

A sermon preached before His Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, and the Rt. Rev. Isaac, Lord Bishop of Worcester, Presidents,... of the Hospital for the small-pox, and for inoculation, at the Parish-Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on Wednesday, April the 12th, 1758 / by Cutts Barton.

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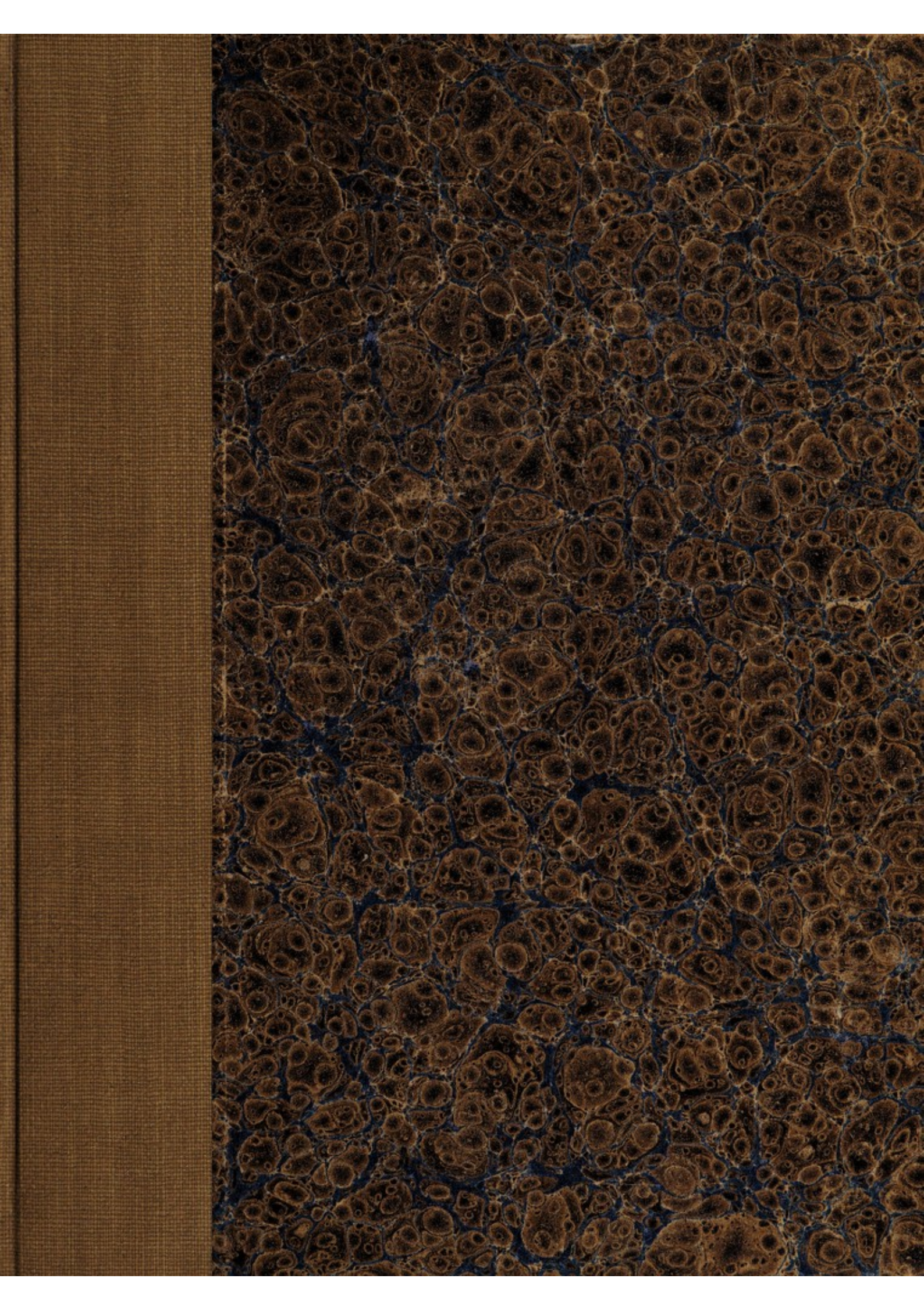
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A
S E R M O N

Preached before HIS GRACE
CHARLES Duke of *Marlborough*,
AND THE
R^t. R^{ev}. ISAAC, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*,
P R E S I D E N T S,
THE
Vice-Presidents, Stewards of the Feast,
and Governors,
OF THE
H O S P I T A L
FOR THE
SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION,
AT THE
Parish-Church of *St. Andrew, Holborn*,
On *Wednesday, April* the 12th, 1758.

By CUTTS BARTON, D.D.
Rector of St. ANDREW's, *Holborn*,
AND
Chaplain to Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of *Wales*.

L O N D O N :

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[Price SIX-PENCE.]

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TO
HIS GRACE
CHARLES Duke of *Marlborough*,
THE
Rt. Rev. ISAAC, Lord Bishop of *Worcester*,
PRESIDENTS,
The VICE-PRESIDENTS,
STEWARDS OF THE FEAST,
AND
GOVERNORS OF THE HOSPITAL
FOR THE
SMALL-POX, and for *INOCULATION*,

THE FOLLOWING
S E R M O N,

PREACHED and PUBLISHED
BY THEIR COMMAND,

Is Humbly DEDICATED

By their most Obedient Servant,

CUTTS BARTON.

TO

HIS GRACE

CHARLES LUTHER, MARQUESS

OF LIVERPOOL

BY ROYAL WARRANT, UNDER THE

GRAND SEAL

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

STEWARDS OF THE TRUST

AND

GOVERNORS OF THE HOSPITAL

OF

SMALL-POX, FOR INVESTIGATION

THE FOLLOWING

S E R M O N,

PREACHED AT PIMLICO

BY THEIR COMMAND

IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN

BY THE REV. JOHN BARTON

CHURCH BARTON

MATTHEW, CHAP. XXV.

part of Ver. 35 and 36.

*I was a Stranger, and ye took me in : I
was sick, and ye visited me.*

THE strongest and most striking Figures of Speech are to be met with in the Holy Scriptures. The Parables with which, both the Old, and New Testament, abound, are a Proof of this; as their whole Composition is a continued Metaphor: In which the Words are not to be literally, and exactly taken, and yet they contain under them the strictest Truth, and convey to us the most instructive Moral.

This Method (so usual among the Eastern Nations) of conveying Instruction by way of Parable has its peculiar Grace and Force.

As it lays before us at first Appearance the Case of other Persons, it leaves us at liberty to judge uprightly and impartially of it; and when we come to apply it to ourselves, we cannot but approve of, or condemn in *ourselves*, what we have

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already

already determined to be blameable or praiseworthy in the Conduct of *other Men*.

The Truth of this Doctrine might be exemplified by quoting many Parables from the Old Testament:—But there is little need to go so far back for Illustration, when the Writings of the New Testament will afford ample Satisfaction in this Respect; the general Mode of our Saviour's Instruction seems to be taken from the most admired Plans of antient Wisdom; hence we find the most useful Truths conveyed to us in Parables: The Morals of which, if duly attended to, will teach us our Duty in the plainest and most perfect Manner. Thus in that Passage of the Gospel, from whence my Text is taken, which is a figurative Description of the last Judgment, and contains much of the Nature of the Parable in it —Our Saviour is introduced, as sitting on the Throne of Judgment, and saying to the righteous—*I was a Stranger, and ye took me in; I was sick, and ye visited me.*—Now this must be understood of Christ, whilst in his mortal State on Earth, and yet the Reverse of this Treatment was foretold and fulfilled in the Life and Sufferings of our Redeemer.—It was prophesied, that during his Abode on Earth, *He should be despised and rejected of Men,—that in his Distress they should hide their Faces from him;* and this Prophecy was remarkably fulfilled in the Accounts the sacred Historians

storians give us,—that whilst on Earth, *He had not where to lay his Head**.

The Parable goes on, and the Righteous are represented replying to their Judge with great Modesty and Truth, Lord! when saw we thee in all the Circumstances of Distress, that thou hast described, and visited and relieved thee! Our Saviour then answers them in those comfortable and ever memorable Words,—*Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto me. Come then, ye blessed of my Father, ye who have taken in the Stranger, who have visited the Sick,—Receive your Reward, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you, from the Foundation of the World.*

I think, I may venture to say, that no Command to Charity, however strict and plain, could have affected our Minds in a stronger Manner, than that which is contained in these Words. The whole Passage indeed is the noblest Exhortation to the noblest of Virtues. It contains in it every Inducement to Charity, that the Fear of God, or the Love of God can inspire, and it is the strongest Application to those most animating Passions, our Fear, our Hope, and our Love. The Motives to Charity which may be drawn from natural Bene-

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volence,

* This, I say, holds true, concerning his Situation, and Circumstances in general, and in the main; tho' it must not be forgotten, that he had Friends, as well as Foes; Friends who were proud to receive him, glad to minister to him of their Substance, and to shew him all the good Offices which lay in their Power.

volence, and the real substantial Pleasure which a generous Mind must feel from having relieved a miserable Object, are strong and engaging.—But I will not dwell on these, as they are less cogent than those Arguments, which will be produced to you from Scripture. Christian Arguments are indeed the fittest for a Christian Audience, and the Passage of the Gospel, which has been now laid before you, is stronger to the purpose than Volumes of moral Discourses, and contains more in it than can be produced from the whole Law, the great Book, of Nature.

Give me leave, therefore, to lay before you such Observations and Reflections as naturally arise from this Passage of the Gospel; such as, I hope, will appear pertinent to the present Solemnity: As they will point out to you your Duty in the clearest manner; and as they will with the greatest Propriety recommend to your compassionate Regard, that particular Branch of Charity, which we are now met together to encourage and promote.

From this Passage in Scripture many and important Considerations will arise: Important indeed they must be, if the Loss or the Salvation of our Souls be of any Importance to us.

The first Observation to be made is this, that at the last Day, when our certain and everlasting Doom is to be fixed, the great Enquiry to be made will be, as to our Behaviour to the Poor—whether

ther we have clothed and fed, whether we have visited and relieved them, according as our Circumstances allowed, and their various Exigencies required. This is evident from the express Words of Christ our Judge, on whose Sentence our everlasting Happiness or Misery depends.—
—And what Weight ought this Reflection to have upon our Minds! Who can think of that Day in which all our Thoughts, Words and Actions will be revealed and examined before an all-wise and all-mighty Judge, without Terror and Amazement? Well may the Prophet say, who can abide it? Not even the most righteous (for none are strictly so) but *the merciful only shall obtain Mercy*, and it is *Charity alone, that will then cover the Multitude of our Sins*. All our Hopes at that dreadful Hour of Judgment must be founded upon Mercy; and our Saviour has expressly told us in this Place of Scripture, that Mercy will be dispensed to us, in proportion to the Mercy and Compassion we have shewn to our Fellow-Creatures. The Acts of Goodness and Charity, of Relief and Comfort which we have extended to the Poor and Needy, to the Sick and the Afflicted, shall be accepted and rewarded as done unto himself.

Surely, no stronger Argument can be given for the Practice of Charity, than has been drawn from this Place of Scripture, *viz.* that our eternal State of Happiness or Misery depends upon it.

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I would not be understood, as if I meant to say, that Charity alone would atone for every, or for any Vice. Fraud and Oppression, Intemperance and Impiety, and every other Transgression of the Divine Law will subject us to the Divine Vengeance.—I shall only observe, that from the Place of Scripture, which has been recited, thus much certainly appears, that all our other Virtues without Charity will profit us nothing; that the Exercise of it will be the great Matter of Enquiry at the Day of Judgment; which surely is sufficient to recommend it to every one who believes in Christ, and has Hopes through him of everlasting Happiness.

Another great Inducement to Charity towards the Poor, which arises from our Lord's Words in this place, is, that he has vouchsafed to call them *Brethren*: Who then shall despise or neglect them? His Love and Regard for the Poor not only appears from his Doctrine and Commands, but from his whole Life and Example. One great Intent indeed of his appearing upon Earth seems to have been to take off that false Gloss, that dazzling Splendor, which generally attends in this World on Riches and Grandeur. He who could have come down with irresistible Power, and have commanded inexhaustible Wealth, chose to have Parents, though of noble Extraction, yet obscure, and in low Circumstances, to live and converse

with

with the Poor, to feed, and relieve them (when he could do it no other Way) by exerting his Divine Power, and working a Miracle to supply their Wants. Out of these he chose his Friends, his Companions, and his Fellow-Labourers, and some of them in a natural, as well as a spiritual, Sense might be called his Brethren.—Let those then be dear to us, who stand in so near a Relation to our Lord.—*He that seeth a Brother of Christ in need, and shutteth up his Bowels of Compassion from him, how dwelleth the Love of Christ in him?*

In short, if we have any Reverence for our Lord, any Love and Gratitude to our Redeemer :—Let us shew it forth in such Acts of Charity towards our suffering Fellow-Creatures, as Christ has promised that he will at the last Day accept and reward as done unto himself.

Another Observation to be made from this Passage of Scripture, and which will be properly recommended to your Thoughts upon the present Occasion, is Compassion and Mercy to the Sick.

I was a Stranger, and ye took me in ; I was sick, and ye visited me, represents to us, the two most terrible Evils in Life, Poverty and Sicknefs, and the strongest Exhortations to compassionate, and relieve them, by laying up for ourselves by these means *Treasures of Mercy against the Day of Wrath; and the Revelation of the righteous Judgment of God.*—It needs not Art or Eloquence to
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set forth the Misery and Distress of the unhappy Sufferers, under the Pressure of these Calamities.

Plain Narrative will be the easiest and the most effectual Method of painting this dismal Scene.

Represent then to your Minds the Case of a poor Man—the Father of a numerous Family, who all of them depend on his Labour for their daily Bread. Imagine such a one by Sickness render'd incapable of Labour—His Children stand round him—unable to assist *him*, or to support *themselves*.

The Indigence of his Condition cuts him off from all the Helps of Art and Physick, Pain and Want are the only Attendants upon his Sick-Bed:—His only Prospect is lingering Sickness and unavoidable Death. And this must be his certain Portion, unless there were Hospitals open, and ready to receive him: Where Attention and Diet, Care and Skill, every Comfort, and every Convenience shall be as freely and as fully bestowed on him by the Hand of Charity, as it can be obtained or purchased for themselves by all the Wealth of the Opulent and Rich.—There shall his Wounds be closed or the broken Limbs be bound up by the most skilful Hands—There will every Disease have it's proper Remedy from the charitable Knowledge of the ablest and most experienced Physicians. And thus a poor Wretch who must otherwise have inevitably perished, will be restored to Health and Strength: and he, who came into the Hospital a
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miserable,

miserable, destitute, and dying Creature, will go out of it, made whole, capable of living comfortably himself, of supporting his Family, and thereby serving the Public.—Are not these Points worthy your Charity? Do they not demand your freest Benevolence?

The Motives that have been urged for the Relief of Poverty and Sicknefs in general, will plead strongly in the Behalf of that truly charitable Institution, the Hospital for the Small-Pox and Inoculation, which the Duty of my Office now calls upon me to recommend to your compassionate Regard. The particular Arguments for our Charity on this Occasion will arise from considering the Peculiarities of this sad, and most miserable Disease, from it's Universality, it's Contagion, and it's Fatality.

In the first place, it may be said to be universal; for the Exceptions of those, who have escaped it, tho' they have been within the Reach of Infection, are so very rare and uncommon, that it may be affirmed, that all Mankind in general are subject and exposed to it*. There is reason to think, that it is engendered and born in us; for, however inexplicable it may be, it is certainly true, that there

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* I will not enter into the Question, concerning the Antiquity of this Distemper; but leaving it to Physicians, and Philologists, shall only observe that the Small-Pox has in a manner overspread the Face of the Earth: And may be compared to the Constellation which never sets, but always moves above our Horizon.

Arctos Oceani metuentes æquore tingi.

is a *Fomes* in our Blood, some hidden malignant Matter in our Frame and Composition; which, when it comes within the Contact of the smallest and even imperceptible Effluvia of this morbid Matter, bursts into a Flame, diffuses itself through the whole Body, and affects at once the whole animal Oeconomy.

Behold the Man this Day in perfect Vigour, Health, and Beauty! Behold the same Man in a few Days with his whole Mass of Blood corrupted; a natural Representation of the moral State of *Jerusalem*, as described by the Prophet *Isaiah*, — *From the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head, there is no sound Part in him; nothing but Rottenness and Wounds, and putrifying Sores.*

This is what all of us, High and Low, Young and Old, are once in our Lives subject to. Blessed be God, that this Malady can seize us but once; but let this be ascribed only to the Mercy of God; for I will venture to say, that it is not in the Art of Physick to account for it.

Another peculiar Misfortune attending this Distemper is the extreme *Contagion* of it. Such as to spare none, but those whom it hath already attacked: All others, however near or dear to us, are prevented from giving us any Comfort or Assistance. The Distress and Anguish is like that of *David*, when he says, *My Lovers and my Kinsmen stood afar off, and those of my Acquaintance were afraid*

afraid of me, and conveyed themselves from me. How often does it happen, that the afflicted Parent is forced to fly from the dying Child, unable and afraid to bestow even a last and parting Look? For every tender Sentiment must give place to the first Law of Self-Preservation; and this is no more than necessary, if we consider in the next place the peculiar *Fatality* of this Disease.

The Havock and Devastation it has made amongst Mankind—in this respect, I suppose no Disease can be compared with it, unless it be that, which is specifically called the Plague. But if we consider the long Intermision of that fatal Malady, from which it hath pleased God in his infinite Mercy now to have spared this Country for near a whole Century: On the other hand, when we consider the Continuance, and even the Perpetuity of the Small-Pox in this City, the Numbers destroyed by it will be found at least equal to those who have perished even by the most raging Pestilence.

The one Distemper, though it moves with the Rapidity of a Comet; yet it returns like that, at far distant Periods; the other may be compared to a fixed malignant Star, which always hangs over our Heads, and perpetually pours down it's baneful Influence upon us. This is so true, that upon an exact Calculation it appears, that this Distemper alone has for every past Century swept

away from this Nation near half a Million of People †.

Can nothing then be found out to rescue Mankind from this dreadful Destroyer? Can no Means be thought of to withstand it's Fury, or at least to abate it's Violence? Yes, blessed be God, the Author of every good Work and Thought, there has been a Discovery lately made, by which the Virulence and Violence of this Distemper has been vastly diminished, and that is, the Practice of Inoculation; by which this great Benefit and Advantage has been obtained,—that whereas Men before were liable to be seized with this Distemper without Warning or Notice, at a Time when they were the least prepared for it—at an Age when they were least able to struggle with it.—Whereas the Infection might be received, when it was of the most malignant Sort, and taken in at the Lungs—a Part where the Disorder is always dangerous,—and we were always most liable to take it, when the Blood was overheated, and consequently in the most unfit State to receive it. Whoever in these or any of these Circumstances took the Distemper, was hardly ever known to survive it.

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† These Calculations have been settled with the greatest Accuracy by a Good, and a Learned Prelate, the Great Patron of this and every other charitable Undertaking. I should be unjust to my Subject, if I did not recommend his excellent Discourse upon it—as a Pattern of Piety and Eloquence, which can only be equalled by the Benevolence of his Heart. —Vide *Bishop of WORCESTER's Sermon before the Governors of the Small-Pox Hospital.*

On the other hand let it be considered, that by the Practice of Inoculation every Help and Precaution is wisely taken. The properest Time of Life is fixed on. The least malignant Infection is procured; and the Body by a moderate Diet and a due Preparation is so enabled to resist the Distemper, that there is many times no Appearance of Danger, and sometimes no Occasion for Confinement. Whoever can say that these are no Advantages, may as well assert that Chance is better than Counsel, and that the only Way to guard against the Accidents of Life is never to think of, or to provide for them.

But there is another Argument in favour of this Practice of Inoculation, which one would think could not fail of convincing Mankind of it's Benefit and Advantage, and that is *Experience*.

To that irrefragable Argument we may strongly appeal: Calculations have been honestly and fairly made, and that from a Public Hospital, where there is no room for false Report or Concealment, and from them it appears, that instead of *One in Seven*, which was the Number lost by this Distemper in the Natural Way, there has died in the new Method *One in Two Hundred and Fifty*†.

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† From the Institution of this Hospital it appears, that 1252 Persons have been inoculated, whereof *Five* only have died. That in the last Year 713 have been taken into this Hospital in the Natural Way, out of whom 180 died, which is more than *One in Four*.

How vast a Difference! How great a Preservation of Life! Consequently how beneficial a Blessing to this Nation.

Against these strong Arguments both from Reason and Experience there are no Objections to be made, but such as are founded either on Folly, Superstition, or groundless Fear: And from either of these Sources, weak as they are in Appearance, will sometimes proceed an Obstinacy, which is not easily subdued. I am afraid it will be generally found among the greater Part of Mankind, that Folly is an Over-match for Reason; it can withstand all it's Force; and as it is incapable and insensible of it's Powers, it would be vain and useless to employ them against it.

But Superstition, though founded in Folly and Ignorance, as it has some sort of Religion mixed with it, may require and deserve some satisfactory Answer. Should a Man be never so much convinced of the Utility of this Practice, yet he is not to comply with it, so long as he apprehends it would be an Offence against God. But surely this Notion (as every other Degree of Superstition) is founded only in a Misapprehension of the Deity. It is certainly true, that God will judge of us by our Intentions. Let us then suppose, that a Parent with the best Intentions, and the most tender Affections towards a Child, should perform this Practice on him. Let us suppose the worst
that

that could happen, that the Child should die under it. It may perhaps add to the Parents Misery and Affliction : But to suppose that God Almighty would be angry with him for it, is to suppose of the Divine Being, what would be Blasphemy to mention.

But still perhaps it may be said, that there is Danger in it; and that some Persons have died by it: And what is there in Human Life, that has not Danger in it! Our Food, our Physick, the very Air we breathe may be fatal to us. All the Means we employ for preserving Life may be the Destruction of it. The right Inference from this should be, to trust in God as absolutely, as if all our Endeavours were nothing; but at the same time, to use all our Endeavours as much, as if we had nothing else to rely upon. For, in the ordinary Course of Things, Providence will not help those who will not help themselves. As to the Hazard; if we engage in nothing, but what is absolutely free from Danger, we must be very unactive Beings indeed. There are many Conditions in Life, in which Men, if they would do their Duty as they ought, must voluntarily expose themselves to the most imminent Danger. But surely no one ever thought it contrary to right Reason and Prudence to incur a *less* Danger, in order to avoid a *greater*.—In short, all the Apprehensions of Danger from this Practice are founded
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in a fond Timidity. They are nothing more, than the Suggestions of a weak and impotent Mind against a manly and a rational Resolution.

If any other Argument were necessary to recommend this Charity, it might be taken from the Authority of those great Names, which appear on the List as Stewards and Governors of it. But as many of them are now present, I shall only say, that this is but one Instance of the generous, noble and disinterested Spirit, with which they have always served the Public.

What has been said, may, I hope, be sufficient to recommend this Practice, and to answer every Objection to it. It now only remains to say a few Words to excite and beseech your Contributions towards it. Great and generous as they have already been (for which may the Prayers and Blessings of the Multitudes relieved by them enter the Ears of the Lord of Hosts, and call down his merciful Protection upon you) yet with Sorrow I must say it, they have not yet been sufficient to answer all the Purposes of this Charity. For want of Room and proper Accommodation many a poor Creature who labours under this Distemper, and desires to be admitted into this Hospital (and none but the Poor and Helpless do ever desire it) must at present be refused Admittance. And what must be the Case of a poor Man under this Distemper, to whom the Doors of this Hospital must

must necessarily be shut ! I will give no Offence by drawing into your View such a shocking, uncomfortable Scene. I will forbear any Description of those loathsome Objects of Misery, the very Relation of whose Sufferings would be as disagreeable to the Ear, as the Sight of such Spectacles is offensive to the Eye.

But let not this Forbearance prove any Detriment to those miserable Creatures, nor divert the intended Bounty of any generous Benefactor from being applied to their Relief ; who, I trust, will consider them as so much the more distressed, by how much the more loathsome they are ; and reflect with himself how dreadful it must be to feel the Anguish of those Sores, which it is a Pain to other even to see or hear of. He that can only think of this deplorable Case, without feeling for it, must want every Degree of Mercy and Compassion.

If any Thing can be more noble and praise-worthy than to relieve this Calamity, when it happens ; it is, as far as possible, to prevent it : which leads me to exhort you to contribute towards the Support of the other Branch of this Charity, that of Inoculation.

As to those who have successfully practised it on their Children, (among whom with ever grateful Heart I acknowledge myself to be one) Let them think of the Joy they have known ; a Joy which none but a Parent's Heart can feel : Let them reflect on the merciful Blessing they have received, and let them say to their Hearts, as holy

David does, *What Reward shall we give unto the Lord, for this Benefit which he hath done unto us?* The only Return that he expects, or that we can make, is to extend this Blessing, as far as it is in our Power, to our Fellow-Creatures; that the Benefit of it may be common, as it is great; which is not to be done, but by a large and ample Contribution.

As to those who still feel in their Breasts the Struggles betwixt Fear and Love; but who are so convinced of the Utility of this Practice, as to resolve to venture on it all that is most dear and tender to them, perhaps even their own Lives; let them lift up their Hearts to him, on whom alone, the Issues of Life and Death belong: Let them implore his Help and Assistance, which he has promised, and they are to expect, in proportion to the Mercy they have shewed to others.

Lastly, in general, and to all Men I appeal—If Charity and Beneficence be that Virtue, which is most strongly recommended to us in the Gospel; If the most precious Promises, and the greatest Rewards are offered to it; If it most highly exalts our Nature; If it makes us approach the nearest to the Likeness of our God and Father; If *there be any Virtue*, and if *there be any Praise*, I have done my Duty in exhorting you, and you will do your Duty in following my Exhortations, to *think on*, and practise these Things.

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

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

From its First INSTITUTION (26 September 1746)
to 31 December 1757.

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

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

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

As this Disease is so frightful, even in its first Appearance,
and at the same time contagious, and almost inevitable, Fami-
lies of all Degrees are thrown into the utmost Confusion, when
it invades any Person amongst them, let his or her Station be
what it will. To keep a Servant in such a Condition is, ge-
nerally speaking, exceedingly inconvenient: To thrust them
out of Doors under such Circumstances, always inhuman,

commonly fatal. How agreeable, therefore, must the Information prove to all considerate and charitable Persons, that for removing of these Difficulties, for securing private Families, and for the Preservation of the wretched Individuals labouring under this Disease, there is already established,

An HOSPITAL for the SMALL-POX,

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

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

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

THE Benefits of INOCULATION appear every Year, by fresh Trials, greater and more certain. This dreadful, this destructive Distemper is thereby rendered mild and manageable, and becomes rather a Purgation of the Body from the latent Seeds of an expected Disease, than creating a Disease itself. It delivers People from those Apprehensions, with which,
till

till they have had the SMALL-POX, they are always haunted. It frees them from the Objections, that are continually made to their being received into any Family, while they remain exposed to that Disease in the Natural Way. It gives them Courage to enter into the Service of their Country, either by Land or Sea; and protects them, while in that Service, from the Risque of being carried off, for Want of those Accommodations, which Camps and Ships rarely supply.

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

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

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

As this useful and necessary Charity loudly calls for further Assistance, may it not be justly hoped, that many pious
and

and compassionate Hands will bountifully contribute to the Support, Continuance, and Enlargement of a Design, which Reason, good Policy, Humanity, and Religion so powerfully recommend?

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

Situation. THAT for preparing the Patients for INOCULATION is in the *Lower-Street, Islington*; and that for receiving them, when the Disease appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the Natural Way, is in *Cold-Bath Fields*.

General Courts. STATED General Courts are held half-yearly, to wit, in *April* and *October*, or within ten Days before or after each of those Months; Notice of which is sent to each Governor, as well as publicly advertised.

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

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

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

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

Governors Qualification. Thirty Guineas constitutes a Governor for Life; Five Guineas per Annum, a Governor during such Subscription, or after two such annual Subscriptions any Person, by paying not less than Twenty Guineas, on or before the 14th of *October*, 1760, becomes a Governor for Life. Smaller Benefactions are accepted with Gratitude.

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

EVERY

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

A Committee of Accompts of Seven Governors is annually chose in or about *April*, who meet at least once a Quarter to examine and audit all Tradesmens Bills, which are afterwards ordered by the House-Committee for Payment.

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

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

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

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

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

IF any Persons omit to attend according to their Turn on the Admission-Days, they will be excluded, and cannot have the Benefit of this Charity, without first obtaining a new Recommendation.

THERE is no Charge attending the Admission of Patients for Inoculation; but for Patients in the Natural Way, a De-

posite of *One Pound and Six-pence*, to answer the Expences of Burial in case of Death, or to be returned to the Person who paid the same, when discharg'd the HOSPITAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MONIES RECEIVED.		Deductions.		1755.		MONIES EXPENDED.		Credit.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance of the last Year's Account	—	16	15	4	By Provision, <i>&c.</i> (see, in Batches, Meat, Bread, Pork, small Beer, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Cakes, Malt, Groceries, and	—	1118	12	2		
To Cash collected at St. Andrew's Church and at <i>Devoey's Hall</i> , on the Festival Day	—	94	19	9	By Household Furniture and Linnen	—	75	18	0		
To Remission on that Day, and at other Times	—	94	8	0	By Rent, Taxes, Parish-Rates, &c.	—	62	9	10		
To Governors and Governors Annual Subscriptions	—	916	16	0	By Salary and Wages	—	269	14	6		
To other Annual Subscriptions	—	120	15	0	By Printing,Advertisements, and Stationery	—	35	16	5		
To the Poor's Box	—	12	5	7	By Repairs	—	47	7	0		
To one Year's Dividend of 2500, Three <i>per Cent.</i> consolidated Bank Annuities, due the 5th of July 1755	—	75	0	0	By Purchases, Multi-Spinny, Pinfold, and other Necessaries for the Infirmary	—	153	0	10		
To half a Year's Dividend of 3000, due the 5th of January 1755	—	15	0	0	By Expenses by the Maroons, in Vegetables, and other necessary things found and provided for both Houses	—	42	4	1		
	£.	120	0	0	By Fifty Expenses on timber Occasions	—	60	5	4		
To a Legacy left by the late Mrs. <i>Elizabeth</i> , of <i>Old Brompton</i> , to the said <i>John Tanyard</i> of <i>Hambleton</i> , Esq.	—	100	0	0	By the late <i>Mrs. Baker's</i> Bill of Costs, in defending a Cause in <i>Chancery</i> , <i>Bayer's</i> and others, against <i>Baker</i> and others, Aliquots of the Hospital, and other Vouchers, in and 1753	—	17	13	6		
To the Balance of the last Treasurer's Account	—	87	10	8			47	0	4		
	£.	1958	2	4	By the Purchase of <i>Three per Cent.</i> consolidated Bank Annuities, for the Benefit of this Charity, standing in the Names of <i>Messrs. Ayreres</i> and others—	—	444	7	6		
	£.	112	0	6	By Balance in the Treasurer's Hands	—	112	0	6		

A General Abstract of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, from the first Institution of this HOSPITAL (the 26th of September 1746) to the 31st of December 1756.

RECEIPTS,

[illegible]

There have been record into the House for the Natural Way, from the 26th September 1750, to the 31st December 1750. Patients — 219
Of which 2047 have been cured; a very great Number, considering the Futility of this Dilemper, most of them Abolish,
often admitted after great Irregularities, and some when past Cure.

Aled from 31st December 1750, to 31st December 1757 _____

Of which 533 have been cured. _____

71

2580

There have been inoculated before the 31st December 1751; (of which two died, one by Worms, who did not appear to have them before Inoculation, and the other apprehended to have first caught the Distemper in the Natural Way) _____ 131

From 31st December 1751, to 31st December 1752	— 112
From 31st December 1752, to 31st December 1753	— 139
From 31st December 1753, to 31st December 1754	— 115
From 31st December 1754, to 31st December 1755	— 217
From 31st December 1755, to 31st December 1756	— 281
From 31st December 1756, to 31st December 1757	— 247
Making in all	1358

Making in all 125m

Amount in sh 1872

From 1st February 1869 to 31st December 1869	203
From 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1870	281
From 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1871	312
From 1st January 1872 to 31st December 1872	171
From 1st January 1873 to 31st December 1873	110
From 1st January 1874 to 31st December 1874	112

to have been before introduction, and the other circumstances to have been enough the difference in the interest

2160

Of which 281 have been carried

and from 31st December 1870 to 31st December 1871

Of which 203 have been carried, and from 1st January 1872 to 31st December 1872

Amount 1870

To 1st January 1870 from 1st December 1869 to 31st

To 1st January 1871 from 1st December 1870 to 31st

To 1st January 1872 from 1st December 1871 to 31st

To 1st January 1873 from 1st December 1872 to 31st

To 1st January 1874 from 1st December 1873 to 31st

To 1st January 1875 from 1st December 1874 to 31st

Amount 1871

2443 4 3

2103 2 1

287 2 1

2124 2 10

2425 1 3

2425 1 3

Amount 1872

By balance

By interest on loan

By interest on loan

By interest on loan

By interest on loan

By interest on loan

By interest on loan

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

- ** His Grace CHARLES Duke of Marlborough, }
Marlborough-House — — — } PRESIDENTS.
 * The Right Rev. ISAAC, Lord Bishop of }
Worcester, Spring-Gardens — — }
- ** The Right Hon. GEORGE-HENRY, Earl of Litchfield, }
Bruton-Street, — — — }
 * The Right Hon. HUGH, Earl of Northumberland, } VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Northumberland-House, — — — }
 ** Sir WILLIAM-BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR, Bart. }
Bruton-Street — — — }
- ** EBENEZER MUSSEL, Esq; *Bethnal-Green.*
- ** Mr. ISAAC AKERMAN, in *Fenchurch-Street*, TREASURER.

Those marked thus ** are GOVERNORS for Life.

Those marked thus * are GOVERNORS.

A.

- *Right Hon. John Earl of Ashburnham,
St. James's-square
 *Right Hon. George Lord Abergavenny,
Charles-street, Berkeley-square
 *Right Hon. the Lady Abergavenny, ditto
 *Right Hon. George Ld. Anson, *Admiralty*
 *The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Aylesford,
Grosvenor-square
 **The Right Hon. Sir Charles Asgill, Knt.
Lord-Mayor
 ** Benjamin Adamson, Esq; *Norfolk-street*
 ** Christopher Arnold, Esq; *Fleet-street*
 ** Edw. Archer, M. D. *Great Kirby-street,*
Hatton-garden
 ** Anthony Askew, M. D. *Litchfield-street*
 ** Mrs. Henrietta Akerman, *Fenchurch-str.*
 * Joseph Andrews, Esq; *Queen-square, Or-*
mond-street
 * Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, ditto
 * Mrs. Henrietta Ardesoif, *Soho-square*
 Lady Austin, *North-Audley-street*
 The Rev. Dr. Francis Astry, *St. James's-*
place

Mrs. Mary Amyand, *Castle-street, Leicester-*
fields

B.

- *His Grace John Duke of Bedford, *Bloomf-*
bury
 * Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, ditto
 *The Right Hon. Frederick Lord Viscount
Bolingbroke, St. James's-square
 *Rt. Hon. Marchioness of Blandford, *Gros-*
venor-square
 *Right Hon. the Lady Viscountess Boling-
broke, St. James's-square
 ** Lady Beauchamp, *Bruton-street*
 *Hon. Mrs. Frances Boscawen, *Admiralty*
 ** Sir John Barnard, Knt. and Ald. *Clapham*
 ** Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. *St. James's-*
street
 ** William Belchier, Esq; *Lombard-street*
 ** Stephen Beckingham, jun. Esq; *Canter-*
bury
 ** James Brockman, Esq; *Beachbrough, Kent*
 ** John Windham Bowyer, Esq; *George-*
street, Hanover-square

E

** Edward

- **Edward Barker, Esq; *Dean-street, Soho*
 **Richard Benyon, Esq; *Grosvenor-square*
 **Richard Benyon, jun. Esq; *ditto*
 **Samuel Blunt, Esq; *Horsbarn, Sussex*
 **Samuel Bosanquet, Esq; *Angel-court, Throgmorton-street*
 **Daniel Booth, jun. Esq; *Hatton-garden*
 **Thomas Browne, Esq; *Barilets-buildings*
 **Mr. John Barnes, *Green-lettice-lane, Cannon-str.*
 **Mr. John Bullock, *Pudding-lane, Monument*
 **Mr. William Berkin, *Aldermanbury*
 **Mr. Sam. Blackwell, *near St. Andr. Chur. Holb.*
 **Mr. Joseph Bishop, *High-Holbourn*
 **Mr. Henry Bampton, *Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields*
 **Mrs. Susannah Brown, *of Bath*
 **Mrs. Frances Belchier, *Lombard-street*
 **Mrs. Mary Berkin, *Aldermanbury*
 *William Matthew Burt, Esq; *Conduit-str.*
 *Thomas Best, Esq; *Chilston, Kent*
 *George Bryan, Esq; *Kingston, Surry*
 *Mr. John Bland, *Lombard-street*
 *Mrs. Mary Bourne, *Great Grosvenor-str.*
 *Mrs. Ann Bridges, *Soho-square*
 Rev. Dr. Barton, *near St. Andrew's-church, Holbourn*
 Geo. Bridges Brudenel, Esq; *Hedge-lane, Charing-cross*
 Henry Blencoe, Esq; *Broad-street Buildings*
 Mr. John Beard, *St. Martin's-lane*
 Mr. Leonard Bowles, *Clements-lane, Lombard-street*
 Mrs. Blathwayt, *Old Bond-street*
 Mrs. Bird, *Mortimer-street, Cavendish-squ.*

C.

- *Right Hon. Geo. Earl of Cardigan, *Privy-garden*
 *Right Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, *Audley-square*
 *Right Hon. Lady Dowager Carpenter, *Grosvenor-square*
 *Sir John - Hind Cotton, Bart. *Charles-street, Berkeley-square*
 **Sir Wm. Calvert, Knt. and Ald. *Thames-street*

- **Sir James Creed, Knt. *Greenwich*
 **Samuel Clarke, Esq; *Great Ormond-str.*
 **John Campbell, LL.D. *Queen-squ. Ormond-str.*
 **Francis Craiesteyn, Esq; *Laurence-poulney-lane, Cannon-street*
 **James Colebrooke, Esq; *Soho-square*
 **Geo. Colebrooke, Esq; *Threadneedle-str.*
 **Mr. Robert Cliffe, *Lombard-street*
 **Robert Cary, Esq; *Watling-street*
 **Abraham Chambers, jun. Esq; *Aldermary Church-yard*
 **James Crop, Esq; *Queen-square, Ormond-street*
 **Samuel Calverly, Esq; *Camberwell*
 **Nathaniel Curzon, Esq; *Audley-square*
 **Mr. Thomas Crozier, *Dowgate-hill*
 **Mrs. Ann Craiesteyn, *Highgate*
 **Mrs. Olive Crafter, *Lincoln's-inn-fields*
 *John Campbell, Esq; *Grosvenor-square*
 *George Cooke, Esq; *Lincoln's-inn-fields*
 *Thomas Carter, Esq; *Cork-street*
 *Samuel Cox, Esq; *Chancery-lane*
 *John Crutchfield, Esq; *Highgate*
 *William Coleman, jun. Esq; *Conduit-street*
 *Mr. George Campbell, *near Durham-yard, Strand*
 *Mr. William Caslon, jun. *Chiswell-street*
 *Mr. Benj. Clempson, *Hare-street, Bethnal-green*
 *Mr. Richard Cooke, *Houndsditch*
 *Mrs. Mary Cooke, *Wandsworth*
 Mrs. Mary Colton, *Reading, in Berkshire*

D.

- *His Grace Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset, *Cockpit, Whitehall*
 **The Right Hon. the Countess of Dartmouth, *Charles-street, St. James's-square*
 *The Rt. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, *Privy-garden*
 **Sir James Dashwood, Bt. *Grosvenor-squ.*
 **Benjamin Mendez Dacosta, Esq; *Hackney*
 **Peter Delmé, Esq; *Grosvenor-square*
 **John Delmé, Esq; *Fermyn-street, St. James's*
 **Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; *King's-square Court, Soho*

**Peter

**Peter Du Cane, Esq; *St. James's-square*
 **Richard Dalton, Esq; *Leatherhead, Surry*
 **John Dorian, Esq; *Billiter-square*
 **John Delamare, Esq; *Steward-street, Spital-square*
 **Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; *Charles-street, St. James's-square*
 **Mr. William Davy, *Broad-street*
 **Marthe Dickinson, Esq; and Ald. *Coney-court, Gray's-inn*
 **Robert Darell, Esq; *Richmond*
 **John Darker, Esq; *St. John's-square, near Smithfield*
 **Edw. Davenhill, Esq; *Coppice-row, Cold-bath-fields*
 **Samuel Dicker, Esq; *Cecil-street, Strand*
 **Samuel Dickinson, Esq; *Chick-lane, Smith-field*
 **John Drummond, Esq; *Charing-cross*
 **George Dudley, Esq; *Bloomsbury-square*
 Hon. Mrs. Charlotte Digby, *Clarges-street*

E.

*Rt. Rev. Matthias Lord Bp. of Ely, *Ely-house, Holbourn*
 *Rt. Hon. the Countess Dowager of Essex, *Charles-street, Berkeley-square*
 **The Rev. Dr. Eyre, *Bright-Walton, Berks*
 *Welbore Ellis, Esq; *Privy-garden*
 **George Errington, Esq; *Long-acre*
 **John Eaton, Esq; *Great Ormond-street*
 **Mr. Dep. Ja. Ennis, *Walbrook near Cannon-street*
 **Mr. John Eddowes, *Cheapside*
 **Mrs. Jane Emmerson, *Bedford-row*
 *John Edwards, Esq; *Old-Jewry*
 *Mr. Richard Emans, *High-Holbourn*
 *Mrs. Mary Eyre, *Bedford-row*
 Mrs. Ettericke, *Sackville-street, Piccadilly*

F.

*Rt. Hon. Jacob Lord Viscount Falkstone, *Clifford-street, Burlington-gardens*
 **Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and Ald. *Basinghall-street*
 **Thomas Fludyer, Esq; *ditto*
 **William Fellowes, Esq; *Tavistock-street*
 **Thomas Foster, Esq; *Upper Grosvenor-str.*
 **Mr. Thurston Ford, *Woodstreet*

**Mr. Thomas Fletcher, *Cheapside*
 *Hon. Mrs. Finch, *Cavendish-square*
 *Naphtali Franks, Esq; *Billiter-square*
 *Moses Franks, Esq; *ditto*
 *George Fitzgerald, Esq; *near Bishopsgate Church*
 *Mr. John Fisher, *Aldermanbury*
 *Mrs. Mary Fellowes, *Red-lion-square*
 Mrs. Sarah Frankland, *Old Bond-street*

G.

*His Grace Augustus - Henry Duke of Grafton, *Old Bond-street*
 *Right Hon. Francis Earl of Godolphin, *Stable-yard, St. James's*
 **Right Hon. the Marchioness of Granby, *Albemarle-street*
 **Right Hon. Countess Dowager Gower, *Pall-mall*
 **Rt. Hon. Lady Betty Germain, *St. James's square*
 *Rt. Hon. William Lord Viscount Gage, *Arlington-street*
 *Right Hon. the Countess of Guilford, *Grosvenor-square*
 *Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Godolphin, *Pall-mall*
 **Chamb. Godfrey, Esq; *Serjeants-inn, Fleet-street*
 **John Gore, Esq; *New Burlington-street*
 **Mr. Jer. Gardiner, *at Mr. Meadows's, Cornhill*
 *William Gore, Esq; *Saville-row*
 *Mr. Tho. Giles, *Martin's-lane, Cannon-str.*
 *Mr. John Giles, *Russel-street, Covent-garden*
 *Mr. James Graham, *Poland-street*
 Charles Gray, Esq; *Colchester, Essex*
 Charles Gibbon, Esq; *Middle Scotland-yard*
 James Graves, Esq; *Bathford, near Bath*
 Mr. Benjamin Gray, *Pall-mall*

H.

**Right Hon. Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, *Great Grosvenor-street*
 *Right Hon. Francis Earl of Huntingdon, *Albemarle-street*
 **Sir John Honywood, Bart. *Great Queen-street, Westminster, or Evington, near Canterbury, Kent*

- *Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. *Husley-lodge, Winchester*
 *Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. *Whitchall*
 **Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and Ald. *Fenchurch-str.*
 **Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt. *ditto*
 **Sir Tho. Harrison, Knt. Chamberlain, *Guildhall*
 **John Hopkins, Esq; *Brittains, in Essex*
 **John Hope, Esq; *Spital-square*
 **James Hope, Esq; *Spital-square*
 **Isaac Heaton, jun. Esq; *Bankside, Southwark*
 **John Hyde, Esq; *Charterhouse-square*
 **Henry Hoare, Esq; *Fleet-street*
 **Frazer Honywood, Esq; *Birchin-lane*
 **Abraham Henckell, Esq; *Cannon-street*
 **Matthew Howard, Esq; *Hatton-Garden*
 **George Hayter, Esq; *Pancras-lane*
 **Samuel Horne, Esq; *Bucklersbury*
 **Philip Hale, Esq; *Basing-lane*
 **Peter Henry, M. D. *Hatton-garden*
 **Mr. Isaac Henckell, *Fenchurch-street*
 **Mr. Isaac Hughes, *Crutched-friars*
 **Mr. Philip How, *Lombard-street*
 **Mr. John Hale, *Fenchurch-street*
 **Mr. John Harding, *Busb-lane, Cannon-street*
 **Mr. William Hose, *Lombard-street*
 **Mrs. Louisa Howard, *Hatton-Garden*
 **Mrs. Jane Holden, *Bedford-row*
 *William Hale, Esq; *Saville-row*
 *Rowland Holt, Esq; *York-street, St. James's square*
 *Joseph Chaplin Hankey, Esq; *Fenchurch-street*
 *Mr. Oliver Humphries, *St. John's-street, Smithfield*
 *Mrs. Ann Halsey, *Upper Brook-street*
 *Mrs. Houblon, *Hollingbury, Essex*
 *Miss Mary Hyde, *Charterhouse-square*
 The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hatton, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*
 Hon. Sir Cha. Howard, Kt. of the Bath, &c. *Upper Brook-street*
 Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, F.R.S. *Teddington*
 John Hickman, Esq; *St. Margaret's Church-yard*
 Mr. Richard Hanchet, *Bow-street, Covent-garden*
 The Hon. Mrs. Hatton, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*
 Mrs. Jane Hall, *Hutton-hall, Essex*
 Mrs. Anne Hanmere, *Upper Grosvenor-street*
 Mrs. Mary Hughes, *Eltham, Kent*
- I.
- *Rt. Hon. Stephen Earl of Ilchester, *Burlington-street*
 *Right Hon. William Earl of Jersey, *Grosvenor-square*
 **Hon. Sir Wm. Irby, Bart. *Lower Grosvenor-street*
 **Benjamin James, Esq; *Roehampton*
 **Mr. Henry Jones, *opposite the Mansion-House*
 *Mr. James Inglish, *near St. Mary-le-Strand-church*
 **Mrs. Mary Joliffe, *Bedford-row*
 Rev. Mr. William Jephson, *Camberwell*
- K.
- **Rev. Mr. Samuel Knight, *Rector of Fulham*
 **Anthony Keck, Esq; *Poland-street, near Marlborough-street*
 *Matthew Kenrick, Esq; *Hatton-garden*
- L.
- *His Grace Thomas Duke of Leeds, *St. James's-square*
 *Her Grace the Duchefs of Leeds, *ditto*
 **The Right Hon. Henry Earl of Lincoln, *New-palace-yard, Westminster*
 *Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Ligonier, *North Audley-street*
 *The Right Hon. the Countefs of Leicester, *Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury*
 **Sir Matthew Lambe, Bart. *Sackville-street*
 **Sir Rob. Ladbroke, Kt. and Ald. *St. Peter's-hill*
 **James Lloyd, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich-Hospital, *Greenwich*
 **Thomas Lambard, Esq; *Seven-Oaks, Kent*
 **Mr.

**Mr. John Leapidge, *Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury*
 **Mrs. — Leapidge, *ditto*
 **Mr. James Landon, *Spital-square London Hospital*
 *Peter Legh, Esq; *Greek-street, Soho*
 Edward Lloyd, Esq; *Norton-hill, near Kensington*
 Mr. William Lewis, *St. Giles's*

M.

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O.

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P.

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 *Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Viscount Royston, *ditto*
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 *William Robinson, Esq; *Cork-street*
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 **John Shelley, Esq; *Field-place, near Horsham, Sussex*
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 *Mr. John Sanderson, for the Society at the Robin-hood, *Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields*
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 Sir John Smith, Bt. *Queen-square, Ormond-street*
 Andrew Stone, Esq; *Whitehall*

John

John Stockwell, Esq; *King-street, Westminster*
 Mr. James Smith, *Durham-yard, Strand*
 Mrs. Mary Stockwell, *King-street, Westminster*

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 *Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart. *Bruton-street*
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 **Thomas Tash, Esq; *College-hill*
 **John Thornton, Esq; *Clapham*
 **William Thornton, Esq; *Coleman-street*
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 **Henry Thrale, Esq; *Southwark*
 **William Tooke, Esq; *Temple*
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V.

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 Thomas Vernon, Esq; *New Bond-street*

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 *Rt. Rev. Benjamin Lord Bishop of Winchester, *Hill-street, Berkeley-square, or at Chelsea*
 **Right Hon. the Lady Viscountess Dowager Windsor, *Hill-street, Berkeley-square*

*Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Williams, *Berkeley-square*
 **The Hon. Miss Charlotte Windsor, *Hill-street, Berkeley-square*
 **The Hon. Miss Betty Windsor, *ditto*
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 *Mrs. Weyland, *George-lane, Eastcheap*
 Mrs. Elizabeth Wynn, *Margate-street, Cavendish-square*
 Mrs. Ann Wells, *West-ham, Essex*

Y.

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 **Mr. John Young, *St. Paul's Church-yard*
 *Mr. Thomas Yeo, *Gray's-inn, Holbourn*

**Dr.

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

** Mr. Walter Wall, *in Fetter-lane, Surgeon.*

Mr. Robert Reynolds, *in Warwick-Lane, near St. Paul's, Secretary and Receiver; empowered by a General Court to receive Benefactions, Subscriptions, &c.*

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

Mrs. Jane Lewis, *Matron of Ditto.*

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

Mrs. Elizabeth London, *Matron of Ditto.*



