Dec./76. Edward Wortley Montague & Ladmy Mary W.M. In Lady Mary Wortley's 24th year, her father produced another suitor, older than Lady Mary but not acceptable to her. He was known as Mr.K. but very little is known about him. Possibly he was Irish. Conse uently the two young people eloped, he settling an annuity upon her in case of her widowhood. The marriage licence was dated Aug 16th 1712. Her father was extremely angry and refused to own her. Her friends declared she had taken an imprudent step, but in spite of the scandal there is no reason to suppose that she regretted her action. Her son, named Edward after his father, was born May 1713. Before returning to Court life she spent two years in x small furnished houses near Huntingdon for which town her husband w s M.P. from 1707-1718, or near York for which he had some thought of standing, when obliged to give up Huntingdon to his father. Occasionally she stopped at Wharncliffe Lodge with her husband's relatives, or at Hitchinbroke, the seat of his kinsman Lord Sandwich. At this period of her life her brother William died of small pox. She herself contracted the disease but recovered, but she lost her eyelashes which never grew again.Soon after the accession of George 1, Mr.Montague obtained a seat on the Treasury Board and his wife by her brilliant conversation and beauty gained a great reputaion. He was afterwards ambassador to Constantinople, and his wife accompanied. She insisted on taking her infant sone with her.

Jan/77. Lady Mary Wortley Montague Arriving in Turkey, on of the things which interested Lady Mary most was that on people's faces were little signs of smallpox. This, she discovered, was due to the fact that the Turks practised innoculation against the disease andThe following, written by Lady Mary from Adrianople April 1st. 1717 to a friend, Mrs. Sarah Chiswell. "I am going to tell you a thing which will make you wish yourself here. The smallpox, so fatal amongst us, is here entirely harmless by the invention of 'ingrafting' which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women who make it their business to perform the operation every Autumn, in the month of Sept, when the great heat is abated. People send to one another if they know if any of their family is a mind to have the small;ox. They make parties for this purpose, and when they ar e met(connonly fifteen or sixteen together) the old woamd comes with a nutshell full of the matter of the best sort of smallpox, and asks what vein you please to have opened, She immediately rips open that you offer to here with a large needle (which gi.ves you no more pain than a common scratch) and puts into the vein as much matter as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after that binds up the little wound with a hollow bit of shell; and in this manner opens four or five veins. The Grecians have commonly the superstition of opening one in the middle of the forehead, one on each arm, and one on the breast to mark the sign of the cross, but this has a very ill effect, all these wounds leaving little scars, and is not done by those who are not superstitious, who choose to have them in the leg or that part of the arm which is concealed"

Feb/77. Conclusion of Lady Mary W.M. letter to Sarah Chiswell. "The children of young patients play together all the rest of the day, and are in perfect health to the eight. Then the fever begins to seize them, and they keep their bed for two days, very seldom three. They have very rarely above twenty or thirty in their faces, which never mark. and in eight day's time they are as well as before their illness. Where they are wounded, there remain running sores during the distemper, which I don't doubt is a great relief to it. Every year thousands undergo this operation, and the French ambassador says pleasantly, that they take the small poxhere, by the way of diversion as they take the waters in other coun ries. There is no example of anyone that has died in it, and you may believe me xxI am well satisfied of the safety of this experiment, since I intend to t ry it on my own dear little son. I am patriot enough to take pains to bring this useful invention into fashion in England and I shall not fail to write about it to some of our doctors,if I knew any one of them that I thought had virtue enough to destroy such a considerable branch of their revenue for the good of mankind. But that dispemper is beneficial to them,not to expose to all their resentment the hardy wight that should undertake to put an end to it. Perhaps, if I live to return, I may, hoswever have the courage to war with them" Lady Mary did introduce it to this county about 1721. It was very slowly adopted, and it was not until it had been practised on six criminals (whose liberty was promised them if they did recover, which they did) that it was generally received.
Edward Jenner (1749-1823) worked at Berkely in Gloucestershire 1789. He bagan to vacinate with cowpox. National vacine centres were established in London in 1808.