††‡ Charles Scott . . . Stokes, Esq. Basinghall-street
- *Lieut. Stoyle, R.N. Gosport
- John. Stracey, Esq. Whitechapel
- *S. Stratton, Esq. City Chambers
- *William Strode, Esq. Loseley-park, Surrey
- H.M.Dr. Struve, Görlitz
- § Charles James . . Swann, Esq. 63, Chancery-lane
- William Sweatman, Esq.
- §††† Samuel White . Sweet, Esq. 6, Great Surrey-street
- Mrs. Sweet, 6, Great Surrey-street
- †*James Renat . . . Syms, Esq. Clay-hill, Bushy, Herts

T.

- ***†GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, Esq. M.P. V.P. Cavendish-square
- †William Thompson, Esq. M.P. Alderman and Sheriff,
12, Gloucester-place, Portman-square
- †*John Thomas. . . Thorp, Esq. Alderman, Aldgate
- *W. B. Tarbutt, Esq. Stock Exchange, and Gower-
street

- Alexander Teed, Esq. 2, Lincoln's-inn
 †John G. Teed, Esq. 2, Lincoln's-inn
 †Stephen Tew, Esq. Goodman's-yard, Minories
 †*William Tate, Esq. 8, Old Jewry
 †*P. Tatlock, Esq. 30, Basinghall-street
 Mrs. Teshmaker, Winchmore-hill
 W. C. Thomas, Esq. 158, Oxford-street
 †Richard Thomas, jun, Esq. Strand
 †*R. Thompson, Esq. Rochester
 Mrs. H. Thompson, Cheltenham
 †*Samuel Thornton, Esq. 6, Grafton-street
 Richard Thornton, jun. Esq. Old Swan
 William Thornton, Esq. Great Guilford-street
 *Alfred. Thorp, Esq. Walthamstow
 C. H. Thorp, Esq. Walthamstow, and Jewry-
 street, Aldgate
 Miss Thoyts, Sulhamsted-house, near Reading
 Miss Caroline. . . Thoyts, ditto
 *William Tidd, Esq. Walcot-place, Lambeth, and 7,
 King's Bench-walk, Temple
 Thomas Tomlin, Esq. Cheltenham, and 158, Ox-
 ford-street
 *William Tomlinson, Esq. Wandsworth
 †Lieut. Colonel . . . Torrens, Woolwich, and Crane-co. Fleet-st.
 *†William Toulmin, Esq. Suffolk-street, Borough
 †J. P. Toulmin, Esq. Lombard-street
 *†J. H. Tritton, Esq. Lombard-street
 *Richard Troughton, Esq. Vauxhall
 *Skinner Turner, Esq. 170, Fleet-street
 †Samuel Turner, Esq. 31, Haymarket
 William Turner, Esq.
 †Frederick Turner, Esq. Bloomsbury-square
 James. Turpin, Esq. Commercial-road, Lambeth
 *John Frederick . Tustin, Esq. Fludyer-street, Westminster
 †John Twining, Esq. Isleworth
 *Arthur Tyton, Esq. Wimbledon

V. and U.

- *†Lord Viscount. . Valentia, Arley, Staffordshire
 H.M.†*Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D. F.S.A. Reading
 Captain Valpy, R. N.
 John. Vaillant, Esq. 14, Montagu-st. Russell-sq.
 *John. Varnham, Esq. New Cross
 Henry. Varnham, Esq. 68, Tooley-street
 †*George. Vaughan, Esq. Gravel-lane
 †George. Vaughan, jun. Esq. ditto
 †*Isaac. Vaughan, Esq. Surrey-road
 †*William. Venables, Esq. Alderman, Queenhithe
 *James. Vere, Esq. 164, Bishopsgate-street Within
 Thomas. Vigers, Esq. Whitefriars, Surveyor of the
 Society ¶
 Miss Vince
 Rev. Richard. . . Vivian, Bushy
 †§John W. Upward, Esq. Stock Exchange

W.

- West India Dock Company, Twenty Guineas
 †*Matthew Wood, Esq. Ald. M.P. South Audley-street
 †***Robert. Williams, Esq. M.P. Moor Park
 †*William Williams, Esq. M.P. Birchin-lane
 **Thomas. Wilson, Esq. M.P. St. Mary Axe
 *Charles Baring. . Wall, Esq. M.P. Norman-court, near Stock-
 bridge, Hants
 ***††Frederick. Webb, Esq. Langham-place
 §†John. Wade, Esq. 17, Percy-street, Bedford-square
 Charles. Waistell, Esq. 6, Delancey-pl. Camden-town
 Miss Walker, Weybridge, Surrey

¶ It is requested, if any Drags, Boards, &c. at the Recovery Houses and Drag Stations, be out of repair, a Letter may be addressed to the Surveyor.

- Miss H. Walker, Weybridge, Surrey
 T. Walker, Esq.
 *Miss Waller, Bromley, Kent
 †*Benjamin Walsh, Esq.
 M.C.*Thomas Walshman, M.D. Kennington
 John Walton, Esq. Angel-alley, Whitechapel
 Nath. Bagshaw . Ward, Esq. 7, Wellclose-square
 James Ward, Esq. Upper Ground-street
 *Martin Ware, Esq. 23, New Bridge-street
 R. Ware, Esq.
 N. Warin, Esq. 3, Christopher-street, Fins-
 bury-square
 **Samuel Waring, jun. Esq. Temple
 *James Warre, Esq. Old South Sea House
 *T. Warre, Esq. 3, Stratford-place
 *John Warren, Esq. Trinity-square
 *William Waterman, Esq. Essex-street
 *Thomas Watts, Esq. St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 **William Webb, Esq. City-road
 Robert Webster, Esq.
 *J. C. Weguelin, Esq. New Broad-street
 *Hicks Wells, Esq. Horton, Banbury, Oxon
 *W. Wells, Esq. Blackwall
 *John Wells, Esq. Blackwall
 †George Wells, Esq. 9, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn
 §†† Charles Welstead, Esq. Custom-house
 Capt. George Welstead, Wormley, Herts
 *William West, Esq. Bedford-square
 G. B. Wetherell, Esq. Providence-street, Finsbury
 *W. T. Whitby, Esq. 28, Clement's-lane
 *Henry White, Esq. Brastead
 *Rev. Henry White, Prospect-place, Bermondsey
 William White, Esq. Covent-garden
 W. H. White, Esq. Artillery-place, Finsbury
 T. Whitehead, Esq.
 **Edward Wigan, Esq. Highbury-terrace

- *Francis Wigg, Esq. 1, North-place, Gray's-inn-lane
 *Thomas Wilford, Esq. Melton Mowbray
 †James John Wilkinson, Esq. 1, Pump-court, Temple
 James Williams, Esq. Great St. Helen's
 John Williams, Esq. 17, St. John's-street
 Charles Williams, Esq. St. John's-street
 Thomas Williams, Esq. Cannon-street
 †John Wills, Esq. Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons
 ‡Rev. Dr. Willis, Bloomsbury
 †J. W. Willis, Esq. Gray's-inn-square
 John Wilmot, Esq. Isleworth
 †*John Willock, Esq. 52, Golden-square
 Thomas Wilson, Esq. Upper Thames-street
 G. I. Wilson, Esq.
 †Samuel Winter, Esq. 2, St. Helen's-place
 *John Wisker, Esq. Vauxhall
 *Robert Withy, Esq. 18, Buckingham-street, Strand
 *B. Wood, Esq. Barbican
 *John Wood, Esq. St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Mrs. Wood, late of Marsten, near Amptill, Bedfordshire, & 36, Assembly-row, Mile-end
 §†*James Woodbridge, Esq. Mincing-lane
 James D. Woods, Esq.
 †*William Woodward, Esq. 73, Cannon-street
 John Woolfit, Esq. St. Paul's Church-yard
 George Woolly, Esq. Peckham
 ††Benjamin Woolner, Esq. Pope's Head-alley
 §†Robert Wray, Esq. 60, Chancery-lane
 §††*Thomas Wright, Esq. 30, Nicholas-lane
 †*William Wyld, Esq. Lawrence Pountney-lane
 *William Wynch, Esq. Grosvenor-square

Y.

H.M. The Rt. Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Archbishop of York
 *Rev. Richard Yates, D.D. F.S.A. Chelsea Hospital, CHAP-

- **George. Yeats, Esq. Navy Office
 †*Florence. Young, Esq. Borough, and Camberwell
 ††*George. Young, Esq. Cophal-court
 *Thomas. Young, Esq. Inspector-general of M. H.

Z.

H.M.Dr. A. Zarda, M.L.I.C.

 COLLECTOR,

Mr. Henry Chrichard, 4, Weston-street, Borough.

As ERRORS in the Names or Places of Abode may have probably occurred, information respecting them will be esteemed a favour on being addressed to JOHN MARTIN, M. D. *Registrar and Secretary,*

Royal Humane Society's House, 29, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

SUBSCRIPTIONS *for the* ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
are received by BARNARD and Co. *Cornhill ;*
 WESTON, PINHORN, and Co. *Borough Bank ;*
 CHATTERIS, WHITMORE, and Co. *Lombard-street ;*
 SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART. and Co.
Mansion House-street ;
 DRUMMONDS and Co. *Charing Cross ;*
 CHARLES BARCLAY, ESQ. *Park Street, Southwark, and*
 BENJAMIN HAWES, ESQ. 26, *Russell Square,*
Treasurers ;
 JOHN MARTIN, M.D. *Registrar and Secretary,*
at the Society's House, 29, Bridge Street, Blackfriars ;
and by HENRY CHRICHARD, *Collector, 4, Weston Street,*
Borough.

** For the Form recommended for a Legacy, see p. 29.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE from December 31, 1821, to December 31, 1822.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
Balance of last Year's Account audited..	456	8	5	Rewards paid for saving lives; Rents of			
Subscriptions, Donations, Dividends, and				twenty-three Receiving Houses, appointed			
Sermons	2413	7	11	by the Society for receiving Persons ap-			
				parently drowned or dead; Salaries in-			
LEGACIES.				cluding the Medical Attendant at Hyde			
Dr. Fothergill, remainder of his legacy ..	131	18	3	Park Receiving House, and Men's wages			
Thomas Eastup, Esq.	21	0	0	during the Frost at Hyde Park and St.			
				James's Park; for Medallions, Appara-			
	3,022	14	7	tus, Drags, Advertising, and Printing..	2,004	12	3½
BALANCE.				£.534. 1s. 2d. 3 per cent. Consols, part of			
Banker's Account overdrawn £.149 0 2				Dr. Fothergill's Legacy.....	417	18	0
In the Registrar's hands for				£.901. 16s. 3d. 3 per cent. Consols.....	721	19	6
Payment of Petty Charges	27	4	11½		£.3,144	9	9½
			121 15 2½				
			£.3144 9 9½				

EDW. R. ADAMS, }
THOS. PRITCHARD, } Auditors.

London: Printed by J. Nichols and Son,
25, Parliament-street.