

Royal Jennerian Society ... Its organization, address to the public, plan and regulations, biographical memoir of Dr. Jenner, and history of the institution. To which are added, lists of the life-governors and annual subscribers.

Contributors

Royal Jennerian Society.

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Royal Jennerian Society,
PATRONISED BY THEIR MAJESTIES,

THE

ROYAL FAMILY,

AND

LADIES OF THE HIGHEST DISTINCTION.

ITS ORGANIZATION,

Address to the Public,

PLAN AND REGULATIONS,

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF DR. JENNER,

AND

History of the Institution.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

LISTS OF THE GOVERNORS

AND

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY JAMES SWAN, 76, FLEET STREET
1816.


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EDWARD JENNER, M.D. L.L.D. F.R.S.

Engraved by A. Dudley from a Bust by C. Manning

Royal Jennerian Society,
FOR THE
EXTERMINATION OF THE SMALL-POX,
BY THE
EXTENSION OF VACCINATION.

PATRONISED BY THEIR MAJESTIES

AND THE

ROYAL FAMILY.

FOUNDED IN 1803,

AND

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

“Thou shalt not be afraid for the pestilence that walketh in darkness;
nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon day.” *Psalm xci. 5, 6.*



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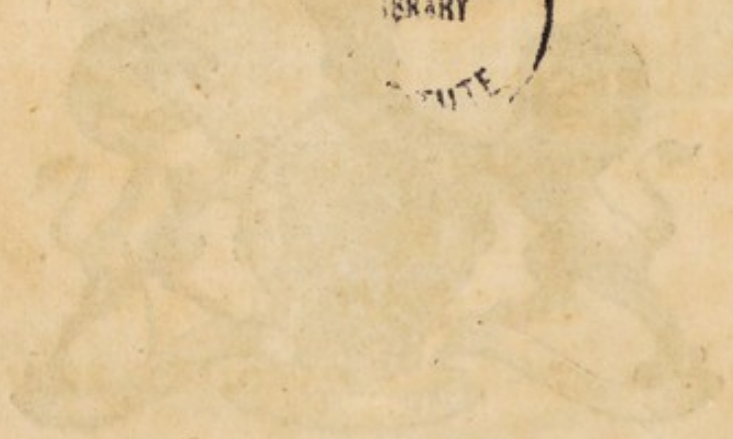
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with their Dependencies, and of the Kingdom of Hanover, &c. &c.
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Inoculators, Mr. CASS and Mr. LILLEY.

Inoculations and Supplies of Matter, at 10 o'Clock, daily, free of Expense, at No. 7, Union Court, Holborn Hill, opposite St. Andrew's Church.

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

ADDRESS.

THE subject for which we now claim the public attention, is a discovery of no common importance. It greatly involves the safety and happiness of mankind; and comes home to the feelings of every family and of every bosom. It is a discovery which, in its consequences, will not be of partial or local operation. It is equally interesting to every rank, class, and station in society. Its benefits are not confined to a single country, or a single age; they extend to the whole world, and to the remotest posterity.

Our familiarity with any disease is too apt to render us indifferent to its effects, when not immediately connected with our personal feelings, and to lead us to consider its ravages as resulting from the established course and order of nature. It is the province of reason to correct these prejudices; to rouse us from this supineness; and, when a discovery is made, unequalled in the history of the healing art, which affords an antidote to one of the most fatal and distressing of all diseases, it would be the highest ingratitude to the Author of our Being to reject the boon so providentially offered; so that it becomes the duty, as well as interest, of every individual to use his best exertions in promoting its adoption and ensuring its success.

We therefore exhort every man, who has any just regard for himself, for his family, for his friends, or for his country, to examine and to decide.

Many centuries have now elapsed since the Small-pox began its destructive career, and so widely has this calamity been extended, that scarcely a spot on the habitable globe has escaped its ravages. In some parts of the world it has appeared

only at uncertain intervals, spreading its desolating contagion with such rapidity as to exterminate whole tribes of people: in other countries, it has taken permanent root, and, by becoming as it were domesticated, has pursued a more moderate course of destruction; but still, even in this island, and in the other civilized parts of Europe, it has been actually fatal to at least one-twelfth part of the human species.

Small-pox, when received by contagious effluvia, (or in the *natural way*, as it is termed) is, in a large proportion of cases, a severe and deplorable malady, shocking and loathsome to the senses, and to the sufferer peculiarly painful and distressing. It is equally destructive to all ranks and classes of society. The risk to life is not the only cause for dreading its attack; since, even when not fatal, it often leaves indelible scars, often produces weakness of sight, and even incurable blindness*, and tends, in a peculiar degree, to excite scrophula and other diseases.

To mitigate the severity of Small-pox, the practice of inoculation was introduced into England about ninety years ago, and has spread, at different periods, (though slowly and partially) into the most civilized parts of Europe. Many were the difficulties it had to encounter from prejudice, ignorance, and timidity, and from the unskilfulness of its earliest promoters; but experience has so fully established its character, that the eminent superiority of the inoculated over the natural Small-pox has long ceased to be called in question.

However, the friends of Small-pox inoculation have had to lament imperfections which no art could obviate, and to deplore an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude, which has attended its partial adoption. Though its mildness, compared with the natural disease, has been such as to reduce the number of

* It is worthy of remark, that in *the School for the Indigent Blind, in St. George's Fields*, the loss of sight in more than *one-half of the children*, has been occasioned by the Small-pox.

fatal cases from one out of six infected persons (the average proportion of death by the natural Small-pox) to about one in three hundred, still this degree of risk must give some alarm to the anxious parent, when the life of a beloved child is at stake; nor has inoculation been able in all cases to prevent the unsightly scars and deformities, and the subsequent injury to general health, which are the lamentable consequences of a severe form of this disease. But the positive evil produced by the partial adoption of Small-pox inoculation has been a more extensive propagation of the disorder in the natural way; for though this contagion might perhaps have been exterminated by a vigorous system of universal inoculation, carried on at the same time in every part of the kingdom, yet as this plan was never pursued, the necessary consequence has been, that whilst individuals have been receiving the infection by the mild method of inoculation, they have been uniformly spreading it abroad under the terrible form of general contagion. Before inoculation was introduced, many remote and little frequented situations might have been found, where the inhabitants had escaped the Small-pox during the course of a long life: but since this practice has been extended widely, and without precaution (the intercourse between distant parts of the kingdom having at the same time become more frequent), scarcely a village or hamlet in the most retired corner of the island can be pointed out, which has not been repeatedly visited by this contagion. Inoculation, therefore, has been saving with one hand, and destroying with the other; and authentic documents prove an actual *increase* of late years in the mortality of Small-pox, of about seventeen in every thousand. On a fair unexaggerated statement, three thousand lives in London and its immediate vicinity, and forty thousand in the United Kingdom, have been annually the direct victims of the Small-pox, besides a great mortality occasioned by disorders consequent upon this disease. Other countries suffer still more from this

calamity than our own; and it is important to remark, that this sacrifice of life occurs for the most part at an early period, to those who might otherwise have become useful and valuable members of society.

All the disadvantages under which the inoculation of Small-pox has hitherto laboured, all the risk to life and general health which has attended its use, and all the hazard of spreading a most dangerous contagion, are now however completely removed by the invaluable discovery of our countryman, Dr. JENNER. A disease has, from time immemorial, been known in certain parts of the kingdom to exist in the Cow, to be communicated from this animal to the hands of milkers, and to secure persons, thus infected, from ever after receiving the contagion of Small-pox. This disease Dr. JENNER has most happily applied to the purpose of inoculation; and the inestimable advantages, which it is found to possess, are so fully established by many thousand experiments, as to enable us to assert, without fear of contradiction, that, by this easy, safe, and effectual process, the Small-pox may be speedily exterminated from this kingdom, and ultimately from the whole earth.

The following are the peculiar advantages of the new inoculation: It is never contagious by effluvia, or by any other known mode of infection, except by actual contact or insertion of matter; and this single circumstance gives it the most decided superiority over the common inoculation, since it obviates the most important objection urged against this practice, on the ground of its spreading a dangerous and highly contagious disease. Even in other respects it is preferable to Small-pox inoculation, for, while it gives as perfect a security from all future contagion, it affords this invaluable benefit on much easier terms. The inoculated Small-pox, though mild in most instances, is sometimes severe, and occasionally fatal: the inoculated Cow-pox, on the contrary, is almost invariably mild,

requires no confinement, and seldom any medical treatment, produces no eruption beyond the part inoculated, leaves no injury to the general health, and, if we may form any conclusion from the extensive experience of Dr. JENNER and other medical practitioners, will, when properly conducted, never endanger life.

The interest excited by this discovery has been, in some degree, though not entirely, proportionate to its high importance.—The new inoculation has been extensively patronised in this its parent country by a large body of enlightened and liberal men, and by numerous public institutions, whilst many foreign nations have already adopted, and are rapidly extending it to every quarter of the globe. Above all, the British Parliament, after a long and accurate investigation of its merits, has given it the sanction of public approbation, by bestowing rewards on the discoverer of this invaluable blessing.

It must be admitted, that the new inoculation has met with some opposition, and objections have been urged, which it would be uncandid to pass over in silence. Some of these objections, and certainly the most weighty, relate to matter of fact and actual observation; others have a more vague and uncertain basis. It is unquestioned, that some cases have occurred, in which a supposed inoculation of Cow-pox has failed to produce the promised security: other cases have been met with, in which the symptoms of the disease induced by inoculation are stated to have been severe, and even fatal, as to perplex and astonish those who had been accustomed to view, in the new practice, nothing but a uniformly mild, safe, and effectual preventive of a most formidable contagion. In answer to those objections, it might be urged, that were all the alleged instances of ill success acknowledged to be true in their fullest extent, and the mildness of Cow-pox allowed to be only proportional, still this proportion, compared with the most favourable inoculation of Small-pox, would give the new

practice a most decided claim to the preference of individuals, whilst its uncontagious nature (which is not disputed) would equally recommend it to public approbation. But it would be highly unjust to the merits of Cow-pox inoculation to make this concession. The action of Cow-pox does not prevent the constitution from being at the same time attacked by infantile and other prevalent diseases, so that the few cases of fatal termination imputed to this source may fairly be ascribed to the concurrent operation of some mortal disorder wholly unconnected with the new inoculation. It is the more candid to allow of this explanation, since by far the greater number of the supposed failures have been *actually* traced to some palpable misrepresentation of facts*, or have been most satisfactorily accounted for, from the want of experience in the infancy of the practice, to ascertain the characteristic marks of the true disease. To conduct with safety and propriety this inoculation, simple as it is, an accurate knowledge of its genuine appearances, and of the spurious varieties which sometimes intrude, is indispensably necessary; its simplicity has introduced some degree of carelessness in attending to its real character; some precautions, not at first noticed, are now found to be requisite; for, as the success of all medical practice has experience for its basis, it would have been wonderful indeed, and next to miraculous, if every circumstance relating to the new inoculation had been at once suggested to the minds of its earliest promoters by intuitive perception.

Certain opponents of the new practice have spread an alarm

* Two cases of death by the Cow-pox having been published in the London bills of mortality, a committee of the Jennerian Society was appointed to investigate their particulars.—The committee have reported, on the most authentic and satisfactory documents, that there was not the slightest foundation for attributing these instances of fatality either immediately or remotely to the Cow-pox. One of the children died of scarlet fever twelve months after it had passed through the vaccine disease.—The other, of convulsions from teething fourteen weeks afterwards.—In both, the inoculation was attended by none but the most favourable circumstances. The errors arose with the Searchers.

of some terrible calamity, some mysterious change in the very nature and propensities of the human race, to be apprehended from the introduction of a disease originating in a brute animal. To such an objection as this, which has never been fairly brought forward, and is even now almost entirely abandoned, what more need we say in reply, than that it is a mere creature of the imagination, not only unsupported by a single fact, or probable analogy, but actually destroyed by the experience of time immemorial, in the countries in which Cow-pox was first discovered? Since then the infection derived immediately from the animal is found entirely free from these objections, and since successive inoculations from one human subject to another have hitherto produced no other effect, than to mitigate all the symptoms that attend the original disease, what is there of presumption or rashness, in endeavouring to root out from the human race a present evil of gigantic magnitude, by the substitution of a mild and benign disorder, derived from an animal so long devoted to the service of mankind?

Still, however, there are some who, without openly controverting the superiority of this new discovery, reject it in practice, simply because the Small-pox inoculation has succeeded with themselves and their families to the utmost of their wishes. But will not the feeling and conscientious parent experience some uneasiness in reflecting, that whilst his own child is receiving the *antidote*, it is at the same time spreading the *poison*, and bringing into imminent danger the children and families of those, who have not thought proper, or found it convenient, to resort to the security afforded by inoculation. On this very account, Small-pox inoculation, in several well regulated countries, has been prohibited under heavy penalties, or practised, under severe restrictions.

So rapidly is the new inoculation spreading throughout the kingdom, and so ardently is it now patronised by private and

public favour, that we cannot but entertain the hope, that the inhabitants of this country will now eagerly unite in the great undertaking of extending it over every part of the British empire. The time is arrived when all that was requisite for experiment has been more than amply fulfilled, and a farther delay in the general adoption of this beneficial practice, is only to allow needlessly of the loss of those thousands of lives that yearly fall a sacrifice to the contagion of Small-pox. So completely is the extermination of this destructive disease within our control, that could inoculation begin at the same time over every part of the kingdom, a single year, a single month, almost a single week, would annihilate a pestilence which twelve centuries have been establishing.

To promote this laudable work by the high example of exalted patronage, by the advice and assistance of public bodies, long accustomed to lead and direct general opinion, by the active exertions of men habitually employed in carrying into execution the noblest and most extensive undertakings, by the united skill and advice of the medical profession in every part of the kingdom, and by every other method of encouragement and persuasion, is the object of our Society; nor have we any fear of being accused of presumption in undertaking more than we can hope to accomplish, when His Majesty has been pleased to give the Society his express sanction, by condescending to become its patron; and when we can boast of the highest additional support and assistance which the empire can bestow.

With such exalted claims to public encouragement, with such pure and unbiassed motives of general good, with an object of such magnitude, to be accomplished by means so simple, so secure, so effectual, and so entirely within our command, we look with full confidence to the British public for the most cordial assistance, and zealous co-operation, and for the cheering influence of personal example to remove

prejudice and dispel doubts: we expect that the enlightened, the benevolent, and the opulent will condescend with patience and firmness to reason with the uninformed, and will assist this Society with contributions, with advice, with example, and with persuasion. It is not in the course of human probability that centuries will again present such an opportunity of doing good; the means are not given to every age to disarm the dreadful energy of a pestilence, which regularly destroys one twelfth part of the human race; and as this our native island has been the noble source of this benefit to mankind, let us be the first to carry to its utmost extent the blessing which Providence has put into our hands; so that the contagion of Small-pox may be known to our posterity only in history, and recorded as the desolating calamity of twelve centuries, at last successfully resisted by medical skill, and subdued by a noble effort of public spirit and perseverance.

Feb. 17, 1803.

JOSEPH FOX, *Sec.*

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY,

FOR THE

Extermination of the Small-Pox.

PLAN AND REGULATIONS.

THIS Society having been honoured with the gracious Patronage of their Majesties, is denominated "The Royal Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of the Small-Pox."

The Society shall consist of a Patron, a Patroness, Vice-Patrons, Vice-Patronesses, and Sub-Patronesses; of Presidents and Vice-Presidents; of a Board of Managers, including a Medical Council; of Trustees, a Treasurer and Secretary; and of Life Governors and Annual Subscribers.

There shall be a Director to the Royal Jennerian Society, who shall be allowed, with the approbation of the Board of Managers,

to recommend to the stations of resident inoculators, medical gentlemen, who are competent to attend to the inoculation of the patients, who will be willing to receive his instructions in vaccination, and to follow his directions in selecting and supplying the matter.

There shall be an Assistant-Director, or Assistant-Directors, to the Royal Jennerian Society.

Governors.

Subscribers of one pound or guinea, or upwards, per annum, or of five pounds or guineas, or upwards, at one payment, are Governors of this Institution.

No person becoming a Governor, shall vote on any question till six months after subscribing.

No Governor, who shall be more than one year in arrear, shall have any power or privilege as a Governor, until such arrear be paid.

Managers.

The affairs and concerns of the Institution shall be directed and administered by a Board of Managers, consisting of forty-eight Governors, whose appointment shall be honorary.

Sixteen of this Board, at least, shall be of the Medical Profession, forming a Medical Council, to whom the consideration of all questions of a medical nature shall be referred.

One third of the Board of Managers shall annually vacate their office; but they may all, or any of them, be re-elected.

In the first and second years their going out shall be determined by lot; afterwards by rotation, as they stand on the list.

The Presidents and Vice-presidents are, *ex officio*, members of this board.

A President, or a Vice-president, and in their absence a member of the Board, shall take the chair at the meetings of the Managers; five of whom shall be a quorum, when the business shall commence by reading the minutes of the last meeting.

The Managers shall meet on the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December, at seven in the evening; or oftener, as they may deem necessary.

They shall provide a house in some convenient part of the metropolis, to be called, THE HOUSE OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

In this house the Inoculators shall reside, and conduct the business of the Institution: where the Managers shall hold their meetings, if they find it convenient.

The Managers shall cause accounts to be kept of all receipts, payments, and transactions of the institution, and of the business of its officers and servants: which accounts shall be made up, at the end of the year, and audited before the first of March.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

He is, *ex-officio*, a member of every meeting and committee in which he acts.

He shall enter the Minutes in a rough Minute-book, (which shall be signed by the Chairman) and cause them to be copied into the Fair-book, against the next meeting.

He shall regularly give notice of all the meetings of the institution and its committees; such notices to be sent by post, at the expense of the person addressed.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

An account of all monies belonging to the institution, and all receipts and payments, shall be entered in a book, under the direction of the Treasurer, and deposited with the Secretary for the use of the Trustees.

The Treasurer shall pay all such bills and drafts on the Society as shall be approved of by a Board of Managers, and signed by the Secretary, and at least three of the Managers then present.

He shall make up his accounts to the 31st of December in every year, and lay them before the Managers, in order to their being prepared for the annual inspection of the Auditors, who shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

Collector.

The Collector shall be elected and appointed by the Managers.

The Collector shall receive all subscriptions and donations belonging to the institution; which shall be entered in a book kept solely for that purpose, and laid before the Managers at all their meetings.

All monies received by the Collector shall be paid before the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December.

A book, containing the names of all Governors, arranged alphabetically, with ten columns, to contain ten years' subscriptions, shall be kept by the Collector, which book shall be laid before the Managers at all their meetings.

Resident Inoculators.

The Governors, assembled in a general meeting, shall elect the

Resident Inoculators, who shall be of the medical profession, and previously approved of and recommended by the Managers.

They shall inoculate all persons, free of expence, who shall apply to them for that purpose at the house of the institution, during such hours as the Managers shall appoint, every day, Sundays excepted.

They shall supply the matter of inoculation free of expence, to all the Medical Practitioners and Governors, who shall apply for it during such hours.

They shall keep a faithful register of those whom they inoculate, in a book kept for that purpose, specifying the name, residence, and age of the patient, with remarks on the event of the inoculation; and a regular account of the charges of matter supplied, and the names and residence of applicants.

They shall take the charge of the books and writings of the Society, which shall be open to the inspection of the Governors, during the public hours.

Election of Honorary Officers.

Once a year, the Managers shall provide for the Governors, a list of those members of the Society who vacate their offices.

Each Governor may strike out any names he pleases, and write any others whom he may wish to be elected.

He shall then fold up the list, and deliver it to the President or Chairman, who shall, immediately, put it into the balloting vessel.

The name of each Governor, who delivers in his list, shall be noted by the Secretary, or other person appointed in his place.

Two Scrutineers shall be appointed, by the majority present; and when the ballot is closed, they shall cast up the number of votes for each person, and report the same in writing to the President or Chairman, who shall declare those who have the Majority of votes to be the persons elected.

General Meetings.

There shall be an annual general meeting of Governors on the first Thursday in April; at which, and at all special general meetings, seven shall form a quorum, the time of meeting to be fixed by the Managers.

A President, a Vice-president, a member of the Board of Managers, or, in their absence, any other Governor of the institution, shall take the chair.

The minutes of the transactions at every general meeting shall be entered in a rough Minute-book, and signed by the Chairman, which shall be the Secretary's authority for transcribing them into a Fair-book. This mode of proceeding shall also be observed by the Board of Managers, and all the committees and sub-committees of the institution.

The business at the annual meeting shall be commenced by reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, and those of all the extraordinary, or special general meetings, which have occurred, the fair copy of which shall be signed by the Chairman.

The minutes of the Board of Managers, since the last annual meeting, shall then be read for their approbation and confirmation.

The Managers shall lay before the meeting, a statement of the audited accounts of the last year, specifying the receipts and expenditures, the balance in hand, or deficiency; and a report of the state of the institution, describing its progress, the numbers inoculated, the charges of matter supplied, and the number of applicants, during the last year.

All business brought before a general meeting for the decision of the Governors, except such as relates to the formation or abrogation of the laws of the institution, shall be determined by a majority present, either by ballot, show of hands, or a division, which decision shall be final.

No new law, nor abrogation or alteration of any existing law, shall be valid, unless confirmed at a subsequent general meeting.

Special Meetings.

Fifteen Governors may call a special general meeting, by giving notice to the Secretary, in writing, signed with their names, and describing, fully, the business they intend to bring forward; in which case, the Secretary shall give six days' notice by letter to the Governors.

Five Managers may call a special general meeting of their Board by giving notice, in writing, to their Secretary, signed with their names, and stating the object of their meeting; in which case, the Secretary shall cause notice to be sent to all the Managers, three days prior to the meeting.

Honorary and Corresponding Members, and appointed Inoculators.

Persons not of the medical profession, residing in the British empire, or in foreign nations, who shall distinguish themselves in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and corresponding members of the institution, and have diplomas presented to them.

Medical men in the metropolis, and other parts of the United Kingdom, or residing in foreign parts, who evince their zeal in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and corresponding members, and be appointed Inoculators to the institution.

To each person so elected and appointed, (who shall have distinguished himself in the cause of Vaccination) a diploma shall be presented, signed by order of the Board of Managers. Each per-

son, so elected, shall be requested to make an annual return of the numbers inoculated by him, to the 31st of December in each year, and any observations on the practice. Such returns to be addressed to the Director of the Royal Jennerian Society.

Inoculators in the country shall be authorised and requested to put up a board, with the following, or a similar inscription, viz. 'Protection from the Small-Pox, under the sanction of the Royal Jennerian Society. Inoculation, gratis, by Mr. _____, at _____ o'clock.

There shall be an Annual Festival on the 17th of May, that being the birth-day of Dr. Jenner.

MEMOIR

OF

EDWARD JENNER, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

Principally extracted from the Annual Oration of the London Medical Society, in 1804, delivered by Dr. LETTSOM, a Vice-President of the Royal Jennerian Society.

IT is unnecessary to apprise you, gentlemen, that an oration is delivered annually on this day, by a Fellow of this Society, elected in the preceding year to discharge this important duty. Our learned associate, Dr. Walker, was appointed for the present anniversary; but sickness has suddenly intervened, and prevented him from perfecting his design, and us in a particular manner from having the pleasure and instruction which its communication must have conveyed to a listening auditory. Whilst you sympathise with me on the painful necessity of his absence, I hope you will permit me to claim your indulgence for accepting, on the present emergency, this chair, which ought to have been filled by a Member much more able to arrest your attention and to ensure your approbation.

This Society, impressed with a just sense of the importance of preventing the fatality of the small-pox, by vaccine inoculation, discovered by one of our very early members, Dr. Edward Jenner, unanimously voted him a gold medal, to be delivered on the present anniversary. However unworthy of the appointment, I have complied with the request of my learned colleagues, and offer, as an oration, a biographical memoir of our illustrious associate.

To give faithful delineations of living characters is peculiarly difficult. Few admit of the stern truth of accurate biography; and

where friendship directs the pen, a partiality, perhaps unconsciously to the writer, slides into unmerited panegyric. There are, however, individuals whose lustre acquires no brilliancy from the warmth of public gratitude or the ardour of private esteem. Such is our Jenner, "whom it can never be a degradation to praise, whom it is a degradation to praise without enthusiasm," the youngest son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, M.A., of the University of Oxford, Rector of Rockhampton, and Vicar of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire; at which place Dr. Jenner was born on the 17th day of May, 1749.

Besides these church preferments, the respectable parent possessed considerable landed property in the same county.

His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Head, of an ancient family in Berkshire; who likewise once held the living of Berkeley, and was at the same time a Prebendary of Bristol.

Young Jenner lost his father at a very early period of his life; a loss in some measure supplied by the affectionate attentions of his elder brother, the Rev. John Jenner, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, united with those of another brother, the Rev. Henry Jenner, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury, and Vicar of Great Bedwin, Wilts, father of the Rev. George Jenner, and of Henry Jenner, surgeon, at Berkeley.

Our Jenner received his classical education at Cirencester, and his medical under Daniel Ludlow, of Sudbury, a gentleman of professional eminence.

In 1770, he took up his residence with the late John Hunter, Esq. of London, with whom he continued for about the space of two years. This celebrated anatomist cultivated also the study of natural history, which he delineated by dissection, and published in various essays, in many of which the name of Jenner is respectfully introduced; and so highly had he appreciated the radical powers of his pupil, as to propose to him a liberal engagement to join him in delivering lectures upon natural history, which Hunter then had in contemplation.

At this period, the first voyage of Captain Cook with Sir Joseph Banks was projected. A gentleman skilled in the knowledge of comparative anatomy was wanted for the purpose of examining and describing the new animals they might chance to find: Jenner was fixed upon as the best calculated for such an office, and lucrative conditions were proposed; but his affection for his brother, already mentioned, induced him to decline an offer so seductive to a lover of natural history.

This fraternal attachment, which continued to the death of the latter, superseded every prospect of emolument from distant sources, and determined him to settle in Berkeley, the place of his nativity, to cultivate the practice of surgery and the pursuits of natural history in the country; soon after which the Degree of

Doctor of Physic was offered him by the University of Erlingen; an honour he declined, as incompatible with the professional discharge of surgery.

Soon afterwards an incident occurred which appeared much more likely to detach him from the immediate society of his beloved relative. He happened to dine with a large party at Bath: something was introduced at the table which required to be warmed by the application of the candle; and doubts were expressed by several persons present, whether the more speedy way would be to keep the flame at a little distance under, or to immerse the substance into it. Jenner desired the candle to be placed near him, and immediately put his finger into the flame, suffering it to remain some time; next he put his finger above it, but was obliged to snatch it away immediately. "*This, gentlemen,*" said he, "*is a sufficient test.*" The next day he received a note from General Smith, who had been of the party the preceding day, and who was before that time an utter stranger, offering him an appointment in India, which would ensure him, in the course of two or three years, an annuity of 3000*l.* The offer was referred to his brother; and our Jenner, from his attachment to him, declined it.

Some may, perhaps, be ready to conclude that fraternal affection was carried to a degree of weakness—but who can avoid admiring the heart that is susceptible of such tender affections! Some might piously suggest, that in consequence of the latent destinies of Heaven, he was happily prevented from engaging in distant pursuits, to announce some grand discovery, and establish a new æra of medical science, which the event has for ever confirmed.

In tracing a character rendered illustrious, the mind dwells upon it with increased pleasure, in contemplating the combination of moral sentiment and practical virtue—where the generous passions are subservient to sound reason, which directs them to promote public good and private happiness, as Fenelon well defines, "*La vertu, en réglant les passions, n'éteint point le sentiment.*"

My respectable auditory will permit me to illustrate this sentiment, by tracing the beneficence of our amiable and absent associate.

An ingenious but unfortunate member of this Society, after many ineffectual struggles to surmount pecuniary difficulties, fell a victim to disease, and left a widow and children penniless. From early friendships, I was desirous of raising a subscription, to enable them to put on a covering more desirable than sackcloth and ashes. I addressed a letter to Dr. Jenner on the subject, and specified the amount of the donation I wished him to devote. Suffice it to say, that he thanked me for affording him an opportunity of assisting objects of distress, and sent me a sum exceeding my request.

A few days afterwards he intimated to me, that he feared that a respectable physician, whose name on this subject shall never pass

my lips, laboured under pecuniary embarrassment; I expressed my willingness to offer my mite in conjunction with his. We soon, however, turned the conversation to some other subject. Jenner has a heart not of stone or frigid clay; and I venture to say, that the object of our conversation was the companion of his couch, for early in the morning I received a letter, which is too laconic to fatigue you in hearing:—

“ I write this note just to propose an amendment with respect to the sum for the use of our friend. Will you let it be 50 instead of 30 guineas? Yes. “ E. JENNER.”

I may here observe, that not any part of these memoirs is immediately derived from our distinguished associate. From his friends I have drawn my principal information. The last to whom I applied on such an occasion, though known to me merely by correspondence, favoured me with some traits of his beneficence in the following words:—“ As for his generosity, it is constant and unbounded. It is not like an intermitting spring, which flows by starts, and as it were by caprice; but it resembles a perennial fountain, which ever gladdens the verdant plains, and never disappoints them of their expected refreshment. Yet, although his generosity never intermits, its stream is sometimes poured forth with an unusual flood; an instance of which is, his offer of 1000*l.* to equip a vessel for the purpose of introducing the vaccine inoculation into the East Indies, when the parsimony of government neglected to do it.”

During his residence in the country, our associate lightened the severer duties of his profession by the gratifying studies of physiology and natural history.

In 1788, his “ *Observations on the Natural History of the Cuckoo* ” appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, which were admired and approved by the best informed naturalists in this department of science. He has since attempted to demonstrate, through the medium of comparative anatomy, that what exists in human lungs, in the form of tubercles, are really hydatids.

To one attached to natural history, the delightful department of ornithology must constitute a prominent object, with which the emigration of birds is immediately connected. The outlines of a paper on this subject has often been spoken of by Jenner to the Members of the Royal Society, and which contains many interesting and novel observations, but which his numerous engagements have hitherto prevented him from communicating to the public.

Thus early distinguished as a Naturalist, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; and in 1792, he took his diploma of Doctor of Physic.

We have ample reason to conclude, that many important essays elicited from his pen. By a late publication of Dr. Parry’s, of Bath, it appears that the discovery of the supposed angina pectoris originated with him, whilst his modesty repels him from the just claims of originality.

About the year 1775, inoculation of the small-pox was much practised in Gloucestershire, after the Suttonian plan. Jenner, who then cultivated surgery, observed, that among those whom he was frequently called upon to inoculate, many resisted every effort to give the small-pox, in consequence of having undergone the cow-pock, contracted by milking cows affected with a peculiar eruption on the teats. He found, however, that some of those who had undergone the cow-pock, nevertheless, on inoculation with the small-pox, took this virulent disease.

This damped in some degree his ardour; but the genius of Jenner triumphed over every obstacle: by accurate investigation, he ascertained that the cow was subject to some varieties of spontaneous eruption on her teats, all capable of communicating sores to the hands of the milkers, although not all the real cow-pock. Thus he surmounted a prominent obstacle, which enabled him to form a distinction between these diseases; only one of which he denominated the true, the others the spurious cow-pock, as they possess no specific power over the constitution.

During this investigation, 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 finally from one human being to another; he boldly made the attempt, and for ever secured humanity from deploring the ravages of the most pestiferous disease that ever visited the earth; and in 1798 he divulged this wonderful discovery to an admiring and astonished world.

Had our illustrious associate sordidly appropriated the fruits of his discovery to his private emolument, he might have acquired incalculable wealth; but, elevated by the dignified impulse of universal benevolence, he voluntarily sacrificed private benefit to public good, and gratuitously conferred upon mankind the means of preventing 800,000 infanticides every year; or, the sacrifice of 2500 human lives every day of the world's existence.

The philanthropy of Jenner did not confine itself within the limits of an empire, but extended from pole to pole: after divulging to Europe the means of security from the small-pox, he was particularly solicitous of conveying to India the salutary blessing, which all Europe adopted with gratitude and avidity; and to effect which he gave me authority to subscribe one thousand guineas in his name towards defraying the expence of conveying vaccine matter to Ceylon, and over other extensive Asiatic possessions. In one of his letters to me, he describes the plan he had earnestly recommended to the government here, in order to crown his exertions with speedy and certain success.

“ My first attempt was about the conclusion of the year 1799, by sending out my publications on the subject of the cow-pox, and a large quantity of vaccine virus, on board the Queen East-Indiaman. The ship unfortunately was lost at sea. On hearing this disastrous

event, I went on renewing my efforts to introduce vaccination amongst them, by such means as had proved successful in transporting the virus to countries far distant from this; but it never reached the shores of Hindostan in perfection.

“I was sent for twice to the Secretary of State’s Office, (Lord Hobart’s), where pressing solicitations had arrived for vaccine matter, on account of the devastations the small-pox was making, particularly in the Island of Ceylon. I represented in the strongest terms the necessity of employing means more effectual than sending out dried matter, and that I would engage to point them out.

“The following was my proposition:—That on board some ship going to India, twenty recruits, or men of any description that had not had the small pox, should be selected. That I should be allowed to appoint a surgeon to attend them, perfectly conversant with vaccine inoculation.

“Thus I engaged that the disease should be carried in its most perfect state to any of our settlements.

“After some deliberation, my proposals were, each time, rejected, and I was requested to put up matter in a way the most likely to succeed. This I complied with, and did my best; but, as I told the gentlemen at the board, with only faint hopes of success.

“Ruminating on the calamities to which our countrymen and natives of Hindostan are exposed, and on the facility of subduing the small-pox, were the cow-pox once established amongst them, I was struck with the idea, that that obstacle was by no means invincible; nothing being required to remove it but a ship properly equipped. It was then that I wrote to you on this subject, and proposed the immediate raising, by subscription, a sum sufficient to defray the expences, at the same time requesting you to put my name down for a thousand guineas.

“Happily, soon after, intelligence was received, that vaccine matter had reached India in perfection, through the persevering industry of my friend Dr. de Carro of Vienna. It was by his means that it was first planted in Constantinople, and from thence he contrived that it should move forward to Bombay. You need not be told with what exultation it was received by all ranks of society; the enlightened European and the poor Hindoo both hailing it alike as the deliverer from a dreadful pestilence.”

The discovery of vaccine inoculation, when first announced by Jenner, was so wonderful and so unexpected, as rather to dazzle than convince his contemporaries of its infinite importance. Even to many scientific men, it appeared almost incredible, whilst they wished to see realized what they had deemed impossible. Profound truths, or the vivid rays of conviction, on their first impulse, may confound intellect, or confuse vision; hence, observed the modest Fontenelle, ‘If both my hands were full of truths, I would open one only at a time.’

At length, experience has enabled the world to appreciate the importance of a discovery, unequalled in its history, and gratitude has given its votive offerings to the genius of Jenner, from the thrones of both the Cæsars, to the imperial parliament of Great Britain, and the societies of literary characters throughout the civilized world. Whilst in him Britain claims a triumph, which will be recorded to her glory as long as a Newton or a Harvey shall dignify the page of history. One weighed the globe in the scale of gravitation, and the other explained to man the laws of his existence: but to Jenner was devolved the power of preserving that existence; and to this society will remain to futurity the honour of owning him its early associate; for, however powerfully envy or malignity may attempt to lessen the importance of the Jennerian discovery, or to depreciate the dignified character of its author, time will prove the vindicator of truth. As Linne answered his opponent to the sexual system of botany, by pointing to an academy of children—"These," said he, "will be our judges;" so Jenner, not walking over hecatombs of the slain, not surveying with melancholy retrospect, the blind or the deformed by the havoc of infection, may point to the rising generation, and claim the superlative gratification of contemplating myriads of fellow-creatures rescued from a deadly pestilence; which, under the destinies of Providence, he lived to subdue. Conscious, as he must be, of the high estimation with which he ranks among philosophers and sages, he shuns adulation, and courts rural retirement, whenever his professional duties admit of moments of leisure; moments not given up to ease and inglorious indulgence. Whilst the great and opulent have been protected by his discovery; in the philanthropy of his mind, he confers the blessing equally on the friendless and the poor. The manner in which these moments of relaxation are spent, is described in such appropriate language in a letter I recently received from a correspondent, as to encourage me to introduce it here.

"About nine o'clock in the morning, I arrived at Berkeley, and immediately waited on my friend. He was just sitting down to breakfast. After the usual congratulations and enquiries respecting our common friends were over, I joined him in the repast of which he was about to partake. Our conversation, as might be expected, did not dwell long on other topics, but soon hastened to that important subject which has for some time arrested the attention of mankind, I mean the discovery of vaccine inoculation. I heard with much regret of the obstacles which envy, prejudice, and ignorance had raised to impede the progress of this salutary practice, and with heartfelt pleasure of its extensive and rapid propagation through almost every country of the globe. The parlour, in which we were sitting, looked into an agreeable lawn, on one side of which ran a walk, here and there perceptible between trees, till at length it was completely lost in a thick bower. I had observed,

during our conversation, a great number of females, with children in their arms or by their sides, passing down the walk, and proceeding forward into the bower, which interrupted them from my view. The circumstance very much excited my curiosity; and I could not forbear interrupting the conversation, to enquire of my friend what it meant. It has been my custom for some time, said he, to set apart one morning in the week for inoculating the poor; and this being the appointed day, the people you see are come from the adjacent villages on that account. You wonder, perhaps, continued he, to see them go so regularly into the bower and disappear; I will explain it to you. In the midst of those trees is a small mansion, built in the cottage style; it consists of one room only, and was erected for the purpose of giving a rural appearance to that part of my garden. I have lately converted it into a place of utility; and the people who come to be inoculated assemble there, and wait until I come among them. It is for this reason I have given my little cottage the name of the Temple of Vaccina; and, like a faithful priest, added he smiling, I am always anxious to find it filled with worshippers. But after breakfast you shall go with me, and see in what manner we proceed. I agreed to the proposal with pleasure, and in a few minutes we both rose up, and went together to the cottage. We found it almost full of poor people with their children. My friend first examined the arms of those he had inoculated the week before, and then inoculated others, strictly enjoining the parents to bring them the next appointed day. I felt a mixture of pain and entertainment in hearing some of the poor villagers express their apprehensions respecting the benefit which vaccine inoculation afforded them, and relate the prejudices of their rustic neighbours. But the Doctor very well understands the art of dealing with their prejudices; and it gave me great pleasure to observe the gentle and effectual manner with which he endeavoured to sooth their minds. It is a pleasing reflection, said he, after they were gone out, that these poor children are for ever secured from the dreadful evils which the disease I am striving to exterminate might have brought upon them: and when I consider the multitudes of the human race who have already availed themselves of the benefit, which I had the felicity to announce to mankind, and those who will hereafter avail themselves of it, my pleasure is so great, and my gratitude towards that Being whom I know to be the author of every blessing is so lively, that I can scarcely express either the one or the other. You have, said I, good reason to feel so; and with regard to your little temple here, reverting to the appellation which he had given to his cottage, it is a fortunate thing for us, that the system of polytheism has given place to the dictates of truth, else Vaccina would have been introduced as a new deity to the world, and men, if they regarded the advantages which she produced, would have done homage in this rural mansion, with greater delight and veneration than in the most magni-

ficent and sumptuous temples that ever attracted the admiration of Greece and Rome.”

In contemplating the extent of this splendid discovery, and the facility with which the public good it promises may be carried into effect; and combining the various other discoveries and improvements in science, which we have witnessed, what a sublime prospect is opened to the ardent genius of aspiring and ingenuous youth! To look to a Franklin; who, by the medium of a small metallic wire, subdued and governed the most tremendous agent in nature, and opened to us the arcana of electricity; which Galvani and Aldini further extended; and by which we are led to conclude, that from the *Gymnotus electricus*, that diffuses the electric power in the ocean, and from all animal matter, up to the clouds floating in the ambient air, an ethereal agency pervades all nature, and influences her hidden operations; but, as Seneca observes, *Multa etenim sunt quæ esse audivimus, qualia autem sint ignoremus! Quamque multa venientis ævi populus, ignota nobis, sciet.*

In a particular manner, the discovery which this society commemorates this day, affords the strongest encouragement to cultivate, with ardour, the science of medicine, after the example of our illustrious associate, to whom has been unanimously voted this gold medal, for his discovery of vaccine inoculation; and which, in his absence, I deposit, agreeably to his request, with the learned President of this society; who has, upon numerous occasions from this chair, which he has so long and honourably filled, instructed and improved a listening and grateful auditory: to my friend, Dr. Sims, therefore, do I, with the utmost pleasure, commit this medal, bearing the following inscription,

Don. Soc. Med. Lond. An. Salut. 1773.

Instit.

E. Jenner, M. D.

Socio suo eximio

ob

Vaccinationem

Exploratam;

in honour of Dr. Jenner, as the greatest mark of approbation we can offer to the unrivalled merit, and deathless fame, of that man, who has removed the veil which concealed the sacred mysteries of Isis in this profound allusion to nature:

ΕΓΩ

EIMI ΠΑΝ ΤΟ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ
 ΚΑΙ ΟΝ, ΚΑΙ ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ,
 ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟΝ ΠΕΠΛΑΟΝ
 ΟΥΛΕΙΣ ΠΩ ΘΝΗΤΩΝ
 ΑΠΕΚΑΛΥΨΕΝ*.

* I am whatever is, or has been, and will be; and no mortal has hitherto drawn aside my veil.

HISTORY OF THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

THE idea of the formation of a vaccine institution in London, for daily gratuitous inoculation and supply of matter, free of expence, originated with Dr. Walker. He had introduced the new practice into Holland in 1799; and in the years 1800 and 1801 accompanied the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Keith, from Malta, where he was engaged in vaccinating the garrison and the inhabitants, to the Levant. The small-pox had broken out in the fleet, and some of the people had fallen victims to it; but he succeeded in arresting the progress of the deleterious disease in that warm climate by the general introduction of vaccination, both in the army and navy. After witnessing with what satisfaction the natives of different countries, he had visited, received the new practice, he was struck with astonishment, on his return from Egypt, in 1801, at the frequency of objects which he met in the streets of London suffering from the small-pox. One of these, an infant in the arms of its mother, exhibited, on his drawing the napkin from its face, the remains of one of its eyes, together with a quantity of pus and blood, oozing from between the eyelids, sunken in the excavated socket. At that time he learnt also that the dissecting tables at the anatomical schools of the metropolis exhibited the disfigured remains of many of the victims of the spotted plague. He made a tour on the continent in 1802; and, at Paris and in its vicinity, vaccinated a number of subjects, his eye ranging, as he expressed it, somewhat inquisitively, over the busy crowds of that gay city, without meeting with any of those examples with which he had been so struck in the streets of London. On his return from the continent he commenced the important business on the 12th of August, 1802, at the house of Mr. Fox, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and of the Society of Medicine, Paris, author of the work on dentition, &c. the gentleman who, afterwards, for his important services in the forming of this society, had a piece of plate, with appropriate inscription, voted him in 1803, and whose name is now enrolled a Vice-President of the Society. This zealous and devoted philanthropist, at a very considerable expence, most disinterestedly, without fee or reward, opened out to Dr. Walker a Vaccinium, as the Doctor termed it, in the most valuable part of his house, No. 54, Lombard Street, the part now forming the front of the bank of Barclay, Bevan, and Tritton. In the mean time the Doctor offered his opinions to some of his friends, on the eligibility of the establishment of a public institution, under the

guidance of a committee of economy and a committee of health, which committees were afterwards virtually appointed under the names of Board of Directors and Medical Council; but which system having been found too complicated, was in a few years, relinquished, and has not since been resumed.

The Doctor's friends and their acquaintances held different meetings on his proposals, and on the 16th of December, 1802, appointed a committee for forming an address to the public, with a plan of regulations for establishing, in the city of London, a Vaccine Institution. It was then moved by Dr. Lettsom and seconded by Mr. Ring, that the society (*pro tempore*) be called the Jennerian Society.

On the 23d, an address to the public was adopted, to be presented to the General Meeting. On the 30th, the following letter was read, ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the thanks of the society voted to Dr. Walker.

To the Jennerian Society.

"FRIENDS,—Perhaps there is not an individual who has greater reason to be gratified with the interest which ye are taking in the vacciole inoculation than myself.

"Of late years, the practice of it has been the principal business of my life; and I am partly indebted, during some of the last months, to the zeal of individual members of your society, for being enabled to continue it. They have sent patients to me from remote and distant parts of this extensive city, when, for want of notoriety, I might otherwise have been unemployed.

"May I offer to you my services, in this way: during the infancy of your Institution, you cannot do me a greater pleasure, than to increase my number of patients; for, where I now vacciolate tens, I could easily do the same for hundreds.

"After this declaration, I hope ye will consider the present address as neither unseasonable nor intrusive, but rather as a mark of unwavering zeal, in the happy cause in which ye are now embarking.

Respectfully,

"JOHN WALKER."

54, Lombard St. 29, xii, 1802.

Jan. 6, 1803. The incipient society met in Queen Street, at the house of Benjamin Travers, Esq, who, being called to the Chair, announced to the meeting, that, in company with Dr. Lettsom and Mr. Nichols, he had waited upon the Lord Mayor, (Sir Charles Price, Bart. M.P.) with the request of the society, and that his Lordship had cheerfully acquiesced in their desire, that he should take the chair, at the general meeting. The following advertisement was then prepared, to which such signatures were obtained as excited much attention and produced a numerous meeting.

Extermination of the Small-Pox.

The invaluable discovery of Dr. Jenner, for the extermination of the Small-Pox, having undergone the most rigorous investigation, and received the sanction of Parliament; a meeting will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on Wednesday, 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, to consider of the best means of carrying the same into effect; when the company of every gentleman, disposed to concur in this laudable undertaking, is earnestly requested.

The Chair will be taken at one o'clock precisely, by the
Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

(Signed)

Berkeley,
Egremont,
Darnley,
Somerville,

William, Duke of Clarence.
G. C. Berkeley, M.P.
John Wm. Anderson, M.P.
Wm. Wilberforce, M.P.
Henry Thornton, M.P.
Richard Carr Glynn, Ald.
George Hibbert, Ald.
William Leighton, Ald.
John Julius Angerstein,
and sixty-five others.

The first general meeting was accordingly holden on the 19th of January, 1803, when the society was definitively constituted, and a committee appointed to prepare the organization of the establishment

FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

At a very numerous and highly respectable meeting, holden at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, January 19, 1803, to consider of the best means to be adopted for the extermination of the Small-pox.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor in the Chair.

The following Address was read and presented to the Chair by Benjamin Travers, Esq.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

“The dreadful havoc, occasioned by that horrid pestilence, the Small-pox, which, in the United Kingdom alone, annually sweeps away more than forty thousand persons, has long been a subject of deep regret to every humane and reflecting mind.

“The inoculation of this disease has opposed an ineffectual resistance to its destructive career. Although confessedly a valuable improvement in rendering it more mild, yet such has been the consequence of the partial adoption of the practice, that it appears, on a careful review of the history of the Small-

pox, that inoculation, by spreading the contagion, has considerably increased its mortality.

“ A new species of inoculation has at length been providentially introduced, by our countryman, Dr. Jenner, which, without being contagious, without occasioning any material indisposition, or leaving any blemish, proves an effectual preservative against the future infection of the Small-pox.

“ The House of Commons, having investigated the subject with the most scrupulous attention, and being perfectly convinced of the superior advantages resulting from this discovery, have given their sanction to the practice, the safety, mildness, and efficacy of which, more than half a million of instances have fully confirmed.

“ The unspeakable benefits which may be expected to arise from an extensive diffusion of this salutary practice, will be much accelerated by the establishment of an Institution in a central part of the metropolis, upon a broad basis, supported with a spirit equal to the design, and worthy of the character of the British nation. When the magnitude of the object is considered, which is no less than to eradicate the greatest scourge that ever afflicted mankind, there can be but one sentiment on the subject.

“ The enlightened, the benevolent, the opulent will doubtless vie with each other in the zealous support of an undertaking, which will reflect the highest honour upon this country, and prove, by saving millions of victims from an untimely grave, an inestimable blessing to the whole human race.

January, 9, 1803.

JOSEPH FOX, Secretary.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor having read the address from the chair, it was moved by Dr. Lettsom, and seconded by Dr. Bradley, “ That the address be received and adopted,” which was carried unanimously.

A motion having been made by Mr. Gurney, and seconded by Mr. Leaper, “ That this meeting do form itself into a Society, for the extermination of the Small-pox,”

The Honourable Admiral Berkeley arose and said, that he had it in command from His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to apologise to the meeting for his non-attendance, he having been unavoidably prevented from doing himself the pleasure and the honour of attending on the present interesting occasion; but that His Grace the Duke of Bedford held a motion in his hand, which, had his Royal Highness been present, he himself would have made.

On this, the Right Honourable Chairman observed, that a motion had already been made, and seconded, and that consequently, it must first be disposed of.

The Hon. Admiral acknowledged the propriety of the observation, but said, that the motion was proposed as a tribute of esteem to a benefactor of the world, and that if the previous motion could, for the moment, be waved, the honour intended, if voted, would be greater, coming from a popular assembly, than if it were conferred by an organised society.

Mr. Gurney, on this, immediately offered priority to the wish of his Royal Highness, when, on the motion of the Duke of Bedford, at the special request of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, seconded by the Honourable Admiral Berkeley, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be transmitted to Dr. Jenner, expressive of the high sense it entertains of his merit, and the great importance of his discovery, and particularly for the liberal offer of his assistance to accomplish the great object it has in view.

Mr. Gurney's motion, "That this meeting do form itself into a Society for the extermination of the Small-pox," was then carried unanimously.

A subscription was opened, on the motion and example of Mr. Angerstein, trustees were appointed, and a committee elected, for forming a plan for the purpose of carrying into effect the important object of the society.

At a meeting of the committee, Jan. 26, 1803, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. in the Chair, a plan was prepared. On the 2d of February, Mr. Angerstein, the Chairman, reported, that he had received a letter from the Duke of Bedford, accompanied with a subscription of fifty guineas, in which His Grace thanked the Society for the honour conferred on him, in electing him President.

The Lord Mayor reported, that he had received a letter from Dr. Jenner, expressing his thanks to the Society, for the honour it had conferred on him, by the resolution of the general meeting. Ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

Berkeley, Jan. 27, 1803.

"MY LORD,—I beg leave to acknowledge the deep sense I entertain of the honour which your Lordship's particular notice has conferred upon me.

I feel infinitely indebted to you for convening and countenancing, by your presence and assistance, the late respectable meeting, at the London Tavern, for considering the best means for the extermination of the Small-pox. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Hon. Admiral Berkeley, together with other Noblemen and Gentlemen, demand my warmest thanks for the encouragement and

support they have given to an Institution, of which I have the success so much at heart.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship’s obliged and

“ very faithful, humble Servant,

“ E. JENNER.”

The Chairman reported that he had received letters from several Noblemen and Gentlemen, stating their ready compliance with the request of the Society to become Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Ring having reported that Admiral Berkeley was confined by indisposition,

Resolved, That Lord Egremont be requested to give his assistance to the chairman, in applying to Lord Pelham, the Secretary of State, in order to obtain the patronage of His Majesty to this Institution.

Feb. 10, 1803. At a meeting of the Committee of the Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox, appointed January 19th, John Julius Angerstein in the Chair.

The Chairman reported, that, in company with Lord Egremont he had waited upon Lord Pelham, to request that His Majesty would condescend to become the Patron of this Society, and that now he had the opportunity of presenting a letter from his Lordship, informing Lord Egremont that His Majesty had graciously consented to be the Patron of the Society.

The Chairman reported, that he had received a letter from Lord Morton, informing him that Her Majesty had graciously condescended to become the Patroness of this Society.

The Chairman further informed the Society, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had consented to become Vice-Patrons of this Society.

Ordered that the several letters be entered on the minutes.

To the Earl of Egremont.

Stratton Street, Feb. 3, 1803.

MY DEAR LORD,—I received your note at the Queen’s Palace, and had an opportunity of laying it before the King, who has been graciously pleased to consent to be Patron of the Institution for promoting Vaccine Inoculation. I am with very sincere regard,
My dear Lord,

Ever yours, most faithfully,

PELHAM.

To J. J. Angerstein, Esq.

Park Street, Feb. 10, 1803.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you, that Her Majesty has this day been graciously pleased to comply with the request communicated to Her Majesty by you, through me, of the gentlemen associated for the purpose of Exterminating the Small-pox, by declaring Herself Patroness of the Society, into which they have formed themselves, with that view.

I have the honour to be,
with great truth and regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient and
humble Servant,
MORTON.

To the Earl of Egremont.

Many thanks, my Dear Lord, for your kind letter. I am ever happy in putting myself into your hands, and upon no occasion can I do it with more satisfaction than on the present; for no one can wish more sincerely well to the future success of the Vaccine Institution than myself, being most thoroughly persuaded of its efficacy and of the incalculable advantages that the world, in general, will reap from the indefatigable and praiseworthy perseverance with which Dr. Jenner has brought it to its present perfection. I will entreat of you to offer to the Committee, appointed to superintend this Institution, to make use of my name in any way, that they may consider as best calculated to forward their laudable purpose.

I am ever, my dear Lord,

Carlton House,
Feb. 5, 1803.

most sincerely yours,
GEORGE P.

To the Earl of Egremont.

Horse Guards, Feb. 7, 1803.

MY DEAR LORD,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and beg to assure you, that I shall have great pleasure in giving every support in my power to the new Vaccine Institution, and most readily consent to my name being added to the list of Patrons.

I am, my dear Lord, ever

Yours, most sincerely,
FREDERICK.

To the Hon. Admiral Berkeley,

Bushey House.

DEAR SIR,—I shall be truly very happy to be of any use in assisting Dr. Jenner to disseminate his invaluable discovery

throughout the British empire ; and cannot but feel proud that my name should stand among those of the patronizers of your Society.

I remain ever yours,

WILLIAM.

To J. J. ANGERSTEIN, Esq.

St. James's Palace.

I have H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland's commands to inform you, that he feels much flattered at your wish that he should become a Vice-Patron of the Vaccine Institution, an honour which he accepts with much gratification to himself.— And his Royal Highness has commanded me to add, that he shall be at all times happy in having it in his power to contribute towards the promoting of so truly benevolent an undertaking.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient, humble Servant,

B. C. STEPHENSON.

Resolved, That in consequence of the honour which Their Majesties have been pleased to confer on this Society, that it be recommended that, in future, it be intituled, the Royal Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of the Small-pox.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to use his influence in presenting the wish of the Society to their Royal Highnesses, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Princesses Augusta Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, entreating them to become Vice-Patronesses.

London Coffee-House, Feb. 14, 1803.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of the Small-pox, appointed Jan. 19th, Dr. Jenner in the Chair, the following advertisement was prepared for publication.

Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-pox,

“The subscribers to this Society are requested to attend, on Thursday next, the 17th inst. at eleven o'clock, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a plan for its future regulation.

“The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at twelve o'clock, precisely. The company of every Gentleman who is disposed to further the views of this Society, will be esteemed a favour.

“JOSEPH FOX, *Secretary.*”

At the General Meeting of Feb. 17th, the minutes of the Meeting, holden on the 19th of January, were read and confirmed. John Julius Angerstein, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, appointed on the 19th ult., being indisposed, Benjamin

Travers, Esq. on the part of the Committee, presented the following report.

Report of the Committee appointed on the 19th of January last to the General Meeting of the Society.

Your Committee, after much and anxious deliberation, having formed the outline of a plan, which they conceive best adapted to promote the great object of this Society, beg leave to recommend it to the adoption of this General Meeting.

Impressed with the great importance of obtaining an immediate and powerful support, they have thought it indispensibly requisite to apply to many exalted and distinguished characters for their sanction to the undertaking, and they have the satisfaction to announce, that His Majesty has graciously condescended to become the Patron; that Her Majesty has, with great benignity, acquiesced in the request to become the Patroness; that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, and the Duke of Cumberland, have already evinced, in the most flattering manner, their willingness to accept the station of Vice-Patrons; that his Grace the Duke of Bedford has complied with their solicitation to fill the office of President; and that many Prelates, Noblemen, and Gentlemen of the first rank and respectability, have consented to be Vice-Presidents of this Society.

Impressed also with the great advantage of engaging in our cause the mild and extensive influence of the female character, it has been deemed highly expedient to obtain the countenance of those Ladies whose rank, situation, and example, might recommend the Jennerian practice in the vicinity of their respective residences throughout the country. Various applications for this purpose have been made, and they entertain well-founded expectations of success.

In addition to the names of those illustrious, noble, and respectable characters, whom your Committee have solicited to accept the Patronage and Presidency of your Society, they conceive that they have acted according to the spirit of your instructions in proceeding to the nomination of persons to be submitted to your approbation, as proper to fill the principal offices, particularly the Board of Directors and the Medical Council.

Your Committee cannot conclude their observations without expressing their hopes that your Directors and Medical Council will as soon as possible extend their views throughout every part of the United Kingdom, and, by interesting the different classes of the community, give full effect to the important object of this society.

JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN, *Chairman.*

Resolved, That the Board of Directors and the Medical Coun-

cil be requested to afford all the assistance in their power towards the formation of similar institutions in every part of the British empire.

That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Berkeley, the Earl of Egremont, Lord Grantley, Lord Carrington, Admiral Berkeley, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Lettsom, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. and Benjamin Travers, Esq. be desired to wait on His Majesty, to return the most humble and dutiful thanks of this Society for the high honour conferred on it by his Majesty's gracious condescension in becoming its Patron.

That the same Noblemen and Gentlemen be desired to wait on Her Majesty, to express the most humble thanks of this Society, for the high honour conferred on it by her Majesty's gracious condescension in becoming its Patroness.

That the most respectful thanks of this Society be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the honour conferred on the Society by his Royal Highness's condescension in becoming one of its Vice-Patrons; and for the gracious expressions in his Royal Highness's letter, making that communication.

That the most respectful thanks of this Society be presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for the honour conferred on the Society, by her Royal Highness's condescension in becoming one of its Vice-Patronesses.

That the respectful thanks of this Society be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, and the Duke of Cumberland, for the honour conferred by their Royal Highnesses on the Society, in becoming its Vice-Presidents.

That the respectful thanks of this Society be presented to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of York, the Princess Augusta Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, for the honour conferred on this Society, by their Royal Highnesses becoming Vice-Patronesses.

That the most cordial thanks of this Society be given to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for his Grace's ready acceptance of the office of President, and for the zeal he has manifested in promoting the very important object of this society.

That the thanks of this Society be given to those Noble and Respectable Ladies, who have honoured this society by becoming Sub-Patronesses.

That the grateful acknowledgments of this Society be given to the Earl of Egremont, for the eminent services which his Lordship has rendered to this society.

That the thanks of this Society be given to those distinguished Prelates, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, who have honoured the society by becoming its Vice-Presidents.

That the Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the important services resulting from the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Jenner, Dr. Lettsom, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. and Benjamin Travers, Esq. do with equal pleasure and gratitude, return them their thanks.

That the thanks of this Society be given to the Gentlemen of the Committee, for their very great assiduity and ability, manifested in the formation of the plan and regulations of this society.

That this Society do recommend to the Board of Directors to prepare a Memorial, on its behalf, to be laid before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in Common Council assembled.

That the thanks of this Society be given to Joseph Fox, Esq. for his unremitting attention and great exertions in conducting the affairs of this society, in the office of Secretary.

Upon the motion of Lord Carrington,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, for his zealous support of the interests of this society, and for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

London Coffee-house, Feb. 23, 1803.—At a Meeting of the Medical Council, Dr. Denman in the chair, Resolved, that Dr. Walker be requested to inoculate, on behalf of the Royal Jennerian Society, the children recommended by the Rev. Mr. Hill, and that he make report of the numbers he may have vaccinated.—This was the first appointment of an Inoculator to the Society.

St. Paul's Coffee-house, March 24, 1803.—Board of Directors. Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board it is expedient to appoint a medical gentleman, of experience, to be Inoculator in the Central House, whose engagements will permit him to reside in that house, and whose practical knowledge will qualify him to supply the matter of inoculation to applicants, keep a register of cases, give advice upon cases of emergency, and afford information to those who may desire it; and that this Board will hold themselves responsible to make an adequate recompense for the same.—Communicated by Messrs. Tuffen and Rutt.

Medical Council, St. Paul's Coffee-house, March 24, 1803.—Resolved, that the thanks of this Council be given to the Board of Directors, for their very agreeable and satisfactory information concerning the Central House, and that they will take into serious consideration the appointment of a resident medical gentlemen, for which purpose a special summons will be sent to all the Members of the Council, that the important subject of the

appointment may receive the fullest attention on the ensuing evening.—Communicated by Mr. Ring and Mr. Hurlock.

House of the Institution, Salisbury Square, March 31, 1803.—At a Meeting of the Medical Council, Dr. Jenner in the chair, Resolved, that the election of a resident medical gentleman in the Central House be deferred to this day four weeks, and that, in the mean time, an Advertisement be inserted in the public papers, inviting candidates to apply for this office.

Resolved, That a Committee be now appointed to receive the applications of the candidates, to examine the qualifications of such candidates, and to report the same to the Medical Council, one week previous to the proposed election.

No. 14, Salisbury Square, April 21, 1803.—At a Meeting of the Medical Council, Dr. Jenner in the Chair. The Committee appointed to examine candidates for the office of Resident Inoculator at the Central House reported, that Dr. Domeier, Dr. Walker, Dr. Aberdour, and Mr. Edward Leese, had given satisfactory evidence of their professional education, and their knowledge of the Vaccine Inoculation. The same having been received, it was

Resolved, That Dr. Domeier, Dr. Walker, Dr. Aberdour, and Mr. Edward Leese, be admitted as candidates.

Central House, No. 14, Salisbury Square, April 28, 1803.

Medical Council. The following Message was communicated to the Board of Directors.

The Medical Council inform the Board of Directors, that the election of Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary took place this morning, previous to which Dr. Aberdour had resigned. Upon casting up the Ballot, the numbers were for

Dr. Walker, 27—Dr. Domeier, 10—Mr. Leese, 6—whereupon Dr. Walker was declared duly elected.

The Board of Directors thank the Medical Council for the communication of the election of Dr. Walker to the important office of Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary; and congratulate them upon so important a step towards the object of this Society, which the Directors will take measures immediately to announce to the public.

Resolved, that the above be communicated by Mr. Vandercom and Mr. Bodley.

It was one of the regulations of the Society, that they should annually have a public dinner, on the birth-day of Dr. Jenner; and, accordingly, on the 17th of May, 1803, with the Earl of Egremont in the chair, the nobleman who had more than any other, from the first announcement of the discovery, devoted himself to its propagation, they held their first festival at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand. It was there announced that the Society had opened out thirteen stations, for gratuitous

inoculation in different parts of the metropolis, to which the extremely numerous company were invited to, recommended the children from their respective neighbourhoods. The proceedings of a Society, so eminently sanctioned, by professional talent, by high rank, by pure philanthropy, were prosperous beyond all previous example. Multitudes flocked immediately to the stations; the matter of inoculation was diffused throughout the empire, and throughout the world. That protection from so direful and contagious a disease as the small-pox should be obtained by so slight a general affection as is produced, together with the very circumscribed local destruction of skin, by vaccination, was one of the most extraordinary phenomena in animal physiology. To doubt the fact was most rational, and many yet doubted. But a Society happily, so imposing or influential, carried conviction to many minds; and others ceased to oppose what had received so high a sanction. Unhappily the few of the medical profession who had the courage to oppose their mistaken notions to the convictions of the multitude of their brethren, were violently and even slanderously assailed, by some of the minor characters in this Society, whereby they seemed to become incorrigible.

At length the Medical Council, a body, including these minor characters, as well as others of a different description of first-rate talent and distinguished philanthropy, instituted a committee of inquiry into the subjects of dispute.

Central House, Salisbury Square; July 4th, 1805.

At a Meeting of the Medical Council, Dr. Lettsom in the chair,

The Medical Council having been informed that various cases have occurred which have excited prejudices among many, and occasioned obstacles to vaccine inoculation.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the nature and evidence of such cases, and likewise of small-pox, subsequent both to the natural and inoculated small-pox; and that they make report of the same to the council: also, that they be requested to prepare such a memorial as they may deem best calculated to remove the objections to, and extend the practice of, vaccination.

REPORT.

The Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society, having been informed that various cases had occurred, which excited prejudices against vaccine inoculation, and tended to check the progress of that important discovery in this kingdom, appointed a committee of twenty-five of their members to inquire, not only into the nature and truth of such cases, but also into the evidence respecting instances of small-pox, alleged to have occurred twice in the same person.

In consequence of this reference, the committee made dili-

gent inquiry into the history of a number of cases, in which it was supposed that vaccination had failed to prevent the small-pox, and also of such cases of small-pox as were stated to have happened subsequently to the natural or inoculated small-pox.

In the course of their examination, the committee learned, that opinions and assertions had been advanced and circulated, which charged the cow-pox with rendering patients liable to particular diseases, frightful in their appearance, and hitherto unknown, and judging such opinions to be connected with the question as to the efficacy of the practice, they thought it incumbent upon them to examine also into the validity of these injurious statements respecting vaccination.

After a very minute investigation of these subjects, the result of their inquiries has been submitted to the Medical Council; and from the report of the committee it appears:

I. That most of the cases, which have been brought forward as instances of the failure of vaccination to prevent the small-pox, and which have been the subjects of public attention and conversation, are either wholly unfounded or grossly misrepresented.

II. That some of the cases are now allowed, by the very persons who first related them, to have been erroneously stated.

III. That the statements of such of those cases as are published, have, for the most part, been carefully investigated, ably discussed, and fully refuted, by different writers on the subject.

IV. That, notwithstanding the most incontestable proofs of such misrepresentations, a few medical men have persisted in repeatedly bringing the same unfounded and refuted reports, and misrepresentations, before the public, thus perversely and disingenuously labouring to excite prejudices against vaccination.

V. That in some printed accounts adverse to vaccination, in which the writers had no authenticated facts to support the opinions they advanced, nor any reasonable arguments to maintain them, the subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity; as if the good or evil of society were fit objects for sarcasm and ridicule.

VI. That when the practice of vaccination was first introduced and recommended by Dr. Jenner, many persons, who had never seen the effects of the vaccine fluid on the human system, who were almost wholly unacquainted with the history of vaccination, the characteristic marks of the genuine vesicle, and the cautions necessary to be observed in the management of it, and were therefore incompetent to decide whether patients were properly vaccinated or not, nevertheless ventured to inoculate for the cow-pox.

VII. That many persons have been duly vaccinated, when

the operation was performed in a very negligent and unskilful manner, and when the inoculator did not afterwards see the patients, and therefore could not ascertain whether infection had taken place or not; and that to this cause are certainly to be attributed many of the cases adduced in proof of the inefficacy of cow-pox.

VIII. That some cases have been brought before the committee, on which they could form no decisive opinion, from the want of necessary information as to the regulating of the preceding vaccination, or the reality of the subsequent appearance of the small-pox.

IX. That it is admitted by the committee, that a few cases have been brought before them, of persons having the small-pox, who had apparently passed through the cow-pox in a regular way.

X. That cases, supported by evidence equally strong, have been also brought before them, of persons who, after having once regularly passed through the small-pox, either by inoculation or natural infection, have had that disease a second time.

XI. That in many cases, in which the small-pox has occurred a second time, after inoculation or the natural disease, such recurrence has been particularly severe, and often fatal; whereas, when it has appeared to occur after vaccination, the disease has generally been so mild, as to lose some of its characteristic marks, and even sometimes to render its existence doubtful.

XII. That it is a fact well ascertained, that, in some particular states of certain constitutions, whether vaccine or variolous matter be employed, a local disease only will be excited by inoculation, the constitution remaining unaffected; yet that matter taken from such local vaccine or variolous pustule is capable of producing a general and perfect disease.

XIII. That if a person, bearing the strongest and most indubitable marks of having had the small-pox, be repeatedly inoculated for that disease, a pustule may be produced, the matter of which will communicate the disease to those who have not been previously infected.

XIV. That, although it is difficult to determine precisely the number of exceptions to the practice, the medical council are fully convinced that the failure of vaccination, as a preventive of the small-pox, is a very rare occurrence.

XV. That of the immense number who have been vaccinated in the army and navy, in different parts of the united kingdom, and in every quarter of the globe, scarcely any instances of such failure have been reported to the committee, but those which are said to have occurred in the metropolis, or its vicinity.

XVI. That the medical council are fully assured, that in very many places, in which the small-pox raged with great violence,

the disease has been speedily and effectually arrested in its progress, and in some populous cities wholly exterminated, by the practice of vaccination.

XVII. That the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, on its first introduction into this country, was opposed and very much retarded, in consequence of misrepresentations and arguments drawn from assumed facts, and of miscarriages arising from the want of correct information, similar to those now brought forward against vaccination, so that nearly fifty years elapsed before small-pox inoculation was fully established.

XVIII. That, by a reference to the bills of mortality, it will appear that, to the unfortunate neglect of vaccination, and to the prejudices raised against it, we may, in a great measure, attribute the loss of nearly two thousand lives by the small-pox, in this metropolis alone, within the present year.

XIX. That the few instances of failure, either in the inoculation of the cow-pox, or of the small-pox, ought not to be considered as objections to either practice, but merely as deviations from the ordinary course of nature.

XX. That if a comparison be made between the preservative effects of vaccination; and those of inoculation for the small-pox, it would be necessary to take into account the greater number of persons who have been vaccinated within a given time: as it is probable that, within the last seven years, nearly as many persons have been inoculated for the cow-pox, as were ever inoculated for the small-pox, since the practice was introduced into this kingdom.

XXI. That, from all the facts which they have been able to collect, it appears to the medical council, that the cow-pox is generally mild and harmless in its effects; and that the few cases, which have been alleged against this opinion, may be fairly attributed to peculiarity of constitution.

XXII. That many well-known cutaneous diseases, and some scrophulous complaints, have been represented as the effects of vaccine inoculation, when in fact they originated from other causes, and in many instances occurred long after vaccination; and that such diseases are infinitely less frequent after vaccination, than after either the natural or inoculated small-pox.

Having stated these facts, and made these observations, the medical council cannot conclude their Report upon a subject so highly important and interesting to all classes of the community, without making this solemn declaration;

That, in their opinion, founded on their own individual experience, and the information which they have been able to collect from that of others, mankind have already derived great and incalculable benefit from the discovery of vaccination: and that it is their full belief, that the sanguine expectations of ad-

vantage and security, which have been formed from the inoculation of the cow-pox, will be ultimately and completely fulfilled.

(SIGNED)

J. C. Lettsom, M.D. V.P.

John Ring, V.P.

Joseph Adams, M.D.

John Addington

C. R. Aikin

Wm. Babington, M.D.

M. Baillie, M.D.

W. Blair

Gil. Blane, M.D.

Isaac Buxton, M.D.

William Chamberlaine

John Clarke, M.D.

Astley Cooper

Wm. Daniel Cordell

Richard Croft, M.D.

Thomas Denman, M.D.

John Dimsdale

Henry Field

Edward Ford

Joseph Fox

William M. Fraser, M.D.

William Gaitskell

William Hamilton, M.D.

John Hingeston

Everard Home

Robert Hooper, M.D.

Joseph Hurlock

John Jones

Thomas Key

Francis Knight

E. Leese

L. Leese

William Lewis

William Lister, M.D.

Alex. Marcet, M.D.

Joseph Hart Myers, M.D.

James Parkinson

Thomas Paytherus

John Pearson

George Rees, M.D.

John Gibbs Ridout

J. Squire, M.D.

James Upton

J. Christian Waschell

Thomas Walshman, M.D.

Robert Willan, M.D.

Allen Williams

James Wilson

J. Yellooly, M.D.

JOHN WALKER,

Secretary to the Council.

January 2, 1806.

The Resident Inoculator had, from the time of his election, abandoned every prospect of other medical practice, and devoted himself to the service of the Society and of vaccination, with an enthusiasm and a zeal without example. At the Annual General Meeting, the Duke of Bedford in the chair, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to him. After this such envy and so much calumny were stirred up against him among the minor characters of the Society, as to induce his friends to call a special Meeting of the council. In the great fire at Salisbury Square, the Central House had been reduced to ruins, the Committees could no longer meet there, but the Resident Inoculator continued all his share of the business of the Society among the ruins. Inoculations, examinations, and supplying of matter did not cease.

House of the Medical Society of London, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, January the 15th, 1806.

At a Special Meeting of the Medical Council, called for the purpose of considering the conduct of Dr. Walker, as resident inoculator and secretary, since his election—present, Mr. Ring in the chair, Mr. Blair, Mr. Field, Dr. Squire, Dr. Buxton, Mr. Fox, Dr. Adams, Mr. Paytherus, Mr. Leese, Dr. Marcel, Mr. Edward Leese, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Cordell, Mr. Upton, Dr. Yelloley, Mr. Aikin, Mr. Chamberlaine, Mr. Hurlock, Mr. Jones.

Resolved, That Dr. Walker, since his election by the Council to the office of Resident Inoculator and Medical Secretary, has exhibited great zeal and diligence in attending to the inoculation of patients at the Central House, and at other stations of this Society; and that he has also used great exertions in spreading vaccine inoculation in villages around the metropolis. These efforts, together with the correctness with which he has conducted his inoculations, the efficacy attending the matter which he has distributed, and his care of the affairs of the medical council, in the discharge of the duty of Secretary, entitle him to the confidence of the Council.

Bolt Court, Fleet Street, May 1st, 1806.

The Directors appointed a Committee of four of their Members to attend to the business of the annual festival. The Medical Council appointed an equal number of their Board to cooperate with the said Committee.

The Directors resolved that the Clergy of different denominations be solicited to favour the Society with their kind and useful services, by preaching charity sermons, and thereby giving publicity to the Institution, and benefiting the finances. The Medical Council resolved, that it be left to the Committee for managing the festival, to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, if they shall think proper.

These were the last legal joint acts of the Board of Directors and Medical Council; for, after this, these two Committees fell into intestine disputes, and in these each body, or board, became diminished one-third of their appointed number; and the broken boards were never afterwards completed. A splendid festival was, however, produced, Vice-Patron His Royal Highness the Duke of York taking the chair*, on Dr. Jenner's birth-day, the 17th of May; but no charity sermons ensued.

* *Copy of a Letter, which was read at the Meeting of the Royal Jennerian Society, on the Anniversary of Dr. Jenner's Birth-day, in 1806.*

“JOHN REYSS to the great and illustrious EDWARD JENNER, &c. &c. &c. the celebrated Exterminator of that fatal Disease, the Small-pox.

“I lately procured from a friend a silver vase, purchased at a public sale at Dantzic. When I examined its form and workmanship, and found en-

On the 25th of June, a special general Court was holden at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the Society; and to remedy its defects or abuses, which appointed a Committee to consider the best means of reducing the expenditure, and improving the finances of the Society; and also to consider whether any and what alterations of the existing regulations can be adopted, with advantage to the general interests of the Society.

graved on it the name of '*Jenner, the 9th of March, 1745,*' I instantly experienced the greatest pleasure; and seriously resolved, that what had probably been alienated from the repository of his very worthy ancestors, by some unfortunate event, should be restored as soon as possible.

"Nothing is wanting, to crown my wishes, and complete my joy, but that, on the 17th of May, the auspicious day of your birth, this small token of my esteem for you, most excellent Sir, should be placed, where, in a festive and convivial hour, as the goblet, decorated with the glory of your name, goes round, the benevolent Society of your friends, or rather the friends of humanity, may alternately drink your health, long life and prosperity,—with loud acclamations, and shouts of applause.

"Let me therefore address you, Sir, in those words, in which the whole world, as it were, with one consent, resounds your praise; and latest posterity shall acknowledge you their Benefactor. Accept these testimonials of the great honour and renown you have acquired, and a sure pledge of your wide-extended fame; and bear me also in remembrance, who, although far remote in space, am nevertheless attached to you by the most sincere affection; and burn with an ardent desire to be connected with you in the exercise of your art, and in promoting the object of your institution.

"Permit me, Sir, here to lay before you an account of the rise and progress of my labours in vaccination; which, I have not the least doubt, will be extremely grateful to a heart like yours, which is so zealous in the cause of humanity.—In the year 1799 I first received notice of the happy discovery of the great and illustrious JENNER; and instantly feeling a fervent desire of gaining information concerning so beneficial a practice, thought it my duty to exert every effort in my power to obtain further instructions; till, in the year 1800, your most excellent work appeared, translated from the English language into German, and published at Leipsic. At the same time I endeavoured to procure genuine vaccine matter as soon as possible; and was at length so fortunate as to succeed, but with great difficulty, having received some from London, by way of Dantzic.

"Aided by this supply, I commenced my practice the latter end of autumn, 1801, by inoculating eight children; and having fully convinced myself of the utility of the operation, and that it was well founded, I carefully preserved matter for the ensuing year.

"In the mean time, M. La Fontaine, a man who has deserved well of the republic of letters, began to print at Warsaw, a work entitled '*The Diary of Health;*' in which he laboured much to propagate unfavourable opinions concerning my practice; and, as it were, to strangle that most innocent art in its very birth. It is scarcely possible to express, what obstacles and impediments these prejudices of his, which were probably derived from certain authors at Berlin, opposed to the further progress of vaccination. I therefore exerted myself the more diligently and strenuously, in order to eradicate the prejudicial notions on the subject, which prevailed in these kingdoms, from the public mind. Sensible, however, that more dependance was placed on practice than on books and literary

July 25th, 1806, the opponents of the Resident Inoculator attempted to obtain his dismissal at a general Court; but were found in a minority. August 8th, he resigned; but, at the same time, he offered to the Society a continuation of his services till they should elect a successor.*

altercations, I prepared myself for executing this task, from the 14th of June, 1802, through the province, at its own expence; and inoculated 1433 children of the poor with the cow-pock, offering premiums, as an encouragement, on account of the mortality of the small-pox, which was then raging on every side.

“For the truth of this statement, I appeal to the Warsaw gazettes, in which a testimonial was inserted by the synagogue of the Jews of Tarnobrzeg; where, out of sixty children, whose parents would not suffer them to be vaccinated, twenty died, and two became blind; while, out of seventy-one, whom I vaccinated, although they used to eat together, play together and sleep together, not one died, or received the infection of the small-pox.

“I therefore published, in the Warsaw and Craeow journals, on the 3d of March, 1803, an account of my practice during the year 1802, which produced such an impression on the minds of the people, and particularly those of the lower class, that they eagerly flocked to me with their children, whom they submitted to vaccination. At length, in the year 1803, his Imperial Majesty, by his public letters patent, gave orders for the inoculation of all children throughout the whole kingdom.

“To accomplish this salutary purpose, I undertook one section on my own account, in which I that year inoculated 1214 children, and 1314 in the year 1804. The amount of my inoculations for the three years, during the period of only five successive months in each year, beginning in May and ending in October, is 4000 persons; which I have proved to Government, by authentic documents, and been so happy as to receive the most gracious marks of its approbation.

“But after all, I must ingenuously confess, that I have nothing so much at heart as to be incorporated with your celebrated institution, into which, I am informed, a foreigner may be elected, provided he has strenuously exerted himself in this cause. I therefore rely on your benevolence for a participation of its honours.—This singular favour I humbly entreat, and shall anxiously expect it by a letter from your own hand.—In the mean while, I transmit to the Society a subscription of five guineas, of which I earnestly solicit their acceptance.

“As the distance of this country, and the inconveniences attending a voyage, are obstacles to my ever seeing you, according to my inclination, I wish at least, Sir, to be in possession of your portrait, if you will be so kind as to present me with it. If, Sir, you would also send, as a token of regard, a bit of cloth of the colour which you are most fond of wearing, I should thankfully receive it; for it is my desire, that those who have displayed the greatest zeal in support of your system, should be dressed in the same uniform on your birthday, and perform an act of public gratitude to the name of JENNER.—That day shall ever be a solemn festival to me, while I exist and enjoy the breath of life.—It now only remains that I bid you adieu, assuring you of the good wishes of,

“Great and illustrious Sir,

“Your most obedient, humble servant,

“JOHN REYSS.”

Makow, April 8, 1805.

* It was in contemplation to obtain Government support of the Society, and a diploma of Doctor of Medicine was purchased from the University

On the 18th of February, 1807, the Committee for altering the regulations of the Society recommended the consolidation of the two Boards. If thereby the medical resident became released from the duties of secretary, a proportionate deduction from his salary was, of course, they said, to take place.

The secretary of the financial Board now became the secretary of the Society. He resigned his situation at the close of 1808. The resident inoculator soon found himself under the necessity of following his example. From the impoverishment of the finances, from the falling off of the inoculations, and consequently of the necessary supplies of matter, the lease, fixtures, and furniture of the Central House were disposed of, the business of the Institution was removed first to Bolt Court in Fleet Street, afterwards to a private house in Newgate Street. Eventually all proceedings of the Society were formally suspended in 1810. Year after year passing away without any statement being

of St. Andrews, for a youth related to one of the Ministry. Sept. 3d, 1806, on the young man's entering upon his office, his predecessor furnished him with matter between glasses and on ivory points, when a patient arriving, proper to inoculate from, the ex-inoculator took the matter away, which he had prepared for his successor, remarking how satisfactory it must be to him to obtain it in a fluid state from its source. He made a note of the progress of the inoculation in his patient, proposing to notice the event on all his patients now under inoculation. The young man, who had been a military officer, was unacquainted with professional medical etiquette; he was badly advised by the financial Secretary, a sort of attorney, who had accompanied him; and said that he was directed to take the whole business upon himself. Doctor Walker's friends wishing to secure his further services in vaccination to the public, had held a preparatory Meeting on the 21st of August, and on the 25th had formed a new Society, the London Vaccine Institution, in which several of his former opponents liberally united. Doctor Walker's successor having refused him the opportunity of assuring the mothers, who had entrusted their children to his care, of the completion of their protection, he was obliged to take a new place in the neighbourhood, where the mothers bringing their children might have the satisfaction of his pronouncing upon them. Other children were, at the same time, brought for inoculation; the business went on, and Salisbury Court still continues to be a great central station of the London Vaccine Institution.—The Royal Jennerian Society was formed of almost every description of character. In a religious point of view, its Members were Hebrews, Unitarians, and Christians of almost every sect or division. Two members of the most primitive description of Christians, two Baptists, elders of their church, Counsellor Gurney, of the Board of Directors, and Surgeon Addington, of the Medical Council, very active men in the formation of the Society, had proposed, but not been able to carry the monkish regulation, that the resident inoculator should be a single man. Considering that young mothers, with their infants and friends, form the principal part of the company resorting to the inoculating stations, the presence of a married lady seems peculiarly eligible. Of the candidates, however, to succeed Dr. Walker, a bachelor was made choice of.

rendered to the Society of the funds, without any renewal of accountable officers, some of the old members, at length, in 1813, determined on its resuscitation.

They commenced with holding daily conferences, to which they publicly invited their fellow-members and the advocates of vaccination.

Advertisements inserted in the Morning Papers.

“Certain Life Governors and other Members of the Royal Jennerian Society wishing to renew its exertions in the great and humane cause of vaccination, have agreed to hold conferences on the best mode of effecting such desirable work without delay, and hereby invite all their fellow-members to the same, with the request that they will introduce to them any friends of vaccination that may consent to accompany them. The small-pox yet continues to rage in the metropolis, and to be thence diffused throughout the empire. The company of the advocates of vaccination to the conferences will be agreeable and encouraging. They will commence at 12 o'clock on the 21st instant, at No. 6, Bond Court, Walbrook, and be continued from day to day, during the rest of the month.

“London, 17 vij. 1813.

“JOHN WALKER, Pro Sec.”

Result of the preparatory Conferences.

“Certain Members of the Royal Jennerian Society are disposed, from the prevalence of small-pox, to call a General Meeting, for the purpose of renewing their exertions in the great cause of vaccination. At their request notice is hereby given, that the general Court of Wednesday, the 4th of August, will be holden at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

“The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

“London, July 27, 1813.

“JOHN WALKER, Pro Sec.”

Royal Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of the Small-pox.

City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

At the General Court, Wednesday, August 4th, 1813,

Dr. BRADLEY in the Chair.

It appearing that the Resident Inoculators and Secretaries of the Society having resigned their respective offices—that the other appointed Inoculators, the Collector, and Messenger having long ceased to act—that the time for which the late Board of Directors was elected, having expired—that the Treasurer and Trustees being of annual appointment, and several years having now passed without any election or re-election of such officers—the Royal Jennerian Society, at present, consists of a Patronage, a Presidency, and an unorganised body of Subscribers or Governors.

The present reduced and disastrous condition of the Society having befallen it, under the changed form of its regulations, prepared and adopted in the years 1806 and 1807,

Resolved, That all the proceedings of the Society relative to such change and subsequent to the time thereof, be cancelled, with exception of such as respect the financial concerns of the Society.

The London Vaccine Institution having succeeded, and continuing to flourish in the promotion of Vaccination,

Resolved, That the regulations of the London Vaccine Institution be adopted as the basis of the future laws of the Society, which shall be modified according to the peculiar circumstances in which this Society is placed. Accordingly it is

Resolved, That the Society have a Treasurer, Trustees, a Board of Managers, a Director, an Assistant-Director or Assistant-Directors, a Resident Inoculator or Resident Inoculators, a Secretary, a Collector, and such other officers or servants as may be necessary.

For the purpose of obtaining all the advantages which can be derived from the example and experience of that effective association, the London Vaccine Institution,

Resolved, That all the Governors of this Society, who are members of the Board of Managers of the London Vaccine Institution, be now elected members of the Board of Managers, together with the old members of the Board of Directors, and of the Medical Council now present, or who can conveniently attend the Board hereafter.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be authorised to complete their own numbers, and to supply all other deficiencies of officers of the Institution, from the body of the Governors; that, till then, the yet incomplete Board be authorised, when at their meetings they form a quorum, to exercise the full powers of a perfect Board; and to call a General Meeting, when they may think it expedient.

Resolved, That Dr. Walker be requested to continue his services, *ad interim*, as Secretary.

Dr. Walker having signified his readiness to render any further services in his power to the Institution, and having withdrawn, it was unanimously

Resolved, That Dr. Walker be now elected Director to the Institution.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Bradley, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

JOHN WALKER, *Sec. ad interim.*

No. 7, Union Court, Holborn Hill.

At the General Court, Wednesday, November 3d, 1813,
George Johnson, Esq. in the Chair,

The minutes of the last General Court were read and confirmed, *nem. con.* The court not having appointed any particular time for the meeting of Managers, and their election requiring the confirmation of a subsequent court, the secretary, *ad interim*, had not been empowered to convene them by summons.

Resolved, That the Director be authorised to convene the Managers when it shall seem to him expedient, or when ten Governors, or five Managers shall suggest to him such expediency.

Dr. Walker informed the meeting that he had recovered many of the papers and registers that had been lost to the society, in consequence of the keys of the house, No. 14, Salisbury Square, having been pilfered from him when he resided in that house; but which were afterwards restored to him by the financial secretary, and that he was ready to deliver up the said papers and registers.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Court be given to Dr. Walker for his care of the Society's papers, and that he be requested for the present to hold them in his keeping.

Resolved, That Dr. Walker be authorised and requested to take any measures that may seem to him eligible for the discovery and recovery of the other property of the Society, &c. &c.

Resolved, That any three, or five, or seven of the Governors, whose assistance he may obtain, do form a Committee to co-operate with him in the recovery of the said property.

No. 7, Union Court, Holborn Hill.

Annual General Meeting, Thursday, April 7th 1814,

Dr. Squire in the Chair.

Preceding minutes read and confirmed.

The minutes of the Board of Managers were confirmed.

Resolved, That the Managers be continued till the next Annual General Meeting.

ADDRESS.

The Board of Managers beg leave to congratulate the members of the Royal Jennerian Society on the revival of the Royal and Splendid Institution. During the days of the Society's suspension, even, when your Committee, the consolidated Board of Directors, had ceased to act, had ceased to attempt to redeem the sort of pledge (extermination of the Small-pox) on which great public bodies, as well as individuals, had so liberally contributed to the funds of the charity; under their despondency, neither fulfilling the duties committed to their care, nor resigning their places to make way for others of greater exertions and perseverance,—when the Society was altogether, for a time,

without a local habitation; it never ceased to have a name. The member whom the General Meetings of last year called to, and confirmed in, the appointment of Director, has, during all the years of the Society's suspension, been continually applied to vaccinate, and to supply the matter of inoculation in the Society's name, and to the expences he has hereby incurred, certain members of the society, who have now succeeded in its restoration, have always amply contributed.

Mankind at large was interested in the prosperity of your life-preserving establishment. Seated in the metropolis of the commercial world, you have issued to every quarter of the globe the means of protection from the most direful pestilence that ever 'walked in darkness or that wasted at noon day.' The history of your society shews that the anticipation of your first committee in their address to the public has been happily realised. 'The enlightened, the benevolent, the opulent, will doubtless vie with each other in the zealous support of an undertaking which will reflect the highest honour upon this country, and prove, by saving millions from an untimely grave, an inestimable blessing to the whole human race.'

The history of your society affords a display of goodness and condescension in the most exalted ranks of life, with a union of talent and of merit hardly to be equalled in any other association in this or in any other country.

The happy influence of your association on the public mind, has been incalculable, and this in a free country like ours, where every man will do as he likes, within the law; will not be dictated to, either by church or state, may be hailed as a conquest of humanity over prejudices deleterious.

The society has been now, since it's restoration, in full activity, at its central station, and the Board of Managers only wait for a further supply of pecuniary resources for the extending of stations to various parts of the metropolis, not yet locally supplied with the means of escaping the dreadful disease which unhappily is not yet exterminated.

It appears that the cases of vaccination of the Society amount to	27,066
The number of applicants for Vaccine Ichor	19,546
Charges supplied	97,734

The receipts since the resuscitation of the Society amount to	£1749	2	0
Disbursements to	1658	18	3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance in favour of the Society	£90	3	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>

They beg leave again to appeal to the Public for their sup-

port of the great work, which they hope at length they may see accomplished; and, to a British public, their appeal will certainly not be made in vain. In extensive continental tracts of the earth, the Small-pox have already been extirpated by Vaccination. In the island which gave birth to the happy practice, the means of completely effecting this, seem to be more easy of attainment. Under this cheering persuasion your managers are still determined to persevere in their efforts, relying on your countenance and continued support.

The Board of Managers cannot better conclude this, their respectful address, than with the expression of the earnest expectation of the Committee, on whose recommendation, the former Boards were consolidated into one, the hope 'that the Society will in future possess a more extensive and commanding influence in the promotion of its humane and laudable purposes; that harmony will be maintained in all its proceedings; and that the zeal and activity of its friends will unite in a vigorous effort to procure for it a degree of support better suited to the benevolence of its design, the splendour of its patronage, and the discriminating, but exhaustless liberality of the British Public.

Signed, by order,

and on behalf of the Board of Managers,
EDWARD PURSER, *Sec.*

The Public must be aware that, in an undertaking of such magnitude, where information is necessary to be so widely and generally diffused, and where so many Agents are requisite to carry the designs of the Society into effect, a very considerable expence will unavoidably be incurred.

The Managers, therefore, earnestly appeal to that prompt liberality, which, upon important occasions, has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the British Public, to enable them to prosecute, with success, a plan which involves not only the dearest interests of human nature, and the soundest principles of national policy, but the reputation of this country, where the invaluable discovery originated, in the eyes of Europe and of the world.

A subscription of One Pound, or Guinea, or upwards, annually constitutes a Governor of the Society; of Five Pounds, or Guineas, or upwards, a Governor for Life.

The following form is recommended to those who may be disposed to become Benefactors to the Society by their last Will.

" I give and bequeath the Sum of £ out of my personal Estate, to the Trustees for the time being, of the Royal Jennerian Society, for the Extermination of the Small-pox, established in London in 1803, to be applied towards the charitable designs of the said Society."

LIST

OF

LIFE-GOVERNORS.

Donations.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford	£100	0	0
The Corporation of the City of London	500	0	0
The East India Company	100	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers.....	52	10	0
The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.....	50	0	0
The War Office, Commander in Chief, H.R.H. Field Marshal the Duke of York and Albany	105	0	0
The Worshipful Company of Skinners	50	0	0
Doctor Walker	150	0	0
Legacy of the late John Osborne, Esq.	100	0	0

<p>Abbot, Rt. Hon Charles, New Palace Yard</p> <p>Abernethy, John, Bedford Row</p> <p>Acland, Gideon, Cannon street</p> <p>Adair, Hawkins John,</p> <p>Addington, John, Spital Square</p> <p>Adams, Jos. M.D. Hatton Garden</p> <p>Adolphus, John, Percy Street</p> <p>Aislabie, Benjamin, Minories</p> <p>Allen, W. Plough Court, Lombard Street</p> <p>Anderdon, J. Proctor, Fenchurch-st.</p> <p>Anderson, John, Fleet Street</p> <p>Angerstein, J. J. Pall Mall</p> <p>Angerstein, John, Cumberland Place</p> <p>Angerstein, Mrs. John, ditto</p> <p>Andrews,</p> <p>Armstrong, Charlotte Street</p> <p>Atkinson, Rev.</p> <p>A. X. Kennington.</p> <p>Baber, Edward, Park St. Grosvenor Square</p> <p>Babington, W. M.D. Aldermanbury</p> <p>Baillie, Mat. M.D. Lower Grosvenor Street</p> <p>Banks, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, Bart. Soho Square</p> <p>Barclay, Robt. Clapham</p>	<p>Baring, Sir Thomas, Bart. M.P. Devonshire Place</p> <p>Barnett, John, St John Street</p> <p>Baring, Sir Francis, Hill Street, Berkeley Square</p> <p>Batard, John, Cophall Court</p> <p>Batley, Benjn. Queen Street</p> <p>Batty, Robt. M.D. Marlborough St.</p> <p>Battley, Richard, Cripplegate</p> <p>Baylis, Richard, Goswell Street</p> <p>Bayne, Dr., Bruton Street</p> <p>Beams, Hugh, Doctor's Commons</p> <p>Beaumont, Mrs. ditto</p> <p>Bedford, Duke of</p> <p>Bedford, Duchess of</p> <p>Belsham, Rev. Thos. Essex Street</p> <p>Bell, James, Little Distaff Lane</p> <p>Bell, Rev. D. W. Dean's-yd, Westr.</p> <p>Bennett, Wm. Cheapside</p> <p>Benwell, Jos Battersea</p> <p>Berkeley, Earl of, Spring Gardens</p> <p>Berryman, J.</p> <p>Bernard, Sir Thos. Wimpole Street</p> <p>Best, Mr. Serjeant, M.P. Great Or- mond Street</p> <p>Blackburne, W. M.D. Henrietta-st.</p> <p>Blake, W. Lombard st. Bedford Row</p> <p>Blanc, Sackville Street</p>
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- Boddington, S. Park Lane, Upper
 Brook Street
 Bodley, Thos. Lombard Street
 Boldero, Edward Gale, Cornhill
 Bonar, Thomson, Old Bethlem
 Bonar, Mrs. ditto
 Boucherett, Mrs. Cumberland Place
 Bowman, Joseph, Bucklersbury
 Brassey, R. J. Lombard Street
 Brennan, John, M.D. Dublin
 Brown, Jos. Lawrence Pountney-la.
 Browne, Philip, Camberwell
 Browne, Mrs. ditto
 Brown, Timothy, Peckham
 Browne, George, Rotherithe
 Bryant, Edward, Broad-street
 Burdon, Mr. Rowland, Grosvenor-sq.
 Barton, James,
 Butt, J. S. Paragon, London Road
 Butlin, J.
 Bute, Marquis of, South Audley St.
 Bute, Marchioness of, ditto
 Buxton, Isaac, M.D. New Broad-st.
 Buxton, John, Abchurch Lane

 Calvert, Chas. Upper Thames-street
 Camden, Countess, Arlington Street
 Canterbury, His Grace the Archbi-
 shop of, Lambeth House, Surrey
 Carrington, Lord, St. James's Palace
 Carruthers, John, Lloyds
 Castlereagh, Visct, St. James's-sq.
 Cazenove, C. J. Throgmorton-street
 Chamberlaine, W. Aylesbury Street
 Champion, G. L. Well Street, Well-
 close Square
 Chaplin, Mrs Blankney
 Chatfield, Allen, Wimbledon
 Chilver, Sam. New Burlington-st.
 Christie, John, Hackney Wick
 Chumasoro, J. Prince's Street, Bed-
 ford Row
 Claray, Dr.
 Clarke, Gauntlet, Basinghall Street
 Clause, T.
 Clay, John, Upper Thames Street
 Cline, Henry, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 Coar, Thos. Tottenham
 Cobb,
 Colcraft, John, M.P. Sackville Street
 Comyn, Robt. B. Bush-lane, Cannon
 Street
 Constable, Michael, Shad Thames
 Constable, James, Bank Side
 Constable, Mrs. ditto
 Cooke, T. V. Thames-bank, Chelsea
 Coope, John Jun. Osborn Street

 Coope, Joseph
 Cooper, Wm. Greenwich
 Cooper, Astley, Spring Gardens
 Cooper, James
 Copeland, John B.
 Cordell, W. D. Union-ct, Broad-st.
 Cornwallis, Marchioness, Burlington
 Street
 Cowper, H. Clerk to the House of
 Lords, Palace Yard
 Cove, Augustus, Houndsditch
 Crichton, Alex. M.D. Petersburgh
 Croft, Rich. M.D. Burlington Street
 Curtis, Sir W. Bart.

 Dale, Dr.
 Darnley, Earl of, Berkeley-square
 Darnley, Countess of, ditto
 Dartmouth, Countess of, ditto
 Davis, J. B. M.D. Blackfriar's-road
 Dawes, George, Surrey-road
 Denison, Jos. St. Mary Axe
 Denman, Thos. Lincoln's-inn
 Derby, Earl of, Grosvenor-square
 Devonshire, Duke of, Piccadilly
 Devonshire, Duchess of, ditto
 Dimsdale, W. P. Cornhill
 Dimsdale, John, Surrey Dispensary
 Dixon, W. LL.D Bartlett's-buildgs.
 Duckett, George, Davies-street
 Dunston, New Bond-street
 Dunstan,
 Durham, Lord Bishop of, Cavendish
 square
 Dyne, Wm. Serjeant's-inn.

 Eade, George, Austin Friars
 Earle,
 Egremont, Earl of, Grosvenor-place
 Ellerby, Thos. Cannon-street
 Elliott, M.D. Bath

 Farquhar, Sir W. Bart. Conduit-st.
 Farre, Dr. Charter House-square
 Fearn, Joseph,
 Fenn, Nath. Botolph-lane
 Fenn, Thos. York-street
 Fenn, John, Cornhill
 Ferguson, Thos. George-yard, Lom-
 bard-street
 Field, Henry, Newgate-street
 Fletcher, Edward, Gloucester-place
 Forster, Thos.
 Fortescue, W. St. John-street, Smith-
 field-bars
 Foster, Thos. Bromley Hall
 Fowler, Dan. Billiter-lane

Fox, John, Bridge-street
 Fox, Joseph, Argyle-street
 Fox, Wm. Dedham
 Fricker, W. Holywell-mt Shoreditch
 Frost, Thos. Goldsmith-street
 Fuller, John, Sussex

Gaitskell, Wm. Rotherhithe
 Gardner, Lord, Portland-place
 Garrow, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Atty-Gen.
 Gibson, James, Leadenhall-street
 Gillman, Wm. Fenchurch-street
 Godwin, Geo. Scot's-yard, Bush-la.
 Gordou, A. S. Lime-street
 Gower, Earl, Arlington-street
 Grant, Alex. Cork-street
 Grant, Mrs. Chas. Battersea Rise
 Grantley, Lord, Sloane-street
 Grey, Hon. Chas. M.P. Hertford-st.
 Griffith, B. Lower Grosvenor-street
 Griffiths, Leadenhall-street
 Groenvelt, H. T.
 Grosvenor, Countess, Milbank
 Guildford, Countess of, Stratton-st.
 Gurney, John, Serjeant's-inn.
 Gwydir, Lord, Whitehall

Hamilton, James, M.D. Artillery-
 place
 Hankey & Co. Messrs., Fenchurch-
 street
 Harrisson, Barnard, Prince's-street,
 Spitalfields
 Harrisson, Baron, ditto
 Harrisson, Hannah, ditto
 Harrisson, Sarah, ditto
 Hardcastle & Reyner, Messrs. Old
 Swan-stairs
 Harvey, Jas. Great Eastcheap
 Heineken, Rev. Thos. Brentford
 Hepburn, Chas. Great Hermitage-st
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 Hertford, Marchioness of, ditto
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 Hill, J. W. Cooper's-row, Tower-hill
 Hingeston, Mrs. Cheapside
 Hoare, Henry, Fleet-street
 Hoare, Henry Hugh, ditto
 Hoare, H. M. ditto
 Hoare, Wm Henry, ditto
 Hoare, Samuel, Lombard-street
 Hobart, Lady, Grosvenor-place
 Hodgson, King-street, Cheapside

Holford, Robt. Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Holt, Wm. Old Broad-street
 Home, Sir Everard, Bart. Sackville-st.
 Hooper, R. M. D. Burlington-street
 Hooper, John, Queen-street
 Hooper, J. H. Tooley-street
 Horrocks, Sam. Jun. Bread-street
 Horrocks, Sam. *minimus natu.*
 Hough, Percy-street
 Hughes, H. King's-road, Bedford-rw.
 Huntingfield, Lady, Grosvenor-sq.
 Hurd, P. Furnival's-inn
 Hurlock, Jos. St. Paul's Church-yd.
 Hutchinson, Joshua, Capel-court

Jackson, Sir John, Bart. Broad-street
 buildings
 Jackson, Sam. Hackney
 Jenner, Edward, M.D. LL.D. and
 F.R.S. Berkeley
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 Johnson, G. John-st., America-sq.
 Johnson, Dowgate
 Johnston, Ebenezer, Bishopsgate-st.
 Jones, D. Henry
 Jones, How, Narbuth

Kearsley, John, Liverpool
 Kerfoot, Thos. Bread-street
 Key, Thos. Fenchurch-street
 Kinder, Charles, Cheapside
 Kingscot, Mrs. Thos. Hinton-house,
 Hants.
 Knight, Francis, Saville-row
 Knight, J. C.

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 Ladbroke, Henry, ditto
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 Larchin, Miss
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 Leighton, Sir. Wm. Batson's Coffee-
 house
 Leighton, James, Welbeck-street
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- Ley, Mark, Paragon, Kent road
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 Liverpool, Earl of, Hertford-street
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 M'Kenna,
 Mackmurdo, E. L. Bread-street
 Mair, Hugh, Copthall-court
 Maitland, John, Basinghall-street
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 Manser, Wm. Kennington
 Mantell, Rev. T. near Farnham,
 Surrey
 Marcel, Alex. J. G. M.D. Russell-
 square
 Martin, James, M.P. Great George-
 street
 Martineau, John, Lambeth
 Melville, Lord Viscount, Charles-st.
 Menny, Robert
 Meyer, Dr.
 Meyer, James, Leadenhall-street
 Mildmay, Sir Henry, Bart. Stanhope
 street
 Milford, S. F. Exeter
 Moore, James, Conduit-street
 Morgan, B. S.
 Morgan, Sir Charles, Lower Grosve-
 nor-street
 Moss, S. Somer's Town
 Myers, Joseph Hart, M.D. John-
 street, America-square

 Nanson, William, Bridge-street
 Neild, James, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea
 Nepean, Lady, Bombay
 Newenham, Everett and Co. Man-
 sion-house-street
 Newington, Zebulon, Spital-square
 Nichols, John, Red-lion passage
 Norman, G. Crescent, Bridge-street
 North, Hoare, and Co. Bridge-street
 Nottige, Wm. Bermondsey
 Norris, William, Old Jewry
 Northumberland, Duke of, Charing-
 cross
 Northumberland, Duchess of, do.
 Norwood, Edward

 Oben, J. G. Charlotte-street
 Oben, Mrs. do.
 Oben, Thomas, do.
 Oven, Joshua, Van, Fenchurch build-
 ings

 Patteson, Lee, and Iselin, Cloak-lane
 Pearson, John, Golden-square
 Pearson, John, jun. Rutland-place
 Pelham, Lord, Stratton-street
 Pett, Samuel, M.D. Clapton
 Phillips, Richard, East-street
 Phillips, Wm. George-yard
 Pinhorn, Sir John, Borough, High-
 street
 Powell, James, Fort Place, Bermond-
 sey
 Poynder, Thomas, Bishopsgate-st.
 Poyntz, W. S. Bentiuck-street
 Price, Sir Charles, Bart. Bedford-sq.
 Pryce, Edward, Bucklersbury
 Pusey, Hon. P. Grosvenor-square
 Pugh, Evan, Well-street, Wellclose-
 square

 Ramsay, Alexander, M.D.
 Rawlinson, Sir Walter, Devonshire-
 place
 Reid, Dr.
 Reid
 Ring, John, New-street, Hanover-sq.
 Roberts, Thomas, Charter-house-sq.
 Robinson, William, Shadwell
 Roscoe, Richard
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 Rous, Lady, do.
 Rutherford,
 Rutherford, J. Ratcliffe-highway
 Rutt, John Towill, Thames-street
 Ryder, Mademoiselle, Broad-st.

 Salte, William, Poultry
 Sandeman, G. M.D. Red-lion square
 Sandwich, Earl of, Burlington-street
 Satterthwaite, Miles, Lombard st.
 Saunderson, Richard, Mark-lane
 Saunders, William, M.D. Edmonton
 Schick, A. Devonshire-square
 Semple, Robert
 Shillitoe, Richard, Jewry-street
 Shrewsbury, Earl of, Stanhope-street
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 Simple, A. S.
 Sims, John, M.D. Guildford-street
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 Somerville, Lord, Hill-street, Berkeley-square
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 Spencer, Countess
 Spencer, Knight, Surrey Institution
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 St. Asaph, Viscountess, Berkeley-sq.
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 Sutherland
 Swan, James, Fleet-street
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 Thorp, J. T. do.
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 Towgood, John, Clement's-lane
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 Travers, Benjamin, Southampton
 Travers, Joseph, Swithin's-lane
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 Tyson, James

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 Vaux, Robert, Spital-square
 Vaux, Joseph, Duke-street
 Vyner, Lady

 Wabling, T. Whitechapel road
 Wainewright, R. Gray's-lan-square
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 Weymouth, Henry, Battersea
 Wigan, Dowgate-hill
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 Wilbraham, Roger, Stratton-street
 Wilkinson, George, Sunderland
 Williams
 Williams, John, Poultry
 Williams, Allen, Borough, High-st.
 Willimot, T. Clapham-road
 Willoughby, Lady, Berner-street
 Wilson, James, Windmill-street
 Wood, John, Hackney
 Wood, Harriot, do.
 Wood, Jonah, Queen-street
 Wood, Matthew, Falcon-square
 Woods, Samuel, George-yard
 Woodville, Isaac, Berwick on Tweed
 Wydown and Lloyd, Upper Thames-street

 Young, G. W. Bucklersbury

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Crawford, J. King-street
Creaser, Thomas, Fenchurch-street
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Curtis, John, Whitechapel
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Daker, J.
Darby, Harry, Lime-street
Darby, Mrs. do.
Darby, J. H. Lime-street
Darby, Mrs.
Dark, Wm. Stroudwater
Darton, Wm. Gracechurch-street
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Ford, Samuel, Fenchurch-street
Franklin, Finsbury-square
Frost, Thomas, Goldsmith-street
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Fry, Joseph, ditto
Fuller, Benjamin
- Gibbon, E. Bucklersbury**
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Gillman, S. Sloane-street
Glass, Rev. Samuel, Sackville-street
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Harrison, M.
Harrison, B. Pancras
Harvey, Joseph, Gracechurch-st.
Hatsel, J. Palace Yard
Helps, Thomas, Wood-street
Herne, E. Sackville-street
- Heron, R.**
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Higgins, William
Highmore, Anthony, Ely-place
Hill, R. Shoreditch
Hobhouse, B. M.P. Dover-street
Home, J. D. Curzon-street
Hopkins, Guy's Hospital
Horsford, John, Ratcliffe-highway
Houghton, Wm. Highbury
Houlston, W. Nine Elms, Vauxhall
Hudson, Mark-lane
Hughs, H. Harley-street
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Hutchinson, W.
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Lee, R. Broad-street
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Loug, Mrs. Leadenhall-street

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Marcel, Dr. Russell-square
Marlborough, Duchess of, Pall Mall
Martin, James
Martin, J. M.P. St. James's-street
Martineau, J. Lambeth
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Marsh, William, Nicholas-lane
Maude, James, Mark-lane
Melville, Lord
Merriman, Dr. Half Moon-street
Meyer, Hugh
Meyer, J. Leadenhall-street
Mildmay, Sir H. Cavendish-square
Milford, S. F. Exeter
Millard, J. Cheapside
Moreton, Lady Frances
Moreton, Miss
Morgan, B. S. Highley Grove
Morgan, Sir Charles, M.P. Downing
Street
Moore, J. Essex-street, Strand
Moore, Lincoln's-inn Square
Moore, James, Conduit-street
Morpeth, Lord, Park-street
Murray, Charles, Cornhill
Murray, John, Albemarle-street
Myers, Dr. John-street

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Newley, Charles, Poland-street
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Rogers, St. Albans
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Russell, William
Rutland, Dutchess of,

Sabloukoff, Madame de, Pall Mall
Salmon, J.
Saunders, Thomas, Haydon-square
Savigny, J. H. King-street, Covent-
Garden
Scatcherd, J. Ave Maria Lane
Scott, D.
Scott, John, Adelphi Terrace
Scudamore, Dr. Holles-street
Setwell, T. M.P.

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 Sherborne, Lord,
 Sherborne, Lady,
 Sheppard, William, Junior, Styles-
 hill, near Frome
 Shiells, Richard, Hampstead
 Shuter, J. Gainsford-street
 Siffken, Henry, Scott's Yard
 Siffken, John, ditto
 Simpson, George, St. Paul's Church-
 Yard
 Singleton, M.
 Sless, J. Horselydown
 Smith, H.
 Smith, J.
 Smith, S.
 Smith, William, M.P. Park-street
 Somerset, Duke of, Piccadilly
 Stafford, Marquis of, Cleveland-row
 Stafford, Marchioness of, ditto
 Steel, John, Bull-and-Mouth-street
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 Stonehouse, R, Curzon-street
 Stones, W. Chandos-street
 Stopford, Lady Mary
 Stuart, J, Edward-street, Portland-
 square
 Styan, Lombard-street
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 Templeton, Lady, Portland-place
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 Woods, Jos. George Yard
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 Woolriche,
 Woolriche, S. Conduit-street
 Wrottesley, Lady C. Stratford-place
 Wynch, William, Grosvenor Place
 Wynne, Sir W.W. St. James's-square

 Yelloly, John, M.D. Finsbury-square

The Managers have not yet been able to make out what the former Secretaries (the latter of them being now engaged with a provincial company of comedians in Ireland) have done with the remaining registers and books of the society; and request that any consequent omissions or inaccuracies, in the lists of Governors, may be pointed out to them, to be inserted in future Editions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACCINE INOCULATION,
BY JOHN RING,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London.

THE MODES OF INOCULATION.

The Vaccine Fluid may be taken at any period, from the first appearance of the vesicle, till the areola begins to form, by small punctures; allowing it time to flow; or promoting the discharge by gentle pressure with the lancet.

It is to be inserted, by a superficial puncture, into the middle of the arm, between the shoulder and the elbow; or, when the arm is likely to be much used, into the inside of the leg.

It may be preserved, and conveyed, on the point of a Vaccinator; that is, a bit of ivory, shaped like the tooth of a comb, and pointed like a lancet. This may be wrapped in paper; or a number of them may be inclosed in a quill, to be stopped with white wax. When they are used, a puncture is to be made with a lancet, then the point of the Vaccinator is to be held in the puncture some time; and afterwards repeatedly wiped on the part.

THE LOCAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL SYMPTOMS.

On the third day, the day of inoculation being reckoned the first, a red spot commonly appears; and on the fourth or fifth a vesicle of light pink, sometimes with a bluish tint; gradually changing into a pearl colour. The margin is elevated, the centre depressed, the contents limpid. It increases till the tenth day.

About the ninth, the inflammation surrounding the base spreads rapidly, and forms a circumscribed areola; which, in a day or two, begins to fade. When this is fully formed, the vesicle declines. It turns brown in the centre; and is gradually converted into a hard smooth shining scab, of a dark mahogany colour, approaching to black; which falls off about the end of the third week, leaving a scar.

Sometimes the patient is drowsy as early as the second or third day.—Febrile symptoms often appear, especially on the eighth; but they are generally slight and transient. In many cases there is no constitutional indisposition, in a few there is no areola; yet the patient is perfectly secure from the future infection of the small-pox, provided the progress of the vesicle has been regular and complete.

THE LOCAL AND GENERAL TREATMENT.

No preparation is necessary before the Cow-pock, no cathartic after; nor, in general, any medicine during the whole process. But if indisposition of any kind occurs, it may be treated in the same manner as if the patient were not under vaccination.

Should inflammation become extensive, it may be checked by the frequent application of a compress dipped in cold water; or in a solution of Cerussa Acetata.

Should ulceration take place, a cool poultice may be advisable; to be continued till the sore is almost healed; when any mild adhesive plaster alone may be substituted. In slight cases, the plaster alone may be sufficient; but it seldom happens, that any application is necessary.

Central House of the Royal Jennerian Society, October 6, 1803.

At a Meeting of the Medical Council,

Present, Dr. Denman, in the Chair, Dr. Bradley, Dr. Lettsom, Mr. Fox, &c.

The Council considering that, after the promulgation of the discovery of Vaccination, many obstacles had occurred to the extension of the practice, to the removal of which Mr. Ring contributed, in a particular manner, by his assiduity, influence, writings, and successful practice, by which he promoted and extended vaccination throughout the metropolis as well as most parts of Europe—under this conviction the Medical Council recommend to the Board of Directors to confer some signal mark of approbation on Mr. Ring for his laudable and distinguished services.

JOHN WALKER, *Medical Secretary.*

On this recommendation Mr. Ring was elected Vice-President of the Medical Council.

No. 7, Union Court, Holborn Hill,

Friday, June 14th, 1816.

AT a MEETING of the BOARD of MANAGERS,

MR. DARTON *in the Chair*,

The Director having informed the Board, that Mr. Purser being, at this time, at Brussels, and the time of his return being very uncertain, and having suggested the fitness of another Secretary being elected,

Resolved, that it is expedient to elect another Secretary.

Mr. Fox, already a Manager, having generously offered to accept the Office of Secretary, which is honourary, and which would, consequently, continue him, *ex officio*, a Member of the Board,

Resolved, that the generous offer of Mr. Fox be accepted with thanks; and that he be now elected Secretary.

Resolved, On the recommendation of the Director, that Mr. Wilson, the Agent of the Society, be now elected Collector, in place of Mr. Purser.

Resolved, That Mr. Purser be elected a Member of the Board of Managers, in place of Mr. Fox, that the society may obtain the advantage of his services in that capacity, immediately on his return from the Continent.

Resolved, That future communications, therefore, to the Secretary, be requested to be made to Mr. Fox, No. 22, Bridge Street; and for the Collector, to Mr. Wilson, No. 116, Fleet Street.

Subscriptions received by every member of the Board of Managers, as well as by the Treasurer, the Bankers of the Society, the Director, the Secretary, and the Collector.

—◆—
*Five Guineas, or upwards, constitutes a Life Governor; and
One Guinea, or upwards, an Annual Governor of this Institution.*

—◆—
The Collector will respectfully wait on any Person wishing to contribute, on a written communication being made to him, (Mr. Wilson, 116, Fleet Street.) He will receive any subscriptions, and answer any inquiries addressed to him from the country.

FINIS.

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Commencement Progress and Termination
of the Vaccine Pock



Wm. Linn
Tanner

PAMPHLET

OF THE

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

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