

**Medical report of cases of inoculation and re-inoculation with variolous and vaccine matter: with some cases of casual exposure to small pox contagion, subsequent to vaccination / [John Rollo].**

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Rollo, John, -1809.

**Publication/Creation**

London : T. Gillet for Mawman & Callow, 1804.

**Persistent URL**

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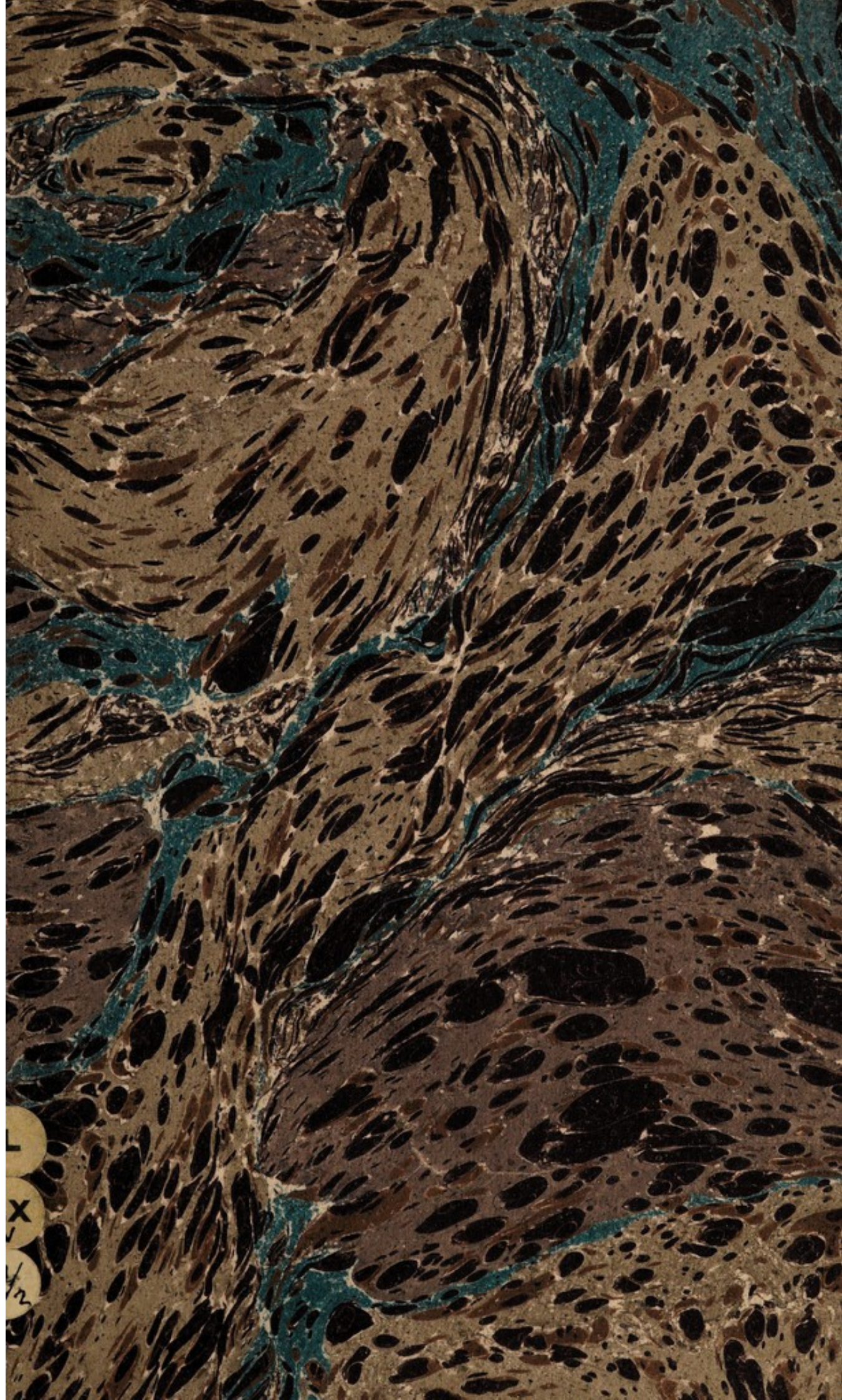
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MEDICAL REPORT

OF

CASES

OF

INOCULATION AND RE-INOCULATION

WITH

*Variolous and Vaccine Matter :*

WITH SOME CASES OF CASUAL EXPOSURE TO SMALL POX  
CONTAGION, SUBSEQUENT TO VACCINATION.

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By JOHN ROLLO, M. D.

SURGEON GENERAL, AND INSPECTOR OF THE MEDICAL  
DEPARTMENTS OF THE ORDNANCE,

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. GILLET, SALISBURY-SQUARE;

AND SOLD BY MR. MAWMAN, POULTRY, AND  
MR. CALLOW, CROWN-COURT.

1804.

[Price One Shilling.]

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TO THE  
GENTLEMEN OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

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Royal Artillery Hospital, Woolwich,  
*June 29, 1804.*

GENTLEMEN,

ANNEXED is a Report of some Cases of Re-inoculation, regarding the investigation now going on to ascertain the permanency of the power of the vaccine vesicles, or pustules, as now produced, to resist variolous influences; but we have avoided forming any inference from them, leaving that to be done on a broad field of observation; for it would be highly improper to decide on a few cases either way, especially as the subject is of the first importance. It is only necessary for me to observe, that I have watched over the progress of five hundred and fifty cases of vaccination, who had it all genuinely, and of which the present cases are a part, and exactly agreeable to the progress defined by Doctor Jenner and

Mr. Ring, and so accurately and beautifully illustrated by the plate of the latter in his second volume on the Vaccine Inoculation; and further to observe, that the Cow-pock matter employed in all the cases, as well as in the Small-pox, underwent no change, as the inoculation took place beside the subject, and never later than the eighth day from the inoculation, or from the appearance of eruption.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

with respect,

Yours, &c. &c.

JOHN ROLLO.

REPORT

## REPORT OF CASES,

&c.

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No. I.

*Cases of Patients inoculated with Small-pox after  
Vaccination.*

SERGEANT M'CUTCHAN'S child was inoculated with Cow-pock on the 14th of September 1800, and had the genuine disease.

Was inoculated with variolous matter on the 11th of May 1804.

12. A slight efflorescence round the puncture, about the size of a sixpence.

13. Nearly the same.

15. Clear matter in the pustule ; a few pimples in the areola ; was feverish last night.

16. Pustule suppurating ; basis hard ; redness nearly the same.

17. Pustule

- 17. Pustule increasing.
  - 18. Inflammation extending from the pustule.
  - 20. Pustule dry and scabbed, but surrounded with more inflammation than yesterday.
  - 21. Dry, inflammation subsiding.
  - 22. Nearly gone, but a number of warty pimples remaining round the part.
  - 23. Warty pimples remaining, but without redness.
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Sergeant GLOAG's child was inoculated with Cow-pock on the 30th May 1803, and had the regular disease; was inoculated with Small-pox at the same time with the last.

13. The arm similar to the last, at the same period.

15. No change or general indisposition.

16. Pustule suppurating, areola extended, and two or three pustules forming in it, with the undulating motion visible; some general indisposition.

17. Inflammation much extended.

18. More extended, with a cluster of pustules; two distinct pustules adjoining the first, and suppurating; child more fretful.

19. One

19. One of the pustules run into the first, or inoculated part.

20. Areolous inflammation subsided; pustule the same, drier; at the edge of the areola and beyond it some distinct pimples.

21. All subsiding.

23. Pustules on the arm scabbed.

June 14. Scab nearly off; a hollow pit left on the inoculated part, and on one subsequent pustule in the areola, near the inoculated part.

22. Scab entirely gone; pits very distinct.

Gunner BRANDY's child had the disease regularly, having been inoculated with Cow-pock on the 23d May 1803, and was inoculated with Small-pox together with those just described.

14. The arm as in the other cases, but the elevation and inflammation more remarkable: there is not the usual appearance as yet of the progress of variolous matter.

15. As yesterday; was feverish last night; arm as in the other cases.

16. Like the same period in the last case.

17. Inflammation much extended.

18. Further

18. Further extended to near the elbow, and top of the arm, and over the whole side.

19. Much the same.

21. All subsiding.

23. Pustule scabbed.

June 20. Scab not entirely off.

Mr. Ring inspected these cases, as well as the two following, three times.

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On the 14th of September 1800, JOHN BUTLER, sixteen months old, was inoculated with Cow-pock, the matter taken on the ninth day (which was procured from Mr. Ring); the child has since been exposed to the Small-pox, and resisted the infection. Friday evening, May 11, 1804, the child was inoculated with variolous matter by Doctor Rollo, from a child who had the disease in the natural way; the matter was taken on the eighth of the eruption. The following morning the arm was inflamed nearly as large as a sixpence; the boy complained of its itching much, and said it was very sore; in the evening the inflammation much increased. Sunday 13th, still increased, with considerable hardness round it. On the 14th, inflammation

inflammation extended near three inches from the shoulder to the elbow, and two inches round: at this time the boy complained of pain under his arm, and in the evening was much indisposed. Tuesday morning, May 15th, inflammation abated, and the child much better. Wednesday the arm in the same state, and there now appeared two or three pimples or pustules on the right leg, and one on the arm; but none ever matured; from this time till the 20th the arm was stationary, and then gradually went off, and has left the arm with as much appearance as is usual after the inoculated Small-pox.

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Feb. 13, 1802, Doctor Rollo inoculated EBENEZER BUTLER, four months old, with Cow-pock; the matter was taken on the eighth day, and the child went through the disease in the usual way. Some months afterwards he was exposed to Small-pox without taking it.

May 14, 1804, the above child was again inoculated with Small-pox matter taken from the same child as John Butler was inoculated. On the following morning the arm was considerably inflamed; from this time till the 18th it gradually increased, and several small pustules now appeared

near the inoculated part : the three following days the arm much the same. Tuesday morning, May 22, the inflammation considerably increased, and in the evening the child had every symptom of fever, and was very restless during the night. 23d, still ill, with white tongue, quick pulse, and flushed face ; in the evening he was much worse, and about eight o'clock had a strong convulsive fit, an injection was thrown up, and the warm bath used, which soon relieved him : he took tinct. opii gtt. iv. at bed time, and passed a good night. The next day he was much better, and from this time there was no more trouble ; there is some little pit on the arm equal to his brother's.

These two last cases are narrated by Mr. Butler, Surgeon in this town, whose children are the subjects of them.

The whole of the five cases above related were inoculated from a child on the eighth day of the eruption, the disease being distinct on the extremities, but confluent on the face, and the matter in the crystalline state. The subjects were inoculated immediately from and in the presence of the patient.

## No. II.

*Patients inoculated with the Matter from the Pustules of the Arms of the last described Patients, not having been previously vaccinated, except one Case from Eruptions on the Body.*

May 17, 1804, JAMES BEAUMONT, aged sixteen months, never had either Small or Cow-pox, inoculated in the left arm from Mr. Butler's child, No. 3, and in the right from M'Cutchan's, No 2.

19. Left arm inflamed.

23. A pustule forming.

26. The patient had a convulsive fit.

28. Eruptions general and distinct; but no pustule in the areola. The pustules matured on the fifth day after their appearance, and were entirely gone on the fourteenth.

THOMAS BEAUMONT, aged three years and four months, never had either Small or Cow-pox, inoculated as above, with the like result.

JANE KIRKWOOD, aged four years; ANN PURVIS, aged three years; and MARY PURVIS, aged sixteen months, never had either Small or Cow-

pox ; were all inoculated with the former from M<sup>c</sup>Cutchan's child ; progress and termination as in James Beaumont's case.

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May 19. JAMES COX, aged eighteen months, never had either Small or Cow-pox, inoculated in the right arm from a pustule which appeared on the left (not the inoculated) arm of Mr. Butler's child, and in the left arm from a pustule on the left foot of the same child. These pustules were hard, but appeared to contain some fluid, though little or none was obtained.

22. Inoculated parts on both arms inflamed, and a small hard pimple formed on each.

23. The inflammation subsided.

## No. III.

*Patients inoculated with the same Matter as in the last, having been vaccinated.*

May 30. HARRIET BURTON, aged four years, vaccinated March 6, 1802, inoculated with the Small-pox this day from James Beaumont, fifth day of the eruption.

31. Puncture inflamed, and forming a pimple.

June 1. Inflammation increased. 4. Still going on, but not rapidly. 6. Areola apparently forming. 7. Less distinct. 9. No appearance of areola. 12. Inflammation entirely gone.

May 31. JANE GLOAG, vaccinated three years ago, inoculated this day in the left arm from Jane Kirkwood the sixth day of the eruption. June 2. The arm inflamed. 4. Areola forming. 5. A pustule containing matter, with areola about the size of a shilling. 6. Areola extending; the patient had a restless night. 7. Areola increasing, surrounded by a distinct ring, between which and the pustule are several clusters of pimples. 8. Appearance as yesterday, the areola extending nearly two inches in every direction from the pustule. 10. Areola diminishing, and pustule hardened. 12. Inflammation gradually subsiding. 14. Still  
a slight

a slight appearance of areola ; pustule scabbed and hard.

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JOHN ROBERTS, aged six years, vaccinated May 4, 1801, this day inoculated in the right arm from Jane Kirkwood, fourth day of eruption, June 2, arm inflamed. 4. A pustule in the areola formed. 6. Areola extending with hardness ; has had a restless night, and has been hot and thirsty for the last two days. 8 and 10. Stationary. 12. Inflammation nearly gone. 14. Pustule scabbed and hard.

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SAMUEL ROBERTS, brother to the above, inoculated on the same day with matter from the same subject, and with the same effect, as nearly as possible.

## No. IV.

*Soldiers inoculated with Cow-pock, who alledge that they had Small-pox when young, but have no Marks.*

JOHN PARSONS, aged sixteen, inoculated June 5; a slight areola, with a pustule of a conical figure, on the 9th, which was dying away on the 12th, and entirely gone on the 14th.

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June 5th. THOMAS GOSLING, aged thirty-five, had a slight degree of inflammation, conical formed pustule, and no areola; on the 12th it died away.

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JOSEPH HUDSON was affected nearly in the same way as the first, but the pustule was less conical, and seemed to contain a little fluid; the areola was about the size of a sixpenny piece.

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WILLIAM MACKAY had similar symptoms, and his case, like the other three, was deemed to be of the spurious pock.

## No. V.

*Patients inoculated with Small-pox, having already had it in the natural way.*

JOHN MITCHELL, aged seventeen, had Small-pox by infection in the year 1796, and is marked; was inoculated with variolous matter June 12, 1804. On the 14th a pimple was formed, which appeared to be dying away on the 16th; and on the 18th was quite gone.

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CHARLES RICHARDS, THOMAS MIDGELEY, JOHN MYATT, JOHN PALMER, ROBERT ALLEN, JOSEPH FISH, and JOHN FITTEN, were each of them inoculated on the same day, under the same circumstances, and with precisely the same effect.

WHEN the proof sheet of this report was received, we had just been informed that a child, who had been vaccinated some time ago, was affected casually with Small-pox; and on the examination of the child having found the fact to be correct, we delayed returning the proof until the case was more particularly ascertained. There being one sister who had been vaccinated some time before, and had not been exposed to the same variolous contagion; as also a child whom the parents wished to be exposed to Small-pox contagion, though it was then mixing occasionally with Small-pox; and as both agreed the children should lay in the bed with the one having the Small-pox, we deferred completing the report, until the result of these cases were obtained. That being now accomplished, we give a concise description of them; but we nevertheless retain the sentiment in the address preceding the report, as a final conclusion can only be drawn on this very interesting occasion from general observation and experience. So far as our cases go, we could hardly have refrained from drawing individual inferences; but

this, and any other explanation necessarily arising from them, we at present decline. Except in observing, that, from the whole of this report, the subsequent remarks so strongly arise, that we think it proper to subjoin them: namely, that the vaccine inoculation resists the action of the variolous disease; that when this has been apparently diminished as a preventative power, the variolous disease has been much milder, and less compleat; but how far time may farther influence the vaccine power, time only can decide; though at present it remains entirely in favour of vaccination, as deducible from our report.

June 23d, 1804. JOHN REYNOLDS was vaccinated twenty months ago, and the vesicle proceeded through the genuine progress to the eighth day, when the mother and infant went into the country. By the mother's account an areola formed of the size of a shilling, and in about eighteen or twenty days from the inoculation, the scab dropped off; but without leaving the usual mark of indentation. The child had been indisposed for a day or two before the present date.

On the 25th June 1804, the eruption of Small-pox appeared, having been exposed to the varicellous infection sixteen days before.

On the 30th the eruption plentiful, though less numerous than in ordinary casual exposures to Small-pox; it was distinct.

July 4th, the pustules were fully matured.

On the 13th the child had appeared to have gone through the disease in the ordinary way; but had a cough, and some sequelæ of Small-pox.

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ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, sister of the former, was attacked on the evening of the 13th July, with restlessness and feverish symptoms, and which continued to the 16th, when a few pimples were per-

ceived on her body and face; two of the latter were large.

The 19th the two pimples on the face were beginning to scab, and those over her body, &c. apparently gone.

This child had been before this attack exposed several times to variolous contagion without effect. She had been vaccinated three years and one month before; and an indented mark remains on her arm.

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NELLY LUMSDEAL was vaccinated in August 1801, and has on the part an indented mark.

The 9th July was taken ill, and continued feverish with vomiting until the 12th, when an eruption appeared.

On the 13th there were about a dozen of distinct pimples on the face, and many on different parts of her body; but by no means so numerous as is common in Small-pox.

The 17th the pimples were warty and dry; only one on the eye-lid matured.

19. Pimples gone off.

A sister and brother of this girl have Small-pox appearing; and they have all been exposed to variolous contagion these three weeks; and this  
child

child had been formerly exposed, without any effect whatever.

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ROBERT MILLAR was inoculated with vaccine matter in July 1802.

On the 19th July 1804, having previously been exposed to variolous contagion from his brother William, was ill, and had been so for two or three days, with feverishness, sleepiness, and sickness, when four or five pimples appeared on the face.

On the 23d the pimples were warty and dry.

*Conclusion of the Report.*

IT is with the greatest satisfaction to us, that it will be perceived, that of the five hundred and fifty we have vaccinated, not more than thirteen have been in any degree affected by re-inoculation, or casual exposure to variolous matter; and in these, any disease induced has been extremely mild, and some doubt may arise whether it was really variolous constitutional affection or not. It is also to be recollected, many of the remaining five hundred and thirty-seven cases of Cow-pock have been occasionally exposed to variolous influence without effect. Therefore, so far as our experience extends in vaccination, it is completely supported. From every analogy, it is reasonable to suppose that time will establish the demonstration of its full and permanent power.

Having thus finished our report, we feel desirous to add, that the re-inoculations were performed in consequence of Mr. Goldson's very candid and professional pamphlet; and on the conviction that every medical subject, as all must be important to the public, ought in our conviction to be amply investigated. Individuals in the profession have

have no other way of disinterestedly exerting their usefulness, not only to mankind at large, but as involving them in particular to the improvement of medical science. Such have been our motives on all occasions, as well as on the present important subject, and we trust they will continue to be the leading features of our conduct.

THE END.

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# THE END.

