House of Recovery Cork Street Fever Hospital

Annual Report and Physicians Report 1816

Having commenced building an extension to the hospital, the committee found they were unable to complete it due to lack of funds.

This report also contains details of the actual weather conditions in Dublin for each day of 1816.

These were compiled in order to understand what conditions were leading to the outbreak and spread of fever.

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FEVER HOSPITAL CORK STREET.

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Reports and other Documents relating to The Fever Hospital House of Recovery Dublin From the Commencement, to 4 January 1818. Collected by J. L. Maguay and when he is no more, let the Book be sent to the Managing Committee. A.D. 1819

REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

HOUSE OF RECOVERY

AND

FEVER-HOSPITAL,

IN

Cork-street, Dublin,

FOR ONE YEAR,

ENDING 4TH JANUARY, 1817.

Dublin:

PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE,

BY J: CARRICK, 29, BACHELORS'-WALK.

1817.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGING COMMITTEE

OF THE

House of Recovery and Fever Hospital,

IN

CORK-STREET,

For the Year ending 4th January, 1817.

THE Managing Committee, early in the year, found it necessary to make an alteration in the Fever Wards, by appropriating as many Beds as they could for the encreased number of Male Patients. The indispensible regulation of keeping the Male and Female Wards distinct from each other, prevented some vacancies that occasionally occurred in the latter, from being filled up. This circumstance accounts for the diminished number of admissions into the Hospital this year, whilst, in point of fact, there was not sufficient accommodation for all the Male Applicants, the vacancies being only in the Female Wards. The new building lies in such a state of forwardness, that it could be finished, fit for being occupied, in a short time; and it would afford accommodation for seventy-two additional Beds; but the Funds of the Institution are inadequate to complete and furnish it. It is with deep regret the Committee have to remark

a progressive falling off of the annual Subscriptions.— They are aware of the many calls there are on the liberality of the Citizens of Dublin; still it ought to be remembered, that the Fever Hospital has now peculiar claims on their bounty. By the original plan of the Institution, the Sick Poor, labouring under contagious Fever, were alone considered fit objects for admission. Since the year 1808, the Hospital has been open for the reception of Male and Female Servants; and is it too much to expect, that the wealthy Inhabitants of Dublin should not withhold their support from an Institution which removes contagion from their houses?

The Committee are anxious again to recommend to the Parishes in the neighbourhood of Dublin, without the Circular Road, to provide Medical assistance for their Sick-very serious inconvenience attends their admission into the Hospital from the gate, independant of the risk the Patient must incur, from being brought a considerable distance to the Hospital; besides, the admission of Patients at the gate, is liable to many abuses, and interferes materially with the management of the The Committee have understood, that, in some instances, Landlords have turned Sick Lodgers into the street-this practice cannot be too much deprecated. In the event of a person being attacked with Fever, immediate notice ought to be sent to the Hospital, and if it is received before nine o'clock in the morning, the person will be visited that day by the extern Physician, and a ticket of admission left, which ought to be immediately sent to the Hospital, in order that the carriage may be sent for the applicant, it being the invariable rule of the House, not to admit any person within the Circular Road, but in the carriage provided by the Institution. The Committee wish particularly to draw the attention of the public to the expediency of encouraging,

by every possible means, habits of cleanliness amongst the inhabitants of this city. Since the opening of the Hospital, the Committee have paid great attention to cleansing and whitewashing the habitations of the poor, from whence Patients have been removed. In the present times of distress, when many respectable individuals are endeavouring to relieve the distresses of the poor, much good will result from withholding relief from those who neglect to take every possible means to cleanse their dwellings; the stairs and back yards of the houses occupied by the poor, are usually a kind of general property, which all use, and all neglect to keep clean. It would materially contribute to the health of the inhabitants if both were properly cleansed. The annual parochial tables of admission, afford the means of tracing where the greatest mass of Fever arises; and the Committee beg to suggest to other Institutions, the expediency of publishing similar returns. It is most desirable to collect all documents that may facilitate the enquiry, why contagious Fever has encreased of late years in Dublin, whilst in other populous cities in England it has almost disappeared? There is a document annexed, which shews the aggregate number of days each Patient remained in the Hospital-the average expense of each Patient-the daily average expense for provisions alone, with a comparative view of the number of Patients admitted from each Parish; also of Servants and Itinerants, or persons admitted at the gate.

A

STATEMENT

OF THE

Number of Patients admitted into the Hospital in the Year 1816;

TOGETHER WITH

The Aggregate Number of Days spent by the said Patients in the Hospital;

ALSO,

The total Expense, and the Expense of Provisions in each Year;

By which is shewn the Average Number of Days each Patient remained in the Hospital, and the Average Expense of each Patient.

1816.

Patients admitted,	-	4	8-11	1	2752
Aggregate number of	f days	s in th	ne Ho	spital,	41211
Average number of	days	of ea	ch Pa	atient,	145 .
Total expense of Ho					A AMERICAN
sive of new Buildi	ngs,	-		- £4	439 1 5
Total expense of Pro	vision	ıs,		- 14	466 15 10½
Average expense of					
				ly, abou	

Parishes and Deaneries.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May,	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
James,	8	6	11	7	6	5	2		3	13	-	=	73
Catherine,	39	52	40	24	40	46	30	33	30	42	50	44	476
Luke,	9	12	20	22	15	27	16	13	18	16	14	14	198
Nicholas Without,	40	31	35	41	44	46	28	26	21	80	24	24	390
Nicholas Within, Audoen,	1			-	3	2	-	1,	1	_	-	1	11
Michael,	6	12	1	11	10	3	2	12	10	5	6	1	85
John,	2	1	- 5	4	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	22
Working t	11	1	3	4	4	11	15	8	-	9	5	50	82
Werburgh,	3	4	3	. 3	10	2	1	-	2	1	-	3	22
Christ Church, Patrick,	-	10	-	-	1	1	-		1	-	-	-	4
Reident	4	2	5	2	8	13	3	4	7	12	4	1	65
Bridget, Peter,	9	1	9	8	15	8	15	10	12	17	10	31	151
The second secon	22	15	15	23	17	21	21	10	12	6	23	28	211
Anne, Andrew,	3		2	1	1	3	2		5	3.	2	3	25
Mark,	6	8	5	7	3	11	1	3	5	3	7	7	66
Paul,	5	3	8	9	10	8	6	6	9	5	10	4	83
Michael	17	17	10	10	7	10	4	4	4	7	11	9	110
Michan,	45	32	16	19	13	19	25	14	5	19	8	5	220
Mary,	22	9	1	14	9	14	3	10	6	5	10	6	115
Thomas,	9	6 8	1	4	1	5	6	3	5	2	-	3	57
George,	100	1	2	-	2	3	3	00	07	8	2	-	23
* Itinerants,	23	19	23	14	12	18	26	83	27	23	28	20	266
Servants of the House,		2		1							1		8
	288	249	237	228	230	278	209	192	192	223	217	220	2763

^{*}Itinerants are those who do not come to the House in the Hospital Carriage, and generally live out of the District the Physicians visit in; they are frequently returned as coming from distant Parts of the Kingdom.

N. B. The Numbers admitted under this Head increase yearly, as may be seen by the Parochial Returns of 1814 and 1815, published in last Year's Report.

A comparative View of the Number of Patients admitted from each Parish; also of Itinerants and Servants of the Hospital, in the three last Years.

PARISHES.	1814.	1815.	1816.	Total.
James,	128	125	73	326
Catherine,	491	678	476	1645
Luke,	100	284	198	582
Nicholas Without,	221	440	390	1051
Nicholas Within,	18	30	11	59
Audoen,	59	112	85	256
Michael,	33	37	22	92
John,	51	104	82	237
	23	28	22	73
Werburgh,	5			11
Christ Church,	STATE OF THE	2	4	
Patrick,	40	86	65	191
Bridget,	180	183	151	514
Peter,	172	239	211	622
Anne,	20	47	25	92
Andrew,	46	62	66	174
Mark,	88	161	83	332
Paul,	167	197	110	474
Michan,	204	389	220	813
Mary,	98	220	115	433
Thomas,	33	88	57	178
George,	16	22	23	61
* Itinerants,	190	235	266	691
Servants of the House,	9	11	8	28
	2392	3780	2763	8935

^{*} Those under this Head wait at the Gate to be admitted by the Intern Physicians, and are supposed to reside beyond the Circular Road.

Admitted from 14th May, 1804, to 4th	January,	
1817, inclusive		23033
Discharged cured	21324	l ndek
Died	1576	OBT SERVE
Remain in Hospital 5th January,	venill m	EN STA
1817,	133	Theore
Toles Lebed Manuary	alaiga 2 să	23035
In the Hospital 5th January, 1816,	Cumptes o Etching	124
Admitted from 5th January, 1816, to 4	th Janu-	i atlak
ary, 1817, inclusive,	- Apacit i	2752
The Lemma 2 and The Land Towns		2876
Discharged cured	2570	Timed
Died	173	Will W
Remain in Hospital 5th January,		
1817,	133	2876
	State of the last	

Resident Omorres

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Aurreyon, Wm. Richardson

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Juphent wook

Francisc Craham

Committee :

Edward Allen,
John Barrington,
Samuel Bewley,
Thomas Crosthwait,
William Disney,
Thomas Disney,
William English,
Arthur Guinness,
William Harding,
John Hone,
Joseph Hone,

John Hutton, jun.
John David La Touche,
Peter La Touche, jun.
W. P. Lunell,
Randal Mac Donnell,
George Maquay,
John Leland Maquay
John Orr,
George Renny,
Luke White.

Physicians:

Francis Barker, M. D. William Stoker, M. D. George Hagan, M. D.

Samuel Robinson, M. D. John O'Brien, M. D. Richard Grattan, M. D.

Temporary Physicians:

P. Harkan, M. D.

John O'Reardon, M. D.

Surgeon and Accoucheur, Patrick Rooney.

Resident Officers:

Register and Purveyor, Wm. Richardson,
Apothecary, John Hale,
Collector, Henry Harris,
House-keeper, Jane Leedom,
Head Nurse, Frances Graham.

Servants usually employed at the Hospital:
Three Porters; two Whitewashers; eighteen Nurses,
and eight Female Servants.

January 5, 1817.

Account of Income and Expenditure of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin, for one Year ending, 4th January, 1817.

Swamy Jor one I car ch	acies, Acte duntally, 1011.
To rent and taxes of premises - £85 18 0 Maintenance of Patients and Servants - 1466 15 10 House-bedding, Furniture and Clothing, wear and tear - 415 9 2 Salaries of Officers, Nurses and Servants, - 1309 7 6	Donations - 182 8 0 Interest on Government Stock - 32 13 8
Fuel, Soap and Candles	Excess of Expenditure over Income - 165' 8 10
Incidental expenses, including expense of Horse 176 3 10 Whitewashing habitations of the Poor - 103 12 10 Repairs - 63 9 1	

· 2468 17 73

£6907 19 0

New Buildings

Account of Property of the Institution, exclusive of Buildings and Premises, 5th January, 1816.

To Furniture and House-bedding			£1475	3	1	By Nett Property of the Institution	-	£2525 12 8 ±
Cloathing	-	-	8.0	3		Extra principal district principal		10
Government Stock -	-	-	871	14	0	的是主要者以外及表现较		
Bank of Ireland -		*	23	12	11	Selection of the state of the s	E CO	
LOS CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF			£2525	12	81	This are on Sourcement and		£2525 12 8%
the president of the same of			-	-	-	A BOUTHERS A PERSON		

LEGACIES

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MAY BE BEQUEATHED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER;

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer of the "House of Recovery, in Cork-street, Dublin, the Sum "of £ (in trust) to be "applied towards the benevolent purposes of the Insti-

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" tution."

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

UPON WHICH THE

HOSPITAL IS FOUNDED,

Laid down by the original Subscribers to its Erection and Establishment,

EXPRESSED IN RESOLUTIONS PASSED

At a MEETING held at the ROYAL EXCHANGE,

THE 28TH OCTOBER, 1801.

Ι.

THAT to relieve the destitute Poor, afflicted with fever, and to check the progress of contagion, are the main objects of the proposed Institution.

11.

That in order to carry the design fully into effect, we are of opinion, that the erection of a new Building, adapted in its construction and all its arrangements, for the specific purpose of a House of Recovery, would be more desirable than the fitting up any old buildings designed for other purposes.

III.

That we consider manifest poverty and disease, properly ascertained to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee, (to be appointed as hereafter directed) and residence within a certain district, (to be defined in the manner hereafter prescribed) as the only circumstances necessary to entitle a patient to admission; and we are of opinion that no recommendation of a subscriber should, on any account, be attended to, unless the above circumstances shall, after minute enquiry at the houses of the persons recommended, be found to concur.

IV.

That the procuring the ground, on which the House of Recovery shall be built, the erection of the building, and the providing the necessary furniture, be entrusted to fifteen Trustees, in whom the property of the Institution shall be invested, without any other controul than that they shall permit the building to be used for the purpose of a House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, conformably to the general principles now agreed on.

which takes of characteristics to Vendan down

That in the outset of the establishment, accommodation should be provided for the reception of at least forty patients: but, if the funds of the Institution, whether arising from donations or annual subscriptions, should so far increase as that a surplus shall remain after the abovementioned accommodation shall have been provided for, the trustees shall be at liberty either to enlarge the establishment, by providing accommodation for an additional number of fever patients, or, in case such enlargement shall be deemed inexpedient, to such other measures as they shall deem most conducive to the health of the poor of this city; and, in case the House of Recovery shall hereafter be discontinued, for the space of three years, the said trustees shall be at liberty to dispose of the property then in their possession, or the produce thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, in such manner as they shall judge most eligible.

VI.

That the management of the Institution—the extent of the district from whence patients labouring under contagious fever may be admitted into the house, the appointment of physicians, nurses, and all the other officers and servants, be vested in a committee, consisting of the trustees and six other persons, to be elected annually by the governors.

VII.

That said committee shall be fully competent to make all such rules and bye-laws, (not inconsistent with the principles expressed in these resolutions) as may seem best fitted to carry the objects of the Institution fully into effect, as well for the internal regulation of the house and the admission of patients, as for preventing the spreading of contagion in the houses and neighbourhood from whence the patients shall have been removed, and for the introduction of such habits of cleanliness, as may diminish, if not destroy, the operation of those causes, that have contributed to make such an institution so necessary at the present time, and to disburse, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary for any of the above purposes.

VIII.

That a donation of twenty guineas, paid in any one year, shall make the donor governor for life; and that annual subscribers of two guineas, or upwards, shall also be governors; provided that no such annual subscriber, (after the first year) shall vote at the election of members of the Managing Committee, unless his name shall have been on the books of the Institution, as a subscriber, for one whole year previous to such election, and unless he shall have paid his subscription for the year, in which he shall tender his vote, together with all arrears thereof.

IX.

That it shall be lawful for the Managing Committee, at any meeting, specially summoned for the purpose (not fewer than eleven members being present) to enlarge the sum necessary to constitute a governor.

X.

That when a vacancy or vacancies shall occur by the death or resignation of any of the trustees, any one of the remaining trustees shall have a power of convening the others, specifying the place, time and purpose of the meeting, and giving three days notice thereof; and the trustees who shall meet in consequence of such notice (provided every trustee resident in the city of Dublin shall have been summoned, and not fewer than five shall have been assembled together) shall be competent either to fill up such vacancy or vacancies, by the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to empower the governors to enlarge the number of managers to co-operate with the trustees, by electing one or more additional managers, as may seem best calculated to advance the purposes of the Institution; provided always, that the number of managers shall not be enlarged beyond the number of nine, nor the number of trustees reduced below the number of twelve, nor the whole number of the committee beyond the number of twenty-one, by such proceeding.

XI.

That in case of the insolvency, or general non-residence of any one or more of the trustees in the city of Dublin, or within ten miles thereof, the remaining trustees be, and they are hereby impowered (if they shall think it expedient so to do) to declare the place of such trustee or trustees vacant, and to proceed either to the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to enlarge the number of elective managers in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions, as are contained in the foregoing resolution.

XII.

That in case it shall be found by the experience of three years after the opening of the Hospital, that a committee of twenty-one members is not sufficient for conducting the business of the Institution, it shall be competent for the managing committee, specially summoned for the purpose, and not fewer than eleven being assembled together, to declare that the number of elective managers should be enlarged to any number not exceeding the number of trustees at the time, or that the number of said annually-elected managers should be reduced to a number of not less than the original number of six, as the exigency of the Institution may require.

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XIII.

That in case it shall be found expedient to enlarge the committee to the full number of thirty members, and the number of trustees shall have been reduced below the original number of fifteen, it shall be competent to the trustees, or any five of them, assembled in the manner described in the tenth resolution, to restore the original number of fifteen trustees in the manner herein before directed.

XIV.

That it be an instruction to the managing committee to take special care that such a registry shall be kept of all their proceedings, whether within the walls of the House of Recovery, or without, as shall enable them at all times to exhibit to the public a detailed view of their progress; and that it be a standing rule of the Institution, that at the end of the year after the opening of the Hospital, and at the end of every succeeding year, an account of the annual income and expenditure, and all other particulars of their progress shall be printed for the public information.

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CONCLUDED UPON BY THE

Managing Committee for conducting the Hospital,

(Passed at a Meeting held in their Board-room, the 3d Apail, 1817.)

GENERAL RULES.

- I. All general meetings of the Governors shall be summoned by public advertisement, in one or more newspapers; and one shall be called annually, to wit, on the first Thursday in October, to appoint six persons, who, with the fifteen Trustees, are to form the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.
- II. The district of the House of Recovery includes the whole of the City of Dublin within the Circularroad.
- III. Applications for admission, stating the sick person's name and place of abode, are to be put into the letter-box, at the east entrance to the Hospital, before half-past nine o'clock in the forenoon, or the patients cannot be visited on the same day; and no patient can be received into the Hospital unless the Physician's order for admission be delivered on the day on which it bears date, nor in any other manner than in the Hospital Carriage.

IV. In order to counteract contagion, the apart. ments from whence patients are removed to the Hospital shall be whitewashed, by persons appointed for the purpose, when the extern Physician shall report it to be necessary; and whenever the extern Physician shall report to the Managing Committee that Fever of a peculiar malignancy exists in a particular dwelling, all necessary measures shall be taken by them to purify the furniture, bedding, &c. in order to extinguish the existing contagion; and in cases where the removal of the sick person shall not be deemed advisable, or where the fever shall have ceased in a dwelling-house, and any measures shall appear to the extern Physician necessary or conducive to prevent the renewal of its effects, he shall report his opinion thereon to the Managing Committee, who may give directions for their adoption.

V. No Officer or Servant of the Institution, shall presume at any time to take from any Patient, Tradesman, Servant or others, any fee or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done on account of the Institution, on pain of being immediately dismissed.

VI. In order to form a permanent fund for the maintenance of the Hospital, all sums given thereto, whether by legacy or donation, amounting to fifty pounds and upwards, shall be laid out in such Government Securities as shall be approved of by the Committee.

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MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Associated and the state of the city and the

- I. The Managing Committee meet at the House of Recovery, to transact business, on every Thursday, at eight o'Clock in the morning, except during the months of November, December, January and February, when they meet at half-past eight o'clock, three to be a quorum, and may adjourn from time to time, as they shall think necessary.
- II. The Committee may be summoned to meet on any emergency by the Register, on his receiving a requisition for the purpose, signed by two Members of the Committee.

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III. One or more Members of the Committee shall be appointed Visitor or Visitors for each month, whose special duty it shall be to visit the Hospital frequently, and to see that all regulations are duly attended to.

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IV. The minutes of every day's meeting to be carefully read over in the fair book, and when compared with the rough minutes, to be signed by the Chairman of the day; and all business entered for consideration on the minutes of any day's proceedings, to be considered and disposed of on the following day of meeting, before any other business is transacted, with the following exceptions, viz.:

- 1st. At the first meeting in the month, medicines, and all other articles wanted for the current month, to be ordered.
- 2d. At the weekly meeting next following the 5th of each month, the Register shall furnish a list of articles furnished to the House, and the bills of them, for which payment is to be made; these shall be examined by the Committee, and if found right, and to have been procured conformably to order, shall be marked for payment, and a draft or drafts on the Treasurer given to discharge the same.
- 3d. At the meeting succeeding that on which the foregoing examination has been made, the receipts or vouchers for the sums so ordered to be paid, shall be compared therewith, and if found right, the account shall be passed and the abstract entered on the minutes.
- 4th. Whenever the Treasurer's receipts are produced from the Collector, the same shall be entered on the minutes.
- 5th. On reading the minutes of the former meeting, when entries of money occur that form the basis for entries in the Journal, examination shall be made that those transactions be correctly journalized.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEON.

- I. The Physicians and Surgeon shall be elected annually, to wit, on the first meeting of the Managing Committee in the month of November, the Committee to be specially summoned for the purpose, and no election or dismission of a Physician or Surgeon to take place at such first meeting, unless there be eleven members present; nevertheless, if said number do not attend at the next meeting of the Committee, specially summoned for the purpose, the members present, being a quorum, at such second meeting, shall be competent to act.
- II. There shall be six Physicians, to be denominated permanent Physicians, and there shall be two to be called on, in consequence of any of the said Physicians being absent from sickness or leave, as the Managing Committee shall direct; these shall be called temporary Physicians; and when a temporary Physician shall be called in, he shall take the place, and perform the duties in all respects, of the Physician he is called in to represent.
- III. Three of the Physicians shall attend to the intern duty, and three to the extern; and the intern Physicians are to visit the Hospital every day at ten o'clock in Summer, and at half-past ten o'clock in Winter, and to write their Names, and the hour of attendance, in a book for that purpose.
- IV. The Physicians and Surgeon shall not absent themselves from their duties, except by reason of absence from town, on private or professional business,

or from ill health; and when any of the Physicians or Surgeon shall require leave of absence from either of these causes, he shall, previous to his absenting himself, if practicable, communicate the circumstance to the Committee, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to fill his place. When a Physician shall be prevented, by sudden indisposition, from performing the internduty. he shall find a Substitute from amongst the extern Physicians if possible, notifying the fact immediately to the Apothecary; but if he shall be unable to find a Substitute, he shall make report to the Apothecary, who shall summon one of the temporary Physicians to act, until the next meeting of the Committee, and make report of the circumstance to the Committee; the duties of the Hospital requiring the daily attendance of three Physicians at the appointed hours. The Physicians shall regulate their attendance on the extern and intern duties of the Hospital annually, agreeably to a Rolster to be drawn out and signed by them, and handed in to the Committee.

V. The list of Medicines agreed on by the Physicians, and sanctioned by the Managing Committee, shall be adhered to.

VI. The Physicians shall write their Prescriptions in books to be kept for that purpose, and give the necessary directions to the Apothecary respecting the medical treatment of the Patients in the interval between their daily visits; also, respecting the ventilation of the passages and wards.

VII. Applications for admission shall be forwarded to the extern Physicians at half-past nine o'clock, the applicants shall then be visited as soon as possible, and if the Physician find their diseases to be such as are fit to be admitted into the Hospital, he shall fill up and sign a printed order for admission, which he shall direct the Patient's friends to take immediately to the Hospital; if the Physician find the case unfit for removal to the Hospital, he shall, on the following day, return an account in writing, in order that it be entered in the registry of applications for admission; and it is to be noticed, as a fundamental principle of the Institution, that no Patient is to be admitted into the Hospital but in the manner set forth in this rule, except, that if the Physician obtain knowledge of a poor person labouring under Contagious Fever in any other manner, than in that before recited, he is not only at liberty, but enjoined to order such poor Patient to be admitted.

VIII. The Physicians shall report, in the order for admission, all the apartments from whence Patients are brought to the Hospital, that require whitewashing; and to the Managing Committee, when cases of peculiar malignancy exist, that call for other measures.

IX. The Surgeon shall attend with the Physicians at ten o'clock in Summer, and half-past ten in Winter; and write his name and hour of attendance in the book for that purpose; he is at those times to give all necessary Surgical Attendance to the Patients in the Hospital.

X. The intern Physicians shall order the wards of the Hospital to be whitewashed, when they shall judge expedient.

XI. In the winter months, that is, from the first of November to the first of May, if the intern Physicians find that Patients they are about to discharge, labour under a Pulmonic or Rheumatic Disease, which requires

the warmth of additional clothing to forward recovery, as well as to guard against the chance of speedy relapse into Fever, they shall certify the same to the House. keeper, in order that she shall furnish each of such Patients with a new Flannel Waistcoat, previous to dismission.

XII. The intern Physicians shall order the removal of Patients from Fever to Convalescent Wards, as they shall judge necessary, and in case of relapse, shall immediately order them back again. When they judge Patients sufficiently recovered to leave the Hospital, they shall put in the diet book, instead of the order for diet, a mark (say +) and no Patients are to be discharged from the Hospital without this mark. In case of death instead of the order for diet, another mark shall be affixed (say + +).

XIII. The permanent Physicians shall have a Salary agreeably to a fixed scale. The temporary Physicians shall be elected without Salary, but in case of a vacancy for a permanent Physician, the senior temporary Physician shall be appointed to fill such vacancy, and be entitled to Salary commencing at the lowest rate, and rising afterwards according to the scale of Salaries, provided he shall have been one year a temporary Physician, if not he shall not be entitled to Salary, until he shall have been one year a Physician to the Hospital.

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REGISTER AND PURVEYOR.

I. He shall reside in the Hospital, and be accountable for all articles committed to his charge, and shall have a general care over the premises, and have them kept in neat and clean order; and if any thing thereon appears amiss, he shall have it rectified, or reported to the Committee. The Porters and Whitewashers shall be under his care and direction, save that the Apothecary is to give them directions respecting that part of their duty which comes under his controul.

II. He shall keep the accounts of the Institution regularly, by double entry; fairly copy the proceedings of the Trustees, general meetings of Governors, and of the Managing Committee; and summon the meetings of Trustees and Committees as required.

III. He shall give orders, so that the House be kept well supplied with those articles of provisions which the Committee have contracted for, and shall purchase on the best terms those smaller articles for the dietary, that are not supplied by contract; and he shall deliver out the provisions to the House-keeper, according to the diet tables, and the orders of the Physicians, as to the number of patients on each description of diet. He shall keep exact accounts of the transactions under this head, according to the forms laid down by the Committee; he shall be responsible for any errors or deficiencies in this department, and shall have no profit whatever arising therefrom.

IV. The Coals shall be under his care, and he shall deliver out to the several Officers, Nurses and Servants, the different allowances ordered for their use.

COLLECTOR.

He shall collect the Subscriptions with diligence, care and respect, and shall lodge the sums so collected with the Treasurer, at least once a week; and he shall deliver the Reports of the Institution to the Subscribers.

APOTHECARY.

- I. He shall reside in the Hospital; and be accountable for all articles committed to his charge; and shall not practice as an Apothecary, except for the Institution; he shall keep an exact registry of all Patients applying for admission; also, of all those that are brought into the House, in books kept for those purposes.
- II. On receipt of the Physician's Order he shall send the Hospital Carriage for the Patient (having previously viewed the inside, and seen that it and the bedding are in a clean and proper state) and give the Porters, who attend it, one of the printed advices respecting the removal of infection, to be left in the room the Patient is brought from; and he shall direct the White-washers to white-wash such apartments as the Physicians notify to him stand in need thereof.
- III. He shall attend on the Male Patients (as the House-keeper on the Female) in the reception room of the Hospital, and see that an accurate account be entered, in a proper book, of the clothes they bring; and he shall be responsible that when taken off they be immersed in cold water, and given in charge to the laundry maid; their hands, face and limbs washed and made perfectly clean

with warm water and soap, and their hair combed; and that each Patient be provided with the Hospital Dress previous to being removed into any of the wards; and he shall ascertain when Patients bring money or other valuables with them, and shall have the charge thereof until the Patient is fit to leave the House, and he shall keep regular entries of all such transactions, in books kept for that purpose.

IV. He shall satisfy himself by frequent personal visitation by night, as well as by day, that the Patients are properly attended to by the Nurses, and get their Medicines and Drinks as directed.—The strict observance of this rule will be especially necessary in Fever accompanied with Delirium.

V. The ventilation of the passages and wards will be regulated by the intern Physicians, and the Apothecary shall be responsible that their orders are implicitly obeyed.

VI. He shall, on the death of a Patient, send notice thereof to the friends of the deceased, at the apartments from whence the Patient was brought to the Hospital; if they do not send for the body within twenty-four hours, he shall send it for interment to the most convenient burying ground, in the Carriage provided by the Hospital for that purpose.

VII. He shall attend at the gate every Tuesday, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, to give full and authentic Medical Information to all Applicants, relative to their sick Friends, who are Patients in the Hospital; and no visitors shall be admitted to see Patients, except in extreme or particular cases, to be sanctioned by the intern Physicians.

HOUSE-KEEPER.

I. She shall reside in the Hospital; and be accountable for all furniture, bedding, clothing and other articles committed to her charge; and she will have the controll over the several nurses and female servants; and, in conjunction with the Apothecary, be responsible that the Nurses, by night as well as by day, attend upon the sick with diligence; and that they administer such Medicines and Drinks, as shall have been prescribed for them, at the times, and in the manner ordered by the Physicians.

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- II. She shall attend on the Female Patients (as the Apothecary on the Male) in the reception room of the Hospital; and see that an accurate account be entered in a proper book, of the clothes they bring; and she shall be responsible that when taken off they be immersed in cold water, and given in charge to the Laundry Maid; their hands, face and limbs washed, and made perfectly clean, with warm water and soap, and their hair combed; and that each Patient be provided with the Hospital Dress previous to being removed into any of the wards; and she shall ascertain when Patients bring money or other valuables with them, and shall hand the same to the Apothecary, who shall take charge thereof .- (See Apothecary's rule III.)
- III. She shall be responsible for the general cleanliness of the Hospital; and that the passages and Wards are washed three or four times a week, with a wet mop, and carefully swept every morning before visiting hour, and this to be done over every part of the floor of each occupied ward; it will likewise be her duty to see that all discharges from the Patients shall be removed from the wards into the water-closets, without delay.

- IV. She shall, when any Female Patieut be taken in labour, send immediately for an Accoucheur, so that no time may be lost in providing the necessary relief.
- V. The laundry will be under her special superintendence; and she shall be responsible that all linen and bedclothes, on being removed from the bodies of the Patients, be immersed in cold water; that the clothes brought into the House by Patients, be properly purified and aired, and kept in her custody, she taking special care in all cases, that they be perfectly dry, before they are delivered to Patients on their discharge.
- VI. She shall see, that on the death of a Patient, the body be stretched out, properly dressed, and laid in a coffin; and deposited in a room appropriated to that specific purpose.
- VII. She shall in the winter months (that is from first of November to first of May) furnish each Patient with a flannel waistcoat, that shall be certified to her by one of the intern Physicians to require it, on account of their labouring under a Pulmonic or Rheumatic Disease, which requires the warmth of such additional clothing, to forward recovery, as well as to guard against the chance of relapse into Fever; said certificate shall be a voucher to her, in accounting for the number of waistcoats given into her charge.
- VIII. She shall receive from the Purveyor, the provisions for the diet of the Patients, Nurses and Servants, agreeably to the tables of diet, and the orders of the Physicians, as to the number of Patients on each description of diet, and shall see that they be properly cooked and served at the appointed hours.

IX. When she considers any of the Nurses and Ser. vants employed, ineligible to be retained, she shall report to the Committee to get an order for their discharge; and she shall make inquiry into the characters of such as apply, and engage those she shall think most eligible; which engagements shall be reported to the succeeding meeting of the Committee, for confirmation; and she is required to read the rules for Nurses and Female Servants, together with the fifth general rule, to each Nurse or Female Servant she engages.

HEAD NURSE.

- I. She shall have the superintendance of the Nurses in the Fever Wards, and shall be responsible that the directions of the Physicians respecting the Patients be punctually attended to; and shall see the Medicines duly administered to the Sick, at the time, and in the manner directed.
- II. She shall take care that there is the utmost cleanliness observed in the wards, and that the Nurses immediately remove any thing offensive.
- III. She shall also conform to the directions of the Apothecary and House-keeper.

PATIENTS.

I. They are to observe the greatest regularity and decorum at all times; and are not to eat or drink of any thing, unless ordered by the Physicians, and supplied by the Hospital.

II. No intercourse shall be permitted between the Patients accommodated in the Fever and Convalescent Hospitals.

III. The Convalescent Patients shall breakfast at nine, dine at two, and sup at eight o'clock, each day; diet tables shall be hung up in the several convalescent wards of the Hospital, for their information.

IV. The Clergy of all persuasions shall be admitted to see any Patient in the Hospital, on application being made to the Apothecary for that purpose; other persons shall not be allowed to visit the Patients in the Hospital, except in some extreme or particular cases, to be sanctioned by the intern Physicians, but full and accurate medical information shall be given to all applicants relative to their sick friends, who are Patients in the Hospital, on every Tuesday, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, by the Apothecary, who shall attend at the gate for the purpose, and also at other times, in extreme cases.*

PORTERS.

I. Two of them shall reside in lodges at the gates of the Hospital premises; and some of their families shall attend to the opening and shutting thereof; and it is expected

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^{*} The foregoing Regulation, excluding Visitors from seeing Patients in the Hospital, was found necessary, from the injury done to the Patients themselves, by the admission of Visitors, and from the injury done to the Visitors by their catching the infection, as well as from the extreme confusion that arose from the admission of a number of Visitors at particular periods into the Hospital; and to admit at all times, would prevent the regular business of the Hospital from being attended to.

that their lodges shall be kept peculiarly neat and clear and that such of their families as attend the gates, shall be always clean and respectable in their persons and apparel.

II. They shall, on receiving instructions from the Apothecary, proceed with the Carriage, and convey the Patients to the Hospital, from their own homes, with due attention to decorum and humanity, taking care to leave the printed advices* respecting removing infection, in the rooms the Patients are brought from, and urge attention thereto. On arrival at the Hospital, in the Patient be a Male they shall inform the Apothecary, and if a Female the House-keeper. They are to

^{*} ADVICE.-Though you have sent your friend to the House of Re covery, yet the infection may still remain in your Rooms, and about your Clothes; to remove it, you are advised to use, without delay, the following means:-first, let all your doors and windows be immediately thrown open, and remain so for two hours .- Secondly, let the house or room from whence the Patient is removed, be immediately cleansed; all dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be immersed in cold water; the bed-clothes, after being first steeped in cold water, should be wrung out and washed in warm water and soap .- Thirdly, let the clothes you wear be steeped in cold water, and afterwards washed; and let every box, chest, drawer, &c. in the infectious house, be emptied and cleansed .- Fourthly, if you lie on straw beds, let the straw be immediately burned, and fresh straw provided, and let the ticken be steeped in cold water.-Fifthly, whitewash all your rooms, and the entrance to them, with lime slacked in the place where they intend to use it, and while it continues bubbling and hot, -Sixthly, scrape your floor with a shovel, and wash it clean; also, your furniture. - Seventhly, keep in the open air, for the space of a week, as much as you can. -And, lastly, wash your face, hands and feet, and comb your hair well, every morning at least."

N. B. The benefit of this advice, after infection has entered your dwelling, you will soon feel, and persevering in your attention to it, will, under God, preserve you from all the variety of wretchedness occasioned by infectious Fever; attend to it, then, with spirit and punctuality, for be assured, that Cleanliness will check disease, improve your health and strength, and increase your comfort.

behave civilly and decently to the inhabitants of the Houses from whence Patients are brought; and not on any account to take either money, drink, or other gratuity, for any service they may perform, under pain of dismission. In case of death, they shall convey the bodies from the wards, and to the place of interment, when not claimed by relations or friends.

III. When not employed as above, they shall be under the order and controul of the Purveyor, and do whatever they may be directed by him, in the service of the Institution, whether in serving out coals, supplying the cistern with water, weeding, sweeping and cleaning the premises, or otherwise.

WHITE-WASHERS.

- I. They shall proceed every morning to white-wash such apartments as shall be specified in a list, furnished by the Apothecary; they shall slack the lime in the rooms, and white-wash every part of the walls they can get at, by removing the beds, furniture, &c. taking care previously to brush away all cobwebs and dirt. They shall behave civilly and decently to the inhabitants, and not on any account take either money, drink, or other gratuity, for any service they may perform, under pain of dismission.
- II. When not employed in white-washing, they shall be under the order and controul of the Purveyor, and do whatever they may be directed by him, in the service of the Institution, whether in serving out coals, supplying the cistern with water, weeding, sweeping and cleaning the premises, or otherwise, it being fully understood, that their whole time shall be at the disposal of the Committee.

NURSES AND FEMALE SERVANTS.

- I. These shall be subject to the direction and controul of the House-keeper.
- II. The Nurses shall, with attention and humanity, wait upon and take care of the sick, under the direction of the Physicians, Apothecary and House-keeper; and keep their respective wards in neat and clean order. When the Patients are brought to the Hospital, they shall convey them to the wards, after they have been properly cleaned.

MEDICAL REPORT

OP THE

HOUSE OF RECOVERY

AND

**FEVER-HOSPITAL,

IN

Cork-street, Dublin,

FOR ONE YEAR,

ENDING 4TH JANUARY, 1817.

By WILLIAM STOKER, M. D.

Dublin:

PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE,
BY J. CARRICK, 29, BACHELORS'-WALK.

1817.

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1816.

THE origin, plan and general economy of the Fever lospital, and House of Recovery in Cork-street, have een already very fully detailed to the Public, in annual to former eports, by the Managing Committee, and by the Phy-Reports. cians of that Institution; and to avoid tedious or anecessary recapitulation, I beg leave to refer for inrmation upon these subjects, to our former Publications, hich have been very generally circulated, not only in eir primary form, but also through the medium of seral of the periodical Journals.

On the present occasion, therefore, it may be sufficient The limits state, what additional evidence of the utility of this of the pretablishment can be adduced from the experience of ment. a last year; what causes, if any, counteract the attainent of the objects for which it was designed; what provements in the original plan may have been sugsted; and lastly, in what the Epidemic of that year fered from those of former years-and how far these ferences seemed to be produced by the peculiarities the season, or were modified by medical treatment.

Patients admitted

The benefits directly conferred by this Institution, all classes of Society in this Metropolis, have been Number of frequent and obvious, that probably there are few none who entertain the least doubt of its great utility into this In- and to those who have not had such experience, the r lation of a single fact must be alone sufficient to remove any remaining scepticism, that within thirteen year which have nearly elapsed since the foundation of the Establishment, more than twenty three thousand person labouring under Fevers, have been admitted into i Wards; and still more so when rightly considered "that on the most moderate calculation, the removal of on Fever Patient, even from the situations where circum stances do not concur to promote its propagation prevents the infection of three persons; but the remova therefrom of one from crouded and ill-ventilated buildings, maprevent the disease in a whole district."* Hence on the most limited scale, the protecting influence of this Insti tution must have extended to more than one hundred thousand persons; but the situations from which the Patients in Fever were removed to the Hospital, were its protect- very generally such as would be most likely to promote the generation of disease, and increase the virulence of its contagion; and were accompanied by circumstances

Effects

Extent of ing influence.

To this may be added another fact of great importance, and very satisfactory, whether as it regards proof of improvement in the medical treatment in Fever or of the greatly di-increasing popularity of the Institution, inducing earlier

tending to its wide propagation.+

Mortality

^{*} Remarks on the necessity and means of suppressing Contagious Fevers, by C. Stanger, M. D. London.

⁺ See an Essay on the Population of Dublin, by the Rev. James Whitelaw, 1865; also, annual Reports, by the Physicians of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork-street, 1805, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 1810.

application, and therefore more effectual relief; that the average mortality in the Hospital has greatly diminished since its commencement, and from the following Table this diminution appears to have been though gradual, yet almost constantly progressive, through a successive series of years:

1806 1807 1305 Year, 1804 Died, 1 in 133 1 in 101 1 in 1227 1 in 1139 1808 1809 1810 1811 Year, Died, 1 in 11 9 1 in 13 13 1 in 11 12 1 in 12 14 1814 1815 1813 1812 Year, Died, 1 in 134 1 in 1652 1 in 16113 1 in 19149 Year 1816, 1 in 20 nearly.

The average mortality for several of the first years, being about 1 in 12; in the three years from 1812 to 1814 inclusive, about one in fifteen; but in the last two years 1815 and 1816, the mortality was little more than one in twenty.

It is remarkable, that a decrease nearly similar in the mortality, took place in the Fever Hospitals of * Manchester and + Waterford, some time after they were established. In the former, from the proportion of one in nine to one in eighteen, and in the latter, the proportion was, some time after its establishment, reduced so low as one in twenty.

It should also be kept in mind, that the mortality sta- The aveted in the foregoing table was not that of Fever rage mortality from alone, because many, as mentioned in the former re- Fever, in

^{*} Medical Essays, by T. Perceval, M. D.

[†] Account, &c. of House of Recovery, Waterford.

this Hospital, much less than appears from the foregoing table.

ports, died in the Fever Hospital of diseases which preceded or supervened on, or succeeded to the Febrile affection.*

stitutions,

A subject of equal interest with the foregoing, and as much in the contemplation of that Philanthrophy which devised the plan of Fever Hospitals, next demands atten-The efficacy tion. The efficacy of such Institutions, as means of checking or subduing Contagion-of this, indeed, the most is means of satisfactory reports have been made from similar Establishments in Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Chester, Manchester and London.

roved in stances.

In a statement respecting the House of Recovery at Waterford, for the year 1800, it is calculated that in one year and five months after its establishment, there any other was a reduction in the numbers in Fever, amounting to thirteen hundred. In Manchester, where population is dense, and where infectious Fever had been formerly prevalent, the effect of one House of Recovery was so remarkable, that in one year the number of Fever Patients in a large district surrounding the House, was reduced from four hundred and twenty-one, to twenty-six, and those of the General Infirmary to one-fourth; and in an extensive district of London, including St. Giles, Bloomsbury and Saffron-bill, comprising a dense population, chiefly of the lowest class, common Fever was seldom or never observed in the latter part of 1809, nor in the early months of 1810.+

> I might multiply similar extracts, from the reports of other Fever Institutions, but these probably are suffici

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^{*} See former Reports, &c.

⁺ See Report of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork street, for the year 1810, by R. Gamble, M. D.

ent to convince the reader, that our Institution, established and conducted on a greater extent than any which preceded it, aided by all the improvements in the means of prevention, which experience could suggest, must have been attended with proportionably salutary effects, though causes which our system could not controul, may prevent that direct evidence appearing, from the numerical statements which the records of our Hospital afford. Without the previous and just consideration of these causes, indeed, the following table, which exhibits the total number of Patients admitted into the Hospital, in each of the last seven years, a period, during which admission has been confined to the same extent of district and description of persons, might lead to a very opposite conclusion.

From 5th Jan. 1810, to 5th Jan. 1811, 1774.

- 5th Jan. 1811, to 5th Jan. 1812, 1478.
- 5th Jan. 1812, to 5th Jan. 1813, 2273.
- 5th Jan. 1813, to 5th Jan. 1814, 2620.
- 5th Jan. 1814, to 5th Jan. 1815, 2398.
- 5th Jan. 1815, to 5th Jan. 1816, 3787,
- 5th Jan. 1816, to 5th Jan. 1817. 2765.*

^{*} The great salubrity of the last year over Great Britain and
(a) Ireland, was remarkable, extending to most other parts of Europe, and even to America; (b) and as extraordinary humidity of atmosphere is said to have prevailed over the same countries, during the same time, it may be inferred, the former was considerably influenced by the latter.

⁽a) From my much esteemed friend, the Director General of Hospitals, and chief of the Army Medical Department in Ireland, I have learned, that the returns made to him shew, that our army in this country were more healthy during the last year, than in any equal period.

⁽b) See report of the President's Speech to both Houses of Congress, dated Washington, December 4, 1816.—Courier, January 1, 1817.

The numbers on the whole of the seven years, notwith standing the very great reduction in the last year, from that which preceded it, being increased in a formidable ratio; and when we add to the sum total, the many admitted into the Fever Wards of other Hospitals* in Dublin, and also those attended by Physicians from Dispensaries, perhaps it may be asserted, that no other city has, with reference to its population, produced so formidable a list of sufferers from infectious Fever, for so long a continuance.

The question arising out of these facts, in itself so interesting to every humane inquirer, and so important to the political economist, is not to be solved by the climate or situation of our city, both of which may be esteemed healthful; neither is it by the arrangement of our streets, which, even in the oldest and most irregular parts, are wide and spacious; besides, there are, I think, some grounds for believing, that Fever had not been so prevalent in Dublin, as it has been in the last twenty-five years, † and, therefore, for hoping that its sources are not of a permanent nature.

Many incidental circumstances have tended to increase the number of Patients which appear on our registry, such as the extension of district, the opening of the Hospital to certain descriptions of persons, and to those affected with certain eruptive Fevers, who were not

^{*} Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, Dr. Stevens' Hospital, Hardwick Fever Hospital, and St. George's Dispensary.

[†] I am inclined to the above opinion from what I have heard from some much respected Medical friends, who were much longer acquainted with the state of disease in Dublin than I am; and, because, had Fever been so prevalent as it has latterly been, more extensive accommodations, for persons labouring under that disease, would have been provided in the Hospitals of Dublin, most of these of longest standing having been established by the exertions or private fortunes of Physicians.

admissible previously, sometimes, also, the great in- Preventive flux from the adjacent country; but extreme poverty, system and its sad attendants, seem to have been the great and ed by exmost constant source of the evil with which this Institu- verty. tion has to contend, being connected with it in succession and degree, as cause and effect.

The general sympathy felt, during this season of distress-the patriotism and zeal which have already so munificently supported the benevolent and landable exertions of our chief Magistrate, and the judicious and efficient plans which have been humanely devised for the relief of the poor of Dublin, make it unnecessary to dwell at length on these subjects at present, much less to attempt the more difficult task of tracing the origin of an evil which has been long oppressing our labouring poor, and which, from its inveteracy, will require vigorous and long-continued exertions for its removal.

+ Some peculiar circumstances, however, which seem to have influenced the production and growth of infectious Fever in Dublin, should not be passed unnoticed. From a subsequent table it will appear probable, that for many years the females far exceeded the other sex amongst the labouring classes of society in Dublin; and Peculiar the effect of that disproportion has been, that adult fe-circumstanmales, whose duty had been to provide and prepare whole- tend to the some food, and to attend to the cleanliness of the per- of Fever in

prevalence Dublin.

^{*} This influx of Patients has been most remarkable during the last two years.

⁺ It is but just to state, that great exertions have been made, by societies formed from among the humane and affluent, to counteract these circumstances; such as the Committee connected with the Institution for the sick poor in Meath-street, such were those which established other Dispensaries; and that which, with so much humanity and zeal, conduct the still more effectual Institution which is the subject of this report.

ed dwellings.

sons, and residences of their families, were compelled undertake the employments which had been sustained land men; the aged, the infirm, and the helpless youn. (their immediate care) being thus neglected, filth of III ventila- kinds accumulated around them; their habitations be came ruinous, and their apartments, into each of which numbers crowded, in order to lessen, by dividing the expense of rent and taxes, became so many laboratorio of noxious vapours, sometimes more like the neglecter at cemeteries of the dead, than habitations for the living.

> Under such circumstances, the ordinary system Police, for cleansing their streets, avenues and entrance to their houses, unaided by their own exertions, mus have been often ineffectual; and these residences being remote from the opulent, the sufferings of their inhabil tants continued for a long time to increase, unknown to those who might have interposed their power or wealth in their behalf.

Their diet is in general scantily supplied; their cloth some diet, ing is insufficient by day, and it is often their only cient cloth- covering by night; thus rendered offensive by imbibing the acrid exhalations from within, and the pestilentia vapours around them, it necessarily contributes much to produce infection, and to render it virulent. I believe but few adults of the families of manufacturers residing constantly in the Liberty, or other parts of Dublin, occupied by the lower orders, escape frequent attacks of Fever in the course of even a short life; and from them its contagion is carried in various ways, and in all directions, generally committing greater ravages on those

^{*} See Howard, on the state of the Prisons, &c. page 461.

constitutions which it afterwards affects, than amongst those where it appeared indigenous, and who might be said to be seasoned to it from their birth.

Many years continuance of misery has nearly extinguished all that hope and buoyancy of spirit for which the poor people of this city were remarkable in their better days; these have been succeeded by indifference to their of the situation, or the encroachments of disease, or even death means of preserving itself-surprising and unaccountable to a casual observer-life and which is more to be deplored, as it leads many of the lower them to neglect the means of preservation when afforded.

In the first of our Reports from this Institution, the origin of Fevers was traced from places where animal substances, in a state of putrescence, were accumulated; and in a subsequent Report* it was stated as probable, from many circumstances, that the infectious Miasmata, arising from such substances, when in its nascent state, is capable of producing its deleterious effects in a much wider sphere than that arising from the Febrile Patient himself. From this consideration I am induced to call public attention to some situations, which, both from being productive of such exhalations, and as supplying a pernicious article of diet to the poor of the city, have, I think, been productive of much evil; these are shops opened in the houses of several streets, by-lanes, and the more obscure parts of the public markets, for the sale of spoiled and tainted meat, and the refuse of the slaughter-houses; the odour from such places is generally extremely offensive, even to the passenger; this might be corrected, perhaps, if a Market were established, where that cheap kind of animal food might be collected for sale, and where the proprietors of the shambles

^{*} Annual Report for 1812, page 13.

should be compelled, by penalty, to use* sufficient means of preventing putrescence.

There has been frequent occasion, in drawing up Re ports from this Hospital, to point to circumstances whic evinced how pernicious the use of ardent spirits is to the la bouring poor, an increase in the number of Fevers some times appearing proportioned to the causes which tender to the more unlimited recourse to that article; and it is pro bable, that the reduction of Patients in the last year, from the former, amounting to more than a thousand cases of Fever, is partly attributable to a greater facility of get. ting wholesome food, and the cheapness of Beer and Porter leading to their substitution for Whiskey; † and, hence, two formidable opponents to our preventive system being in a great degree removed ;-already, indeed, the increased frequency, as well as severity of the cases of Fever admitted into this Institution since the commencement of the current year, prove the pernicious effects of a contrary state, with respect to the above articles.

^{*} On consulting my learned friend, the Seneschal of the Earl of Meath's Liberties, I find that there are already laws which, if duly enforced, would be sufficient to correct such nuisances; particularly an act for establishing Market Juries in cities. Anno Regni vicissimo septimo, Georgii III. Regis, Cap. 46.

[†] As I think that much good might be expected to arise from the Statute of which the following is an extract, I cannot but regret, that any alteration has been made in it to render it ineffectual. "Be it enacted, that no person shall recover in law or equity, any sum of money, or demand for Spirituous Liquors sold, unless such debt shall have been really and bona fide contracted at one time to the amount of Twenty Shillings." By the Spirit Licence Acts, however, (the 55th and 56th Geo. 3d,) the words "Twenty Shillings" are altered to the price or value of "One Pint," an alteration by which, according to the experience of my learned friend above mentioned, the salutary effects of the former law are prevented.

I shall not dwell longer on such distressing subjects, which, but for the reasons already assigned, I should not have attempted to describe, these having been already executed by more able hands; but however feebly I have stated what I have seen, it may bring the humane reader to behold and assist in relieving such miseriesthen my leading object will be obtained. But should there be any so fastidious as to turn away disgusted from such scenes of wretchedness, and too readily take for granted, that poverty and vice are always proportioned, the conclusion would, in the present instance, be most erroneous; for here the greatest distress has not had the same baleful effect, as amongst the lower orders of other countries-it has not urged the commission of crimes revolting to the laws of humanity, marking a permanent moral debasement; and though its victims are often so indifferent to the possession of life, they have too much respect for sacred laws, ever to rid themselves of its vexations by their own hands; nor are they prompted by the desperate phrenzy of want, to take away that of another; virtues, however, of a less negative character, give to their present situations a stronger claim upon general commisseration, such are their strong attachments to their families and to their country, their patience and their gratitude to those who serve them.

From the generous attention already shewn by the affluent, in their benevolent exertions for the relief of the indigent inhabitants of the Liberties of Dublin, and these having been often munificently aided by Government, as evinced by the Institution which is the subject of this report, I can have no doubt, but that great as the effort must be that can remedy evils so extensive and inveterate as those in question, an adequate plan will be devised, in assistance of the means of prevention already in use, by which not only those incidental causes that

now produce and spread this formidable disease through our city, will be taken away, and the disease itself extirpated; a disease which, I am persuaded, has, to: considerable degree, depopulated those parts of the town where it first appeared.*

This depopulation would probably be more obvious but that numerous families of the daily labourers who resort to Dublin from the Country, have succeeded to the habitations formerly possessed by the wives and children of weavers and artisans; a conjecture rendered the more probable by a remarkable change in the proportion of the sexes admitted in the earlier and latter years, since our Hospital was established; formerly the females far exceeded the number of the other sex admitted, but the numbers of each have gradually approximated, and in the last year the males formed the majority, as seen by the following table, viz.—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1804	188	227	415	
1805	474	550	1024	
1806	592	672	1264	
1807	505	595	1100	
1808	512	559	1071	
1809	461	591	1052	
1810	800	974	1774	
1811	685	786	1471	
1812	1063	1202	2265	
1813	1159	1468	2627	
1814	1017	1374	2391	
1815	1820	1960	3780	
1816	1398	1365	2763	

^{*} Ancient and modern history afford us numerous examples how power-

The question, whether small or large wards were to be preferred, for those labouring under contagious fever, being hitherto undecided, experiments were desirable, which might lead to satisfactory conclusions on a subject Comparanecessarily of much interest to those engaged in direc- riment as ting the economy or Medical treatment in fever Hospi- to the relatals; to some the former seemed preferable, on account tage of of their affording the means of separating the Patients, largewards and by the inconvenience being avoided of the Patients disturbing each other, as well as the shock which the appearance of death must at times occasion.+

tive expe-

The larger wards were recommended by their more complete ventilation, and the smaller surface, to which contagion can attach itself; both of these last considerations are of great moment, as from all the facts which have been collected respecting the agency of contagion through the medium of the atmosphere, and by which alone we are able to form any conjecture of its nature, as to its gravity, its adhesiveness, and that the narrower the bounds by which it is confined, the more deleterious are its effects; thus, the contagion of the plague, when condensed by being long confined in large packages of bales of silk, has been known so powerful as to strike those employed about them with sudden death.

ful and effectual assistance may be derived from an enlightened Police, in time of the plague itself. (a) Acron in Sicily, and Hippocrates in the Pelopounesus, are said to have stopped those with which Agrigentum and Athens were threatened, even by blocking up certain passages in the mountains, through which the pestilential effluxia were wafted by the winds upon those cities;" and in modern times, at Marseilles, Toulon, London, Moscow, &c. vigorous exertions have been crowned with success.

⁽a) Cabanis's Sketch of the Revolution of Medical Science.

[†] See former annual Reports, &c.

A comparative trial, as to the relative advantages of small and large wards having been instituted in this Hospital, on an extensive scale, I shall here report its progress for three years.

The small wards in number 32, each containing 3 beds are arranged on each side of a long gallery, that extend the whole length of the eastern wing of the Hospital, the dimensions of each of these are 16 feet by 11 feet 3 inche and 10 feet and half high.

The large wards, four in number, each with 10 beds are contained in the western wing, 116 feet distant from the former, the dimensions of each of which are 31 feet by 31 feet.

Description of the small wards

Each of the small wards is ventilated by the door, window, fire place, and a tube inserted in the extremity of the ceiling, most remote from the fire place, and continued to the upper part of the house, and lately more extensive openings have been made, on the suggestion of Dr. Haygarth, with the same view, and with evident advantage. In July, 1813, however, it was deemed adviseable to place fever Patients in the large wards, partly to relieve the small wards, which had been hitherto appropriated to those in fever, and which were crowded beyond the original intention, and partly for trial; and at the same time, the centre house, which had been some time built, was prepared for those in a state of convalescence, and both the eastern and western buildings have been almost constantly occupied since with the sick.

The number of beds in the eastern wing are 67, and in the western are 40; and the number of Patients which pass through each in every quarter of the year, as

given in the following table, may shew proportionably to the number of beds the relative advantages of the two situations, in promoting the quickness of the recovery of Fever Patients.

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the discounties of last the

	Admis	sions.	
Patients admitted in each Quarter, for three Years.	East Wing.	West Wing	Total
From 1st Jan. 1814, to 1st April, 1814,	338	156	494
- 1st Apr. 1814, to 1st July, 1814,	324	167	491
- 1st July, 1814, to 1st Oct. 1814,	385	205	591
- 1st Oct. 1814, to 1st Jan. 1815,	481	334	815
- 1st Jan. 1815, to 1st April, 1815,	442	316	758
- 1st Apr. 1815, to 1st July, 1815,	597	318	915
- 1st July, 1815, to 1st Oct. 1815,	698	382	1080
- 1st Oct. 1815, to 1st Jan. 1816,	706	321	1027
- 1st Jan. 1816, to 1st Apr. 1816,	514	260	774
- 1st Apr. 1816, to 1st July, 1816,	461	275	736
- 1st July 1816, to 1st Oct. 1816,	334	259	593
- 1st Oct. 1816, to 1st Jan. 1917,	371	290	661

Several important circumstances essentially necessary pattend to in conducting the foregoing experiment, and especially that the bad cases should be equally dided between both descriptions of wards, not having een hitherto rigidly observed, conclusions from the pregoing numerical statement are not to be much relied in; but I deemed it best to state the commencement and progress of the experiment, as, if continued and more arefully attended to, must lead to satisfactory and desisive results.

Until such results are obtained, it would be premature to express any decisive opinion; but having, as well as those who were my colleagues at that time, entertained a very favourable opinion of the arrangement of small wards, which we found on the opening of the Hos. pital, and having so expressed ourselves in the first re. port, I am the more desirous on the present occasion, though I have taken another earlier opportunity of stating, that my preference latterly leans much more to the larger wards; this preference has arisen from not finding, during my attendance in the large wards, the same offensive odour, which, on some occasions, it seemed impossible to prevent by any exertions of cleanliness in the small wards-the medical attendants and nurses did not seem to be so frequently infected; and those gangrenous sores which are apt to come on in bad Fevers, did not occur so frequently nor were they as obstinate to cure as I had found them in the small wards.

A fact, which though single, yet being very analogous to others, I had witnessed, contributed to increase this latter tendency in my opinion, as it seemed to shew, that Contagion, agitated or diluted in the air of spacious apartments, is rendered thereby much less active. On the fifteenth of last May, a case of confluent Small Pox, as sometimes happens, was admitted before the eruption appeared, and was put to bed in one of the large wards; in two days afterwards, a Patient with simple Fever, sixteen years of age, was placed in the next bed to the former, and both beds happening to be in one of the corners, their distance asunder was less than three feet; the Small Pox went through its regular course, and it was not till eight days after the admission of the Patient in Fever, that I learned he never had the Small Pox; my concern for the risk he ran, induced me to make inquiries about him for some weeks after he was dismissed from the

Hospital, and was happy to find that he had, at that time, escaped the Contagion; and as it appears from Dr. Haygarth's investigation,* that few of those who are susceptible escape, when long exposed so near a person abouring under Small Pox, it may be fairly assumed, that this person's immunity was, in a great measure, owing to the open space in which he was placed.

I have, on another occasion, taken the liberty of proposing what I believed might increase the advantages of large wards, namely, by having one or two additional wards of smaller size, adjacent to each of the large ones, whither such Patients as were in a hopeless condition, or secome violent by delirium, might be removed or carfied in the first instance.+

From several of the former annual reports it appears, hat the epidemic of different years do not exhibit much Summary lovelty; and we still find, that the characteristics of the Fe- the epiderer, which the prevailing state of Contagion excites, are mic renerally to be discovered under all the modifications proluced by predisposing causes; such as the particular tate of the Patient however induced, and the vicissiudes of the seasons, from the latter of which very simiar effects have been observed.

In the first or Winter quarter of the last year, as apnears from the foregoing table, a greater number of Paients were admitted into the Hospital, than any in the In winter corresponding quarters for the last three years, or during any equal period in the same year; this may be supposed to have arisen from the active virulence to which Conta-

[.] See enquiry, &c. by John Haygarth, M. D.

[†] See Treatise on Fever, &c. &c 1814

gion had arrived in the preceding Autumn, this being supported, in a considerable degree, by the close confinement in their crowded and ill-ventilated apartments, to which the poor are compelled, by insufficient clothing, and the inclemency of the weather; hence, both typhoid and dysenteric symptoms, mingling with prevailing catarrhal affections, produced a combination which is always formidable.

Spring

As the Spring advanced, Fevers assumed more of an inflammatory type; fewer of them seemed to be the effects of Contagion, and many were to be traced to the inflammation of some vital organ, especially the throracic viscera—the greater mortality during that quarter was attributable to the omission of timely and adequate depletion by the lancet, the long established and only effectual remedy in such cases, application being made at the Hospital too late for that remedy to be successful.*

Summer

As Summer advanced, the numbers who applied for relief diminished very considerably, not being much more than half as many as were admitted during the same period in the preceding year; the great diminution during this quarter must, I think, along with the favourable circumstances which affected the reduction on the whole year, be attributed to the very moderate temperature at that time, and is an additional proof how much the activity of Contagion is produced in general by the Summer's heat; affections of the biliary organs were then the most prevalent, and connected with these, as

^{*} I may be asked, why such cases are admitted into an Hospital designed for Contagious Fever alone? It arises from two causes, first, that the debility produced by infiammatory disease, gives a strong predisposition to be affected by the Contagion of Fever; and, secondly, because inflammatory Fevers, when neglected, often assume a typhoid character.

generally happens, the functions of the brain were often interrupted; hence, delirium, stupor, coma, in some cases leading to effusion on the brain.

In Autumn, the symptoms arising from a disordered ecretion of bile were general, which, probably, as well as a the former season, were connected with the moisture of the atmosphere, which was then so remarkable; the mo. Autumn lerate temperature still, however, continued to have a farourable effect in allaying those symptoms termed purescent, which generally prevail most in the Autumnal months, such as petechiæ, gangrenous sores, and tympanitic affections of the abdomen, none of which occurred to frequently as they had done in the corresponding nonths of foregoing years; and, hence, the diminished nortality at that time.

None of the Physicians, or of the other medical attendints belonging to the Hospital, were affected by the contagion of Fever in the course of the year 1816; and fewer of the Nurses or Servants than in any former year. Scarlatina was rarely observed in the wards in that year,

On the subject of critical days, or that tendency of fevers to terminate on particular days, which has been on Critical noticed by the most accurate of the ancient Physicians, and, indeed, by all those who, since him, have had opportunities for observation, I regret I can only add to he facts already promulgated in publications from this institution, that my subsequent experience has farther confirmed my conviction, that such periodical movements occur as constantly in the regular continued Fevers

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^{*} The state of the weather, which will be found annexed to this Report, ras kept by my friend Doctor Orpen, South Frederick-street, by whose ind permission I am enabled to present it here.

of this country, as in the Exanthemeta, though the eraptions accompanying the latter, by their appearance and decline, may render the periods in them more observable.

The great increase in the numbers admitted into the Hospital, and some other causes, have rendered it impossible to note the decline of Fever with the same accuracy as during the first years, and requisite to furnish satisfactory results; the continuance, therefore, of those tables which exhibited the periods of Fevers, is at present prevented, a circumstance much to be regretted on many accounts, especially as it appears, from a late publication by the learned Doctor Balfour, on the effects of sol-lunar influence on Fevers,* that there is a coincidence between his calculations and the numerical statements extracted from the records of this Hospital, and which is the more remarkable, as these statements were made without any reference to theory.

I may farther add, that the opinions of my esteemed colleague, Doctor Barker, professor of chemistry, T. C. D. and my own, entirely accord, as to critical days in Fever: he noted the days of attack and decline, in a great number of cases which came under his care in the Fever Institution of Waterford, and transferred that practice to the House of Recovery here; and from the columns in the registry of each Institution, for the entrance of such days, very similar inferences are afforded.

As nothing novel in the treatment of Fever has been tried with the Patients within the last year, in this In-

^{*} See a collection of Treatises on the effects of sol lunar influence in Fevers, with an improved method of curing them, by Francis Balfour, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

stitution, and the annual reports from this Hospital being intended for the public in general, and, therefore, not admitting of very minute details of Medical Practice, I shall confine myself to a few general observations on this Remedies subject, premising, however, that subsequent experience has tended farther to confirm my persuasion of the justness of the opinion which I have some time since expressed on the means employed in Fever, that after cleanliness, ventilation, cool regimen, and plentiful dilution, on the necessity for which all are now agreed, the other remedies might, perhaps, be arranged, according to their relative merit, in the following order, viz :-

Purgatives, · Topical Bleeding, Antimonial or James's Powders. Yeast or Barm,

Wine. Emetics, Cold or Tepid Ablution, Blisters,

I have, on the same occasion, stated my reasons, deduced from practical observations, for preferring+ that order: that many other remedies, however, may be occasionally employed with advantage, to relieve certain trains of symptoms which accompany peculiar Epidemics, or arise in extraordinary Idiosyncrasies, I do not hesitate to admit, and all I mean is, that the above are,

^{*} Topical Bleeding, especially opening the temporal artery in that state of unequal distribution of blood, and of congestion in the vessels of the encephelon which often occur in Fever, I believe to be a most important and efficacious remedy, and, therefore should be happy to think, that the opinion founded on my experience of that remedy, which I have published, had, in any degree, contributed to the more general recourse which judicious practitioners have latterly had to it: its employment, however, often demands all the assistance which great caution and experience can afford, as well to distinguish the degree of symptoms which indicate it, as to guard against the sudden, and sometimes irremediable debility, which succeeds its injudicious management.

[†] See Treatise on Fever, with Observations on the Practice, &c. 1814.

according to my experience, more frequently applicable than any others, in the treatment of common infectious Fever.

Discussion, which always promotes science as well as truth, has been very beneficial in eliciting the knowledge of remedies for Fever, not by increasing their number, but by guiding selection; those which chiefly occupy the attention of the Medical World at present, are the Peruvian Bark and Venesection, each of which, though so opposite in their nature and effects, has its respective advocates; and should such discussion detect the causes of failure of Bark, in cases similar to those in which it had been so eminently successful, whether from a deterioration of the article, or a change in the disease itself; or should it lead to such discrimination between inflammatory and typhoid Fever, in all their degrees and com. Conclusion binations, as that it might be accurately known when venesection was indispensably necessary, from the paramount degree of the one, or prejudicial from the tendency to, or the progress of the other-desiderata of great moment to mankind would be thus attained.

- What dire necessities, on every hand,
- " Our art, our strength, our fortitude require!
- " Of foes intestine, what a numerous band
- " Against this little throb of life conspire!
- " Yet, science can elude their fatal ire
- " Awhile, and turn aside death's level'd dart;
- Sooth the sharp pang, allay the Fever's fire,
 - "And brace the nerves once more, and cheer the heart,
 - " And, yet, a few soft nights and balmy days impart."

BEATTIE.

WILLIAM STOKER, M. D.

18 York-street, March 1, 1817.

to devise such edies, measures as may be sufficient to establed the banefies, send may be allowing magnetical

APPENDIX.

seconded by George E. Hoffen Eng. wheelike following

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e That is appears to this Mineting, then it by the month Since this Report was sent to the Press, many accounts have been published in the Newspapers of Fever, formidable in type and extent, having lately appeared in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland; in this Hospital, likewise, the cases have been, in many instances, marked with extraordinary malignancy since the commencement of the current year, there being a greater tendency than usual to Gangrene, especially of the extremeties; also, to Metastasis, Melæna, Dysentery, offensive exhalations, and fetid Expectoration. This malignity in the prevailing Fever, is probablyat present chiefly attributable to the unwholesome quality of the articles of food amongst the poor, and the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply. The Limerick Chronicle, dated the 26th of April last, adds to the distressing accounts, of the present prevalence of Typhus Fever, viz .-

FEVER HOSPITAL,

Limerick, April 24, 1817.

Contaciona Ferec.

A numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, was held on Thursday at the Commercial Buildings, pursuant to a public Requisition from the Mayor, the Lord Bishop of Limerick, and the Committee for managing the Fever Hospital, to take into consideration the necessity of an application to Government for the enlargement of that Institution, and

to devise such other measures as may be sufficient to extend its benefits, and stop the alarming progress of Contagious Fever.

The Mayor was moved to the Chair by the Bishop, seconded by George E. Bruce, Esq. when the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

- "That it appears to this Meeting, that from the most authentic records of its history, the City of Limerick is known to have been always peculiarly exposed to the influence of Contagsous Fever.
- "That this formidable disease has, for some years, made a most alarming progress, and has now encreased to an extent, and has attained a degree of malignancy unprecedented and unknown in this city.
- Governors of the Fever Hospital, by the Medical Gentlemen of this City, fully confirms this melancholy fact.
- That it is absolutely necessary that measures should be immediately adopted, not only to administer relief to suffering humanity, but also, as far as may be practicable, to protect a population of eighty thousand persons from the danger of Contagion:
- Patients have been admitted into the Fever Hospital since the sixth of January last—that it now contains one hundred and one persons in Fever—and that it is quite inadequate to accommodate the numbers claiming admission—and that it is absolutely necessary that this invaluable Institution should be extended, so as to make it sufficient to the demands of the suffering poor of this populous City."

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The second and third Columns shew the height of the Barometer at 10 AM, and 10 PM.

The fourth, fifth and sixth Columns shew the height of the Thermometer at 10 AM, 4 PM, and 10 PM.

The seventh Column shews the direction of the Winds, as also their force, the degrees of which are marked

- 0 A Calm,
- 1 Moves leaves of Trees,
- 4 An Hurricane,
- 2 and 3 the intermediate Forces.

The eighth Column contains the state of the Weather, for Fair, Clear, Cloudy, Fog, Frost and Snow;—

· Light Showers, · · Greater Showers, · · · Heavy Rain, :: Very Heavy Rain.

DUBLIN, JANUARY, 1816.

	Baro	meter.	Thermometer.				
	10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	M4 01	Winds.	Diary of Weather
1			-	-	-	BART	
2	29 94		-	-	44	W 2	hazy " cloudy
3	30 03	30 21	37	40	38	SW 1	frost · fair cloudy
4	30 21	30 16	44	46	43	SW 1	fair cloudy hazy
5	30 10	29 93	47	50	50	SI	fair fair cloudy
6	29 74	29 73	45	44	41	SW 23	fair cloudy " cloudy
7	29 90	29 80	41	42	44	81	fair fair cloudy fair
8	29 39	29 21	52	53	48	W 3 2	" cloudy hazy " cloudy
9	29 37	29 21-	47	47	46	SW 23	fair fair cloudy . cloudy
10	29 30	29 00	47	47	47	W 23	fair cloudy :. hazy hazy
11	28 84	29 34	47	40	41	SW 4 3	fair cloudy hazy · cloudy
12	29 34	28 83	45	43	38	S 23	fair cloudy cloudy
13	28 60	28 74	40	38	40	W32	frost cloudy fair
14	29 24	29 25	39	42	41	S 2 1	fair fair cloudy fair
15	28 92	29 24	41	40	37	W12	cloudy cloudy " fair
16	29 40	29 00	38	42	39	W 2 3	fair cloudy cloudy fair
17	29 22	29 38	35	37	55	S 2	snow fair snow cloudy
18	29 40	29 44	37	37	36	81	frost fair fair frost
19	29 45	29 47	35	35	31	SW I	frost fair fair frost
20		28 95	38	41	42	SE 1	frost fair thaw hazy
21	28 99	29 25	39	39	40	SI	hazy cloudy hazy
22	29 34	29 34	44	40	49	SI	fair cloudy fair " cloudy
23	29 25	29 15	42	42	41	SE 1	cloudy fair " cloudy fair
24	29 11	2909	42	40	59	SW 1	cloudy fair cloudy " fair
25	29 68	29 12	42	40	39	sw 1	cloudy fair cloudy "fair
26	29 25	29 50	38	37	41	NE 2	" fair snow " snow hail "."
2200	DOMESTIC .	29 90	39	41	40	NE 2	fair cloudy fair
27	29 73		ESSESSION OF THE PERSON OF THE	1000000	38	NEI	fair cloudy fair
28	30 00	30 08	41	38	I STATE OF THE PARTY.	BI	fair cloudy fair
29	30 00	00.00	39	22	40	Mark Control of the	fair fair fair "
30		29 97	40	41	39	El '	
31	29 89	29 19	39	40	39	· S1	" hail cloudy cloudy "

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DUBLIN, FEBRUARY, 1816.

	Baron	neter.	The	rmom	eter.		
	10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	10 PM	Winds,	Diary of Weather.
1	29 69	29 60	42	45	44	S 1	·· hazy cloudy fair
2	29 39	29 14	44	48	46	S 1	" hazy cloudy " hazy
3	29 16	29 23	47	44	44	SI	fair fair fair
4	29 24	29 28	45	46	40	SI	fair fair fair
5	29 28	29 19	44	45	42	S 1	fair fair cloudy .
6	29 10	29 07	42	38	37	SE 2	cloudy fair hail cloudy
7	29 14	29 30	36.	32	31	E 2	snow · cloudy · fair
8	29 37	29.37	27	32	33	E1	hard frost frost
9	29 30	29 33	34	36	37	SE 1	frost fair thaw thaw
10	29 33	29 52	38	36	37	SW 1	thaw thaw fair frost
11	29 55	30 01	34	32	30	SE 1	frost thaw frost
12	30 10	30 09	29	38	41	S	hard frost thaw fair
13	30 07	30 11	44	45	44	S 1	fair fair cloudy fair
14	30 19	30 24	45	48	44	SI	fair cloudy fair " cloudy
15	30 24	30 11	44	48	47	SW 2	fair cloudy cloudy fair
16	29 98	29 91	49	44	40	SE 2	·· hazy cloudy ·· cloudy
17	29 98	30 05	42	40	37	E1 .	fair cloudy fair fair
18	30 00	29 92	42	48	46	SE 2	fair cloudy fair fair
19	29 91	29 90	46	45	45	sw I	fair fair cloudy fair
20	29 70	29 79	48	44	41	SI	fair cloudy . cloudy
21	29 88	29 86	44	48	47	SI	fair fair fair
22	29 74	29 83	43	54	42	sw I	fair fair cloudy · fair
23	29 84	29 85	53	55	49	SW 1	fair fair fair
24	29 72	29 82	50	49	46	W 2	fair cloudy . fair fair
25	29 62	29 85	47	44	40	sw 3	fair cloudy " cloudy fair
26	30 05	29 86	39	40	46	W 2	fair fair cloudy hazy
27	29 64	29 61	40	50	42	SW 23	" cloudy cloudy " bazy
28	29 80	29 90	40	38	34	N 2	fair fair fair
29	29 92	29 79	37	40	37	NW I	fair fair cloudy

DUBLIN, MARCH, 1816.

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	Baro	meter.	Th	ermoi	neter.		The second of Laboratory
	10 AM	10 P.M	10 AM	4 PM	IO PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.
1	29 64	29 54	40	50	44	SW 1	fair fair cloudy " fair
2	29 27	29 27	45	40	38	SI	fair cloudy fair
3	29 02	28 94	43	40	39	S 1 2	cloudy " sleet cloudy fair
4	28 93	28 87	38	39	36	W 23	fair cloudy snow " thaw cloudy
5	28 99	28 78	36	43	42	SW 2 1	frost fair cloudy fair
6	28 66	28 67	38	43	39	81	snow frost thaw - cloudy fair
7	28 86	29 03	40	41	38	S1	· cloudy · fair fair
8	29 10	29 30	36	40	34	SE 1 2	cloudy hail " hail cloudy
9	29 53	29 54	40	38	33	NE 1	snow fair fair fair fair
10	29 60	29 62	42	45	44	S1	fair fair fair
11	29 40	29 29	52	54	46	SW 3 2	" cloudy hazy " cloudy fair
12	29 24	29 34	54	52	46	SW 5 2	" hazy cloudy " cloudy fair
15	29 53	29 72	45	50	42	W 2	" cloudy fair fair fair
14	29 41	28 88	44	50	49	W 1	hazy cloudy fair cloudy
15	29 22	29 49	42	46	39	W 1	· cloudy hail · cloudy hail ·
16	29 49	29 49	40	45	38	NW 2	cloudy " cloudy fair ' hail
17	29 54	29 63	42	45	44	NW1 24	cloudy fair fair storm
18	29 38	29 54	16	52	40	W 3 4	cloudy storm hail cloudy
19	29 71	29 92	44	42	39	NW 3 2	fair cloudy hail " cloudy fair
20	29 93	29 85	44	44	45	SE 1	fair fair cloudy fair
21	29 92	29 93	45	46	46	81	fair fair fair
22	29 94	30 OS	42	44	38	SE 1	fair fair cloudy fair
23	30 14	30 14	48	50	38	SE 1	fair fair fair
24	30 12	30 06	45	48	42	SE 1	fair fair fair
25	30.02	30 05	45	45	42	SE 2	fair fair fair
26	30 04		42	43	40	SE 2 1	fair cloudy fair
27	50 05	30 03	42	43	41	SE 1	fair cloudy fair cloudy
28	30 00		40	42	38	SE 2	fair fair fair
29	30 00		38	43	37	SE 1	fair fair fair
30	30 03		0.00	45	39	SE 1	fair cloudy fair
31	30 03	29 93	41	44	42	SE 2	fair cloudy fair

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DUBLIN, APRIL, 1816

*	Baron	neter.	The	rmom	eter.		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
	10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	01 PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.
1	29 78	29 66	42	45	44	SE 2	cloudy · cloudy · hazy
2	29 63	29 63	44	46	44	SI	· hazy hazy · hazy ·
3	29 70	29 81	46	44	40	E 2 3 2	fair cloudy fair cloudy .
4	29 85	29 87	44	46	42	SE 2	fair cloudy fair fair
5	29 87	29 71	47	44	40	SE 1	fair fair
6	29 37	29 31	44	50	38	SE 2	· cloudy cloudy · fair
7	29 12	29 11	40	57	42	WN 23	cloudy hail " hail cloudy fair
8	29 10	29 10	43	47	40	NW 2	fair cloudy " cloudy .
9	29 33	29 42	46	45	41	NW I	fair fair fair
10	29 42	29 42	41	51	42	SW 2	· cloudy hazy · hazy · cloudy
11	29 49	29 55	48	46	44	SE 2	fair cloudy hazy
12	29 69	29 33	48	44	43	SW 1	cloudy fair hazy cloudy
13	29 83	29 72	43	40	36	NW 2	cloudy fair hail " cloudy
14	29 64	29 65	35	37	35	NW 2	fair cloudy " hail cloudy "
15	29 67	29 50	44	45	42	SW 12	fair fair cloudy " cloudy
16	29 27	29 23	48	45	39	W 1	fair cloudy cloudy cloudy . hail cloud
17	29 33	29 38	45	48	41	SW 2	fair cloudy hail . cloudy
18	29 28	29 37	42	45	42	WI	cloudy cloudy " hazy cloudy
19	29 50	29 77	42	48	40	SW 1	fair cloudy . hail fair
20	29 77	29 67	46	52	47	S1	fair cloudy " hail fair
21	29 57	29 57	54	55	48	sw 1	fair fair cloudy " fair
22	29 66	29 73	48	46	42	SW 2	fair cloudy cloudy fair
23	29 76	29 76	51	48	46	sw I	fair fair cloudy · fair
24	29 77	29 92	50	54	47	S 1	fair fair cloudy . fair
25	29 89	29 97	51	52	48	S 1	fair cloudy fair fair
26	30 00	30 00	53	64	45	SI	fair fair sultry fair
27	29 94	29 82	58	60	50	S 1	fair fair fair
28	29 66	29 48	58	62	51	S 1	fair fair cloudy fair
29	29 34	29 38	54	55	50	SW 1	" cloudy fair " cloudy .
20	29 40	29 40	53	58	49	SW 1	fair · cloudy · · · cloudy fair
					198		e i es un les alles grantile
	Berton B	7-038			12/2/11	The second	STATE OF THE PARTY

DUBLIN, MAY, 1816.

Baro	meter.	The	rmom	eter.		NOW AND ADDRESS OF
10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	10 PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.
29 40	29 40	54	60	48	W 2 1	fair cloudy : cloudy fair
29 40	29 66	53	50	47	SE 1	fair cloudy hazy " cloudy
29 70	29 81	53	50	47	821	cloudy " hazy cloudy " fair
29 85	29 82	51	60	53	W 1	hazy " cloudy hazy
29 66	29 74	55	60	47	W 2	· cloudy fair cloudy
29 86	29 83	54	60	30	W 1	fair fair sultry fair
29 63	29 59	57	52	48	SW 2	cloudy cloudy
29 38	29 40	54	58	46	sw 1	fair cloudy cloudy fair
29 47	29 47	54	56	47	sw	fair cloudy Thunder & lightning fair
29 20	29 20	46	44	42	SW 2	cloudy . cloudy fair cloudy
29 32	29 52	48	45	41	NW 2	fair cloudy " hail " cloudy
29 37	29 40	46	48	43	W 2	fair cloudy : cloudy fair
29 47	29 55	48	51	46	SW 1	fair cloudy bail " fair
29 57	29 57	56	55	49	SI	fair cloudy · fair
29 57	29 57	56	62	54	S 1	fair cloudy " fair cloudy
29 54	29 54	55	60	48	81	cloudy · hazy hazy fair
29 60	29 66	60	60	46	81	fair fair fair
29 69	29 75	55	50	45	S 1	fair fair fair
29 77	29 80	57	60	47	El	fair fair fair
29 79	29 80	57	70	50	SE 1	fair sultry fair
29 80	29 80	57	66	51	SE 1	fair cloudy fair
29 84	29 90	57	62	49	E1	fair fair cloudy
29 93	29 93	52	65	49	E1	fair fair fair
29 90	29 74	57	71	52	E1	61-61-3-1-
29 66	25 75	52	60	46	SE 2	cloudy " fair cloudy hazy
29 89	29 70	56	56	44	52	fair cloudy : hazy : hazy
29 98	29 98	56	60	49	S 2	fair fair fair
29 93	29 99	58	65	50	w 2	fair fair cloudy
29 93	29 80	60	64	50	sw ı	fair fair cloudy
29 80	29 79	57	60	50	W 1	fair fair fair
29 78	22 86	56	60	58	SW I	fair cloudy fair
					311 1	Tall Cloudy Izir

70 DUBLIN, JUNE, 1816.

	Baron	metor.	The	rmon	eter.		" I be well as the first of the
	10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	10 PM	10 PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.
1	29 86	29 86	60	70	59	SW 2	fair cloudy fair
2	29 89	29 90	55	65	56	W2	cloudy fair cloudy · cloudy
3	29 90	29 98	50	68	55	W 2	cloudy fair fair
4	29 98	29 96	55	62	49	NW 2	cloudy fair cloudy
5	29 80	29 84	56	55	45	NW 2	cloudy fair cloudy
6	29 89	29 89	56	60	50	NW 2	cloudy fair cloudy
7	29 76	29 64	56	61	53	SW 23	cloudy and dusty cloudy
8	29 44	29 25	54	58	51	S 2 1	· · cloudy hazy cloudy
9	29 35	29 54	54	56	49	NW 23	fair cloudy hail cloudy
10	29 67	29 79	51	58	48	SW 2	cloudy fair fair cloudy
11	29 80	29 80	57	58	55	S 1	· cloudy hazy .:. fair
12	29 77	29 76	67	65	57	SI	sultry fair cloudy " hazy
13	29 74	29 87	60	57	49	NW 1	fair cloudy " cloudy fair
14	29 96	29 98	60	70	50	SW I	fair fair cloudy · fair
15	29 98	30 00	53	68	48	WI	fair fair fair
16	30 00	29 96	56	65	53	NW	fair fair
17	29 90	29 72	53	60	54	S1	fair cloudy " cloudy
18	29 62	29 70	61	64	53	SW 2	fair · cloudy · · fair
19	29 78	29 82	64	72	56	S1	fair fair fair
20	29 85	29 90	64	71	54	SW 1	fair fair cloudy fair
21	29 92	29 91	61	68	56	SI	fair cloudy " fair
22	29 91	29 80	60	62	56	SI	fair cloudy . cloudy hazy
23	29 72	29 80	56	60	56	SW 2	fair cloudy . cloudy . fair
24	29 80	29 84	58	66	59	WI	fair sultry fair
25	29 84	29 68	63	70	59	W 1	fair cloudy cloudy
26	29 40	29 45	57	56	55	W 2	" hazy cloudy ' fair
27	29 70	29 84	59	70	57	WI	fair fair
28	29 88	29 88	62	71	60	W 1	fair sultry fair .
29	29 88	29 53	59	73	57	W 1	cloudy fair fair cloudy
50	29 60	29 58	60	67	52	W 2	cloudy " thunder " fair
		1	100	125	1	STATE OF THE PARTY	
	1	1		1			

71 DUBLIN, JULY, 1816.

	D.								
aro	meter.	The	rmom	eter		Diary of Weather.			
IO AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	TO PM	Winds,				
59	29 58	57	65	58	8 1	fair fair cloudy fair			
58	29 58	56	72	59	SI	fair fair cloudy fair			
63	29 66	59	68	52	SW 2	fair cloudy " cloudy			
76	29 64	58	66	52	W 1	fair cloudy " cloudy fair			
66	29 66	65	70	56	W 1	fair fair cloudy fair			
50	29 51	56	66	56	W 1	" hazy " fair cloudy fair			
49	29 46	56	66	56	W 2	fair cloudy fair			
46	29 44	60	75	56	SE 1	fair fair sultry cloudy			
40	29 39	62	66	55	SW 1	fair cloudy cloudy			
39	29 44	56	64	56	SW 1	fair cloudy " cloudy ' fair			
48	29 53	60	65	52	SW 2	" fair cloudy " cloudy			
63	29 74	58	68	54	W1	cloudy fair cloudy			
75	29 75	60	70	55	WI	fair fair cloudy "			
47	29 44	58	60	52	W 2	" hazy hazy cloudy			
45	29 45	53	63	55	SI	fair cloudy Th. cloudy			
55	29 55	58	68	54	81	fair cloudy " cloudy			
27	28 95	57	60	52	SI	· cloudy hazy hazy :: hazy			
88	29 03	56	58	52	SE 1	fair cloudy hazy hazy "			
10	29 21	57	68	56	S 1	fair fair cloudy fair			
34	29 34	54	64	57	52	fair cloudy " hazy cloudy			
19	29 54	58	70	56	81	" hazy .'. cloudy " cloudy			
44	29 44	.56	60	56	sw 1	cloudy hazy " cloudy			
41	29 41	62	68	53	S1	fair cloudy fair fair			
43	29 46	53	70	60	81	fair cloudy fair · cloudy			
57	29.66	64	70	56	SI	fair cloudy " fair			
74	29 78	61	70	56	81	fair fair cloudy "			
79	29 76	59	69	53	WI	cloudy fair hazy " cloudy			
75	29 66	56	64	54	W1	fair cloudy cloudy			
60	29 55	51	60	51	SW,1	cloudy fair · cloudy " hazy			
44	29 59	54	64	51	Wi	fair cloudy fair			
59	29 41	58	61	53	wı	fair cloudy fair			

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DUBLIN, AUGUST, 1816.

	Baron	neter.	Ther	mom	eter.		D.
	10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	10 PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.
1	29 48	29 57	60	66	51	W 1	fair cloudy " cloudy
2	29 60	29 60	56	65	55	W 1	fair cloudy · fair
3	29 65	29 71	60	68	51	SW 1	fair cloudy fair
4	29 71	29 71	60	70	56	WI	fair fair cloudy fair
5	29 71	29 70	56	66	54	NW I	fair fair fair
6	29 64	29 55	57	67	55	SE 2	" hazy " fair
7	29 43	29 46	61	64	53	SW 2	cloudy cloudy . cloudy
8	29 46	29 54	58	65	54	SW 2	fair cloudy cloudy " fair
9	29 60	29 70	57	64	53	W 2	fair cloudy fair
10	29 70	29 66	61	66	59	SW 2	fair cloudy " cloudy
11	29 60	29 70	65	74	58	SW 2	fair cloudy . cloudy fair
12	29 74	29 81	61	65	35	SWI	fair cloudy " fair
13	29 76	29 71	61	66	55	S	fair cloudy , cloudy
14	29 49	29 30	57	58	56	SW 1	., hazy . hazy " cloudy
15	29 28	29 42	62	60	55	SI	fair fair cloudy fair
16	29 60	29 72	59	60	53	NW 2	cloudy fair ' cloudy
17	29 71	29 88	56	60	54	NW 2	fair cloudy cloudy fair
18	29 93	29 98	57	62	57	W 1	fair eloudy fair
19	30 00	30 01	57	65	57	NW I	fair cloudy " cloudy
20	30 01	30 01	58	61	58	W 1	hazy " hazy " cloudy
21	30 03	30 05	62	61	57	W 1	cloudy fair cloudy hazy
22	30 04	30 04	59	64	57	SW 1	fair fair cloudy
23	30 04	30 04	59	65	57	sw 1	cloudy fair cloudy
24	30 04	50 07	63	70	57	W 1	fair sultry fair
25	30 08	30 08	60	70	60	W1	fair cloudy fair
26	30 08	30 05	61	71	60	SI	· cloudy fair cloudy
27	30 05	30 05	61	70	60	SW I	fair cloudy fair
28	30 05	30 05	60	71	60	SI	fair cloudy fair
29	30 03	29 92	57	66	58	SW 1	sloudy cloudy ' fair
30	29 87	29 38	58	58	54	S 1	fair cloudy " cloudy
31	29 17	29 55	55	54	48	8 2	· hazy cloudy

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DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER, 1816.

	Baron	meter.	Cher	mom	eter.		
	10 AM	MA 01	10 AM	4 P.M	10 PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.
1	29 60	29 65	52	48	43	NE 2	fair cloudy · hail cloudy
2	29 68	29 69	52	50	44	NEI	fair and sultry . cloudy
3	29 58	29 29	51	46	44	SE 1	fair cloudy " hazy cloudy
	29 20	29 46	42	48	48	S 2	cloudy fair cloudy cloudy
5	29 61	29 71	55	50	48	W 1	fair fair fair
;	29 71	29 62	53	58	56	W 1	hazy cloudy cloudy " fair
1	29 67	29 63	58	62	52	SW 2	fair fair cloudy " hazy
3	29 61	29 59	56	54	50	SW 1	hazy " cloudy , thander fair
9	29 19	28 89	54	66	57	SW 23	hazy fair cloudy fair
)	29 33	29 52	58	56	51	W 4	fair storm cloudy " fair
	29 59	29 70	57	60	50	W 3 2	fair fair cloudy fair
2	29 81	29 89	57	62	52	W 2 1	fair cloudy cloudy fair
	29 80	29 66	60	70	64	82	cloudy fair " cloudy
	29 64	29 68	64	68	62	Sl	cloudy fair cloudy " cloudy
	29 65	29 80	62	70	60	SE 1	fair sultry fair cloudy
j	29 90	29 90	64	72	62	S1	fair sultry fair · cloudy
	29 90		62	-	_		hazy : cloudy hazy
				-	_	NE 2	fair
		- 93	_	_	53	SE 1	fair fair
ā	29 93	29 76	54	56	53	SE 1	fair fair fair
	29 58	29 52	58	60	54	SI	cloudy " hazy cloudy fair
	29 59	29 72	56	58	54	S 1	fair cloudy " cloudy
	29 74	29 70	STATE OF THE PARTY	60	51	SI	fair fair cloudy
ij	29 67	29 70	58	62	57	SI	fair cloudy fair
5	29 84	29 95	58	61	55	S 1	fair fair fair
•	29 94	30 00	56	60	54	W 1	hazy fair cloudy fair
	30 00	29 92	60	63	59	SI	fair fair cloudy
3	29 84	29 80	58	60	52	SE 2	cloudy fair cloudy
,	29 17	29 40	58	52	47	W 4 3	hazy :: cloudy fair
	29 54	29 52	55	56	53	W 3 2	fair cloudy '. hazy "

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DUBLIN, OCIOBER, 1816.

	Baron	neter.	The	rmom	eter.		
	10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	10 PM] Winds.	Diary of Weather.
1	29 22	29 46	58	60	53	W 2	" hazy cloudy cloudy
2	29 27	29 64	60	54	48	W 2	· cloudy hazy cloudy
3	29 72	29 65	48	56	53	EII	fair cloudy hazy
4	29 60	29 60	58	62	59	SE 1	fair hazy fair cloudy
5	29 61	29 59	63	60	58	SE 1	fair cloudy hazy cloudy
6	29 63	29 70	62	61	56	S.I	fair fair cloudy
7	29 75	29 79	58	56	52	E1	" cloudy fair cloudy "
8	29 77	29 79	56	60	57	SE 2	hazy cloudy cloudy
9	29 80	29 81	57	58	57	SE 1	" hazy hazy cloudy
10	29 82	29 89	60	63	56	SE 1	cloudy fair fair
11	29 94	29 96	57	62	55	SE 1	fair cloudy · fair fair
12	29 96	29 95	59	56	54	SE 1	fair fair fair
13	29 90	29 87	59	61	54	S 2	fair cloudy fair
14	29 93	29 93	57	58	54	SI	fair fair
15	29 95	29 95	57	58	55	S 1	fair fair cloudy
16	29 80	29 71	59	56	48	S1	cloudy . fair cloudy
17	29 70	29 69	52	50	44	SW 2	fair cloudy . cloudy
18	29 70	29 76	45	48	50	NW 1	fair fair
19	29 72	29 62	53	53	50	SW 23	cloudy cloudy " cloudy
20	29 68	29 72	47	50	46	NW 2	fair fair cloudy
21	29 73	29 60	52	56	54	W 23	fair cloudy [fair
22	29 59	29 69	45	44	40	SW 2	frost fair fair frost
23	29 59	29 49	46	50	44	SW 1	frost fair cloudy " hazy
24	29 50	29 27	43	46	48	SI	frost fair cloudy . fair
25	29 12	29 19	44	45	42	sw I	· hazy · · cloudy fair
26	29 33	29 52	44	48	50	S 2	cloudy [hazy cloudy
27	29 55	29 57	50	50	52	SE 1	hazy fair cloudy
28	29 57	29 52	53	55	52	EI	fair fair ' fair
29	29 42	29 32	51	54	50	SE 1	fair cloudy " fair
30	29 19	29 11	51	50	50	E1	fair cloudy " hazy "
31	29 14	29 25	51	48	50	El	cloudy " hazy cloudy fair
		1	1	100		1	

DUBLIN, NOVEMBER, 1816.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.									
	10 AM	10 PM	10 AM	4 PM	10 PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.					
1	29 25	29 25	47	50	45	E 1	frost fair fair fair					
2	29 25	29 19	46	48	43	E1	frost fair fair fair					
3	29 24	29 52	42	47	41	Wı	cloudy hazy fair fair					
4	29 67	29 71	45	48	42	E 1	fair fair fair					
5	29 71	29 52	50	52	50	NE 2	· hazy fair cloudy fair					
6	29 42	29 40	44	45	38	NW 1	cloudy fair fair " cloudy					
7	29 35	29 20	37	38	35	N 1	frost fair fair frost					
8	29 38	28 74	33	40	43	SW 23	frost · fair cloudy · · cloudy					
9	28 59	29 11	43	40	39	SW123	hazy · · cloudy · blowing hard					
10	29 40	29 60	36	36	30	NW I	snow frost fair frost					
11	29 59	29 05	38	44	43	W 2 3	frost fair hazy storm					
12	29 59	29 61	47	48	52	SW 23	fair fair cloudy . fair					
13	29 64	29 64	51	50	44	W 2 3	fair fair cloudy " cloudy					
14	29 64	29 55	190000000	36	34	NW 2	fair snow sleet fair					
15	29 59	29 79	109905000	41	39	NW 2	snow " cloudy fair cloudy .					
16	29 97	30 02	10000000	37	35	NW 1	fair fair fair					
17	29 89	29 70	42	46	43	SW 1	· hazy : hazy cloudy					
18	29 57	29 55	44	45	42	S 1	fair cloudy fair					
(0.000	29 51		50	50	48	SI	fair fair cloudy fair (solar eclipsed)					
2000	29 53		(Section 2)	54	53	SI	fair fair · cloudy fair					
20	29 60		15-20000VI	50	46	SI	· cloudy fair fair					
21	100000000		HISPER PRINCIPLE	46	38	SI	fair fair fair					
22	29 60		46	50	40	S1	fair fair fair					
23	29 66	29 70	36	40	46	SI	frost fair cloudy fair					
24	29 73	2010 THE RESERVE OF REAL PROPERTY.	1,0000000	50	43	SW 1	cloudy fair cloudy · fair					
25	29 63	29 70	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	51	49	S 2 3	frost fair cloudy . cloudy					
26	29 80	29 83	TELEPHONE STREET	The state of	47	S 1	fair fair fair					
27	29 91	30 00	1100233000	50	48	SI	fair fair cloudy · fair					
28	30 09	30 22	100000001	53	ALCOHOL: N		fair fair fair					
59	30 40	PROPOSITION AND ADDRESS.	16565650	50	38	SE 1	frost fair fair					
50	30 52	50 52	38	45	38	El	110st lan Lian					
		(SEC)		196	1							

76 DUBLIN, DECEMBER, 1816.

	Barom	ieter.	Thermometer.				A samuel and a same	
	10 AM	10 PM	IO AM	4 PM	OI PM	Winds.	Diary of Weather.	
1	30 48	30 41	39	38	35	E1	frost fair fair	
2	30 36	30 30	41	46	42	SE 1	frost fair fair cloudy	
3	50 27	30 20	42	48	45	SW 1	fair cloudy fair	
4	50 10	29 91	45	48	45	W 1	fair cloudy cloudy (sun eclipsed)	
5	29 50	28 83	46	46	44	SW 3 4	" hazy hazy " cloudy	
6	29 37	29 26	40	45	40	SW 2 1	fair fair cloudy " hazy	
7	29 35	29 35	41	42	38	sw 1	cloudy fair ' cloudy ,.	
8	29 40	29 47	40	41	42	SI	fair fair fair	
9	29 21	29 42	49	45	38	S 1	cloudy " hazy .: cloudy	
10	29 23	29 00	42	40	38	S12	cloudy hazy " cloudy	
11	29 00	29 27	35	34	36	NW 2	frost and snow " cloudy fair	
12	29 09	28 75	37	38	37	WSW 1	frost fair " hazy fair	
13	28 78	29 01	39	38	36	NW 2	fair cloudy " snow cloudy	
14	29 14	28 46	35	39	40	sw ı	hard frost cloudy hazy	
15	28 88	29 14	36	35	34	NW I	fair fair frost	
16	29 22	29 37	39	39	39	W 1	frost fair cloudy fair	
17	29 10	29 10	47	45	44	W 1	fair fair " cloudy fair	
18	29 30	30 03	A Deposite	40	37	SW 1	cloudy fair fair	
19	30 25		a leading	37	34	NW I	fair fair frost	
20	30 35		1 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	33	34	NW 1	hard frost frost fair	
21	30 10		1 1 20000	41	40	S 1	fair cloudy ' cloudy "	
22	29 98			38	40	SI	frost fair cloudy . hazy	
23	Carlo Alla	29 50	14 25 300 p	50	51	SW 2 3		
24	7 8 6 6		100	47	41	sw 3		
25		29 22		43	45	S 1	frost fair fair	
26	1000	30 12	ST THE PARTY NAMED IN	40	37	82	cloudy hail . cloudy fair	
27	29 08	29 62	10 10 10 10	1	35		cloudy · snow fair · · frost	
28		28 80		1	39	A STATE OF THE PARTY.		
29	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	5 29 75	200		39			
50	THE PERSON NAMED IN	6 29 55		1	41			
31		0 29 39				A LONG TO LONG TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	fair fair cloudy " cloudy	