

**Dr. Jenner.**

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3.



Dr Jenner,  
Berkshire  
&  
Gloucester.

His Mother  
the Daughter of  
the Rev. Henry  
Head of an Ancient  
& Respectable Family  
in Berkshire.

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PUBLIC

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CHARACTERS

OF

1/-

1802-1803.

[Edward Jenner].

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“ ———— I wish no other herald,  
“ No other speaker of my *living actions*,  
“ To keep mine honour from corruption,  
“ But such an honest chronicler.” ————

HEN. VIII. Act 4. Sc. 2.

“ ———— Hic nigræ succus loliginis ; hæc est  
“ *Ærugo* mera ; quod vitium procul afore chartis,  
“ Atque animo prius, ut si quid promittere de me  
“ Possum aliud vere promitto.”

HORACE, Sat. i. 4. 100.

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LONDON:

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1803.

[Price Half a Guinea in Boards.]

PUBLIC  
CHARACTERS



*Dr. Jenner.*

Published by R. Phillips, N<sup>o</sup> 71, St Paul's Church Yard, London.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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*IN presenting to the Public a fifth Volume in continuation of a favourite popular Work, no other Preface is necessary, than for the Editors to state, that the flattering Patronage which they have received, has stimulated them to continue the same degree of exertion as heretofore; and that they hope this Volume will prove no less worthy of public approbation than the former Volumes.*

*The communication of authentic Memoirs for future Volumes, and notices of omissions or errors in the past, are earnestly solicited.*

No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard,  
June 24, 1803.

CONTENTS.



## DR. JENNER.

“ Te mater omnis, te lachrymabilis  
 Accurret uxor, ne caducum  
 Orba virum, puerosque ploret.

Seu confluentes forte timet notas  
 Decora virgo,—tu faciem eripis .  
 Periclitantem, protegisque  
 Delicias juvenum futuras.”

OF all public characters, he justly claims the first honours, and the first rank, in biography, who by the diligent and successful exertion of his talents, most effectually promotes the public good.

It is with peculiar pleasure the mind, satiated and disgusted with the contemplation of the political world, with the continual revolutions of empires, the inordinate ambition of potentates, the sanguinary deeds of heroes, and the artful machinations of statesmen, turns to an object where it can find repose. On such a theme, the pen of panegyric dwells with delight. Saul slew his thousands, and David his ten thousands. Let others celebrate their triumphs, while we offer the humble tribute of our applause at the shrine of Jenner,—a shrine not polluted with blood!

The discovery we celebrate, is the pride of Britain,—the boast of science,—and the glory of the healing art. The victory we commemorate, is a victory of man,—not over man,—but over a cruel  
 and

and unrelenting disease. It is a victory, over which humanity will never mourn.

Vaccine Inoculation is, beyond all comparison, the most valuable, and the most important discovery, ever made. It is a discovery, to which even that of Harvey must yield the palm. It strikes one out of the catalogue of human evils: it annihilates a disease, which has ever been considered as the most dreadful scourge of mankind.

A Roman who preserved the life of one citizen, was rewarded with a civic crown. What crown shall be presented to him, who preserves the lives of millions? Divine honours were paid to Hippocrates, for exterminating the plague from Athens for a season. What honours shall be paid to him, who exterminates a more destructive pestilence for ever, from the face of the whole earth?

Wealth and titles are the recompense for desert in arms; for the desolation of provinces, and the destruction of human kind. In a more enlightened age, and a more advanced state of civilization, similar encouragement will be held forth, for those who excel in peaceful pursuits, and meliorate the condition of man:

*Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,  
Quique sui memores alios fuere merendo.*

Dr. Edward Jenner is the youngest son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, M.A. of the University of Oxford, rector of Rockhampton, and vicar of

Berkeley, in Gloucestershire; where the subject of this memoir was born, in 1749.

Independent of church preferment, his father was possessed of considerable landed property in the same county. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Head, of an ancient and respectable family in Berkshire; who also once held the living of Berkeley, and was at the same time a prebendary of Bristol.

Dr. Jenner had the misfortune to lose his father at a very early period of life; but this loss, which too frequently prevents the proper cultivation of the mental faculties, was fortunately supplied by the well-directed and affectionate attention of his elder brother, the Rev. Stephen Jenner; who brought him up with a tenderness truly parental. He had another brother, the Rev. Henry Jenner, many years domestic chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury, and vicar of Great Bedwin, Wilts; father of the Rev. George Jenner, and of Mr. Henry Jenner, surgeon, of Berkeley; whose names so frequently appear in the history of Vaccine Inoculation.

After receiving a classical education at Cirencester, and learning the rudiments of surgery and pharmacy from Mr. Ludlow of Sodbury, a man of high professional eminence, he was placed under the immediate tuition of the late Mr. John Hunter; with whom he lived two years as a house pupil.

In liberal minds a congeniality of talent and pursuits lays the foundation of sincere and lasting friendship. This observation is fully exemplified  
by

by that friendship which ever after subsisted between the celebrated preceptor and his pupil. A constant correspondence was kept up between them, which only ceased with the death of the former.

As a proof in what estimation Mr. Hunter held the abilities of Dr. Jenner, we may remark, that he offered him a partnership in his profession, which was extremely valuable. Mr. Hunter was desirous of giving lectures on natural history upon an extensive plan; and, justly appreciating the abilities of his pupil Jenner, and his ardour and perseverance in those enquiries, he well knew the ample support he should derive from the acquisition of his talents.

After finishing his studies in London, Dr. Jenner settled at Berkeley. His attachment to this situation was so strong, that nothing seemed capable of seducing him from it; neither the offers of a connection with Mr. Hunter, nor the allurements of the eastern world, though held up to him in the most dazzling point of view, could tempt him to desert it, for no mortal was ever more charmed with the place of his nativity than Dr. Jenner.

He continued the practice of physic and surgery at Berkeley, with increasing success and reputation; and, did the limits of our publication permit, we could enumerate many instances of his eminent skill and singular ingenuity in the healing art, during this period of his life.

From the extent of his practice, his professional

duties became extremely laborious; and, as it continued to increase, he was under the necessity of relinquishing the most fatiguing parts of his business. He therefore took out a diploma.

In 1788, Dr. Jenner married Miss Catherine Kingscote, sister to Colonel Robert Kingscote, of Kingscote in Gloucestershire; a family of the highest antiquity and respectability in the county, by whom he has three children, two sons and a daughter.

Having disengaged himself from surgery, he had leisure for the pursuit of other studies more congenial to his mind; physiology, and natural history. But, even previously to this event, notwithstanding the pressure of numerous avocations, he frequently found opportunities of indulging his favourite propensity. By the joint aid of actual observation, and apposite conjecture, he completely elucidated a very obscure and much disputed point in the natural history of the cuckoo. The originality of this disquisition excited much attention among naturalists. He was soon after elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Among other discoveries in the early part of his life, we may notice a mode of producing pure emetic tartar by a new and easy process, which was published in some of the medical journals of that day. We may also refer our readers to a late publication by the ingenious Dr. Parry, of Bath, wherein it appears, that the discovery of the cause  
of

of that dreadful malady, the angina pectoris, originated with Dr. Jenner.

Strong as was the attachment of Dr. Jenner to his native valley, yet circumstances soon occurred, which rendered his presence in London absolutely necessary. We allude to his happy discovery of Vaccine Inoculation; to the history of which we now hasten, as the most important part of this narrative.

For the discovery of the divine art of vaccination, we are indebted to a fortunate concurrence of talents, education, and situation: to the talents of Dr. Jenner, his education under the celebrated Hunter, and his situation in the vale of Gloucester. His inquiry into the nature of the cow-pox commenced about the year 1776. His attention to this singular disease was first excited by observing, that among those whom he inoculated for the small-pox, many were insusceptible of that disorder. These persons, he was informed, had undergone the casual cow-pox, which had been known from time immemorial in the dairies, where a vague opinion had prevailed, that it was a preventive of the small pox.

Dr. Jenner met with many apparent exceptions to this rule, which led him to ask the opinions of other medical practitioners in the neighbourhood, who all agreed, that the prophylactic power of the cow-pox was not to be relied on. This for a while damped, but did not extinguish his ardour; for he had the satisfaction to learn, that the cow was sub-

ject to various eruptions called the cow-pox, all of which were capable of infecting the hands of the milkers.

Having surmounted this obstacle, he formed a distinction between the different kinds of pustulous eruptions to which the cow is liable; denominating one species the true, and all the others the spurious cow-pox.

This impediment to his progress was not long removed, before another, of far greater magnitude in appearance, started up. Instances were not wanting to prove, that when the genuine cow-pox broke out in a dairy, some persons who had experienced the disease, resisted the small-pox; and others continued susceptible of that distemper.

This obstacle, as well as the former, gave a painful check to his fond aspiring hopes; but reflecting, that the operations of nature are for the most part uniform, and that when two persons have had the cow-pox, it is not probable one should be perfectly shielded from the small-pox, and the constitution of the other remain unprotected, he resumed his labours with redoubled ardour,

The result was fortunate; for he now discovered that yaccine, as well as variolous matter, undergoes a change; and that when it has lost its specific property, it is still capable of communicating a pustulous eruption. Hence, a person who milks a cow one day, may receive the infection of the genuine cow-pox, and be rendered for ever secure from the infection of the small-pox; while another, who  
milks

milks the same cow the next day, may have a pustulous eruption, and perhaps a constitutional indisposition to a considerable extent, yet still remain susceptible of the variolous contagion.

While thus investigating the nature of the cow-pox, he was struck with the idea, that it might be practicable to propagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the small-pox; first from the cow, and then from one human subject to another. The first case in which he put this theory to the test, inspired him with confidence; and a regular series of experiments, which he afterwards instituted for that purpose, was crowned with success.

Several persons were successively inoculated from each other with vaccine matter, and afterwards exposed in a variety of ways to the infection of the small-pox, which they all resisted.

This happy discovery was communicated to the world by Dr. Jenner, in a treatise published in June, 1798, entitled, "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a Disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow-pox." The result of his further experience was also brought forward in subsequent publications in the course of the two succeeding years; and the whole work has been published in one volume. He has since written a small tract, entitled, "The Origin of Vaccine Inoculation;" from which the preceding account of that singular improve-



improvement of the healing art is, in a great measure, extracted.

The same fortune which has attended all other great discoveries, and all other great benefactors of mankind, has also attended Dr. Jenner on this occasion. Envy assailed his fame; his discovery was first depreciated, then denied; and as he surpassed Harvey himself in glory, so he surpassed him also in the opposition he had to encounter. Truth, however, ultimately prevailed; Vaccination obtained a complete triumph, and the foes of Jenner and humanity were covered with confusion.

In the month of July 1798, Mr. Cline inoculated a child with vaccine virus received from Dr. Jenner, which succeeded. He afterwards put the child to the test of inoculation with small-pox matter in three places, which it resisted. On this occasion Mr. Cline informs Dr. Jenner, that Dr. Lister, formerly physician to the Small-pox Hospital, and himself, are convinced of the efficacy of the cow-pox; and that the substitution of this mild disease for the small-pox promises to be one of the greatest improvements ever made in medicine. He adds, "the more I think on the subject, the more I am impressed with its importance."

This instance of the first introduction of vaccine inoculation into the metropolis it was necessary to mention, because another medical practitioner has laid claim to that honour. The practice, it is true, was not continued at that time, for reasons with  
which

which we are not acquainted. At any rate, this was not the fault of Dr. Jenner.

In November, 1798, the cow-pox broke out at a farm in Gloucestershire, and afforded Dr. Jenner an opportunity of recommencing vaccination. In the beginning of the year 1799, the disease broke out in a dairy-farm in Gray's-inn-lane. With matter obtained at this place, Dr. Woodville inoculated several persons, who were afterwards admitted into the Small-pox Hospital, and exposed to the infection of the small-pox.

It is probable they had also been exposed to the same infection previous to inoculation, for a majority of them had pustulous eruptions. Others were inoculated from these. In some instances vaccine matter was inserted into one arm, and variolous into the other, on the same day. In some instances vaccine matter was inserted first, and variolous matter on a subsequent day. In other instances variolous matter was first inserted.

When such experiments were made, and the patients were thus exposed to the double risk of catching the small-pox, either by inoculation or by exposure to the natural infection, and those medical men who adopted the practice, were in general supplied from this source, they might well be disappointed in their expectations of producing a mild disease, such as that described by Dr. Jenner.

Dr. Pearson informs us, that he alone took matter from the cows at Mr. Willan's farm: but, not being able to supply the demand for matter from his own stock,

stock, he had recourse to that of Dr. Woodville. Hence it is no wonder, as the celebrated Dr. de Carro of Vienna observes, that a number of persons who were inoculated with supposed vaccine matter on the continent of Europe, as well as in England, had pustulous eruptions, and a virulent disease. The source from which the matter issued will account for this event.

Nor is it strange, that Dr. Woodville and Dr. Pearson, in their first reports, should represent the cow-pox as a severe disease, and appear doubtful whether it was expedient to introduce it as a substitute for the small-pox.

Nor is it surprising that selfish, invidious, and ill-designing persons, should take advantage of their unfavourable reports. It is not surprising, that one patient should fall a sacrifice to the small-pox; nor that many should suffer severely from that distemper; nor that many practitioners should be deterred from vaccine inoculation by such examples. But it is surprising that any one, who had the principal share in the distribution of contaminated matter, which excited the small-pox in several parts of the world,—and proved the more injurious, because it neither found the patients prepared to receive, nor the public to shun the infection,—should claim a participation of honours and rewards with Dr. Jenner. The small-pox is not the less dangerous, because it comes on in an insidious form; nor the less fatal, because it ravages the globe under another name.

Surely

Surely it would excite some degree of surprise, if the crew of a vessel, which imported the yellow fever from St. Domingo, or the plague from Smyrna, were to appear before a committee of the House of Commons, and to say, let Dr. Jenner receive a reward—

————— “ modo ne communia solus

Occupet; atque aliquem *nobis* quoque reddat honorem.”

Of the five hundred persons concerning whom Dr. Woodville made his first report, above three hundred confessedly had the small-pox. Whether any of them had the pure unadulterated cow-pox it is not our province to determine. Be that as it may, there is no reason to extol the practice of the Small-pox Hospital, and that of Dr. Pearson, at the expence of Dr. Jenner, and others, as has lately been done in a pamphlet to which the name of Dr. Pearson is prefixed.

Such was the terror inspired by the first reports of vaccine inoculation in London, together with the falsehoods propagated with great industry by certain artful and ambitious men, that it was in danger of being totally laid aside, had not more favourable reports, by other practitioners, and a testimonial recommending the practice, signed by a considerable number of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the metropolis, appeared in the medical journals, and other respectable channels of information. Occasional observations, published by Dr. Jenner also, had no small share in producing this happy change,

He replied to the calumnies of his opponents with great dignity, moderation, and temper; vindicating the practice of vaccine inoculation from the various charges brought against it; and proving, that what was ascribed to the cow-pox, was, in reality, occasioned by the small-pox propagated in disguise.

Hasty conclusions were drawn, conclusions not warranted by the evidence adduced, that Dr. Jenner's opinion concerning the origin of this curious disease was ill-founded; and hence it was artfully insinuated, that his opinion concerning its effects was entitled to the less regard. Such sophistry could have no weight but with superficial minds, or with those who wished to decry this beneficial practice. It has, nevertheless, been employed as an argument, by certain illiberal and envious persons, who wished to depreciate the merits of Dr. Jenner, and on the ruins of his reputation to raise their own.

It has also been asserted, that no one can have the cow-pox twice; and that no one who has had the small-pox, can have the cow-pox, contrary to what had been advanced by Dr. Jenner. These assertions, however, have been refuted by abundant evidence; and all Dr. Jenner's principal positions, now established on a firm and solid basis, evince the accuracy of his observation, and complete his glory.

Other discoveries have been gradually evolved; the discoveries of other ingenious anatomists, published by themselves, led to that of Harvey; but this, like Minerva, sprung to light, not in a state of infancy

infancy and imbecility, but mature and perfect, and clad in impenetrable armour.

To describe the propagation of this inestimable practice, is the task of the vaccine historian, rather than that of the biographer. Suffice it to say, that it is now well established in Great Britain, and making a rapid progress through the world.

It is much to be regretted that inoculation of the small-pox is not prohibited; and that any hospital continues, in any shape, to disseminate this poison. When we reflect on the nature of Dr. Jenner's discovery, which is to give new life to the human species, and on the obstacles it has met with from that quarter, we cannot but compare him to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven for the same purpose;— and the Small-pox Hospital, to the box of Pandora, scattering plagues in every direction, to revenge the crime.

In the Medical Journal and the Medical Review for July 1800, Mr. Ring published the London testimonial in favour of vaccine inoculation, which he first proposed and circulated with a view to stem the torrent of popular prejudice, and to refute the false reports which were circulated by self-interested persons with great industry.

In the Medical Review for the same month, he gives his opinion, contrary to what had been supposed by others, that the pustulous eruption which occurred in so many instances of vaccine inoculation at the Small-pox Hospital, was not excited by the cow-pox, but by the small-pox.

In the Medical Journal for August 1799, he had warned medical practitioners against exposing their patients to more than one infection at one time ; but his warning was not regarded. In that memoir he had maintained that two morbid actions, and consequently two eruptive disorders, might co-exist, contrary to the opinion of our immortal Hunter.

He now gave a decided opinion that no confinement, and of course no hospital is necessary for this disease, if indeed it deserve the name of a disease ; and that if an hospital were necessary for those who wish to shun the *small-pox*, the *Small-pox Hospital* is the last to which they should be sent.

He deprecated the mode of practice then pursued, to which one patient had already fallen a victim ; and affirmed that it is in vain we shall endeavour to stop the ravages of the small-pox, while inoculation is practised at the Small-pox Hospital, and while the disease continues to issue in disguise from that polluted source.

After alluding to the experiments of Mr. Tanner, he concludes in the following words :

“ Whatever may be the origin of vaccine virus, it must give every friend to the interests of humanity peculiar pleasure to contemplate its end. The feeble opposition which the practice has met with only serves to stimulate its advocates to new exertions, and to gain additional testimonies in its favour. It may now be considered as completely established ; and I hope and trust it will be one of the first acts of the Imperial Parliament of the British Isles to bestow an adequate reward, if it can bestow an adequate reward, on that distinguished character to whom, under divine Providence, we are indebted for this blessing.”

By such memoirs, published in the Medical Journal

nal and the Medical Review, Mr. Ring endeavoured to remove those vain alarms which had been excited by the reports of Dr. Woodville and Dr. Pearson, and which had deterred the majority of medical men from adopting the practice. His efforts were not unsuccessful.

He was the first who represented vaccine inoculation in the favourable light in which it had been represented by Dr. Jenner. He stated that those who were inoculated with pure vaccine matter, scarcely laboured under the least indisposition, except what arose from the inflammation of the arm.

Having obtained some of the cow-pock matter, so successfully used by Dr. Jenner in his own practice, he inoculated gratuitously all whom he could prevail on to submit to the operation; and invited medical practitioners in general to accept, in a state of purity, what even in an impure state they could not otherwise procure in London, without purchasing it at a high price.

He has since inoculated a far greater number than any other practitioner in London, except Mr. Wachsel, of the Small-pox Hospital, and by disseminating vaccine virus throughout Great Britain and all parts of the world, free of expence, he has had some share in establishing vaccination; and in removing the principal obstacles to the propagation of the practice.

First he supplied gentlemen who belonged to public institutions; particularly the physician of the vaccine pock institution. Justly dreading the con-



sequences that would ensue, if contaminated matter should be disseminated at the new place of sale for cow-pock matter, he expressed his apprehensions to Dr. Pearson; who availed himself of the offer of genuine matter, and accepted a liberal supply.

He also supplied Dr. Marshall and Dr. Walker with the vaccine virus with which they inoculated in the Mediterranean; and Mr. Rush, at the request of Dr. Marshall. Mr. Rush, although one of the surgeons of the vaccine pock institution, informed Dr. Marshall that he could not trust to any matter that did not come from the stock of Dr. Jenner. From this source Mr. Rush, at that time Inspector of Hospitals, seconding the laudable zeal of Mr. Keate, Surgeon-General to the army, drew a supply, in order to furnish the army surgeons under his direction with the means of securing our brave soldiers from the ravages of the small-pox.

These truths Dr. Jenner has always been the first to acknowledge. We lately saw a letter from him to a celebrated foreign physician, then in London, in which he says:

“I am happy to find you have been introduced to my friend Mr. Ring. The discovery which I had the happiness to announce to the world, is much indebted to his ardent zeal, and indefatigable exertions, for the rapid progress it has made; while some of those, who vainly conceived themselves instrumental in promoting its adoption, have in reality, from their ignorance and indiscretion, rather retarded than accelerated its progress.

Nothing has shewn in a more striking point of view, the immense advantage likely to result from vaccine inoculation, than the introduction of the  
practice

practice into the army and navy. For the former we are indebted to Mr. Keate and Mr. Rush; for the latter to Dr. Trotter, Physician to the Fleet, and Dr. Blane, at that time one of the Commissioners of Sick and Hurt. Dr. Blane obtained an order from the Lords of the Admiralty to sanction his benevolent design.

On this occasion, the physicians and surgeons of the fleet presented a gold medal to Dr. Jenner, together with a suitable address.

In this address they observe that Dr. Jenner is probably no stranger to the introduction of the new inoculation into the navy, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty. They say, by inquiries instituted in the Channel, it has been ascertained that the small-pox had been imported more than a hundred times within the last seven years; and in twenty different instances, within the last six months, by the grand fleet alone. They remark that it is no wonder the disease was attended with uncommon mortality, when the subjects whom it attacked were so ill prepared for its reception.

The address then states, that as far as vaccine inoculation has been practised in the navy, it has been crowned with success. Those who have undergone that operation were not even entered on the sick list.

The authors of this important and memorable address then declare, that, although prevented by their situation from receiving the earliest intelligence of improvements in medical science, they have not been

passive spectators of an event so singular, as a discovery of a substitute for the small-pox; an event, which the philosopher will contemplate with wonder, and the friend of the human species view with exultation.

The medal is embellished with proper devices. It represents Apollo, the god of physic, introducing a seaman recovered from vaccine inoculation to Britannia; who, in return, extends a civic crown, on which is inscribed—JENNER.

The motto is peculiarly happy:

ALBA NAUTIS STELLA REFULSIT.

On the reverse is an anchor: above, GEORGIO TERTIO REGE; below, SPENCER DUCE; expressing the reign in which, and the name of the noble Lord, in whose naval administration, and under whose auspices, this valuable improvement of the healing art was introduced into the navy of Great Britain.

Since that period vaccine inoculation has not only been generally practised in the army and navy at home, but it has been introduced into Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta, and into the British fleets in the Mediterranean, by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Dr. Marshall and Dr. Walker.

These gentlemen inoculated the soldiers in the different garrisons, together with their wives and children; and also extended the benefits of the Jennerian discovery to all ranks of people who would accept of that blessing.

Our brave soldiers and sailors employed in the  
expedition

expedition to Egypt were vaccinated, by orders from the Duke of York and the Lords of the Admiralty. The small-pox was in consequence twice extinguished in the fleet, and our gallant countrymen were preserved for a contest on which the fate of Europe depended;—a contest in which they proved successful.

On this occasion the vast advantage of Dr. Jenner's discovery was conspicuous; and when we recollect how long victory remained doubtful between the two contending armies in the East, it is not unwarrantable to suppose that vaccine inoculation had some share in turning the scale, and deciding the fortune of the war.

For these important services rendered to the state, Dr. Marshall and Dr. Walker received the thanks of Lord Keith and Lord Hutchinson, the two commanders of the British forces by sea and land.

Dr. Walker, after his meritorious exertions, in extinguishing the flames of the Small-pox throughout the fleet, rescuing the flower of our army and navy from a devouring pestilence, and preserving them to maintain the glory of the British arms, attempted to introduce Vaccine Inoculation into Egypt; but attempted it in vain. All intercourse with the natives was cut off; and, ere it was restored, the Vaccine virus which he carried with him lost its virtue.

Dr. Marshall, the companion of his labours, introduced the practice into Sicily and Naples with the happiest success; and received several dis-

tinguished marks of favour from his Neapolitan Majesty. He now resides at Paris, and continues to cultivate Vaccination with great success.

Dr. Walker has received a very flattering testimony of approbation from his countrymen; being elected Resident Inoculator of the Royal Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox.

This Society, which is honoured with the patronage of the King, Queen, and Royal Family, is founded on a broad basis. It is the intention of this Society to inoculate gratis; and also to supply medical practitioners with Vaccine matter, and to circulate instructions for Vaccine Inoculation, gratis.

For this purpose, the Central House is already opened in Salisbury Square; and twelve stations in other parts of the Metropolis. The number of stations will be increased, according to the encouragement which the Society receives from the public.

The City of London has granted five hundred pounds towards this institution. In other respects, it has not been countenanced in a manner that bears any proportion to the magnitude of the object; which is no less than to avert, and to eradicate the most destructive pestilence, and the most dreadful scourge of mankind.

Dr. Jenner is President of the medical department of this Society; the avowed design of which is, by its own ramifications, by corresponding Societies, and by all other means possible, to hasten the extirpation

extirpation of the Small-pox, throughout the British Empire and the World.

It is rather singular, that such an undertaking, so loudly called for by every principle of philanthropy, of policy, of patriotism, and of reason, should be left to be set on foot by a few public-spirited individuals; and we sincerely hope, that legislative interposition will ere long supersede the necessity of private interference.

Among other instances of public honours paid to Dr. Jenner, the following deserve to be recorded:

At a meeting of the Medical Society, March 29th, 1802, it was unanimously resolved, That the members of the Medical Society of London, taking into consideration the very important discovery made by Dr. Jenner, are of opinion that great benefit will accrue to the inhabitants of these islands, and to mankind in general, from the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation; and from their own experience, as well as from the extensive and successful trials made in various parts of the world, that it will, in all probability, ultimately eradicate the small-pox, one of the most fatal diseases to which the human species is liable.

“Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, signed by the President, be presented to Dr. Jenner.”

*Ipswich, April 19th, 1802.*

“We the undersigned members of the Suffolk Society of Surgeons, having had ample opportunity of experiencing the safety and efficacy of the Vaccine Inoculation in preventing small-pox, introduced and now happily brought into general use, by your discovery, founded upon accurate and patiently conducted experiments, think it our duty to congratulate you, and to return you our grateful thanks for the invaluable advantages that the community at large have derived from your labours; which, in the course of a few years, promise entirely to eradicate the

dangerous and loathsome disease of small-pox. Signed by the President, &c."

"At the annual district meeting of the Benevolent Medical Society of Essex and Herts, held at Hatfield in Herts, May 3d, 1802—The undersigned being strongly impressed with the invaluable advantages that the public have derived from the introduction of the Vaccine Disease, by Doctor Jenner, as a substitute for the small-pox, are desirous of presenting their thanks to him for the liberality and indefatigable industry with which he has made it public."

The following is the testimonial of the Physical Society.

"We, the President and Members of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, deeply impressed with the importance of the discovery of Vaccine Inoculation, are anxious to express our opinion of its efficacy, and our profound veneration for its author, Doctor Jenner.

"We entertain a perfect conviction, that this inoculation is a certain preventive of the small-pox; and trust the period is not remote, when that dreadful scourge of the human race will become totally extinct.

"We are fully persuaded, that when Vaccination has been properly conducted, no instance has occurred of its having occasioned any dangerous consequence, or failed to produce those effects, which its discoverer has uniformly set forth.

"We further state our belief, that the Vaccine Inoculation, from its superior mildness, will not call forth those latent seeds of disease, which occasionally arise after the small-pox, even under the best management; and which otherwise might never have taken place.

"We feel the warmest sensations of gratitude and respect, for the liberal manner in which the author has communicated his discovery, uninfluenced by any motive of self-consideration; and we contemplate the discovery itself as a memorable epoch in the annals of medicine.

"The society presumes to hope, that the author of this happy discovery will meet with that reward from his grateful country  
which

which he justly deserves, for having thus rendered himself the benefactor of mankind."

Previous to the passing of this resolution, a memoir on the subject of vaccine inoculation was fully discussed at the Physical Society, and Dr. Jenner attended the discussion on four successive nights, having received an express invitation from the Society for that purpose.

On his entering the theatre, he was constantly received with the most unbounded applause; and as no debate was ever of greater importance, so it is probable, none ever attracted in a greater degree the attention of scientific men.

The preceding testimonial was the result, and a new order of merit was instituted, the members of which are to be called honorary associates. This distinction is only to be conferred on the authors of some notable discovery in medicine.

The diploma, which was presented to Dr. Jenner by the president, after an elegant oration, is as follows:

"Societas Physica, anno 1771 constituta, et in nosocomio Thomæ Guy habita, omnibus ad quos hæ pervenerint literæ salutem. Cum meritissimus ornatissimusque vir Edvardus Jenner, M. D. R. S. S. &c. non modo ingenii acumine, felici artis medicæ cultura, animoque ad optimum quodque parato, jamdudum inclaruerit, sed etiam Variolæ Vaccinæ Insitione in lucem prolata, stragem hominum, variolarum morbo antehac illatam, compescuerit, imo fere penitus in futurum represserit, sicque, dirum illud mortis telum obtundendo, de genere humano optime meruerit; notum facimus, nos, præfatum virum primum inter socios maxime honorandos ascivisse et retulisse: In cujus rei fidem, has literas, meritissimis tandem concessas, manibus nostris signatas, expederi libentissime, jussimus."



## TRANSLATION.

The Physical Society, instituted in the year 1771, and held in Guy's Hospital, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

“Whereas, Edward Jenner, Doctor of Physic, Fellow of the Royal Society, &c. a man of singular merit and accomplishments, has not only long since rendered himself illustrious by his ingenuity, by his happy cultivation of the healing art, and a mind prompt in every liberal pursuit, but by publishing his discovery of Vaccine Inoculation, has restrained, and will hereafter totally annihilate, the ravages committed on the human species by the small-pox; and thus, by blunting that dire dart of death, has deserved well of mankind; we hereby make known, that we have enrolled and incorporated the aforesaid Doctor Jenner, as the first among our honorary associates. In witness whereof, it is our pleasure, that these letters, only granted to persons of the most distinguished merit, should be published. Signed by our hands.”  
Dated Feb. 20, 1802.

The county of Gloucester has afforded a memorable exception to the general rule, that no prophet is honoured in his own country, having resolved to present Dr. Jenner with a very handsome and valuable piece of plate, ornamented with devices emblematic of the benefits he has conferred on the community at large. We are informed, that the piece of plate will be a very large and superb cup, embellished with a figure of Apollo destroying Python. When our Apollo receives this tribute of gratitude and token of esteem, he will drink “Success to Vaccination, and prosperity to the county of Gloucester.”

As a proof of the high estimation in which Dr. Jenner is held by foreigners, we shall quote a passage from  
from

from a letter of the celebrated Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, to Mr. Ring.

“Remember me to Dr. Jenner. No medical man ever excited my admiration and veneration so much. He is not only great by the magnitude of his discovery, but he is also great by the manner in which he conducted his researches; by the perfection which he gave to them before he published his work; and by the extreme modesty with which he speaks of himself. His fame increases daily; but I blush for all sovereigns, and all governments, which have not yet bestowed any public mark of their gratitude on that immortal benefactor of mankind.”

We have lately seen, in the *Bibliothèque Britannique*, a letter from Dr. De Carro to Dr. Odier, of Geneva, in which he says, Those who are inoculated for the small-pox, and those who have it in the natural way, ought to be secluded from society, and to perform quarantine in lazarettoes, like those who have the plague; and when we see the United Parliament of three kingdoms granting a reward of ten thousand pounds to Dr. Jenner, for furnishing them with the means of extirpating the small-pox, it is strange it has hitherto done nothing towards putting those means into execution.

— *pudet hæc opprobria nobis*  
*Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.*

With respect to the national reward conferred on Dr. Jenner, however inadequate it is to his merits, it exceeds any other reward ever granted by Parliament.

It was justly observed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no pecuniary remuneration could be  
adequate

adequate to a service like this; and, indeed, when we consider how small a surplus will remain, after deducting all the expences incurred on this occasion by Dr. Jenner, we should rather be inclined to suppose it is meant for the redemption of the town of Berkeley, than that of the whole human race, from the ravages of the small-pox.

It was asserted, that to a mind like Dr. Jenner's, the thanks of the House constituted the better part of the reward. If officers of state will take the same coin in part of payment, half of their salaries may go towards the discharge of the national debt.

We shall here give a summary account of the advantages attending vaccine inoculation, partly deduced from the evidence collected by the Committee of the House of Commons, and partly from other sources.

1. It is a mild local disease; and indeed, can scarcely be said to deserve the name of a disease.

2. It is not infectious, except by actual inoculation.

3. It may be practised at any time of life, even during pregnancy; and at all seasons of the year.

4. It requires no preparation, alteration in diet, or physic.

5. It is not attended with danger, unless from ignorance or neglect.

6. It is a perfect security against the small-pox; and if its use becomes universal, must utterly exterminate that dreadful disease.

The Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the petition of Dr. Jenner was referred, state, in their Report, that the utility of Vaccine Inoculation is confirmed by the testimony of a number of witnesses

witnesses of the highest characters, and most extensive experience in the profession. Among these appear the names of Sir George Baker, Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Ash, Dr. Blane, Dr. Woodville, Dr. Pearson, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Dale, Dr. Denman, Dr. Croft, Dr. Baillie, Dr. Skey, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Thornton, Dr. Lister, Dr. Bradley, Dr. Sims, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Frampton, and Dr. Lettsom.

The following surgeons corroborated their testimony. Mr. Home, Mr. Knight, Mr. Pope, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Addington, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Keate, Mr. Cline, Mr. Ring, and Mr. Taylor.

The evidence of these professional men was still further confirmed by that of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Berkeley, Lord Rous, the reverend Mr. Jenner, and Mr. Gardner.

Many of the witnesses had submitted their own children to the salutary process of vaccination; others had recommended it, and others had practised it with the happiest success.

“ Dr. Woodville stated, that seven thousand five hundred patients had been inoculated for the vaccine disease at the Small-pox Hospital, up to January last; and half of that number had since been innoculated with variolous matter, but in vain.”

“ The Rev. Mr. Jenner had inoculated three thousand persons with vaccine matter, without meeting with one unfavourable case; though he had inoculated at all ages, and under all circumstances. Upwards of two hundred of his patients had been subjected to the test of the small-pox by inoculation, and an equal number in the natural way, but without effect.”

“ Dr. Marshall stated, that the number inoculated under his direction was upwards of ten thousand; many of whom were afterwards exposed to variolous contagion, which they resisted.”

“ Dr.

“ Dr. Nelson stated, that seven hundred persons had been inoculated with the cow-pock, at the Vaccine Pock Institution; and that a considerable number of them had since been exposed to the small-pox.”

“ Mr. Ring stated, that he considered Dr. Jenner as the author of Vaccine Inoculation; and the discovery itself as being, beyond all comparison, the most valuable and important ever made by man. He believes it to be a perfect and permanent security against the small-pox. He had inoculated upwards of twelve hundred persons with vaccine matter, and had reason to believe, that at least a thousand of them had been, either voluntarily or involuntarily, exposed to the infection of the small-pox, which they all resisted.

“ He is of opinion, that Vaccine Inoculation is attended with no danger, unless from ignorance or neglect. He thinks that if Dr. Jenner had not divulged his discovery, his practise might have been worth ten thousand pounds per annum.” In this opinion several of the principal evidences coincided.

“ The Committee affirms, that those persons whom they examined, had both the most ample experience of facts, and the best means of forming a judgment upon them. They affirm, that Dr. Jenner had not reaped any advantage from his discovery, but rather sustained a loss.

“ They conclude with observing, that what Dr. Jenner's gains might have been, had he concealed his discovery, as far as men in great practice themselves can form a conjecture, may be collected from the testimonies contained in their report; in which they declare, “ no more than justice is done to the liberality and public spirit of Dr. Jenner, who had rendered his discovery rather an object of universal utility to the human race, than of emolument to himself.”

Long before this period, the new practice had been subjected to the most severe test in almost every nation in Europe; and the more strictly it was scrutinized, the more it was applauded. Not only Great Britain, but the continent of Europe,  
was

was ambitious to incorporate the illustrious Jenner with her learned societies, and to interweave his laurels with her own. America has followed her example.

As a noble instance of a nation at war spurning popular prejudice, and acknowledging merit in a rival, we shall present our readers with an extract from the address of the faculty of the department of the Somme to his excellency Marquis Cornwallis, minister plenipotentiary of England at the congress of Amiens.

“ They state, that a vast number of experiments in vaccination had been made in that department; and that those experiments had stamped the practice with the seal of infallibility. They observe, that the honour of this discovery is due to England; and that while governments wield the thunder of war, the friends of science rest in peace.

“ They wish the additional glory, acquired by the result of their experiments, may be transmitted to the author of the discovery, Dr. Jenner. They maintain, that the opposition to this useful art arises from avarice and self-interest. They aver, that “ the experiments which they have made, confirm decisively the admirable invention, for which they are indebted to the Medical Science of England.”

This beneficial practice is patronized by Jefferson in the new world, and by the emperor of Germany, the Empress Dowager of Russia, and the King of Prussia in the old. France, that other cradle of arts and sciences, has also cherished this infant practice with maternal affection. All nations trust their health to this anchor of hope with confidence.

His Prussian Majesty was the first crowned head who submitted his own offspring to vaccine inoculation

lation. The Emperor of Germany, who had offered rewards for the encouragement of the practice, followed his example.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager of Russia, has deigned to honour vaccination with her constant patronage, from the period when it was first introduced into Russia; and, as a token of esteem, her Majesty has sent Dr. Jenner a very valuable diamond ring by the hands of Lord St. Helen's, accompanied with a letter, of which the following is a translation.

“ SIR,

“ The practice of Vaccine Inoculation in England having been attended with the happiest success, which is well attested, I have eagerly imitated that example, by introducing it into the charitable establishments under my direction.

“ My endeavours having perfectly answered my expectations, I feel a pleasure in reporting their success, and in testifying my acknowledgments to him, who has rendered this signal service to humanity.

“ This motive induces me to offer to you, Sir, the ring sent herewith, as a testimony of the sentiments of esteem and regard with which I am,

Yours affectionately,

PAULOWSKY,

MARY.”

August 10th, 1802.

Vaccine inoculation is now making a rapid progress in Europe, Asia, and America; and we flatter ourselves, that all nations will vie with each other in their endeavours to exterminate the small-pox; and to alleviate the miseries of mankind.

As a proof in what esteem Dr. Jenner's wonderful

ful discovery is held by foreigners, we shall here insert a copy of verses written on the occasion, by Dr. Vivas of Valentia.

Ad EDVARDUM JENNER,

Epigramma.

Anglia, Newtoni semper cur scripta stupescis,

Errat et illius nomen in ore tuo?

Nunc gaudes, ipsum doctæ quod Palladis aulæ

Laudibus exornent, suscipiantque simul?

Jam sine Newtonum; surrexit nam tibi Jenner,

Quo tua jam vivet gloria perpetuo.

Quid? Miri primus detexit vincula Mundi?

Ast Jenner Mortis spicula vana facit.

We now leave the subject of this memoir happy in the reflection, that he has conferred a singular benefit on the human race. Were we to accompany him into the recesses of private life, we should find him polite, liberal, generous, and humane: but it has been our principal aim to delineate his public character. It is that which will transmit his name to the latest posterity; it is that which entitles him to all the rewards, and all the honours, a grateful country can bestow.



