

WA

WASC 1782

Savigny Resuscitation
Apparatus. Notes,
Pamphlets and Photographs

~~Dr M Phillips
Royal Ordnance
Waltham Abbey~~

MEMORANDUM

93/8/1956

FROM: Senior Sister

TO: M. M. M. M.

Ref.

Ref.

Subject Exhibition (Medical) captions

If these 8 captions could be typed on cards about the size of a visiting card it would be most helpful.

A larger card "Apparatus for the recovery of the apparently drowned. circa 1797 ✓" might explain the whole exhibit

1. Tube for insertion in nostril.
2. Box mouthpiece or bellows connected here.
3. Silver tube for tracheal insertion if nostril tube fails to convey air to lungs
4. Bellows also used for introduction ^{into rectum} of fumes of tobacco or other herbs burnt in brass box.
5. Rectal tubes
6. Flint, striker and tinder box for ignition of tobacco etc
7. Ivory syringe with flexible (leather) tube for conveying a ~~small quantity~~ stimulating liquor into patient's stomach
8. For common salt. ~~collargant & manant~~ SB

Z.1847.R.

- ① for nostril insertion
- ② Box mouthpiece or bellows connected here
- ③ Silver tube for tracheal insertion if nostril pipe fails to convey air to lungs.
- ④ Bellows also used for introduction of fumes of tobacco or other herbs burnt in Brass box.
- ⑤ Rectal tubes
- ⑥ Flint, striker and tinder for ignition of Tobacco etc.
- ⑦ Ivory syringe with flexible (leather) tube for conveying a small quantity of stimulating ~~liquor~~ liquor into patient's stomach.
- ⑧ For common salt.
- ⑨ ~~stimulus~~

Mr. Munro. If these 9 captions could be typed on card about the size of a visiting card it would be helpful I think

a larger card "The apparatus for the recovery of the apparently drowned" circa 1797.

23/8/86

PUBLISHED, 1796,

THE SECOND EDITION

DEDICATED TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT
MAJESTY,

PATRON TO THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

LIKEWISE TO THE

RIGHT-HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT,

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS and GOVERNORS,

A new Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action,

IN CASES OF DROWNING AND SUFFOCATION:

Being an Attempt to concentrate into a more luminous point of
View the Result of what is yet known on that

INTERESTING THOUGH MYSTERIOUS SUBJECT.

By A. FOTHERGILL, M.D.—F.R.S.

Vite brevis!—Ocasio praeceps!—Experientia fallax!—Judicium difficile!

Lately Published,

DEDICATED AND PRESENTED, BY PERMISSION,

TO HIS MAJESTY,

Transactions of the Humane Society,

WITH AN APPENDIX

ON SUSPENDED ANIMATION, &c.

By W. HAWES, M. D.

SENIOR PHYSICIAN

TO THE SURRY AND LONDON DISPENSARIES.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY, 1774.

MANAGERS REPORT, 1797.

TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED & NINETY-FIVE

MEN, WOMEN, & CHILDREN,

RESTORED TO LIFE,

TO THEIR PARENTS, TO THEIR FAMILIES,

AND TO THE STATE.

PATRON,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

PRESIDENT,

RIGHT HONOURABLE

EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

Lord Willoughby De Broke.

J. H. Browne, Esq. M. P.

Right Hon. Earl of Fife.

W. Heberden, M.D.—F.R.S.

Right Hon. Lord Rivers.

J. C. Lettson, M.D.—F.R.S.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Oxford

Mr. Alderman Skinner.

Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Rochester

Mr. Alderman Boydell.

Hon. Philip Pusey.

Robert Barclay, Esq.

Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart.

G. A. Kempensfelt, Esq.

Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

Joseph Thompson, Esq.

TREASURER,

DR. HAWES.

CHAPLAINS.

Reverend COLIN MILNE, D. D.

Reverend JOHN PRIDDEN, F. A. S.

REGISTER,

Mr. JOHN BEAUMONT

PUBLIC CAUTIONS.

1.—Humane and active Persons are most earnestly requested to prevent *drowned Persons being rolled in Casks, lashing by the Heels*, or in any other way violently shaking the body; as an immense number of Lives have been prematurely sacrificed by such absurd and pernicious customs.

2. On the alarm of any person being drowned, or suffocated, it will be advisable to send to the *nearest Receiving House*, and order hot Water, spirits, warm Blankets, Flannels, and Hartshorn Drops to be in readiness.—Many Lives have been happily restored, by the immediate and attentive exertions of humane characters.

3.—The *Managers* earnestly recommend the following directions to be instantaneously employed, in order to restore the Lives of the drowned:—Those suspended by the cord, or otherwise suffocated: Intense cold:—Tremendous stroke of Lightning:—And likewise in all other premature, accidental, or sudden deaths.

WHAT THOU DOEST,—DO QUICKLY.

THE DROWNED.

1.—Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest Receiving House.

2.—Strip, dry the Body; clean the Mouth and Nostrils.

3.—YOUNG CHILDREN to be put between two persons in a warm bed.

4.—AN ADULT—Lay the Body on a Bed, and in cold Weather near the Fire.

In warm seasons AIR should be freely admitted.

5.—The Body to be gently rubbed with flannel, sprinkled with spirits or flour of mustard;

and a heated warming-pan, covered, may be lightly moved over the back and spine.

6.—TO RESTORE BREATHING—Introduce the pipe of a bellows, (when no apparatus is at hand) into *one* nostril; the *other*, and the mouth, being closed, *inflate the lungs*, till the *breast* be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free: repeat this process till Life appear.

7.—The *Body* is to be thrown gently into the fundament, with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.

8.—The BREAST to be fomented with *hot spirits*, hot bricks or tiles covered, &c. to be applied to the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands.

If no signs of Life appear, the body to be put into the warm bath.

9.—ELECTRICITY is recommended to be *early employed* by the Medical Assistants, or other judicious practitioners.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with *saxæ, ice, or cold water*.

Restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees, and, after some time, if there be no appearance of Life, the Plans of Resuscitation for the Drowned must be employed.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1.—A few ounces of Blood may be taken from the jugular vein; Cupping-glasses may be applied to the head and neck; Leeches also to the temples.

2.—The other Methods of Treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS.

COLD WATER to be repeatedly thrown upon the Face, &c. drying the body by intervals.

If the body feels cold, employ gradual *warmth*: and the plans for restoring the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body to be laid on a bed, with the head a little raised: the neckcloth, &c. removed.

Obtain immediately MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, as the Modes of treatment must be varied according to the circumstances of the patient.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1.—ON SIGNS OF RETURNING LIFE, a tea-spoonful of warm water may be given; and, if swallowing be returned, warm wine, or diluted brandy.

The patients must be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep, they will generally awake perfectly restored.

2.—The Plans above recommended are to be used for 3 or 4 hours. *It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons irrecoverable, because Life does not soon make its appearance.*

3.—BLEEDING NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED, UNLESS BY THE DIRECTION OF THE MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

1774 { RESTORED TO LIFE, }
to THEIR PARENTS, } 2195
1796 { AND TO THE STATE, }

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT
BARON DIMSDALE'S AND CO.;—DRUMMOND'S;
DOWN, THORNTON, & CO.;—THE SOUTHWARK BANK;
AND BY
DR. HAWES, TREASURER, SPITAL-SQUARE.
JOHN BEAUMONT, Register.

DESCRIPTION, AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE USE OF

THE APPARATUS FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED,

RECOMMENDED BY

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY;

AND MADE (BY THEIR APPOINTMENT) BY

J. H. SAVIGNY,

28 King St. Covent Garden
Surgeon's Instrument Maker, No. ~~120~~, Pall Mall, London.

THE instrumental parts contained in these Chests being intended for the double purposes of inflating the lungs, and conveying the fumes of tobacco, or other herbs, into the body, it may be necessary to explain the mode of connecting them, in order that these effects may be produced; for the former, the short, thick Ivory Pipe, constructed to occupy the whole of *one* nostril, while the other is closed by pressure of the fingers, is to be screwed into one end of the *short* flexible Tube, and the Box Mouth-piece (if the breath of a healthy person is employed), or the Bellows (should atmospheric air be preferred) to the other. If, from contraction or adhesion of the epiglottis, the introduction of the short ivory Pipe into the nostril should prove insufficient, it is to be removed, and the curved Silver Tube screwed on in its place; which, introduced through the nostril or mouth, and passing beyond the glottis, overcomes every impediment, and accomplishes the intention. For the latter, the Bellows, or Mouth-piece, which ever may be preferred, or at leisure, is to be connected with the upper part of the Brass Box (inclosed in wood), filled with the herbs or tobacco, whose lower extremity must be fixed to one end of the *long* flexible Tube, and, to the other, one of the Ivory Pipes for the rectum, as the most convenient size shall determine. The herbs being lighted, by the insertion of a piece of burning Tinder, or by the Flame of a Candle, directed upon them with the curved Silver Tube, their fumes will be ejected by the action of the Bellows, or Breath. Under the Bellows will be found a Syringe, with a flexible Tube, for conveying a small quantity of stimulating liquor into the stomach of the patient. The other Compartments, Boxes, and Bottles, in the Chest, are intended to contain the necessary Spirits, Drugs, Salt, Cloths, &c. that may be required.

3/8/56

Dear Miss Durant

Herewith three copies of each
of the documents you sent for
photographing. I had forgotten
how many you wanted but I don't
think it was more than three.

They are quite good copies, though
that of the paper you have preserved in
polythene bag gives no idea of its
present appearance. Hope these
are O.K.

Y
A Bay

"What thou doest - do quickly"

M. M. 7

Sp. MofS. 2x Ds Waltham Abbey.

A resuscitation apparatus in the Medical Department of the MofS, Waltham Abbey, which was the first Royal Ordnance Factory, is thought to date from 1798. A card also kept with it is ^{a copy} the Managers Report, 1797, of the Royal Humane Society, established in this Country in 1774. Two thousand one hundred & ninety five men women & children were restored to life, to their parents, to their families & to the State between 1774 & 1796.

The first and Instructions say "To restore breathing, ~~say~~ Introduce the pipe of a bellows, when no apparatus is at hand" ~~with the mouth, the other at the~~ which leads us to assume that this was the apparatus referred to.

It is in very good condition indeed, beautifully made, as will be seen from the illustration. The outfit was made by the appointment of the Royal Humane Society by J. H. Savigny, Surgeon's Instrument Maker, No 129 Pall Mall, ^{later who apparently moved to} 28 King St Covent Garden.

2
The instructions make it clear that the intention
was to inflate the lungs and also to convey the fumes of
tobacco or other herbs into the body.

For inflation, the short thick waxy pipe ~~(standing up)~~
^{left of the 3 standing up} ~~Right~~ at the front of the box) was to be placed in the nostril
while the other was closed by pressure of the fingers. The pipe
was to be screwed into ^{the end} the short flexible tube, ~~(fastened to right)~~ ^(said in front)
of the box, ~~fastest Right~~ and the Boxwood mouthpiece (next to
bottles) if the breath of a healthy person be available to the other.

The Bellows were to replace the mouthpiece if atmospheric
air was preferred. The lungs were to be inflated until the
breast was a little raised, then the closed nostril was
released for expiration and inflation/expiration continued
until life appears. If the nostril pipe was ineffective
because of obstruction it was to be replaced by the curved
Silver tube which 'intruded through the nostril or nostril
passage beyond the glottis, sometimes, every impediment
accomplishes the intention.'

In addition, the brass box enclosed in wood
was to be screwed on to the bellows, ^{on the mouthpiece} & connected to the most
convenient in size of the two waxy ^{redal} pipes ~~for the nostril~~
^{by means of the long flexible tube} The brass box was screwed so that it could be filled with
herbs or tobacco which were to be lighted by a piece of
brown tinder (flint, () tinder box were provided)

3
or by the flame of a candle directed upon them with
the curved silver tube so that the fumes were
ejected by the action of the bellows or breath
into the rectum.

This is also a beautifully made Wray
Syringe with a flexible tube with an ivory knob
at the bottom. The tube is made of leather and rather
thicker than a Ryle's tube as will be seen, but its
use to "convey stimulating liquor into the stomach of the
patient" was probably effective.

Provision of compartments for spirits, drugs
Salt, cloths etc was made though ^{please} no instructions for
their use are given. It is clear from the RNS
Report instructions however that shocks from
~~violent~~ ^{violent} ~~movements~~ was to be avoided and that
after stopping drying, cleaning of mouth & nostrils
the person was to be warmed by being near a fire (children
put between 2 persons in a warm bed) and rubbing with

Spirits & a warm pan over the back & spine
~~hot~~ fomentations of hot spirits to the head, covered
with linens or tiles to the soles of the feet & palms of hands

4

Electricity was recommended to be employed early
in the procedure by the Manual Assistant
on the primary procedures though exactly
how is not stated

MEMORANDUM

27/8/1946

FROM:- Tech Sec.

TO:- Sister Dunne

Ref.

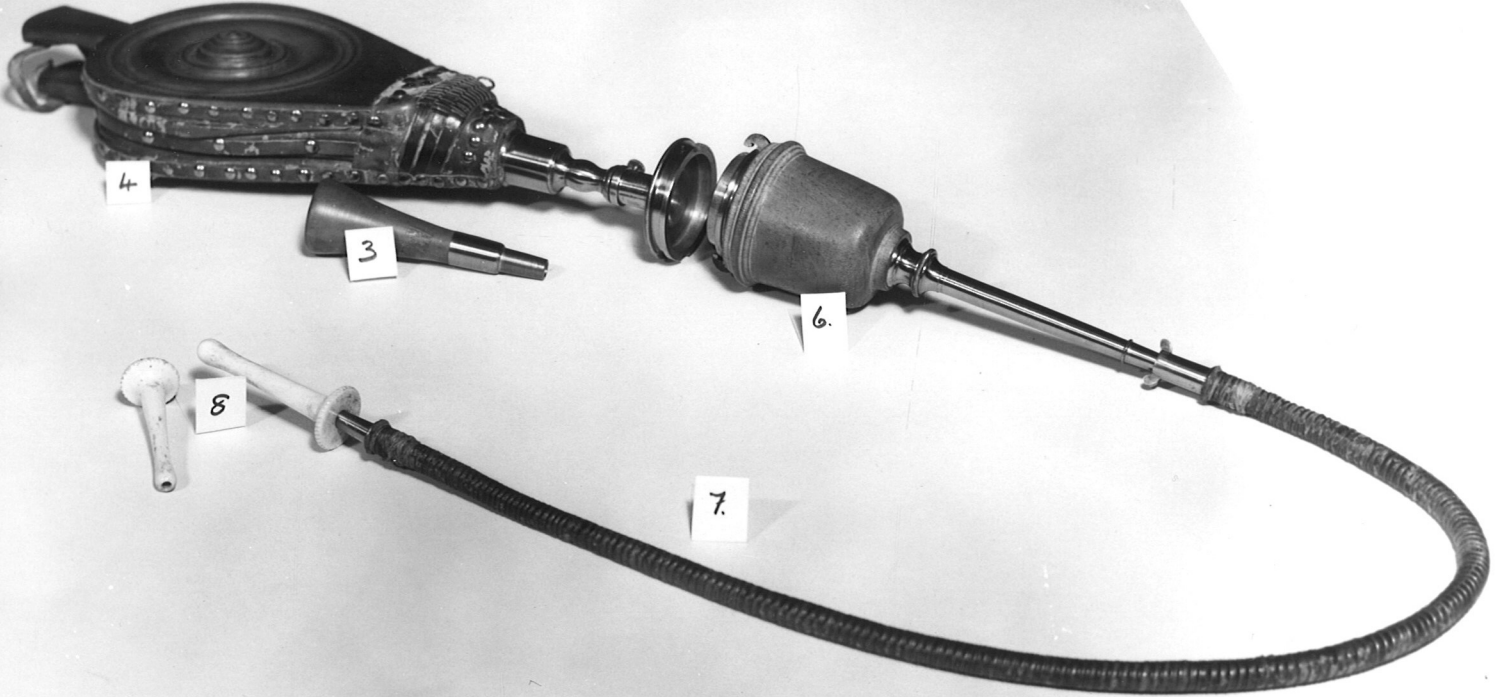
Ref.

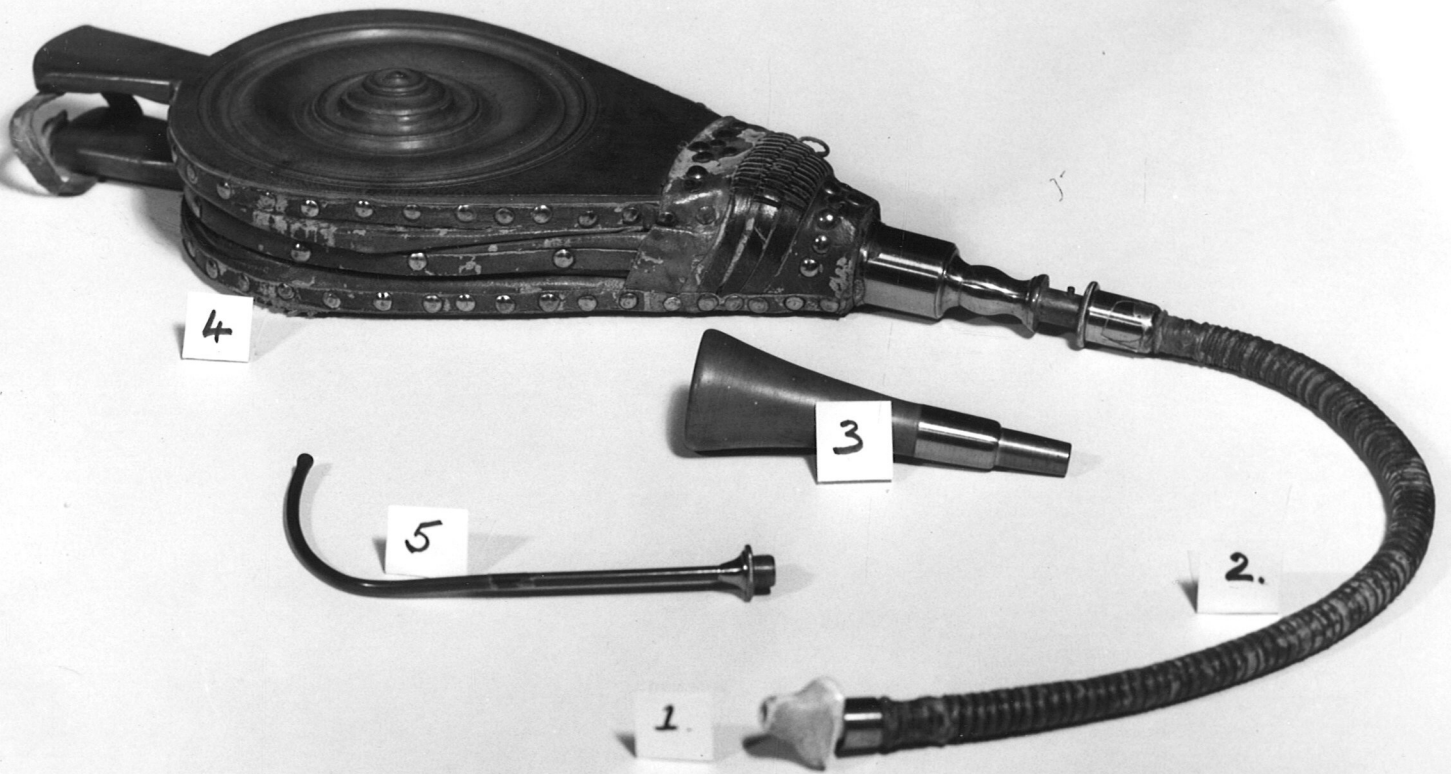
Subject

Herewith printed label and typed tickets for the Resuscitation Apparatus. As soon as you have everything ready, pl. fix me a ring and I will arrange transport to Dr. Bobbin Camps. hill

Z.1855.P.

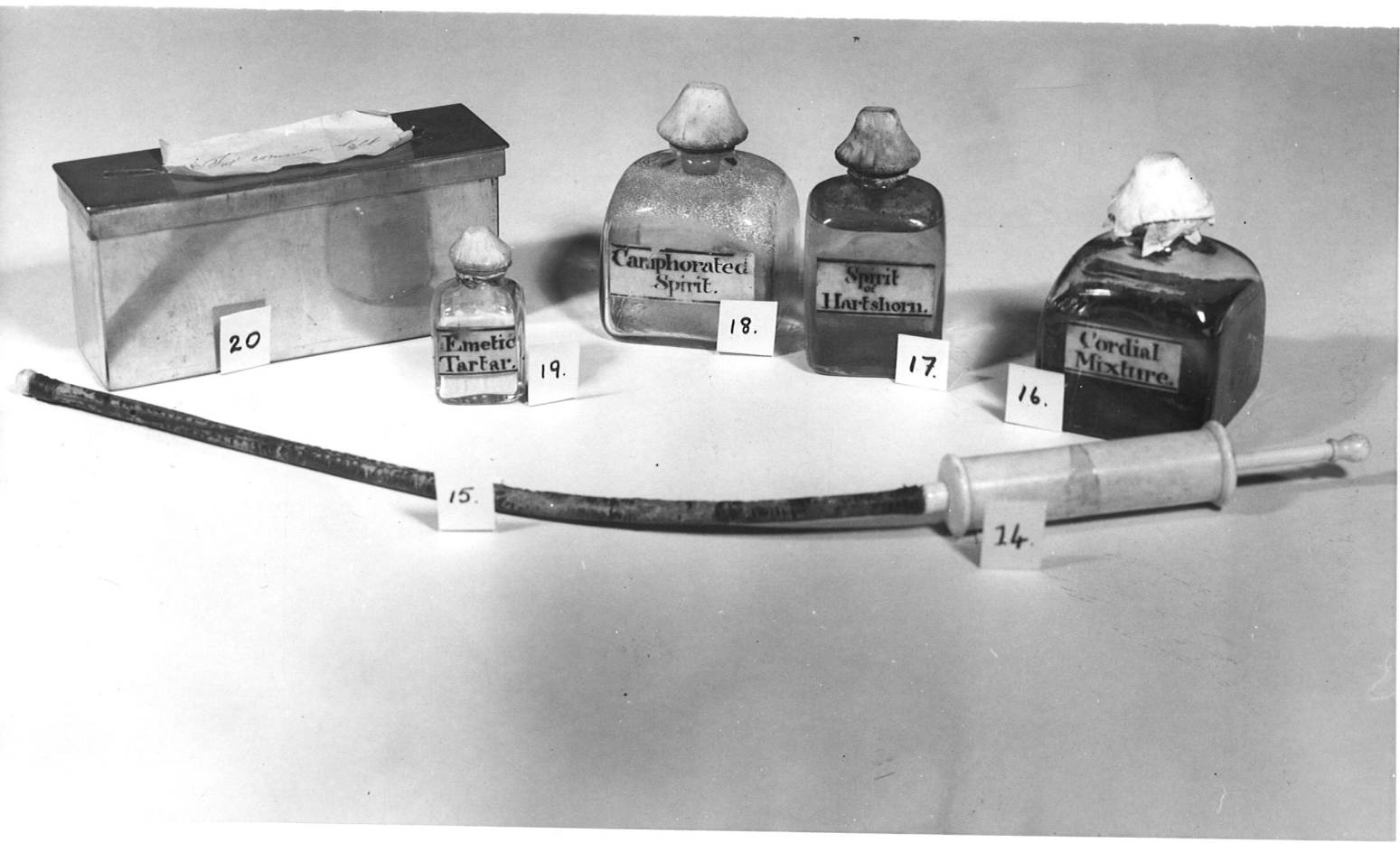












20

Emetic
Tartar.

19.

Caraphorated
Spirit.

18.

Spirit
of
Hartshorn.

17.

Cordial
Mixture.

16.

15.

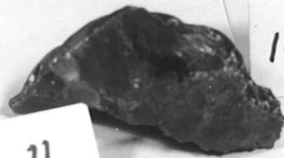
14.



13.



9.

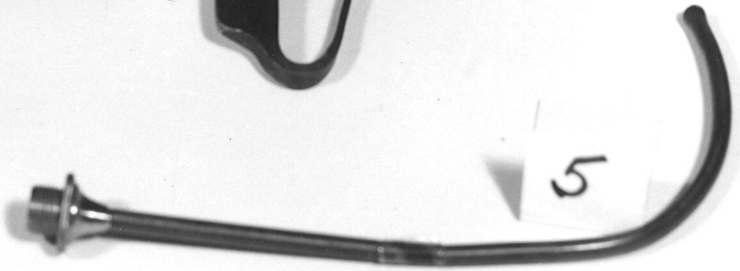


10.

11.



12.



5.



THE OLDE RESUSCITATION APPARATUS.

