

Annual report of the Royal Humane Society for the Recovery of Persons Apparently Dead.

Contributors

Royal Humane Society (London, England)

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
FOR THE RECOVERY OF
PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD.
1816.

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. Sc. II.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY,
BY NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.

1816.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL HUMAN SOCIETY



LONDON

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY THE SOCIETY, 10, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

1881

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INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
WITH A TRIBUTE TO ITS CO-FOUNDERS.

ABOUT the middle of the last century, Dr. John Fothergill saw the dubiousness and fallacy of the received *criteria* of dissolution; and, in a paper addressed to the Royal Society, maintained “the possibility of saving many lives, without risking any thing.” Though coming from such high authority, the subject attracted no attention; and notwithstanding the great interest with which, *à priori*, it was natural to suppose it would fill every thinking mind, we hear no more of it, at that time, among our own countrymen.

Though several instances had occurred, in various parts of the Continent, which pointed out the possibility of recovering, in many cases, those who were drowned, yet the attention they excited was limited and transient.

M. Reaumur communicated, in 1767, to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, some instances of resuscitation which had occurred in Switzerland.

Holland, being intersected by numerous canals and inland seas, its inhabitants were, consequently, much exposed to accidents by water; and many persons were

drowned from the want of proper assistance. Hence, in the year 1767, a Society was formed at Amsterdam, which offered premiums to those who saved the life of a citizen in danger of perishing by water : it proposed to publish the methods of treatment, and to give an account of the cases of recovery. Instigated by this example, the Magistrates of Health at Milan and Venice issued orders, in 1768, for the treatment of drowned persons. The City of Hamburgh appointed a similar ordinance to be read in all the churches, extending their succour, not merely to the drowned, but to the strangled, to those suffocated by noxious vapours, and to the frozen. The first part of the Dutch Memoirs was translated into the Russian language, by command of the Empress. In 1769 an edict was published in Germany, extending its directions and encouragements to every case of apparent death, which afforded a possibility of relief. In 1771, the Magistrates of the city of Paris founded an institution in favour of the drowned, &c. and the repeated instances of success in each country abundantly confirmed the truth of the facts related in the Amsterdam Memoirs. These Memoirs were, in 1773, translated into English by Dr. COGAN, in order to convince the British Public of the practicability, in many instances, of recovering persons who were apparently dead, from drowning. No sooner were they translated, than they engaged the humane and benevolent mind of Dr. HAWES. His very soul was absorbed with the animating hope of saving the lives of his fellow-creatures : but, in making the attempt, he had to encounter both with ridicule and opposition. The practicability of resuscitation was denied. He ascertained its practicability,

ticability, by advertising to reward persons, who, between Westminster and London bridges, should, within a certain time after the accident, rescue drowned persons from the water, and bring them ashore to places appointed for their reception, where means might be used for their recovery, and give immediate notice to him. Many lives were thus saved by himself and other medical men, which would otherwise have been lost. For twelve months he paid the rewards in these cases; which amounted to a considerable sum. Dr. COGAN remonstrated with him on the injury which his private fortune would sustain from a perseverance in these expenses; he therefore consented to share them with the public. They accordingly agreed to unite their strength, and each of them to bring sixteen friends * to a meeting at

* 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 ^k Bull, Esq. and Alderm.	Mr. Michael Pearson
Dr. William Cooper	Mr. Phipps
Mr. Delver	Samuel Prime, Esq.
Mr. Denham	Mr. John Bewley Rich
Mr. William Fox	Rev. Mr. Sowden
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 Effen
William Towgood, Esq.	Mr. Warrant
Mr. William Townsend	Dr. Watkinson
Dr. Kooystra	Mr. Wright.

the Chapter Coffee-house, with the express intention of establishing a Humane Society in London: this was happily accomplished in the summer of 1774. The object of this Society was then, like that at Amsterdam, confined to the recovery of persons who were apparently dead from Drowning.

For the first six years Dr. COGAN prepared the Reports of the Society from year to year; nor was Dr. HAWES less attentive in aiding the designs and promoting the views of this Institution.

In the year 1778, a more active part in the management of the affairs of this Society devolved on Dr. HAWES, by his being chosen its Registrar. This was still increased in the year 1780, when Dr. COGAN returned to Holland. On this event Dr. HAWES greatly regretted the loss of so able a colleague, and lamented that the task of arranging and preparing the Annual Reports of the Society should have "fallen into hands of such inferior ability; but hoped that his zeal would compensate for the want of ability, that the important cause then entrusted to his sole care, might not be permitted to languish."

The tide of prejudice, for many years, ran very strong against a set of men, who presumed, or pretended, to bring the dead to life. "Our first object and chief difficulty," Dr. HAWES remarks, "were to remove that destructive incredulity which prevailed. Our attempts were treated, not only by the *vulgar*, but by some of the *learned*, even by *men of eminence* as physicians and philosophers, as idle and visionary, and placed upon a level with professing to raise the dead. The well-authenticated narratives from abroad were considered as fabulous,

lous, or at least as greatly exaggerated. Such prejudices were first to be removed; and they could only be removed by incontestible facts of our own. Happily, the animated exertions and early subscriptions of a few individuals enabled us to produce them before our little fund was exhausted."

The ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY will be a standing monument of what may be accomplished by individual persevering exertions in the cause of humanity; and will transmit the names of HAWES and COGAN to posterity as benefactors to the Human race. The former is gone to inherit the reward of a life most disinterestedly and assiduously devoted to the preservation of the lives of his fellow-creatures—while the latter still survives, an honour to his country, and highly entitled to our warmest respect, not only as the joint Founder of the Royal Humane Society, but for his brilliant mental acquirements.

SECTION I.

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 Patron, a Vice-Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Sub-Treasurer, Directors, Governors, Chaplains, Medical Assistants, Registrar, and Secretary.

II. That a Subscription of *One Guinea* annually constitutes 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 a Legacy 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

III. That Four GENERAL COURTS be held annually ; on the Third Wednesdays in February, May, August, and November ; and *Seven* Governors to be a Quorum. That an Extraordinary General Court may be called either by the Treasurer, or Sub-Treasurer ; or by a Requisition in Writing of *Thirteen* Directors or Governors, addressed to the Secretary.

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

V. That a COMMITTEE shall be chosen at the same Court, which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Sub-Treasurer, Directors, and *Forty-five* Members, *Three* of whom may act as a Quorum.—That the Committee meet on the *Third Tuesday* 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 *five* Auditors be elected at the General Court in February, who shall meet and audit the Accounts previous to each General Court ; and that the Accounts be signed by *three*, at least, of the Auditors, and submitted to each General Court.

IX. Gen-

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 in 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 Annual Court in February, to be joined with the *Treasurer* and *Sub-Treasurer* 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 Annual Court in February.

XV. That Proceedings on business of importance, transacted at the different Meetings, together with Cases, Subscriptions, or whatever may be for the information
of

of the Public or the advantage of the Society, be from time to time published, at the discretion of the Committee.

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

XVII. That all Persons within five miles of London, who claim the Premiums offered by this Society, shall produce their Testimonial 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 will be allowed, though as early an application as possible is in all cases expected.

SECTION II.

INSTITUTION OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES.

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

1. *BRITISH UNITED EMPIRE.*

BATH—BEDFORD—BIRMINGHAM—BRISTOL.

EASTERN COAST—EXETER.

FALMOUTH.

GLOUCESTER.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

LANCASTER—LEICESTER.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE—NORTHAMPTON—NORWICH.

OAKHAM.

PLYMOUTH—PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSEA—PRESTON.

SHEFFIELD — SHROPSHIRE — SOUTHAMPTON — SUFFOLK.

WHITEHAVEN--WISBEACH.

YORK.

RIVERS WREAK AND EYE.

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

SOUTH WALES—SWANSEA—CARDIFF.

DUBLIN—CORK—NEWRY.

2. *BRITISH FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.*

MADRAS — CALCUTTA — HALIFAX — NOVA SCOTIA —
JAMAICA.

3. *FOREIGN.*

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

SECTION III.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PERSONS APPARENTLY DEAD, IN CONSEQUENCE OF SUBMERSION, SUSPENSION, AND SUFFOCATION; AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF PREMATURE DEATH.

THESE directions have engaged the attention of the Society from its commencement, being essentially requisite to effect the purpose for which it was constituted. From this Society many others have emanated, and have in general adopted the directions of the Parent Institution. It is therefore of importance, that they should occasionally be revised, so that the methods recommended may correspond with improvements in Medical Science. We are anxious, from time to time, to avail ourselves of such contributions as the researches of ingenious men may elicit, and have therefore adopted some excellent Instructions of other Humane Societies, particularly of those instituted in America, and other countries in which extremes of heat and cold greatly exceed those of this climate.

It is, however, to be recollected, that these directions are addressed chiefly to persons not of the medical profession; so that should any of our Readers (prompted either by a laudable wish to gratify curiosity, or by a desire to become efficient assistants in these cases of distressing emergency) be anxious to obtain more knowledge than can on this occasion be communicated, we refer them

to

to authors eminent for ability, and illustrious for humanity : we need only mention the names of Hawes, Kite, Coleman, Struve, Curry, Fothergill, and Lettsom.

Treatment of the Drowned.

The body being found, lose not an instant ; let all things be done in order, and be careful to avoid violence of every description.

Preparatives.

Strip, dry, and re-clothe it.

Convey it to the nearest suitable place.

Lay it on a table or bench, of convenient height, covered by blankets or mattress on the back, head and shoulders being raised and supported, cover it lightly.

Cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

The Resuscitative Process.

Artificial respiration.

Electricity.

Heat.

Friction.

Stimulants to stomach, intestines, nostrils, skin.

Bleeding.

The Instruments of the Society.

Plate II.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, are different views of a pair of bellows, for the double purpose of inflating the lungs and injecting warm or stimulating vapour, as of rosemary, lavender, valerian, asafoetida, &c.

The

The mark A, fig. 2, is a lever for filling the bellows with fresh air in inflating; B, in Fig. 3, is a moveable circular piece of wood over the clack-hole, which must be turned over it in inflating, and removed aside when the bellows are used as common bellows for injecting stimulating vapours.

C, Fig. 2, is a brass nozzle, which fits into fig. 5 at D, for inflating, and into fig. 6 at E, for injecting stimulating vapours.

Fig. 4 is a long flexible tube, of the same description as fig. 7.

Fig. 5 is a short flexible tube, fitted to the nozzle of the bellows, C, for inflating; its tube, F, fits into figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Fig. 6 is a brass box, inclosed in wood, to contain the stimulating substance, and is to be connected at E with the nozzle of the bellows, fig. 1, and at H with the long pipe fig. 7.

Fig. 7 a long flexible tube, which being fitted at G, upon fig. 6 at H, is used for injecting vapour or smoke.

Fig. 8 a curved silver pipe, to fit on fig. 5, for inflating the lungs, by passing it down the throat, beyond the glottis.

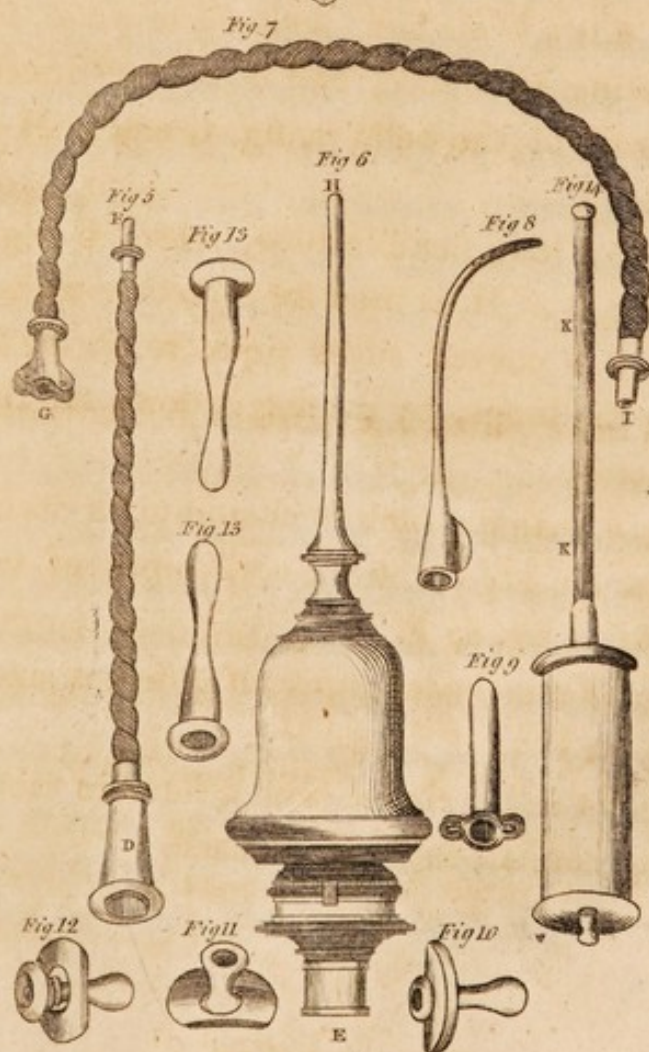
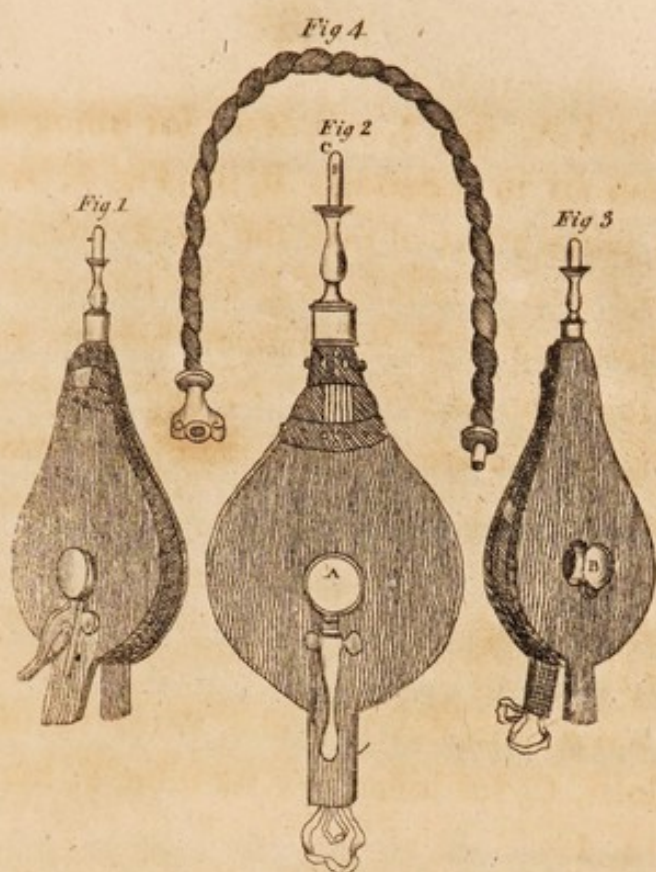
Fig. 9 a canula, for bronchotomy; it fits on fig. 5, at C.

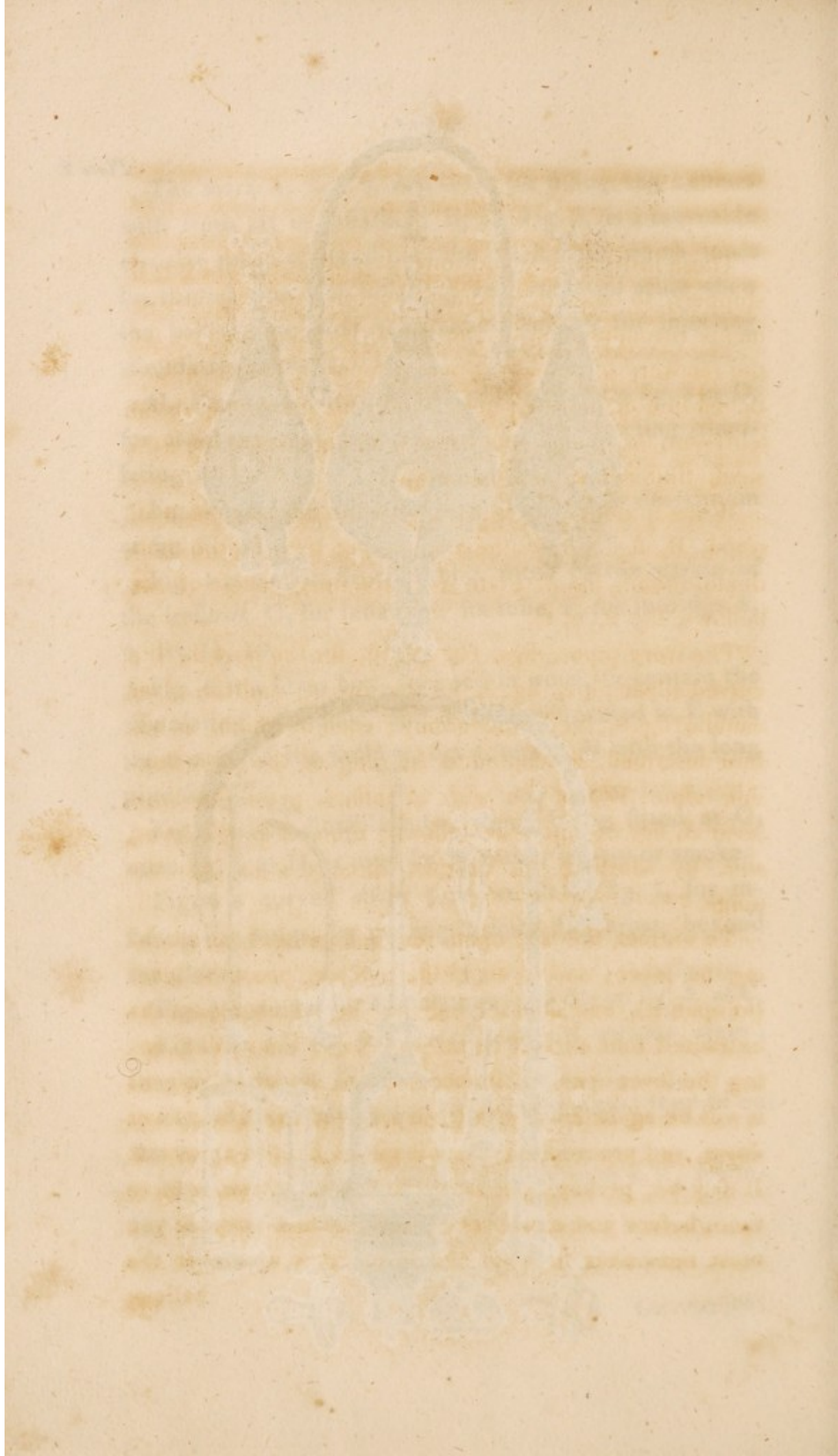
Figs. 10, 11, 12, are nostril-pipes of various sizes; they fit on fig. 5, F.

Fig. 13 are clyster-pipes, of different sizes; they fit on fig. 7, at I.

Fig. 14 is a syringe, with a flexible tube K K, for injecting cordials into the stomach.

Observations.





Observations.

These instruments, and four glass bottles with ground stoppers, to contain remedies, comprehend the instruments recommended by the Royal Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently dead. They are contained in a mahogany chest, lined with baize, which has a lift-out, for sponge and flannels, and apertures for flint, steel, tinder-box, and matches.

When intended to inflate, turn the circular piece of wood, B, fig. 3, over the clack-hole; then fix the short flexible tube, fig. 5, Plate II. to the brass nozzle of the bellows, fig. 2, at C.

The ivory pipes, figs. 10, 11, 12, for the nostril; the curved silver pipe, fig. 8, for the throat; and the silver canula, fig. 9, for bronchotomy; each of which, as before described, is adapted to the plug of the short flexible tube. When you wish to inflate, press the brass lever A, fig. 2; open the bellows; then let go the lever, and, by shutting the bellows, force the air into the lungs.

To extract the air, open the bellows without touching the lever; and to expel the foul air, press the lever (to open it), and shut the bellows, by which means the extracted foul air will be thrown away; then still keeping the lever open, dilate the bellows, by which means it will be again filled with fresh air; let the brass lever down, and proceed to imitate inspiration and expiration. It may be, perhaps, necessary, at first to fill two or three times before you expel once; and for this purpose you must remember to keep the lever open whenever the
bellows

bellows are emptied, in order to take in more fresh air by the dilation, &c. &c. When the brass lever is shut, and the circular wood is removed from off the clack-hole, it is a common pair of bellows.

The order to be observed in the use of the various means and steps of the resuscitative process must be adapted to the particular circumstances of an individual case. The Medical Man must exercise his judgment. The humane assistant, not of the medical profession, should be careful to do only that which the extent of his knowledge will enable him to undertake with confidence.

The body is to be dried, to prevent evaporation. To be re-clothed, to prevent exposure to a cold medium. To be conveyed expeditiously and cautiously, in a recumbent posture, on the back, or "on one side, with the head and chest raised," taking care "that the head be neither suffered to hang backwards, nor to bend down with the chin upon the breast." To be conveyed on a door, in a cart, in men's arms, &c. If a suitable place be too far distant, the best near at hand must be chosen. If the weather be warm, some of the means may be successfully used in the open air. The Receiving-house of the Society in Hyde Park, on the North bank of the Serpentine River, is an example of a room prepared and kept ready for the purpose. Every hospital has the conveniences of a receiving-house. Every dispensary ought to have them.

The table or bench on which the body is placed, and the posture of the body, should be such as to offer every facility

facility for the process, *i. e.* neither too high, low, nor wide.

The heat of the human body is soon reduced to the temperature of the surrounding medium, after respiration and the circulation of the blood have ceased.

We breathe easily with the mouth shut ; not so if the nostrils be closed. The mouth leads to the stomach — the nostrils lead to the lungs. It is of great importance to keep these openings free from every kind and degree of obstruction.

Artificial Respiration.

To accomplish this very important part of the process in an effectual manner, some pains must be taken to obtain a knowledge of the instruments, and of those parts of the body to which they are to be applied. If a case of instruments be not at hand, we must have recourse to such substitutes as can be obtained, and employ them until better can be procured, for early inflation of the lungs is a remedy of the first importance. The substitutes are, a pair of common bellows, “and the box-wood tube or wine-strainer, or horn, or conical tube, of stiff paper,” &c. Vide Observations on apparent Death from Drowning, &c. by Dr. Curry.

Modes of Inflation.

1st. “ 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

D

the

the mouth, another assistant (who ought to be placed on the opposite side, 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 as the lungs have been quite filled; the first assistant unstopping the mouth or nostril at the same time, to let the air escape. The same operation is to be repeated, in a regular and steady manner, either until natural respiration begins, or until this and the other measures recommended have been persisted in for at least SIX HOURS, without any appearance of returning life *." If, after having cleared the throat from froth and mucus, this mode does not succeed, recourse must be had to the following; which, however, requires the use of the instruments of the Society.

The subject being placed in as advantageous a situation as circumstances will permit, the bellows should be applied to one nostril, whilst the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe is pressed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an

* Dr. Curry's Work, p. 49.

assistant should press the chest in the direction upwards, 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 cartilages of the larynx (a cartilaginous cavity, situated behind the tongue) be pressed against the vertebræ (bones of the neck), 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 use of the bellows and upper parts of the apparatus of the Society are fully explained in the annexed plate *.

Electricity.

This stimulant is employed to excite the contraction of the heart, and to cause the blood to pass through the lungs. The latter cannot be accomplished but when the lungs are expanded, and is assisted by their subsequent subsidence. Every contraction of the heart excited by too powerful a stimulant, and at an improper time, lessens the small remains of vital power. The Society re-

* Vide Plate II.

commends the non-medical assistant to obtain his knowledge of this very important means from medical authors. Moderate shocks, cautiously and gradually increased, passed through the chest in different directions, are attended with the best effects. There are reasons which seem to lead to the preference of a voltaic trough to an electrical machine. Electricity or Galvanism should be tried when inflation, and the other means recommended, have been assiduously employed for an hour or more without any appearance of returning life: this interval will probably allow time for the arrival of a Medical Assistant.

Heat.

“ While some assistants are engaged with artificial respiration, others should be employed in communicating heat to the body. The warm-bath interferes with the other means. Dry warm blankets, bags of warm grains, or sand-bladders, or bottles of hot water, hot bricks, blankets wrung out of hot water, are among the means more 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 gradual; and the proper degree determined by the temperature of the atmosphere, or water at the time, as well as by the length of time the body has been exposed.” — Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a brewhouse, bakehouse, glasshouse, or any fabric where warm ashes, embers, grains, 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 little exceeding that of a healthy person. The warmth
most

most promising of success is that of a bed or blanket well heated. Bottles of hot water should be laid at the bottoms 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. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person, lying by the side of the body, has been found, in some cases, particularly of children, very efficacious.

Friction

Is a measure to be employed: but as its principal use appears to be that of moving the blood onwards towards the heart, we should be very careful of adding to the burthen under which that organ labours. It should therefore 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.

Stimulants.

These means are employed on the supposition, that the vital powers exist, and are in a state to be called into action.

Stomach.

“Introduce some moderately-warm and stimulating liquor into it by means of the syringe and flexible tube, Fig. 14, Plate II. *Half a pint* of warm negus, or water with spirit 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.”

Intestines.

Intestines.

“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.

Nostrils.

“Irritation given to the nose has considerable influence in exciting the action of the muscles concerned in respiration ;” “for this purpose the nostrils may be occasionally touched with a feather, dipped in spirit of hartshorn, strong mustard, aromatic spirit of vinegar,” &c.

Skin.

“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 to the part, or a liniment of equal parts of spirit of hartshorn and sallad oil, may be rubbed on the part. The places for the application of these remedies are the wrists, ancles, temples, and parts opposite the stomach and heart.

Bleeding.

Abstraction of blood from the system appears in general to “hazard the entire destruction” of “the little spark

spark which may yet perhaps remain," previously to the renewal of the circulation, excepting in cases where appearances denote injurious fulness of the blood-vessels of the head. The administration of this either salutary or fatal measure had better be relinquished to the Medical Assistant.

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—SNUFF—INFLATION OF LUNGS BY BREATHING INTO THEM.

Cause of Death and of Recovery.

The persons immersed in water cannot inspire. Expiration in a small degree, for a short time, is continued. The blood neither circulates through the lungs, nor is changed by the influence of air. The nervous system not being stimulated, the organs of the body lose their sensibility. By the inflation of the lungs they are distended and supplied with air—the blood is moved through them, and influenced. Electricity excites the contraction

contraction of the heart. Heat and sensibility being in some degree restored, stimulants excite the languid powers into action.

Treatment of Persons apparently Dead from Hanging.

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

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

Bleeding is requisite.

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

Treatment of Persons suffocated.

The atmospheric air consists of 100 parts: of 27 oxygen gas, or vital air, 72 of azotic gas, and 1 of carbonic acid gas. During respiration the quantity of oxygen is diminished,

diminished, of carbonic acid increased, that of azote scarcely altered. Gases unfit for respiration are either noxious or injurious, from wanting admixture of oxygen.

Carbonic acid, the product of respiration, of combustion, of charcoal, of fermentation, and found in caverns, mines, wells, brewer's 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 to be dashed smartly and repeatedly on the head, neck, breast, &c. until the temperature of the body be reduced to the 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. 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 naval-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,

downwards, as already noticed in the treatment of drowned persons."

The Committee of the Society has not hesitated to make use of a work, intituled, "Observations on Apparent Death," &c. &c. by Dr. Curry, and recommends it to the perusal of such of the Members as are not of the medical profession. It abounds with valuable information, communicated in a manner likely to reward the study of the attentive reader.

SECTION IV.

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

of all kinds having so strong an attraction for lightning, as frequently to draw 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 floorings with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expence 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

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

2. *Preservation of the Lives of Seamen.*

The moment an alarm is given that a man is overboard, the ship's helm should be put down, and she should be hove in stays; an object that can float should also be thrown overboard, as near the man as possible, with a rope tied to it, and carefully kept sight of, as it will prove a *beacon*, towards which the boat should pull, as soon as lowered down. A grand primary object is, having a boat ready to lower down at a moment's notice, which should be hoisted up at the stern most convenient; the lashings, tackle, &c. to be ever kept clear, and a rudder, tiller, and spare oar, ever 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

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

† Curry's Observations, &c. p. 95.

men pass close to the ship's side, and have been often miraculously saved by clinging to ropes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. *Pre-*

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

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by it when they become very drowsy, or 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 clothes 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. *Pre-*

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 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 a brewing *vat*, and is what is called in the coal-mines *choke-damp*: 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 to the hole 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 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-pipe is to be had, which might be fastened to the hole underneath.

2. If these 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 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 funnel, made of canvas, 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

tered from the wind, this might be blown into by the blacksmith'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 much into wells, &c. it would answer to keep a leathern tube to fix on to 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 dipping it into the water from time to time to slack it, if there be water in the well; or, if not, by pouring water down upon it.

To the first of these methods Dr. Curry has made some very cogent objections, which we extract.—“It has been proposed, to *blow* a stream of air down to the bottom of the well, &c. by means of a pair of smith's bellows, having a leathern or canvas tube or hose fastened to their nozzle, and long enough to reach to the surface of the water. But besides that it is an inconvenient apparatus, it has been found on trial to require a *prodigious force* to drive air through a tube of any length; and I have much doubt whether the expedient was ever tried by those who proposed it. It is much more practicable to *draw* the noxious air *up* from the bottom by *suction*, than to drive it out by forcing fresh air *down* into

into the place ; and with this view, an instrument nearly resembling the common Winnowing Machine, has been employed with success. The drum or case, however, of this instrument, has no opening at the axle, as in the winnowing fan ; but instead thereof, a wooden tube or trunk is fixed to the under side of the drum, like the tangent to a circle ; the middle part of this trunk being cut away, so as to apply to, and close an aperture of corresponding size made in the circular rim or barrel of the drum : the two ends of the trunk projecting in opposite directions. As the drum is thus shut up on all sides except the apertures of the tube, it necessarily follows, that when the leaves of the fan within are put in motion, by turning the crank or handle, the air is *drawn* into one end of the tube, and *driven* out of the other. To one aperture of the wooden tube, a hose of two or three inches diameter, and made of leather, sail-cloth, or other flexible, but air-tight material, is to be accurately fastened ; the hose having small hoops of rattan, ozier, or ash, placed within it, at intervals of five or six inches, to keep its sides from collapsing ; and being of sufficient length to reach the bottom of the well, &c. One end of this being let down into the well, and the winch of the machine turned, so as to drive the air within the drum out of the open end of the wooden trunk, there is no means of supplying the vacuum thus produced, but by the hose, through which the foul air accordingly rises from the well, and is thus carried off.

“ It appears to me, that by such an apparatus, constructed upon a large scale, and moved by sails like a horizontal or vertical windmill, the air might be constantly

stantly drawn from the deepest recesses of a coal-mine, and the dreadful accidents attending such places, which have of late been so frequent and destructive, might be much diminished, if not entirely prevented. As the *mine-damp*, as it is commonly denominated, is chiefly hydrogen or inflammable gas, the apparatus might be rendered more uniformly and powerfully operative, by fitting to the *vent end* of the wooden trunk, a cast-iron tube several feet in length, the extremity of which should pass *nearly through*, but still terminate *within*, a furnace; the fire of which, by keeping the iron tube red hot, would not only create a strong draft or current of air drawn from the mine, but would have its combustion aided by the inflammable air issuing from the end of the tube."

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 V.

INJURIOUS OR HAZARDOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT IN SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

a. **H**ANGING by the legs.

It has been repeatedly introduced into the Annual Reports for a series of years, that in suspended animation from drowning, or from any other cause, hanging the subject by the heels, with the head down, is a most dangerous practice, calculated to extinguish the spark of life, if any remained, and consequently to exclude every prospect of recovery. This pernicious practice has been adopted from a mistaken principle, that drowning is induced by the water taken into the stomach or lungs, or both; but it has been ascertained by long experience, that death is occasioned by spasm on the glottis, trachea, or wind-pipe, causing suffocation, which stops the introduction of air into, and hence circulation of blood through the lungs, and subsequently of the heart. Every person must have felt the sudden effect of almost stopping the breath, from the least drop of fluid or particle of matter, getting by swallowing, or accident, into the wind-pipe. Hence it must be obvious that no quantity of water is admitted into the lungs in the act of drowning; and were it possible, suspension by the feet would not discharge the water, whilst

whilst it would increase the danger from spasm and suffocation, as well as injure the functions of the brain, on which recovery materially depends. Nor is water taken into the stomach in drowning; the œsophagus, gullet, or passage into the stomach, is a flaccid soft muscular tube, and its parietes or sides are always in contact, so that the passage is closed, and never expanded, unless by the action of deglutition or swallowing as a function of life and health; and experiments prove that no water is taken into the stomach, in drowning, to occasion the suspension of life.

b. For the same reasons, rolling the body on the ground, a board, or cask, cannot produce any salutary effect, unless what may be supposed to result from the motion of the body, which is at the best very doubtful, whilst time is lost by neglecting the means known to be really beneficial; for not a moment should be wasted in useless operations, under circumstances so critically alarming and dangerous.

c. Tobacco fume or vapour.

It has long been the opinion of distinguished practitioners, that the fume or vapour of Tobacco is narcotic and sedative, and hence that its use is injurious in the torpid state of suspended animation: and many experiments have been adduced in confirmation. (Phil. Trans. for 1811, p. 1.) The action of Tobacco, in different preparations, is very singular. The empyreumatic oil, whether applied to the tongue or the intestines, induces convulsions, difficulty of breathing, and death: the heart is found still acting; the brain is not affected externally; and the blood circulated is of a dark

dark colour. The infusion of tobacco, however, acts in a manner wholly different: it produces, in the course of a few minutes, not insensibility, but retching and fainting, succeeded, at the end of some minutes more, by death; and on opening the thorax, the heart is found perfectly motionless, and much distended. In one experiment, the cavities of one side of the heart contained dark-coloured blood, and those of the other, scarlet blood; a proof that the action of the heart had ceased even before the animal had ceased to expire. The infusion seems to act on the heart through the medium of the nervous system; and, in every point of view, is not admissible as a stimulant in cases reduced to the debilitated state of apparent death.

d. Breathing into the mouth.

It frequently happens, that when persons have been called to subjects under suspended animation, and where an apparatus is not at hand, they have endeavoured to promote the action of the lungs by forcibly breathing through the mouth, at the same time stopping the nostrils, that the air may pass into the lungs of each subject; but as the air expired by the most healthy is not pure air, but chiefly carbonic, similar to what arises from burning charcoal, it is more likely to destroy than to promote the action of the lungs, and hence should be avoided. Mere pressure upon the thorax is infinitely preferable, till an apparatus can be procured, or even a common bellows, to convey atmospheric air into the lungs. (Sect. III.)

e. *Salt or Spirits.*

The practice of *rubbing* the body with *salt* or *spirits* is now justly condemned. The *salt* quickly frets the
the

the skin, and has in some cases produced sores, which were very painful and difficult to heal after recovery. *Spirits* of all kinds, if used in this way, evaporate fast; and thereby, instead of *creating warmth*, as they are erroneously expected to do, *carry off a great deal of heat from the body*. Vide Curry's Observations, p. 57.

SECTION VI.

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING THE MODE OF NARRATING
CASES.

HOWEVER nearly the resuscitative process recommended by the Society may approach towards perfection, it cannot but be admitted that much may yet be effected by close attention to the symptoms which occur during the progress of recovery, and the changes which may result from the means employed. Many restorations from apparent death have been communicated with no other narrative than "that the means recommended by the Society were employed." But, in order to ascertain the real efficacy of the methods adopted, a minute history would be acceptable; and the following data are suggested to the attention of the Narrator :

1.—*The Circumstances and Time of the Submersion.*

2.—*The Appearance of the Body.*

3.—*The precise parts of the
Resuscitative Process employed.*

4.—*The time from the commencement of
the Restorative Plan to the return of Animation.*

5.—*The first signs of returning Life ;
and the state of the system till health is restored.*

And, in unsuccessful cases, the state of the body, particularly of the head, lungs, and stomach, by dissections, when admissible.

The

*The following have been some of the Appearances on
Examination of the Drowned.*

The Brain.

1.---The vessels of the brain are of a remarkably dark colour, but not turgid, nor is there usually any extravasated blood.

The Bronchia.

2.---There is found in the upper bronchial cavities a certain frothy fluid, of a palish red.

Lungs.

3.---The lungs are more livid than in their healthy state; and both the veins and arteries are considerably distended, by a large quantity of black blood.

Heart.

4.---The right *auricle* and *ventricle* of the heart are filled with blood of a dark colour: in the *left auricle* and *ventricle* there is found a considerable quantity of blood of a similar appearance.

Arteries.

5.---In examining minutely the trunks and branches of the arteries to their utmost perceptible extent, we find them *universally suffused* with blood of a very dark colour.

SECTION VI.

CASES OF RECOVERY FROM APPARENT DEATH,
OR IMMINENT DANGER.

ALTHOUGH numerous instances of restoration to health from apparent death or imminent danger, have been attested since the last Anniversary of the Society, amounting to ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN; and the whole, since the commencement of the Institution, to FOUR THOUSAND AND EIGHTY-SEVEN; it is deemed unnecessary to swell the Annual Report by enlarging on facts now universally established; and hence a few cases only have been selected for insertion: the others, however, have been communicated under the sanction of an oath, or affirmed by the Minister or Medical Practitioner, or otherwise faithfully authenticated.

Whilst it may be observed with concern, that many unhappy objects of intended Suicide*, particularly of the female sex, have come under the notice of the Society, it must afford some alleviation of pain to the feeling mind to be informed, that no instance, within the knowledge of the Society, of a second attempt, has occurred; which probably has resulted from the care exercised by the Society in conveying to these objects,

* Twenty-eight during the last year, twenty-six females and two males, whereof were restored twenty-five.

not only religious counsel, but also presenting them with Bibles and other appropriate books.

In perusing the histories of the numerous recoveries from extreme danger, of late years, contrasted with the diminution of fatal cases, it may be inferred, that the Rewards proposed, and punctually paid, have contributed, with the impulses of humanity, in exciting more immediate and prompt exertions to save life. Many instances have been afforded, even of youths having braved every danger, at the hazard of their own lives, to save those of their fellow-creatures. Undoubtedly the improvement in the means of resuscitation has contributed some share in this happy revolution.

Since the commencement of the Society, 8112 Cases have come under its notice; of which number 4087 were successful; more than one half, as before mentioned.

CASE I.

The following interesting Case was communicated to the Society in April last by Dr. Cogan, the surviving founder of the Institution.

*To T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. Registrar and Secretary of the
Royal Humane Society.*

DEAR SIR,

Woodford, Essex, April 13.

I am extremely sorry, that by the miscarriage of my Friend's letter to me, it was not in my power to state to the Society, yesterday, the very meritorious conduct of Lieutenant de Crespigny, who has *seven* times jumped
into

into the sea to rescue seamen who have fallen overboard ; and has been so fortunate as to save their lives at the risk of his own. He will relate to you the particulars, as I hope that the rules of the Society will not suspend attention to these very meritorious acts to a distant period. His total inattention to the rewards of the Society at the time, stamps peculiar worth upon his conduct, as it indicates that he was actuated solely by the most disinterested benevolence. By giving this gentleman all the assistance in your power, you will greatly oblige

Your's, &c.

T. COGAN.

These are to certify that Augustus Champion de Crespigny, during the time he served under my flag, conducted himself as a *meritorious* officer, and saved two men by jumping into the sea after them ; one of which was at a time the ship was going seven knots *per hour*, and he was taken up some time afterwards, nearly exhausted, with the man in his hand.

Given under my hand this 11th day of April 1815,

FRANCIS LAFOREY, Rear Admiral.

I do hereby certify that one of the above men was saved by Mr. De Crespigny, while the Dragon was under my command.

THOMAS FORREST.

These are to certify to the principal officers of the Royal Humane Society, that Lieutenant Augustus de Crespigny served with me as a Volunteer Midshipman from His Majesty's

Majesty's Ship Tonnant, in the Gun Boat Service at Cadiz in 1810, during which time I had opportunities of seeing his noble conduct on three very particular occasions: first, in jumping from a boat in a very strong tide way and saving a marine; secondly, a boy in the same way; and thirdly, in taking to a small boat, and pulling into the very muzzles of the enemies' guns, and evidently saving five seamen that were near drowning, by the Achilles barge being sunk.

His conduct was on this last occasion so truly noble, that he not only gained the admiration of the whole flotilla, but the envy of the French commanding officer, who at last ordered his men to cease firing on him.

Given under my hand this 12th day of July, 1815.

(West Cowes.) G. W. SARMON.

Upon these Certificates the Committee recommended to the General Court to award a Medal to Lieutenant Augustus de Crespigny, which was adopted by the General Court of May 1815.

CASE II.

*To the late Dr. Lettsom, Treasurer and Vice President of
the Royal Humane Society.*

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

Newington, Surrey,
July 8, 1815.

Believing it to be the custom of the Royal Humane Society to make honourable mention of any individual who has rescued from sudden death any of his fellow creatures,

I have

I have great satisfaction in stating to you that my eldest son, Mr. Richard Saumarez, now First Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship *Bacchante*, will I hope be found by the Society entitled to that distinction. On the voyage last summer from the Adriatic to Malta, at a time the ship was going at the rate of six knots an hour, and the sea running high, a man whom he had, in the execution of his duty, ordered aloft, unfortunately fell overboard, and whilst in the act of sinking, my son, then Second Lieutenant, instantly slipt off his coat and waistcoat and jumped overboard; after that seized and buoyed the man up above the surface until a boat came to their assistance; not however before they had been in the sea near three quarters of an hour, and the ship near three miles distant. When they were brought on board the man was almost lifeless, and my son nearly exhausted; both however recovered. The Lieutenant of Marines, who was on board the ship at the time, detailed the particulars yesterday to me, a general statement of which I had only had a few days before.

As the ship is to be paid off immediately after she returns from Ostend, I think it right to state the fact to you, in order that any necessary document may be obtained for the satisfaction of the Society, before the dispersion of the Ship's Company takes place.

I have the honour to be, with great regard,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

RICHARD SAUMAREZ.

To

To T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. Registrar and Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR,

I send you enclosed the particulars of my son's conduct in the preservation of the seaman who fell overboard. It has not been sufficiently stated, that they were near three quarters of an hour in the sea, near three miles from the ship, and that the ship was going six knots an hour. So it was stated to me by Mr. Key, the Lieutenant of Marines, then on board.

I am, my dear Sir, your's most truly,

R. SAUMAREZ.

Certificate of the Surgeon.

On Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1814, between Malta and Sicily, Robert Taylor, Seaman, fell overboard from His Majesty's Ship the Bacchante, when there was a considerable swell, and the ship was going briskly through the water. I have every reason to believe the man must have perished, had it not been for the humane and spirited exertions of Lieutenant Richard Saumarez of this ship, who jumped overboard after him, and with great exertion kept him afloat until a boat could be lowered down and sent to their relief: their distance from the ship at this time was considerable, and when brought on board Mr. Saumarez himself was very much exhausted, and the man Taylor required considerable exertions to be restored to animation, which was very nearly extinct.

Dated on board the Bacchante, at Portsmouth, July the 19th, 1815.

W. L. KIDD, Surgeon.

Certificate of Lieutenant Milbourne.

As an eye-witness of the above, I conceive it to have been entirely owing to Lieutenant Saumarez that the man was saved.

C. R. MILBOURNE,
Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship *Bacchante*.

For this highly meritorious Case a Medal was awarded by the General Court.

CASE III.

To T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. Registrar and Secretary.

SIR,

March 13, 1816.

On the 5th of February, 1816, about four o'clock in the afternoon, William Abbot, aged nine years, was on board a gun-brig laying in the Bridge-dock basin; he went for some purpose to one of the aft port holes, therefrom he fell into the Thames. A man on board threw him a rope, and after going under water a few times, he took hold of it, but his strength not being sufficient to support himself, he sunk to rise no more.

George Armon and William Tomlin, watermen, pushed their boat from Kidney stairs, about the distance of 150 yards, to the spot where he sunk. They immediately endeavoured to find him with their boat hooks, and after two or three minutes, fortunately brought him out of the water. He was carefully carried the distance of 50 yards,

yards, to the Bricklayers' Arms public house, commonly called Dock House, kept by Eliz. Edridge.

I was passing about two minutes before he was taken out of the water, and was induced to stop a few minutes, by an idea that if he should be found, he would have the greatest chance of being restored.

I gave directions from the very moment he was brought to the surface of the water. I ordered him to be carried to the Dock house carefully on his back, with his head and shoulders a little raised.

The appearances were, that the eyelids were very much swelled, the pupil dilated, the lips blue, and the whole face swelled and livid. Every part of the body cold and flaccid.

I had him laid on a table one side of the fire ; I immediately cut down his clothes, and used friction with my hand over the situation of the heart ; at the same time gave directions for by-standers to cut off the whole of his clothes. After a few minutes I endeavoured to inflate the lungs, so as to produce artificial respiration ; at the same time had friction employed to every part of the body. After employing these means for fifteen minutes he made an appearance of life, by making a motion with the jaw, so as to inspire in the slightest manner, and after a few minutes the mouth appeared full of a frothy matter. The inspiration continued increasing for ten or fifteen minutes, when he began to moan, and that increased in a short time to screaming. The inguinal and axillary arteries could be felt beating. I had him moved before the fire, and endeavoured to get a little brandy and water into his stomach. The friction was incessantly employed.

After

After an hour he appeared to be in a great state of convulsion; his teeth grinded, the arms rigidly bent, and the hands tightly shut, the pupil dilated, the pulse at the wrist just perceptible, and the belly very tumid. Small quantities of brandy and water were endeavoured to be passed into the stomach from time to time. I injected into the rectum half an ounce of brandy in four ounces of water.

The body and upper extremities after two hours recovered their heat.

At this period he began to cry for his mother, and wished very much to be allowed to go to sleep.

The friction was continued to the body and lower extremities, with parts of the blankets he laid on.

His father and mother arrived, whom he perfectly knew; he then sat up, and had a copious liquid stool. His pulse was full and strong.

The whole (from the time he was taken out of the water) being about three hours.

I attended him at the expiration of an hour, and upon examining his head found a contusion, the size of a pigeon's egg, which he must have received in the fall. I ordered him to be carried to the workhouse, his parents having no bed nor clothes to put him on.

I attended him at nine o'clock at the workhouse, when he was fast asleep. I ordered vinegar and water to be applied to the head.

I attended him at half past ten, when the sleepiness was as great, and attended with stertorous breathing; the pulse very full and strong. I extracted a large tea-cup-full of blood from the arm, and continued the application of vinegar and water to the head.

He

He continued to sleep till five o'clock next morning, when he awoke quite well, and wished to get up, but was not allowed till about twelve at noon, when he got up and went home well, and so continued.

I am your most obedient, &c.

THOMAS WILLIAM BARNETT, Surgeon.

31, *Rope-maker's Fields,*
Limehouse.

The General Court have awarded the Honorary Medallion to Mr. Barnett, for his successful exertions in the above case.

During the frost which, at various periods, has been extremely severe in the course of the last winter, Men, provided with the instruments recommended by the Society, have been stationed on the Serpentine River, and on the Canal in St. James's Park, places resorted to by immense numbers of persons for skating, and where accidents never fail to occur.

A Paragraph having appeared in the Times Newspaper of December 12th, 1815, intimating that the usual precautionary measures had not been taken (in reference to an unfortunate accident that occurred on the 10th) the Committee of the Society published a statement of the circumstances, which, in vindication of the Society, is inserted in the present Annual Report.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,

I am instructed by the Committee of the Royal Humane Society, to make known to the public, through the medium of your paper, a narrative of the accident that happened at the breaking of the ice, on the Serpentine River, on Sunday, December the 10th. The Committee are desirous of stating the circumstances literally as they occurred, in consequence of an erroneous representation, insinuating neglect on the part of the Society, having appeared in a respectable newspaper, and which has subsequently been copied into others *. Upon the most minute examination of the circumstances, and enquiry from the best possible sources, the Committee are assured of the diligence of the men in their employ; and, that the whole of the sufferers were extricated by the means possessed of by the Society, is beyond a doubt.

On Sunday morning the Society's men were on duty, provided with ropes and proper implements for the relief of accidents; a rope 200 yards in length crossed the river, and marked out the safe from the unsafe portion; for the Serpentine was but partly frozen over. The man (Syer) and his wife (the former of whom fell a victim to his imprudence) attempted to cross the river; they were repeatedly cautioned of the danger of so doing, by one of the men in attendance; they, however, regardless of

* The paragraph appeared originally in the Times. This reply was inserted in the Times, Morning Chronicle, Morning Post, and Public Ledger.

his

his admonitions, ventured on, and when they had reached nearly the centre of the river, fell into a hole, which had been made in the morning by a skaiter, and who was happily rescued; the water at this part being shallow, the man was able to stand up and support his wife, both of whom had *instant* hold of the rope, and the men belonging to the Society advanced to their assistance. The populace, however, interfering, and the ice being at this part extremely delicate, gave way, and eleven individuals were immersed in the water;—one of the men, in order to save himself, was under the necessity of throwing himself down on the ice, and by rolling over and over, escaped a similar situation. The crowd increased, and at length no less than 22 persons were in the water. Captain MANBY's rope was here of infinite advantage, and by means of it, all, excepting four, were extricated; the situation of these was so precarious that the boat of the Society was sent for. Before its arrival from the boat house, (the most central spot of the river,) the large rope crossing the river had been *cut into pieces*, and the sufferers extricated. The man was taken out alive, but suffered from the rude manner in which he was conveyed to the Barracks. He *should* have been taken to the RECEIVING HOUSE of the Society, on the north side of the river, where *coppers of boiling water, a bath, beds, blankets, &c.* are in *constant* readiness, also *apparatus and medicines*, should their employment be necessary.

This plain statement of the facts will, it is presumed, remove any suspicion of neglect attaching to the Royal Humane Society, who *annually* expend a great sum of money in the employment of men on the Serpentine and Canal,

Canal, and for the various instruments necessary for relief. The men employed have been many years engaged in this duty, and are in every respect competent to meet any case of accident that can occur. By their exertions, *not a life has been lost for eight preceding winters*, and the numbers that have been rescued is almost incredible. It is much to be wished that the public would examine the Receiving House, which, during frost, is always open for inspection, to be convinced of the diligence of the Society in the prevention and relief of accident. If the populace had not intemperately (though from the most praise-worthy intentions) interfered with the men appointed to this duty, there would not have been a life lost: the man and his wife would both have been immediately extricated; for with the rope invented by Captain MANBY, they could be relieved without any one venturing on any unsound portion of ice.

I am, Sir,

Your's obediently,

T. J. PETTIGREW,

Reg. and Sec.

Office, 48, St. Paul's Church Yard,

Dec. 20, 1815.

AN ESSAY

On saving persons from drowning at the breaking of the Ice; delivered by Captain GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, Esq. Honorary Member of the Royal Humane Society, before their Committee, on the 19th of January 1814; with Additions from an unpublished Address by Captain MANBY.

THE loss of human life is always a subject of distress and lamentation; but, when this calamity suddenly happens in the midst of health, and in the pursuit of active recreation, how deeply is our sorrow aggravated! Such is the unavailing affliction of the survivors of those unfortunate individuals who have perished by the breaking of the ice when they were enjoying the robust and healthy exercise of skating. These fatal events take place every winter; most of which might have been prevented had there been prompt arrangements previously made, and ready means at hand, for affording instant relief in cases of such extreme peril.

Among the many awful instances of this nature which occurred last winter, there was one in Scotland that demanded my most serious consideration. *Seventeen* persons were at one and the same moment precipitated into Eternity!

The history of this truly melancholy event was related to me while I was in that country, employed in carrying into effect the humane intentions of Parliament for averting or lessening the perils of the storm.

The impression made on my mind by this shocking event, led me to think and reason on the most simple and prompt mode of affording assistance to persons in danger of being drowned by the Ice breaking beneath them.

If the plan which I have lately devised, and now most respectfully submit to the consideration of the Royal Humane Society, and the Public, be adopted, I feel encouraged to believe it is not going too far to assert, that drowning by the breaking of the ice will scarcely, if ever, hereafter occur.

I am therefore induced to recommend that it should be made known at those places to which skaiters resort, that implements are now constructed for giving immediate assistance in every case of danger or difficulty to which persons on the ice can be exposed. This appears to me to be the more necessary when it is considered that the means heretofore in use, though they have sometimes been crowned with success, have too often proved abortive.

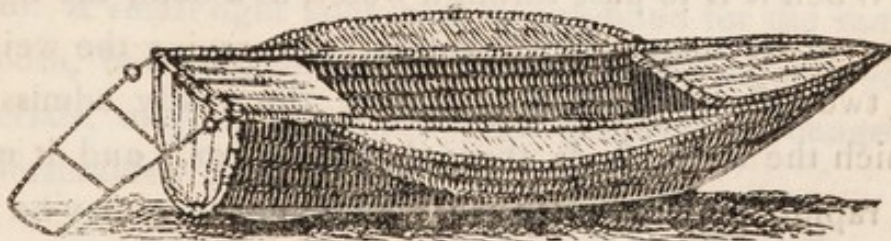
I now beg leave to enter into a detail of the new method here proposed, and will elucidate my suggestions by representing models before the Committee, who will at first sight perceive the simplicity which prevails through every part of this new apparatus; and I do most ardently hope that this system will not only be promulgated by your benevolent Society, but trust that it will be carried into effect throughout the kingdom, and indeed in other countries.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW MODE OF SAVING
PERSONS FROM DROWNING.

THE implements necessary for this purpose consist of the following articles, the application of which shall be presently explained.



1st. A rope having a floating noose, distended by whalebone, with an egg-shaped piece of wood or cork, at a convenient distance to be easily grasped by the hand. The evident purpose of this rope, is to have it thrown to the aid of a person hanging by the edges of the ice, or liable to be drowned by its breaking.



2nd. A *Portable* gig boat made of *wicker* for the advantage of extreme lightness.

This

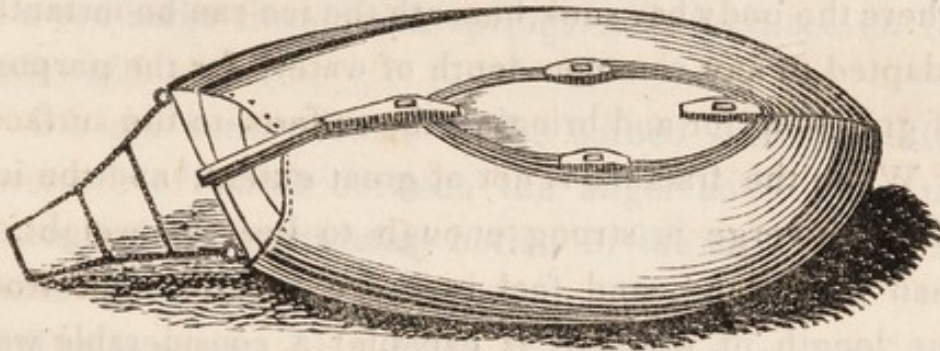
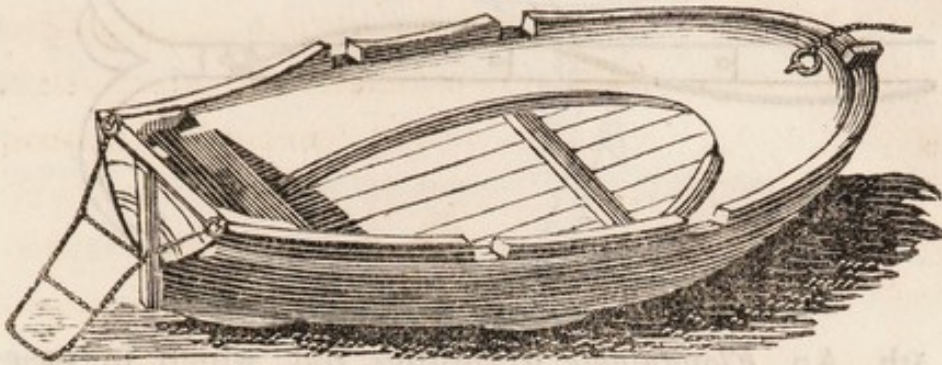
This boat is rendered unimmervible by air, and is made to stand upright on the ice running upon rollers *. It is to be used when at the breaking of the ice the distance is too great for throwing the rope, or when the means at present in use are insufficient to afford relief. The weight of a boat of this nature, will not, I conceive, be more than 16lbs.

Such a boat with two men in it will, from the distribution of the pressure of such a weight, by the means of the breadth of its bottom, on a wider surface, pass without breaking it, over ice much too weak to support a single person, pressing with his weight on a surface no larger than that occupied by his feet. It runs as a sledge on three rollers, placed one in the stem, and two (one on each quarter) in the stern, and may be pushed by one man, with a pole, pointed with iron, like a goad, with considerable speed along the ice.

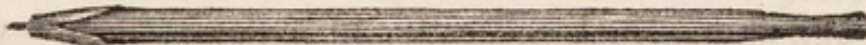
When it is to pass through water, as a boat, the lightness of its materials will support it carrying the weight of two persons, (notwithstanding the ready admission which the water finds through the wicker,) and it may be rapidly paddled or rowed. The buoyancy may be increased to any degree likely to be wanted, by fixing to the boat tin boxes so closely soldered as to exclude the water, or by cork placed around the gunwale, or cork shavings enclosed in thin canvas secured within the boat. When it approaches the person needing assistance, the

* The roller in the fore part of the boat might easily be made to regulate the direction of the boat, but the sprit answers this end, and all unnecessary complexity is avoided.

stern is to be turned to him, that his getting in may be facilitated by the ladder which hangs over it.



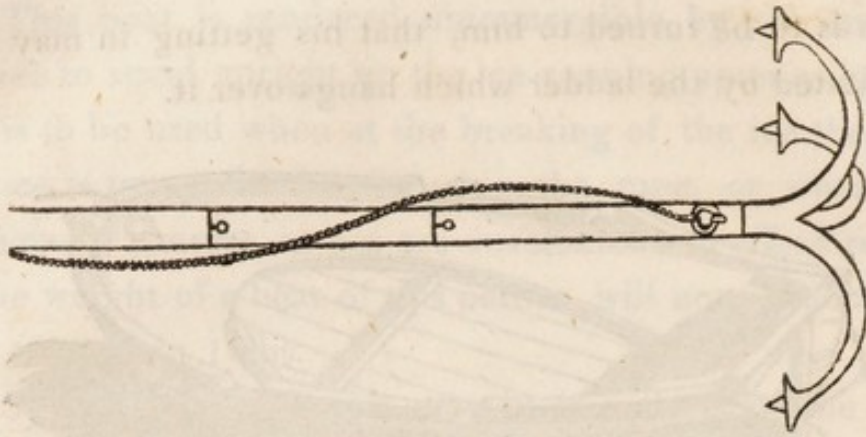
3rd. A small light Jolly boat *, intended for the same purpose, but which, from its being formed of stronger materials, may, in some particular instances of danger, be preferable.



4th. Sprits armed with iron points, which, by sticking in the ice, are used for impelling the boats forward.

* The rullocks or vacancies on the gunwale of this boat are not for the purpose of admitting oars; they are made to receive the frame of the ladder to prevent it slipping.

5th.



5th. An *Elongatable* grappling rod, which in cases where the body has sunk beneath the ice can be instantly adapted to any common depth of water, for the purpose of grappling for and bringing the sufferer to the surface.

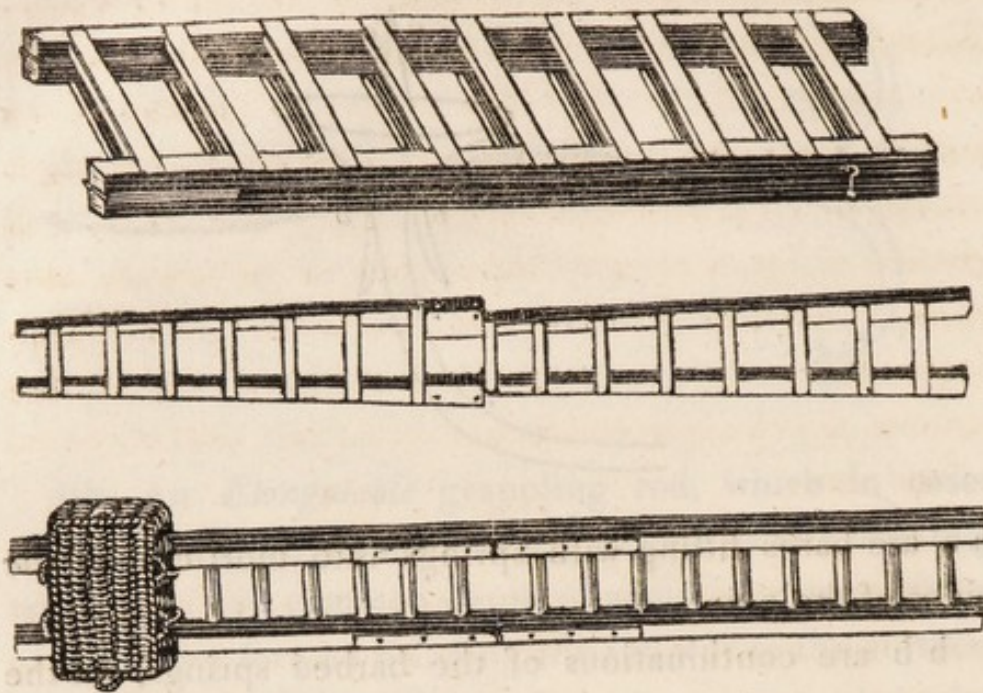
When the fracture is not of great extent, and the ice near the verge is strong enough to bear his weight, a man may stand, and feel in every direction (and from the length of which it is capable) a considerable way round with this grapple for the body of the person who has sunk: whether, therefore, he has gone down obliquely, and, rising, is confined under the sound ice, or is at the bottom, but has been carried by a current under the ice to some distance from the spot through which he broke or has sunk vertically, in a depth of still water, this instrument may be used with every probability of finding him, and a certainty of bringing him to the surface after he is found. Aware it may sometimes happen, that when the body is found, the attempt to raise it may give an impulse to it which will make it rise faster than the hand will follow it with the drag, and consequently it may disengage itself, and another attempt to hook it become necessary, I had thought of barbing the points as in the subjoined figure; in which



a a are barbs fitting with springs into mortices on the sides of the point.

b b are continuations of the barbed springs, on the pressure of which between the finger and thumb, the parts a a are completely buried in the mortices on the sides of the point.

The prejudice from dread of laceration, which I had no hope of succeeding against, made me, however, suppress this addition to the drag; though, in my own opinion, no harm to the naked body at all considerable could happen from its use. A third of an inch is the utmost depth to which the point of the drag can pierce; the barbs, after it has once been caught, will hold it on the point, and prevent the possibility of disengagement, which might happen from the unbarbed points, and would render it liable to a second puncture. When the body is brought up, and in secure hold, it is but to press the springs, the barbs completely retire, and the point is drawn out without the slightest obstruction. Whenever there is occasion to search for a person who has sunk in his dress, the drag with the points thus barbed is, without the possibility of an objection, the best instrument.

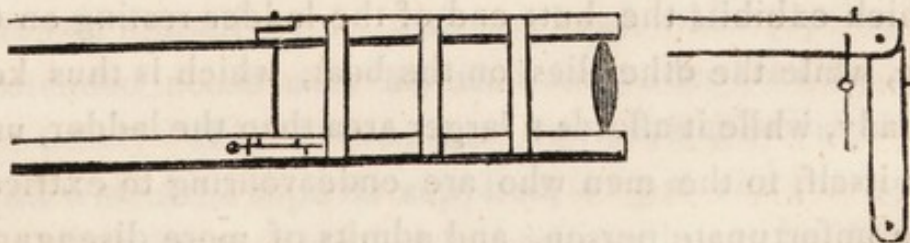


6th. Portable ladders for communicating with the boat from the ice, in cases where the current may have carried the body from the place at which it first sunk. These ladders may be *lengthened by unfolding or fitting in*, and made *buoyant* as may suit the occasion for which they are intended.

When these ladders are used for the purpose of reaching the person in distress, the butt ends of the first rest either on the shore or a firm part of the ice, the other ends of which are to fit into the sockets (in which they catch with a spring and are secured) at the butt ends of the next ladder, and so on till the required length is gained. Under the ends of the last ladder, which is to reach to the point of the water, open by the fracture in the ice through which the body has sunk, a copper box, 24 inches wide, 36 inches long, and 12 inches deep (covered with wicker work to protect it from external injury) is fixed. This gives a sufficient power of buoyancy

ancy to the ladder for the support of two persons on it. Thus the man, who goes out to the assistance of the person needing it, stands firmly borne on the end of the ladder, and either rescues him, as he hangs on the edges of the ice, or is able freely to apply the grapple in searching for him, and raising him, if he should have sunk. When he is brought up, the box serves as a platform to receive him, in the first instance, and he may then be drawn along the ladder to the firm part of the ice or the shore.

Those who have been witnesses of accidents on the ice, have observed, that, from whatever cause, the lower parts of a person who has broken through, and is hanging on its edges, are drawn under the ice. The force of this indraught always makes it difficult, and, under circumstances of numbness or fatigue, impossible for the person in danger to raise himself by his own efforts to the surface, on which the ladder might be lying to receive him; I have therefore ordered, that, as in the engraving, about four feet of the ladder shall let down



on hinges by drawing out the iron pin, when the weight of the last stave, which is of iron, instantly makes it fall and hang vertically in the water. When this is let down as close as possible to the person in jeopardy, he may, by a very small effort, get his feet on it, and then either

ascend by his own efforts, or greatly facilitate the efforts of another, who may have advanced on the ladders to draw him out.

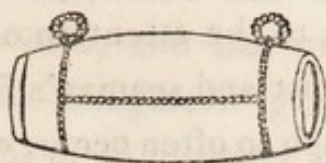
It seemed to me, even when the ice was not broken to a great extent, that the ladders might be used with still more effect by means of this boat, in giving aid to persons who have fallen through in the manner shewn in the plate,



which exhibits the butt end of the ladder resting on the ice, while the other lies on the boat, which is thus kept steady, while it affords a larger area than the ladder, used by itself, to the men who are endeavouring to extricate the unfortunate person, and admits of more disengaged efforts.

Ladders are also readily furnished with a floating platform, by a small cask, (those in which tamarinds are imported are well adapted to this service, from the length of their form) slung in ropes formed into rings on the

the top to receive the ends of the ladder, in the manner described by the figure.



The implements now exhibited are to be applied in the following manner.

Suppose a case, in which the ice has broken beneath a person ; he naturally attempts to support himself by the broken edges. This he is generally able to do for some time if the ice be strong, as little is required to sustain a substance in the water. If the ice be firm, the sufferer may be saved with ease by the ordinary method of assistance ; but, if relief be prevented from approaching the broken place in consequence of fractures, or the evident weakness of the ice, the rope thrown by hand, if the distance be not too great, will save the person in danger. On the rope reaching the person, he will immediately lay hold of the egg-shaped piece of wood, and support himself by it, with one hand, while placing the distended noose over his head and under his arm, with the other. He will then draw down the slide or button, with which the rope is supplied, to prevent the noose from slipping. Extrication from peril may be thus effected, by a person standing on a safe part of the ice, and drawing the sufferer out.

This rope or floating noose was originally designed by me, for saving persons from drowning at the breaking of the ice ; but its application, in affording prompt relief to persons falling or being washed overboard at sea, having
met

met with such general and warm approbation from several distinguished experienced and scientific officers of the Royal Navy, I cannot deny myself this occasion of recommending it to the attention of this Society, and of every philanthropist and seaman's friend*.

In those cases which so often occur, where the fractured ice is so extensive as to be beyond the reach of ordinary assistance, or of throwing the ropes, one of the boats just mentioned is to be used. They are expressly constructed to be as light, buoyant, and portable as possible, as promptness in danger is the best, and often the only assurance of success, for a moment's delay frequently proves fatal! Either of the boats can be impelled over the ice by one active man, with very great velocity, by his fixing the iron-pointed sprit in the ice, and forcing the boat forward by a powerful purchase of his arms.

For lightness, a boat, *wicker*-made, is the best of any contrivance with which I am acquainted. It may be rendered powerfully unimmervible by tin boxes enveloping air.

Where there is much sharp broken ice to pass through, the jolly-boat would answer the purpose better, being stronger, and calculated to meet resistance.

Supposing the person in danger to be holding by the edge of the ice, when the boat is coming to his relief, the *stern* should be placed *towards* him, and by a lad-

* The Committee of the Society, during the extreme frost of 1813-14, stationed men on the Thames and Serpentine rivers, who were supplied with the rope described by Captain Manby; and they cannot too warmly recommend it, from the great good derived by its use in preventing the drowning of a great number of individuals.

der which hangs over that part, the boat is easily attainable.

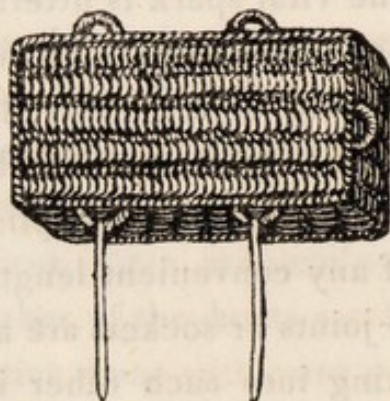
If the unfortunate person has been exhausted or benumbed by the cold, and has sunk before the boat could reach him, the *elongatable* grappling-rod (always carried in the boat) is to be instantly applied to bring the body up, before the vital spark is utterly extinguished.

There is no mode at present, as far as I know, for effecting this desirable object when the body has unfortunately descended to a considerable depth. To obviate this great difficulty, the grappling rod is formed of several joints of any convenient length, say from 6 to 9 feet long. The joints or sockets are all exactly of the *same* size, and fitting into each other indiscriminately, are secured by a spring, so that they are only to be put together till they form the proper length for the occasion, in one strong firm rod.

With this simple instrument the body may be grappled for, if a slight current, which often occurs, should have carried it under the ice. This may be quickly done with success. To prevent the possibility of the body being lost after being attached to the grapple, by the joints giving way, a rope is fixed by a ring fastened to the iron hooks, to which there are sharp *guarded* points for catching the cloths, or fastening to the body. The points being guarded, no material injury can be done to the flesh, let the hooks catch where they may. Very little force will bring the body to the surface when it is once attached to the grapple, from the well-known principle in hydrostatics, which accounts for the buoyancy of any substance lighter than the same bulk of the fluid by which it is sustained.

If

If the body be brought up at a distance from the strong part of the edge of the ice, the portable ladder will be found extremely useful. One end of it is to rest on the ice, and the other on the boat; or it can be made buoyant by a thin air-tight box cased with wicker, as seen attached to one of the ladders—



Thus answering the purpose of a platform, on which the body may be placed, and be drawn from where it is raised to a secure part of the ice. Should the distance between the boat and the edge of the ice be more than one ladder can reach, it may be lengthened by the addition of another ladder, made to fit (and fasten with a catch,) with its narrowest end to the broader end of the first ladder. The ladder might be also made buoyant by means of that excellent invention, by Mr. Eschauzier, the life-preserving cork mattress*, a subject which has already engaged the attention of this benevolent Society.

Having made these incidental remarks, I have now briefly concluded my ideas on the facility of affording

* I feel a desire to give publicity and commendation to the ingenuity of every person who employs his talents for the public good.

relief to persons exposed to perishing at the breaking of the ice. There remains one object more which I earnestly offer to your serious consideration. I am persuaded it is only through your benevolent Society, that the plan I have just explained can be carried into effect. Your wisdom and humanity will no doubt make such arrangements as appear best calculated to promote the intentions of the Institution, and to gratify the feelings of your own hearts in saving the lives of your fellow men.

In making this appeal, I should wish to express myself in the most emphatic terms, because my declining health and strength from colds which I have endured while employed in saving shipwrecked persons, preclude me from taking that active part, for the benefit of humanity, which is one of the warmest and most powerful dictates of my heart.

GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY.

HUMANITY.

HUMANITY.

An Address to the Benefactors of the Royal Humane Society, written at the request of His Royal Highness the Vice Patron,

By JAMES THOMSON, ESQ.

Assistant Private Secretary for Charities to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, &c. &c. &c.

The woes of life's distressful train
For ever ask the tear humane;
Assist them, hearts from anguish free,
Assist them, sweet Humanity!

LANGHORNE.

IN Time's swift flight through this uncertain scene,
What griefs o'ercloud—what sorrows intervene;
Whilst swept by fate down nature's changing tide,
Life's fondest hopes, its dearest wishes glide;
And fast receding from our anxious view,
Elude the grasp, and fade as we pursue.
Thus worn with woe, too oft the bleeding breast
Flies to the grave for refuge and for rest;
Tempts the dread vengeance of Heaven's judgment
throne,

And madly rushes to a world unknown!—
So the lone pilgrim on some frozen plain,
Whose dreary wildness points to home in vain;

Where

Where death's chill stupor rides the wintry gales,
 Enshrouds his sight, his fainting heart assails ;
 E'en whilst its deadening powers all hopes efface,
 He woos its aid, he dies in its embrace !
 From fate as dark beneath the torrent's stream,
 Your efforts rescue, and your cares redeem ;
You bid the lamp of life reviving burn,
 With gladness hail its genial flame's return ;
 From watery death the sinking victim save,
 And snatch a brother from his timeless grave !

Ye friends of human kind !—whose bounties flow
 To dry the tears of wretchedness and woe,—
 This is a cause that asks your warmest zeal,
 Where each must pity, and where all must feel ;—
 This is a cause where MONARCHS join your train,
 Life's pulse to quicken, and life's fires sustain ;
Here GEORGE and ALEXANDER's names combine,
 BRITAIN and RUSSIA meet at mercy's shrine ;
 And purer joys such godlike labours crown,
 Than beam on Kings, or circle round a Throne.

If the fled spirits of our fathers glow
 At human bliss, or melt at human woe ;—
 If with delight yon seraph millions view
 A sinner's tears, and bless the heavenly dew ;
 What rapture then should swell our humbler train,
 When man's tranc'd clay revives and breathes again.
 Then whilst his spirit lingers in its flight
 Back to these scenes of mortal life and light,
 With softest accents angels will impart
 This sacred lesson to his suffering heart :—

—“ Go, sin no more, let Heaven assert its sway,
 Tread Virtue's paths, and her behests obey ;
 Oh ! think not 'midst the grave's oblivious gloom,
 Shine brighter suns, or fairer Edens bloom ;
 Fear not the sorrows of this transient strife,
 Return to duty and awake to life ;
 And hope, when ransom'd from its breathing clay,
 To meet reward in realms of endless day !”

SECTION VII.

LEGACIES.

Proved	
1808	
April	Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. late of Hurley, Berks £.1,000
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. £.100
1810	
June	Robert Precious, Esq. £.100 Andrew Newton, Esq. late of Litchfield. £.100
1811	
March	Mr. Guest £25 4 <i>per Cents.</i>
May	Mrs. Peggy Payne Bullocke, late of Jumper's House, Christchurch, Southampton £.50
June	Mr. E. Blackstock £.500 3 <i>per Cents.</i>
Nov.	W. T. Cook, late of Pentonville £.50 3 <i>per Cents.</i>
1812	
July	John Tyrwhitt, Esq. late of Northerclay House Hills, Bishop £.50 3 <i>per Cents.</i> Mr. 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 sq. £.20
1814	
June	John Osborne, Esq. late of New Norfolk-str. £.100 Joseph Jennings, Esq. late of Queen-street, Cheapside £.5 Dr. Anthony Fothergill, late of Philadelphia. £.500
1815	
April	Richard Toye, Esq. late of Brighthelmstone £.100 Daniel Thompson, Esq. late of Great Ormond street. £.400 3 <i>per Cents.</i>

SECTION VIII.

RECEIVING HOUSES APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY.

1. HYDE PARK Receiving-house ; erected 1794. The plot of ground was granted by his MAJESTY, the Patron of the Institution.
2. WESTMINSTER—*White Hart*, Milbank-street.
3. LONDON BRIDGE—*The Old Swan*, Upper Thames Street.
4. BLACKFRIARS—*The Guy Earl of Warwick*, Upper Ground Street.
5. BILLINGSGATE—*The Queen's Head*.
6. QUEENHITHE—*The King's Arms*.
7. HUNGERFORD MARKET—*The Fox*.
8. 9. ISLINGTON—*The Half Moon*, and *Blue Coat Boy*, near the New River.
10. FULHAM—*The Swan*.
11. WINDSOR BRIDGE.
12. CAMBERWELL—*The Albany Arms*.
13. CHELSEA—*The White Hart*, Duke Street.
14. BRENTFORD.

SECTION IX.

OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, &c. OF THE SOCIETY.

PATRON,
THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VICE PATRON,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT AND
STRATHERN, K.G. G.C.B. and K.P.

PRESIDENT,
The RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of STAMFORD
and WARRINGTON.

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R. H. LORD VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD.
R. H. LORD RIVERS.
R. H. LORD ERSKINE.
H. R. LORD DUNDAS.
R. H. LORD HENNIKER.
HON. PHILIP PUSEY.
SIR ABRAHAM HUME, BART. M.P.
ADMIRAL SIR JOHN COLPOYS, G.C.B.
SIR WILLIAM GARROW, M.P.
JOHN ATKINS, Esq. M.P. Ald.
WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq. M.P.
ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq.
ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq.
JOSIAH BOYDELL, Esq.
JOHN GURNEY, Esq.
JOHN BLACKBURN, Esq.

TREASURER,
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq. M.P.

SUB-TREASURER,
BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq.

REGISTRAR AND SECRETARY,
T. J. PETTIGREW, F.L.S.

COLLECTOR AND MESSENGER,
HENRY BARET CASBORNE,

HONO-

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	Elected
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHERN	1813
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.....	1815
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND	1811
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, <i>the Emperor of Russia</i>	1809
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 LANDAFF.....	1791
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.....	1800
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF CLOYNE.....	1811
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.....	1803
HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF EXETER....	1805
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.....	1804
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.....	1813
RIGHT REV. LORD BISHOP OF ELY.....	1814
RIGHT HON. LORD HENNIKER	1811
DR. A. ZARDA, M. L. I. C.....	1793
REV. JOHN CHARLSWORTH, D. D.	1794
MRS. HENRIETTA FORDYCE.....	1797
JOHN GRETTON, ESQ.	1798
DR. STRUVE, <i>Görlitz</i>	1798
ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, ESQ. V. P.....	1803
REV. THOMAS GISBORNE, M. A.....	1803
	DR.

	Elected
DR. EDWARD JENNER.....	1803
REV. RICHARD VALPY, D.D. F.A.S.....	1803
THOMAS THORESBY, Esq. <i>North Wales</i>	1804
VERY REV. GERRARD ANDREWES, D.D. <i>Dean of</i> <i>Canterbury</i>	1811
MATTHEW CLARKSON, <i>Esq. President of the</i> <i>Humane Society, New York</i>	1811
THOMAS COGAN, M.D. <i>Surviving Institutor of the</i> <i>Royal Humane Society</i>	1811
REV. JOHN LATHROP, D.D. <i>President of the</i> <i>Academy of Arts, Cambridge, Massachusetts</i>	1811
RONALD M'DONALD, <i>Esq. of Staffa, North Britain</i>	1811
CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, <i>Yarmouth</i>	1811
ROBERT HUMPHREY MARTEN, Esq.....	1811
REV. JOHN OWEN, A.M.....	1811
BENJAMIN SAY, M.D. <i>President of the Humane</i> <i>Society of Philadelphia</i>	1811
EDWARD RICHARDS ADAMS, <i>Esq</i>	1814

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E. R. ADAMS, ESQ.	RICHARD KNIGHT, ESQ.
S. ALLEN, ESQ.	T. LANE, ESQ.
W. S. ANGELL, ESQ.	JOHN LEECH, ESQ.
J. T. ARMIGER, ESQ.	R. H. MARTEN, ESQ.
T. M. BARDIN, ESQ.	ROBERT MAWLEY, ESQ.
JOHN BLADES, ESQ.	R. Mc KERRILL.
J. BONSOR, ESQ.	JOHN NEWBY, ESQ.
GEORGE BOOTH, ESQ.	JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F. S. A.
H. CARTER, ESQ.	J. B. NICHOLS, ESQ. F. L. S.
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JOHN CRAMONT, ESQ.	CHARLES PLATT, ESQ.
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JAMES CURRY, M. D. F. A. S.	THOMAS PRITCHARD, ESQ.
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JAMES FARRELL, ESQ.	C. S. STOKES, ESQ.
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STEPHEN GASELEE, ESQ.	JOHN UPWARD, ESQ.
JOHN HAMMAN, ESQ.	J. C. WADE, ESQ.
THOMAS HAWES, ESQ.	ARTHUR WALTER, ESQ.
ROBERT HEDGER, ESQ.	W. WOODWARD, ESQ.
THOMAS HELPS, ESQ.	THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. H. FLY, D. D. F. R. S.	REV. J. B. SANDERS, M. A.
REV. T. G. ACKLAND, M. A.	REV. RICHARD YATES, B. D.
REV. JOHN PRIDDEN, M. A. F. S. A.	

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THOMAS CRANAGE, ESQ.	RICHARD OGBORN, ESQ.
JOHN EVANS, ESQ.	WILLIAM WOODWARD, ESQ.

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C. BARCLAY, ESQ. M. P. Treas.	J. GURNEY, ESQ. V. P.
BEN. HAWES, ESQ. Sub-Treas.	J. BLACKBURN, ESQ. V. P.

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1776,
REV. DR. DODD.
1777,
REV. DR. MARKHAM.
1778,
REV. DR. MILNE.
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REV. DR. FRANKLIN.
1780,
REV. MR. NEWMAN.
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REV. MR. DUCHE.
1782,
REV. MR. BROMLEY.
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REV. DR. JACKSON.
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REV. SETH THOMPSON.
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REV. MR. SAVERY.
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BISHOP SMALLWELL.
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1789,
BISHOP HORSLEY.
1790,
REV. ARCHD. POTT.
1791,
BISHOP OF LANDAFF.
1792,
BISHOP OF CARLISLE*.
1793,
REV. DR. GLASSE.
1794,
REV. DR. RENNELL.
1795,
REV. DR. ANDREWES.

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

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1797,
REV. DR. GREGORY.
1798,
REV. ARCH. THOMPSON.
1799,
REV. RICH. HARRISON.
1800,
BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.
1801,
REV. DR. LANGFORD.
1802,
REV. DR. VALPY.
1803,
BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.
1804,
BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.
1805,
BISHOP OF BRISTOL†.
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REV. J. PRIDDEN, F.S.A.
1807,
REV. R. YATES, F. S. A.
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REV. DR. DAKINS.
1809,
REV. JOHN OWEN.
1810,
REV. HENRY WHITE.
1811,
BISHOP OF CLOYNE.
1812,
REV. D. GARROW, A. M.
1813,
BISHOP OF CHESTER.
1814,
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1815,
REV. DR. BOND.
1816,
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STEWARDS 1816.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

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Holborn, Mr. WHITMORE.
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Chertsey, Mr. SMITH.

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Barking, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DESORMEAUX.

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Messrs. BIRD and WELSH.

Billericay, Mr. CHURCHMAN.

Plaistow, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.

Malden, Messrs. BAKER and MAY.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertford, Mr. FROST and Mr. CUTLER.

Ware, Mr. TICE.

Cheshunt, Mr. SANDERS.

Watford and *Aldenham*, Mr. KILBY,
 and Mr. MASTERS.

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** DIRECTORS FOR LIFE.

† ANNUAL DIRECTORS.

† OFFICE OF STEWARD.

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*††John.....Atkins, Esq. Alderman, M.P. V.P. Walbrook

*Rev. T. Gilbank Ackland, 13, New North-st. Red Lion
Square, CHAPLAIN

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

*William.....Abingdon, Esq. Lisson-green

Dudley.....Adams, Esq. 60, Fleet-street

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

Lieut. Grant...Allan, R. N.

George.....Allardyce, Esq. 24, Broad-street-buildings

†*William.....Allen, Esq. Hoxton

§†Simon.....Allen, Esq. Doctors' Commons

Richard James..Allen, Esq. 26, Leman-st. Goodman's-fields

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Mrs.....Anderson, Hampton Court

John.....Anderson, Esq. 45, Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

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James.....Andrewes. Esq. Paternoster-row

*Thomas HarrisonAndrew, Esq. Finchley

††John

- ‡† John Julius Angerstein, Esq. 102, Pall-mall
 *B. Angell, Esq. Isleworth
 §† Mr. William S. . . Angell, 60, Cornhill
 *Philip Antrobus, Esq. 29, Craven-street, Strand
 §† J. T. Armiger, Esq. Fenchurch-street
 R. Armour, Esq. 5, Watling-street
 Mr. Thomas. . . . Arnott, Upper Ground-street
 *Mr. Robert Ashby,
 Mr. Robert Ashby, jun. } 56, Lombard-street
 Mr. Harry Ashby,
 †* Deputy Robert. . . Atkinson, Esq. 89, Minories
 Mr. James Atkinson, 265, Bermondsey-street
 † Mr. J. Atkinson, 196, Bishopsgate-street
 Mr. Atkinson, 28, Great East-cheap
 *James Auriol, Esq. Chelsea

B.

- *† Right Hon. Lord Brownlow, 1, Cavendish-square
 *Sir George Beaumont, Bart. 29, Grosvenor-square
 Sir W. Beechey, 13, Harley-street
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 M. W. Bailey, Esq. Clapton
 Mr. R. Baker, 2, St. Paul's Church-yard
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 Square
 †*James Bennet, Esq. 6, Devonshire-place
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 Mr. Samuel Bentley, 28, Paternoster-row
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 Mr. Henry Bird, }
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 §*John. Blades, Esq. Ludgate-hill
 †Rev. Dr. Blair
 †*Deputy Henry Blaxland, Esq. 72, Old Broad-street
 ††*Edward Bliss, Esq. 69, Baker-street, Portman-sq.
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 *Thomas Boddington, Esq. Clapton
 †William Bolland, Esq. 10, Inner Temple Lane
 †*James Bolland, Esq. 108, Cheapside
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 *T. Bond, Esq. Brompton
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 Grosvenor-square
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 Frederick. Booth, Esq. 15, Spring-gardens

- §†Mr. George Booth, 14, Bucklersbury
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 *James Bowden, Esq. Bury Hall, Edmonton, and 13, Bishopsgate-street Within
 †*Josiah Boydell, Esq. V. P. 19, Cheapside
 *Rev. R. H. Brandling, Shotting-hall
 Rev. Dr. Breedon, Pangbourn, Berks
 *Mr. Brant, 150, Cheapside
 †Mr. Breeds, Griffin's Wharf, Tooley-street
 †Daniel Brent, Esq. Lower Queen-st. Rotherhithe
 Moses Brent, Esq. Greville-street, Hatton Garden
 W. H. Brewer, Esq. Wallop, Hants.
 *Mrs. Brewer, Worcester
 Mr. James Bridger, Aldgate
 *George Bristow, Esq. Ashford, Middlesex
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 *Mr. Brodum, Marchmont-street
 *C. Brook, Esq. Hook-house
 H. W. Brooke, Esq. Crown-street, Westminster
 Mr. Thomas Brooks, Cateaton-street
 *James Brown, Esq. F. S. A. St. Alban's
 †*Anthony Brown, Esq. 23, Finsbury-place
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*Arthur.....Tyton, Esq. Wimbledon

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 Miss H Walker, } Weybridge, Surrey
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 *Dr. Walshman, Kennington

††John

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 † Robert Watson, Esq. Sloane-street
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 Mrs. Webber, Ditto
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 *John Wells, Esq. Ditto
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 *Henry White, Esq. Brastead
 *Rev. Henry White, Trinity-square
 Mr John Whittle, Fleet-street
 James Williams, Esq. St. Helen's-place
 E. L. Williams, Esq. Inner Temple
 James Williams, Esq. St. John's-street
 Charles Williams, Esq. St. John-street
 *J. A. Williock, Esq.

- ‡ Rev. Dr. Willis, Bloomsbury
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 ‡Samuel Winter, Esq. St. Helen's-place
 ‡John. Wisker, Esq. Vauxhall
 *Robert. Withy, Esq. Buckingham-street, Strand.
 *John Wood, Esq. St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 §†*Mr. William. . . . Woodward, Cannon-street
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 W. Wyatt, Esq. Coleman-street
 †*William Wyld, Esq. Laurence Pountney-lane
 Thomas Wyld, Esq. Laurence Pountney-lane
 *William Wynch, Esq. Grosvenor-place.

Y.

- *Rev. Richard. . . Yates, B. D. F. S. A. Chelsea College,
 CHAPLAIN
 †*Florence Young, Esq. Blackman-street
 *†‡George. Young, Esq. Copthal-court
 *Thomas Young, Esq. Inspector-general of M. H.

Z.

- M Zachary, Esq. Fig-tree-court, Temple

AS ERRORS in the Names, or Places of Abode, have probably occurred, information respecting them will be esteemed a favour, on being addressed to

T. J. PETTIGREW,
Registrar and Secretary,
Royal Humane Society's Office,
48, St. Paul's Church-yard.

LIST OF PLATES.

1. Portrait of H. R. H. Duke of Kent and Strathern, K.G. G.C.B. K.P. President, &c. &c.
&c. &c. Vice Patron FRONTISPIECE.
2. Apparatus 13

MEMBERS OMITTED.

*Charles Grant, Esq. Cornhill
Thomas Maltby, Esq. Camberwell
Samuel Jackson, Esq. Wood-street
Robert Day, junior, Esq. Thames-street
John Parrott, Esq. Tooting

I, *A. B.* do hereby give and bequeath the Sum of
unto the *Treasurer*,
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
Purposes 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.

