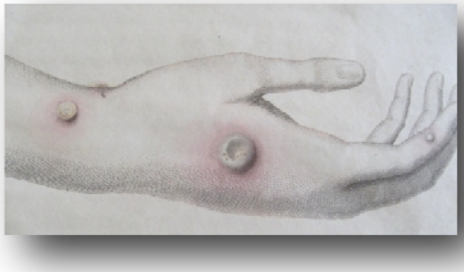
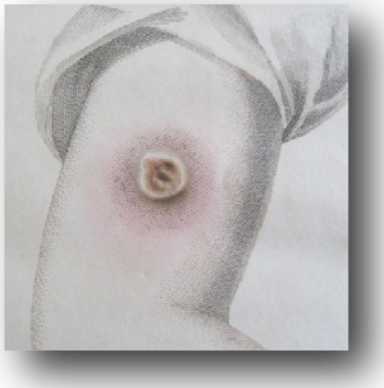
Edward Jenner's letter to Hugh Scott on vaccination





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Administrative/Biographical History:

Edward Jenner (1749-1823) was a doctor, pioneer of smallpox vaccination and the father of immunology. At 14, he was apprenticed to a local surgeon and then trained in London. In 1772, he returned to his native town. In 1796 he carried out his now famous experiment on 8-year-old James Phipps. Jenner inserted pus taken from a cowpox pustule and into an incision on the boy's arm. He was testing his theory, drawn from rural folklore, that milk maids who had had the mild disease of cowpox did not ever contract smallpox, one of the greatest killers of the time, especially of children. Jenner subsequently proved that, having been inoculated with cowpox, Phipps was immune to smallpox.

1 1806, July 1
Letter from Dr Edward Jenner to Hugh Scott describing his method of injecting vaccine fluid using ivory points, in compliance with Scott's request for vaccine fluid for his son. The remainder may be used "on any Cottage child near you".
2
Typed copy of the above
3 1806, October 6
Letter from Dr Edward Jenner to Hugh Scott respecting Scott's son, whose vaccination had produced a single pustule which was repeatedly drained of its contents. Jenner writes that, although the boy might be in perfect safety, he would put him to the test of re-inoculation to be certain.
4
Typed copy of the above
5 1807, July 5
Letter from Edward Jenner to Hugh Scott at Lord Egremont's, Grosvenor Place, accompanying glasses containing vaccine virus. By inserting the point of a lancet in cold water, the virus may be reduced to fluidity and then inserted into the arms of patients by means of small punctures. Jenner stresses that the most important rule in conducting the process of vaccine inoculation is never to inoculate from a pustule after the efflorescence is fully formed around it, which normally occurs by the tenth day.
6 Typed copy of the above.