

**A sermon preached before his Grace Charles, Duke of Marlborough, president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, &c.; of the Hospitals for the Small-pox, on Thursday, March 27, 1760 / By Samuel Squire.**

**Contributors**

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At end is an account of  
the hospital <sup>with history</sup> with <sup>origi</sup> origins  
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A  
S E R M O N  
Preached before his GRACE  
*CHARLES*, Duke of *Marlborough*,  
P R E S I D E N T,  
The VICE-PRESIDENTS, the TREASURER, &c.  
OF THE  
H O S P I T A L S  
FOR THE  
S M A L L - P O X,  
On THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1760.

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By *SAMUEL SQUIRE*, D. D.  
Clerk of the Clofet to his ROYAL HIGHNESS  
the PRINCE of *W A L E S*.

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L O N D O N :

Printed by H. WOODFALL; and Sold by R. and J. DODSLEY,  
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T O H I S  
R O Y A L H I G H N E S S  
*GEORGE* P R I N C E o f W A L E S.

S I R,

I Should not have requested the honour of prefixing YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS's august name to this sermon, were I not fully persuaded, that such an instance of YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS's approbation of the subject of my discourse would be of the utmost service to the excellent charity, whose cause I have undertaken to plead. It cannot but be of the most essential service to the small-pox hospitals, in both branches, to have it universally known, that YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS is so entirely their well-wisher and friend, that You have even suffered to be added to Your other illustrious titles, that of their patron and protector.

What are the triumphs of war, purchased with the blood of myriads! what



iv DEDICATION.

are the trophies of victory, raised upon the ruin of nations! when compared with the divine pleasure of communicating happiness, of saving from evil and delivering out of it? Be it always, as it is at present, Your glory, SIR, that you have a heart to feel the miseries of Your fellow-creatures, a hand open amply to relieve them Yourself, and an authority ever ready to encourage other persons to labour in the offices of humanity.

These, SIR, are the paths, which lead to true and lasting greatness; these are the noble arts, which justly entitle the happy possessor of them to be called the beloved of his own country, and the delight of mankind. I am,

SIR,

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Most humble, most dutiful,

And most faithful Servant,

SAMUEL SQUIRE.



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*The Support of the SMALL-POX HOSPITALS*  
*recommended,*

I N A

S E R M O N

PREACHED AT THE

Parish-Church of *St. Andrew, Holborn,*

On THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1760.

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P S A L M xli. Verse 1.

BLESSED IS HE THAT CONSIDERETH THE  
POOR AND NEEDY.

**L**ET me appeal to the inward sense of every  
one, who hears me, for the truth of the  
Royal Psalmists observation! Your own  
conscious reflections bear ample testimony to the  
blessings of mercy and benevolence!

Did any man ever yet *consider the poor and needy,*  
*to assist and relieve their miseries,* without feeling

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an immediate recompence in the pleasure of an easy and satisfied mind? Did any man ever yet deliver *him that was ready to perish*, or cause *the widows heart to sing for joy*, without largely participating of the joys, which his softened heart had bestowed?

Go on then, my brethren, to consider (as you do) with attention, wisdom and compassion the wants of the poor, the sick and the needy, and *the Lord will deliver you in the day of trouble; he will strengthen you upon the bed of languishing, and make all your bed in your sickness*. Go on, my brethren, *as you have opportunity, to do good unto all men; hide not yourselves from your own flesh*; yield cheerfully to the benevolent impulses of humanity—and so shall you never want a sympathizing friend, when in the bitterness of your souls you call aloud for comfort and assistance; so shall you lay up for yourselves a good foundation of hope against that great and terrible day, when the Son of Man shall come to judge the world in righteousness!

Lo! thus shall the man be blessed, who, from an unaffected principle of duty to his God, and of love



to his fellow creatures, considereth the poor and needy; he cannot but be blessed in the great event of things. For he pursues the instructions, written by the finger of his great Creator himself upon his *constitutional instincts and affections*; he follows the dictates of that *reason*, which was originally ordained to be a light to lighten his paths; he labours to be perfect, as his *Father*, who is in heaven, is perfect; he imitates the example of *the Son of God*, who came to *seek and to save what was lost*, and (during his abode upon earth) *went about doing good, and curing all manner of sicknesses and infirmities*; he manifests the influence, and fruits, of the *Holy Spirit* by being rooted and grounded in love; he obeys the reiterated precepts of that most *pure and undefiled religion*, which charges those, who are rich in the world, to be rich also in good works, ready to distribute and willing to communicate; and, in the last place, by doing every thing in his power to advance both the general and particular happiness, he fulfils his duty to his country, and promotes the great and important *ends of social union and confederacy*.

But it is not my design to engage the attention, which (I perceive with pleasure) you are not un-



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willing to lend me upon the present solemnity, in proving to you either the *necessity*, or the *utility* of a diffusive and universal benevolence. The subject, I thank God, is throughly, is *practically*, understood by you; and *to be a man and to be miserable* is sufficient to open your bowels of compassion, and to call forth your tenderest consideration, how you may effectually relieve his distresses, and alleviate the burthen, under which you see him ready to perish. Superior, in this instance at least, to the usual weaknesses and imperfections of the human nature, your sun rises, and your rains descend *upon the wicked as well as the righteous, upon enemies as well as friends*; and you have magnanimity enough to do the thing that is right, and to feel the godlike pleasure of communicating happiness, even though you may have reason to think that your goodness will be abused, and your mercy become the portion of the ungrateful.

The point, therefore, to be principally attended to by the christian orator, at present, is, not so much to find arguments to excite *a spirit of charity* amongst you, as to give a right direction to *the spirit* already excited, by shewing you, how it may best contribute to the sole end, which it aims



at, namely, *the ease, health, welfare, and greatest good of the human species.*

Here then (without entering into an invidious comparison between the relative merit of the various charitable institutions, which are the glory, ornament, and security perhaps of these protestant cities) here you will permit me to say; that whether you consider *the malignant nature of the evil* intended to be relieved, or *the weight of misery* under which the suffering individual labours, or *the quantity of good* produced to your country, you will not easily find an institution better deserving your preference, than that *double labour of love*, whose nature I am now called upon to explain, and whose support I heartily recommend to your most liberal encouragement.

Amidst that host of distempers, which stand always ready to invade the human constitution, there is *one* of a peculiar fierceness, virulence and severity. Before it march *Disquietude, Anxiety and Terror*.—Its weapons are *Inflammations, Putrifying Sores and Rottenness*.—Behind it follow *Languor, Lameness, Deformity and Blindness*. Its attacks are sudden,



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sudden, violent and almost inevitable. It spares neither the infant in the cradle, nor the pregnant matron. Neither the bloom of youth, nor the vigour of manhood, nor the feebleness of old age can escape its malignant venom. Of all who are born into the world *a fourteenth part*, of all who are actually seized by this destructive distemper *more than a seventh part*, are supposed to fall victims to its unrelenting fury.<sup>1</sup> Alas thou sword of Mohammed! small has been the havoc, which thy cruel edge has made amongst the human species, in comparison of the wide-spreading ruin and devastation, which thou hast occasioned by opening the gates of Europe for the admission of this loathsome monster!<sup>2</sup>

See

<sup>1</sup> By tables, formed from a careful survey of the bills of mortality, it appears, that upwards of seven per cent. or somewhat more than a fourteenth part of mankind, die of the small-pox; and consequently, that the hazard of dying of that distemper, to every individual born into the world, is, at least, that of one in fourteen: and that this hazard encreases after the birth, as the child advances in age.—It appears also from the same tables, that of persons of all ages, taken ill of the small-pox, there will die of that distemper one in five or six, or two in eleven. See *Dr. Jurin's letter to Dr. Cotesworth*, printed 1723, p. 11—17.

<sup>2</sup> The small-pox was a stranger in medicine, until the time that the *Arabians*, or *Saracens*, settled in Egypt, which was soon after Mahomer's death. As this people, in less than thirty years, did vastly propagate their religion and empire; so they did the small-pox in a short time, and might introduce it into Europe by way of Spain, where they settled powerful



See that multitude of *industrious poor* thronging in every quarter of this immense theatre of commerce, business and action! See them distributing themselves through all the laborious offices of society! They are become members of our households as servants; they minister to us in all the necessities of life; they furnish us with all the conveniencies of it. Health, strength, spirits, and the expectation of a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their families, are the support, encouragement and reward of their fatigues.

But how suddenly are they changed, and all their hopes perished at once! *the arrows of the enemy* stick fast in them, and his hand presseth them sore. The whole head is sick and the heart faint; the symptoms of *the small-pox* appear, and, immediately, their lovers and their friends stand afar off; their acquaintance hide themselves from the approaching contagion, and, in a moment as it were, they are become the objects of general terror and affright.

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erful colonies. *Dr. Douglas's practical essay upon the small-pox*, p. 10. The Europeans first introduced the small-pox into *America*, where the havock, it makes amongst the natives, has been sometimes observed to be equal to that of the plague amongst us. In the *Levant* and *Barbary*, it has been remarked, that it generally carries off a third part of all who are seized with it.



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In this miserable situation, surrounded with present, and alarmed at the apprehension of encreasing, evils, whither shall these abandoned sons of affliction fly for relief? where shall they find assistance to calm their anguished minds, to assuage their corroding pains, and to pour oil and wine into their sores? to them the common receptacles of wretchedness are all prudentially closed; to their loudest knockings the established hospitals (conformably to their rules) are all silent.

Behold a sanctuary prepared to receive these *sad outcasts of society!* upon the slightest recommendation, *your salutary mansion*, my brethren, throws open its friendly doors for their admission. There may they boldly enter without apprehension of any other repulse, than what they may, perhaps, meet with from mere want of room to receive them; there, through all the varied stages of their direful malady, may they be sure to find every help, which the skill of the physician, the power of medicine, the watchfulness of nurses, the fitness of diet, and a purified air can procure for them.<sup>3</sup>

But

<sup>3</sup> The use of ventilators has been introduced into this hospital upon a recommendation and plan of the pious and benevolent *Dr. Hales of Teddington*. This happy method of *very gradually* changing foul and corrupted



But neither the skill of the physician, nor the power of medicine, nor the vigilance of nursing, nor the propriety of diet, nor the purity of a gently-changing air can avail. — The blow was given in an unguarded hour; it fell immediately upon the more vital parts; the dubious symptoms were wrongly treated at first; the poison has had time to diffuse itself through every fibre of the labouring machine, and nature sinks under the unequal conflict. — Your registers will tell the rest. Your registers will inform you, that of those persons who are admitted into your hospital, after they are seized with the small-pox, more than a fourth part perish within your walls.<sup>4</sup>

Unhappy men! had you been so fortunate, as to have had recourse to that salutary method of receiving the infection, which the benevolent parent

renewed air for that which is fresh and pure, appears to be of great benefit to the poor patients in this hospital; fewer in proportion having died, since the corrupted air of these sick chambers has been changed by this careful method of ventilation. See p. 2. of the preface to the *late bishop of Worcester's (Dr. Maddox) Sermon*, preached before these hospitals.

<sup>4</sup> See the general abstract from the registers of the hospital annexed to this sermon. If it be well considered, that most of the patients, who are received into the hospital for the cure of the small-pox taken in the natural way, are adults, and that they are often admitted after great irregularities, and when there are hardly any hopes remaining of a cure, it will rather be wondered that so many recover, than that so many die.



rent of mankind (in mercy to his suffering creatures) has so providentially discovered to them; you had not, perhaps, gone down quick into your graves with all your sins upon your heads unrepented of! you had blunted the weapons of your cruel enemy; you had rendered his wounds almost innocuous, and had been (even now) perhaps, thanking and praising God with us for having restored you to yourselves, to your weeping families, and to your country.

Let no man be surpris'd, or offended, that I call *the discovery of Inoculation the gift of God's providence to mankind*. Neither the sentiment, nor the language will appear strange to such, as acknowledge a particular, or even a general, providence; to such, as believe, that God is the fountain of existence, that it is He, who killeth and maketh alive, who bringeth down to the grave and bringeth up, and that to him alone belong the issues from death.

Was it *human wisdom*, which directed the rude hand of the unreflecting and *artless eastern-man* (whether *Tartar, Chinese, Indian, Arab, or Circassian*) to this astonishing invention? Was it *human*



*man foresight*, which first inspired the indolent *Asiatick* with the thought of seeking for a remedy against the fatal symptoms of the small-pox from the small-pox itself? of searching for sweet water in the same fountain, which had hitherto only sent forth bitter? Or will you say, that this beneficial operation owed its origin entirely to *Chance*? But know you not, that there is no such agent as *Chance*, and that there can be neither good nor evil, in the city, but by God's direction, or permission?—O give thanks unto the Lord, therefore, for this fresh instance of his loving kindness to the children of men. Let them, especially, give thanks, whom the Lord hath, by this means, preserved from impending death! They are a great company of our fellow-citizens, they are of the highest and most noble families which our kingdoms can boast.

The salutary effects of this heaven-born invention escaped not the consideration, which you, my brethren, are always ready to bestow upon every measure, which has a prospect of alleviating the pains, and lessening the wretchedness, to which your fellow-creatures are exposed. And, accordingly, they have animated and encouraged you to



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complete the plan of christian charity, which you had so nobly began, and to exert your comprehensive beneficence *in saving from evil, as well as in delivering out of it.*

Behold a *second Hospital* raised for the expenseless reception of all such poor and needy persons, as are desirous of delivering themselves, *by Inoculation*, from the continual apprehension, hazard and danger of the small-pox, and can be recommended to your careful committee by your generous benefactors. Within your charitable asylum they will feel themselves happy, in finding every thing provided for their ease, conveniency and cure, which art, aided by long experience, can suggest, and generous humanity, directed by judgment, can supply. Praised, therefore, be that merciful Being, who first gave you this heart! may the blessings of those multitudes, whom you have saved from perishing by the small-pox, come upon you, when you stand most in need of blessing, *in the hour of death and the day of judgment!* and may this whole nation, may the rest of Europe, may all the ends of the earth, hear and imitate the great example, which you have here set them, in encouraging this life-prolonging practice!



They will imitate your great example, whenever, and wherever good sense, sound learning, manly affection, and rational piety, can rise superior to the prepossessions of education, and to the prejudices of ignorance, false-tenderness and superstition.<sup>5</sup>

The event, you see with pleasure, has answered the warmest wishes of your own benevolent hearts, and even exceeded, I believe, the most sanguine expectations of your country: *For out of 2100 persons of both sexes, and of all ages and constitutions, who have been hitherto inoculated in your hospital, at all seasons of the year, only seven, upon the largest computation, have died. No more than seven have died out of 2100 persons who have been inoculated in your hospital.*<sup>6</sup> You have lost in the proportion of one only out of every three hundred inoculated.<sup>7</sup>

Here,

<sup>5</sup> *Bibliothèque de sciences & des beaux arts*, for the months of October, &c. 1759. p. 309. under the article Copenhagen. L'inoculation, introduite ici dès l'an 1754, continue à être pratiquée avec beaucoup de succès; particulièrement dans la maison, qui, par la munificence du roi, a été appropriée pour que les enfans des pauvres y soient inoculés.

<sup>6</sup> *The abstract from the register* mentions only 2070 persons, as having been inoculated. Since that computation was made, 50 more have been added to the number, and all escaped. I have taken the number 2100, because it divides without a fraction; the difference either way is trifling.

<sup>7</sup> If, from the seven who are here supposed to have died of the inoculated small-pox within the hospital, you take two (as you certainly ought to



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Here, then, is a fact, which as it cannot be denied, so neither can it be misunderstood, nor misrepresented. It is a fact, which speaks in an universal language to the unlearned, as well as learned. It is a fact abundantly confirmed by the joint experience and calculations of the ablest physicians and surgeons in all other parts of the kingdom. It is a fact, which puts to confusion and silence all the elaborate trifling and metaphysical arguments of such weak, ignorant and perverse men, as either from the wrong turn of their minds, or from a mere spirit of contradiction, are resolved to dislike whatever other people approve, and to think differently from the rest of mankind.

If it be here asked, *how* this is done, and by what powerful machinery, and operation of nature such mighty effects are produced from so apparently unequal and inadequate a cause—though I might suggest *the previous care with which the body*  
is

to do, if the observations of the physician are just, *that one of them died of the worms*, who did not appear to have them before inoculation, and that *the other fell by the small-pox in the natural way*, it being apprehended that he brought the infection with him into the house) you then reduce the proportion of those who have died, to those who have recovered, *to one in every 420.*—And this computation seems to be most agreeable to present experience. See *Bishop Worcester's sermon*, p. 20, and note from *Dr. Langrish. Dr. Kirkpatrick in his analysis of inoculation*, 1754, from considering and comparing the various lists which had been then published, concerning the success of inoculation, supposes the nearest proportion of those who die to those who live, to be as one to 425. See pages 112—115.



*is usually prepared for the reception of the small-pox by inoculation ; the temperate state both of the fluids and solids, when the distemper is communicated ; the fitness of the season of the year with regard to heat and cold ; the choice of the time of life, when the patient is most free from anxious apprehensions of the event, when the humours are calm, and the skin thinnest ; the proper treatment of each rising symptom ;<sup>8</sup> the small malignancy of the matter, from whence the distemper is taken ; the method of communicating the disease to the muscular and fleshy parts of the body, and by that means preventing its first fury from falling upon the lungs, or brain ; the ease given to the principal instrument of respiration by the copious discharge of noxious matter from the factitious wounds, and the exemption from the second fever<sup>9</sup>—I say, tho' these and other circumstances might, with great strength*  
of

<sup>8</sup> Les medecins etant preparés à l'événement, on n'a point à appréhender de leur part ces funestes & presque inevitables méprises, que des symptomes equivoques occasionnent. Si ceux d'entr'eux, dit Mr. Chais, qui ont vieilli dans la pratique disoient tout ce qu'ils savent sur ce sujet, ils feroient trembler les plus intrépides." *Bibliothèque des sciences, &c. pour Janvier, &c. 1755.*

<sup>9</sup> Give me leave to repeat in this place two very important, and very leading observations made by the *Bishop of Worcester* in his sermon preached before these hospitals. They are to be found page 19. 1. The artificial communication of the small-pox by inoculation is, almost without exception, an effectual security against that dangerous symptom, *the second fever*, which destroys so great a part of those who perish in the natural way. 2. Under inoculation, there is *scarce any difficulty in breathing, or complaint upon the lungs*, which disorder produces so many  
bad



of reasoning, be urged in favour of inoculation, yet I shall wave them all, and make no other reply to the question proposed, than that *such is the will of God, and it is marvellous in our eyes*—that we are so constituted by our great Creator, that *a seventh part* (at least) of all such, as take this distemper in the usual way of infection, shall die of it, whilst only a three-hundreth part of those who receive it by inoculation shall perish. And can an enlightened age, which prides itself upon being superior to the prepossessions of education, custom and bigotry, hesitate a moment, whether an invention so useful to particular communities, and so beneficial to mankind in general, shall be praised, and encouraged? whether the waters of this *Jordan*, in which we have only to wash and to be clean, shall be preferred to the ancient rivers of *Abanah* and *Pharphar*? whether a practice, which, if universally followed, would make the human nature some amends for the havock of the sword, shall be continued, supported, and extended as wide as possible?

I

bad effects, when the distemper is received in the unknown and accidental manner. *Dr. Kirkpatrick's analysis*, p. 118. Where there is such a quantity of pustules by inoculation, which sometimes happens, as to dispose to a secondary fever, of which I have seen a few instances, the ruffle is lighter, and the duration less: and if about the ordinary time of its approach the incisions discharge more copiously, there is very seldom a perceptible one, however liberal the eruption has been,



I readily own, indeed, that no prospect either of greatly lessening, or of entirely removing, the dangers and calamities of the present life; that no view either of private, or publick, utility should ever tempt you to offend the authority, or to resist the will of that Being, who has power to cast both body and soul into hell.—But, surely, you cannot seriously think, that you are offending a God of infinite wisdom, goodness and mercy, and counteracting the established orders of his providence, whilst you are only making use of a most probable means of self-preservation, and co-operating, as it were, with himself in prolonging that existence which you originally owed to his bounty; whilst you are only pursuing the earliest and most active of those instincts, which he has implanted in you; and, by preferring the lesser to the greater evil, obeying the dictates of that reason, which he has appointed to be your last resort in all difficulties, to be your sovereign guide in all things. A prudent man, says Solomon, foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but fools pass on, and are punished.

But inoculation, you are told, is an unnatural practice—It is much easier to give it this harsh appellation, than to prove, that it really deserves to



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be so termed. For if it be *in the order of nature, that you should, one time or other, have the small-pox*; it, certainly, is *as much in the order and course of nature, that the symptoms of this terrible distemper should be all mitigated and alleviated by inoculation.* He, that constituted the end, constituted likewise the means; and not to make use of the means leading to the end, is not this, in reality, to counteract the order of nature, and to resist the will of that Being, who has fixed the irrevocable connection between causes and effects?

*It is certainly no want of faith, or trust in God, to be afraid of his terrors*; nor does inoculation at all tend either to remove, or to diminish that strong, rational and lively dependance upon the divine Being, which a consciousness of continual weakness and infirmities must necessarily impress upon the mind of every thinking creature. For Gods favour and blessing is as requisite to give success to this practice, as it is to every other natural means of restoring and preserving health; and you are no more guilty of an unwarrantable *self-sufficiency and presumption*, when you have recourse to this method of saving yourself from an imminent danger, than when you apply to the  
skill



skill of the physician either to free you from a present malady, or to mitigate the symptoms of a distemper, which you have reason to apprehend to be coming upon you. The Lord hath created medicines, and he that is wise will not abhor the use of them. A reliance upon providence, a well-grounded faith, and a devout resignation to the divine will, do by no means imply, that you are not to endeavour to prevent the evils, which you foresee, and which you have it in your power to guard against by prudent precautions.

I reverence the maxim, as much as you can do, and recommend it to your inviolable observation, *never to follow the most respectable multitude to do evil; never to do evil, that good may come of it— But what command of almighty God; what precept either of natural, or revealed religion, does the practice of inoculation infringe? You are too wise, and have too much courage, I hope, to suffer yourself to be misled from what is right by pompous words without meaning — You make use of a physical means to prevent the terrible consequences of an impending physical evil.* And do you not act in the same manner in a thousand other similar instances? And does not every impression of self-preservation, every idea of a good and merciful God, and every



suggestion of sound reason, persuade and command you to act in this manner, without the least apprehension of incurring the guilt of moral evil? Suppose an epidemical and mortal dysentery raged in the place, where you chanced to live, and there was a high degree of probability, that you could carry off the fuel of the approaching malady by a previous course of catharticks, would you not think it your duty immediately to comply with the salutary prescription? Or, if an impending hæmorrhage could be wholly diverted, or much lessened, by opening a vein, would you make any more scruple of flying to this remedy for preventing the dangerous symptoms, than you are now glad to procure yourself a gentle fit of the gout, if by so doing you have any hopes of alleviating the access of a feverer paroxysm.

*But a great deal of danger, you tell me, attends inoculation; the seeds of other distempers may be conveyed into your constitution together with the variolous matter, and you may, perhaps, die under the operation; how then can so hazardous a practice be reconciled with the duty, which you owe to yourself, and to your family?*



That a great deal of danger does not attend the practice of inoculation, the registers of the hospital are an undeniable evidence. Thus may this most interesting case be fairly stated to you—if you suffer the small-pox to seize you in the usual way of infection, it is no more than seven to one, that you do not fall a wretched sacrifice to its virulence.—If, on the other hand, the small-pox be given to you by inoculation, it is at least three hundred to one that you escape with your life.—Till you can contradict the facts upon which these calculations and proportions are founded and established, you can be at no loss, I am sure, to determine on which side your duty to yourself, and to your family, if you have any, obliges you to incline,

Whether, indeed, it be *possible* in the nature of things for the variolous matter to convey any other distemper besides the small-pox to the inoculated person, I shall not take upon me absolutely to decide. They who maintain, that every chronic, and every infectious distemper, has its specific feed, and peculiar manner of propagation, as it undoubtedly has its essentially-distinctive symptoms, will no more think it possible, that the  
seeds



feeds of the small-pox should produce the phrensy, or the scurvy, or the measles, or the plague, than that the same vegetable feed should produce two sorts of plants essentially differing from each other.

Thus much, however, is certain, *that no such aliene distemper has ever yet been proved to have been communicated with the matter of the small-pox.* On the contrary, several cases have been published to the world, from which it appears, that inoculated patients have suffered no additional inconvenience either during the progress of the distemper, or ever afterwards, tho' the matter, with which they were inoculated had been, accidentally, taken from persons affected with scrophulous and scorbutick maladies, and even with maladies in their nature, and, in their own manner, infectious.<sup>1</sup>

If

<sup>1</sup> In a pamphlet, called *the grand objections to inoculation considered*, five cases are mentioned, wherein it was fully known afterwards, that the sick of the small-pox, from whom matter was taken for inoculation, were actually affected with scrophulous, scorbutick and other chronical diseases; and no ill effect has happened from them to the inoculated, tho' it is from one to five or six years, since the small-pox was communicated."

Not having seen the pamphlet here alluded to, I must refer for my authority to *a letter from a physician in town to a friend in the country*, published 1756. *Dr. Kirkpatrick's analysis*, p. 137. "For my own part I can, with great truth, aver, that an experience of full fifteen years on this subject, and the utmost reflection in my power, have convinced me, that  
the



If boils, external swellings and internal languors, are sometimes found to follow the artificial small-pox; the experience of the Learned will tell us, that these terrible consequences are much more frequent, much more severe, and much harder to be removed, where the distemper has been received in the ordinary way. In this material respect there certainly can be no difference between the two manners of reception, but what is entirely to the advantage of the former.

But, after all, if you cannot be persuaded, but that *it may be possible* for the latent seeds of other distempers, so to adhere to the variolous infection, as to be able to convey themselves into your blood together

the infectious matter used in inoculation, never did, nor can impart any disease, but the specifick one that produced it. In an account of *the preparation and management necessary to inoculation*, by Mr. James Burges, printed 1754. This gentleman, p. 5. (in answer to the objection, that with the matter of the small-pox other distempers may be insinuated) tells us, that he knew of no instance in so many years, as this practice has subsisted, where such accident has happened; therefore, I think, it may be presumed no such thing can happen, but that the matter of the small-pox is a poison sui generis, and can admit of no other mixture. I know of one instance, where the matter was taken ignorantly by the surgeon from a young woman, who coming up to St. Thomas's Hospital to be salivated for the venereal distemper, fell ill of the small-pox. Three patients were inoculated from this matter, and had the small-pox in the most favourable manner, nothing particular happened about the wounds. They all grew up healthy; two of them are now alive, the third died of a violent fever at sea many years ago."



24     *The Support of the* SMALL-POX

together with it: is not this an additional, is it not an unanswerable argument, in favour of a practice, which leaves little to the malignant influence of chance; which, from the best constitution it can find, selects the most benign species of small-pox when its virulence is in decline, and communicates it to those parts of the healthy body, where its diluted venom can be least prejudicial.

But *your conscience*, you say, *will not permit you to be inoculated, lest you should become necessary to your own death.* But is it really conscience, or are they the dictates of an unmanly fear, which suggest this objection to you? would your conscience trouble you, were you to be thrown from your horse, as you were riding out to take the air for your health, and your life endangered thereby? would your conscience trouble you, if, in order to prevent an apprehended malady, your surgeon touched a tendon in bleeding you? or does your conscience trouble you, whilst you are incurring the continual hazards of a sea-voyage, and the dangers of a foreign climate for the sake of your pleasure, for the improvement of your understanding, for the increase of your gain, or for the preservation



servation of your constitution? In these, and other similar instances, which are every hour occurring in life, you judge the best you can for yourself, and for your friends, whom either nature, or choice has put under your direction; you follow that plan of conduct which, your own improved understanding and the advice of the skilful tell you, bids fairest for the safety of your person, and the success of your undertakings; and then you, usually and wisely, leave the event to the will of the Almighty, who disposes all things, as he sees to be most fitting and convenient for the good of the whole. Man is a weak, narrow-sighted, dependant and fallible creature; he was made to be governed by probabilities; and whilst he is governed by the greater probability, as far as such probability upon mature and impartial deliberation appears to his best understanding, he need be under no apprehension of incurring the displeasure of that Being, who has made him what he is.

Let, then, *the superstitious Mahomedan*, who believes the minutest events of his life, and the moment of his death, to be irrevocably written in the book of fate, and that nothing can reverse (what he is pleased to call) the counsel of God,

E

neglect



neglect attending to second causes, and forbear the use both of preventive and curative means ; let him yield up himself, his family and his friends, an easy prey to the envenomed sword of the small-pox, the pestilence, and every other distemper, which stands ready to strike once, and to strike no more ; let him stop his ears to the loud calls of instinct and reason, and shut his eyes to every beam of light, but what the faint glimmer of his Koran affords him.—But be not you like to him. You well know, that man was created a free agent ; that he can foresee the end, and pursue the properest means tending to that end ; that he can chuse the good and refuse the evil ; and that a pen is put into his hand from the Almighty, wherewith to write his own fate.—You, therefore, will attend diligently to the connection, which nature has established between effects and their causes ; you will honour a physician with the honour due unto him ; you will look upon diseases and their remedies, as equally coming from God ; and you will esteem your life, as the first of those talents entrusted to your charge by your great Creator, and conclude, that not to preserve it from a great and imminent danger, when it is in your power, is, in fact, but little better than absolutely throwing it away.

The



The man, indeed, whose lot is fallen into an heritage far remote from the *variolous infection*, if that can be; the man, whose whole occupation is to hold the plow, to goad the labouring ox, and to discharge the rustick offices of his village, may say, with an appearance, at least, of prudence, *that he will not usurp the sacred prerogative of heaven; that he will not voluntarily bring upon himself a dangerous distemper, which, in the common order of things, it is probable he may never have.*—But what has this plea to do with persons, whose fate has thrown them into populous towns and thronged cities, which are never entirely free from the contagion of this dreadful malady? with persons destined to fill the active scenes of life? What has this plea to do with the statesman, the senator, the lawyer, the physician, the divine, the soldier and the sailor? Can such without presumption dare to hope, each man for himself, that he shall be *one of the four, or five persons out of a hundred*, who may possibly never have the small-pox?<sup>3</sup> Or, can such without trembling expect, each man for himself, that he shall be *one of the six out of every seven*, who may escape its fury, after it has once seized him?

E 2

But

<sup>3</sup> Cette maladie (la petite-verole) est si generale, que, suivant les observations les plus exactes, il n'y a, tout au plus, que cinque personnes sur cent qui parviennent a la vielleſſe ſans la prendre. *Bibliothèque des ſciences* pour Octob. &c. 1754. from the extract there given of *Mr. Chais* and *Mr. la Condamines* excellent diſcourſes upon inoculation.



## 28     *The Support of the SMALL-POX*

But here I see the struggles of the tender and affectionate *parent*.—I feel your pains, and sincerely sympathize with you in your anxious distress. How shall you act? *Your child*, as dear to you as your life, your present comfort and the future hope of your family, *is too young to choose for himself*. Should he fail under the operation, which both your judgment and your inclination are persuading you to have performed upon him, the burthen of *your misery would be intolerable, you should be never able to forgive yourself*.

And should your beloved child die of the small-pox taken in the natural way, when the chance of his escaping the mortality of this malignant distemper had been so much greater (had been, at least, as 300, instead of seven, to one) had your courage permitted you to have tried inoculation, will your load of wretchedness be less grievous, or the pangs of your self-condemnation less cutting, and less lasting? In either case it would be your indispensable duty humbly to acquiesce in the judgments of God: only in the latter, you would feel a ray of consolation kindly darting through the surrounding darkness, illuminating your gloomy spirits, and admonishing you, that you had done  
your



your duty, and ought to be contented; that you had done the duty of an affectionate parent in having had recourse to that best method to save your child, which nature prompted you to take, which religion permitted, and which reason and experience advised and commanded.

Sooner, or later, your child must attempt to pass the rapid torrent which you see before you; shall you then make use of the opportunity of that friendly boat, which so providentially offers itself to convey him safely to the opposite shore—or shall you leave him to his own unequal strength, to struggle with the accidents of weather, and the violence of the waves? Can a parents heart hesitate a moment which of the alternatives to chuse?<sup>4</sup>

Nor must you think, that *you exceed the just limits of parental authority*, if, with an upright conscience, you act by your child, as you would have wished your child should have acted by you, had you been in his place, and he in yours.<sup>5</sup> Only

2

be

<sup>4</sup> If the small-pox, however communicated (as is generally allowed) be considerably less hazardous to children, than to grown persons; is not this circumstance, a weighty reason, for the communication of the distemper in the safest stage of life? Note at p. 17. of *Bishop Worcesters* sermon.

<sup>5</sup> If you have many children, you make no scruple of suffering them to catch the small-pox one of another; and yet, *with regard to religious difficulties,*



30      *The Support of the SMALL-POX*

be *firmly persuaded in your mind*, whatever be your determination in this important matter, and then, with resignation, trust the event to the wisdom and goodness of that Being, who gave you your child, and who alone knows what is best for him upon the whole, whether life or death.

But in whatever light the practice of inoculation may appear either to the judgment, or to the fears of individuals, it certainly *is not a matter of indifference to the publick*—it cannot be a matter of indifference to the publick, whose ornament, prosperity, and safety consist in the increasing multitude of its people, in the health, strength and vigour of its industrious labourers, seamen and soldiers, *whether four only, or a hundred and seventy persons, shall die out of every twelve hundred who may have the small-pox!*—And, that we may now turn our eyes to the other object of your consideration and benevolence, as little can it be regarded as a matter of indifference to the publick, whether *a house of mercy* shall be supported for the reception and cure of those poor wretches, who are denied admittance into other hospitals on account of this cruel distemper; or whether they shall

*difficulties*, all voluntary methods of communicating the distemper to your children must be of the same nature.



shall be left to their wretched fate without food, without medicine, and almost without a chance for their recovery? whether the malignant contagion shall be collected and confined, as much as possible, to one spot, as it were in a pest-house, or left to diffuse its fatal venom through every corner of the metropolis?<sup>6</sup>

Go on, then, my brethren, with your wonted courage, zeal, perseverance and integrity, and may this double labour of love continue to prosper in your compassionate hands. Your spring, you see, is already become a brook; it is enlarging into a river; *it might become an ocean would the legislature, ever attentive to the essential interests of their country*, add their larger bounty to your limited benevolence; would the legislature enable you to support the expence of throwing open your friendly doors to all who shall offer themselves for inoculation.—

<sup>6</sup> *Preface to the bishop of Worcester's sermon*, p. 4. It having been made an objection to these hospitals, that they tend to spread the small-pox, in order to obviate this reproach, and to take away all possible room for so discouraging a suspicion, it may not be improper to take notice, that it is amongst the standing regulations of both houses, That proper dresses be provided for their respective patients during their continuance in the hospitals, and that their own cloaths (kept separate, and carefully fumed with burning brimstone, according to a method prescribed by the good *Dr. Hales*) be delivered to them, in a room detached from the hospital, when they leave it.



32      *The Support of the SMALL-POX*

tion.—But *these are thy fruits, parent of social comforts, blessed peace!*

In the mean while, to the generous munificence of private patrons and benefactors, we commit, and heartily recommend, the guardianship and protection of these extensively-useful hospitals. By private contributions were they, at first, erected; by private contributions have they hitherto been piously maintained; and by the same means, I trust, will they still continue to be supported, *till princes themselves shall become their nursing fathers.*

Large indeed are the expences necessary to carry so comprehensive a plan of humanity into complete execution; but large in proportion is *the spirit of charity*, which has diffused itself through every rank and order of men amongst us, through the whole nation, conscious of its present happiness under the best of governments, and entirely persuaded, *that to do good and communicate are the most pleasing sacrifices, which grateful souls can offer to a God of infinite mercy and goodness.*

May, then, a full portion of this blessed spirit fall within these sacred walls, and from thence diffuse



diffuse its influence over *our princes, our lawgivers, and our nobles*. May it descend upon *the rich and great*, animating them to give plenteously *out of their abundance*, to the support of an institution, in which the happiness of their fellow creatures, and the real interest of their country are most essentially concerned! May it penetrate the hearts of those of more moderate circumstances, encouraging them to do their diligence gladly to distribute out of the smaller stores, with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless their industry.

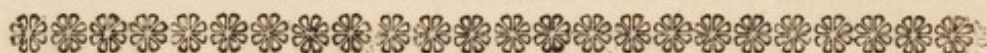
In a word, *as you have received the gift*, my brethren, *even so minister the same, as faithful stewards of the manifold favours of God*. From you, to whom much of this worlds good has been given, much may reasonably be expected; as from you, to whom little has been given, little will be required. Something, however, may justly be expected from all, whose easy situation in life has rendered them, and their families, superior to the apprehensions of poverty: and, *where a great deal is wanting, every little will be thankfully accepted*. The obvious rule in this case is, yield chearfully to the dictates of your softened hearts, and be merciful after your power.—So shall you gather to yourselves a good reward in the day of necessity; so shall you anticipate the happiness of angels, and



34 *The Support of the SMALL-POX, &c.*

prepare your souls for the reception of that final doom of the Son of Man, when he shall call you from amidst the brightness of his glory, to enjoy the eternal kingdom, prepared for you from the beginning of the world.

F I N I S.



*I*ndifference for Religion inexcusable; or, A serious, impartial and practical Review of the Certainty, Importance and Harmony of Religion both natural and revealed. By SAMUEL SQUIRE, D. D. Clerk of the Closet to his ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of WALES. *The Second Edition.*

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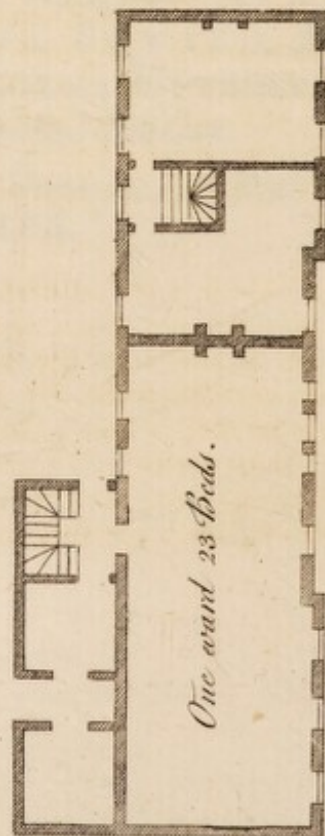
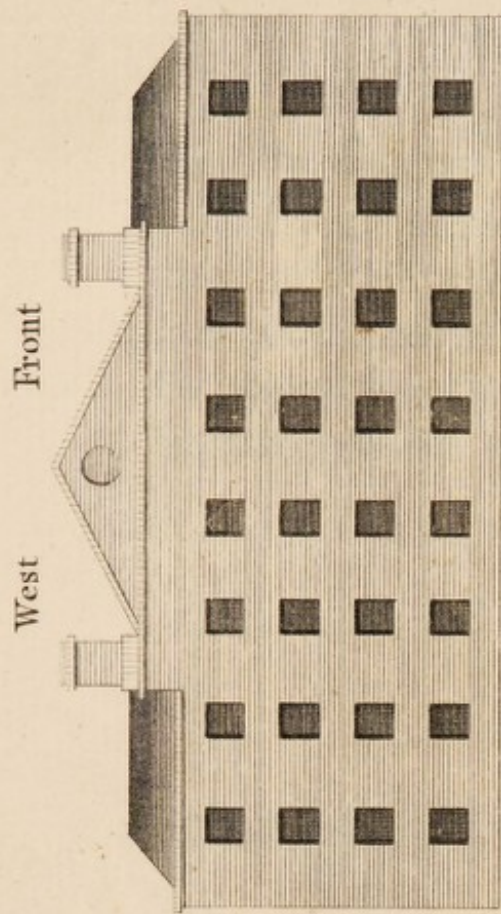
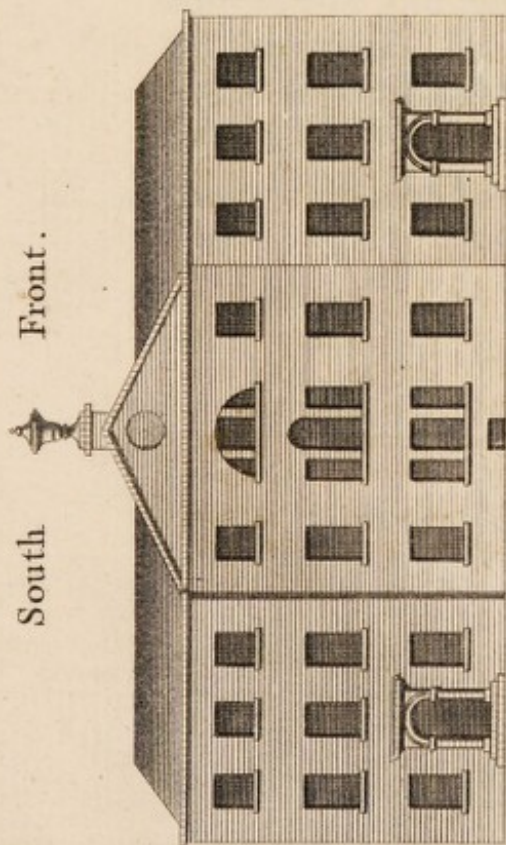
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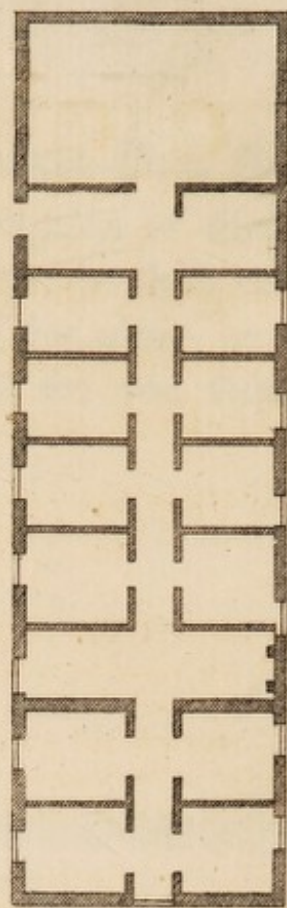
1895



# The SMALL-POX HOSPITAL in Cold-Bath Fields.



*Plan of one Story for Inoculation & Dwelling House,  
Built in the Year 1758.*



*Plan of one Story for the Natural Disease 26 Beds,  
Two Beds in a Room.*



A N  
A C C O U N T  
O F T H E

*Rise, Progress, and State of the HOSPITAL,*  
for relieving poor People afflicted with the  
SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION :

From its First INSTITUTION (26 September 1746)  
to 24 March 1760.

**T**HIS HOSPITAL was instituted in the Year 1746, *Rise.*  
supported by a Subscription then made by several Noblemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen, who were desirous that a Charity useful in itself, and so beneficial to the Public, might be begun near this Great Metropolis, there not being any HOSPITAL of this Kind in *Europe*.

THE Relief of the Necessitous under that severe, nauseous, and frequent Distemper, The SMALL-POX, is a Work of Charity so evidently attended with many beneficial Circumstances, as well to the Public as to the unhappy Objects, that it is in reality not a little strange, that the establishing a Fund for such a Charity should be a Design of no longer standing.

IT is universally agreed, that amongst all Distempers, to which Providence has made the Human Body liable, there is none so afflicting, so alarming, or which demands such careful, speedy, and continual Assistance, as the SMALL-POX; to which the inferior Sort of People are at least equally liable with those in a higher Sphere of Life, though utterly unable to support themselves under so dreadful a Malady, or to procure the necessary Means for their Recovery.

As this Disease is so frightful, even in its first Appearance, and at the same time contagious, and almost inevitable, Families of all Degrees are thrown into the utmost Confusion, when it invades any Person amongst them, let his or her Station be what it will. To keep a Servant in such a Condition is, generally speaking, exceedingly inconvenient: To thrust them out of Doors under such Circumstances, always inhuman, commonly fatal. How agreeable therefore, must the Information prove to all considerate and



charitable Persons, that for removing of these Difficulties, for securing private Families, and for the Preservation of the wretched Individuals, labouring under this Disease, there is already established,

### An HOSPITAL for the SMALL-POX,

where Persons of both Sexes, and of all Ages, may be carefully provided for, both as to Physic and Diet, and properly attended in that calamitous Condition; and this at a very easy Expence to the Governors, who by their charitable Contributions support the Fund for so glorious, and so compassionate an Undertaking, which, only to mention, is to recommend. A needless Pomp of Words would rather obscure, than illustrate this Design; the Utility and Humanity of which, all, who have the smallest Attention or Tenderness, cannot fail to comprehend.

As what has been said sufficiently shews, how well-adapted a Charity this is, in respect to such as are afflicted with this Disease in the Natural Way; so the other Part of the Scheme, which has a Tendency to preserve our Species from the Ravages of this infectious Malady, by rendering it less malignant and less destructive, in the Way of INOCULATION, deserves likewise public Approbation and effectual Encouragement.

THE Objections that have been made against this Practice, are founded rather in an Aversion to Novelty, however useful, than in an Adherence to Reason and Experience. The strange Imputation that a well-established Method of preserving many Lives, is an Attempt upon the Prerogative of the Almighty, will make no Impression upon any, who consider that the same Thing may be urged against exhibiting Medicines at all, either sanative or preventive, and the extraordinary Methods that are often necessary to be made use of, to stop the Progress of any particular Disease.

THE Benefits of INOCULATION appear every Year, by fresh Trials, greater and more certain. This dreadful, this destructive Distemper is thereby rendered mild and manageable, and becomes rather a Purgation of the Body from the latent Seeds of an expected Disease, than creating a Disease itself. It delivers People from those Apprehensions, with which, till they have had the SMALL-POX, they are always haunted. It frees them from the Objections, that are continually made to their being received into any Family, while they remain exposed to that Disease in the Natural Way. It gives them Courage to enter into the Service of their Country, either by Land or Sea; and protects them, while in that Service, from the Risque of being carried off, for want of those Accommodations, which Camps and Ships rarely supply.



To all these, if we add the general and great Consideration of preserving so many Lives, which may evidently arise from these different Ways of having the Disease, (for upon a general Calculation, 25 or 30 die out of 150 Patients, having the Distemper in the Natural Way, and one only out of this Number, when INOCULATED,) it will appear, that this is a Thing of very high Importance; and that it is not easy to name an Undertaking more laudable in itself, or more beneficial in its Consequences, than the making a Provision, that those, who really stand in the greatest Need of this Preservative, and yet from their low, though useful Stations in Life, are precluded from it, should be rescued from a Condition, equally injurious to them and to Society.

BUT as the World will be often divided in Sentiments in Matters of such a Nature; so, by the Constitution of this Charity, due Care is taken, that the Intentions of such well-disposed Persons, as shall contribute to any Branch of it, shall be punctually answer'd. For they may direct their Benefactions to be bestowed upon such Persons only, as are infected with the Natural SMALL-POX; or, if they judge the promoting INOCULATION the more beneficial, they may confine their Gifts thereto; or, if given without any Distinction, it will be applied to the general Fund, both for Natural SMALL-POX and for INOCULATION.

To these Considerations, it is proper to add one Circumstance, which, duly considered, cannot but have great Weight with all, who have any Feeling for their Fellow-Creatures in Distress; which is, that it is an HOSPITAL, in Aid of all other Hospitals, being calculated, by its very Constitution, to receive those miserable Creatures, whom the Rules of all other Charities expressly and prudentially exclude.

As this useful and necessary Charity loudly calls for further Assistance, may it not be justly hoped, that many pious and compassionate Hands will bountifully contribute to the Support, Continuance, and Enlargement of a Design, which Reason, good Policy, Humanity, and Religion so powerfully recommend?

THIS HOSPITAL consists of two Houses, at a due Distance from each other, in airy Situations. *General Plan.*

THAT for preparing the Patients for INOCULATION is in the *Situation. Lower-street, Islington*; and is capable of receiving Fifty at a Time: And that for receiving them, when the Disease appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the Natural Way, is in *Cold Bath-fields*, containing one Hundred and Thirty-two Beds for Patients.

STATED



*General Courts.* STATED General Courts are held half-yearly, to wit, the one between *Lady-day* and *Midsummer*, and the other between *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*; Notice of which is sent to each Governor, as well as publicly advertised.

*Presidents, &c.* A President, Four Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, are annually elected out of the Governors.

*Committee.* A House-Committee of Thirteen Governors is chosen half-yearly, who meet the first *Thursday* in the Month at Ten in the Forenoon at the HOSPITAL in *Cold Bath-fields*, and the other *Thursdays* at *Child's Coffee-House* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, at Five in the Afternoon, to transact the Business of the HOSPITAL; at which Meetings all Governors present have a Vote, and their Attendance will be esteemed a Favour.

*House-Officers.* A Physician and Surgeon attend the Hospital without Fee or Reward.

THERE are a Secretary, two Apothecaries, a Messenger, Matrons, proper Nurses, &c.—No Fee, Reward, or Gratitude, to be taken from any Patients, Tradesmen, or other Persons, on account of the HOSPITAL, on Pain of Expulsion.

*Governors Qualification.* Thirty Guineas constitutes a Governor for Life; Five Guineas *per Annum*, a Governor during such Subscription, or after two such annual Subscriptions any Person, by paying not less than Twenty Guineas, on or before the 14th of *October*, 1762, becomes a Governor for Life. Smaller Benefactions are accepted with Gratitude.

*Privilege.* EVERY Governor has a Vote at all General Courts and Committees, and is entitled to have one Patient in each House at a Time. Ladies have the same Privilege, and may vote, by Proxies, at all Elections.

EVERY Annual Subscriber is entitled to have one Patient in the Hospital for the Natural Way at a Time, provided there are three Beds for Men, and two for Women Patients, in Reserve, for Governors Recommendations.

A Committee of Accompts of Seven Governors is annually chose at the General Court held between *Ladyday* and *Midsummer*, who meet at least once a Quarter to examine and audit all Tradesmens Bills, which are afterwards ordered by the House-Committee for Payment.

THE



THE Accounts are regularly kept, and open at all Times for *Accounts.*  
the Inspection of the Governors.

TWO Governors are appointed Visitors by the House-Committee, for six Months, who frequently attend the Hospital for Inoculation; and also the Hospital for the Natural Way, alternately; to inspect into the Conduct and Management of the Officers, Servants, and others therein. *Visitors.*

EVERY Person destitute of Friends, or Money, and labouring *Objects.*  
under this melancholy Disease, or desirous of being inoculated,  
is a proper Object of this Charity.

PATIENTS in the Natural Way are received every Day; but *Natural*  
Enquiry must first be made if there is Room, to prevent the Dan- *Patients.*  
ger and Expence of a Disappointment.

PATIENTS for INOCULATION are received about eight times *Inoculat-*  
in the Year, of which timely Notice is given in the PUBLIC AD- *ing Pa-*  
VERTISER, Men and Boys at one time, and Women and Girls at *tients.*  
another, alternately; and the Governors are desired to be careful  
in recommending none but those who are really Poor, as a want  
of that care will be an Injury to proper Objects. Governors are  
desired to send their Recommendations as soon as signed to the  
Apothecary at the House of Preparation, in *Islington*, which will  
be by him immediately enter'd on the Books, and when the Turn  
of such Person, so recommended, comes for Admittance, a Let-  
ter will be sent for his or her Attendance, which, if punctually  
observed, they will be admitted.

IF any Persons omit to attend according to their Turn on the  
Admission-days, they will be excluded, and cannot have the Be-  
nefit of this Charity, without first obtaining a new Recommenda-  
tion.

THERE is no Charge attending the Admission of Patients for  
Inoculation; but for Patients in the Natural Way, a Deposite of  
*One Pound and Six-pence*, to answer the Expences of Burial in case  
of Death, or to be returned to the Person who paid the same,  
when discharg'd the HOSPITAL.

FOR the sake of the Patients, and for fear of spreading this dan-  
gerous Infection, it is necessary to forbid Strangers to visit them;  
and therefore it is hoped that the Affection or Curiosity of particular  
Persons will not be offended at this unavoidable Precaution.

PROPER



PROPER Dresses are provided for the Patients, and worn by them in the Hospital, while their own Cloaths are fumigated with Brimstone, which is always done before their Discharge.

SUCH Persons who are inclined to favour this charitable Design, are desired to send their Subscriptions, or Benefactions, to *Isaac Akerman*, Esq; Treasurer to the HOSPITAL, at his House in *Fenchurch-street*; or to the following Bankers, viz. *Sir Joseph Hankey*, and Company, in *Fenchurch-street*; *Mess. Ironside, Belcher, and How*, in *Lombard-street*; *Mr. James Coutts*, in the Strand; *Andrew Drummond*, Esq; and Comp. at *Charing-Cross*: And those, who chuse to be Benefactors by their last Will, have the following Form recommended to them:

*The Form  
for Lega-  
cies to the  
Hospital.*

ITEM. *I give and bequeath the Sum of*  
*to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the*  
*Time being, of an Hospital called by the Name of The SMALL-*  
*POX-HOSPITAL; to be applied towards carrying on the cha-*  
*ritable Designs of the said Hospital.*

*Note, GIVING Land, or Money or Stocks with Directions to be laid out in Land, will be void by the Mortmain Act.*

AN Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this HOSPITAL will be published annually, with the general Account of the HOSPITAL.



A General Abstract of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, from the first Institution of the SMALL-POX HOSPITAL (the 26th of *September* 1746) to the 25th of *March* 1759.

[illegible]

An Account of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS by Mr. *Isaac Akerman*, Treasurer of the SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, from the 25th of *March*, 1759, to the 24th of *March*, 1760.

RECEIPTS.		Debtor.			DISBURSEMENTS.		Creditor.		
		l.	s.	d.			l.	s.	d.
To the Balance of the last Year's Account	_____	267	11	3	By Provisions, &c. (viz.) Butchers-Meat, Bread,	}	1153	19	4
To Cash collected at <i>Drapers-Hall</i> , after Dinner, on the Feast-Day	_____	94	6	6	Flour, Small-Beer, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Coals,				
To Benefactions on that Day, and at other Times	_____	458	6	0	Candles, Grocery, &c.				
To Governors and Subscribers annual Subscriptions	_____	915	12	0	By Household Furniture and Linen for the Add. Buildings		341	4	9
To the Poor's Box	_____	18	19	7	By Rent and Taxes		57	10	6
To half a Year's Dividend on 3000 <i>l.</i>	}	45	0	0	By Salaries and Wages		271	13	2
Three <i>per Cent.</i> consolidated Bank Annuities, due at <i>Midsummer</i> last						32	8	5	
To half a Year's Ditto, on 3500 <i>l.</i> ditto, due at <i>Christmas</i> last					}	52	10	0	By Printing, Advertisements, and Stationary-Wares
		151	1	11					
To Cash received for five <i>East-India</i> Bonds sold	_____	97	10	0	By Repairs and Improvements		88	5	2
To the following Legacies, <i>viz.</i>		528	7	1	By Drugs, Medicines, Physical-Herbs, and other Necessaries for the Dispensary	}	2182	7	1
Ditto, left by the late Duke of <i>Beaufort</i>	100	0	0		By Cloaths provided for the Patients, which are worn by them whilst in Hospital, and other incident Exp.				
Ditto, — by the late Mr. <i>Thomas Williams</i> near <i>Hyde-park-corner</i>	}	100	0	0	By the Purchase of 500 <i>l.</i> Three <i>per Cent.</i> consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of Mess. <i>Akersman</i> , and others	}	413	2	6
Ditto, — by the late <i>Samuel Dicker</i> , Esq; — 50					250				
To sundry Benefactions, on account of the Additional Building to the Hospital, in <i>Cold-Bath-Fields</i>	_____	151	5	0			2781	17	5
		£.	2781	17	5				

ACCOUNT of STOCK and CASH belonging to the HOSPITAL.

Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, standing in the Names of } Messrs. Akerman and others, as per above Account	£. 3500 0 0
Cash in the Hands of the Treasurer and Bankers	186 7 10

There have been received into the House for the Natural Way, from the 26th September 1746, to the 24th March 1759, Patients ——— 3946  
Of which 2916 have been cured; a very great Number, considering the Fatality of this Distemper, most of them Adults,  
often admitted after great Irregularities, and some when past Cure.

Of which 556 have been cured.	216
	466

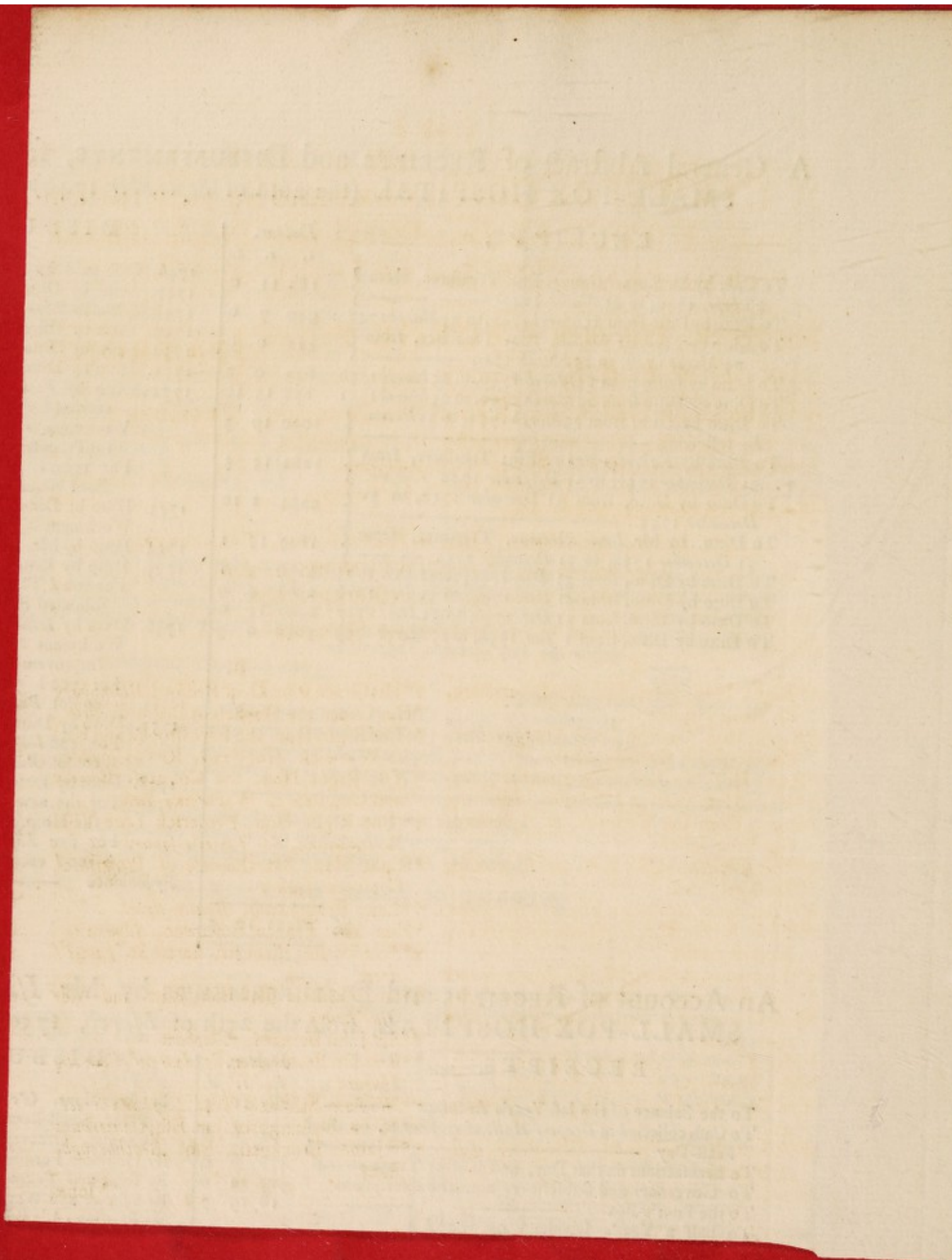
Before the 31st December 1751—131  
 From 31st December 1751, to 31st December 1752—112  
 From 31st December 1752, to 31st December 1753—129  
 From 31st December 1753, to 31st December 1754—135  
 From 31st December 1754, to 31st December 1755—217

There have been inoculated

From 31st December 1755, to 31st December 1756—281  
 From 31st December 1756, to 31st December 1757—247  
 From 31st December 1757, to 25th March 1759—446  
 From 25th March 1759, to 24th March 1760—372

2070, out of whom 7 died.







A LIST of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS  
to the HOSPITAL for relieving poor People afflicted  
with the SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION.

His Royal Highness GEORGE PRINCE } PATRON.  
of WALES, . . .

†\*\* His Grace GEORGE Duke of Marlborough, PRESIDENT.

†\*\* The Right Hon. GEORGE-HENRY Earl of Litchfield, -  
\* The Right Hon. HUGH Earl of Northumberland, - } VICE-PRESIDENTS.  
†\*\* Sir WILLIAM-BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR, Bart. -  
\*\* EBENEZER MUSSEL, Esq; - - -

†\*\* ISAAC AKERMAN, Esq; in *Fenchurch-street*, TREASURER.

*Those marked thus \*\* are GOVERNORS for Life.*

*Those marked thus \* are GOVERNORS.*

*Those marked thus † have been STEWARDS.*

## A.

†\* Right Hon. John Earl of Ashburnham,  
*St. James's-square*  
\* Right Hon. George Lord Abergavenny,  
*Charles-street, Berkeley-square*  
\* Right Hon. the Lady Abergavenny, *ditto*  
†\* Right Hon. George Lord Anson, *Admiralty*  
\* Right Hon. the Countess of Aylesford,  
*Grosvenor-square*  
†\*\* Sir Charles Asgill, Knt. and Alderman,  
*Lombard-street*  
†\*\* Benjamin Adamson, Esq; *Norfolk-street*  
\*\* Edw. Archer, M. D. *Great Kirby-street,*  
*Hatton-garden*  
†\*\* Anthony Askew, M. D. *Queen-square*  
\*\* Mrs. Henrietta Akerman, *Fenchurch-str.*  
\* Joseph Andrews, Esq; *Queen-square, Or-*  
*mond-street*  
\* Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, *ditto*  
\* Mrs. Henrietta Ardesoif, *Soho-square*  
The Rev. Dr. Francis Astry, *St. James's-*  
*place*  
The Rev. Dr. Ayscough, *Lisle-street, Lei-*  
*cester-fields*

## B.

†\* His Grace John D. of Bedford, *Bloomsbury*  
\* Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, *ditto*  
\* The Right Hon. the Earl Brooke and Earl  
of Warwick, *Hill-street, Berkley-square*  
\* The Right Hon. the Countess Brooke  
and Countess of Warwick, *ditto*  
†\* The Right Hon. Frederick Lord Visc.  
Bolingbroke, *St. James's-square*  
\* Right Hon. Marchioness of Blandford,  
*Grosvenor-square*  
\*\* Lady Beauchamp, *Bruton-street*  
\* Hon. Mrs. Frances Boscawen, *Admiralty*  
†\*\* Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. *St. James's*  
*street*  
†\* Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knt. and Ald.  
*Old Jewry*  
\*\* Sir John Barnard, *Clapham*  
\*\* Rev. Dr. Barton, *near St. Andrew's Church,*  
*Holborn*  
\*\* William Belchier, Esq; *Lombard-street*  
†\*\* Step. Beckingham, jun. Esq; *Canterbury*  
†\*\* James Brockman, Esq; *Beachbrough,*  
*Kent*

## G

\*\* John



\*\* John Windham Bowyer, Esq; *Upper-Grosvenor-street*  
 \*\* Edward Barker, Esq; *Park-street*  
 \*\* Richard Benyon, Esq; *Grosvenor-square*  
 \*\* Richard Benyon, jun. Esq; *ditto*  
 †\*\* Samuel Blunt, Esq; *Horsham, Sussex*  
 \*\* Sam. Bosanquet, Esq; *Angel-court, Throgmorton-street*  
 \*\* Daniel Booth, jun. Esq; *Hatton-garden*  
 \*\* Thomas Browne, Esq; *Barilets-buildings*  
 \*\* Mr. John Barnes, *Green-lettice-lane, Cannon-street*  
 \*\* John Bullock, Esq; *Monument Yard*  
 \*\* Mr. William Berkin, *Aldermanbury*  
 \*\* Mr. Samuel Blackwell, *near St. Andrew's Church, Holborn*  
 \*\* Mr. Joseph Bishop, *High-Holbourn*  
 \*\* Mr. Henry Bampton, *Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields*  
 \*\* Mrs. Susannah Brown, *of Bath*  
 \*\* Mrs. Frances Belchier, *Lombard-street*  
 \*\* Mrs. Mary Berkin, *Aldermanbury*  
 \*\* Miss Catharine Blunt, *of Horsham, Sussex*  
 \* William Matthew Burt, Esq;  
 \* Richard Betenson, Esq; *Queen's-square, Ormond-street*  
 \* The Hon. William Bouverie, *Hall-place, Berkshire, or Burlington-street*  
 \* The Hon. Mrs. Bouverie, *ditto*  
 \* William Blunt, Esq; *Queen-street, Cheapside*  
 \* Mr. John Bland, *Lombard-street*  
 \* Mrs. Ann Bridges, *Soho-square*  
 George-Bridges Brudenel, Esq; *Hedge-lane, Charing-cross*  
 Mr. John Beard, *St. Martin's-lane*  
 Mr. John Bird, *Avemary-lane*  
 Mr. Leonard Bowles, *Clements-lane, Lombard-street*  
 Mrs. Blathwayt, *Old Bond-street*  
 Mrs. Mary Bourne, *Grosvenor-street*  
 Mrs. Byrd, *Audley-square*

## C.

†\* Right Hon. George Earl of Cardigan, *Privy-garden*  
 \* Right Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, *Audley-square*  
 \* Right Hon. Lady Dowager Carpenter, *Grosvenor-square*

\*\* Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. *Audley-sq.*  
 \* Sir John-Hind Cotton, Bt. *Charles-street, Berkeley-square*  
 \*\* Sir James Colebrooke, Bart. *Soho-square*  
 †\*\* Sir William Calvert, Knt. and Ald. *Thames-street*  
 \*\* Sir James Creed, *Greenwich*  
 \*\* Samuel Clarke, Esq; *Great Ormond-str.*  
 \*\* John Campbell, LL.D. *Queen-square, Ormond-street*  
 †\*\* Geo. Colebrooke, Esq; *Threadneedle-str.*  
 \*\* James Coningham, Esq; *Pancras-lane*  
 †\*\* Mr. Robert Cliffe, *Lombard-street*  
 †\*\* Robert Cary, Esq; *Watling-street*  
 \*\* Abraham Chambers, Esq; *Aldermay Church-yard*  
 \*\* James Crop, Esq; *Queen-square, Ormond-street*  
 \*\* Samuel Calverly, Esq; *Camberwell*  
 †\*\* Thomas Crozier, Esq; *Dowgate-hill*  
 \*\* Mr. Robert Coker, *High-Holbourn*  
 \*\* Benj. Mendez Da Costa, Esq; *Hackney*  
 \* Mr. Solomon Da Costa, *Devonshire-square*  
 \*\* Mrs. Ann Craiesteyn, *Highgate*  
 \*\* Mrs. Olive Crafter, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*  
 \* Nicolson Calvert, Esq; *Abington-buildings*  
 \* John Campbell, Esq; *Grosvenor-square*  
 †\* George Cooke, Esq; *Lincoln's-inn-fields*  
 \* Thomas Carter, Esq; *Cork-street*  
 \* Samuel Cox, Esq; *Chancery-lane*  
 \* John Crutchfield, Esq; *Highgate*  
 \*\* Mr. Richard Cooke, *Houndsditch*  
 \* Mr. William Caston, jun. *Chiswell-street*  
 \* Mr. Benj. Clempson, *Haxe-street, Bethnal-green*  
 \* Mrs. Mary Cooke, *near Wantage in Berks*  
 Mr. John Challoner, *Clare-market*

## D.

\* His Grace Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset, *Cockpit, Whitehall*  
 \* Her Grace the Duchess of Dorset, *ditto*  
 \*\* The Right Hon. the Countess of Dartmouth, *Charles-street, St. James's-square*  
 †\*\* Sir James Dathwood, Bt. *Grosvenor-sq.*  
 \*\* Henry Dawkins, Esq; *Arlington-street*  
 \*\* Peter Delmé, Esq; *Grosvenor-square*  
 \*\* John Delmé, Esq; *Fermyn-street, St. James's*

†\*\* Francis



†\*\*Francis-Blake Delaval, Esq; *King's-sq. Court, Soho*

\*\*Peter Du Cane, Esq; *St. James's-square*

\*\*Richard Dalton, Esq; *Leatherhead, Surry*

†\*\*John Dorien, Esq; *Billiter square*

\*\*John Delamare, Esq; *Steward-street, Spital square*

\*\*Jer. Dyson, Esq; *Charles-street, St. James's-square*

\*\*Mr. William Davy, *Broad street*

†Marthe Dickinson, Esq; *Alb. Gray's-inn*

\*Robert Darell, Esq; *Richmond*

\*Samuel Dickinson, Esq; *Chick-lane, Smith-field*

\*John Drummond, Esq; *Charing-cross*

\*Mr. George Daker, *Cannon-street*

\*Mr. John Dore, *Bow-street, Bloomsbury*

\*Mr. Sandilands Drinkwater, *Gutter-lane*

#### E.

\*Rt. Rev. Matthias Ld. Bp. of Ely, *Ely-house, Holborn*

\*Rt. Hon. the Countess Dowager of Essex, *Charles-street, Berkeley-square*

\*Rt. Hon. the Countess of Egremont, *Piccadilly*

\*Right Hon. Lady Caroline Egerton, *Arlington-street, Piccadilly*

\*\*The Rev. Dr. Eyre, *Bright-Walton, Berks*

†Welbore Ellis, Esq; *Privy-garden*

\*\*George Errington, Esq; *Long-acre*

\*\*John Eaton, Esq; *of Hendon, Middlesex*

\*Richard Edwards, Esq; *Lincoln-inn-fields*

\*\*Mr. Dep. Ja. Ennis, *Walbrook near Cannon-street*

\*\*Mr. John Eddowes, *Cheapside*

\*\*Mr. Richard Emans, *High-Holbourn*

\*\*Mrs. Jane Emmerson, *Bedford-row*

\*John Edwards, Esq; *Old-Jewry*

\*Mr. Israel Eltington, *Cheapside*

\*Mr. Robert Elliott, *Gutter-lane, Cheapside*

\*Mrs. Mary Eyre, *Bedford-row*

Mrs. Ettricke, *Sackville-street*

#### F.

\*Rt. Hon. Jacob Lord Viscount Folkestone, *Clifford-street, Burlington gardens*

†\*Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; *Whitehall*

†\*\*Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. and Ald. *Basinghall-street*

\*\*Thomas Fludyer, Esq; *ditto*

\*\*William Fellowes, Esq; *Tavistock-street*

\*\*Thomas Foster, Esq; *Upper Grosvenor-str. or at Egham near Staines*

\*\*Mr. Thurston Ford, *Wood-street*

\*\*Thomas Fletcher, Esq; *Charterhouse-sq.*

\*Hon. Mrs. Finch, *Cavendish square*

†Naphthali Franks, Esq; *Billiter-square*

\*Moses Franks, Esq; *ditto*

\*Mr. John Fisher, *Aldermanbury*

Mrs. Frankland, *Old Bond-street*

#### G.

†His Grace Augustus-Henry Duke of Grafton, *Old Bond-street*

\*Right Hon. Francis Earl of Godolphin, *Stable-yard, St. James's*

\*\*The Right Rev. William Lord Bishop of Gloucester, *Grosvenor-square*

\*\*Rt. Hon. Countess Dowager Gower, *Pall-mall*

\*\*Rt. Hon. Lady Betty Germain, *St. James's square*

†Rt. Hon. William Lord Visc. Gage, *Arlington-street*

\*Right Hon. the Countess of Guilford, *Grosvenor-square*

\*Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Godolphin, *Pall-mall*

\*\*Chamb. Godfrey, Esq; *Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street*

\*\*John Gore, Esq; *New Burlington-street*

\*\*Mr. Jer. Gardiner, *Cornhill*

\*William Gore, Esq; *Saville-row*

\*Tho. Giles, Esq; *Martin's-lane, Cannon-str.*

\*Mr. John Giles, *Russel-street, Covent-garden*

Charles Gray, Esq; *Colchester, Essex*

Charles Gibbon, Esq; *Middle Scotland-yard*

Mr. Benjamin Gray, *Pall-mall*

#### H.

\*\*Right Hon. Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, *Great Grosvenor-street*

\*The Hon. Robert Herbert, *Berkeley-square*

†\*\*Sir John Honeywood, Bart. *Great Queen-street, Westminster, or Evington, near Canterbury, Kent*



†\*Sir Tho. Heathcote, Bart. *Husley-lodge, Winchester*  
 \*Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. *Whitehall*  
 †\*\*Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and Ald. *Fenchurch-street*  
 †\*\*Sir Thomas Hankey, *ditto*  
 \*\*Sir Tho. Harrison, Knt. Chamberlain, *Guildhall*  
 †\*\*John Hopkins, Esq; *Brittains, in Essex*  
 \*\*James Hope, Esq; *Crutched-friars*  
 \*\*Isaac Heaton, jun. Esq; *Bankside, Southwark*  
 \*\*John Hyde, Esq; *Charterhouse-square*  
 \*\*Henry Hoare, Esq; *Fleet-street*  
 †\*\*Frazer Honeywood, Esq; *Birchin-lane*  
 \*\*Abraham Henckell, Esq; *Cannon-street*  
 †\*\*Matthew Howard, Esq; *Hatton-Garden*  
 \*\*George Hayter, Esq; *Pancras-lane*  
 \*\*Samuel Horne, Esq; *Bucklersbury*  
 \*\*Philip Hale, Esq; *Basing-lane*  
 \*\*George Hayley, Esq; *Ayliffe-street, Goodman's-fields*  
 \*\*Peter Henry, M. D. *Hatton-garden*  
 †\*\*Mr. Isaac Henckell, *Fenchurch-street*  
 \*\*Mr. Isaac Hughes, *Crutched-friars*  
 \*\*Mr. Philip How, *Lombard-street*  
 \*\*Mr. John Hale, at Mr. Prosser's, *Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street*  
 \*\*John Harding, Esq; *Edmonton*  
 \*\*Mr. William Hose, *Lombard-street*  
 \*\*Mr. Simeon Horne, *Bankside, Southwark*  
 \*\*Mr. Thomas Hunte, *Hampstead*  
 \*\*Mrs. Louisa Howard, *Hatton-Garden*  
 \*\*Mrs. Jane Holden, *Bedford row*  
 \*\*Mrs. Houblon, *Hollingbury, Essex*  
 \*\*William Hale, Esq; *Saville-row*  
 \*\*Rowland Holt, Esq; *Charles-street, St. James's square*  
 \*\*Joseph Chaplin Hankey, Esq; *Fenchurch-street*  
 †\*\*Van Sittart Hudson, Esq; *King's-bench-walk, Temple*  
 \*\*Mr. John Horne, *Bucklersbury*  
 Mr. Oliver Humphries, *St. John's-street, Smithfield*  
 \*\*Mrs. Ann Halsey, *Upper Brook-street*  
 \*\*Mrs. Harvey, *Leicester-fields*  
 \*\*Miss Mary Hyde, *Charterhouse-square*

The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hatton, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*  
 Hon. Sir Charles Howard, Kt. of the Bath, &c. *Upper Brook-street*  
 Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, F.R.S. *Teddington*  
 John Hickman, Esq; *St. Margaret's Church-yard*  
 The Hon. Mrs. Hatton, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's inn-fields*  
 Mrs. Jane Hall, *Hutton-hall, Essex*  
 Mrs. Anne Hanmere, *Upper Grosvenor-str.*  
 Mrs. Mary Hughes, *Eltham, Kent*

## I.

\*Rt. Hon. Stephen Earl of Ilchester, *Burlington-street*  
 \*\*Hon. Sir Wm. Irby, Bart. *Lower Grosvenor-street*  
 \*\*Benjamin James, Esq; *Roehampton*  
 \*\*Mr. Henry Jones, *opposite the Mansion-House*  
 \*\*Mr. William Jones, *Hatton-garden*  
 Mr. James Inglish, *near St. Mary-le-Strand-church*  
 \*Richard Ireland, Esq; *Darking, Surry*  
 \*\*Mrs. Mary Joliffe, *Southampton-row, Bloomsbury*  
 Rev. Mr. William Jephson, *Camberwell*

## K.

†\*Rt. Hon. Earl of Kinnoul, *Whitehall*  
 \*The Hon. Henry Knight, *Upper Brook-str.*  
 \*\*Rev. Mr. Samuel Knight, *Rector of Fulham*  
 †\*\*Anthony Keck, Esq; *James-street, Westminster*  
 \*\*William-Isaac Kopps, Esq; *Hackney*  
 \*Matthew Kenrick, Esq; *Hatton-garden*

## L.

\*His Grace Tho. Duke of Leeds, *St. James's-square*  
 \*\*Her Grace the Duchess of Leeds, *ditto*  
 \*\*The Right Hon. Henry Earl of Lincoln, *New-palace yard, Westminster*  
 †\*Rt. Hon. John Ld. Visc. Ligonier, *North Audley-street*  
 \*\*Sir Matthew Lambe, Bart. *Sackville-str.*  
 †\*\*Sir



†\*\*Sir Rob. Ladbroke, Kt. and Ald. St. Peter's-hill

\*\*James Lloyd, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich-Hospital, Greenwich

\*\*Thomas Lambard, Esq; Seven-Oaks, Kent

\*\*Edward Lewis, Esq; Old Bedlam

\*\*Thomas Lewis, Esq; Lime-street

\*\*Mr. John Leapidge, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury

\*\*Mrs. Sophia Leapidge, ditto

\*\*Mr. James Landon, Primrose-street

\*London Hospital

\*Mrs. Prudence Lawrence, Houndsditch

## M.

\*Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, at Marlborough-house, St. James's

\*Rt. Hon. Geo. Earl of Macclesfield, St. James's-square

\*Rt. Hon. Samuel Lord Masham, Cork-str.

\*Hon. William Morgan, Esq; Argyle-buildings.

\*\*Nich. Magens, Esq; Savage-gardens, Tower-hill

\*\*Robert Macky, Esq; Budge-row

\*\*Nathaniel Mason, Esq; Suffolk-lane

\*\*Geo. Merittins, Esq; Hoddesdon, near Hertford

\*\*Joseph Martin, Esq; Lombard-street

\*\*John Mitchell, Esq; Pall-Mall

\*\*James Mathias, Esq; Fenchurch-street

†\*\*Mr. Peter Moulson, Wood-street

\*Humphry Morice, Esq; Dover-street

\*John Henry Merittins, Esq; Threadneedle-street

\*John Micklethwaite, Esq; Beeston, near Norwich in Norfolk

\*\*Mrs. Emma Miles, Tooting, Surry

\*Mrs. Annabella Medley, Lower Brook-str.

Mr. Deputy Richard Mollineux, Cateaton-street

Mrs. Sufanna Mathew, Westham, Essex

## N.

\*\*His Grace Edw. Duke of Norfolk, St. James's-square

\*\*The Right Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Norwich, Lisse-street, Leicester-fields

\*\*George Nelson, Esq; Ald. Bread-street bill

\*\*Henry Neale, Esq; Lombard-street

\*\*Henry Norris, Esq; Hackney

\*\*Rob. Nettleton, Esq; Aldermanbury

\*\*William Northey, Esq; South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square

\*\*Arnold Nesbitt, Esq; Bishopsgate-street Within

\*\*Richard Newman, Esq; Stratford-le-bow

\*\*Mr. James Norman, Black-friars

\*\*Mr. Thomas Nash, Cheapside

\*\*Mr. Henry Norris, Steel yard, Thames-street

\*John Nash, M. D. Sevenoak, Kent

\*Mrs. Elizabeth Nesbitt, Upper Brook-street

Rev. Dr. Samuel Nicolls, Temple

Major Gen. Noel, North-Audley-street

Mr. James Newton, Queen-square, Ormond-street

Mrs. Millicent Neate, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square

## O.

Drewry Ottley, Esq; James-street, Bedford-row

Wentworth Odiarne, Esq; Great Grosvenor-street

## P.

†\*Rt. Hon. Hen. Earl of Pembroke, &c. Privy-gardens

†\*Right Hon. Thomas Lord Parker, Harley-street, Cavendish-square

\*\*Rev. Mr. Peploe, Chanc. of the Diocese of Chester

\*Sir John Philipps, Bart. Pall-mall

\*\*William Plomer, Esq; Cavendish-square

†\*\*Thomas Preston, Esq; Cateaton-street

\*\*Mr. John Pott, Gracechurch-street

\*\*Mr. Hinckley Phipps, Cheapside

\*\*Francis Plumer, Esq; Strand

\*\*Mr. John Perry, Leather-lane, Holbourn

\*Rev. Dr. Pettiward, Putney

\*William Pitt, Esq; Bruton-street

\*George Pitt, Esq; Bolton-street, Piccadilly

\*William Pocock, Esq; Newgate-street

\*Thomas Yeo Paul, Esq; Dean-street, Soho

\*Mr.



\*Mr. Edward Pemfret, *New North-street*  
 \*\*Mrs. Elizabeth Preston, *Newport street, Long-acre*  
 \*Mrs. Hannah Pettit, *Queen-square, Ormond-street*  
 \*Mrs. Ann Pelham, *Charles-st. Berkley-sq.*  
 Hon. Col. James Pelham, *Stable-yard, St. James's*  
 John Pennant, Esq; *Saville-row*  
 Dr. Samuel Peatee, *at No. 5. Porters-buildings, St. Thomas's, Southwark*  
 Mr. William Pritchard, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*

## R.

\*His Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, *&c. Privy-garden*  
 †\*\*The Most Hon. Thomas Marquis of Rockingham, *Grosvenor-square*  
 †\*Rt. Hon. Henry Ld. Ravensworth, *St. James's-square*  
 \*Rt. Hon. Lady Ravensworth, *ditto*  
 \*\*Sam. Reynardson, Esq; *Great Ormond-street*  
 \*\*Mr. Samuel Rickards, *Fenchurch-street*  
 \*\*Mr. William Robinson, *Friday street*  
 \*William Robinson, Esq; *Cork-street*  
 \*Major General Rich, *Margaret-st. Cavendish-square*  
 \*Lomax Ryder, Esq; *Hatton-garden*

## S.

\*\*Right Hon. Philip Earl Stanhope, *Chevening, near Seven-oaks, Kent, or Dover-street*  
 \*Rt. Hon. Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, *Grosvenor-square*  
 †\*Hon. Sir William Stanhope, Knt. of the Bath, *Dover-street*  
 \*Her Grace Charlotte Duchess Dowager of Somerset, *Isleworth*  
 \*Rt. Hon. Countess Dowager of Suffolk, *Saville-row*  
 \*\*Sir Tho. Stapleton, Bart. *New-Bond-street*  
 \*\*Rev. Dr. Samuel Squire, *St. Ann's, Soho*  
 \*\*John Spencer, Esq; *Grosvenor-street*

†\*\*Peter Serle, Esq; *Curzon-street, May-fair*  
 \*\*William Sotheby, Esq; *Ormond-street*  
 \*\*Joseph Salvador, Esq; *Bishopsgate-street Without*  
 \*\*John Spelman, Esq; *at Narborough-hall, near Swaffham, Norfolk*  
 \*\*Timothy Shelley, Esq; *Horsham, Sussex*  
 \*\*Jo. Shelley, Esq; *Field-place, near Horsham, Sussex*  
 \*\*William Lowndes Stone, Esq; *Essex-st.*  
 \*\*William Singleton, Esq; *Finchley, Middlesex*  
 \*\*John Symons, Esq; *Henrietta-street, near Oxford-chapel*  
 \*\*Mr. John Scrivenor, *Fenchurch-street*  
 †\*\*Richard Sheldon, Esq; *Paper-build. Inner temple*  
 \*\*Mr. William Savage, *Smithfield-bars*  
 \*\*Mr. Jenner Swayne, *Newgate-street*  
 \*\*Mrs. Georgina Spencer, *Grosvenor-street*  
 \*\*Mrs. Sutton, *Breedon, Worcestershire*  
 \*\*Mrs. Elizabeth Stuckley, *Bennet-street, St. James's*  
 \*Hon. Ch. Fitzroy Scudamore, Esq; *Stratton street*  
 \*Thomas Shewell, Esq; *Chiswell-street*  
 \*William Sloane, Esq; *Bloomsbury-square*  
 \*William Spicer, Esq; *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury*  
 \*Laurence Sullivan, Esq; *Mile-end-green*  
 \*William Smith, Esq; *Aldermanbury*  
 \*Capt. John Smith, *Piccadilly*  
 \*Mr. Safford Squire, *Furnival's-inn*  
 \*Mr. John Sanderfon, for the Society at the Robin-hood, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*  
 \*The Hon. Mrs. Catharine Southwell, *Spring gardens*  
 \*\*Mrs. Barbara Skinner, *Tottenham, Middlesex*  
 \*Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, *Aldermanbury*  
 Sir John Smith, Bt. *Queen-square, Ormond-street*  
 John Stockwell, Esq; *King-street, Westminster*



## T.

- \*The Right Hon. the Earl Temple, *Pall-mall*  
 \*\*Sir John Thorold, Bart. *Cranwell, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire*  
 †\*Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart. *Brunton-street*  
 \*\*Rev. Mr. Tatterfall, *Southampton-row, Bloomsbury*  
 \*\*Wm. Tash, Esq; *Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street*  
 †\*\*Thomas Tash, Esq; *College-hill*  
 \*\*John Thornton, Esq; *Clapham*  
 †\*\*William Thornton, Esq; *Aldermanbury*  
 \*\*George Thomson, Esq; *at Mr. Belchier's, Lombard-street*  
 \*\*Andrew Thomson, Esq; *Austin-friars*  
 \*\*Henry Thrale, Esq; *Southwark*  
 \*\*William Tooke, Esq; *Figtree-court, Temple*  
 \*\*William Tennant, Esq; *Cornhill*  
 \*\*Mrs. Jemima Turnpenny, *Eltham, in Kent*  
 \*Thomas Trueman, Esq; *Haden-square, Minories*  
 \*Robert Taylor, M.D. *Hill-street, Berkley-square*  
 \*Mr. Peter Triquet, *Craven-street, Strand*  
 \*Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Temple, *Pall-mall*  
 \*Mrs. Eliz. Thayer, *James-street, Bedford-row*  
 \*Mrs. Catharine Tomkyns, *St. Paul's Church yard*

## V.

- \*Right Hon. Lady Vere, *St. James's-square*  
 \*The Hon. Mrs. Vernon, *Park-place*  
 \*\*Mr. James Vere, *Bishopsgate-str. Without*  
 \*\*Mr. G. Vaughan, *near St. Clement's Church, Strand*  
 \*\*Mr. Henry Unwin, *King-street, Cheapside*  
 \*Francis Vernon, Esq; *Hanover-square*  
 \*Samuel Vandewall, Esq; *in Arch-row, Lincoln's inn-fields*  
 Thomas Vernon, Esq; *New Bond-street*

## W.

- †\*Rt. Hon. John Earl of Westmoreland, *Hanover-square*  
 \*Rt. Rev. Benjamin Lord Bishop of Winchester, *Hill-street, Berkeley-square*

\*\*Rt. Hon. the Lady Viscountess Dowager Windsor, *ditto*

\*Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Williams, *Berkeley-square*

\*\*The Hon. Miss Charlotte Windsor, *Hill-street, Berkeley-square*

\*\*The Hon. Miss Betty Windsor, *ditto*

\*\*Thomas Wentworth, Esq; *Queen-street, Soho*

†\*\*John Wicker, Esq; *Horsham, Sussex*

\*\*Mark Winn, Esq; *Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury*

\*\*James Whitechurch, Esq; *Twickenham*

\*\*Henry Wright, Esq; *King's-Bench Walks, Temple*

†\*\*Thomas Wood, Esq; *Littleton, Middlesex*

\*\*Mr. Philip Worlidge, *Cornhill*

\*\*Mr. Walter Wall

\*\*Mr. Henry Woodfall, *Paternoster-row*

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\*\*Mr. Rob. Waddilove, *Bartlet's-buildings, Holbourn*

\*\*Mr. John White, *Silver-street, Wood-street*

\*\*Mr. John Wynde, *Chancery-lane*

\*\*Mrs. Mary Woodfall, *Paternoster-row*

\*\*Mrs. Christian Williamson, *Great Queen-street, Westminster*

\*\*Robert Wilson, Esq; *of Diddington in Norfolk*

\*\*Tho. Watson, Esq; *Morris's Causeway, Lambeth*

\*The Rev. Mr. Fran. Wollaston, *Charter-house-square, or at Richmond*

\*Samuel Wilson, Esq; *Hatton-garden*

\*Mr. Simon Wilson, *Cannon-street*

\*Mr. John Walsh, *Catharine-street, Strand*

\*Mr. James Walton, *Throgmorton-street*

\*Mrs. Ann Wolfe, *Bruton-street*

\*Mrs. Weyland, *George lane, Eastcheap*

Mr. Joseph Watson, *Corner of Leather-lane, Holborn*

Mrs. Ann Wells, *West-ham, Essex*

## Y.

\*Rt. Hon. the Countess of Yarmouth, *St. James's*

\*\*Mr. John Young, *Red-lion-street, Clerkenswell*

\*\*Dr.



**\*\*Dr. Edward Archer, Great Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, Physician.**

Mr. Edmund Bengough, *Leicester-street, Leicester-fields, Surgeon to the Hospital in Cold-Bath fields.*

Mr. Robert Reynolds, *in Warwick-lane, Secretary and Receiver ; empowered by a General Court to receive Benefactions, Subscriptions, &c.*

Mr. Herbert Bath, *Apothecary of the Hospital in Cold-Bath-fields.*

Mrs. Jane Yelloly, *Matron of Ditto.*

Mr. John Prichard, *Apothecary of the Hospital for INOCULATION, in Islington.*

Mrs. Elizabeth London, *Matron of Ditto.*





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