

Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam in favour of drowned persons. For the years 1767-1771 / Translated from the original. By Thomas Cogan.

Contributors

Cogan, T. 1736-1818.

Publication/Creation

London : G. Robinson, 1773.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/buabf3fv>

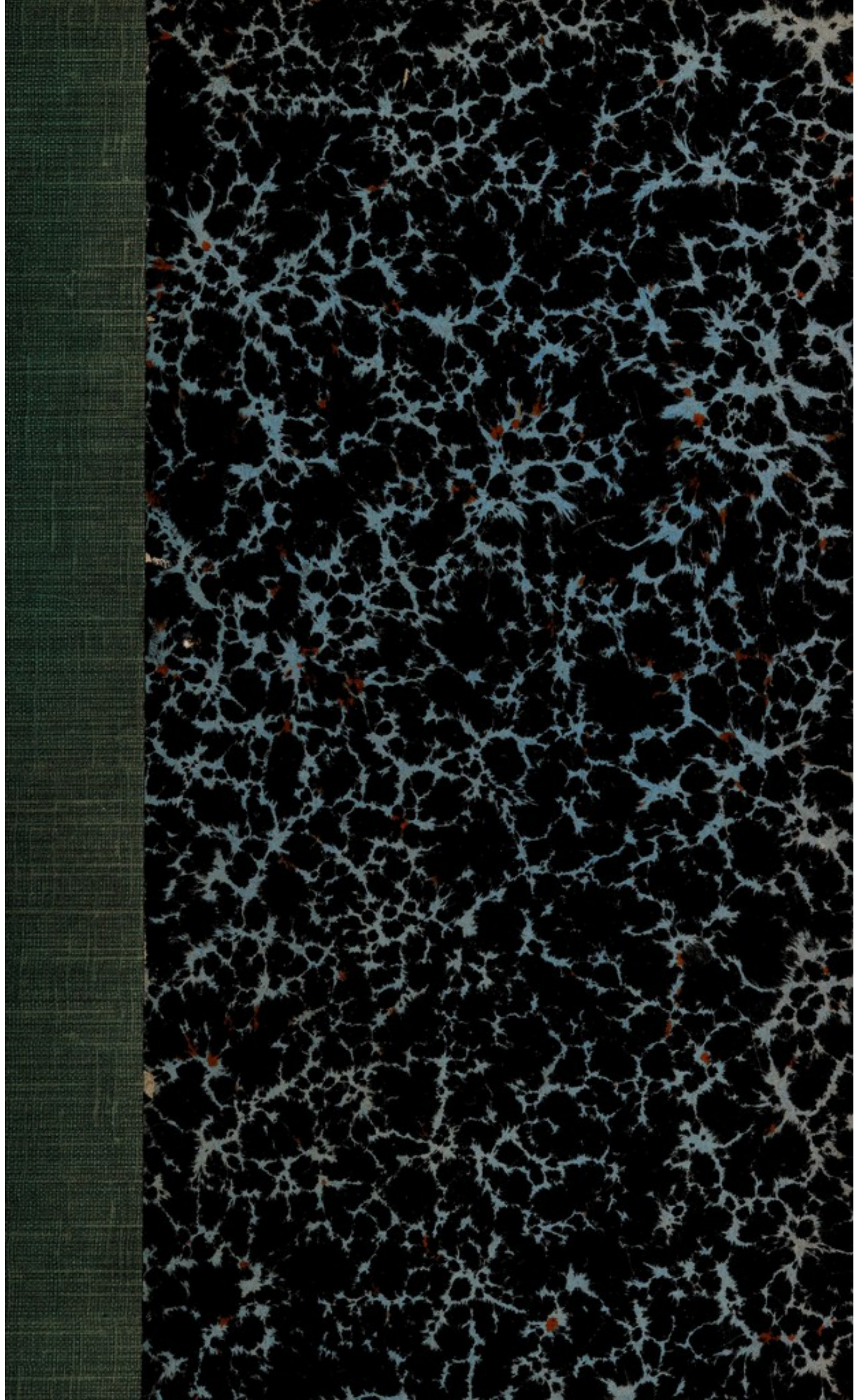
License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

**wellcome
collection**

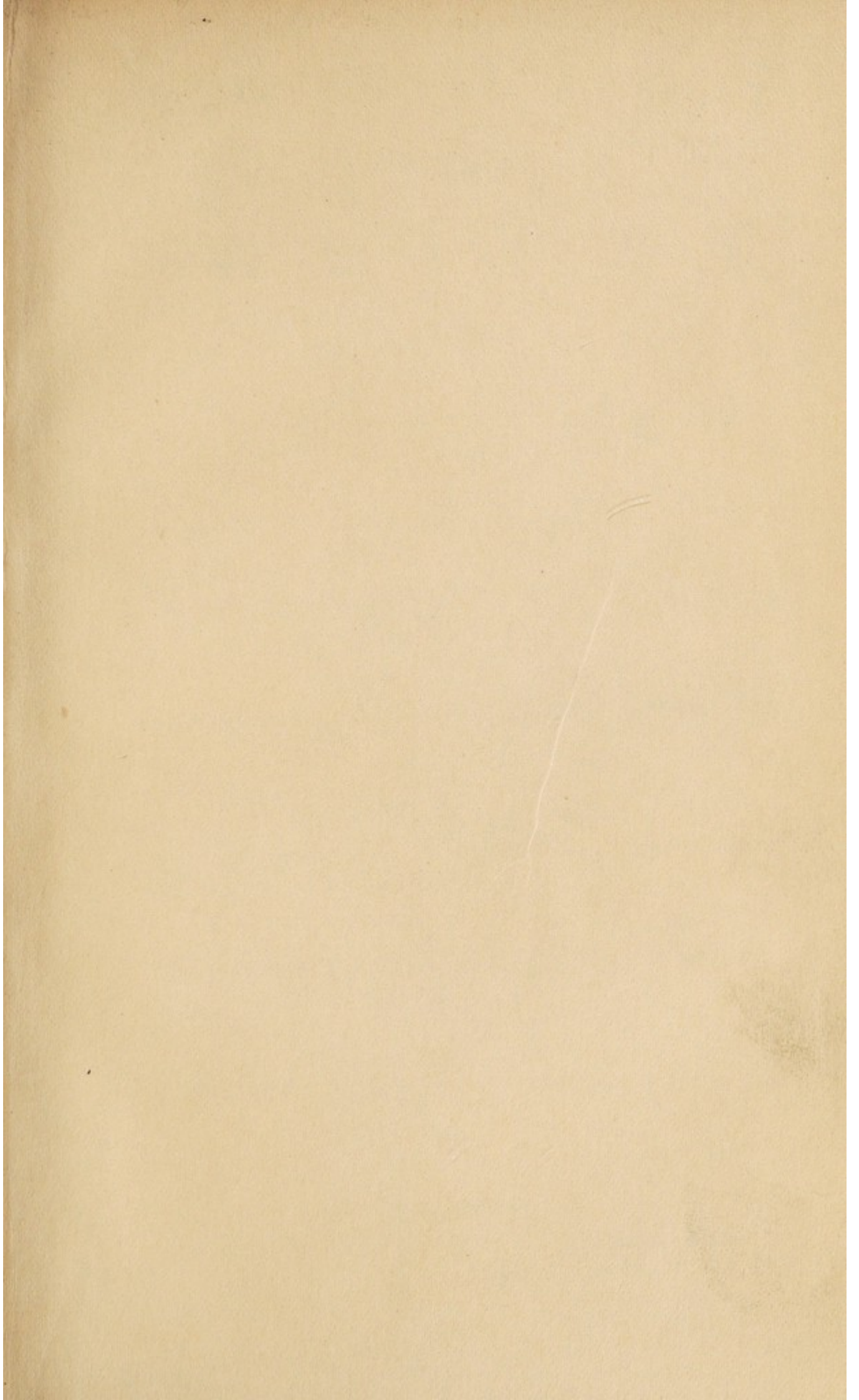
Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>




18237/B

C-xvi. h
18

COGAN (THOMAS)
2





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30541128>

43365
M E M M O I R S

OF THE

S O C I E T Y

INSTITUTED AT

A M S T E R D A M

IN FAVOUR OF

D R O W N E D P E R S O N S,

For the YEARS 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771.

Translated from the Original

By T H O M A S C O G A N, M.D.

Paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat. LUCRET,

L O N D O N,

Printed for G. ROBINSON, in Pater-noster Row,

MDCCLXXIII.

M. M. O. L. R. B.

OF THE

SOCIETY

INSTITUTED AT

A. M. S. T. H. R. D. A. M.

IN 1753

D. R. O. W. N. I. E. D. S. E. R. S. O. N.



For the Year 1753

Translated from the Original

By THOMAS COGAN, M.D.

London, Printed by J. Baskin, in the Strand, 1753.

—————

L O N D O N

Printed by J. Baskin, in the Strand, 1753.

—————

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS translation was ready for the press when Dr. Johnson's pamphlet, upon the same subject, appeared; and I find upon comparing them, that they do not interfere with each other so much as to induce me to suppress the publication of mine. I persuade myself that the Memoirs of the Society, intermixed with the cases, will not only be amusing, but will excite us to imitate their example more effectually than the mere narration of facts, however extraordinary they may be. And I hope it will be impossible for an Englishman to be witness to the zeal and spirit with which other nations exert themselves upon these urgent occasions, without catching some of their fire: whilst they are issuing mandates, encouraging the active, punishing the tardy, contriving of instruments, eagerly collecting useful information, liberally contributing towards the necessary expences, in order to lessen the number of those calamitous accidents; we shall no longer content ourselves with the superficial attention, we should pay to a favorite cat or dog in the like circumstances. In this pamphlet I have confined myself to the Memoirs of the Society at Amsterdam, intending, if it should

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

prove acceptable, to publish a larger Treatise upon a similar subject; in which the signs and causes of sudden death will be particularly considered, the danger and cruelty of hasty burials exposed, and a variety of instances given of persons who have been restored to life after strangulation by the cord, suffocation, by noxious vapors, being frozen, synopies, apoplexies, &c. &c.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTORY

P R E F A C E

BY THE

T R A N S L A T O R.

SUDDEN deaths affect the mind much more forcibly than such as are preceded by disease. There is something horrid in the idea of passing in an instant from high health, and vigorous action, down to the silent grave. Relatives and friends, not being forewarned of the change, feel the stroke with double force. Previous diseases were wisely intended by Providence to gradually wean the sufferer from this world, by giving him a distaste for life, and all its pursuits; and also to afford an interval for those who are most nearly interested, to wait and prepare for their loss. When at length, wearied with long and anxious suspense, or forgetting their own sufferings in those of the patient, they learn to acquiesce with a degree of calmness, in an event which they at first dreaded as the most formidable.

Nor can there be a case in which the compassion of *strangers* is more strongly excited, than in those sudden and fatal disasters. They stamp a melancholy upon the minds of *such* for years; and all the parties interested are ever after mentioned by them with some mournful epithet.

Every instance therefore of those victims being rescued from the hands of Death; who seemed already in his possession, must infuse a sensible pleasure into any mind, that makes but the smallest pretensions to benevolence; and every rational and probable scheme proposed, to lessen the number of these fatal disasters, and restore to the joyful arms of relatives and friends, a parent, a child, a brother, or an intimate, whom they had the immediate prospect of following

to the mournful grave, must surely be received with the highest satisfaction, and patronized with the greatest warmth and spirit.

It is therefore with a degree of confidence that I undertake in the following pages to inform our part of the world of such a scheme, which has been formed, and is now upon a very respectable footing, in a neighbouring nation, and that it has been attended with the most remarkable success; hoping the one may in some respect serve as a model for a similar plan, and the other encourage us to put it into execution.

I need not inform the reader, that the United Provinces abound with water: that they have not only extensive lakes and meres, but that canals are cut from one town to another, throughout the Low Countries; that they run through every town, and almost every street in the towns and villages; that in fact they are the grand channels of traffic, being similar to our high roads, both for the number and frequency of passengers; and that in a frosty season, the rivers, lakes, and canals, are frequented by thousands of people, either for the purposes of business or recreation.

This situation necessarily exposes the inhabitants to accidents, and fatal disasters, from falling into the water. Nor is it easy to conceive the numbers who are drowned annually in these Low Countries (exclusive of the terrible inundations, which frequently sweep away whole villages). I am assured that in the city of Amsterdam alone, upwards of two hundred persons have been lost in the course of a year, by falling into the canals.

The frequency of these mournful accidents induced some gentlemen of influence and fortune, to take the subject into consideration. And as there was too much reason to apprehend that numbers of these unfortunate persons might have been restored to their families, and to the community, had they not been hastily given up for dead, or had not improper methods been employed to recover them, they published proper directions, and promised an ample reward to every person who should be successful in his attempts to recover the Drowned to life. This humane design met with the greatest encouragement from every quarter. Magistrates and indi-

individuals seemed to vie with each other in the zeal with which they promoted the scheme. But in order not to weary the publick too much, or leave their plan upon a precarious foundation, by depending totally upon voluntary contributions, they proposed to raise a fund to be appropriated entirely to the use of the institution, which was soon accomplished by means of annuities.

The following Memoirs, which were published by the Society at different times, will evince with what remarkable success this project in favour of the Drowned has been attended. By virtue of it upwards of a hundred and fifty persons, may, with the strictest propriety, be said *to have been raised from the dead*: for without its timely interposition, they must have infallibly perished. Nor is it improbable, since the plan is extensively known, and the most effectual methods of treating drowned persons become familiar to the people in general, but that the number of those rescued from death will annually increase.

The cases in the two first Memoirs are translated fully, as specimens of the care taken by the directors of the Society not to be imposed upon themselves, or palm upon the community a collection of facts, upon slight, or merely hearsay evidence. Some other parts I have taken the liberty to abridge very considerably. As these Memoirs were written at different periods, repetitions were in some places proper, in others unavoidable. And as they were published in the country, and upon the spot where the scenes were transacted, the more minute and circumstantial the narration of them was, the more satisfactory would the proofs of their truth appear—and also the more interesting: the people were excited to lend their assistance with double spirit, when they read that a townsman or neighbour was either recovered to life, or had been instrumental in recovering another. But in the translation, though care is taken to omit nothing which seemed of moment, yet those repetitions or minute circumstances are erased, which would have increased the size of the book, and only have been tedious to the English reader.

I cannot imagine any one will be so obstinate as to doubt the truth of these facts, which have been so carefully collated, and well attested. The public may rest assured, that

the gentlemen who have hitherto directed the Society, are all of them persons of considerable influence for their good sense and probity, as well as fortune. I have had the honour of being personally acquainted with several, and know that the characters of them all stand high in the estimation of their countrymen.

It must undoubtedly be the ardent wish of every benevolent heart, that amidst the many charitable institutions which do honour to this kingdom, and this metropolis in particular, that one could be formed with a similar intention. It is true, accidents of this kind may not be so frequent amongst us as in *Holland*, yet they are much too numerous to be treated as of trivial concern. Should we laugh at precautions against epidemic diseases, merely because Providence exempts us from the plague? Besides, the numbers annually lost amongst us, must appear to every attentive person, by no means inconsiderable. The reflection of a moment must convince us, that in an island, and a maritime state like ours, where such multitudes live as it were upon the water, disasters of this kind must frequently happen; and the public papers are giving us daily proofs of it. France, Germany, Russia, where such accidents cannot be more numerous than with us, have deemed them worthy their interposition.

But should this object of itself seem of too small import, the plan might easily be enlarged. Rewards might be conferred, as in *Boisleduc*, *Maestricht*, *Hamburgh*, and *Vienna*, upon those who have been instrumental in saving any persons apparently struck with sudden death. This would not only include the drowned, but those suffocated by noxious vapours, to which miners are particularly exposed, and those unhappy wretches who have attempted to be their own executioners by the rope. The methods of treatment indicated in these *Memoirs* are equally applicable to all these cases, and they present us with instances of success in each. Indeed, the physical cause of death is obviously the same: they are but different species of strangulation. With respect to the latter class, it seems highly probable, that numbers of them might easily be restored. Those who are executed by public justice may, by leaping from the cart, or by the weight of their own bodies, suffer a dislocation of the neck, an injury in the *medulla oblongata*, or a rupture in the vessels of the brain, rendering their restoration impossible; but such

as are their own executioners, suspending themselves from bed-posts, beams in the chamber, or hooks in the wall, where they have scarcely height or room enough to execute their horrid purpose, they may be considered in a similar situation with the drowned, and might, doubtless, be restored by similar measures. What pleasure must it afford to every compassionate bosom, to be instrumental in recalling a miserable creature, precipitating itself into eternity by its own guilt, which guilt has nevertheless this alleviation, that it was occasioned by its wretchedness!

Were we, I say, to estimate the number of lives lost by these three causes united, we should find, perhaps, that they equalled, if they did not greatly exceed, that of drowned persons in Holland.

I believe it would be unnecessary to attempt to convince the public of the *utility* of such a plan; yet I fear, that no reasons which I could urge would come with force enough to arouse any body of people to put it into execution. However, I cannot forbear expressing my warmest hopes that our magistrates, emulating the examples given them by the magistrates of most of the provinces and cities in the *Netherlands*, of *Hamburgh*, *Venice*, and also the *Empress Queen*, the *Empress of Russia*, and the *King of France*, would direct their attention into this channel; and that they would condescend to reward with honours, or pecuniary advantages, such as have been successfully assiduous in restoring subjects to the state. Surely, the same policy which watches over the preservation of a hare, or a partridge, and sets a value upon a dog, cannot be neglectful of the life of a man, as if it was not equal in value to either; or that, in imitation of the city of *Hamburgh*, some of our learned societies, formed to encourage those arts, and reward these improvements in knowledge which are subservient to the conveniences or refined enjoyments of life, will consider the most astonishing and useful art, that of *fanning up the flame of life as it is extinguishing*, to be within the limits of their institution. Whilst the numerous cases before us afford an agreeable amusement to the curious and philosophic mind, they must surely inspire a more exalted pleasure into the benevolent, when they present us with fresh instances how much an investigation of the laws of nature are conducive to general utility: or shall I wish, that those individuals, whom Providence has blessed with
wealth,

wealth, and with a still greater blessing, a heart to use it well, would place *this* also amidst the many charitable institutions that rear their heads as monuments of their beneficence. The overflowings of their cups are daily affording a variety of streams to refresh the hearts of the indigent poor. Their institutions are curing the sick, healing the maimed, relieving the widow and the orphan, rendering vagabond children useful to the state, alleviating pangs in the hour of labour, opening the doors of the prison, removing the miseries which vice itself introduces; shall they not also go a step further, and *raise the dead to life*? I mean not this as a rhetorical figure, but as a literal truth; for the appearances of death must be infallibly followed by the reality without such timely interpositions. The instances before us prove this to be far from a romantic scheme; the happiest consequences have already been derived from it, far exceeding the expectations of the projectors, and such as will reproach our want of consistency in the exercise of our benevolence, if we supinely neglect to imitate their example.

I cannot forbear enumerating some peculiar advantages attending an institution of this nature. For instance, the expences, would be proportionate not so much to the number of objects, as to the number of objects *restored*. Every guinea expended would be towards the *actual redemption of a life*. Surely, if a charitable spirit contributes with cheerfulness towards the building, furniture, and support of *hospitals*, where a princely fortune is sunk previous to the expected good, and where the hopes of relief are yet uncertain to each individual, it will not refuse a moiety in recompence for *certain* benefits obtained.

Such an institution would also be more extensively useful than most others. *They* are necessarily circumscribed; and those only can partake of their bounty who reside within certain districts, or can be removed to a particular spot; whereas this might afford assistance, with equal convenience, to persons residing in the most remote parts of the land, certificates being produced, properly attested, proving that the aid has been given, and success obtained. I may also add, that was any respectable society to encourage attempts to restore life, under the above-mentioned circumstances, the attention of the public would naturally be turned towards this class of objects, and, together with the knowledge of the
means,

means, a general spirit of trying these salutary experiments would be diffused, productive of the most happy consequences to thousands.

I may also add, that motives of an *interested* nature ought not to be forgotten. Our station in life may, in some cases, be so remote from the objects we assist, that we may think it scarcely possible we should ever partake of the benefits of our own charity: but every living soul is exposed to disasters of this nature, without any exemption from age, sex, or fortune; and an individual may owe his own preservation to such a plan, the moment after he has subscribed to it. So that it can scarcely be considered so much as an affair of *charity*, as a general insurance of lives. It would be an association against those accidents which are common to us all; and should it become extensive, numbers would doubtless have cause to rejoice, that while they have been instrumental in saving others, their own lives, or the lives of their nearest relations, perhaps of their children, whose heedlessness and inexperience place them in perpetual danger, have by these means been protracted for years.

Whether these hints, suggested by an obscure individual, will have any influence towards inducing some respectable society to imitate the example of the nations upon the continent, or some gentlemen of humanity and fortune to patronize such a scheme, I know not. Should these expectations be too great, I must rest satisfied with some other advantages, which, I flatter myself, will naturally follow the translation of these Memoirs. The public will be taught by them not to despair of the life of a person in the like circumstances, or form a rash and precipitate conclusion that all attempts to restore them will be in vain. A disposition this, to which spectators are particularly exposed, not so much from a principle of indolence, I believe, as from the apprehension of being ridiculed for their credulity, if their labour should prove fruitless; and it is not to be doubted, but that many lives have fallen a sacrifice to it. The life of man is of the utmost consequence; the precise time in which the vital spark entirely quits the body is utterly unknown; the facts before us indicate that, in some cases, it has remained with an apparently inanimate corpse for several hours. These considerations united should induce us never to leave off the trial of every promising method, but with the utmost reluctance, and not
until

until we are morally certain that all attempts are in vain ; which can only be known by a vigorous and continued trial of them. These Memoirs will also diffuse the knowledge of the methods proper to be used upon such an occasion. Most of them, and those of chief efficacy, are happily such as it is in the power of any spectator immediately to apply ; so that every man may be his neighbour's physician, and may have it in his power to administer effectual relief upon the most alarming and urgent occasions.

MEMOIRS,

MEMOIRS, &c.

PART I.

LIFE is certainly the first, and the foundation of every other blessing to man. It is also the season of probation allotted to him, that he may be rendered capable of enjoying eternal felicity. Nor does life interest the possessor alone; but if that be cut off, a family is often deprived of a father or a mother, to the well-being of which their aids were so often essential; or, perhaps, a parent bewails the loss of a beloved child, who was their joy, their hope, and, it may be, their only consolation and support. It is a loss sensibly felt by, or highly prejudicial to friends; civil and religious societies likewise are deprived of a member, who may have been useful in his station, whatever it was. Every attempt, therefore, to prolong the days of mortals ought to be considered as of the utmost importance, and to be warmly patronized by each friend to mankind.

Although it is generally known that a great number of persons are annually drowned in this country, yet the number unquestionably and very considerably exceeds the common estimation: in this city (of Amsterdam), in attempting to take a more accurate estimate, we were much surpris'd at the multitudes, as also at the accounts transmitted to us from other places. It is equally certain, that all the authors who have treated the subject are unanimous in this, that many of the drowned were lost, because no attempts were made to recover them, or because improper and pernicious methods were employed, or the attempt was not made in time. It is requisite, therefore, in accidents of this nature, to incite the spectators, to take the necessary pains to prevent their being fatal, and to instruct them in what manner to proceed.

These considerations have induced our society to proffer a premium to those who shall have recalled to life any drowned persons in the Seven Provinces, or in the countries under their jurisdiction; to indicate the measures to be pursued for this purpose; and to engage themselves to defray all the necessary expences contracted upon such an occasion.

But we soon found this not to be sufficient to make the scheme as extensively known as it deserved. We also knew, and the event confirmed it, that there is a prejudice prevailing in this country, to which numbers have probably fallen victims, which is, that when a drowned person is taken out of the water, without any signs of life, no one is permitted to take him into his house, or even to touch him, excepting it be to suspend him by the side of the canal, with his head above the water; and that when any one is suspended in this manner, none but the governors of the hospital may loosen him; a prejudice this which has proved a great obstacle to the success of our enterprize.

Therefore, we thought it adviseable to publish an advertisement, containing an epitome of our plan, engagements, and directions; in which we might remove those ill-grounded apprehensions of violating the laws by rendering so signal a service to individuals and to the community.

The following is a copy.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE society lately formed in Amsterdam in favour of drowned persons, being desirous of informing all the inhabitants of the United Provinces of their charitable designs, have judged it proper to publish in this manner a brief summary of them, having been more circumstantial in a periodical paper, intitled *The Philosopher*, which appeared at Amsterdam, in the months of August, September, and October, of this year.

I. Whoever shall produce a regular certificate, proving that by the use of the proper methods, he has recovered a grown person or child, that has been taken out of the water without any signs of life, shall receive for recompence *six ducats*, or a *golden medal* of the same value, on which his name shall be engraved, according to his option.

II. As it may happen, that several persons may have assisted, the medal, or the six ducats, shall be bestowed according as the parties can agree it amongst themselves.

III. In order to be entitled to the reward, they are only to produce a written declaration, signed by two creditable persons, notifying that they were witnesses of its being due to the claimants.

IV. This declaration is to be transmitted to Mr. P. Meyer, and upon its being proved authentic, the reward is to be conferred within a month after the said declaration has been given in.

V. Where any necessary expences have been made at inns or other places, these shall be repaid (independent of the premium) provided they exceed not the sum of *four* ducats; and that whether the drowned person has been recovered or not, if it shall appear that the money has been expended in making the attempt.

VI. If any surgeon or physician have used their utmost endeavours to recall the patient, and have not been otherwise paid for their trouble, they shall be equitably recompensed by the society, whether they have succeeded or not, upon sending in their account, properly attested, to Mr. Peter Meyer, bookseller.

We moreover assure the public, that such assistance is no infringement upon the laws; for these laws, proposing the public good for their object, not only permit such unfortunate persons to be taken out of the water, but every suitable method to be tried, in order to restore them to life; and the edicts relating to this subject will be sufficiently obeyed by acquainting the magistrate with the case, when the attempt has been made in vain.

The most suitable methods to be pursued respecting the drowned, as experiments made both before and since the establishment of our society testify, are as follows.

1. To blow into the intestines through a tobacco-pipe, a pair of bellows, or the sheath of a knife, cutting off the lower point. The sooner this operation is performed with force and assiduity, the more useful it will prove. If a lighted pipe of tobacco, or fumigator constructed for that purpose, be made use of, the operation will be more effectual; for thus, instead of simple air or wind, the warm irritating fumes of tobacco are introduced into the intestines. In whatsoever manner this be done, it is in general the first thing that can be tried, and can be executed without loss of time, either in a boat or upon land, in short, wherever the drowned person was immediately placed.

2. It will be necessary as soon as possible to dry and warm the body with care, which will often be quite sodden, some-

times absolutely cold, benumbed, and even stiff. This can generally be done with ease, and that several ways: for example, by a warm shirt, and the under clothes of one of the assistants; by one or more woollen blankets previously warmed, by hot embers from a brewery, bakehouse, saltern, soap-boilers, or other fabrics; by the skins of animals, especially of sheep; by a moderate fire, or by the gentle and natural warmth of healthy persons placing themselves in bed with the drowned. Whilst the two preceding methods are employed with circumspection and assiduity, it may be very serviceable to make use of strong frictions all over the body, particularly down the spine of the back from the neck to the rump, with warm flannels, or cloths, steeped in brandy; or sprinkled with fine dry salt, or with linen wetted with brandy, or some strong volatile salt, as the spirits of ammoniacal salts, should also be applied to the nostrils or rubbed upon the temples. Tickling of the nostrils and throat may also prove beneficial; but not any wine, or brandy, or any strong liquor, mixed with salts or other stimulants, should be poured down the throat until some signs of life are perceived. The following experiment has proved successful: let one of the assistants, applying his mouth to that of the drowned, closing the nostrils with one hand, and pressing the left breast with the other, blow with force, and endeavour to inflate the lungs. We believe, that, from the beginning, this might be as efficacious as blowing up the fundament †. In a word, to draw blood, if it be possible, or as soon as it is possible, from a larger vein of the arm, or the jugular itself, should by no means be neglected.

These are the most proper and approved methods in such cases. It were much to be wished, that for the future, none were employed as can only be prejudicial; such as rolling them upon a barrel, suspending them by ropes under the arms and legs, &c. Moreover, since no body can affirm with certainty that the drowned be really dead, unless there be some signs of putrefaction on the body, we hope that till then all possible efforts may be made; and that those who know

† I have great reason to believe that blowing with force into the lungs is the most efficacious method. I have frequently observed in children *still-born*, the heart and carotid arteries to beat strong, when it was applied; but that all pulsation has ceased upon discontinuing this in order to try other experiments, which has returned upon repeating the operation. I have frequently been detained upwards of an hour by this alternate life and death, sometimes with, and sometimes without a happy issue.

any other means of assistance will communicate them to us. Should any persons, who have been successful in their attempts, not think proper to claim the reward, we desire them notwithstanding to inform us of all the circumstances of the fact, that we may make use of this information whenever our Society shall publish any thing upon the subject.

Upwards of six thousand copies of the above advertisement have been affixed in different parts of Amsterdam, and several other cities, distributed amongst all the hospitals and public charities, coffee-houses, taverns, &c. to the smallest ale-houses, and also to surgeons and physicians.

Having thus given a detail of the measures taken to make our design useful, we shall now proceed to narrate the cases where we have distributed the premiums. But we must observe here, to avoid frequent repetitions, that the drowned persons we are about to mention were all of them taken out of the water, *without any signs of life*, and many of them were considered by the assistants as absolutely dead. We have been assured of this by the certificates themselves, and by the information afterwards taken. And these were the more exact, as we soon found the absolute necessity of guarding against all fraud, even upon such solemn occasions.

I.

Amsterdam, August 24, 1767. *Nicolas* —, a workman at Mr. *Matthes'* lead mills, fell from his boat near the plantation; his pole sliding from under him. He sunk immediately to the bottom, and some time elapsed before they could take him out of the water. *John Tersleeg, junior*, having blown into his intestines, through the sheath of his knife (cutting off the lower end) applied to the anus, the patient threw up some water; and heaving a few sighs, at length he gave a scream. He was perfectly restored by the help of bleeding.

II.

Amsterdam, Sept. 17, 1767. An aged woman living in the *Élant Straat* fell into the *Rokin Graght*, whence she was taken, after having laid a considerable time under water; so that it was proposed to carry her to the hospital. However *Sybrant Yserman*, a *Tergau* boatman, introduced per anum the small end of a lighted pipe of tobacco. Taking the head of the pipe in his mouth, he blew the entire smoke of it into the intestines without any visible effect. But upon repeat-

repeating the operation the woman began to stir, and soon became capable of being conducted to her dwelling.

III.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30, 1767. *Abraham Stark*, a ship carpenter, fell from a corn-barge near a place called the *Teertuynen*, and sunk to the bottom of the water. It was more than half a quarter of an hour before they could fish him up. He was recovered in the same manner, as in the first case, by the care of four servants, belonging to Mr. *Bouman*, a dealer in pitch.

IV.

Groningen, Feb. 29, 1768. The daughter of *Henry Peter*, upwards of two years old, fell head foremost into a tub full of soap suds, where she remained some time, being too feeble to get out of herself. Her father distracted at the accident attempted various methods to recover her, for more than half an hour: at length she gave some feint signs of life. Soon after she was strongly convulsed, and her pulse almost ceased to beat, which induced them to fear, lest immediate death would destroy the hopes they had indulged. The fumigation was however repeated; and a balsam called *Baume de Vie* was applied to the temples, the nostrils and the pulse. After the attention of two hours she was perfectly recovered.

V.

Amsterdam, March 2, 1768. The wife of *Abraham Van Emden*, a Jew, and change-broker, fell into the water in the Plantations. She was taken out, and recalled to life by *John Storm*, commander of a vessel, and four of his crew. They employed the means indicated in the second case.

VI.

Breda, March 6, 1768. A male child of *William Visser* fell into the water, where it remained more than a quarter of an hour, with its head under the surface. It was recovered by the assiduity of a surgeon in that city, who employed the same methods as in cases II. and V.

VII.

Amsterdam, April 21, 1768. The maid servant of the widow of *James Roeper* drawing water from the canal, and falling in, was recalled to life in the same manner.

VIII.

May 25, 1768. About a mile and a half from *Leyden*, the rope of a passage boat coming from *Delft*, threw, as it broke, four persons into the water; of whom three were immediately assisted, but the fourth, *John Spyker*, of *Amsterdam*, was taken up for dead, and recovered to life by four lads, belonging to the *Deacon's* Orphan house in *Amsterdam*. They employed the methods mentioned in the first case.

IX.

Rotterdam About the tenth of February, 1768, the wife of *Arnoux Van Dyl*, a journeyman dyer, arose silently at midnight, and threw herself no less than three times into the canal. The two first times she was taken out still retaining her senses, but the third she continued three quarters of an hour in the water. After the labour of an hour she was restored to life by Mr. *Gerard van Maaswinkel*, surgeon; chiefly by the fumigation, and by putting her to bed with her husband.

We have since learned that she attempted to drown herself through despair, because the man who passed for her husband, and by whom she had two children, refused to marry her: but that this event, and the strong exhortations employed upon the occasion, prevailed upon him, and they were married the fourth of last June. It is needless for us to make any reflections upon so singular a case, where the danger was so great, and the event was so happy. The above surgeon received the medal from us, and the additional premium of six ducats from the city of *Rotterdam*.

X.

Amsterdam, June 25, 1768. A small boat, in which were three boys, overset in the *Binnen Amstel*. Two of them were immediately saved. But the third, *Thierry Goeyaart*, remained more than eight minutes under the water. He was taken out, and brought to life by the assiduity of several persons, who employed the methods specified in cases I. III. VIII.

XI.

Amsterdam, July 18, 1768. A younger son of *Lewis Bogaardt* fell into the *Rapenburg*. He was taken out, and recovered by *John Scholten*, and *Cornelius Schalkwyk*. The methods as above.

XII.

Groningen, July 31, 1768. A young lad named *Melle Martens*, bathing in one of the moats of the city, unfortunately fell into a hole, and sunk to the bottom: where he remained some minutes. He was taken out by *Gerard Crezier*, who swam, and drew him on shore. Then *Hildogonde Alberts*, a midwife, having introduced a pipe, blew up the anus about a quarter of an hour, without any visible effect. They then conveyed him to the city guard-room, upon which he moved, vomited a quantity of water, and began to speak. A little time after he was let blood in the arm, by order of his physician, and evacuating the contents of his stomach, he was entirely re-established.

XIII.

Amsterdam, August 2, 1768. *Gaspard Hommert* going to swim out of the *Leyden* port with two others, he was attacked with the cramp in his limbs. He sunk to the bottom, and remained a long time under water. He was taken out, and recovered by the methods indicated in Case I. III. VIII. But he died of a pleurisy two days afterwards.

XIV.

Amsterdam, August 10, 1768. *Lambert Tuckbes*, native of *Balk* in *Friesland*, threw himself into the city moat, near to the *Haarlem Port*, where he remained upwards of a quarter of an hour under the water. He was taken out with great difficulty. Mr. *Frederick Pieterfon*, surgeon, employed for three hours every proper method to restore him, and principally the fumigation, with the desired success. He was the next day carried to the hospital, and consigned to the care of Dr. *Hage*, the apothecary, and the director of the hospital. But notwithstanding all the pains that were taken to restore his health, he died two days afterwards; probably of the inward bruises he received when he was taken out of the water. They learned from his own mouth, that the disordered state of his affairs in *Friesland* had reduced him to seek *Amsterdam*; and that at length despair, caused by remorse of conscience, had driven him to seek to terminate his days. In the hospital he recovered a tranquil state of mind, and appeared sincerely penitent.

XV.

Amsterdam, August 10, 1760. The son of the widow of
Charles

Charles Keyser, aged ten or twelve years, fell into the *Prince-Gracht*, facing the Labyrinth; he was taken out and recovered by the methods indicated above.

XVI.

The following narrative is so remarkable, and written in so circumstantial a manner, that we judge it improper to omit almost any peculiarity.

At *Flessingue*, October 14, 1768, at half an hour past one in the afternoon, *John Hasel*, by birth a German, aged twenty-five years, and having served as soldier on board the frigate of war, *the Young Prince of Orange*, fell, being much intoxicated with liquor, from the bridge of the Exchange into the water, where he remained half an hour. When he was hauled out, his eyes were closed, his mouth open, countenance livid; he was perfectly cold, without motion or sensation, breath, or pulsation of heart or arteries. They conveyed him to an inn, but the hostess would not admit him, having embibed the common prejudice, that it was illegal. They were, therefore, obliged to lay him on the sloop of the steps of the house adjoining, until one of the assistants assured the woman that it was permitted to take in the corpse, and that he would be answerable for the consequences; she then consented. But upwards of half an hour was expired after he was taken out of the water, without any signs of life appearing. They lighted a fire, and placed him before it: having undressed him, they rubbed all his limbs smartly with warm cloths steeped in brandy; which being continued for three quarters of an hour, a foam issued from his mouth. They continued these operations till four o'clock; then took nine ounces of blood from the jugular vein, and some minutes afterwards he vomited up a little water. They applied some spirit of sal ammoniac to his nostrils, and afterwards made use of the fumigation, which could not be procured before. A quantity of the smoke of tobacco being blown up his body, there was a grumbling in his bowels, and he gave up a little more water; he opened his eyes, and recovered his senses. They made him swallow half a glass of brandy, in which they had put some drops of spirit of sal ammoniac, which they again applied to his nostrils; and they renewed the frictions. The circulation being stronger, they bled him again in the arm, upon which he began to speak, and desired they would let him sleep. They placed him for this purpose on some straw mattresses, till they had obtained permission to convey him to the hospital, where he lay that night,

C

and

and departed the next day for Middleburgh, almost re-established, excepting that he appeared to have something of the fever, and felt a pain in his limbs, which was not in the least surprizing, considering the fatigues he had endured, and the frictions he had undergone. The surgeon who superintended at this remarkable cure, was Mr. *Joseph Raymondon*, first surgeon of a vessel.

XVII.

Harlinguen, October 18, 1768. The daughter of *Henry Beerndz*, a child of four years old, fell into the water without the city. She was taken out by a passenger, without any one knowing how long she might have lain there. Her head was downwards, and seemed to have been plunged in the mud. This man thinking her dead, took her under his arm and carried her into the city. He met Mr. *John Schoonebeck*, a surgeon, just as he entered. This gentleman placed the child with the belly downwards, with her feet upon the shoulders of the man, and holding the head himself. They carried her in this position to her parents, shaking her violently. He ordered this agitation to be continued for half an hour, by four men, who relieved each other; after which the girl sighed, discharged some mucus and water, recovered her senses, and began to cry. They put her into bed without using any other means, and she was perfectly restored.

A.

In the beginning of June 1768, in the county of *Guelderland*, *Henry Brogman*, and his man *Thierry Janssen*, having washed their sheep in the *New Weteringe*, the shepherd of the said *Brogman*, named *William Gerrits*, aged about twenty years, who was also in the water, being advanced to a deeper place sunk in without returning. By the assistance of a hook they drew him up for dead. His face was livid and much swollen, his lips and nails of a lead colour, and his eyes closed. At first they extended him on the ground, the head lower than the body; afterwards having turned his head upwards, they heard a rattling in his throat, and his master blew the smoke of tobacco up his nostrils, which somewhat recovered him. They put a pipe into his mouth, desiring him to draw a whiff himself, which he did, and he was soon capable of putting on dry clothes, and of walking home, which was at the distance of half an hour. It is imagined that about ten minutes were elapsed, from the time he sunk to the bottom, to his giving any signs of life.

B.

West-Zaendam, in North-Holland, August 3, 1768. Jacob Vet, aged twelve years, was taken out of the water for dead, his head having been sunk in the mud. In the space of fourteen or fifteen minutes he was restored to life by the aid of Fosse Vel, surgeon of the said place, who made use of the fumigatory, frictions, and tobacco-dust, which he blew up his nose.

Thus we see, that in the space of fourteen months, and in our country alone, nineteen instances, besides those we are ignorant of, where drowned persons reputed dead, have been obliged to these attempts made to restore them for their lives.

We acknowledge, that although in the cases related we have succeeded to our wishes, yet there have been others in which all endeavours have been in vain; nevertheless, we have not omitted to reward the pains taken, and to defray the expences contracted; and experience teaches us, that those expences in all the cases happy or unhappy, amount to a much greater sum than the premium given. But not to observe, that notwithstanding our advertisement, several improper methods have still been employed, it is not surprising, that the measures recommended, although made in time, should not always be efficacious, considering the number of causes that may contribute to the death of the subject; such as their advanced age, weakness of constitution, the effects of fear, the cold, an apoplexy preceding the fall, the wounds occasioned by the fall, or in dragging them out. So that these fruitless attempts ought not to discourage us. Moreover, was there but one successful event against fifty fruitless, we should be more than sufficiently recompenced; for who can properly estimate the life of a man? yet as far as we are able to determine, the proportion is incomparably greater on the side of success.

Facts having already proved the great utility of our establishment, and the public being so well disposed in its favour, we should be inexcusable did we not contribute all in our power to prevent its decline, or if we omitted embracing the present favourable opportunity of rendering it perpetual.

For this purpose, a subscription will be opened, in the form of annuities, to be divided into four hundred portions, at 250 florins each, making a capital of 100,000 florins*.

* About 10,000 l.

The foundation shall annually enjoy one quarter of the interest, the three remaining quarters shall be divided by the proprietors of the portions, during the life of the persons upon whose head they shall have subscribed, each proprietor receiving according to his number of portions or lots. By these means the interest will increase proportionably as the number of persons upon whom the subscription is made shall decrease. When three hundred and eighty of these portions shall be annihilated, the sum of 50,000 florins shall be shared by the remaining proprietors, each according to his number of portions, and the foundation shall inherit for ever the remaining capital of 50,000.

The names of the directors of the society for the year
1768.

CLAUDE NOORTWYCH.

JACOB DE CLERCQ.

JOHN SCIPIAN VERNEDE, Minister of the French Walloon
Church.

GYSBERT ANTWERPEN VERBRUGGE DE FREYHOFF.

PETER MEYER.

JOHANN GOLL VAN FRANKENSTEIN.

CORNELIUS VOLLENHOVEN.

CORNELIUS VAN ENGELN.

JOHN ALB. SCHLOSSER, M. D. F. R. S. L.

JOHN LUBLINK, Jun.

MEMOIRS, &c.

PART II.

OFTEN has the supreme Being, whose wisdom and power display themselves *most* when he employs measures apparently the *weakest*, in the execution of his adorable decrees; often has he poured down his blessings upon charitable designs, so that the success has greatly surpassed the most sanguine hopes of those who formed them.—The flourishing state of our society has inspired us with this reflection, which we utter with the greatest satisfaction and warmest gratitude. The first ideas which gave rise to its establishment, were confused and imperfectly digested; our foresight was circumscribed, respecting both the difficulties we had to overcome, and the assistances we should receive. We were far from flattering ourselves with being able to form an establishment solid and durable, yet we set our hands to the task, trusting in the protection of heaven; and the abundant fruits we have gathered have been the incontestible signals of his approbation. Fourteen months were scarcely elapsed since we first published our design, but we were able to lay before the world the first part of our Memoirs, and now less than a year has furnished us with matter for a second. We shall observe the same order as before; first give an account of the encouragement we have received, and then cite the cases of the drowned who have been recovered to life.

We ought doubtless to place at the head of our encouragement, the mandates * that have been issued in favour of

* These edicts being nearly the same as the maxims laid down in the advertisement, it would have been needless to translate them at large: we have only specified therefore some peculiarities.

drowned persons by the governors of some of our provinces, and the magistrates of many of our cities. Such as

The magistrates of the cities of *Deventer*, *Utrecht*, *Haerlem*, *Dort*, *Rotterdam*, the regency of *Waterland*, and the states of *Guelderland*, in the year 1768. The states, and deputies of the States of *Holland*, *East* and *West Friesland*, the Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, the States General, and the magistrates of the cities of *Amsterdam*, *Schiedam*, *Alkmaar*, *Bois le Duc*, *Horn*, *Maestricht*, *Campen*, the *Brille*, the *Hague*, and the regency of *Zype*.

At *Rotterdam* some generous persons have added to the premium we allow, a second of *six* ducats, also for every life that shall be restored.

What is strongly recommended to individuals in these mandates, is absolutely *enjoined* upon all publicans and keepers of taverns, viz. that they should receive the drowned persons into their houses, and give all necessary assistance, under a penalty in case of refusal. This in general is twenty-five guilders † for each offence. At *Alkmaar* and *Zype*, the magistrates, besides a heavier fine, order the recusants to shut up their houses, the one for the space of a year, the other for six months; and, at *Rotterdam*, a pecuniary mulct is imposed upon those surgeons who shall refuse to assist in such circumstances.

At *Alkmaar* and *Zype*, certain houses are specified where fumigatories may be found in cases of necessity.

The States General, the States of *Holland*, and *West Friesland*, the Prince of *Orange* in behalf of his own dominions in this country, and several of the cities, have generously relieved us by taking upon themselves to defray the necessary expences, where the event has proved favourable or not. Considerable gratuities have been promised at *Deventer*, the same are also at *Campen*; and in *Friesland* there is a gift of ten ducats ‡, for every inhabitant of that province who shall prove that he has recovered a drowned person to life.

The edicts of *Bois le Duc* and *Maestricht* permit and exhort also those who shall find any persons *hanging*, to cut the cord immediately, and to send for a physician or surgeon, that they may attempt to save their lives; defraying the expences also in this case, and recompensing their labour.

At *Amsterdam*, the magistrates have taken care that a long cord should be given to the night watch, in every quarter of

† About 2 l. 6 s.

‡ Near 3 l.

the city; at one end of it are fixed three large pieces of cork strung at a little distance from one another, and confined betwixt two knots; at the other extremity is fastened a grappling iron, about five inches long, divided into three branches, which terminate in small hooks. The first of these ends is designed to be thrown out to those who have fallen into, but as yet have kept themselves above water, that they may easily lay hold of it; and the second to hook and draw out of the water those who are sunk to the bottom, without making any deep wounds; and a reward is promised to those watchmen who employ this instrument with success.

Our future prospects are equally flattering. We have the pleasure to find, that the scheme we have projected to render this establishment perpetual, is generally approved; and, by the generous assistance of our friends, our hopes are accomplished; our subscription is filled up, so that we were able to conclude the contract, April 24, 1769. We have also experienced other aids. Some individuals, though fewer than we could have expected, have made presents to our society. His Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* has not only discharged the expences in those parts of his dominions which are inclosed in our provinces, but made us a present of a *hundred ducats*; and the margrave of *Bade-Dourlach* has given us *thirty*.

The capital, consisting of 100,059 florins 18 stivers, is placed out in such a manner, that after deducting a quarter of the interest in favour of the foundation, the annuitants will divide about three per cent.

We cannot pass over in silence the honours we have received from a society of young surgeons at *Utrecht*, who have taken the state of drowned persons into consideration, and have addressed to us a Treatise concerning the most effectual methods of recalling such to life; in which they expose the practice of rolling the patients upon a barrel, or hanging them up by the legs and shaking them violently. They recommend, together with the methods we have indicated, *bronchotomy*, or opening the windpipe.

Foreign countries also animate us to pursue our plan. Reading in the public papers that the magistrate of health at *Venice* having issued orders concerning drowned persons, December 24, 1768, in consequence of a memorial presented to them by *François Vicentini*, M. D. wrote to that gentleman, who has sent us both of those pieces.

This elegant and well written memorial proves in the first part, that it is impossible to determine how long a person
may

may lie under the water; or how long they may remain without signs of life after they are taken out, and yet not be past all hopes of recovery; and that, as an incipient putridity is the only absolute sign of death, every possible method should be pursued in the interim to prolong their days. In the second part, he infers from the nature of the evil itself the proper method of treatment. As for example,

1. Since the passage of blood through the lungs is stopped from the want of respiration, it is necessary to blow fresh air into the lungs.

2. Both the lungs and the brain are loaded with blood, they should therefore be relieved by bleeding.

3. The action of the parts which promote the circulation is suspended, they should, therefore, be roused by strongly irritating the nerves which belong to these parts.

4. The humours by the stoppage of circulation, and the coldness of the surrounding water, coagulate; it is necessary to render them fluid by a constant and moderate warmth.

The magistrate of health also has published an edict, similar to those we have mentioned, commanding the subjects of the republic to pursue the methods indicated, rewarding those who have been successful, and punishing those who shall obstinately refuse to lend their assistance.

The NORTH likewise furnishes us with another instance. The senate of the city of *Hamburgh* published, July 23^d, and ordered to be read in all their churches, an ordinance of exactly the same nature; and the society of arts and sciences in that city have printed directions concerning the methods to be employed. These directions, drawn up by Dr. *Rimarius*, are nearly the same as ours, excepting that they recommend a piece of linen, or a slice of rye bread toasted, and steeped in brandy, to be applied to the heart and stomach of the drowned; to place them from time to time upon their breech, gently shaking them, and tapping their backs; to place them upon one side, rather than upon the back. They apply these methods not only to the drowned, but to the strangled, to those suffocated by noxious vapours, and to the frozen.

Dr. *Schlosser* having sent the first part of our Memoirs to the secretary of the Imperial academy at *Petersburgh*, this gentleman has informed us, that it was read to the academy with approbation; that it was afterwards presented to the empress, who ordered it to be translated into the *Russian* language.

Although these encouragements have inspired us with new ardour, yet that has been excited still more by the great success

cess of our attempts, which we shall now lay before our readers, begging leave to remind them of the assurances given in the first Part, that the drowned persons here mentioned were taken out of the water without giving any signs of life; and many of them were considered by the assistants as absolutely dead. Of this we are convinced by the authentic certificates put into our hands; and we have never given the premium till we have been well assured that it was *justly* claimed. It may be proper also to add, that if some of these cases are not circumstantial enough, there is no reason to conclude that they are the less true, or well attested. Some of them are so simple that it would have been impossible to have enlarged, without deviating from truth. And in others, the relation could only be given us by actors, or witnesses, so totally ignorant, though authentic, that whatever questions we asked them, it was not possible to gain a more explicit account.

I.

What reader can remain insensible to the affecting instance with which we shall commence our narrative? But should we not be in danger of weakening the impression it might make, were we to tell it in any other words than those declared at first by so much grief, afterwards by as great an excess of joy? We mean Mr. *Conrad Waldringh*, minister of *Wester and Hilliger Lee*, in the province of *Groningen*.

September 6, 1768. " My son, *Harm Hesse Woldringh*, aged two years and five months, being fond of playing with dogs, ran out of the house after a strange one. Some time after, his mother, uneasy that he did not return, sent a woman who works with us to fetch him. Having sought and called him in vain for a considerable time, and in several places, she was conducted as it were by a special Providence to an outward hedge, about sixty paces distant from the door he went out of. There were some gaps or openings at the bottom of this hedge; she accidentally looked through one of these, and found the child in a deep ditch, behind the hedge. Only one foot and the border of his vest was apparent. She immediately jumped in, at the hazard of her life, seized the foot, and brought the child out under her arm, with its head hanging downwards, and carried it home. It had been absent rather more than a quarter of an hour. The woman doubted whether the child did not feebly stir when she first saw it; but this is certain, that when it was brought to us, there were no signs of life; for being

descended from my study, and having joined them in examining the body with all possible attention, we found that it was cold as ice, that the limbs were flaccid, the face pale as that of a corpse, the eyes and mouth closed, with a blue circle round the lips. I directly ordered a fire to be lighted, and the child to be undressed. I placed myself before the fire, and held the child naked, or only wrapt round by my night-gown, with his belly on my left knee, his limbs upon my left hand, and his head supported by my right. Thus in lifting my knee up and down I gave a sufficient degree of motion to the body. During this process, I perceived that the assistants, and particularly my wife, who was advanced in her pregnancy, were greatly agitated, and required immediate aid. I committed the child to the care of the workwoman and servant, recommending it to them to lay it upon a cushion before the fire, which burned briskly, and to shake it as much as possible. Whilst I went into another room to take some refreshment for my own spirits, and administer it to the others, my orders were but too strictly obeyed. Shall I say imprudently or *fortunately*? They had placed the child so near the fire, that its left leg particularly was burned; so that not only blisters arose, but a deep ulceration was the consequence. Ten minutes passed before my efforts seemed to produce any effect. The chairwoman and maid servant had taken the child upon their arms, and moved him about in different ways. When I desired them to give him over to me, in order to employ other methods, one of them told me she thought she perceived it contract one of its arms a little. She had scarcely spoken, but the infant uttered a faint cry, resembling that of a new-born child, and some drops of blood proceeded from its nose. Full of hopes we placed him upon his belly upon a large pillow before the fire, and agitated him in different manners. During this motion it sighed and groaned several times, as if its breast was oppressed. The appearance of life gradually increasing, I ordered that he should be dressed in his night-clothes, and placed in a warm cradle by the fire-side. It was more than half an hour before the body had entirely recovered its natural heat. At length a profuse sweat broke out, and our drowned child was perfectly restored. If God (adds the grateful parent) has condescended to restore to us this infant, by breaking the cords of death, which had already surrounded him, it is to his infinite goodness alone that we are indebted."

II.

Amsterdam, October 8, 1768. *Antony Vanden Anker*, and *Martin Vuller*, drew a woman out of the water before the *Three Curry-Comb* brewhouse. Her name was *Ann Weddeng*, a native of *Zutphen*, whose husband was gone to the *East Indies*. She was laid immediately on one of the brewers boats, after which they rolled her for some time on a barrel, although this method is very improper, and sometimes highly pernicious. She gave manifest signs of life, and was conveyed to the hospital, where she died the next day; which probably would not have happened, if better means had been employed.

III.

Middlebourg, near *Tergau*, October 12, 1768. The son of *John Blanke*, aged three years and four months, fell into the water, and having been in about an hour was recovered to life by Mr. *John Van Gun*, surgeon, at *Boskoop*, who employed the external means during an hour, and the most suitable remedies inwardly. He received the medal.

IV.

Amsterdam, October 29, 1768. *Antony Kroes*, a very aged man, having fallen into the *Agter-burg-wal*, near *Rusland*, about ten o'clock at night, was taken out by *John* and *Livienus de Mill*. These having conveyed him to a house in the neighbourhood, warmed him near a fire, and blew by turns the smoke of tobacco into his intestines. He recovered his senses, and was well enough to be conducted home the same night.

V.

Rotterdam, Nov. 9, 1768. Doctor *John Evans* being on the *Swan Island*, distant about a mile and half from town, he was informed that a labourer, named *Henry Stroiberg*, had drowned himself in the *Rotte*, and that he was extended on a boat. They learned afterwards that he had drank too much old beer, and that he had been more than half an hour in the water. The doctor passed over to the boat, and could not discover the least signs of life in the man. He had him conveyed to the *Swan Island*, but notwithstanding the offers he made, nobody would receive the corpse into their house, so that he was obliged to have the man again conveyed to *Rotterdam*, to *Stroiberg's* own house. Before they left the island he had given some signs of life, but these were diminished to such a degree, that when they

came to undress him, they could not discover any pulse, and he was so much swelled that his cloaths were taken off with difficulty. After he was laid in a warm bed, the doctor applied the frictions, and some other means, with so much success, that he again discerned the pulse distinctly, before Mr. *Maaswinkel*, the surgeon, whom they had sent for, could arrive. A vein was opened, from whence a small quantity of blood issued. They afterwards blew the smoke of tobacco into his bowels, which recovered him entirely, so that after the attention of an hour and half, Dr. *Evans* was able to leave him. The doctor returned the same evening. The man complained of oppression at his heart, as he expressed it; for which, amongst other things, an emetic was administered, which, though it did not produce its desired effect, procured him three stools the following night. The next day he complained of a stitch in the same place, the pain increasing when he drew his breath. Upon his being bled a second time, and taking some other remedies, the pain moved to his right side, and by degrees the man was perfectly recovered. Dr. *Evans* received the medal.

VI.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30, 1768. *Lambert Ploos*, an old man living at *S'Graveland*, as he was passing the last bridge of the *Weesop* street, near to the *Prince Graght*, fell out of his boat, and cried for help. But as he went immediately to the bottom, and as it was dark, they could not at first discover where he had fallen. However *Bastin Hogerwoert* jumped into a small boat, and made towards the middle arch, where he thought he perceived some motion. Imagining he had seized the drowned he brought up his wig. Upon which plunging his arm deeper he took hold of the coat, and drew the body to the side of his boat. He called out for help, as a greater effort would have overset his vessel. Another boat approached, upon which they placed the drowned person, absolutely cold, and already stiff. After having rolled him on a barrel, and poured some brandy into his mouth, they conveyed him to a neighbouring kitchen, placed him before a large fire, and put on him dry clothes and stockings; upon which he began to groan. They boiled some bread and beer with flour of mustard-seed, and a little brandy in it, which he swallowed by degrees. He gradually came to himself, so that at half an hour past eleven o'clock they were able to carry him to a boat, which conveyed him to *s'Graveland*, where he perfectly recovered.

VII.

Rotterdam, Nov. 30, 1768. Dr. *Evans* being not far from the canal called the *Glas-haven*, heard that a man had fallen into it. Running to the place, where there was a large concourse of people, he assisted in drawing him out. Some of the attendants ran immediately and fetched a barrel, upon which they rolled him, in spite of the doctor's attempts to dissuade them from it. He rescued him at length out of their hands, and as the man was unknown, and nobody would receive him into their house, they laid him upon the bank, and Dr. *Evans* rubbed his neck first with his hand, and afterwards with some brandy, some of which he also applied to his nostrils. He then gave some signs of life, and when they had poured brandy into his mouth, he opened his eyes, and attempted to stand up. But as he was still drunk, they were obliged to carry him home. There they undressed him, put him to bed, and renewed the friction. A surgeon was sent for, it being judged absolutely necessary to open a vein: but he obstinately refused, saying it was superfluous, and that he was well. The physician, whom he thanked for his care, desired the attendants, upon taking leave, to send for him, should any thing happen in the night. But going to visit him next morning, he was told that the man had died at two o'clock. We should add, that we afterwards learned this man was named *John Joseph van Eel*, that he voided blood both upwards and downwards before he died. This seems to confirm to us how extremely pernicious is that method of rolling them upon a barrel. Yet in vain is it condemned by persons better instructed; the populace will not easily renounce prejudices supported by long custom. We could bring another instance in *Rotterdam* of a boy taken for dead out of the water, whom the inconsiderate populace, impelled by zeal without knowledge, would, by rolling him violently upon a barrel, have become his executioner, had not Mr. *Bezoet*, the apothecary, rescued him by force from this punishment, and recovered him by a different treatment. Dr. *Evans* chose the medal for a second time.

VIII.

Alkmaar, Jan. 6. 1769. About half an hour past eight in the evening, the wind having blown off the hat of *Lewis Schoening*, a servant in the brew-house called *the Crown of Stars*; the motion that he made to recover it, made him fall into the water, near the said brew-house. His fall threw him
at

at a distance from the bank, and he remained in the water about a quarter of an hour. He was taken out by *Rernard Helfrink*, *Peter Ryh*, *Jacob Cranenburg*, and *Jacob Verbrugge*. As he seemed absolutely dead, they were disposed to leave him for such, and to acquaint the magistrate with it. However Messrs. *Bolten* and *Catenius*, who came to the place, engaged the abovementioned to try the means of recovering him to life. At first they rolled him upon a barrel, contrary to the advice of these gentlemen. But this not producing any effect they conveyed him to the brewhouse, where they warmed him, cut the collar of his shirt, his neck being too much swoln to be able to loosen it, placed him upon a bench, and took off his coat and waistcoat. Thinking that they perceived some motion in one of his hands, they poured with difficulty a glass of geneva down his throat; upon which he vomited some water, and gave other signs of life. He called for a glass of spirituous liquor; and when he had drank it they carried him to his own house, undressed him entirely, cutting his shirt, as his body was no less swoln, and put on some warm dry linen. He went to bed almost well, and afterwards perfectly recovered.

IX.

Leward, Jan. 26, 1769. *John*, the son of *Henry Hendriks Gardiner*, aged three years and six weeks, fell into the city moat, which was frozen over. It was more than half an hour before they could possibly draw him from under the ice. They carried him to the house of *Yda Schapeling*, the wife of *Cornelius Van den Bos*, maker of rolls for childrens heads, living in *Ameland Street*, but at that time absent from home. Although the child appeared absolutely dead, yet this worthy woman did not omit trying every effort to recover it; and the happiest success crowned her charitable endeavours. She took off its wet clothes, being obliged to cut part of them. She wrapped it in a white linen apron warmed, which she covered with a woollen one. She warmed him by a good fire, put on him a warm shirt, rubbed his body, limbs, and head with warm brandy. After employing these methods for more than half an hour, she opened his mouth, and having introduced her finger betwixt its teeth, the infant bit it, which was the first sign of life that it gave. Then taking a small quantity of brandy with salt into her own mouth, she injected it into the child's, who sighed a little. She then put it into a warm bed, and placed a bottle full of hot water at its feet. Its senses gradually returned, and it began

began to cry. Rather more than an hour passed from the time that he was carried into this house, to his being conveyed home by his parents, wrapped up in a blanket. The next morning the child came in good health, accompanied by its parents, to return thanks to his benefactress.

The magistrates of the city having summoned the witnesses to appear before them, were convinced of the fact. Of this we have been assured by authentic declarations, as may be seen by the *Lewarde Gazette* of March 4, 1769.

X.

Amsterdam, Jan. 28 or 29, 1769. *John Stam*, a native of *Montfort*, a boatman's servant, having fallen into the *Amstel*, near the *Hoog Slys*, without its being known how long he had laid there, was taken out at midnight by *Antony Gerritz*, and *Gerard Van Till*, both watchmen of the city. They carried him into the watch-house, placed him before the fire, took off his wet clothes, and gave him their own, and poured some brandy down his throat. After about half an hour's attention they perceived some motion in his fingers, and in the space of an hour he perfectly recovered. At nine in the morning he was able, with a little help, to go about his proper business.

XI.

Amsterdam, Feb. 25, 1769. *Agnes de Witt*, maid servant to *Armand Beugel*, living upon the *Biscuit Market*, had the misfortune to fall into the water, and after struggling a little fell to the bottom. About a quarter of an hour afterwards *Peter Witmond*, assisted by some others, drew her out of the canal. Her eyes were closed; her face and her whole body livid and swoln, without any signs of life. They carried her to her master's house; they placed her upon a chair, with her head inclining towards the ground. They blew into her intestines, by the help of a pair of bellows, and a lighted pipe of tobacco. During these operations they had taken off her wet clothes, and placed her before the fire, wrapt in a woollen blanket. They made use of frictions, with liquor, steeped in brandy, chiefly along the spine of her back, and upon the belly. Upon which her mouth frothed, and they perceived some feeble motion. Then *Stephen Huisman*, native of *Arnhem*, assistant surgeon to the widow of *Albert Maastrand*, who was amongst those that had already aided her under the direction of *Peter Witmond*, opened a vein in the left arm, but no more than twenty or thirty drops issued from the orifice. This not answering the purpose,

pose, he opened the left jugular, and drew out eight or nine ounces of blood. As she gave more signs of life, he gave her twice about fifteen drops of spirit. sal. ammon. in a little wine and water. She began to groan; they continued the friction, and repeated the fumigation. Having put her into a warmed bed, and repeated a bleeding from the right arm, she recovered her senses, opened her eyes, and complained of an oppression upon her breast. In the afternoon they thought it adviseable to take away seven or eight ounces of blood more. At four o'clock she was tolerably well, excepting this oppression, to which they learned she was subject. Afterwards, by the care of Dr. *Eilents*, she perfectly recovered. The golden medal was given to *Peter Witmond*; and another similar to it in silver was given by the Society to the said *Stephen Huisman*, in consideration of the services he had done upon this occasion.

XII.

Alkmaar, March 27, 1769. The son of *Henry Van Dolden*, about eleven years of age, fell into the water, where he remained about half an hour. He was taken out cold, stiff, without pulse, respiration, or motion, and having his mouth covered with a bloody froth. They at first shook him even in the street, to make him give up the water he might have swallowed. They then carried him into a neighbouring house, where they laid him before the fire, and he soon gave some signs of life. Finding the commencement so happy, the attendants sent to fetch *Matthias Hoskens de Courcelles*, doctor of physic, and formerly sheriff of the city. He found him alive, but in a languid state; his eyes were open, but dead and cold; the countenance pale, and no pulse could be felt. He made use of volatile salt, tickling the nose with a feather, and frictions. And after he was put into a warm bed he employed the fumigatory; by which means, after the attention of about an hour and half, the pulse and senses returned to the lad. He had a fever in the evening, but he was in perfect health the next day.

The next case, which happened at *Rotterdam*, deserves a circumstantial narrative, which we shall give in the words of Mr. *Hoogkaas*, the surgeon, who performed the cure.

XIII.

April 8, 1769. I was called about five o'clock in the evening to the daughter of *Meyndert den Broeder*, living in the

the *Pannekoek-street*. This girl, aged ten years, fell, as she was eating her bread and butter, with her head foremost into a canal, or rather a dirty ditch, where two feet of filthy and stinking water covered three or four feet of mud. About a quarter of an hour had elapsed from the time of her fall, to her being taken out of this quagmire, and nearly the same time also to my arrival at her father's house, where she was conveyed. She did not give the least signs of life; her complexion was so changed, that she appeared rather like a person strangled than drowned. Her face was blue, inclining to black, and greatly swollen; there was about its mouth and under its nose to the thickness of a finger in depth of froth and chewed bread. Those who were present having assisted me in taking off her wet clothes, I placed her quite naked betwixt the blankets, and after having dried her with warm linen, I began to employ the known and common methods, frictions and the smoke of tobacco. I attempted to bleed her, but without any great service, as the blood only dropped from the orifice to about three or four ounces in quantity; it was impossible upon account of the swelling to find the jugular vein, the opening of which is so useful in these cases: therefore, assisted by my attendants, I renewed the frictions and fumigations with fresh vigour. After having employed an hour, to all appearance in vain, the symptoms most commonly observable in dying persons, viz. feeble and indolent gaspings were the first tokens of returning life. These were repeated every two or three minutes, during which I held under, and within the nostrils, a linen moistened with spirits of sal ammoniac, without observing that this strong volatile in the least affected her. Having continued in the same manner about an hour and a half, I began to feel some few pulsations in the arteries; she threw up from her stomach what she had been eating; had a discharge by stool; a motion was soon perceived in her arms and legs; at seven o'clock she uttered a sound for the first time; and soon after she began to cry out in great agonies, *I am in the water*. She immediately complained of the pain she felt from the frictions. I had endeavoured to make her swallow some cordials, which did not succeed to my wishes; but gaining more by the repeated use of the sal ammoniac, I made her smell of it continually, which refreshed her, and by degrees restored her. Yet about half an hour past six, as she complained of a pain in the hypochondriac region and oppression, I sent for Dr. *De Loos*, my brother-in-law; we agreed to order a glyster of a decoction of tobacco, which was scarcely administered before she had

a most copious alvine discharge, which relieved her greatly. At eleven o'clock I found her more oppressed, and slightly delirious; I attempted, but in vain, to take some blood from her. I applied to the neck a blister plaster, which did her much good. We prescribed a laxative medicine to be administered in the night, which produced the effect. The next morning at seven o'clock she complained of a great pain in her side, and of a difficulty in breathing; we thought it adviseable to open a vein if it was practicable, which I accomplished in the hand after much difficulty; the pain diminished even during the bleeding. We pursued the same methods as of the preceding day, and she discharged black, hard, and adhesive fæces. The 10th she complained of a pain in the breast, particularly about the heart; an ill which after particular examination, we found to proceed from a slight excoriation occasioned by the frictions; it was soon healed by an emolient ointment. As, notwithstanding the preceding purgative her tongue remained foul, I continued the laxative medicine till the 13th, when she was tolerably well; from that time she gradually gained strength, and is now perfectly restored.

XIV.

Amsterdam, April 9, 1769. *Elizabeth Harmets*, a widow, aged sixty-two years, fell at nine o'clock in the evening into the *Keyzer's Graght*, near the *Lelie Graght*. It was a full quarter of an hour before she could be taken out. *C. d' Beer* and *J. A. Beverly*, two pupils of *Mr. P. Jas*, a surgeon in the city, ordered her to be carried to a neighbouring cellar, opened a vein in the arm, warmed her before a fire, and put on her dry clothes. They rubbed the body smartly with linen dipped in brandy, particularly along the spine of the back; and blew the smoke of the tobacco into her mouth, which made her throw up a little water. These operations had such success, that at midnight she was able to be conveyed home in a carriage. Twice the hopes they had formed began to fail them; for after she had recovered her senses, and could move and speak, she was seized with such strong convulsions, that they thought she would expire. It was imagined this might be occasioned by a bad rupture she was troubled with, against the ill effects of which they took the necessary precautions as soon as it was discovered. These gentlemen claimed a medal, on which both their names were engraved, which was most willingly granted them.

XV.

Amsterdam, April 17, 1769. *Anne Wortman*, aged twenty-seven years, living in the Plantation, in a garden called *Edam*, was taken, at half an hour past nine in the morning, from a canal in the same plantation, near the *Prince-Gracht*. According to the declarations she afterwards made, she did not know herself how the accident happened. *Andrew de Road* and *Jacob Toonbergen*, who came to her assistance, laid her upon some timber that was near the place, and rolled her about for a quarter of an hour, which made her give up a great deal of water. They afterwards conveyed her to the city inn, at a small distance, and as they were carrying her she gave some faint signs of life, and uttered some groans, yet she was by no means out of danger; for when *Mr. Bernard Donzelaar* the apothecary was called to her he found her cold and stiff, without either respiration or pulse, and having yellow, green, and blue spots over her whole body. She being undressed, he placed her before the fire betwixt two blankets; and whilst the other assistants, by the help of a knife-sheath with the point cut off, blew continually the smoke of tobacco up the fundament, the apothecary rubbed with spirit of sal ammoniac and spirit of rosemary flowers the spine of the back, muscles of the neck, the whole head and temples, and particularly the loins, which he also ordered to be covered with warm pillows; he put also a bottle of boiling water to her feet. The patient again gave up a considerable quantity of water; signs of life appeared; she opened one of her eyes, which till now had been closed; she was seized with a great trembling, like a fit of an ague; the pulse was plainly felt, and she began to speak. *Mr. Donzelaar* made her swallow a spoonful or two of Geneva, and opened a vein: the blood was black, impure, and muddy, but not inflamed. As she complained of thirst, they gave her some tea with milk. She had several fainting fits, some of which threatened a relapse, but a cordial which they administered restored her. About two o'clock in the afternoon she was able to be carried home, where they had prepared and warmed a bed, and her sister lay with her. This produced a natural sweat, which was of service. At seven o'clock in the evening *Mr. Donzelaar* found her very much oppressed, and complaining of pain through her whole body. He ordered her a laxative draught, which had its effect; yet as the pain increased, particularly in the side and breast, he ordered her to be let blood twice, when the blood appeared much in-

flamed, yet he did not dare to repeat it on account of her extreme weakness, but he applied a blister to her side. By these prudent methods he had the satisfaction to see her entirely recovered in less than a fortnight. We should observe that this girl was of a delicate constitution; that she had had the fever for more than six months; and that her situation subjected her to melancholy.

XVI.

Amsterdam, April 24, 1769. The son of *Peter Van Os*, a goldsmith, living upon the *Prince-Graaght*, being taken out of the *Baan-Graaght*, where he remained more than a quarter of an hour under the water, was carried at nine o'clock in the evening without his senses, speech, motion, pulse, or warmth, to Mr. *John Frederic Beckman*, a surgeon, who was so happy as to recover him. The principle methods he employed were frictions, and shaking the body, the use of spirit sal ammoniac, bleeding in the arm, and breathing into his mouth, closing at the same time the nostrils.

XVII.

Horn, April 24, 1769. At four o'clock in the afternoon *Peter Van Vuuren*, little more than seven years of age, fell into the water. He was taken out with great difficulty by *John Termaat*, *Armand Hermanusz*, and *William Van Merken*, inhabitants of the same city; these, having wiped away a thick, rosy froth from his mouth, opened it by force, but without effect. His neck being much swoln, they cut his shirt collar; but not discovering any signs of life, they carried him to his parents, extended him upon a table, and taking a pair of bellows, they blew for a quarter of an hour up the fundament, upon which they discovered a pulsation in the back and loins. Pouring some beer with a little butter and gin down his throat, he moved himself with more force, and soon began to cry, but gave up no water. His mother sent for the physician of the city, who ordered him a potion, which occasioned him to vomit about nine o'clock in the evening; however he passed the evening in great agonies. The next day at noon he discharged a great quantity of urine, which relieved him greatly; he afterwards perfectly recovered his health.

XVIII.

Amsterdam, May 1, 1769. *Henry Bertels* having fallen into the *Binnen-Amstel*, opposite the Three Star brewhouse, was

was taken out, after remaining about six minutes at the bottom, and carried into a neighbouring house. *Theodore Arnaud Castelyn*, surgeon, having placed him before the fire, made use of the fumigatory, in the mean time rubbing the back-bone with salt and brandy, which was followed by some signs of life. He then poured a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac into his throat, and took from his arm ten ounces of blood; upon which changing his clothes before the stove of the said brewhouse, he returned home, entirely recovered, excepting a slight swimming in his head. *Mr. Castelyns* claimed the medal.

XIX.

Amsterdam, May 26, 1769, *Rachel Ooms* was taken out of the *Dam-rack* at half an hour past eleven at night, and laid upon the bank. Having rolled her in vain upon a barrel, they carried her into a brandy-shop in the *Vrouwe-Steeg*, and they immediately sent for *Bernard Boerrezter*, surgeon. He attempted to bleed her in the right arm, but there came out no more than half an ounce of blood. He then, with the assistance of *H. G. Van Eydenberg*, apothecary, applied the spirits of sal ammoniac under her nose, rubbing with it also her neck and temples. He syringed her nostrils with brandy, and tickled them with a feather, but all was in vain. After this he ordered her to be carried into an upper room, and placed before the fire, and continued the use of the same means, pouring also a little brandy into her mouth. In short, three quarters of an hour at least after her being taken out of the water, he perceived a feeble pulsation in the left arm; he accordingly ordered her to be bled in that arm, and they took about twelve ounces: her senses returned, and she began to speak; so that *Dr. Van Diepen*, who came in at that instant, being asked by the surgeon, declared no farther operations were necessary. She changed her linen before a good fire, and walked home about half past four in the morning. *Mr. Boerrezter* received the medal.

XX.

Delftzil, May 28, 1769. The son of *Silke Jans*, about four years of age, playing probably by the side of a large and deep basin, for the use of the military lodged in the State's houses, had the misfortune to fall in, where he remained a quarter of an hour at least, before the soldiers who were in the environs were acquainted with it. They all ran upon hearing of the accident, the father was amongst them, who drew
the

the child out of the water ; another soldier, to whom he had entrusted him, carried him, with his head hanging downwards, to Mr. *J. Koning*, physician and major surgeon to the first battalion of *Orange Stad en Lande*.

We will relate the remainder of this case in the Doctor's own words.

“ I saw, says he, that the limbs of the child were flaccid, the face of the colour of lead, and swoln, resembling that of a person strangled ; his eyes closed, mouth and nose covered with froth, the chest raised, and the abdomen tense. I neither could discern a pulse or a beating of the heart ; I ordered that he should be undressed and extended before the fire. I blew the smoke of tobacco into the intestines with force for the space of ten minutes, upon which a quantity of water issued from his mouth and nostrils, mixed with a little froth ; they perceived at the same time some efforts to breath, similar to what is observed in children just born ; soon after he began to draw breath ; he vomited up water, and discharged a stool. His pulse beat at intervals, and his countenance began to be less livid. I again blew air up his intestines ; the respiration became freer, and the pulse more regular. I then had recourse to frictions, particularly upon the spine of the back ; the child immediately vomited at twice (with a degree of force, and not as before) about seven pints of water mixed with aliments. After I had operated in this manner more than half an hour, he recovered his senses entirely, and uttered some words ; the pulse became more regular, and I ordered him to be put into a warm bed, where he sweated a great deal, and fell asleep. When I felt his pulse for the last time that day, I could scarcely observe a single intermission in fifteen strokes : and when I visited him the next day I found him eating his food with an appetite.”

XXI.

The following case presents us with another affecting instance of a parent, who boldly and successfully opposed the cruel attempts of death, to carry off a beloved child. *Nieuweveen*, May 31, 1769. *Johanna Moutton*, aged fourteen years, fell, it is unknown by what accident, into a deep ditch which terminated her father's garden. How long she had remained in it cannot be precisely determined, but there is reason to believe that it was at least half an hour. Her father, *Zachary Moutton*, surgeon in that place, wondering at her long absence, and going in search of her, saw her in the middle of the ditch, with her head under the water. Assist-

ed by the neighbours, he drew her out, and by her livid colour, as well as the foam that was about her mouth, he judged her dead. Anxious, however, to restore her, if possible, he carried her into the house, cut off her clothes, dried her, and put on her warm linen. Opening her mouth by force, he poured in a little wine. He blew at different times the smoke of tobacco into her intestines, till he had the satisfaction to perceive motion in her. He then put her into a warm bed, placing a bottle of hot water at her feet, a cholic stone to her stomach, and another person lay by her side; he held spirits of sal ammoniac under her nose, and made her swallow a little more wine. After she had been nearly a quarter of an hour in the bed she began to sweat considerably, and express great uneasiness. Some hours afterwards she entirely came to herself, and in about three days was perfectly established. The joyful father himself communicated to us this case, with all its circumstances. He did not demand the premium, but the society presented him with the medal, desirous of perpetuating in his family the remembrance of so happy an event.

XXII.

Warmerveer, in *North Holland*, June 20, 1769. *Martin Swart*, the son of the widow of *Henry Swart*, about three years of age, was taken taken out of the water, where he might have remained more than a quarter of an hour. They attempted to recall him by rolling and shaking him, but it was at first in vain. Afterwards he gradually recovered his senses, motion, and speech, and was perfectly restored by the care of Mr. *John Bloemendaal*, surgeon of that place. The principal methods employed were, warmth, fumigation, frictions, and spirit of sal ammoniac.

XXIII.

Amsterdam, June 24, 1769. At half an hour past one o'clock, *Joanna*, the wife of *John Lowrens*, was taken out of the canal at the end of *Cadyk*. She was, humanely speaking, beholden to the care of the following persons for her preservation, *Jacob Ryts*, *Bernard Post*, *William Visser*, *Peter Peereboom*, *Mary Vander Mylen*, and *Mary Haanevelt*. The methods were the same as in the preceding case, only they did not employ the smoke of tobacco; and Mr. *Henry Spranger*, surgeon, being called to the patient, bled her, and gave her some volatile drops mixed with warm white wine. At
eleven

eleven in the evening she was able to be conducted home in a carriage.

XXIV.

Dort, July 14, 1769. *John Wymans*, aged about twelve years, playing upon a float of timber in the *Langehoutbrug* canal, fell into the water and sunk to the bottom. He continued there a considerable time. He was drawn out by means of a crook, and carried to a house, where he was well shaken, and the smoke of tobacco was blown into his intestines through the sheath of a knife. Mr. *John van Hespel*, surgeon in the above city, being sent for, found that the face of the boy was swollen, livid, and of a violet colour. No pulse could be discerned, though feeble and convulsive motions indicated some remains of life. He ordered him to be undressed, and put to bed naked betwixt two woollen blankets: the motion made him give up a little water. Venesection was deemed necessary to restore the circulation, but the veins were so retired that it was difficult to recover them. One, however, was observed by the surgeon's assistant, in which he made a large orifice, from whence a few drops were forced by the help of frictions. The frictions being continued, a larger vessel was perceived in the same part, which being opened, the blood began to drop from it, and afterwards ran gently down the arm. Mr. *Vanden Hespel* then poured a little eau de vie into the mouth, and the lad moved himself with more force, so that the blood sprung out by intervals. They put on him warm linen, and wrapt him again in the blankets till he recovered his natural warmth, and a rosy colour. A physician ordered him some medicines the same day, and he was restored.

XXV.

The *Hague*, July 21, 1769. Mr. *John Brugman*, a surgeon of that place, visiting his patients in the *Bleykers Laantie*, near the *Prince-Graght*, heard a woman crying out, "My child is drowned, my child is dead." He ran immediately, and arriving at the *Whistler's-field*, he saw a man carrying a little girl about three or four years of age, as dead, and whom he affirmed to be dead. She had been about a quarter of an hour in the water, its head downwards. The father, *Jacob Hoolyn*, is a soldier. The surgeon carried her into the *Whistler's* house, placed her at a proper distance from the fire, began to use gentle friction upon her back and belly, and the smoke of tobacco blown by a pipe up the anus, ordered the assistant to shake her about upon his knee, and poured

poured brandy into her face. After some time she discharged a considerable quantity of water by the mouth, and sighed feebly. He continued these operations, and heard the wind rumbling in the intestines, which was followed by an evacuation. They undressed her, and put her to bed, her mother lying with her. This moderate warmth encreased the circulation. After the attention of about an hour and a half, she began to speak, and swallow whatever liquids they put into her mouth. Mr. *Brugman* attended her for some days, and she was perfectly recovered. He demanded the medal.

XXVI.

Amsterdam, July 29, 1769. Three young lads took, in order to divert themselves, a boat in the city moat, near the *Raampport*. At five in the afternoon, as they were at a considerable distance from shore, one of them, *Jacob Voorn*, fourteen years old, son of *Nicolas Voorn*, had the misfortune to fall into the water, and sunk immediately to the bottom. After they had made some fruitless attempts to get him out, *Didier Stoop*, journeyman carpenter, jumped into the water, raised him from the bottom, and placing him in the boat, conducted him on shore with much danger and difficulty. More than a quarter of an hour had elapsed from his fall. He consigned the drowned person into the hands of *Adrian Outmeyer*, *Theodore Kluit*, and *Henry de Cerf*. They carried him to neighbouring public house, where these four recovered the lad by following the directions of Mr. *Floris Loosjes*, an apothecary, who generously gave his advice and assistance without any other reward than the pleasure of success. The manner of treating the patient was as follows: They took off his wet clothes, put on him the shirt of one of his comrades, and wrapped him up in a blanket. They blew through the sheath of a knife the smoke of tobacco up the anus; they rubbed him all over with warm linen; they blew into his mouth, compressing his nostrils, which they repeated upon perceiving some motion in his tongue. Mr. *Herman Reetbergh*, the surgeon whom they sent for, took away about nine ounces of blood from the arm. Shewing more signs of life, they opened his mouth, and poured into it, some drops of brandy. The chamber being too much heated from the number of people, they carried him into another, where they spirted some brandy down his throat; upon which he made a sudden effort to extricate himself, crying out, *What are you doing, what are you doing?* Recovering more and more, they gave him milk and water to drink.

They put him to bed, covering him with pillows, and wrapping him in warm linen, as his body was yet cold. He gradually grew warmer. He entirely recovered his speech, but seemed to ramble at times, for which they left him to take some rest. At eight in the evening he was quite composed, and had recovered his natural warmth, excepting at the bottom of his feet. They dressed him warmly, and wrapping him up, they conveyed him home in a carriage. As he complained of a pain in his throat and right side, and his pulse beat strong, his father applied to a physician, by whose aid it was perfectly re-established in a little time. The above assistants were presented each with the silver medal, and shared the remainder in money.

XXVII.

Rotterdam, August 1, 1769. They were clearing the dock which lies betwixt the end of the *Haringvliet* and magazines of the East India Company, in order to launch a vessel of war. *Govert Schrauwen*, boatman of Mr. *Steven Hoogendyk's*, his yatch, attempting to remove the floating bridge of the said yatch, fell from his rafter, his pole having slipped, and went to the bottom; the water being in that place from twenty to twenty-eight feet deep, according to the tide. He said, that stopping his nose with his right hand, he crept along with his left upon his knees, seeking the shore, till he had lost his senses. A countryman seeing the timber floating without a guide, and a hat upon the water, was the first who suspected an accident. They were soon convinced of it, and ran to give assistance. The common house-hooks being too short, they were obliged to seek a longer at a considerable distance. After some fruitless attempts, *Arnold Fynnandt*, a friend to the drowned person, caught him, and raised him about half way out of the water, but the body slipped from the hook, and fell again to the bottom. More fortunate in the second attempt, he hooked the waistband of his breeches, and drew him above the water, his head downwards, about fifty paces from the timber, and near the quay, upon which they laid him. His eyes were closed, his countenance disfigured and livid, his lips enormously large and black, his teeth were so closely set, that twice they attempted in vain to pour some brandy down his throat. Upwards of twenty-five minutes were elapsed since the moment of his fall. The above-named *Arnold Fynnandt*, *Jacob Velthuzzen*, *John Willemse van Turling*, who worked in the city timber-yard, and *John Henry Louis Poll*, who formerly served on board the yatch

yatch with *Schrauwen*; these four employed various methods to restore him; they shook him smartly, rubbed his breast and abdomen, at different times compressed his stomach, which made him give up water mixed with blood. They afterwards conveyed him to *Schaardenburg*, surgeon, living upon the *Hoogstraat*, at a considerable distance from thence. They took off his wet clothes, and put on him the shirt of one, the breeches of another, the waistcoat of a third, and the stockings of the host. It was more than a quarter of an hour before he gave any signs of life, which was in pushing away the surgeon's hand as he was attempting to make him swallow some spirituous liquors, to which he was never accustomed. He cried out, called to his companion, and came a little to himself. They conducted him to his lodgings, though staggering and confused, and he vomited in the road a quantity of water mixed with blood. He remained for two or three days silent and dejected, and seemed not to possess his usual presence of mind; but this gradually went off, and a voyage which he made with his master entirely recovered him. He has a wife, and an only son nine years old. His preservation is ascribed by the learned to his abstinence from spirituous liquors, and accustomed sobriety.

XXVIII.

Amsterdam, August 6, 1769. *Henry Vink*, was found at three o'clock in the morning lying as dead by the side of the *Amstel Gragie*, with all the marks of his being drowned. He afterwards declared, that he fell in the water, but it was not discovered who had taken him out, only it appeared that he had continued there about a quarter of an hour. *Jacob Vander Zee* and *Daniel Goutman*, carried him into a neighbouring public house; there under the direction, and with the aid of *Adren van Putten*, assistant surgeon to Mr. *J. M. Martell*, they recovered this man to life by warming, bleeding him, and using fumigation more than an hour and a quarter; after which they began to feel a pulse; then they poured some spirits of wine down his throat, rubbed his temples with spirits of sal ammoniac, and held it under his nose. He threw up more than two quarts of water. They laid him betwixt two woollen blankets, and gave him to drink. At half past eight o'clock he had recovered his presence of mind, and the use of his speech. At half past one in the afternoon they conveyed him home in a carriage, and advised him to send for a physician; but they learned that

he died the next day betwixt six and seven o'clock in the morning.

XXIX.

Amsterdam, August 7, 1769. *Cornelius Elk*, boatman, aged forty years, fell from his boat near the *Landhoek*, and sunk to the bottom, where he remained about a quarter of an hour. *John Moll* drew him out with a crook, assisted by *Simon Oly* and *William Verdouw*; they placed him over a barrel, his head very low, and the inferior part of his body elevated; they immediately began to blow into his intestines through a knife sheath, but without any visible effect. In the mean time, *Mr. G. van Raalten* arrived, who ordered the body into a public house. After they had held the spirits of sal ammoniac and rubbed his temples with it, and whilst they were employed in undressing him, he made some feeble motions. A bleeding at the arm, and warm dry clothes recovered him yet more. He was soon able to swallow a little brandy; he began to speak, and by degrees he recovered his senses and strength, so that they conveyed him to his house in a carriage. They put him into a warm bed, and committing himself to the care of *Dr. Coelman*, junior, he was perfectly restored. *Mr. Van Raalten* having claimed the medal, it was granted him upon condition that he should satisfy the people who had co-operated with him, which he performed.

XXX.

Oostzaandam, August 8, 1767. A child, three years of age, named *Gaspard*, the son of *Albert Masfer*, a master taylor, was taken out of the water, where he had remained a quarter of an hour, and was carried home for dead. *Mr. Jacob Van Macheren*, a surgeon, seeing him pass by, followed with all expedition. He found the child motionless, frothy, and bloody, mucus and saliva issued from his mouth and nostrils; his head and face were livid, all his limbs relaxed, there was no pulse. He ordered that he should be undressed, (which could not be done without cutting off his clothes) and to be put into bed, wrapped in the blankets, with a bottle of hot water at his feet. He then employed fumigations and frictions along the spine, with fine salt and warm brandy: he opened the infant's mouth, and poured into it warm beer with butter, of which the greater part returned. He held the spirits of sal ammoniac under the nose, which he also irritated with snuff and a feather; upon which he discovered some action in the aorta, which encouraged
him

him to repeat the same operations until he perceived a rattling in the throat, and a commotion in the bowels. The child began to sweat and to vomit a little, and had a stool. After the attention of three hours, the child came to himself, and gave good hopes of a recovery. The surgeon returned about half past nine in the evening, and found the child heavy and feverish. He recommended it to the parents to be careful, and to give him beer with butter, or weak tea to drink as much as he could swallow; and as his breast was oppressed, he ordered drawing cataplasms to his feet. The next day the child was well. Mr. *Van Macheren* received the medal.

XXXI.

Amsterdam, August 19, 1769. *Disdier Echkout*, a cleaner of the canals, fell out of his boat betwixt the *Bikkerbarr* and the *Oranger Timber Yard*, he went to the bottom, where he continued about a quarter of an hour, the water being in that place about fifteen or sixteen feet deep; his companions refusing to assist him, alledging that he was lost. *Gilbert Seli* resolved to make an attempt, and by the aid of a long hook drew him on shore. He was afterwards aided by *James Van Santer*. They made use of a knife sheath to blow air into his intestines, and rubbed him briskly along the spine of his back. Perceiving some motion in him, they carried him to a neighbouring cellar, and made him swallow some brandy. Mr. *Van Raalten*, the surgeon whom they sent for, bled him, and after he had been dried and warmed he came entirely to himself, but we hear that he died the next day.

XXXII.

Amsterdam, August 23, 1769. *Samuel Abrahams*, the Jew, who sells herbs in the street, being upon the wharf, near the *Paapen-brug*, fell into the water, and was taken out by *Wolf Isaac* and *Joseph Isaac*, both Jews. *Francois Nicolas Wickel*, a *Prussian*, and a surgeon of a vessel, came to his assistance. By his directions the man was carried by the first of the above Jews and *Peter Megman* into a public house. They undressed him, and placed him before the fire wrapped in a woollen blanket. They rubbed his body all over with brandy, and took away twelve ounces of blood. *James Kanigal*, surgeon, journeyman to the widow *Warnick*, joined the others in continuing their operations. They held the spirits of sal ammoniac under his nose, administered a clyster of the decoction of tobacco with salt and oil, which produced its effects, and they poured into his mouth some of
Hoffman's

Hoffman's drops, upon which he began to vomit a quantity of water, and recovered so far, that in the space of half an hour he asked for drink of his own accord. They gave him milk and water, put on him a warm shirt, and as he complained of oppression, they put him into a warm bed. He talked some time with his mother, and they read prayers to him; but about an hour after he had recovered his senses, sitting up in his bed, he suddenly fell down, and after some convulsions expired; all the methods used to recover him were ineffectual. It was known that he had been subject to epileptic fits.

XXXIII.

Amsterdam, August 23, 1769. *Wouter Vandenburg*, son of a boatman living in the *Goudberg-Steeg*, behind the Old Church, not yet quite two years old, was near the door of a house that joined to its parents, the neighbour having drawn water out of the cistern before the door, and carried it within, the little child came and fell into it. The opening was extremely narrow. His mother being informed of it, in her consternation would have jumped in also, but was prevented by some of the neighbours, who made ineffectual attempts to enter themselves. Ten minutes were elapsed, when a young lad, named *Gerard Vreenegoor*, was pressed to go down, which he did immediately, with courage and success, by the assistance of *Louis Lemmins*. Feeling about with his feet, he soon found the infant, took him up, and gave him to *Lemmens*. They placed the poor child upon a barrel, with his belly downwards, and tried other means to recover him; amongst the rest, they blew the smoke of tobacco through a pipe into his intestines. After they had laboured about eight minutes, the child gave some signs of life, by moving its head. Upon which they gave him over to his mother, who placed him upon her knees. *Dr. Bernard*, whom they sent for, arrived. We shall relate the remainder in the words of that celebrated physician.

“ I immediately ordered them to make a good fire; I desired the mother to undress entirely the child, and enquired about the methods already used: I had him wrapt up in a warmed covering; I began to rub his belly and breast with a little Geneva and salt; I desired the assistants to rub his arms, thighs, and legs, which they did with alacrity. The child soon began to cry: mucus ran out of his mouth, and he vomited up a little. He tossed his head from side to side with more force than before, which I attributed to his anxious feelings; soon after he threw up some more saliva,
and

and had a stool. The motion of his head, which however was not convulsive, continued : till now I perceived not the least pulsation ; but he vomited a third time, and then I perceived that the pulse in the left hand began to beat. The motion of his head diminished, the oppression seemed less, and the child began to cry. I asked the mother what liquids it was fond of, answering it was beer, they warmed some, adding a little sugar to make it the more agreeable ; he seemed to drink of it with pleasure. He did not appear to have entirely recovered his senses, but as the pulse beat regularly, I judged the frictions no longer necessary. I advised the mother to lay it warm in the cradle ; and thinking further evacuation needful, I prescribed a mixture for this purpose, of which he was to take a spoonful every half hour, and I took my leave. As he had been to stool I did not think it proper to torment him any more by glysters of tobacco, although I had brought the syringe. What surpris'd me the most in this little patient is, that the jugular veins on each side was not swoln ; I examined them with attention, and therefore it was that I omitted bleeding the more readily, as I could not perceive any vein either upon the hand or arms. At six o'clock I returned, and found the child warm in bed ; the mother said the child seemed to recover more and more every moment. I approached him, and he looked at me in such a manner that I inferred his senses were returned. I bid him give me his hand, which he did ; his hand was of a natural warmth, and his pulse was good, though a little quick, which is common in children of that age. He had not been to stool since he had taken the mixture, so that I ordered it to be continued. I desired his mother to keep him very warm, because I foresaw that, having swallowed a great deal of water, he would sweat in the night ; I advised her further to place a bottle of hot water at his feet to facilitate perspiration, which was punctually observed.

The next day, August 24, I returned to visit the child, about nine o'clock, lying in the cradle with his clothes on, and sleeping calmly ; his pulse was regular and his warmth temperate. I learned from the mother that he had sweated much during the night ; that he awoke sometimes in startings, but that after midnight he had slept quietly ; that towards the morning he had two motions, and that at six o'clock he desired to rise and be dressed ; that he had breakfasted as usual, and after that went to play. I saw him again to-day (26th) and found him perfectly well.

The doctor adds, that this child was of a delicate complexion, and seemed to be inclined to the rickets.

The following are two cases of a similar nature, and of the same year, of which we have received information.

A.

Friesland in the *Zuiderdragten*, June 3, 1769. The son of *Cornelius Godser*, a wool-comber, aged three years, fell, at three o'clock in the afternoon, into a ditch, from whence he was taken out for dead. He was recovered to life by Mr. *James Camminga*, surgeon of that place, so far at least as to give signs of life after the care of half an hour, although he did not begin to speak till midnight. This surgeon employed for his recovery almost all the methods recommended except bleeding; shook him for some time with his head downward; he blew up the fundament, first with a tobacco, and afterwards through a glyster-pipe; opening his mouth he forcibly blew air into the lungs; he dried and warmed him by different ways; employed frictions with brandy and salt along the spine of his back; held volatile salts under the nostrils; tickled them with a feather, brushed the bottoms of his feet, and administered two glysters. These efforts had the desired success, and he received by order of the Deputed States of *Friesland*, the premium we have mentioned as assigned in that province for the like cures.

B.

The second (which has been communicated to us by Mr. *J. Van den Hespel*, of whom mention was made in Case 24) happened at *Dort*, in July 1769, and was attended with very singular circumstances.

Some children were playing together upon the area of a saw-mill, near the water; one of them, a lad of six years of age, fell in without the others perceiving it or discontinuing their play; at length they missed their brother, and went to the bank to seek him. A child in the neighbourhood, so young that it could not speak plain, that was with them, had seen him fall in, and remained some time by the water-side; at length he hastened towards his home, which was situated near the mill, and met his father, who was just arrived from *Zealand*; the tumultous joy his arrival occasioned prevented the child from relating the accident; when the family were a little composed, he gave them to understand, as much by signs as words, that his play-mate was in the water, which

which we had seen bubble up ; then took him for a guide, and he indicated the place. They drew the little boy from the bottom, to appearance dead, and supposed to be so. After they had undressed him they blew the smoke of tobacco into his intestines, and he was laid betwixt two woollen blankets. Soon after the surgeon *Van den Haspel* arrived, who perceived plain indications of life. The child was violently agitated, and cried when they tickled the soles of his feet, yet he remained entirely senseless. His mother lay in the bed with him, and passed the whole night in rubbing and warming him. It was not till early in the morning that he came entirely to himself. Soon after he recovered, and continued to enjoy perfect health. Before this institution, adds the author of the Narrative, the child would have been laid, and left upon straw ; and who can tell in how many thousands the remains of the vital flame has been extinguished, which by immediate and effectual care might have been revived.

Let the reader maturely contemplate these thirty-five cases which happened in our country alone, in the space of nine months ; let him consider that they relate to such a number of persons who for a time were counted amongst the dead, and who owe the prolongation of their days (under the favour of that Providence that executes its designs by the intervention of second causes) to the means employed to save the obscure remains of life, which in all probability in a few minutes would have been destroyed beyond recovery ; let him consider that these persons had all of them parents and friends interested in their restoration, and some of them tenderly interested ; let him reflect upon the various services they may have rendered, and are yet in a state to render unto society ; upon the opportunities they have enjoyed, and still enjoy, of informing and purifying their minds, and securing eternal felicity, and he will share with us the inexpressible joy with which so great success has inspired us ; he will join us in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to the great and only author of every good and perfect gift ; he will ardently wish and contribute all in his power, that so beneficent a design may be universally encouraged, and prosecuted with zeal. For where is the inhabitant of our provinces who, either in his own, or in the persons of those who are dear to him, is secure from an accident, in which the preservation wrought may be one of the fruits of our establishment ? We again acknowledge that in the same space of time several fruitless attempts have been made ; but not to repeat the causes of this fail-

failure related above, there may be others not yet mentioned. The following example will justify our suspicion; the more so, as a second instance has lately happened similar to it. The reason of our concealing the circumstances of time, place, or persons concerned, will be evident.

A boy, ten years old, fell into the water, and after struggling for some time he was taken out by some persons who went to his assistance in a boat; in which he still moved. The man who carried him to his parents, that lived near the spot, taking hold of his feet, imprudently threw the lad's breast upon his shoulders, his head and arms hanging behind him. Some water ran from his mouth in the passage; but a quarter past twelve at noon he gave no signs of life. They employed all the usual methods, placed him before a large fire, used friction with brandy and salt, and the smoke of tobacco; opened the jugular vein, and took away about five ounces of black blood, which then ceased to flow; they opened an orifice again in the left arm, but no blood came out. Two fat men placed him betwixt them in bed, rubbing him continually during three quarters of an hour. One of them blew with force into his lungs, but all was in vain, excepting that at intervals he gave up a little mucus and froth. At length, after the application of two hours, he who directed, said the child was dead, and nothing more was to be done; upon which they put on his shirt, and layed him upon straw. This was at six o'clock. At eight, some one, to whom the affair had been related, was curious to see the corpse. He found it pale, but not livid, and that the limbs were supple. The breast was swoln and dilated, but he felt through the shirt a degree of warmth. He ordered the child to be wrapped up between two blankets, and a warm brick to be placed at his feet, which was done. Soon after he perceived that the feet and the whole body became warmer, and the lips from a blue were red. At ten o'clock he was called, and informed that the blood had run fluid and florid from the wounds made in his neck and arms, in such an abundance as to have wetted his whole shirt, pierced through the straw to the board of the bed. They sent for a surgeon, who came immediately, and made several attempts, but in half an hour the body became quite stiff, and all hopes were vanished. Upon so remarkable a case we shall observe first, that the heart or the lungs of the child might very easily have suffered injury from his being flung across the man's shoulders; and that too great caution cannot be used concerning the manner in which a drowned person is taken hold of, or drawn out of the water, or conveyed to any place,

2. This bleeding of the child indicates that the blood began to circulate, and it is highly probable that he died from the loss of so great a quantity. Consequently the surgeons who upon these occasions have opened a vein, should bind up the orifice carefully, although it might not bleed: and on the other hand, after every attempt has been made in vain, it is nevertheless prudent to lay the subject wrapt up warm; and observe from time to time whether any change has taken place.

We hope that by repeated experiments, and the judicious remarks of the faculty, it will at length be determined with more precision than at present what differences may take place in the cases themselves, and consequently the principal faults to be avoided, the precautions most necessary to be taken, and the most effectual methods to be employed, according to this diversity. We shall consider it both as a duty and a pleasure to insert any information upon this point in our following publications, should Providence furnish us with any more subjects.

M E M O I R S, &c.

P A R T II.

IF the publication of this third part of our Memoirs has not been so expeditious as the preceding, the reader will have the pleasure to find it was not for the want of matter. The happy fruits of our establishment have greatly exceeded our expectations; and it is now upon such a footing that we have reason to hope it will be equally durable and solid. Nay we have reason to promise ourselves that its salutary effects will be further extended from the general approbation it receives, and the civil edicts which have been issued upon this occasion. To those mentioned in our second part we may now add the decrees of the magistrature of *Zeirikzee, Middleburg, Flessingue, Vere, Groningen, Tholen, and Overysseel*. These are nearly of the same tenor with the others. Those of *Flessings* extend to *hanged persons* the same regulations as are prescribed in favour of the drowned.

We have also received some fresh encouragement from abroad.

The most remarkable is an edict of the empress queen, of the first of July, 1769. It extends its directions and encouragements not only to the drowned or hanged, but those suffocated by noxious vapours, whether of coals, must of fomenting liquors, or the confined air of wells, cisterns, and caves.

Dr. *Vecentini*, whom we have mentioned above, has informed us that his Memoir has been reprinted at *Milan*, by order of the magistrate of health: so that this charitable design is spreading through *Lombardy*; that at *Venice* the magistrate

gistrate has ordered a number of fumigating pipes to be made, and deposited with the principal apothecaries for common use, and that they are striking a silver medal, of about four sequins value (four ducats of *Holland*) which is to be the premium of a cure. This gentleman has transmitted to us three cases of drowned persons restored.

It is but just also that we make mention of a publication communicated to us by count *du Bus*, grand provost of the city of *Lisle*. And we cannot avoid expressing our astonishment that we should have been entirely ignorant of the contents of this piece when our design was forming. This publication contains an edict of the magistrates in favour of drowned persons, and the rules to be followed to recover them. They are perfectly similar to those we have recommended. Excepting that in some cases *bronchotomy* is advised. Mr. *Le Cat* also, who believes that air blown into the lungs is one of the most efficacious methods, expresses his wishes that a syphon could be invented to be introduced into the glottis, after elevating the *epiglottis* by a proper instrument, and that a pair of small bellows were adapted to this syphon: for he imagines that when the lungs are sufficiently warmed by the air communicated from the mouth of another person, the external air moderately cool would be much more proper to restore the circulation of the fluids.

The above edict was published at *Lisle* by sound of the trumpet, November 20, 1755.

Who ever forms and executes projects must expect criticisms, and we are willing to profit by any which may contribute towards the accomplishment of our plan. But the remarks which would give us the greatest pain, are such as would represent the facts related in our *Memoirs* as doubtful. It is happy, however, that nothing can be more easy than to confute such suspicions.

With respect to the provinces, and many of our cities, we have correspondents upon whose precision, intelligence, and fidelity we may safely rely. Such are, for example,

In *Guelderland*, Mr. *Vander Hoop*, burgomaster, and Mr. *Roukens*, sheriff and counsellor.

In *Zeland*, Messrs. *Tjeenk* minister, and *De Wind* doctor in physic.

At *Utrecht*, a society of young surgeons.

Eriesland, Messrs. *Meinsma* and *Stinstra*, doctors in physic.

Overysfel, Mr. *De Vries*.

At *Groningen*, Mr. *Camper*, professor of surgery and anatomy.

At *Rotterdam*, Messrs. *Chatelain* minister, and *Maafwinkel* surgeon.

Haarlem, Mr. *La Clé*, sheriff.

Edam, Mr. *Martinet*, minister.

Leyden, Mr. *Van Engelen*, minister.

Alkmaar, Mr. *Paludanus*, formerly sheriff.

No claim is made upon us from *Friesland* and *Overyssel* till the magistrates have declared them valid.

In our own city we lay it down as a rule to take the most particular and rigorous informations; we always postpone satisfying the demands of the claimants till the following meeting, in order to gain time for enquiry. We do not confine ourselves to written testimonials, but we summon the parties and examine them separately. We have also, following the hint given us by Mr. *De Haen* of *Vienna*, resolved to question the persons themselves who have been restored, as often as this is practicable.

I.

Middelstum, in the province of *Groningen*, June 26, 1769, *Margaret Harmannus* perceived in a ditch, the son of *Henry Arys*, aged four years. Some neighbours ran, upon hearing her cries, and took the child out of the water. By placing it before a fire, frictions, and blowing of air into the intestines through a tobacco pipe, he began to recover in the space of half an hour, and was perfectly restored.

II.

Holwyrda, in the province of *Friesland*, July 3, 1769. As the children of *Henry Eppes* were playing in a field, one of them fell into a pit. His little sister was the first who perceived it, she cried out to her brother who came and took the child out for dead. Its parents tried several methods by which they might learn whether there was any remaining life. These being fruitless, they determined to undress and lay him out upon straw, and sent a messenger to the civil officer that he might examine the corpse. He took the child in his arm, warmed him by the fire, and blew air into his bowels. For a long time his attempts were fruitless, so that the parents asked him, Why do you take so much trouble about a dead child? His life is gone beyond a possibility of recovery. The officer notwithstanding persevered; at length he perceived a considerable change, and the child having discharged

a large quantity of water by vomiting and by stool, was relieved, and perfectly restored. It is impossible to say how long the infant had lain in the water, but it is certain, that more than two hours were elapsed before they could perceive any signs of life; and although the officer began his operations at three o'clock, the child was not able to speak till eleven in the evening. He was pale and weakly for three months, but afterwards recovered his health.

III.

Lewarden, September 3, 1769. The son of *Cornelius Van Meningen*, aged about four years and a half, fell into the *Vliet*. His father was so fortunate as to draw him out with a crook, after a young lad had attempted in vain to fetch him, by jumping into the water. He was restored to life by means of friction, warmth, and fumigation, after having discharged large quantities of water, and other substances, by vomiting and stool. The child returned to school in three days, healthy and chearful. It was at least half an hour from the time the first alarm was given to his being taken out of the water.

IV.

Enkhuisen, September 4, 1769. *John*, the son of *Cornelius Bok*, aged about sixteen years, fell from a boat into a water called *Kuipersdyk*, which was about ten feet in depth. As the boat continued to advance, no one could tell, to about the space of five and twenty feet, the place where it was proper to search for him. A little froth, however, upon the surface, seemed to indicate the spot, and the success confirmed the conjecture. He was taken out with a hook, dead to appearance. He was rolled upon a barrel, and had the smoke of tobacco blown into his intestines. After about eight minutes he discharged a quantity of water. They conveyed him to his lodgings, where they continued the usual operations. After some time he uttered some sounds, and began to cry. In two days he was perfectly recovered.

V.

Abraham Vidanke, a *Portuguese* Jew and change-broker, aged fifty-two years, walking along the canal called *Kingstoot*, near *Amsterdam*, was seized, as he afterwards related, with a sudden giddiness, which made him fall into the water. Two canal scourers, who saw a skirt of his coat, and his hat floating upon the surface, drew him up the assistance of their hooks into their boat. It is uncertain how long he had remained

mained in the water; but when taken out, his face was swollen, of a violet colour, and his mouth covered with foam. The attendants blew into his intestines by means of a pipe which they found in his pocket. This being repeated thrice, he seemed to move his feet. They placed him before a large fire, dressed him in dry clothes, and bled him. He recovered gradually, and was perfectly cured.

VI.

Amsterdam, Sept. 7. 1769. *Mary*, the wife of *John Brinkel*, aged thirty-seven years, fell into the *Princegracht*, about half past eight in the evening, having missed the quay through the darkness of the night. Two men drew her out with crochets, after she had remained nearly nine minutes. She was without pulse, and breathless. The surgeon recovered her by means of bleeding, brandy with salt and pepper poured into her throat and nostrils, friction, with spirit of sal ammoniac, and a stimulating clyster.

VII.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8, 1769. At half past ten in the morning, *Ann Polak*, a *German Jewess*, attempting to draw some water out of the new *Keizersgraff*, near the *Wesop-port*, her foot slipped, and in her fall her pail struck her head, so as to stun her immediately. She was taken out and laid in a boat, where she was bled. Thence they conveyed her to a neighbouring house, where they employed repeated clysters, blowing into the mouth and intestines, frictions along the spine, with sal ammoniac, without any favourable change being produced. They placed her in a chair wrapped up in a warm blanket, with a stove at her feet, as there was no bed in the place. About half an hour past one, they began to perceive a feeble pulse. By continuing the same means she began to perspire. At four o'clock she recovered her speech. She had afterwards violent convulsive motions, which some medicines appeased. The bleeding was repeated at ten o'clock, and she became more composed. This person recovered her former health.

VIII.

Horn, Sept. 15, 1769. Two young men passing a bridge in a countryman's waggon, the horse started at some sacks of meal that were ranged upon a bench. The carriage overturned in a ditch. One of the lads who was at the side, happily jumped upon the ground: the other, who was in the middle, fell into the ditch under the carriage. The people who

who ran to his aid, were for some time uncertain where to search for him ; at length they perceived a leg just above the surface. They procured a ladder the better to approach him, and pulled his leg with force, but were not able to stir it, for he lay upon his back, with his head downward deep in the mud, the waggon pressing upon him ; they were also embarrassed with the horse at the side of it. They cut the reins, the horse plunged about in such a manner that the spectators apprehended he must infallibly be destroyed. However, they succeeded at last, removed the horse, and lifted up the carriage, they drew the lad from under it by the leg. He was to all appearance dead, and so covered with mud, that it was not only impossible to distinguish his person, but he had scarcely the figure of a human being. They washed him, opened his shirt collar, for his face and neck were livid and swollen, and poured some brandy down his throat. Some drawings of his mouth were the first indications of remaining life. By rolling and shaking, by rubbing him with warm cloths, and placing him before a large fire, the signs of life increased. They administered an emetic, which made him give up a large quantity, and even entire pieces of mud. They put him into a warm bed. He had a little fever that night, the next day he was well, without having received the least bruise or contusion, and he returned home in a carriage.

IX.

Amsterdam, Sept. 27, 1769. The son of *Lucas Venneulen*, playing upon the new quay of the *Raapenburg*, fell under the rails into the water. His mother, who saw the accident from a window, ran hastily, and although she was advanced in her pregnancy, jumped over the rails, intending to throw herself into a boat attached to the quay, but missing her aim she also was exposed to the same danger with her child. Her husband perceiving a tumult in the street, as he was returning home, ran up stairs in order to assist his wife whom, upon account of her critical situation, he imagined to be in danger of some emotion. At the top of the steps he met a younger child, that wanted to follow his mother, and who, had not the father arrived, would certainly have been exposed to danger also. Informed of his double misfortune, he hastened to the spot, and with other assistants he saved his wife ; but more than a quarter of an hour had elapsed before they could find the child, and draw him out of the canal with a hook. He appeared dead, and though they employed both in the streets, and in the house, various methods, they all seemed

unprofitable. But a surgeon arriving, ordered them to take off his wet clothes, and wrapping him in a warm covering, placed him before a fire. He poured brandy into his mouth, blew down his throat for twelve minutes; at last he perceived a feeble respiration, which was followed by a deep sigh, and afterwards a grinding of his teeth, and convulsive motion of his limbs. When he had employed more than an hour and half in these operations, with bleeding, and frictions, the child became more calm; there remained, however, a great anxiety and difficulty of breathing the next day, from which a second bleeding relieved him, and in a short time he was perfectly cured.

X.

Amsterdam, October 5, 1769. *John Volkert*, aged about eighteen years, fell into the *Amstel*, near the *Halvemaansburg*. He was taken out after lying about a quarter of an hour. They employed the usual methods, viz. blowing into his intestines, placing him before a fire, rubbing him continually with brandy and salt, bleeding him in the arm, and applying clysters of salt and water; and they were so successful, that the next day he was able to depart for *Friseland*.

XI.

Horn, October 7, 1769. *John Jansz* lay in the water, near the *Turf-port*; he was taken out, and placed in a boat to all appearance dead, a foamy sordes issued out of his nose and mouth. They blew into his intestines for more than half an hour, before any signs of life manifested themselves. They poured Geneva down his throat, and gave him a vomit, which had no effect; however, the child began the following night to discharge his urine, though with great pain. His health was perfectly, though slowly restored.

XII.

Leyden, November 4, 1769. *Jacob Clavan*, journeyman tanner, aged twenty-three years, wanted to go into a boat to assist his aged father in rowing; but the son losing his balance, fell head foremost into the water, and went to the bottom. The motion which he made with his arms and legs made him reascend. His head was above the surface, and he expressed to his father his agonies upon the prospect of death. He plunged again holding, as he afterwards related, his nose and mouth with one of his hands to hinder the water from entering. Several persons ran at the cries of the old man to his

his assistance; and after they had endeavoured for about a quarter of an hour, they raised him from the bottom with a boatman's hook. They left him upon the quay seven or eight minutes; they then carried him to a neighbouring public house. It was not less than half an hour from his being taken out to their attempting any means. They placed him before a fire, wrapped up warm; this, together with frictions and bleeding, (in which they made two essays before they succeeded) the application of cordial, &c. gradually recovered him, so that they were able to convey him home in the afternoon. He was indisposed for a few days, but being properly treated by his physician, he was perfectly cured.

XIII.

Amsterdam, Nov. 17, 1769. *Antony Witneven*, aged fifty years, being upon the *Trippenburgwal*, and being in liquor, was attempting to evacuate his bladder, leaning against some baskets which stood at the side of the canal. The baskets gave way, and he fell into the water. He was taken out for dead. They carried him to a beer cellar, suspended him with his head downwards, shook him briskly, and poured some olive oil down his throat. He gave signs of life, and afterwards seemed pretty well recovered, but he died two days afterwards. If what is alledged concerning his being drunk be true, it may be considered as a probable cause of his death, as many examples prove the extreme difficulty of recovering persons who are in that state, at the time they fall into the water.

XIV.

Groningen, Nov. 19, 1769. *Frederick*, the son of *Gaspard Boschman*, aged nine years, washing his hands in an opening they had made in the ice, fell into it, and his fall carried him immediately under the ice. His brother, (about eleven years old) who was the only witness of the disaster, ran for a pole into the house, which was at the distance of forty or fifty feet. His mother enquiring for what use he wanted it, he answered, to assist his brother who was fallen into the hole. She ran to the spot, and her cries drew numbers to her aid, but it was in vain that they searched for the child with the pole. In the meanwhile, the father, who was talking with the porter some hundred feet from the place, being informed of the accident, flies to the place, throws off his coat, and jumps into the hole, the water rising up to his shoulders, and feels for the child with his feet. This being in vain, he broke the ice, which was two inches thick, with

his hands, and shoulders, and breast; and at about eight feet distance from the entrance, he found a hand. He carried the child home, shaking it, and walking about the room; they held it before a fire, and pulling off his stockings beat the bottom of his feet, rubbing him also over the breast and back with warm linen; the child began to respire feebly. They undressed him, put him into a warm bed, placing hot water in a bottle to his hands and hot bricks to his feet and back. They made him swallow brandy with butter melted in it, which made him vomit water mixt with blood. At length he began to weep and cry out, which he repeated at intervals till he recovered his senses entirely. His health was doubtful for some time, but at last he was perfectly recovered.

A medal was also given to the father to perpetuate the remembrance of so extraordinary a deliverance.

XV.

Haarlem, December 2, 1769. *Adam Florie*, a very aged man, fell into the canal about ten o'clock at night; the quay was high, and the place very muddy; he sunk, and remained at the bottom. The darkness was so great that they had a difficulty to find him; he remained there near half an hour before he could be taken out. They placed him before a large fire, and two men rubbed him incessantly with warm cloths; the surgeon gave him some cordials and spirituous liquors, and wrapt him up in warm blankets. He recovered his senses, and gave hopes of a perfect re-establishment, but he died five days afterwards. His physician attributed his death to a pleurisy, for which he was bled three times, but in vain.

XVI.

Amsterdam, December 6, 1769. *Elizabeth Spermondt*, an aged woman, fell, about seven o'clock in the evening, into the *Egelanteersgracht*; she was taken out by means of a hook, and carried into a public house: the methods which brought her to herself, were shaking and rubbing her, blowing into her intestines, and warmth, to which was added bleeding her after she was conveyed home. She died soon after.

XVII.

December 22, 1769. *John Valk* was travelling in the night-boat from *Gouda*, betwixt *Ouderkerk* and *Amsterdam*; he wanted to discharge his urine, his foot slipped, and he fell into the *Amstel*. It required some time to inform the horseman, stop the boat, and return to the spot. The feeble glimmering of
the

the moon enabled them to discover his hair and part of his arm above the water ; more than a quarter of an hour had passed from the time of his falling to his being brought on board. *Peter Knuyfing* of *Rotterdam* stretched him out upon the middle bench of the boat, with his belly downwards upon cushions. Desiring the passengers to light their pipes, they prepared, fourteen or fifteen; of which he blew the smoke into the intestines ; at the seventh pipe he gave the first faint signs of life, and threw up some mouthfuls of water. His motions becoming more apparent, *Knuyfing* rubbed more than half an hour his breast and belly, with the handkerchiefs with which the assistants furnished him in their turns, after having warmed them by means of the stoves in the boat. When they arrived at the *Beerynbyt* without *Amsterdam*, which was about an hour and a half from the fall, *Valk* had recovered strength enough to sit upon his seat, though he could neither speak nor move. They carried him to an inn, and put him into a warm bed ; an hour after *Knuyfing* gently entered his chamber suspecting he was asleep, but hearing him complain of excessive cold, he ordered a pewter bottle filled with boiling water to his feet. A surgeon, who was sent for, came and opened a vein, which expedited his recovery. He spoke concerning business with the companions of his voyage, and in the evening he returned alone, and without feeling any indisposition by the *Gouda* bark.

XVIII.

Amsterdam, December 26, 1769. At ten o'clock at night *Ida Potyer*, a servant, emptying some filth into the *Gingle*, she fell in ; several persons attempted to assist her in vain, till *Bernard Aka* arriving, took off his coat and waistcoat, swam to her and drew her on shore. They carried her to a tavern, and poured some brandy down her throat ; and afterwards to her master's house, where she was placed before a large fire, dressed in warm clothes, and bled in the arm. She recovered her senses by degrees, and her cure was afterwards completed.

XIX.

Amsterdam, January 2, 1770, was taken out of the *Prince Graght* for dead *Ann Kortraadt*, sempstress, aged fifty-one years. It is probable she threw herself into it through despair, or from being out of her mind, of which she had given some other symptoms. It is not known how long she had remained there, but they found her floating upon her back ;

back ; they carried her to the house of Mr. *John Plaat* surgeon, who laid her by a good fire, dried the body, and made her swallow some tea, with a few drops of spirits of sal ammoniac, with which he also rubbed her neck and temples ; he then gave her brandy with pepper. After some hours she made a confused noise, and then fell into a fit, which continued about half an hour, in which she laughed, &c. She then became more tranquil, and was so far recovered at half past nine o'clock as to be able to be conducted home in a carriage.

XX.

Rotterdam, January 13, 1770. *Johanna Oukruid*, aged fifty-four years, went to draw water out of a canal near to the eastern gate ; as it was a frost, and the ground slippery, she fell with the hook in her hand through the ice, having lost at the same instant her senses by fear and the cold. The current near the sluice drew her some paces from the place ; a neighbour, who came upon the same business a quarter of an hour afterwards, perceived the skirt of her petticoat floating from under the ice ; she called out for help, and seven or eight minutes were elapsed before they had taken out the drowned woman, and laid for dead upon the quay. They carried her home, poured brandy down her throat, took off her wet clothes, placed her in bed betwixt two warmed blankets, with a stove at her feet, and a pitcher of hot water against her body : these, with frictions and fumigations, produced in the space of half an hour the first signs of life, which were a motion in the eyes, heaving a sigh, and a feeble pulse ; some time after she vomited water, coughed, seemed much oppressed, but continued senseless. She afterwards came to herself, and slept in the night at intervals with tranquillity. The next day she complained of a sickness, which was appeased by remedies ; venesection was omitted, because of her delicate constitution ; she was also troubled with a shortness of breath. We were informed on the 6th of February, that she was so well that they were in hopes of a speedy recovery.

XXI.

Nykirk in Friesland, January 24, 1770. *Eve*, the wife of *John Reinders*, fell into the canal, and continued at least half an hour under the ice. She was taken to a neighbour's house, undressed before a large fire, wrapt in a warm shift and blankets, and put into a warm bed ; after which the application of cherry-brandy, and continued friction, recovered

covered in about half an hour first her senses, then her strength, and at last her health.

XXII.

Hilversum, February 10, 1770. The son of *Mindert Van Goch*, about two years old, fell into a pit or opening not more than a foot deep, but the child remained there half an hour, with his head at the bottom, and his feet in the air; a man who passed by took him out and carried him to his mother; he was neglected as dead for another half hour; a physician however was sent for, who pursued the usual methods, viz. fumigation, warmth, frictions, irritating glysters, as also stimulating the epiglottis and root of the tongue: this latter made him render a ropy water, and utter a sound. The child slept well in the night, and the next day had a small degree of fever; they gave him a purgative, and he discharged a quantity of sordes and sandy clay. This child perfectly recovered.

XXIII.

Rotterdam, February 26, 1770. *John Kok*, fifteen years old, who worked with a brush-maker, was sent to draw two pails of water from the *Blaak*; he descended the steps of the quay, and in filling the first pail his foot slipped, he fell in, and went to the bottom. His master finding that he tarried longer than usual, began to be uneasy, and going to the quay he saw but one pail upon the ground. He ran for a hook, but as it was early in the morning he was obliged to knock at three doors before he could procure one. After some ineffectual searches he at last drew the lad from under a boat; he had been about half an hour under water; his eyes were closed, his countenance pale, his mouth was covered with foam, nor was there any pulsation in his heart or arteries. Though they considered him as dead, yet they sent for a surgeon; the surgeon took off his wet clothes, covered him with a blanket, rubbed him with brandy and salt, &c. For a long time his labour was in vain, but at last they perceived a drawing in one of his arms; he opened his eyes, and uttered an unintelligible sound. He gradually came to himself, and complaining of an oppression, he was relieved by bleeding. A sudorific medicine made him sweat profusely in the night; the next day a purgative was administered, and in a few days he returned to his work without any inconvenience. Though this lad was the youngest of four, yet he did not contribute the least towards the support of his aged parents.

XXIV.

The *Hague*, February 27, 1770. *Mary le Febvre* fell into a water which terminates the garden of the Old Court; they who had taken her out having made several fruitless attempts to recover her, carried her to a public house; the surgeon whom they sent for ordered them to put on her dry linen, to be covered warm, and employing frictions and bleedings, &c. in the space of an hour and half she revived. They put her into bed, and she found herself tolerably well for four hours; she then complained that she suffered great pain, and expired immediately. The cause was probably an abscess, which broke within her; her parents having declared that for some time she had had violent pains in the breast.

XXV.

Gouda, March 3, 1770. *Elizabeth* daughter of *Cornelius Krap*, aged four years and a half, was taken out of the canal for dead. There is reason to think she had been more than a quarter of an hour under water. When she was carried home they rolled her up naked in a woollen blanket, and laid her upon a bed, without attempting any thing farther. Some persons coming in afterwards found the child cold as ice, her limbs were stiff, and there was no pulse. Two men undressed themselves, and lay on each side under the covering, of whom one blew air into her lungs, and the other the smoke of tobacco into her intestines. These and the other methods pursued for the space of two hours and a half, perfectly restored her.

XXVI.

Amsterdam, March 13, 1770. *Meyer Nathan Cohen*, a Jew, aged sixty years, taken out of the water and carried into a beer cellar, was treated in nearly the same manner and with the same success.

XXVII.

Amsterdam, March 19, 1770. *Francis de Groot* and two others recalled to life *Catherine Van Diepen*. They had taken her out of the *Damraak* near the fish-market; as she was known to them they immediately carried her home to the *Nes*. They warmed, dried, and rubbed her for half an hour, when they felt a pulsation; then took seven ounces of blood from the left arm, after which she immediately revived. They gave her a large glass of brandy, and about half an hour past eleven she was in a great measure restored.

XXVIII.

Near *Bois le Duc*, in the lordship of *Liempden*, February 28, 1770. *Balthazar Adrien Mulders*, aged about five years, son of the widow of *Adrien Joseph Mulders*, slipped into a ditch not far from his home. His little brother acquainting their mother with it, she ran, jumped into the ditch, and placed the child by the side of it. The neighbours, alarmed by her cries, assembled, one of them carried the child into a house, another ran for the surgeon, who immediately applied the means we have recommended. He blew up the intestines with a tobacco-pipe, held under his nose the tincture of camphire; he stimulated the nostrils, and the inside of the throat, and rubbed the spine of his back with the same tincture. The child was put into a hot bed betwixt two of his brothers, and taking a draught, he sweated profusely. The next day he was well.

XXIX.

Amsterdam, April 11, 1770. *Ermina Clerq*, aged seven years, fell into a ditch, four feet deep, out of the *Raam-Poort*, near the mill called *Sampson*. She was entirely under the water, but *Marian Doorn*, who accidentally passed that way, perceived the end of the ribband of her cap, near the side. It was in attempting to reach this ribband that she perceived somebody was drowned. Her fright rendered her incapable of acting; but her cries drew *Gerard Vuurens* to the place. He took out the child, whose head was swollen and livid, as if she had been strangled: the eyes inflamed, and the mouth covered with foam. He carried it to the kitchen of the mill, and, aided by two others, he undressed the child before a fire, blew air and the smoke of tobacco into the intestines, which somewhat revived her. They then gave her a little brandy, rubbed her, put her into a warm bed, administered a clyster, and took away some blood, which completed her cure.

XXX.

Amsterdam, May 7, 1770. At half past four in the morning the following accident happened near the *Brewers Graght*. *Peter Nobel*, aged about thirty years, boatman to the corn-lighter belonging to the *Golden Salmon*; conducting his boat to the post, in order to load, his pole slipped, which made him stumble and fall upon his back in the water. He related to us afterwards, that he immediately made an effort to turn himself, in order to swim, but either for want of dexterity, or from the confusion his danger created, he could not succeed.

ceed: that perceiving himself going to the bottom, he lost his courage, principally because it was so early, and he had seen no body near the place who might assist him; however, he held his hand before his mouth to prevent the water from entering; that he looked up towards the light, hoping that if any thing was attempted for his relief, he should perceive it; and that in these terrible moments he had prayed to God for his deliverance; that this was the last idea he could recollect; and that when he came to himself he was in doubt whether he was actually in this world or not.

A young lad who saw him fall at a distance, found it difficult to meet with any body that would assist him, and it was above a quarter of an hour before they drew him on board a vessel. As soon as they perceived life in him, they made him swallow brandy and oil of olives, which vomited him considerably. Fearing to alarm his mother, he desired to be conveyed to the house of a friend, who gave him dry linen, and placed him in his own warm bed. A physician being called in upon account of a pain in his head and breast, his prescriptions were so efficacious, that the patient was conducted home in a carriage about eight o'clock in the evening, to the inexpressible joy of an aged and infirm mother of whom he was the only support.

XXXI.

Rotterdam, May 21, 1770. *Everard*, aged about seven years, the son of *Everard Vissenburg*, journeyman cooper, was taken out of the water for dead. They first carried him to a tavern, where they rolled him for a quarter of an hour upon a barrel, and poured brandy down his throat, but without any success. The surgeon afterwards arrived. He ordered the child to be put to bed, and by the usual frictions, with spirits of wine and sal ammoniac, by clysters of tobacco water and salt, and by blowing the smoke of tobacco up his body, and by bleeding him in the jugular vein; by these means employed about two hours and a half, the pulse, respiration, motion, and speech were restored; but his senses were not perfectly recovered till after he had slept about two hours.

XXXII.

Maastrandflys, May 27, 1770. *Nicolas*, the son of *John Gyling*, fell into a cistern, where the water was five feet deep. Several fruitless attempts were made to take him out, so that more than twenty minutes were elapsed before they accomplished their purpose. And according to all appearance he

was dead. They employed the usual methods for about half an hour, when a rumbling in his bowels was the first mark of remaining life. In two hours and a half he began to sob and cry, he slept for half an hour, his natural warmth returned, and in a little time he was perfectly restored.

XXXI.

Amsterdam, May 28, 1771. *François Capuyn*, journeyman carpenter, was taken out of the *Spuy* at noon. He appeared absolutely dead. Yet the smoke of more than three pipes of tobacco blown into his intestines through the sheath of a knife; frictions along the spine, with brandy, wine, and salt, and an emetic, restored him so far to his senses as to be able to receive extreme unction. He groaned incessantly, and died at half an hour past three o'clock.

XXXIV.

Haarlem, June 3, 1770. The wife of *Adrien Bezem*, aged forty-six years, fell into the *Beek* at two o'clock in the afternoon. The cause of her fall was probably an epileptic fit, an evil to which she was subject. She was taken out by means of a hook, after she had been in the water about a quarter of an hour. Mr. *John van Tekelenburg*, a surgeon in the city, was called in, who gives us the following account.

She appeared without any signs of life; her eyes were half closed, and extremely dim; her head fell in every direction, following her position; her limbs were relaxed, and her natural heat seemed entirely extinguished. The methods employed were, fumigation, frictions, irritation of the nostrils, with spirits of sal ammoniac, and of the throat with a feather, and venesection.

In the space of an hour she opened her mouth and swallowed some wine, she seemed to understand when I spoke to her, but could not utter any sound. After the application of another hour, she spoke distinctly, called her husband, and talked with him about the accident. In the evening she threw up some phlegm mixed with blood; the next morning I found her perfectly in her senses, though she had had some attacks of her fits.

This gentleman afterwards acquainted us with the perfect recovery of her health.

XXXV.

Leuwarde, June 7, 1770. *Ildegonde*, the daughter of *John Abrahams*, aged four years and three months, was missed at

the time of her coming from school. Upon seeking for her she was found in the *Vliet* against the quay near her parent habitation. As nearly as can be presumed she had been half an hour in the water, her head downwards. She was taken out, undressed, dried by the fire, rubbed with warm cloths, &c. till the child groaned, cried, evacuated by stool and vomiting. They continued the employment of these methods, and she was recovered.

XXXVI.

Fisp, in *North Holland*, June 11, 1770. *Cornelius*, the son of *Antony van der Spryt*, turfman, aged about eighteen years, fell into the *Zwet*, the pole having slipped from him. He was taken out in about a quarter of an hour. He was restored by the fumes of tobacco, warming the body, and giving warm red wine to drink. It was in about two hours that they saw their endeavours crowned with success.

XXXVII.

Groningen, June 12, 1770. A child nine years old fell into the *Zuyderdiep*, and remained half a quarter of an hour under water. It was taken out. Water ran out of his mouth. They shook him, he gave up more water, and some signs of life appeared. They carried him home, and the next day professor *Camper* was witness to his perfect recovery.

XXXVIII.

In the district of *Hardegaryp*, in *Friesland*, June 18, 1770. The child of *William Sybrens*, fell into the canal. His mother first discovered it, perceiving its hat float upon the water. She acquainted her husband, who leaped into the water, and took the child out. They rolled it upon a barrel, and blew into its bowels. After they had employed the proper methods for an hour and a half, the child recovered, and the next day was lively and active.

XXXIX.

Amsterdam, July 8, 1770. Two children, the one of ten, the other of five years old, wandered out of the *Raampoort*. The younger mistaking, in all probability, the moss which covered a ditch for a meadow, fell in. The elder raised an alarm. Some of the neighbours came and took the child out. They shook him upon the spot: he vomited up some water, cried, and gave other signs of life. As they were carrying him home all these signs disappeared; his face was of a violet colour, his eyes open, but fixed and dull, his mouth shut,
and

and bloody foam hanging about his teeth; there was no pulsation of heart or arteries; his belly was distended, and all his limbs relaxed.

The surgeon being called, ordered him to be dried with warm clothes: this, with the application of sal ammoniac, and bleeding, produced the desired effect; and although he was feverish, and in other respects indisposed, yet he was perfectly cured by the care of the surgeon.

XL.

Schiedam, July 11, 1770. Frederic Kleyn fell into the water, called *Noordvest*. A man on the opposite shore came in a boat to his assistance, but losing his balance in attempting to seize the drowned person, he fell overboard. Another boat was brought, and he was taken out, but the first mentioned had sunk to the bottom, the attendants relaxing their diligence, from a persuasion that he was already dead. They were persuaded, however, to attempt his relief, and in more than a quarter of an hour spent in vain, they at last succeeded. He was cold, livid, swoln, without pulse, respiration, sensation, or motion. Upon shaking him for a quarter of an hour, water issued from his mouth. They carried him to a distillery, placed him near warm caldrons, and drew about nine ounces of blood from him. They then perceived some convulsive motions in his neck and head. This was about three quarters of an hour from his fall. They rubbed his body with warm linen, sprinkled with dry salt. The motion encreased, he began to sigh and groan mournfully. In about an hour and half from his fall he opened his eyes; in another half hour his senses returned, he sat up and smoked his pipe, complaining of an oppression; he was bled a second time. At night he was well enough to return to his master, and a third bleeding entirely recovered him.

XLI.

In the territory of *Purmur*, in *North Holland*, July 23, 1770. *Simon Jansen Haster* and his wife, having sought with anxiety their child, aged four years, found him in the water. He was taken out and recovered to life by warmth, frictions, fumigations, bleeding, &c. At six o'clock in the evening there were no remains of the accident but the fright, which soon vanished.

XLII.

In the village of *Gastmeer*, in *Friseland*, July 27, 1770. *Gerard Tjipkes*, aged fifteen months, was taken out of the water

water and recovered by shaking, warmth, and the smoke of tobacco.

XLIII.

Leyden, Sept. 17, 1770. About nine o'clock in the evening, *Matthew Verburg*, aged fifty-five years, drowned himself. He was taken out of the water by a person who heard the fall. By blowing into his intestines, and rubbing him with carminative spirit mixed with salt and warm water, they perceived in a quarter of an hour a motion in his lower lip. The surgeon took from him about six ounces of blood. These means recalled him to his senses. The next he was indisposed; the third he was able to go abroad as usual.

XLIV.

Haarlem, Sept. 19, 1770. *Peter Stegman*, glazier and painter, was informed that his son *Lewis* was just taken out of the water, where he had lain about fourteen minutes. He ran to the place, took the child in his arms, the blood ran from his mouth and nose, as he had cut his tongue in the fall. But by the aid of fumigations, warmth, blowing into his lungs, &c. the child at length began to vomit, and afterwards was perfectly restored.

XLV.

Amsterdam, in the quarter called the *French-pad*, Sept. 24, 1770. *Peter Kalis*, aged sixty-three, fell into the water, where he remained at least a quarter of an hour. They recalled him to life by blowing air into his lungs by a pipe, and the smoke of tobacco into his intestines through a sheath, by warming him before a baker's oven, and by frictions.

XLVI.

Edam, October 2, 1770. *Didier*, the son of *John Klees*, had been above a quarter of an hour under water before he was taken out. By placing him before a baker's oven, and employing the usual methods, he recovered in about three hours.

XLVII.

Amsterdam, October 6, 1770. At five o'clock in the morning, the same means as in the other case, have been instrumental in saving the life of *Godfrey Peter Peget*, an old man of sixty, who attempted to drown himself betwixt the *Zeedyk* and the *Schreyerhoek*.

XLVIII.

Amsterdam, October 19, 1770. At eight o'clock in the evening

evening, *Gertrude Greevingh*, aged thirty-four years, tripping upon the bridge called *Oesjesbrug*, slipt between the rails, and fell into the water. She was carried by the current twenty feet from the bridge. *William Cuyper*, who was amongst those whom the noise of her fall had brought to the place, was told it was impossible to save her, but he resolved upon the attempt. He strid over the rails, and endeavoured to jump into a boat, but missing his aim, he plunged up to the knees in mud, he waded to the boat, which he found chained and locked. He advanced to another boat, which was only fastened by a cord: he would have cut it, but none of the attendants having a knife, he was obliged to untie the knots. They threw him a candle and a lantern, but not catching it properly, the candle was extinguished. Another was conveyed to him by means of a string. When he had loosened the boat, he wanted to make use of the oars and hook, but these were fastened also with a chain and padlock. He was forced to wait till they could fetch from one of the city gates, a long crook belonging to a barge. After several ineffectual attempts they drew her above the surface by the hook, which had catched the binding of her petticoats. This broke, and she would again have fallen, had not the attendants catched her by the arm. Laying her transversely they blew the smoke of tobacco into her intestines; this made the water run out of her mouth. They poured brandy down her throat, laid her by a large fire, bled her, &c. In a little time she gave signs of life, and afterwards vomited an enormous quantity of water. She recovered so well, that at eleven o'clock they were able to convey her home.

This case is very remarkable upon account of the number of obstacles to be surmounted, the greatness of the danger, as it appears from circumstances that she was nearly an hour under the water, and also for the speediness of her recovery, two hours being sufficient to enable her to attend to her domestic affairs.

XLIX.

Amsterdam, the 14th of October, 1770. *Nathan Waterdrager*, a German Jew, fell into the water, and after struggling for some time, sunk to the bottom. He was taken out by *Benjamin Manuel*, an able swimmer, assisted by *Bernard Manuel*, who came with a boat. He was conveyed to a public house, and brought to life by means of fumigation, warmth, and bleeding. His senses were not perfectly restored for the space of five days, and it was but very slowly tha the recovered.

L.

Ooftzaandam, in *North Holland*, October 31, 1770. A child of six years old, son to the late *Gerard Gernts*, a mason, was taken out of the *Bloemygraph*. He was restored by repeated clysters of tobacco water, frictions, with the spirit of sal ammoniac, warmth, &c. These means were applied three hours and a half; the event was successful; the next day he was quite well.

LI.

Meppel, in *Overyssel*, November 13, 1770. A child two years old, son of *Armand Bylevelt*, being missed out of the house which was surrounded by water, was found fallen in a ditch. He was neglected as dead for more than half an hour. The surgeon, however, attempted his recovery, and succeeded by means of blowing the smoke of tobacco up his fundament and into his mouth and nostrils, by taking three ounces of blood from his arm, (his body was too much swollen to attempt it in the jugular), and by frictions.

LII.

Amsterdam, December 7, 1770. *Ann Klopper*, aged sixty years, was taken out of the *Baangraph*, near the *Raampoort*. They suspended her, the head downwards, rolled her upon a barrel, and employed other violent methods. After which they carried her to a distillery. A surgeon being sent for, he applied several of the remedies we have recommended. She recovered the use of her senses. She died, however, three days afterwards. It is very probable she was inwardly bruised by the violent methods at first employed, particularly rolling her upon a barrel.

LIII.

December 22. At half past nine in the morning, Mr. *John Perimony*, a surgeon at *Leyden*, was sent for to the country house of Mrs. *Muschetier*, a widow lady, at a little distance. He there found a man of sixty years of age, named *John Werts*, who had been taken out of the water for dead, three quarters of an hour before his arrival, without any attempts being made to restore him. After the surgeon had employed friction, bleeding, &c. for an hour and a half, he perceived a feeble respiration. He continued his application, and in another hour and a half the man cried out, *cold, cold*. They gave him a dram of brandy. He did not entirely recover his speech till the evening. He said he could recollect

collected nothing, but that he attempted to reach a bit of wood out of the water, and had fallen in.

In the two cases following the medal was not claimed. The account of them also came to hand later than the others.

LIV.

Harlinguen, March 16, 1769. The child of *Matthew Schild*, about a year and an half old, was taken out of a pit and restored to life. Drying him before the fire at a sugar refiner's, rubbing him with warm linen steeped in brandy, and applying spirits of sal ammoniac to the nostrils, were the methods employed. In the space of half an hour he recovered, and has been since in perfect health. The burgo-masters thought proper to acquaint the public with this in an advertisement in the *Leuwarde Gazette*.

LV.

September 28, 1769. *Matthew Frederic Palm*, aged thirty-two years, was with another man in the roof of the last boat that goes from the *Hague* to *Leyden*, where he fell asleep. When they arrived at *Leidsendam*, a village about half way betwixt those towns, through which passengers are obliged to walk, they awoke him. Having put in order his baggage, he followed the others, who were already on the other side of the street. The water was high and covered with a green moss, and it was a dark evening. Thinking to step upon land, he fell into the water, and sunk immediately, although he knew how to swim. He struggled, and re-ascended, but instead of swimming towards the shore, he took the opposite course. The weight of his clothes, and consternation of mind, made him sink a second time, when he lost his senses. How great was his astonishment when he found himself the next morning in bed at the inn, and heard the circumstances of his escape: that a servant hearing him fall, informed the boatmen: that they were several minutes before they could find and take him out: that the usual methods were employed for two hours with so much success, as to give some signs of life, and that he afterwards fell into a sleep. He was soon in a condition to prosecute his journey.

N. B. The Memoirs proceed to the narrative of three cases which happened at *Padoni*, *Bassano* and *Verona*, communicated to them by *Dr. Vicentini*. But as these are somewhat prolix in the relation, and in no respect differ from several cases already mentioned, we shall altogether omit them.

Mr. *T. F. Stilting*, a physician at *Utrecht*, communicated to the society the following case; which, as it is particular, and a demonstration with what success the methods recommended may be applied to suffocated persons, we shall insert at large in his own words.

Nicolas Dirkse Kluys, above sixty-three years old, intending to return from *Utrecht* to *Haarlem* by the boat of merchandize, November 17, 1770; he went to the boat at half past nine in the evening, in order to spend the night there. He placed himself in the little cabin at the stern, with a stove in which were coals that were yet smoking. The hatches were shut. He was scarcely lain down, but his head was confused, and he fell into a profound sleep, as he afterwards related. The next day the boatman having twice called him to no purpose, entered the cabin, and shook him; finding him motionless, he conjectured that he was suffocated. Assistance was called for; he was exposed to the air, and conveyed into a neighbouring cellar, where they extended him upon chairs. Mr. *Van Kootin*, the surgeon whom they had sent for, applied some brandy under his nose, rubbed his temples with it, and attempted to bleed him in the arm. It was all in vain. At his request I was called in. I thought at first I saw a corpse. Upon approaching the body, I observed the hands and countenance of a natural colour, and that the last was of a deep red. There was neither pulse nor the least sensation, yet a feeble motion in the chest inspired me with courage. I employed the spirit of sal ammoniac, which had no effect upon him. I ordered a stimulating clyster, which was of some service. To my great regret the orders I had given were omitted for some hours, both from negligence, and from the inconvenience of the place. They again conveyed him to the boat, and conducted him out of the city. They thence conveyed him into a chamber fresh aired in a public house, and put him into a warm bed. Another surgeon who assisted me here, applied a blister to each leg, blew the smoke of tobacco into his intestines, and drew blood from his arm with success. The use of spirit of sal ammoniac was continued, and they rubbed his chest with linen steeped in warm brandy. The respiration became stronger, and the pulse more distinct, though he still remained insensible and motionless, as if plunged in a profound sleep.

November 18. I learned they had poured into his mouth some spoonfuls of Malaga wine, which he gradually had swallowed. Having tried the experiment myself, I ordered a

spirituous cephalic mixture, which seemed efficacious, as every time that he took of it he made some grimaces, and that the difficulty of swallowing grew less; so that I gave him every now and then either a little tea or Malaga. Yet, as he continued senseless, his eyes remaining open, and he started frequently, I applied another blister to the nape of the neck.

19th. I found him in nearly the same state, excepting that the pulse was less confined, and respiration freer. I again ordered a very strong clyster, which caused a copious evacuation by stool, as also vomitings. An hour and a half afterwards they drew eight or nine ounces of blood from his arm, and towards evening some levain with horse-raddish scrapped, mustard and salt, was applied to his feet.

20th. The attendants informed me, that when they spoke loud he answered them. I made the experiment, but he only answered, *yes sir*. He breathed and swallowed more easily. He was yet senseless and motionless, excepting that he feebly stirred the fingers of his left hand, I thought proper to order him to be rubbed with volatile spirits about the neck, the vertebræ of the back, the shoulders and arms. This was done, and the clysters repeated.

21st. With joy and gratitude I found the patient much better. He had slept well, his senses were restored, and he spoke distinctly. I took care that he should have some weak broth, and tea, which he desired.

22d. He told me that he found himself well.

23d. When I took my leave of him, he was perfectly established.

25th. He set out upon his return with his wife and a friend, who came to attend him.

MEMOIRS, &c.

PART IV.

DID we wish to be able always to present our readers with equally curious and agreeable articles, they will easily conceive, that the sources are in great measure exhausted, and that our principal subjects for the future will be the instances of drowned persons restored. These subjects are doubtless the most important, and the most affecting to every friend to man. Our Memoirs will of consequence be rendered shorter, and without confining ourselves to equal periods in the publication of the different parts, we shall rather consult the abundance of the materials.

We have had, as far as we can learn, but one edict in our provinces, which was at *Flushing*, November 12, 1771. This confirmed the two preceding ones mentioned above, indicates the proper methods of treating drowned persons, taken from our advertisement, and extends the permission of administering relief to *hanged* and *suffocated* persons.

In the month of August last, his excellence the marquis *de Noailles*, ambassador from his most Christian Majesty to the States General of the United Provinces, honoured us with a letter, acquainting us, that *M. Bertin*, minister and secretary of state at *Paris*, hearing and approving of our institution, proposes by order of his majesty, to collect whatever has been written upon the object of our attention. And he has sent us from that minister a Treatise of *Mr. de Villiers*, upon the same subject. We should justly reproach ourselves did we not publicly express to these two noblemen the sincerity of our respects and gratitude. We desire *Mr. de Villiers* also to accept of our acknowledgments for the honourable mention he has made of our society in his works.

This

This gentleman urges the necessity of immediate assistance, and then passes to the most suitable methods of recalling the drowned to life. We shall not particularize these, as the principal of them have been already enumerated in our Memoirs.

He objects to the subjects being placed upon the back, but that it be sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and sometimes on the belly. When the drowned are pretty well recovered, it is necessary to examine the pulse frequently, and if it should threaten any inward inflammation, bleeding should be repeated.

It would not be improper at times to incline the head of the patients, that they may evacuate the water; but they must not remain long in that state, nor should it be in any degree violent.

The shaking of the carriage in which it may be necessary to convey them, may be serviceable, provided they lay upon straw.

The author exclaims against the barbarous and destructive customs of rolling the patient in or upon a barrel, suspending them by the feet, or with a cord under their arms, which was the common practice of sailors.

Of emeticks he has not the most favourable opinion, but leaves it to physicians to judge when they become expedient.

In the remaining part of his Dissertation the question is largely discussed, what are the true causes of death in drowned persons; and he concludes, that they perish under the water from a cessation of motion in the fluids occasioned by the cold, and the want of air, or suffocation, whether or not there be water in the lungs, and not to an oppletion of the brain, such as is observable in apoplectic subjects, or those that are hanged.

Mr. *Bicker*, a physician at *Rotterdam*, has published a translation of *Tiffot's Avis au Peuple*, in the Dutch language, making those necessary changes which might render it more useful to the inhabitants of this country. The third edition, in which there are several additions and improvements, contains a chapter upon drowned persons.

We shall content ourselves with citing a few observations. Although a *commencement of putrefaction* is the only mark as yet known for being absolutely certain of the death of a drowned person, yet there are other signs of it extremely probable; as an inflexibility of the joints, stiffness of the limbs,

limbs †, the eyes dead and flaccid, the apples of the eyes distorted. Mr. *Becher* also adds, a *total relaxation of the sphincter muscles of the anus* ‡. He thinks himself the first who has taken notice of this mark. He at first discovered it in a *drowned* person, afterwards in one *hanged*, and in many other corps.

He judges the true cause of death to be a suffocation, proceeding from a stoppage of breathing, to which a real apoplexy is naturally connected; and from these principles he deduces his manner of treatment, which is exactly similar to what has been recommended.

Sensible of the attention with which he has honoured us, and of the encomiums paid to our society, we could not but be touched by the wishes he expresses for its prosperity. May they be accomplished, so that as long as our provinces subsist they may reap the fruits of our establishment! It is true, as he insinuates, these wishes have exceeded our expectations. They have already been surpassed, not only by the great success we have had respecting the grand object of our enterprise, and the advantageous effects produced abroad, but by the protection we have enjoyed at home, by the generosity with which we have been relieved of part of the expence, and by the good will with which we have been assisted in carrying the burthen that still remains upon us.

We have this year received a fresh guarantee of this. A private gentleman of this city has presented us with *three hundred florins* §, acquainting us, at the same time, that it was to enable us more effectually to promote this good work by larger gratuities; that he wished we would mention this in our Memoirs as an example to others, without naming him; that he thought himself acquitted at a cheap rate, by giving a little money, whilst we took all the trouble upon ourselves; and that, although the directors of the society had engaged to defray the extraordinary expences

† The limbs are extremely supple immediately after sudden death, whilst the body retains any internal heat; and in these cases the members do not become stiff, or the joints inflexible until the humours are coagulated, and the fibres rendered rigid by the cold of death. If, therefore, any resistance is observable in the limbs soon after a person has been apparently struck with death, it is to be presumed that there are some latent remains of life, and that the members are inflexible from a spasm upon their muscles.

‡ This sign may be more depended upon. I have often observed in blowing into the mouths of infants, that the air has passed without any interruption entirely through the intestinal tube. A strong indication that the vital influence was totally expended.

§ Near 30 l.

it would be ungenerous not to free them from this engagement.

It would ill become us to use such language. We are more than indemnified for our trouble by the good resulting from it. But this manner of thinking is too noble for us not to desire to render it more general, and the example too excellent for us not to propose it.

The following are fresh instances of the drowned brought to life, which may render it more efficacious.

I.

In the jurisdiction of *Haaren*, in the province of *Groningen*, April 1768. *John*, the son of *Henry Adolpfs*, a little more than two years of age, fell backwards into a canal, at a little distance from his father's house. He was taken out for dead, and restored to life in the space of an hour. This case was communicated to us late.

II.

Haarlem, January 2, 1771. *Mary*, the widow of *Gerard Buitendyk*, aged sixty-one years, fell into a canal about six o'clock in an obscure evening. She was taken out with great difficulty and danger to the attendants, from the darkness and storm of the night. She was gradually restored by the usual methods, and about half past eight o'clock they conveyed her home, and put her into a warm bed. The next day she was perfectly recovered.

III.

Meppel, in *Overyffel*, February 6, 1771. The child of *John Munsterman*, aged three years and a half, fell into a frozen ditch behind his father's house. It is probable he had lain there more than a quarter of an hour. *Samuel Waard* passing by, saw confusedly something rather higher than the surface of the ice, which he took to be a carp, and continued his road. Suspecting immediately after, that it might be something else, he asked the wife of *Munsterman* whether any of her children were missing? She answered, one had been absent about a quarter of an hour. They ran and found the child under the ice, excepting one foot. They took him out and carried him to the house, dead in the opinion of all who saw him. A surgeon being sent for, employed warmth and friction for a long time, when he perceived in the chest a motion, which sometimes increased, and sometimes ceased entirely. Besides the usual methods, he blew up his nostrils,

trils, holding the mouth closed, which he asserts to have been used with great success to new born children that appeared lifeless. This case is a proof how necessary it is to try every possible method; for more than *two hours* were elapsed before they were encouraged to hope they had not laboured in vain.

IV.

Lewarden, February 8, 1771. *Adelaïde Antony*, missing his son, a lad about seven years old, assembled a number of persons by the lamentations he made on account of his loss. From the informations they collected from a child still younger, they judged that he had fallen through the ice. After searching for him more than a quarter of an hour, they were so successful as to draw him out by a net and pole used for catching eels. Though he gave not the least signs of life, he was restored by warmth, friction, and fumigation.

V.

February 15, 1771. Near the *Rope-walk* by the *Amstel*, *Peter Coenraad*, aged about seven years, fell under the ice. His brother, who was playing near him, caught hold of the skirts of his frock, and cried for help, not having strength enough to draw him upon the ice. The child remained in this situation about a quarter of an hour, when a girl about fifteen years of age passing by, gave her assistance, took the child out, and placed him upon the bank. Being carried home, he was treated in the usual manner. More than *half an hour* passed before the first sign of life appeared, which was a rattling in the throat. He afterwards screamed out and cried. His health was gradually, but perfectly re-established.

VI.

Haanwyk, near *Bois le Duc*, March 15, 1771. *John Van Beek* threw himself into the river *Dommel*. When he was taken out his face was swoln and black, similar to one recently strangled; nor was there any sign of life in him. He was restored by the usual methods, and the next day was in perfect health.

VII.

Meppel, in *Overyffel*, May 3, 1771. The child of *Bernard Kremer*, fell into the *Keyzersgragt*. His mother going out to seek him, saw a small basket which the child had had in his hands floating upon the canal. Alarmed at her cries, a mason's labourer went into the water and took the child out. He threw it across his shoulders with the head downwards,

wards, and ran backwards and forwards in this manner for half a quarter of an hour. This was without effect. The wife of *Armand Hendringa* arriving, recollected that she had heard it was good upon such occasions to blow up the fundament through a pipe. She performed the operation repeatedly; the child evacuated some water, began to cry, and was in a short time perfectly established.

VIII.

Edam, May 7, 1771. *Abraham*, the son of *Rudolph Harfma*, aged four years and a half, fell into the water at eleven o'clock, and remained in it till near noon. He was taken out dead to appearance. Warmth, frictions, with spirit sal vol. oleos. irritation of the nostrils with a feather dipped in spirit sal am. repeated fumigations were employed; and during their operation, one while the body grew a little warm, and another changed as cold as ice. They were continued *two hours*, when the child vomited a little water and mud, and uttered a sound resembling the lowing of a cow. Upon their persevering, the child discharged a corrupt and offensive stool, opened his eyes which looked quit wild, beat with its hands and feet, and uttered mournful cries. He afterwards went to sleep, and awaking about four o'clock in the morning, he spoke for the first time. The next day he was active and playful. His looks, however, were changed, and appetite impaired, but by proper medicines he was recovered. It is very remarkable, that before this accident the child grew but little, was pale, weak, and unhealthy; whereas he afterwards became chearful, his eyes were lively, and his cheeks acquired a colour.

IX.

Amsterdam, May 11, 1771. *John Koendering*, aged about twenty years, fell into the sluice near the *Leyden-port*. He was drawn out by means of a hook, and by means of heat, friction, the fumes of tobacco blown up the anus, and bleeding, he was brought to his senses, and conveyed home; but he died three days afterwards.

X.

Oostzaandam, May 20, 1771. *Didier*, the son of *James Duivis*, aged eleven years, was taken out of the water. Every one who saw him imagined him to be dead, as he had been in the canal upwards of a quarter of an hour, and there were not the least signs of life. The surgeon employed every
L method

method to restore him to life. After two hours of assiduous attention, they began to experience their attempts were not in vain. As had a fever, he was ordered to drink a large quantity of tea, or beer with butter, and cataplasms were applied to his feet. The next morning he was perfectly cured.

.55 XI.

Delfshaven, May 22, 1771. The child of *Cornelius Bredius*, aged four years, fell head foremost into a muddy ditch, about six o'clock in the evening. His sister, who was near him, could only make a feeble exclamation. A woman in the neighbourhood heard her, and making enquiry, she learned the accident which had happened. She cried out for help. The infant was about twelve minutes in the mud, when a gardener arriving, and perceiving the feet, he took hold of them and drew him out of the ditch. His limbs were stiff, face black, the mouth covered with a thick and bloody mucus; in a word, he less resembled a *drowned* person than one who had been strangled with violence. The surgeon warmed, dried, and rubbed the body with spirits of sal ammoniac, and others of the same nature, which he also applied to the nose, and poured upon his head. Finding no success from these, he rubbed the whole body, excepting the head, with common salt powdered. After he had alternately employed these methods for the space of *an hour*, some feeble signs of life appeared, such as a slight gaping and opening of the lips, and a rumbling of wind in his bowels; this was followed with an evacuation downwards. About half past seven the child opened his eyes, without shewing any marks of intelligence; he tried to speak, but no one could understand him. He slept well in the night, and was well the next day.

XII.

By Soetermeer, May 31, 1771. *Simon Vander Lee*, belonging to a watermill, gave the charge of it to his son, who was little more than eight years old, whilst he went about some other affairs. Returning back to give some fresh direction, he missed the lad; and after much fruitless enquiry, they found one of his shoes and the skirt of his coat in the discharger. From hence the lad was taken up lifeless to appearance. About half a quarter of an hour might have elapsed from the time of his fall. By warmth and friction he soon gave signs of life. The joy this occasioned was, however, considerably checked by a discovery that the bones of his arms,

arm and left thigh were broken. But by the care of a skilful surgeon he was perfectly cured.

The following circumstances render this accident peculiarly remarkable. There was a feeble barrier before the trough of the mill destined to retain the filth. Before this there was a plank upon which the boy stood to watch the mill; and leaning against the rails, which were not strong enough to support him, he fell into the water. The current carried him first under the barrier, and then along the bottom of the trough and channel under the wheel into the discharger. The channel was twenty inches broad, the wheel eighteen, and was no more than three or four distant from the bottom. It was through this small space that the body of the boy, who was large for his age, had passed. The wheel, however, was not damaged, excepting that the foremost planks of the ladles were broken. It is plain, therefore, that the boy was carried betwixt these two ladles into the discharger.

XIII.

In the lordship of *Bleiswyk*, July 25, 1771. The son of *Cornelius Van Gelderen*, aged three years, fell into the water. He was near half an hour in the water. The surgeon, neither discouraged by the attendants who pronounced his attempts to be in vain, nor by the state in which he found the child; without pulse, his colour changed, his head and belly greatly swoln; attempted the methods which have so often proved efficacious, and he was successful. Finding the next day that his belly was yet swoln and tense, he prescribed some medicines, and used frictions, with fumigations of mastich and incense, which produced the happiest effects.

XIV.

Rotterdam, July 27, 1771. The daughter of the widow *Lambert Van Hasten*, fell at eight o'clock in the evening into the *Leuvenhaven*. It was more than *half an hour* before she was taken up. All the spectators not doubting of her being dead; would have left her without help, had not Mr. *Kerchhoff* persuaded them to convey her to a surgeon. The surgeon's wife rubbed her with warm cloths for half an hour, when she perceived remaining life. At half past nine o'clock she was able to be conducted to her mother.

XV.

Aarlanderveen, August 8, 1771. The son of *Vander Weyden*, aged four years, fell into the water. He remained in

it about half an hour. After he was taken out there passed a quarter of an hour before the surgeon arrived ; and in the space of another hour he was restored by the vigorous use of the usual methods.

XVI.

Amsterdam, August 25, 1771. The son of *Adrian de Haan*, aged two years and an half, was drawn in a little chaise. At the descent of the bridge, called the *Raampoort*, the peg which fastened the pole broke, and the chaise rolled into the water. More than a quarter of an hour had passed before he could be taken out. He was carried to a public house in the neighbourhood. The fumigation was used, which in half a quarter of an hour produced signs of life. This infant was also perfectly restored.

XVII.

Amsterdam, August 28, 1771. *M. Gottlob Theodore Wloeman*, doctor of laws, fell into the canal, to which there were no rails, at nine o'clock in the evening. He cried out as he fell, and immediately lost his senses. His cries attracted a great many persons, who made several attempts to hook him up, but in vain. The motions he made in struggling carried him to the middle of the bridge, where he sunk to the bottom. With much difficulty they took him out. They applied the usual methods, warmth, bleeding, friction, and fumigation. In the space of an hour they brought him to life, but he remained senseless, only uttering a few unconnected words. He recovered his senses entirely about five o'clock the next morning, yet he only saw, as he expressed it, through a mist. He could recollect no circumstance but his tumbling into the water, nor had he the least idea either of his being taken out, or the methods employed for his recovery.

XVIII.

The son of *John van der Hewvel*, a villager in the province of *Utrecht*, aged seven years, fell, August 30, 1771, at seven o'clock in the evening, into a canal before the sluice of a mill. The water was near ten feet deep, and he sunk immediately to the bottom. It was about a quarter of an hour before he was taken out. Warmth, and the smoke of tobacco were employed about a quarter of an hour, but without any visible effects. A surgeon being sent for, continued the fumigation, with frictions and bleeding, but apparently to no purpose. At length, by the third application of fumigation, he heard a rumbling in the bowels, followed by a

copious alvine discharge, and the child seemed to turn his eyes. The symptoms gradually increased till about *one o'clock* in the morning; and consequently, after *six hours* assiduous attention, the surgeon took his leave. He had a fever, but proper remedies entirely restored him.

XIX.

The *Hague*, September 6, 1771. The son of *Isaac de Gee*, merchant in spices, had the misfortune to fall about *one o'clock* in the afternoon into a muddy pit. It is not known exactly how long he remained there, but it was probably more than a quarter of an hour. His father leaped into the pit, and taking him out, gave him to the care of *Cornelius der Spil*, who was going to carry the body away as dead. But a neighbour being informed of the accident, took a lighted pipe and blew the smoke up the fundament of the drowned person. The surgeon arrived, who applied frictions, heat, and stimulants. Amongst others, he administered nine drops of *Hoffman's mineral anodyne* in some white wine, which produced a vomiting. He then blew up the nostrils some sternutative powder through a quill, and applied a clyster of tobacco water, which operated well, and also produced a vomiting. The child being warmly covered, sighed for the space of an hour. This was followed by a natural sleep during an hour and a half. When he awoke, he called for his father. Three days afterwards he was perfectly well.

XX.

In the jurisdiction of *Hillegersberg*, a village near *Rotterdam*. *Magdalen de Clerque*, aged four years, fell into a canal. She had been from home about an hour. A turfman perceived one of her feet and the skirts of her frock upon the water. He took the child out dead to appearance. But the usual methods being employed, she was soon restored to her senses.

XXI.

Delft, Sept. 21, 1771. At half past six in the evening, *Peter*, the son of *Cornelius Beyer*, betwixt three and four years old, fell into the water. From the time his mother had been employed in seeking him, it appears that he had been in the water about *half an hour*. After the application of the various stimulants for the space of *an hour*, some signs of life were manifest. And these being continued till half past eight, the physician had the satisfaction to return him in good health to the arms of his mother. The next day he found the patient feverish, and oppressed in the chest, but by proper medicines he effectuated a cure.

XXII.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22, 1771. *Ildegonde de Wit* was taken out of the *Lindengragh* without any signs of life. Mr. *Gisbert Veit*, surgeon, blew into his mouth, took seven or eight ounces of blood from the arms, undressed and warmed her, rubbed the spine of the back with warm linen and common salt. She gradually came to herself, and the cure was complete.

XXIII.

Westzaandam, in *North Holland*, Sept. 23, 1771. The daughter of *Cornelius Dekker* fell into the water, where she remained at least a quarter of an hour. The surgeon put on her dry clothes, applied vessels filled with hot water to her feet, bled her, rubbed her with sal ammoniac, and administered a clyster. After an hour and a half she recovered her senses. Two hours afterwards finding she had a fever, he recommended it to her parents to prevent her from sleeping, to give her beer with butter, and weak tea. The next day he found her well.

XXIV.

The daughter of *John Claasses*, aged twenty-one months, fell into the water. When she was taken out, her head was black and swollen, and mouth firmly closed. They wrapped her round in a warm blanket, blew air into her bowels by means of a pipe at intervals: at the second effort, they perceived some drawings in her face; and, at the third, the child uttered a plaintive sound. They gave it some melted butter to excite a vomiting, but this did not succeed. It swallowed some anniseed water which dispelled the wind, and it was laid warmly covered in the cradle. The next day the child was perfectly restored.

XXV.

Amsterdam, October 6, 1771. Half an hour after dinner, *John Serrenbach*, aged eight years, whose father was drowned, fell from the dam, which is at the new bridge. He had remained in the water half an hour when he was taken out. Fumigation, bleeding, frictions, with sal ammoniac applied to his nose, and injected mixed with brandy into his mouth by a syringe, were the means which restored him to his mother.

XIII.

Amsterdam, October 10, 1771. *Mariam Powel*, aged ten years, fell into the *Baangragh*. We afterwards learned from her own mouth, that as she was playing, and turning her cap over her face, she fell into the canal. She was left a
quarter

quarter of an hour upon a boat, after they had taken her from the water. Thence she was carried to a house in the neighbourhood. She was brought to life by friction and the smoke of tobacco blown into her intestines. In about an hour she heaved a sigh; she was afterwards convulsed, for which they drew blood from her, and her health was perfectly restored.

XXVII.

Rotterdam, October 18, 1771. A lad going accidentally upon a float of timber that was on the city mote, saw upon it some potatoes and a pair of wooden shoes in the water. They were inverted and fixed as if attached to something, and he imagined some one had fallen into the water. The master of a boat passing by at the same instant, formed the same conjectures. They procured a fishing net and fished up a young girl, whose head was immersed in the mud. They afterwards learned that this girl, whose name was *Esther Rochel*, was peeling of potatoes upon the float, and her knife having fallen into the water, she had fallen also in endeavouring to recover it. The surgeon found her without pulse or motion, her head falling from one side to the other as in a corpse; her eyes were closed, her lips and countenance livid. By the warmth of a fire, and by friction, with spirits of sal ammoniac, brandy, and salt, her body began to recover its natural warmth. They next perceived a feeble respiration, and they were able to make her swallow some brandy. The froth issued from her mouth and nostrils, and she vomited water mixed with mud. She opened her eyes, looked wild, and attempted to speak. They put her into a warm bed, with vessels of hot water at her feet. Her apothecary saw her two days successively, and she was recovered to her pristine health.

XXVIII.

In the jurisdiction of *Steenbergen*, October 27, 1771. The wife of *Josuah Malsevos*, being about nine in the evening, in the country in a carriage, it overturned into a ditch extremely muddy, and five feet in depth. As she was under the carriage, it was not till after half an hour's labour that her husband and the driver were able to draw her out. There passed another hour and a half before the surgeon could arrive. He found in her no other signs of life, than a little warmth in the lower part of the abdomen. She placed her before a good fire, and blew a large quantity of the smoke of tobacco into her intestines &c. by these means she recovered her senses and speech; but complained of a difficulty of breathing. The surgeon advised her to lean forward and
 provoke

provoke a vomit, which she did by putting her finger down her throat, and she threw up *seven pints* of mud, and filthy and offensive substances. This evacuation relieved her, and she went to bed with her husband. In the space of an hour and a half she complained that she was miserably oppressed, and a few moments afterwards she fell down and died, evacuating downwards. Even when she was in her coffin a muddy fluid issued from her nostrils.

XXIX.

Campen, October 27, 1771. Gerard van der Meulen, aged twelve years, fell into the canal as he he was fishing. A carpenter took him out by means of a net. He was carried to a tavern, but his death was so manifest to the attendants, that they advised carrying him immediately to his parents. Others recollected the Edicts published upon this subject, placed him before the fire, and sent for Mr. *John Bruyns*, surgeon; who was prevented from going immediately, upon account of the unhappy state in which this accident had thrown his wife. Going afterwards to the boy, and employing the suitable methods, he recalled him to life; and he has continued in good health ever since. *An hour* had elapsed from the time of his fall to the arrival of the surgeon.

XXX.

Amsterdam, October 30, 1771. James Veeneman fell from his boat, his pole slipping. He was eight minutes in the water. They recovered him to life by blowing air up his body through the sheath of a knife, by bleeding, and warming him betwixt two feather beds; but he died a few days after.

XXXI.

Amsterdam, December 1, 1771. Thomas Christiaansen, a sailor, aged forty-six years, fell about seven o'clock in the evening into a canal, where he remained a quarter of an hour. Those who took him out suspended him with his head downwards, which made him give up a little water. They clothed him warm, and blew the smoke of three or four pipes into his body, upon which he began to pant. The surgeon ordered him to be laid betwixt two feather beds, with two men by his side, who rubbed his body in every part with warm clothes. Perceiving some motion in his eyes, he attempted to pour some warm milk into his mouth, but his jaws were so fixt, it was impossible. Afterwards he observed a rumbling in his bowels, and some blood proceeding from his mouth; which engaged him to take a large quantity of blood from the arm. His motion encreased, he swallowed some milk, and at eight o'clock he knew his companions,

nions, and spoke to them. The next day (having slept well in the night) he was quite in his senses, complaining only of a great pain in his stomach. He died the Thursday following. This man had ruined his constitution by excess.

XXXII.

Haarlem, December 23, 1771. *Peter van Capelle*, aged sixty-nine years, fell into a canal betwixt five and six o'clock in the evening. He was taken out for dead, and soon called to life. The means employed were drying, warming, and rubbing his body, pouring brandy into his mouth, and bleeding in the arm.

XXXIII.

Rotterdam, December, 29, 1771. *Mary*, the wife of *Frederic Vaantje*, washing some linen before her door at ten o'clock in the morning, when there was a deep fog, fell into the canal, and remained some time under the water. A neighbour passing by, drew her out, and carried her home for dead, she had no pulse, nor motion, her eyes were closed, her face livid and contracted. She was restored by a surgeon, who used the common methods: she began to speak, after an attention to these methods for *an hour and half*, and in a little time she seemed entirely recovered. However, the fourth day from the disaster she complained of a pain in the stomach, to which it seems she had been accustomed, and though she was attended by a physician she died in a few days.

XXIV.

Workum in Friesland, February 16, 1772. *Tiete*, the son of *John Gerbreus*, being employed in washing a copper vessel by the side of a canal: his absence was longer than the business required. His mother having called him in vain, went to the place, and saw his hat floating upon the water. Her cries alarmed a female acquaintance, by whose assistance the boy was taken out. Dryness, warmth, friction of every part of his body, with geneva, and spirit sal ammoniac, irritating his nostrils with a feather, dipt in these spirits, fumigation, &c. were employed more than a quarter of an hour, when the physician observed a motion in his arms. They continued these operations, and in *five quarters*, the success was as they could wish, excepting a deep ulcer formed in his arm from their having placed him too near the fire.

XXXV.

Amsterdam, February 20, 1772. *John Scholten*, passing the *Hoogstraat Bridge* betwixt ten and eleven clock in the evening, heard a sudden noise in the water. He stopped,

and five or six minutes after somebody cried out for help. He took off his furtout, and threw it in for the party to take hold of it. This not succeeding, he drew up by a crook a woman, who appeared dead. She was soon recovered by warmth, and friction, with cloths dipt in warm brandy. Her health was quite restored, but her spirits were considerably injured.

XXXVI.

Amsterdam, March 6, 1772. Mr. *Stoltenkamp*, surgeon, was sent for to a public house in the *Leiden Straat*, where a drowned person, named *Cbristiaan Munnikbyfen*, was conveyed. His apprentice ran to the place: took off the wet clothes, bled the patient, placed him before a good fire, made use of friction and fumigation. These were attended with such success, that he was able to tell his name and place of abroad. He was much oppressed. His apothecary gave him an emetic, which did not operate. He was conveyed home, and put to bed, where he died soon after.

XXXVII.

Veendam, in the province of Groningen, March 8, 1772. *John Harms*, aged twenty-two years, a farmer's servant, fell at ten o'clock in the evening into a canal. He went to the bottom, where he remained *half an hour*, when he was taken out, they rolled him upon a barrel. Mr. *Wyndels*, an apothecary, was sent for; he found him without pulse, his eyes half closed, and motionless, his body cold, and limbs stiff. He was put to bed before a moderate fire, having put on him the warm shirt of one of the assistants; fumigation, and rubbing his body with a penetrating spirit, were employed. His teeth were so fixed, that they could not introduce a few drops of the napthe of wine, and it was in vain they attempted to draw blood. After *two hours* labour a slight pulsation, some feeble motions, sighs, and coughing, gave them hope. They now gave him some drops of the napthe of wine, upon a little sugar, with some other medicines, and sent him to bed. The next day his senses were restored. They bled him, which relieved his chest, and procured him some refreshing sleep, when he awoke he was tolerably well, and without fever, and took some warm soup. He declared afterwards, that he recollected nothing that passed, from the moment of his fall to the evening of the next day.

A.

The following letter was sent to us by M. *Stinstra*, a physician.

Harlinguen, November 16, 1771. *M. B.* aged fifty years, and of a weak constitution, fell head foremost into a canal,

from whence she was drawing water. The force of her fall drove her to the opposite side, where the houses were built in the water. It was more than a quarter of an hour before any effectual assistance could be given. When she was taken out she appeared dead, and was carried upon a bier to a sugar refiner's: this took up about eight minutes more. Here some signs of life discovered themselves; and being placed before the fire, she was soon recovered. They carried her into the stove room, where the sugar-candy is dried, in order to change her clothes. At this time I arrived. I found her in a good state, her pulse was vigorous and equal. She complained of extreme cold, and desired the door might be shut. I strongly dissuaded them from this; foreseeing that too warm an air would convey too much blood through the lungs, and occasion an oppression. My predictions were verified. Her head became disordered, and they had scarcely conducted her home but I was sent for. I found her greatly oppressed, breathing with the utmost difficulty. Her pulse was weak and irregular; her countenance pale, and her body cold. She was in short in a very dangerous state, which threatened a fresh suffocation. Upon account of the reluctance and weakness of the patient, and the little encouragement given me by her pulse, I contented myself to have a small quantity of blood taken away, which produced no favourable change. I then ordered a laxative clyster, and frictions upon the arms and legs, and also the kindly warmth of a bed: she soon after vomited water, and went to stool, which greatly relieved her: and in a few hours the danger of death vanished. However, a violent disorder followed, with an inflammation of the lungs, or a true peripneumony, in which she was twice blooded, and took medicines according to the nature of the disorder. Fifteen days after the accident she was intirely re-established, and enjoyed good health. This is a proof what circumspection is necessary in attempting to recover the drowned, and how pernicious a warm air is to them when they begin to respire.

B.

Cornelia van Wyk, being plunged into a deep melancholy, resolved to drown herself. There was in the yard a stone well girt round with a wooden frame. December 20, 1771, at eleven o'clock in the morning she took the resolution to jump into it. But in executing her design, her petticoat caught against the frame, and she remained half an hour suspended in this manner: having the water as high as her waste, and the head inclined out of the water. Two men,
who

who were called to release her, were obliged to take up this frame with her in it, and they extended her for dead upon the cover. The surgeon arriving, could perceive nothing that seemed to distinguish the body from a corps. Five ounces of blood were taken from her arm, and her arm was perceived to tremble. They put her into a warm bed, used frictions upon the arms, legs, neck, with warm cloths; applied spirit of hartshorn to her nose, head, and temples, and instilled a few drops of this spirit mixed with brandy into her mouth, irritating her palate also with it. After more than a quarter of an hour, they observed a favourable change as to colour and respiration, and the lower extremities became more supple. Half past twelve o'clock she began to speak, and at one she recovered her senses; and by the administration of proper remedies she was perfectly restored.

C.

April, 18, 1771. A Dutch man of war, *the Nassau Weilburg*, being arrived at *Livorn*, as they were employed in taking down the masts from the scuttles and yards, a sailor, named *Gerard van Driebergen*, aged forty-one years, fell into the sea, without any one perceiving it. When they had finished, they saw floating a-larboard, a body lying upon its belly, the head under the water, and without any motion. as soon as they perceived it to be a sailor belonging to the *Nassau Weilburg*, two other sailors, having a cord fastened round their body, leaped into the sea, and drew him on board. Twenty minutes at least were elapsed from the time of his fall: nor were there any signs of life. They carried him into the cook-room, and put on him some dry clothes. The surgeon opened a vein, but only a few drops of blood distilled from the orifice. They employed frictions, blowing into the lungs, and fumigations. In about *half an hour* they perceived a rumbling in his bowels, which gradually increased, and was followed by an evacuation upwards and downwards. The circulation of the blood being thus promoted, eight ounces were taken from him. He grew warm by the continuance of frictions, but had violent convulsive motions in his face and arms. Another bleeding of ten ounces composed him. He vomited again, and had a stool. At midnight he uttered some words, but appeared delirious. At four o'clock in the morning he recovered his senses, and his natural warmth, but was in feeble, and feverish. They made him drink plentifully of lemonade, and in a few days he was able to do his duty on board. This relation is certified by all the officers on board the vessel.

