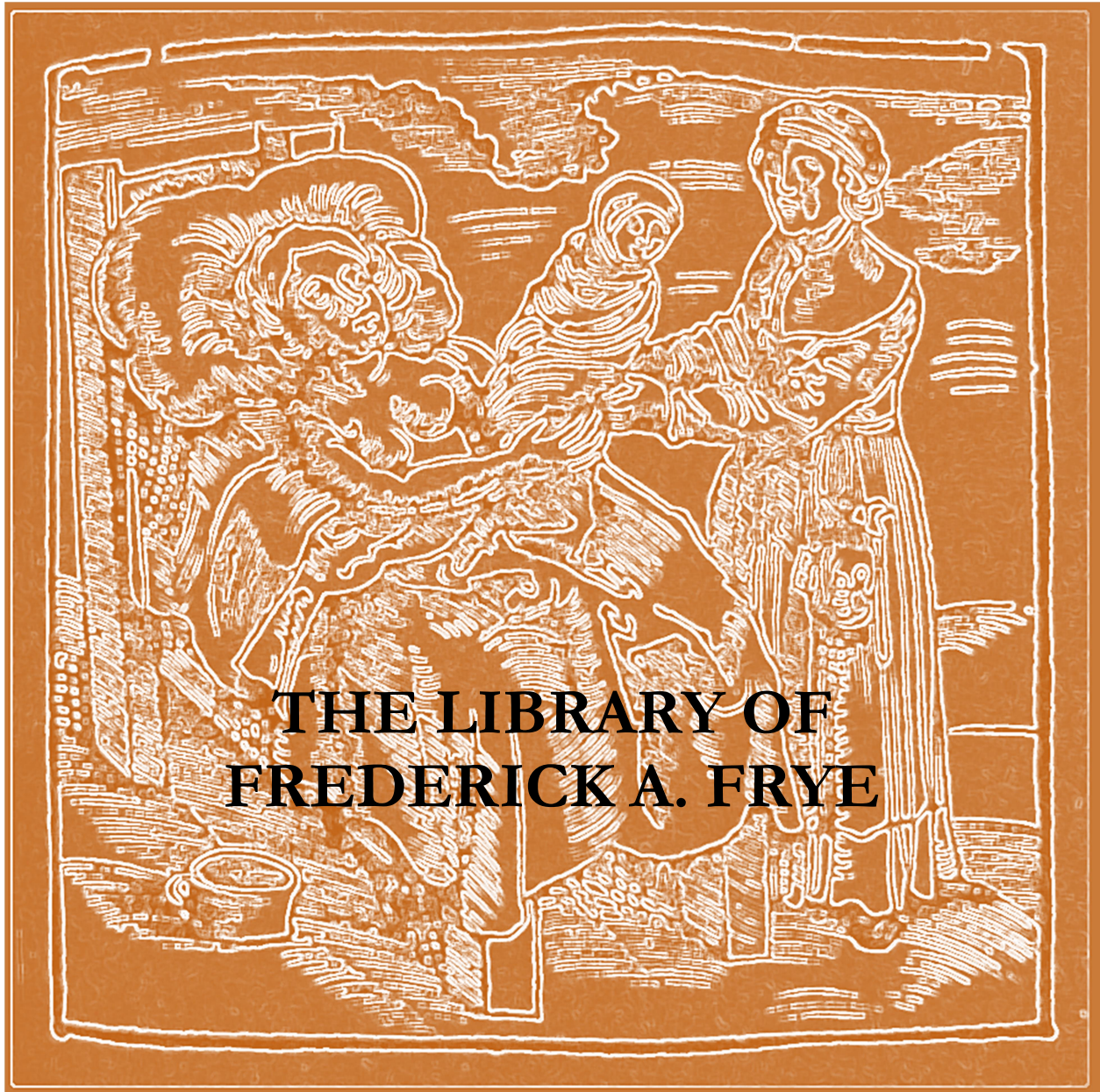


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HISTORICAL PEDIATRICS

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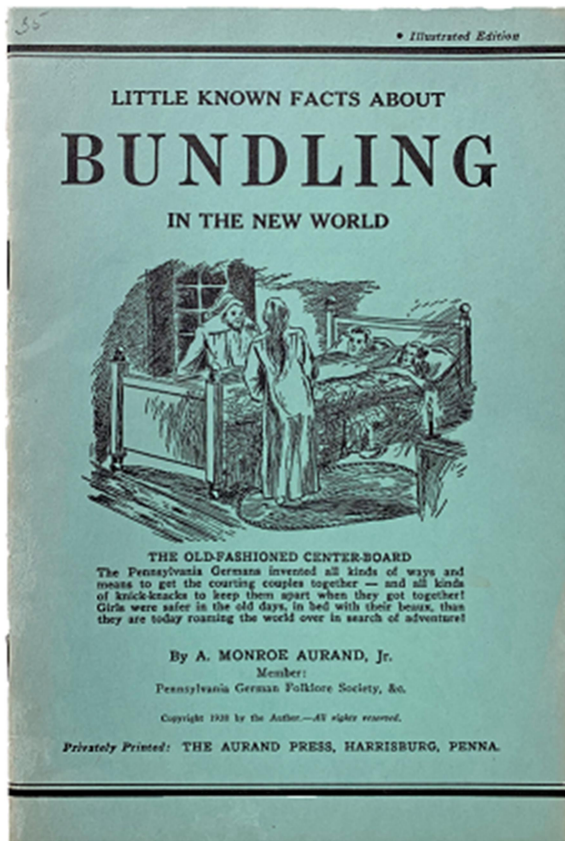
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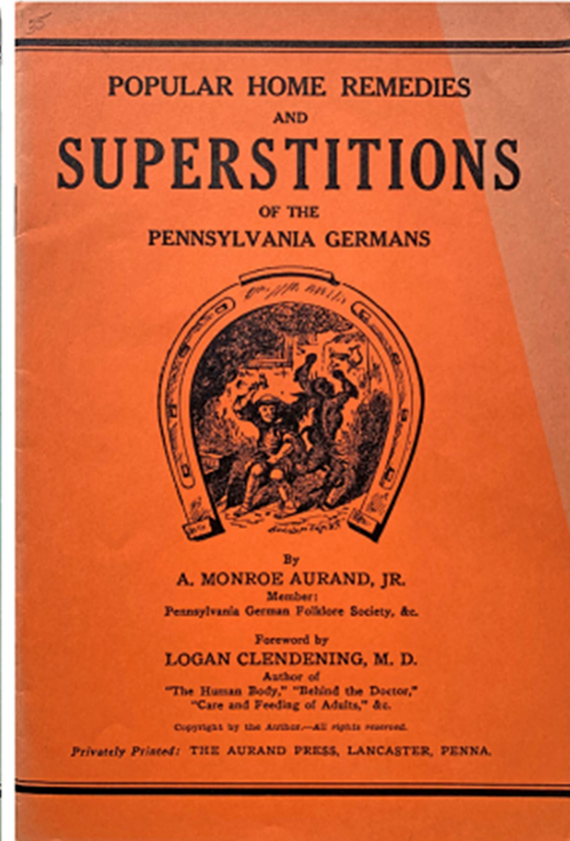
HISTORICAL PEDIATRICS

Featuring: Christoph Girtanner,
Francis Glisson,
Johann Helfrich Jüngken,
Girolamo Mercuriale,
Theophanēs Nonnos,
Eucharius Roesslin,
James Primerose,
Leonello Vittori,
Felix Würtz, and many more

Jeff Weber Rare Books



[96]

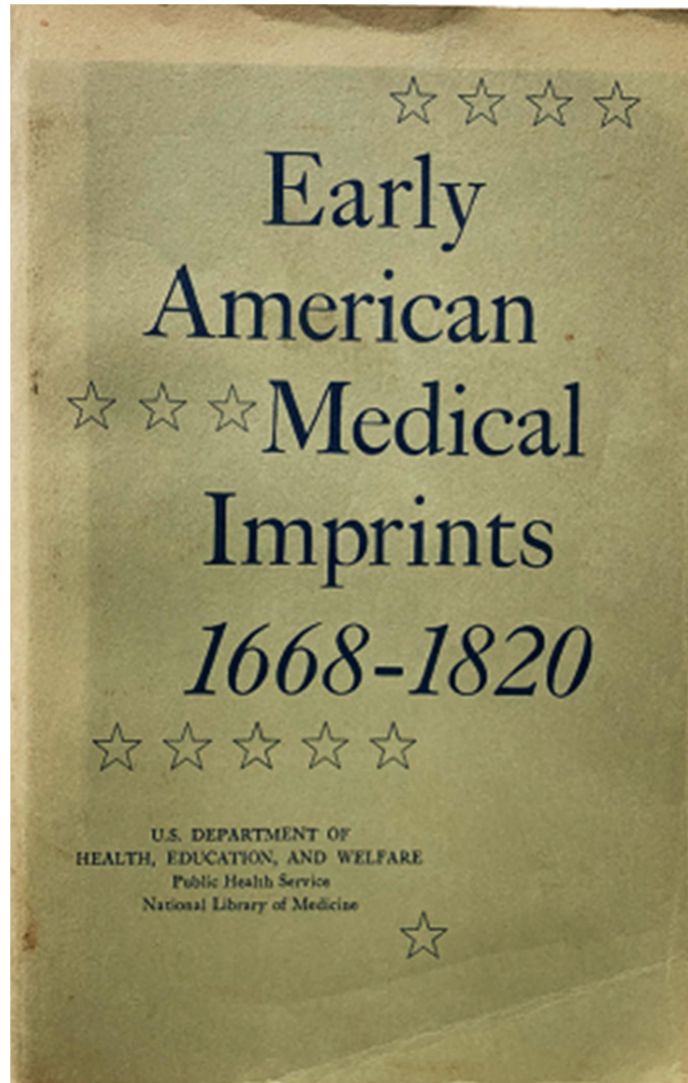


[97]

96. **AURAND, A. Monroe, Jr.** *Little Known Facts About Bundling in the new world.* Lancaster, PA: The Aurand Press, 1938. ¶ 8vo. 31, [1] pp. Figs. Original green-blue printed wrappers. Very good. \$ 5
97. **AURAND, A. Monroe, Jr.** *Popular Home Remedies and Superstitions of the Pennsylvania Germans.* Lancaster, PA: The Aurand Press, [1938?]. ¶ 8vo. 31, [1] pp. Illus. Original orange printed wrappers; faded. Very good. \$ 5

PLEASE NOTE MORE PICTURES ARE SHOWING OF THESE BOOKS AT WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM

NOTE: cover vignette: Nonnos
 ORDERING & CONTACT information at rear

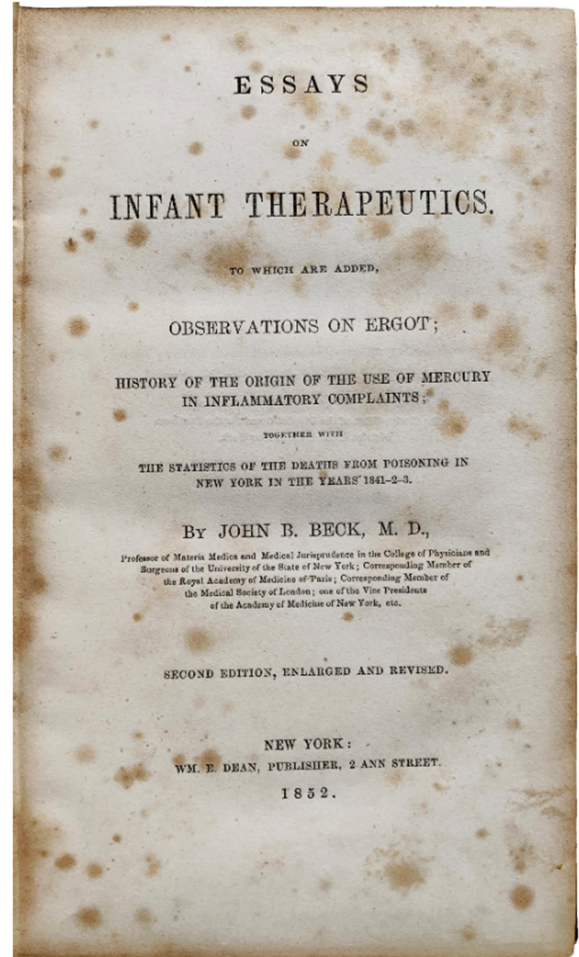
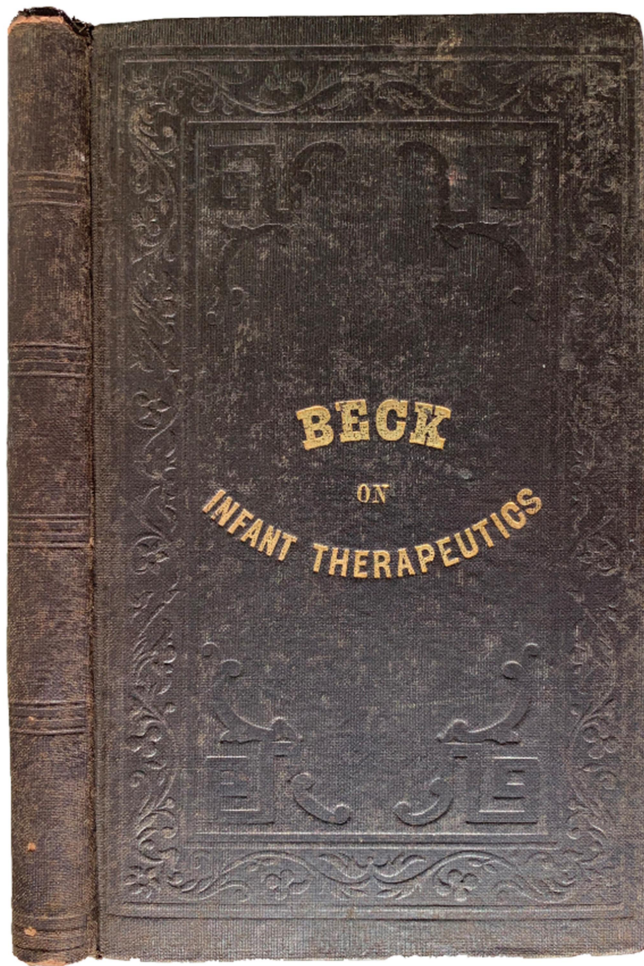


98. **AUSTIN, Robert B.** *Early American Medical Imprints; a guide to works printed in the United States, 1668-1820.* Washington, DC: US Dept. of Health, Education, & Welfare, 1961. ¶ 8vo. x, 240 pp. Printed wrappers; faded. Very good.

\$ 10

Describes 2105 items with paginations.

☞ Garrison and Morton 6786.3.



99. **BECK, John Brodhead** (1794-1851). *Essays on infant therapeutics: to which are added observation on ergot: history of the origin of the use of mercury in inflammatory complaints: together with the statistics of the deaths from poisoning in New York in the years 1841-2-3. Second edition, enlarged and revised.* New York: Wm. E. Dean, 1852. ¶ 20 cm. 12mo. [in 6s]. 168 pp. Foxed throughout. Original full dark brown blind and gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends lightly frayed, corners showing. Very good.

\$ 225

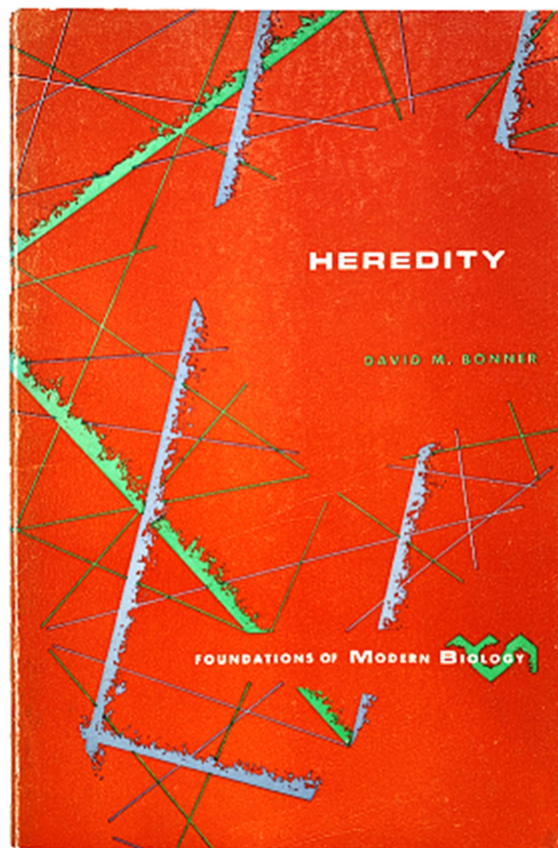
First issued in 1849, this is a second edition, enlarged and revised. "In 1849, his work on infantile therapeutics appeared, and was received well both at home and abroad." [Wikip.].

This is an unusual work as it gives observations on the effects of various therapies on children, namely opium, emetics, mercury, blisters, bloodletting, "on deaths from poisoning in the city and county of New York." His case reports include a child dying

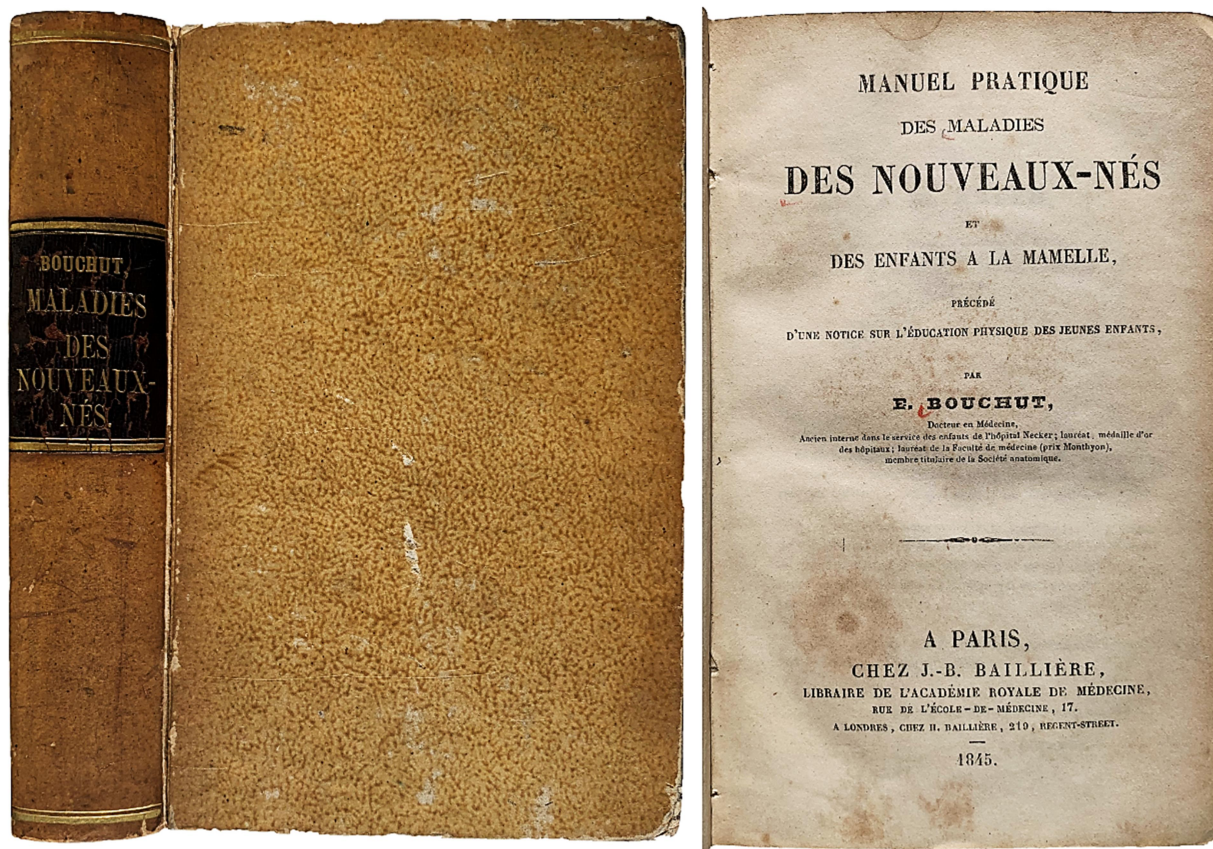
of a drop of laudanum, another of a trial wherein a nurse killed a child with two drops of the same poison, laudanum, of using opium to effect for strangulated hernia, the use of tartar emetic for creative a sedative, a case wherein a child died of the same treatment (tartar emetic). Dublin's Thomas Beatty contributes observations of bleeding on ergot, and Dr. Samuel I. Hardy, also of Dublin, on ergot, then ergot is dealt with as taken from the Charleston Medical Journal and Review.

John Brodhead Beck (1794–1851) was a New York physician who was an authority on miscarriage, abortion, infant physiology, and associated forensic issues.

☞ See: Grulee 815 [this issue not in the Grulee collection].



100. **BONNER, David M.** *Heredity*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1961. ¶
8vo. xiv, [2], 112 pp. Figs., index. Printed wrappers; rubbed. Ownership
signature of Fred A. Frye. Very good. \$ 2.95

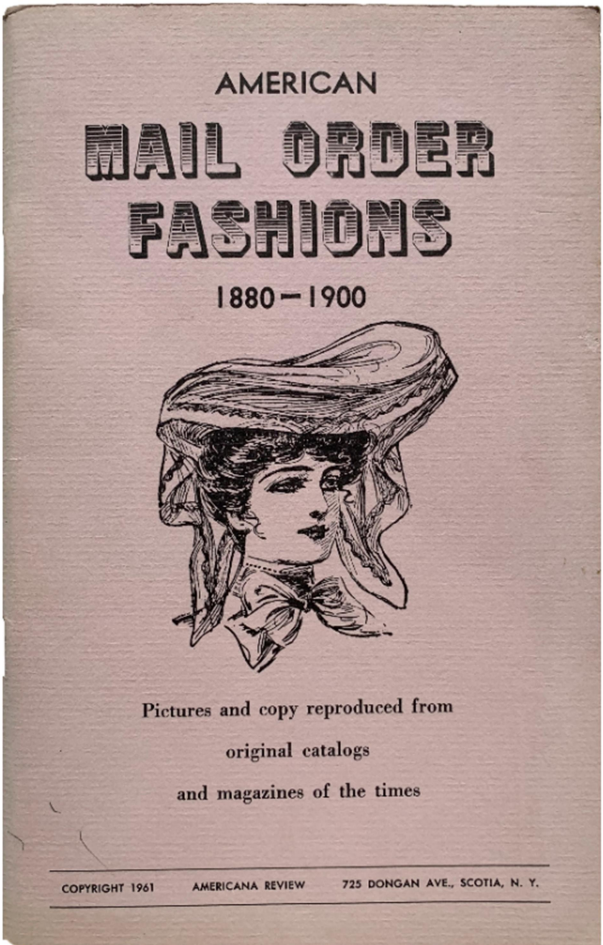


101. **BOUCHUT, Eugène** (1818-1891). *Manuel pratique des maladies des nouveaux-nés: et des enfants a la mamelle: précédé d'une notice sur l'éducation physique des jeunes enfants.* Paris: J.-B. Baillière; Londres: H. Bailière, 1845. ¶ 18 cm. 12mo [in 6]. iv, 612 pp. Half title, index; some spotting. Contemporary speckled paper over boards, gilt-stamped spine and dark leather label; rubbed. Embossed ownership mark of Edgar B. Friedenwald, MD, Baltimore. Very good.

\$ 65

First edition. Eugène Bouchut, French pediatrician, studied at Paris from 1833 and became a doctor in 1843. In 1852 he became a doctor of the hospital “Bon-Secours”, and the hospital “Saint-Eugénie” and “des Enfants malades” in 1856.

☞ Grulee 858.

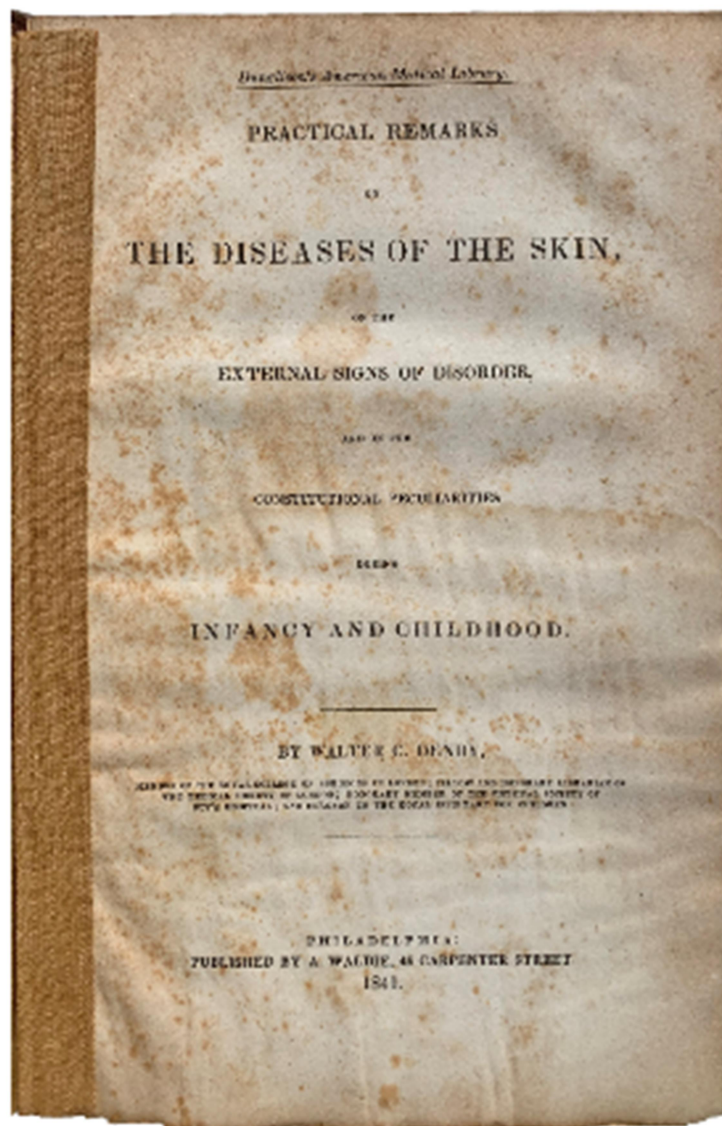


102. [Clothing fashions] *American mail order fashions 1880-1900*. Scotia, NY: Americana Review, 1961. ¶ 8vo. 32 pp. Figs. Pink printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 4

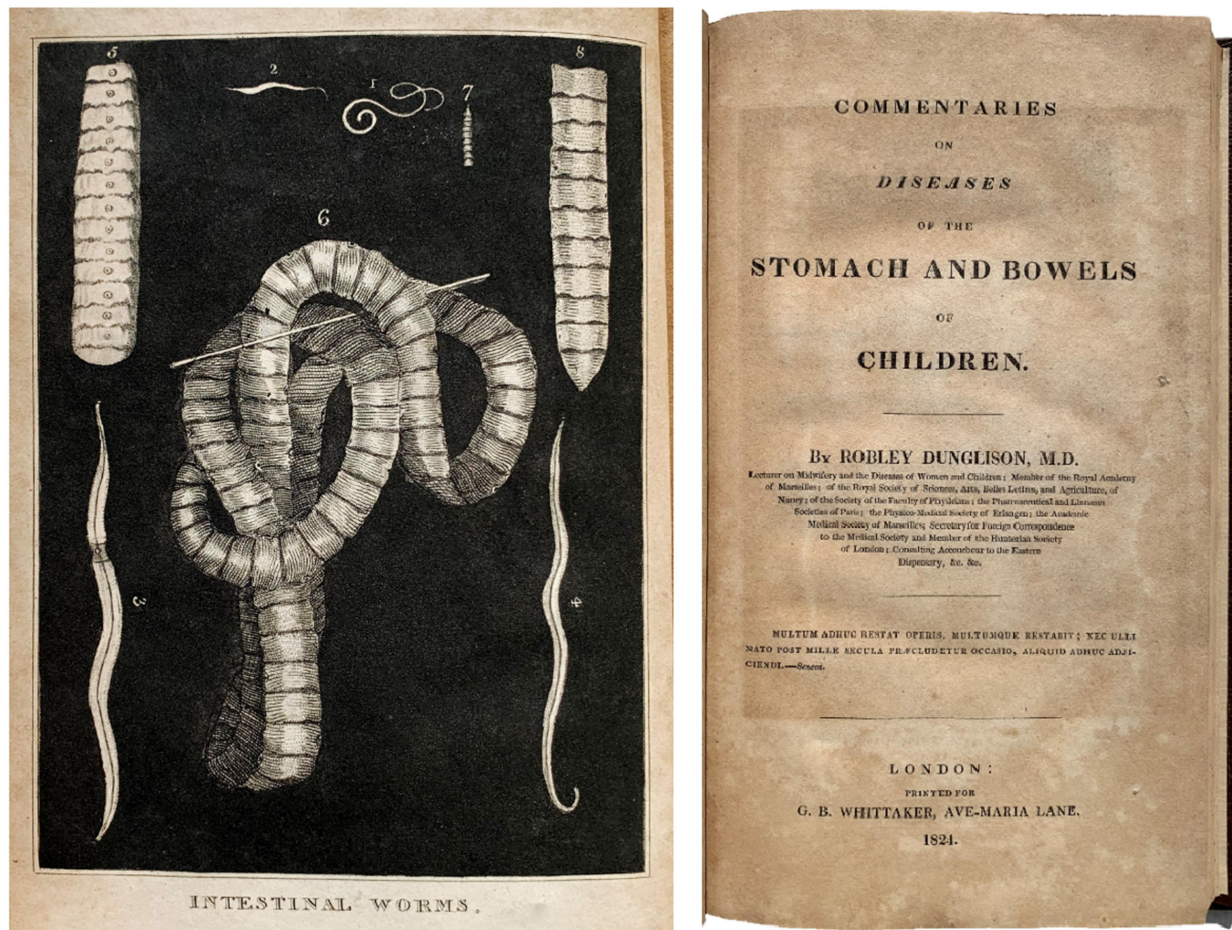
Follow late 19th century fashion by the year.





103. **DENDY, Walter Cooper** (1794-1871). *Practical remarks on the diseases of the skin, on the external signs of disorder, and on the constitutional peculiarities during infancy and childhood*. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1841. ¶
At head of title: *Dunghison's American Medical Library*. 23 cm. 8vo. 88 pp. Foxed. Self-wraps; mounted within a quarter brown cloth backed library pamphlet binder. Very good. \$ 25





104. **DUNGLISON, Robley** (1798-1869). *Commentaries on diseases of the stomach and bowels of children*. London: Printed for G. B. Whittaker, 1824. ¶ 18 cm. 8vo. xvi, 201, [3] pp. Engraved frontispiece (containing 8 figs.), "Explanation of the plate". Modern full brown gilt-stamped cloth, new endleaves. Fine.

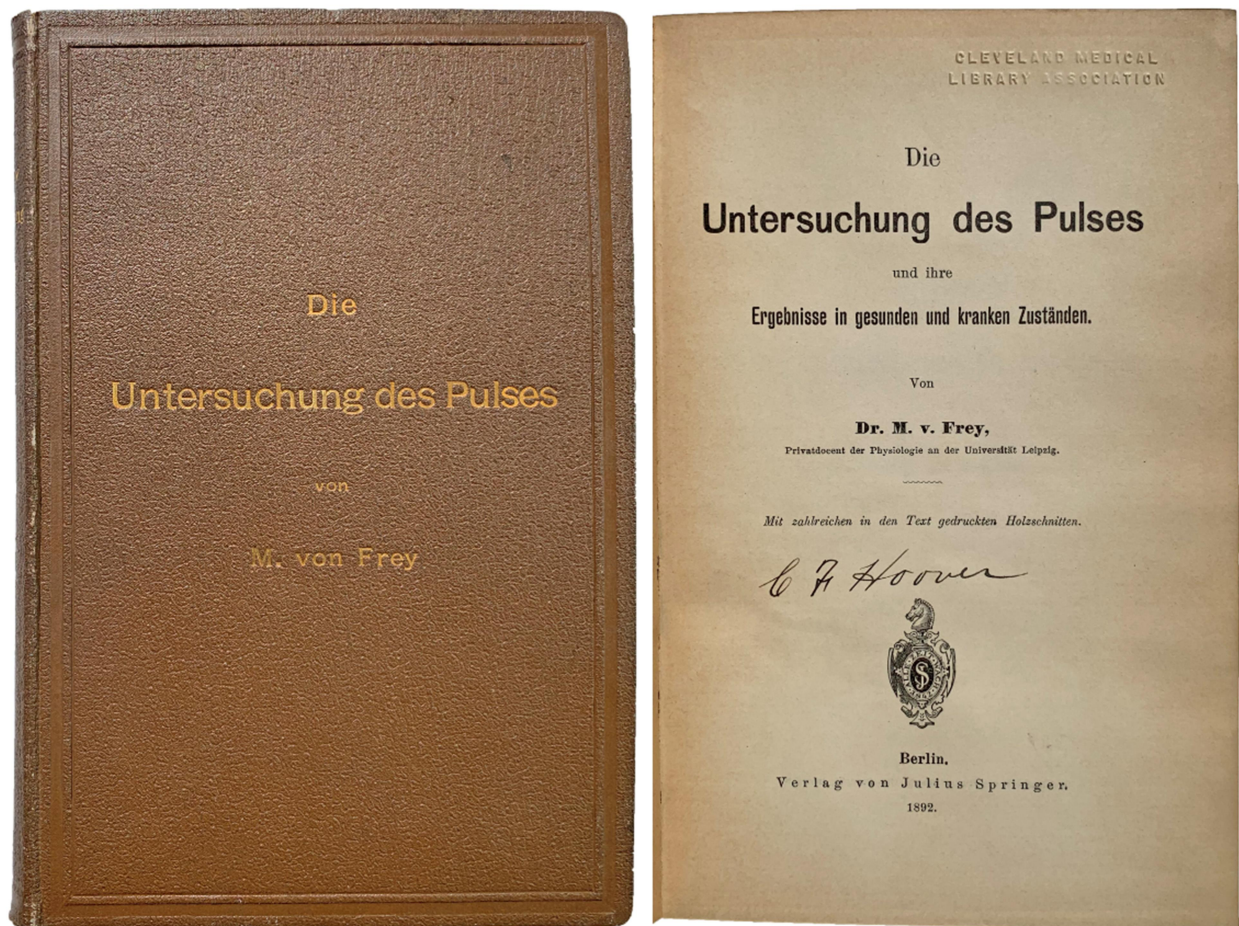
\$ 500

First edition. Written while the author was still in London, this work deals with all aspects of diseases involving the stomach. Dunglison divides his work into these chapters: intestinal worms, constipation, acidity, flatulence, colic, diarrhea, vomiting, cholera, aphthae, inflammation of the stomach, inflammation of the intestines, and intussusception.

Robley Dunglison (1798-1869), English physician, moved to America to join the first medical faculty of the University of Virginia. He was personal physician to Thomas Jefferson (who invited him to the University of Virginia) and considered the "Father of American Physiology". He also wrote in 1823, a treatise on the diseases of children and (at 26 years of age) was editing the *London Medical Repository and Medical Intelligencer*.

He was well known for both his industry and, Davina Waterson [Baltimore], in Kelly & Burrage, make note of Dunglison's work which is characterized as "rich in learning, accurate and logical in its statements of facts" [referring to the author's medical dictionary].

☞ Grulee 980; Kelly & Burrage, *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*, 1928. (p. 357).



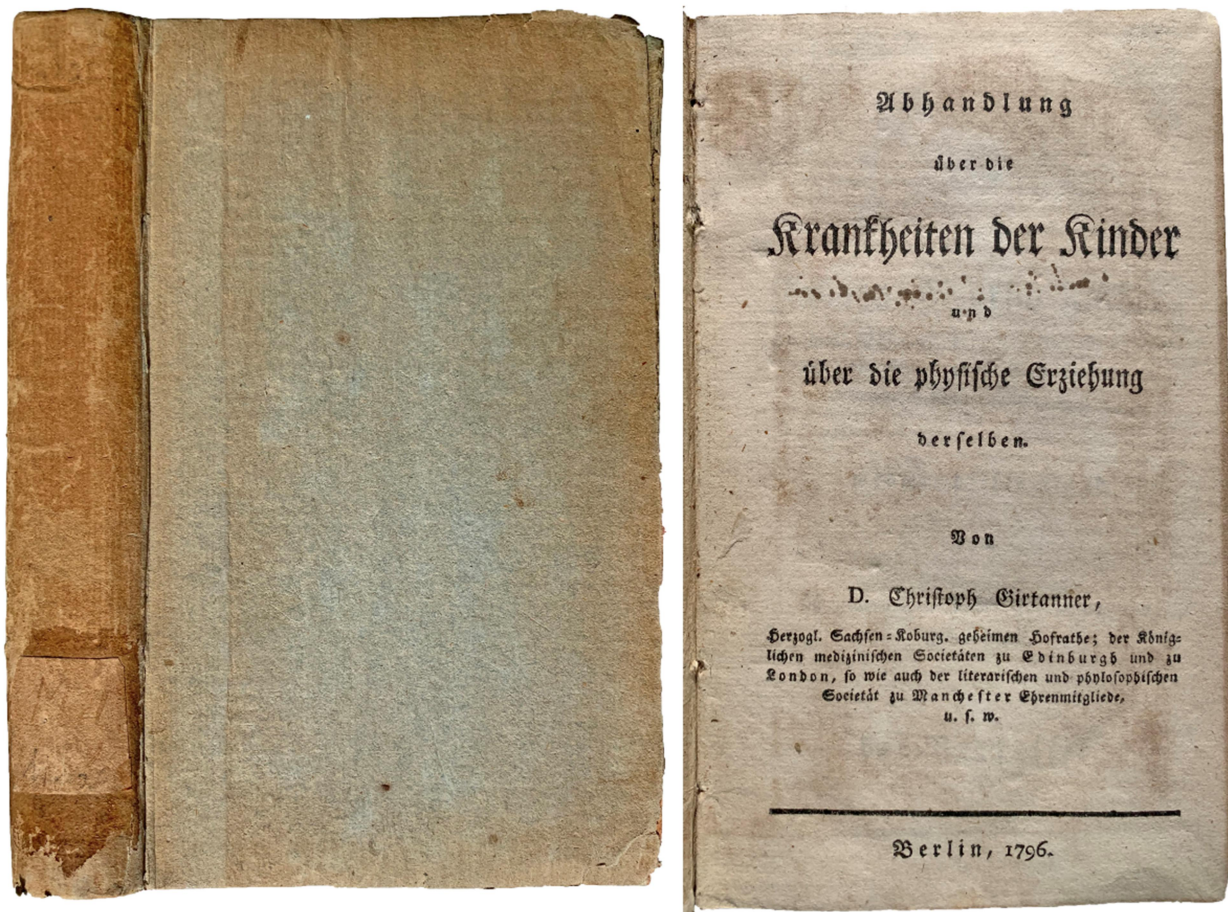
105. **FREY, Max von** (1852-1932). *Die Untersuchung des Pulses und ihre Ergebnisse in gesunden und kranken Zuständen*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1892. ¶ Sm. 8vo. VIII, 260 pp. 100 figs. Brown cloth. Ownership signature on title of C.F. Hoover; blind-embossed 'Cleveland Medical Library Association.' Bookplates of Charles Franklin Hoover and the Library of the Cleveland Medical Library Association. Very good copy.

\$ 100

First edition of the standard work on the pulse. Bedford 56.

Frey is remembered for his work involving cutaneous sensory mechanoreceptors. During the 1890s, Frey proposed that pain is an independent tactile quality, alongside touch, heat and cold, and that it is associated with stimulation of high threshold free nerve endings. He described the skin as a mosaic of discrete spots, each sensitive to one or other of these stimuli. – Norrsell U, Finger S and Lajonchere C. “Cutaneous sensory spots and the *law of specific nerve energies*: history and development of ideas.” *Brain Research Bulletin*. 1999; v. 48(5), pp. 457–465.

☼ Bedford 56.



106. **GIRTANNER, Christoph** (1760-1800). *Abhandlung über die Krankheiten der Kinder und über die physische Erziehung derselben*. Berlin: [s.n.], 1796. ¶ 19 cm. Small 8vo. xvi, 462 pp. Dedicated to Johann Heinrich Fischer. Original plain paper over boards, later paper spine tag; rubbed. Some offsetting of ink from an ownership inscription. Very good copy.

§ 275

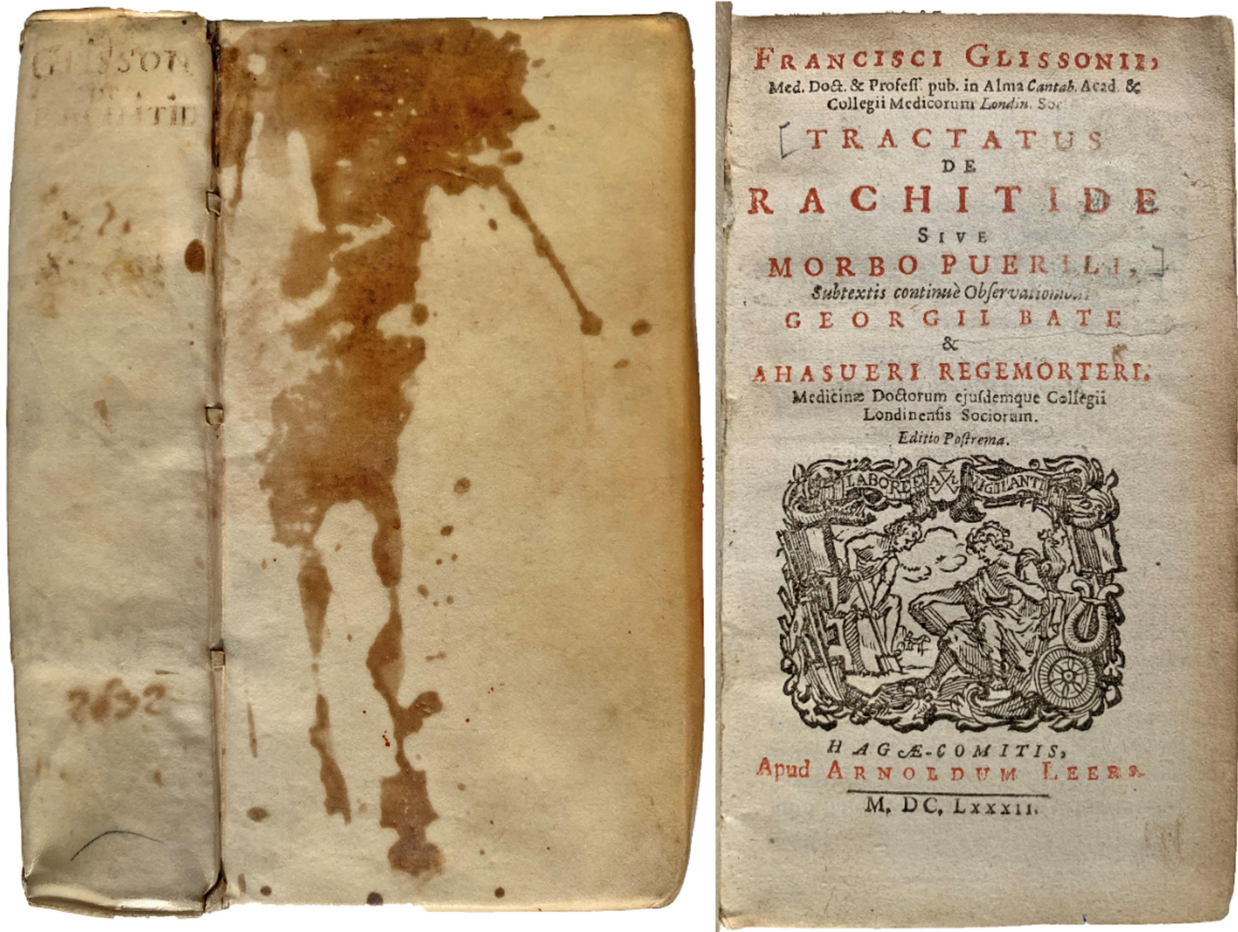
This is a treatise on the diseases of children and their physical education. It contains sixteen chapters. The work treats nutrition, care of the newborn and infant, wet-nursing, breastfeeding, weaning and the foundling hospital. One section details twenty-six health issues or diseases of infants (including sores, limping, bowed legs, teething, redness, coughing, etc.). There are two issues of this book from 1794 and 1796. We have the 1796 issue, which has a longer pagination and wherein the publisher's name is not given - noting that H.A. Rottmann was publisher of the first issue of 1794.

Abt-Garrison has nothing good to say about this author of St. Gall, Switzerland. "... a vain, disputatious and somewhat superficial writer, who was one of the opponents of the Brunonian theory of disease. ... He published (1794) as essay on children's diseases, which in the opinion of contemporary pediatricians, is showy and specious." (Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p.79). Seldom have I seen such a poorly valued writer in medical literature.

The Swiss chemist and physician Christoph Girtanner (1760-1800), after studying in Lausanne and Strasbourg, moved to the University of Göttingen, where he studied chemistry, physics and medicine, receiving his doctorate in 1782. He opened a medical practice in St. Gallen. On returning to Göttingen he befriended German physicist Georg Christoph Lichtenberg (1742-1799). This work was first published in 1794 by H. A. Rottmann in Berlin.

∞ Grulee 630; Blake, *NLM*, p. 176; Waller 3557 (1794 issue with XVI, 432 pp.); Wellcome p. 119 (also 1794). Annotation on front pastedown: L'Art Ancien #667 cat 25. See; Garrison and Morton 5199 (for the author's work on venereal disease).





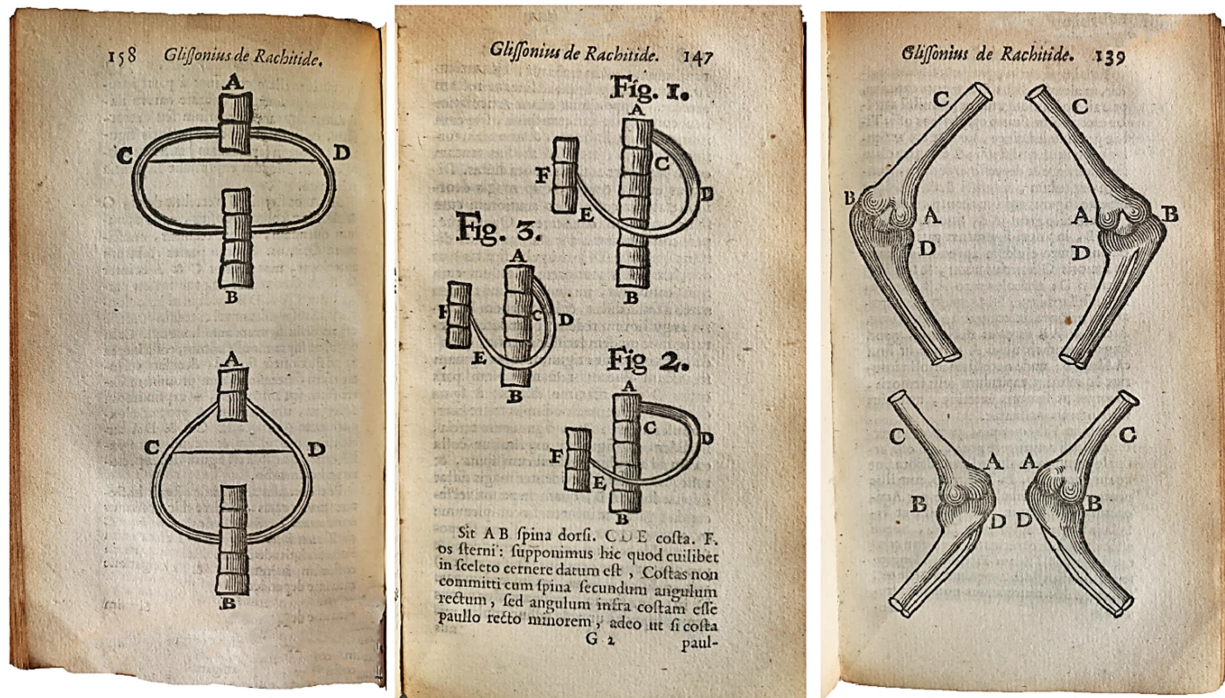
107. **GLISSON, Francis** (1597-1677). *Tractatus de Rachitide sive Morbo Puerili, subtectis continuè observationions Georgii Bate & Ahasueri Regemorteri. ... Editio postrema.* Hageae-Comitis: Apud Arnoldum Leers, 1682. ¶ 15 cm. [18], 412 pp. Title printed in red & black, title vignette [depicting "Labor & Vigilance"* with a man at labor with his shovel; a woman observing & teaching with a book in hand, a rooster next to her shoulder], woodcut figs., woodcut initial letters, head and tail pieces. Lacks engr. frontispiece. Original full vellum; upper cover stained. [*Note: the Tale of the Golden Cockerel, of A.S. Pushkin, the weathervane rotates into the direction from where evil threatens].

\$ 375

Later edition (first issued in 1650). There are two issues of this 1682 issue: some copies have a frontispiece portrait of the author, some other copies do not (this is one).

“All writers on the diseases of children agree in their admiration of this book. Its 416 pages are full of original observation. The propositions arrived at are stated in a

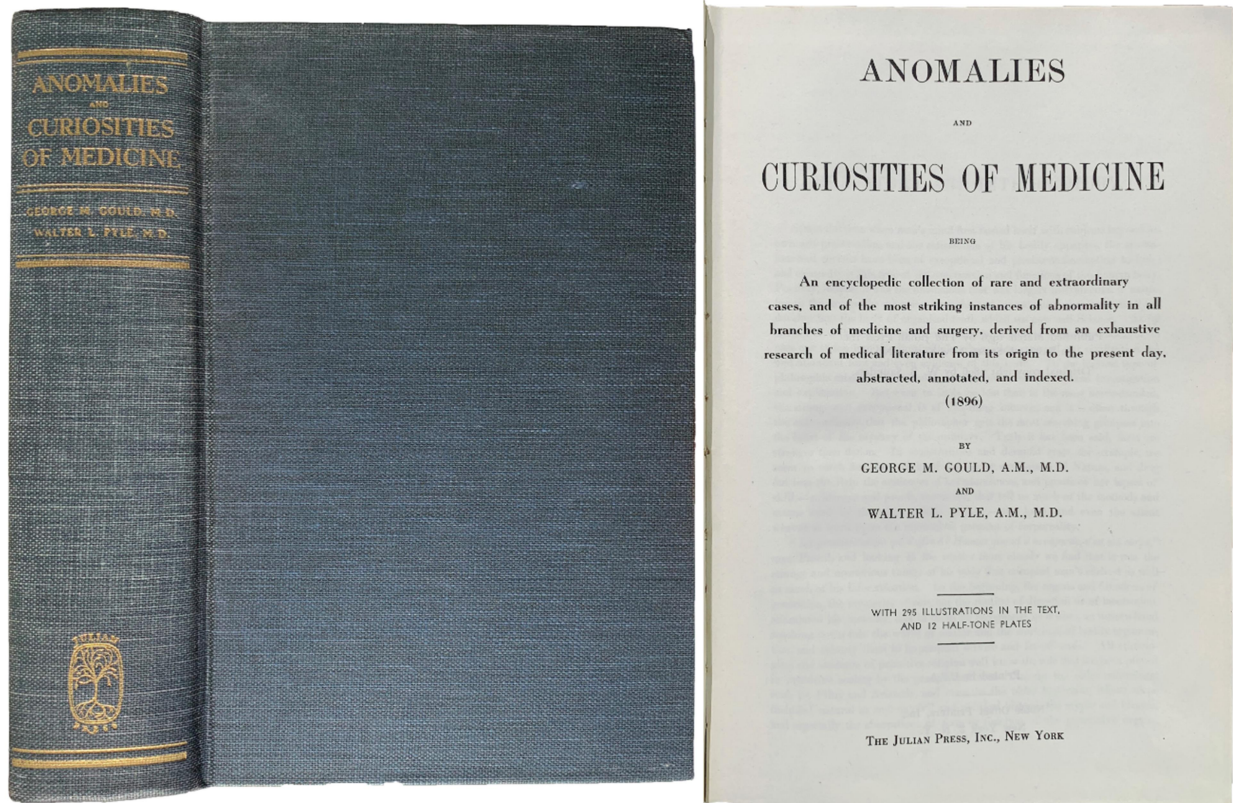
scholastic manner, and some of the accompanying hypotheses are associated with physiological doctrines now forgotten, but these are not mixed up with the observations of patients during life and after death, which make the book a work of permanent value.”⁶⁶ - *DNB*, VII, p. 1316 [for the 1650 London edition].



"It is common knowledge that Dr. Whistler's first description of rickets was eclipsed by Dr. Glisson's scientific contribution of five years later. Francis Glisson (1597–1677), born and raised in Rampisham, Dorset, published a book on rickets, which was particularly appreciated by both the scientific and public communities. His publication "De Rachitide Sive Morbo Puerili, qui Vulgo The Rickets dicitur, Tractatus" is dated 1650 [55]. Dr. Glisson received the credit, but in the text more contributing authors were mentioned as well. This report has been recognized as the first official statement from a medical college for both scientific and public audiences using physical evidence and inquiry rather than purely theoretical speculation, emphasizing both clinical and anatomical features of the disease with the help of the morbid anatomy. Glisson's book "De Rachidite" (1650) was inspiring. Glisson, in addition to being Regius Professor of Physics, Cambridge (1636–1677), and President of the Royal College of Physicians (1667–1670), was also one of the first fellows of the Royal Society (1663)." [Mingyong Zhang, Fan Shen, Anna Petryk, Jingfeng Tang, Xingzhen Chen, and Consolato Sergi, "'English Disease': Historical Notes on Rickets, the Bone–Lung Link and Child Neglect Issues," *Nutrients*. 2016 Nov; 8(11): 722.

Francis Glisson (1597-1677) ““was a most able clinician as well as anatomist, physiologist, and pathologist, and the present work, first published in London in 1650, gave the first clinical description of rickets with an early note on Barlow’s disease (infantile scurvy).” *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

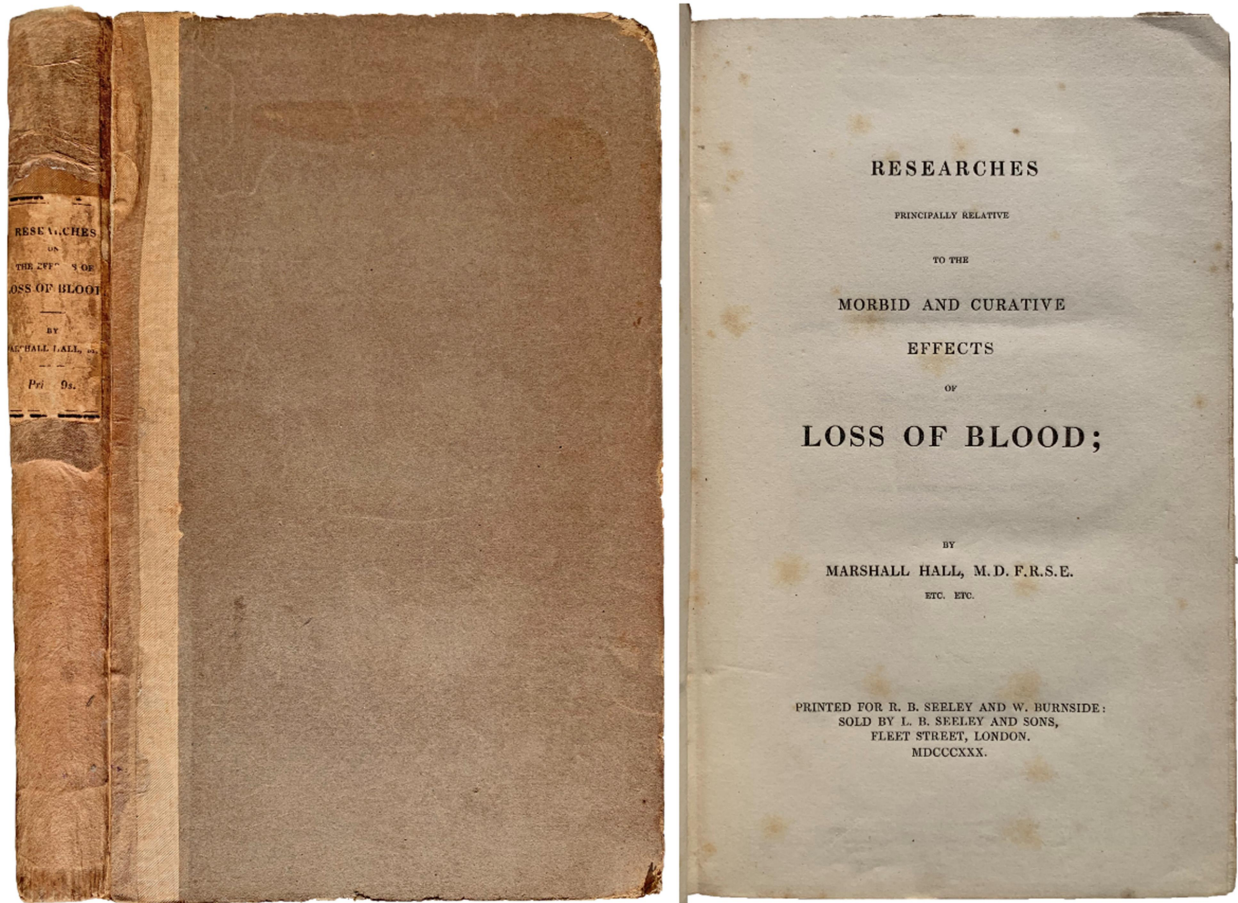
☞ Grulee 524. See: Garrison-Morton 3729; Major, *Classic Descriptions of Disease*, p. 597; Still, *The History of Paediatrics*, pp. 214-27.



108. **GOULD, George M. (George Milbry)** (1848-1922); **PYLE, Walter Lytle** (1871-1921). *Anomalies and curiosities of medicine: being and encyclopedic collection of rare and extraordinary cases, and of the most striking instances of abnormality in all branches of medicine and surgery, derived from an exhaustive research of medical literature from its origin to the present day, abstracted, annotated, and indexed* (1896). New York: The Julian Press, 1956. ¶ Thick 8vo. 25 cm. [ii], 968 pp. Profusely illustrated (295 illus., 12 pls.), index. Navy blue gilt-stamped cloth. Bookplate. Near fine copy.

\$ 45

☞ Garrison and Morton 10793 (1896 ed.)



109. **HALL, Marshall** (1790-1857), F.R.S.E. *Researches principally relative to the morbid and curative effects of loss of blood*. London: Printed for R. B. Seeley and W. Burnside, sold by L. B. Seeley and Sons, 1830.

¶ 23 cm. 8vo. xv, [1], 303, [1] pp. [pagination not continuous]. 2 folding tables at rear [unopened], blank, for recording effects of bloodletting on various diseases; foxed. Appendix II [pp. [3]-41], previously published as a separate, is inserted between pp. 118-[160]. Original boards, printed paper spine label; rebacked with kozo preserving half of original spine, extremities worn. Very good.

\$ 125

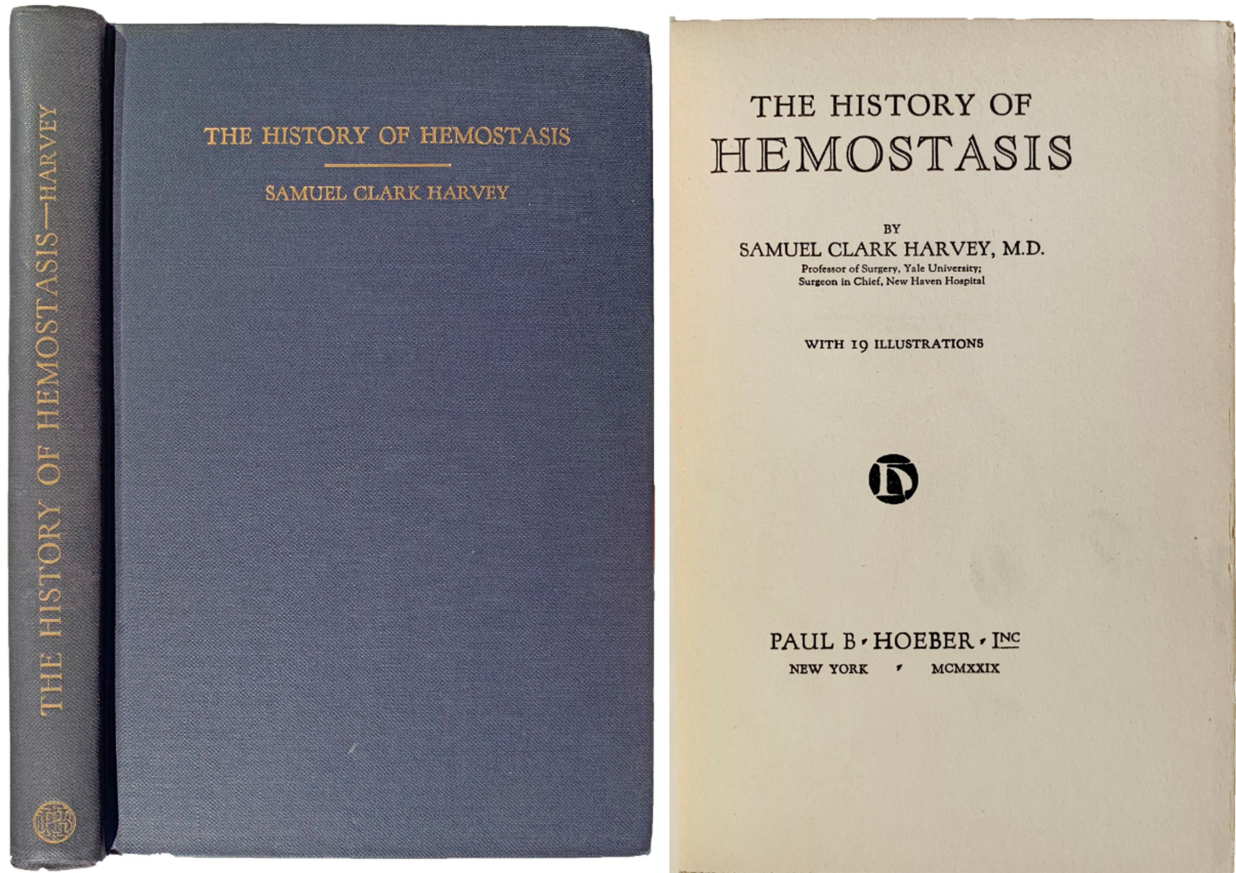
First British edition (also issued in Philadelphia, 1830). "Hall's early work on bloodletting appeared in 1824, 1825 and in 1830 which saw the publication of his *Researches principally relative to the morbid and curative effects of loss of blood* in which he set down his marker as a researcher on the blood system and as a physician whose research had valuable clinical application." "At the ... time, therapeutically induced blood loss by venesection with a lancet, through cupping or application of leeches was

still one of the most frequent physical methods of therapy. Hall believed that there was a considerable misuse of bloodletting and saw an urgent need to diminish reliably between cases of true inflammation, for which it was then considered an appropriate procedure and other cases for which it was a mischievous measure." [Diana E. Manuel].

Marshall Hall was keenly interested in different forms of blood loss, especially due to what he terms as 'exhaustion.' "Of the state of sinking" and "Cursory Observations on the use of Purgatives, Opium, Brandy, etc.," are among the appendix chapters. The book itself is divided into two sections, both with appendices. Bloodletting is considered. He deals with children's issues as well, including bloodletting in infancy and childhood, also, "Of a Hyencephaloid Affection of infants arising from exhaustion."

Garrison and Morton have selected four of his works, but not this one.

See: Diana E. Manuel, "Marshall Hall on the Structure and Physiology of the Capillaries, 1830; Breaking the Rules of the Philosophical Transactions." *International Journal of Microcirculation*, v14 n1-2 (1994): pp. 83-90.



110. **HARVEY, Samuel Clark** (1886-1953). *The History of Hemostasis*. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1929. ¶ Sm. 8vo. xv, 128 pp. 19 illus. plates, index. Original navy blue gilt-stamped cloth. Ownership signatures of Henry H. Fertig, Jr., M.D. 1948; inscribed "To Dr. R.H. Bishop from Torald Sollmann, Cleveland, 1932". Fine.

\$ 45

First separate edition, with additions and corrections, previously found in the *Annals of Medical History*, March 1929. This is still the only written history of hemostasis, written by a name who studied every aspect of hemostasis, or stoppage of the blood from bleeding or hemorrhaging.

Samuel Clark Harvey, born in Connecticut, attended Yale, receiving his medical degree *cum laude*. He was head of surgery at Yale University. Max

Taffel records that Harvey died at the Yale Historical Library, "in the midst of the books he loved and treasured."

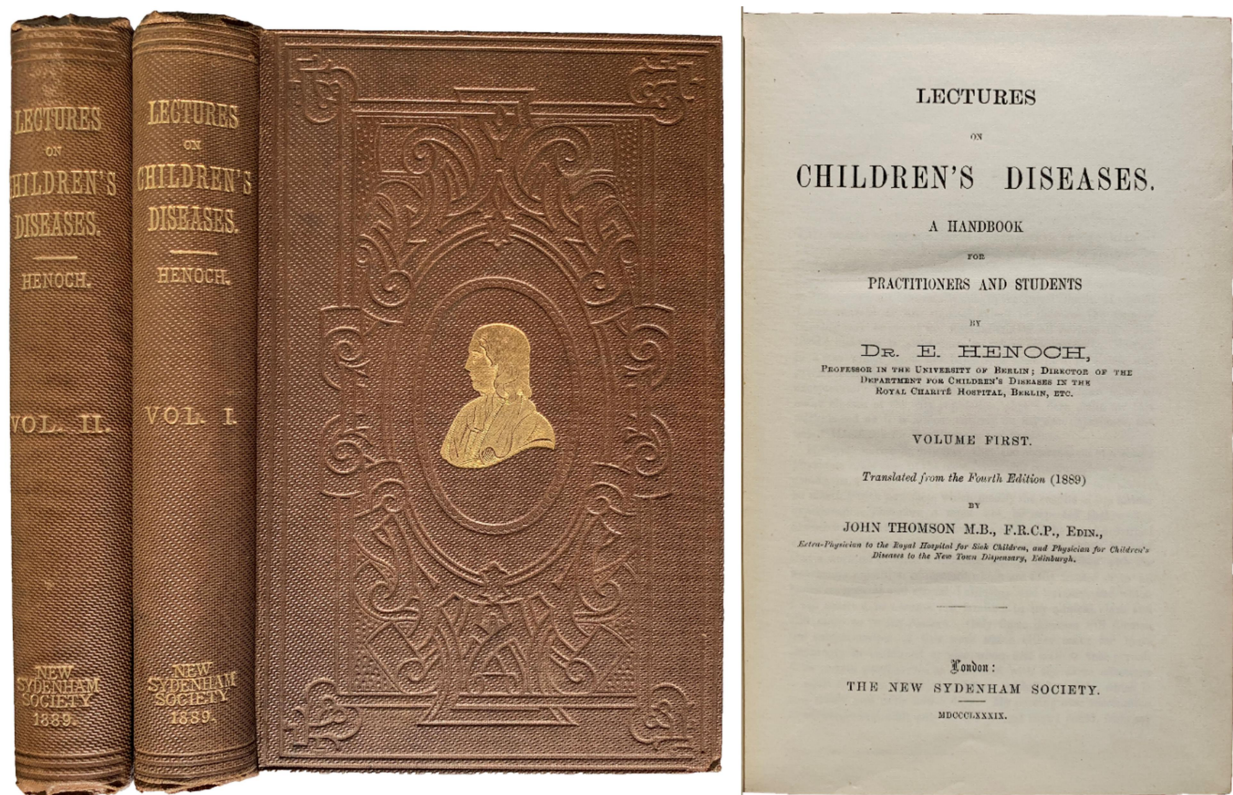
Provenance: "SOLLMAN, TORALD HERMAN (10 Feb. 1874-11 Feb. 1965), dean of American pharmacology, was born in Colberg, Germany to August and Adelhaid Eckhardt Sollman, and came to America at 13 to live with his brother, a druggist in Canton, working in his store and studying medicine in his spare time. At 17 he became the youngest person to receive a pharmacist's license from the state of Ohio. He studied pharmacology at the Val de Grace Military Hospital in Paris, France (1893-94), graduated from Western Reserve University Medical School with an M.D. degree in 1896, and did additional studies in Strasbourg in 1899.

"Sollman was a demonstrator in physiology at WRU (1895-99); lecturer in pharmacology (1898-1901); assistant professor of pharmacology and materia medica (1901-04); and professor (1904-44), responsible for building up the pharmacology department. During WORLD WAR I, he was a consultant to the U.S. Army on poison gas and treating mustard-gas burns. In 1917, he authored *Laboratory Experiments in Pharmacology*, the first laboratory manual in pharmacology written in English. In 1928, Sollman was appointed dean of the WRU Medical School, instituting higher standards for selecting students and insisting on a balance of students desiring to be practitioners with those wishing to enter research. Upon his retirement in 1944, he was named professor and dean emeritus. Sollman married Alice Sersall in 1902 and had 1 daughter, Mary Alice. Sollman was honored when Wyeth Laboratories in Philadelphia established the Torald Sollman Award in Pharmacology, international in scope and comparable to the Nobel Prize." – *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*.

See: Max Taffel, "Samuel Clark Harvey, 1886-1953," *Yale J Biol Med.*, 1953. Sep; 26(1): 1.b1-7.

☞ Garrison and Morton 11003.





111. **HENOCH, Edward [Eduard Heinrich]** (1820–1910). *Lectures on Children's Diseases. A handbook for practitioners and students. Translated from the fourth edition (1889) by John Thomson.* London: The New Sydenham Society, 1889. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xv, [1], 493, [1]; viii, 455, [1] pp. Half-titles, index. Original blind & gilt-stamped cloth; minor nick to first few leaves in vol. II, else fine. A remarkably fine copy.

\$ 60

First edition in English. The work, *Vorlesungen über Kinderkrankheiten*. Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1881, was here published in the first edition. That was also translated into English. The present edition from 1889 updates the author's work in the fourth edition. Garrison and Morton 6339.

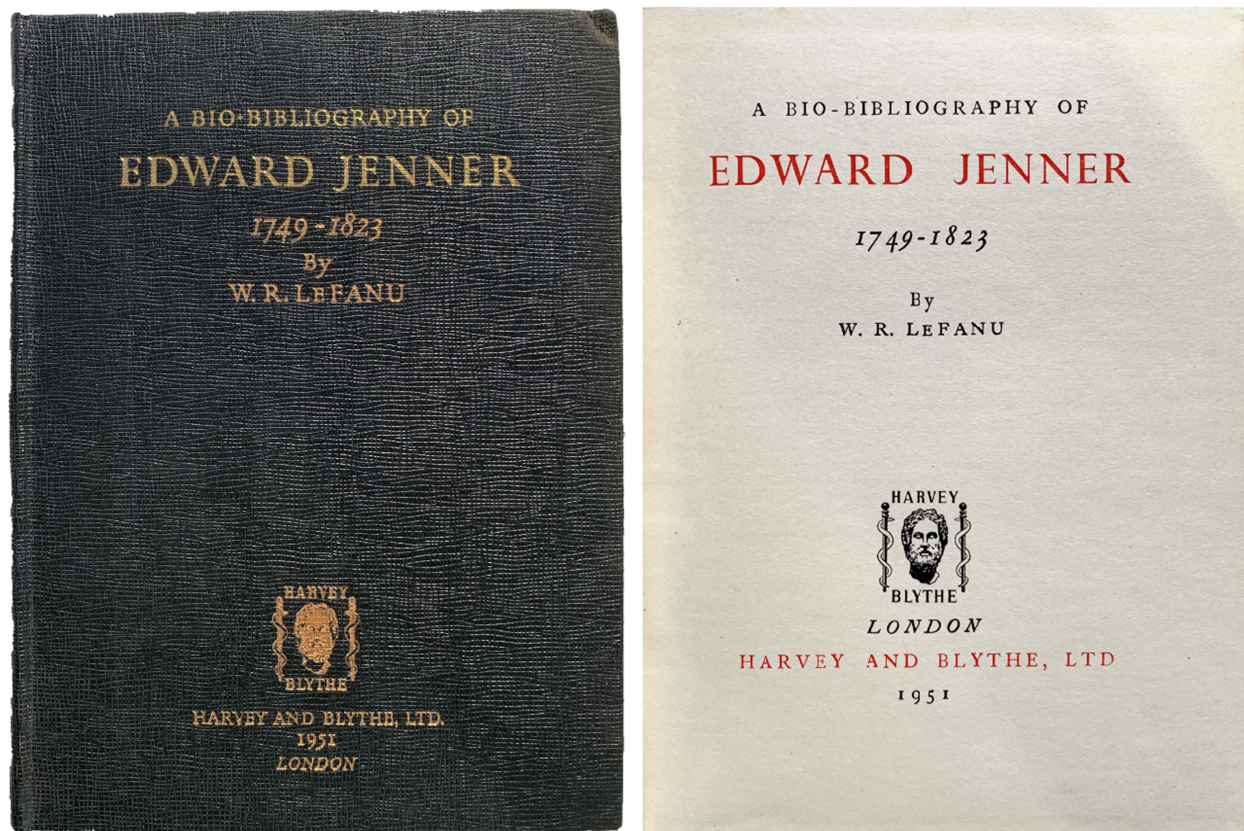
Of Henoch's lectures, German physician and pioneer of pediatrics, Abraham Jacobi (1830-1919), declared them to be "the most exquisite specimens of literature." [Cone, p. 101, & Abt, pp. 94-5].

Eduard Heinrich Henoch (1820–1910), a German physician, a pupil of Johannes Schönlein (1793–1864) and a pioneer in Germany, described Henoch–Schönlein purpura in 1868. After taking the degree of M.D. at Berlin (1843), he began to practice as a specialist in diseases of children. Until 1850 he was assistant at the children's



dispensary of the university. In that year he became privat-docent; in 1858, assistant professor. In 1872 Henoch became director of the hospital and dispensary of the department of pediatrics at the Charité. In 1893 he resigned that position, received the title of “Medicinalrath”, and lived in retirement at Meran until 1898, when he removed to Dresden. In 1868 he described the association of colic, bloody diarrhea, painful joints, and rash in the condition, previously described by his former medical school teacher Johann Lukas Schönlein, of the allergic non-thrombopenic purpurial rash that became known as Henoch–Schönlein purpura, though now known as IgA vasculitis.

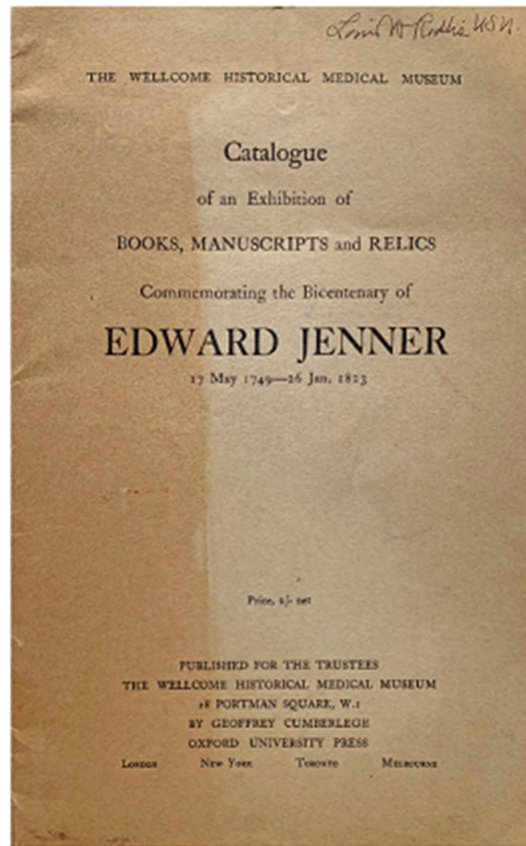
☞ Isaac A. Abt, *Pediatrics*, p. 94; Thomas E. Cone, *History of American Pediatrics*; Grulee 1133.



112. [JENNER] LeFANU, William Richard (1904-1995). *A bio-bibliography of Edward Jenner, 1749-1823*. London: Harvey and Blythe, 1951. ¶ 8vo. xx, 176 pp. Frontis. port., 29 plates, indexes. Black gilt-stamped cloth; top corner bumped. Bookplate of Frederick A. Frye. Very good.

\$ 5

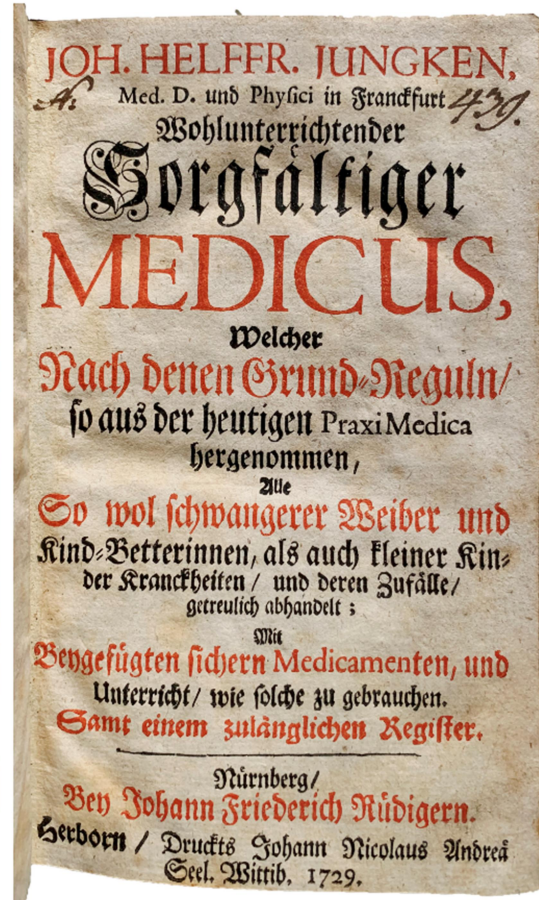
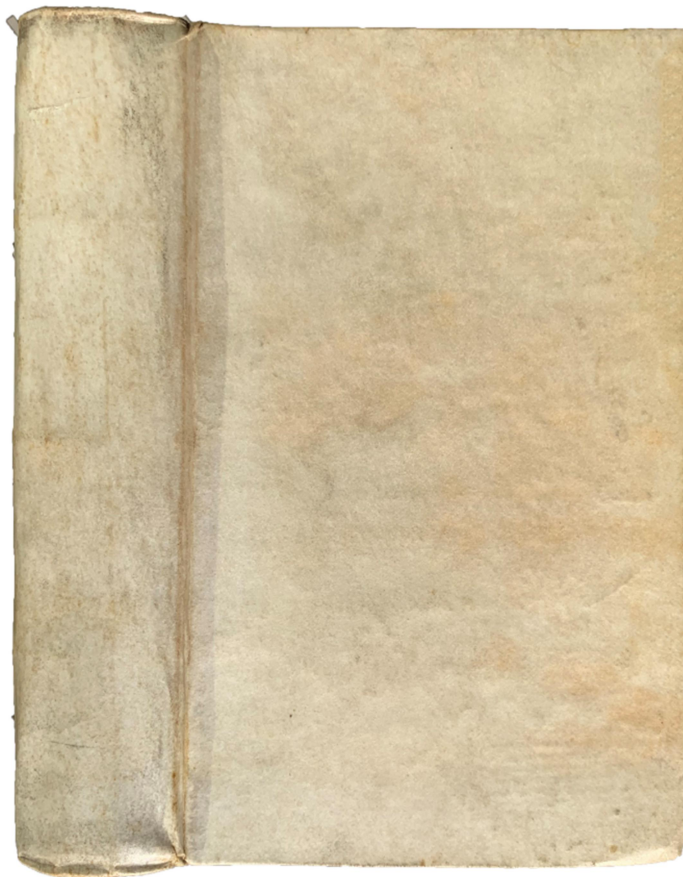
LIMITED EDITION of 1,000 numbered copies. "A complete description of Jenner's published work and a survey of sources concerning his life." DSB, VII, p. 97. LeFanu, librarian and bibliographer, was librarian at the Royal College of Surgeons in London for nearly forty years.



113. **[JENNER] Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.** *Catalogue of an Exhibition of Books, Manuscripts and Relics Commemorating the Bicentenary of Edward Jenner 17 May 1749 - 26 Jan. 1823.* London: Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 1949. ¶ Series: Occasional Papers Ser., no 1. 8vo. 36 pp. Illus. Original printed wrappers; faded. Ownership signatures of Louis H. Roddis [Roddis, Louis Harry (1886-)]. Very good.

\$ 25

E. Ashworth Underwood was director of the Wellcome at the time. He contributed a preface. This exhibition offers a history of small pox, a life of Jenner, early vaccination history in Britain 1798-1823, developments since 1823.



114. **JÜNGKEN, Johann Helfrich** (1648-1726) [JUENGKEN].

Wohlunterrichtender Sorgfältiger Medicus, Welcher Nach denen Grund-Reguln so aus der heutigen Praxi Medica hergenommen, Alle So wol Schwangerer Weiber und Kind-Betterinnen als auch kleiner Kinder Kranckheiten, und deren Zufälle, getreulich abhandelt... Nürnberg: Ben Johann Friederich Rudigern; Gerborn: Druucts Johann Nicolaus Undrea Geel, Wittib., 1729. ¶ 17 cm. Sm. 8vo. [2], 375, [7] pp. Title printed in red & black, index. Lightly foxed or browned. Original full vellum. Two early ink notations to title. Near fine. **VERY RARE.**

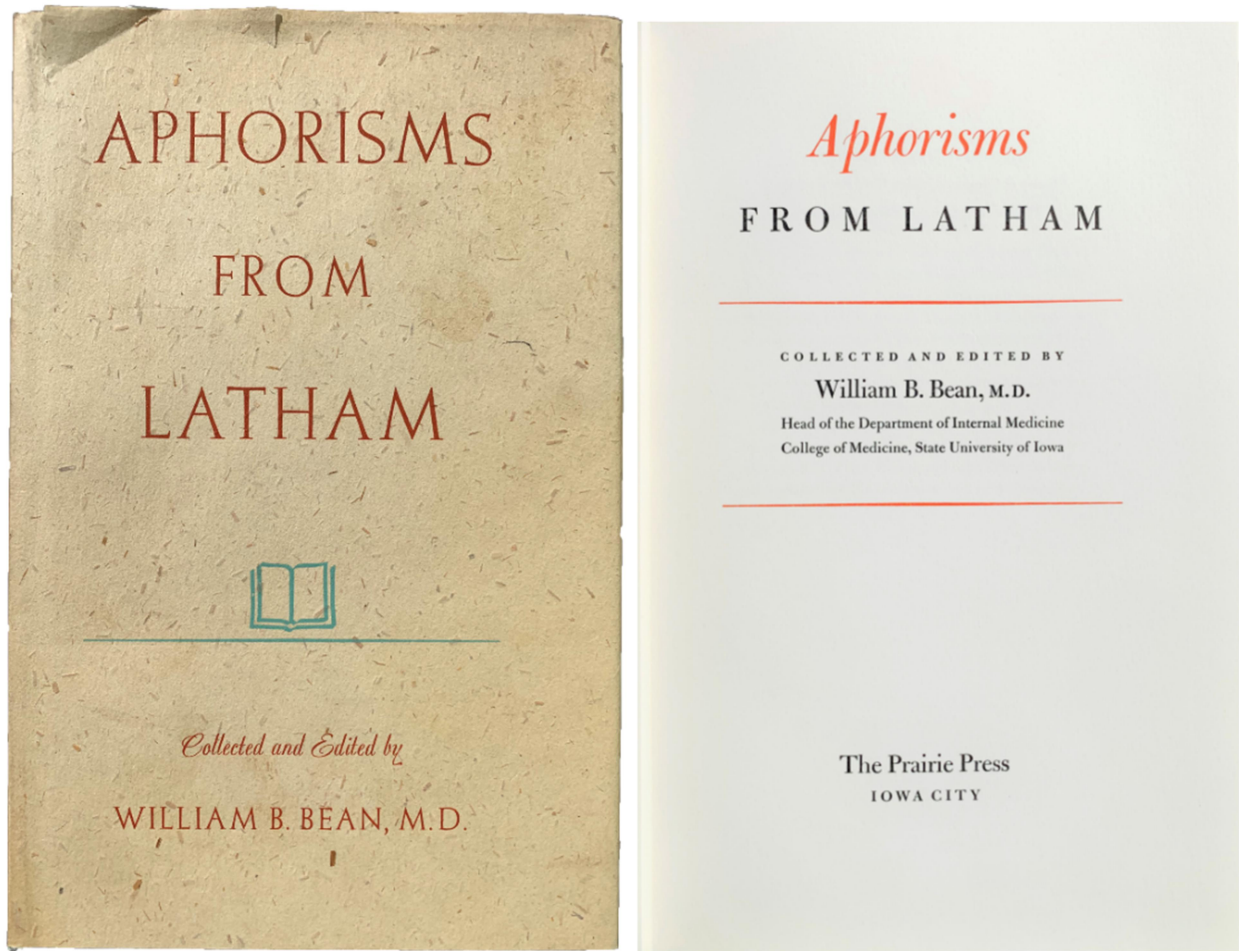
\$ 400

Concerning the "diseases of pregnant women and child-bed-women as well as small children and their accidents."

The author extensively cites early sources including Avicenna (p.5), and Hippocrates (p.4, 8), Galen (p. 9), Franciscus Redi (p. 294), etc. The first part of the volume deal with accidents and illnesses of pregnant women. Hermaphrodites (p.26-8) are noted. Causes of infertility in women (p.28), problems in the first months of pregnancy (chapter V), the unnatural appetite (p.58) during pregnancy, of the teeth (p. 61), how the pregnancy progresses through the fifth, sixth and seventh months (63), dropsy (p. 76), abortion (p.80), how to care for the child, diseases of midwifery (p.176), feeding children (p. 276), asthma (p. 283), worms in children (p. 285-302), Of the children's tantrums (p. 303), "How to make the children more forgiving and prevent them from becoming bow-legged, crooked, lame, cross-eyed, or with other such faults, more unhappy" (p. 354).

Jüngken, born "at Caldern, in Hesse, studied at Marpurg and Heidelberg and graduated in medicine at the latter place in 1671. He went to Switzerland, and in 1675 was appointed court physician to the Duke of Birkenfield. In 1677 he left on account of the war and became physician of Count Witgenstein. He left for Frankfurt in 1680 and travelled with Count von Hohenloh the Imperial Ambassador. He next spent three years in Speyer, and afterwards settled at Frankfurt in 1689, where he became physician to the garrison, then to the hospital, and finally 'Physicus Ordinarius.' He also acted as private and court physician to a number of the reigning nobility. He was received as a member of the *Academia Naturae Curiosorum*, 19 Feb. 1696. He died at Frankfurt 5 Jan., 1726." [Ferguson, I, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, p. 445].

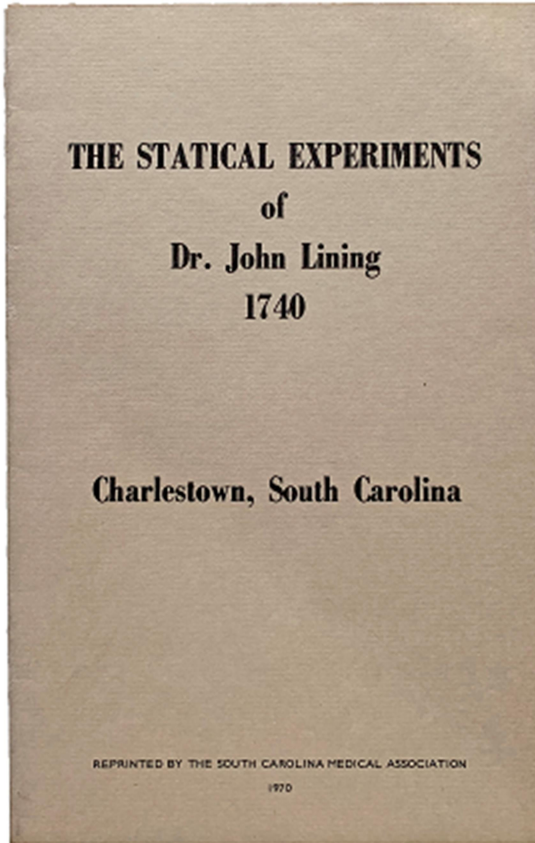
☞ Brüning, Volker Fritz. *Bibliographie der alchemistischen Literatur*. München: Saur, 2004-2007. [4045]; Blake, NLM, p. 238 (this 1729 work); Hirsch, III, p. 421-2. Not in Grulee, Waller, Wellcome (see III, p. 371 with similar title printed 1725, 850 pages and with plates – a different work in reality).



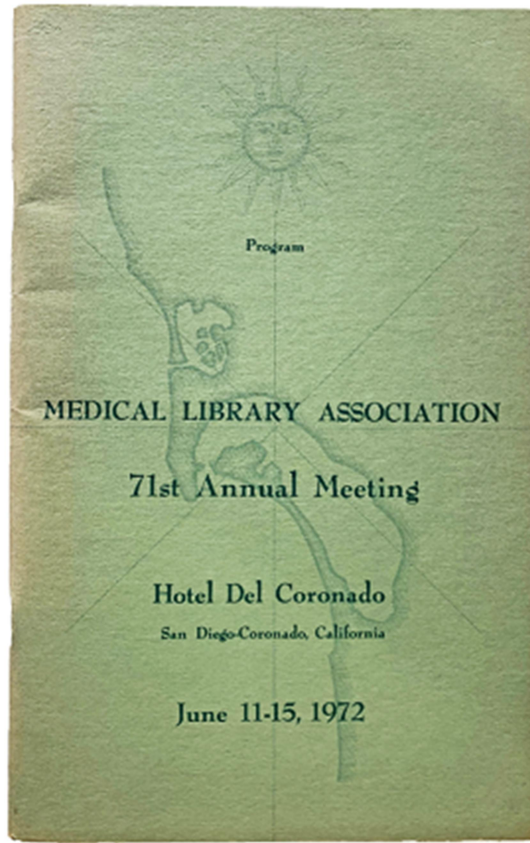
115. **LATHAM, Peter Mere.** *Aphorisms From Latham. Collected and edited by William B. Bean.* Iowa City: The Prairie Press, (1962).

¶ First American edition. 8vo. 102 pp. Frontis. port. Dark gray gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket extremities with a couple of small tears. Inscribed by the editor, William B. Bean, June 1963. Very good.

\$ 25



[116]



[117]

116. [LINING, John (1708-1760)] *The Statical Experiments of Dr. John Lining 1740*. Charlestown: South Carolina Medical Association, 1970. ¶ 8vo. [16] pp. Original printed wrappers. Fine.

\$ 7

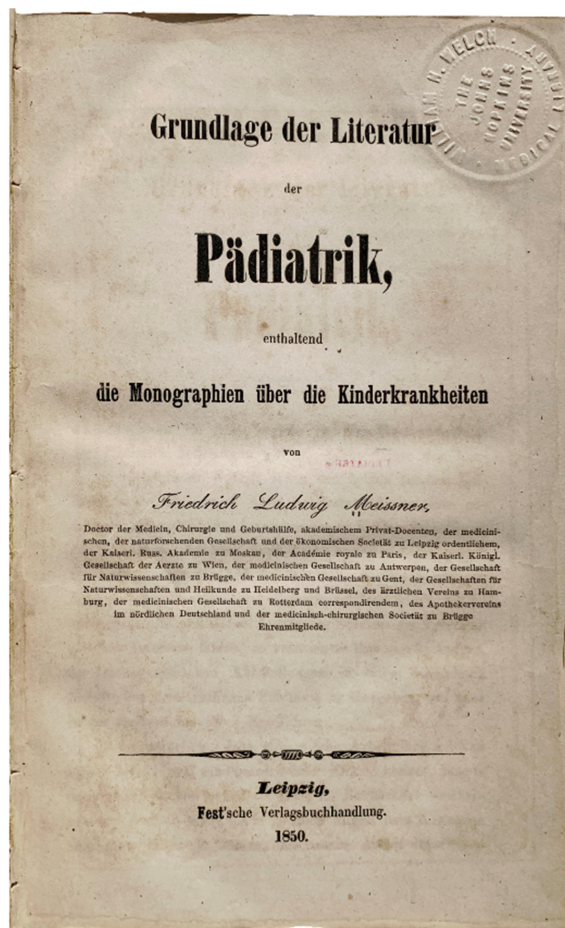
Facsimile of Extracts of two letters from John Lining to James Jurin, originally published in the Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of London, v. 42, 1742-43.

Dr. John Lining came to South Carolina at about 1728. He seems to have achieved his medical degree at Leyden, then practiced medicine in Charlestown and opened an apothecary shop, raising indigo.

117. **Medical Library Association.** *Program: 71st Annual Meeting Medical Library Association, June 11-15, 1972, Hotel Del Coronado*. San Diego, Coronado, California. Coronado: MLA, 1972. ¶ Small 8vo. [ii], 37 pp. Green printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 10





Howard A. Kelly, M.D.

Howard A. Kelly's copy, with his bookplate

118. **MEISSNER, Friedrich Ludwig** (1796-1860). *Grundlage der Literatur der Pädiatrik, enthaltend die Monographien über die Kinderkrankheiten*. Leipzig: Fest'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1850. ¶ 23 cm. 8vo. vi, 246 pp. Original quarter black cloth, marbled boards; spine replaced with kozo. Title with embossed stamp of the Welch Library, JHU. Bookplates of the JHU Welch Libr., Dept. of Pediatrics; & Howard A. Kelly.

\$ 275

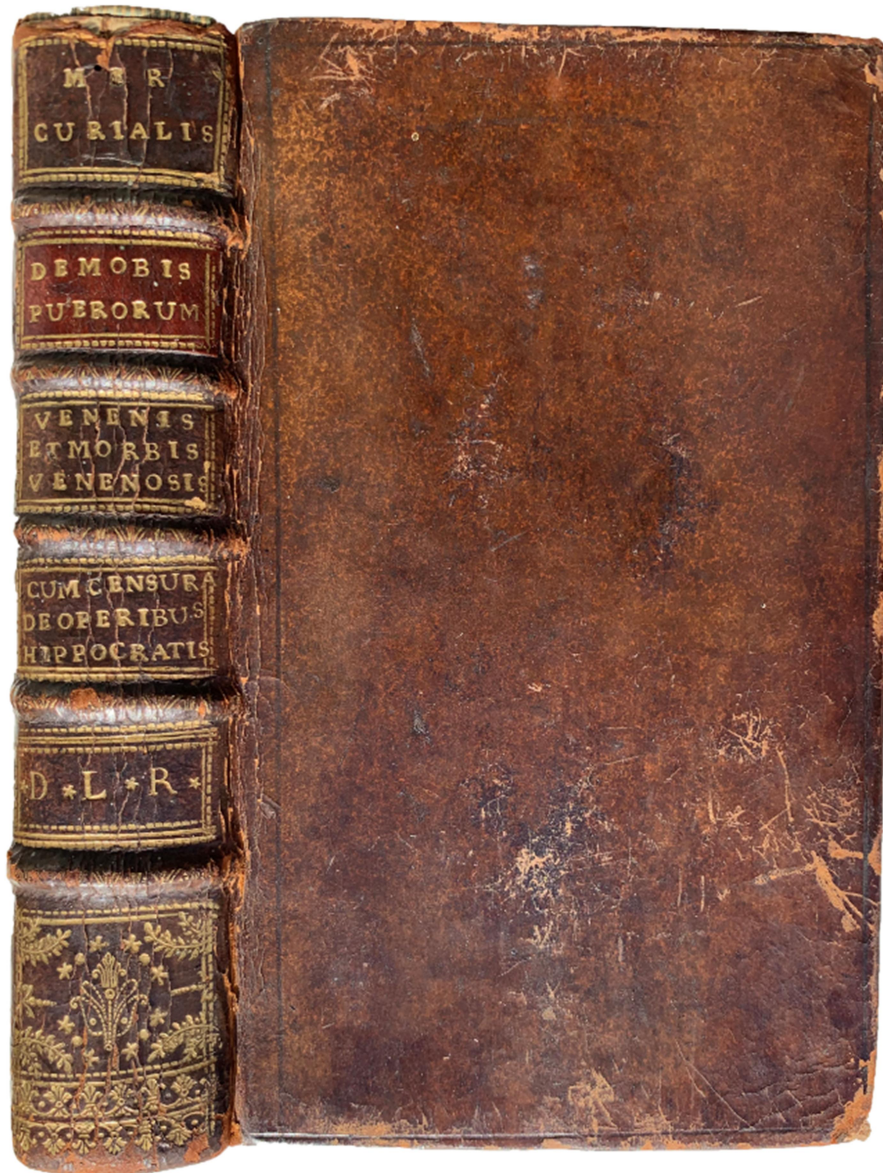
Howard A. Kelly's copy, with his bookplate.

This is a most advanced bibliographic (and concise) compilation of historical works important to and contributing to pediatrics from 1471 with Paul de Flumine

 WEBER RARE BOOKS | Catalogue 236: Historical Pediatrics

Bagellardes, to studies throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. This was made following directly after Miessner's *Diseases of Children* (a third edition being issued in 1844), and in support of the status in 1850 of medical bibliography, enough of an issue that it was encouraged to create something to account for the massive influx of medical literature.

Friedrich Ludwig Meissner (1796–1860), studied medicine in Leipzig, earning his PhD in 1819, became an obstetrician, gynecologist and pediatrician.



[119] MERCURIALE

Bound for De la Rüe

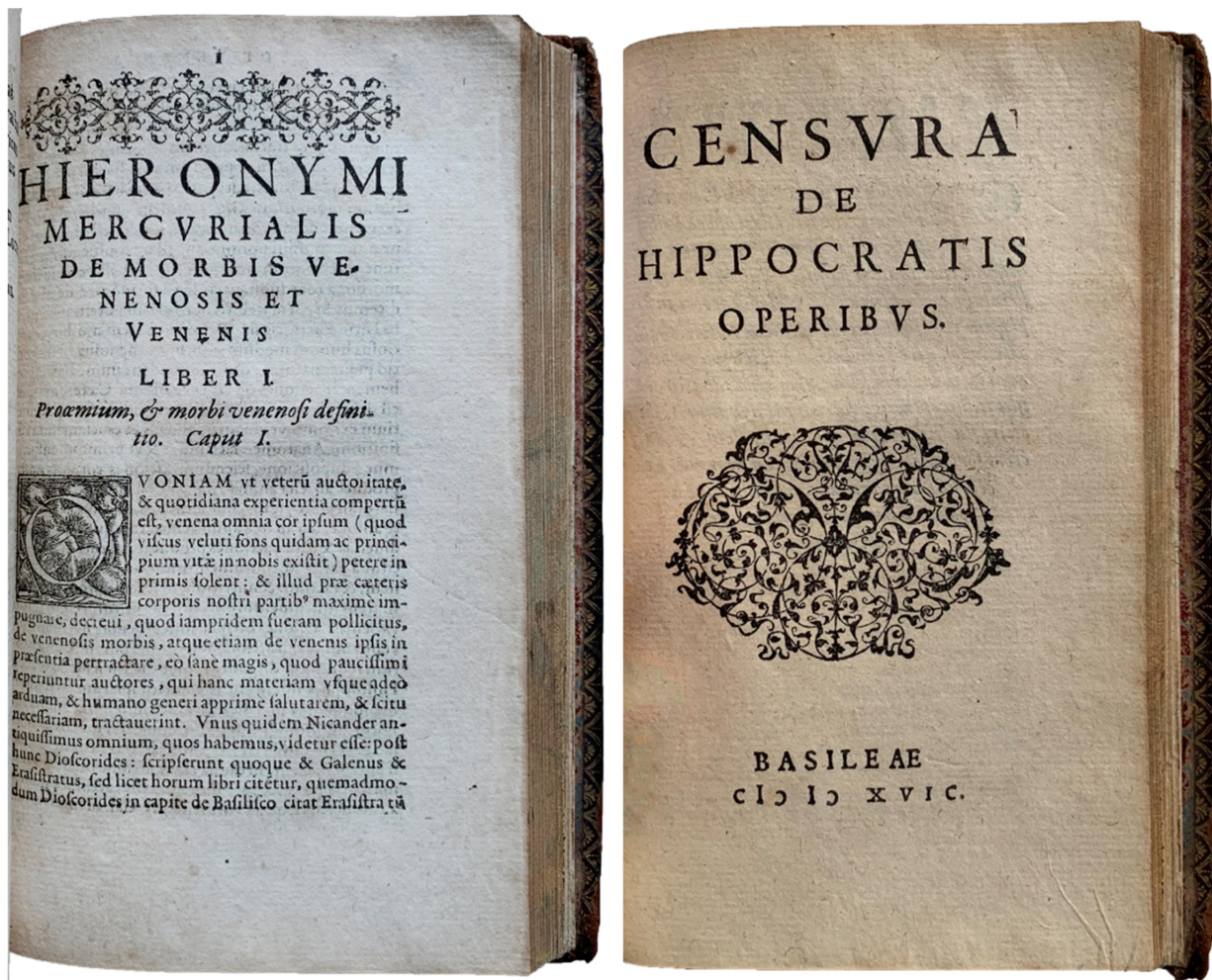
119. **MERCURIALE, Girolamo** (1530-1606); **Albertus SCHELIGIUS; Jan Hieronim CHROSCIEJOWSKI** (fl. 1583-1612). *Hieron Mercurialis: forolivien. De morbis puerorum, item de venenis et morbis venenosis. Quibus adjuncta est censura Hippocratea.* [bound with:] *Censura de Hippocratis Operibus.* Basileae: Ex officina Pernea per Conrad Waldkirch', 1584.

¶ Three works bound in one vol. 17 cm. Sm. 8vo. [8], 356, [2], [8], 1-134, [2], [2], 1-24, [38] pp. Index. Worm trailing to margins at dedicatory leaves + title neatly closed, heavy early ink marginalia throughout book I (only). Original full calf, raised bands, gilt-stamped compartments, with the initials "D.L.R." [=De la Rüe] on spine, all edges gilt. Shelf-mark on title (ink). Two ownership signatures "De la Rüe Dr. Med" and [?] Natalis Guillot (1804-1866). *Censura de Hippocratis Operibus* Worm-trails to margins at dedicatory leaves + title neatly closed, heavy early ink marginalia throughout book I (only), probably written by De la Rüe.

\$ 2,250

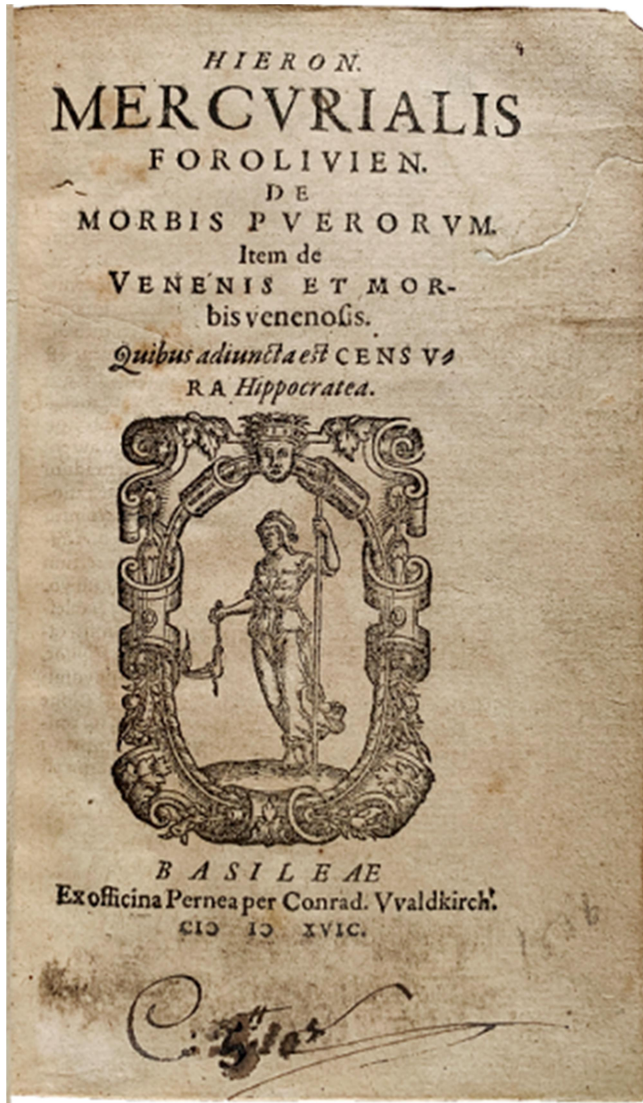
Second edition. First published in 1583, this is "one of the first books devoted entirely to pediatrics. The dedication indicates that the book is based on the lecture notes of one of Mercuriale's students, Jan Hieronim Chrosciejowski (fl. 1583-1612), also known as Johannes Groscesius. The work is divided into three parts: diseases of children, fevers of children, and worms. Although the book is filled with references to Arabian, Greek, and Roman authors, Mercuriale used his own judgment in interpreting their observations instead of slavishly adhering to their opinions as was common with many writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries." [*Heirs of Hippocrates* 357, citing a later edition of 1588].





Abt-Garrison contains this statement: "The pediatric treatise, described by [Carl] Hennig as 'an inconsiderable book which long passed as authoritative,' was reprinted twice, the second edition (1584) containing Mercuriali's translation of Alexander Trallianus on worms [see p. 36, 67, 281, 318, 354, Tractatus [vi],]. As with Roelants and Austrius, the text of Mercuriali is that of a medieval 'aggregator.' The work is divided into three books, the third being devoted entirely to intestinal worms. The arrangement of chapters is irregular; the longest are those on measles and smallpox, emaciation *de macie), epilepsy, and stammering. Among the new titles included are scrotal hernia (ramex), intertrigo, pernio, putrid fever (febris synochus), disordered speech, mutism, disorders of sensation

(de vitiis sensus communis), dyspnea, and scrofula. On the whole, as Hennig intimates, a much-overrated book." And as such, not on the Garrison and Morton list, but for a history of pediatrics, this work clearly has a part to say in the late 16th century. [Abt-Garrison, p. 64].

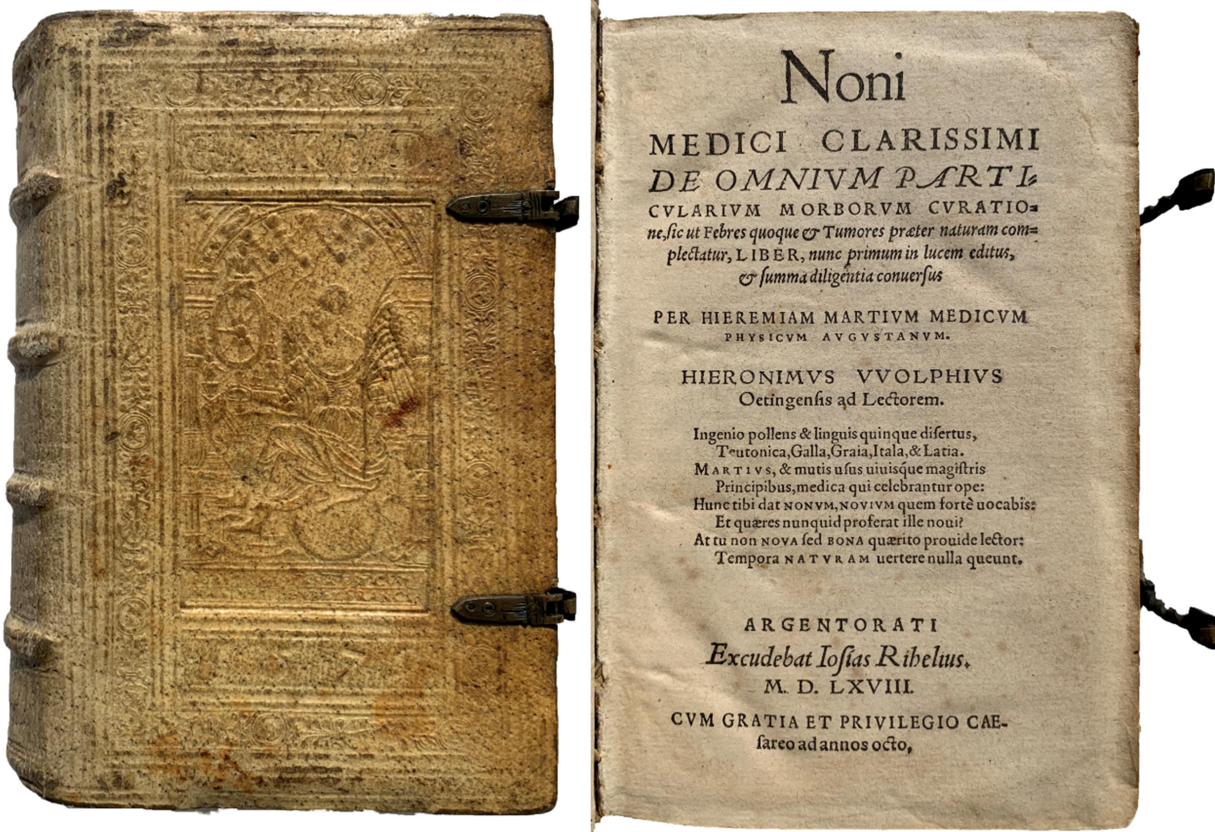


Contents [3 books]: [I] *De morbis puerorum, item de venenis et morbis venenosis*. [1584], book 1: 1-150 pp.; book 2: 151-309; book 3: 310-356; [II] *De Venenis et Morbis Venenosis Tractatus ... Opera, Alberti Scheligii*. [1584], book 1: [8], 93 pp. book 2: 94-134 pp.; [III] *Censura de Hipocratis Operibus*. [1584], [2], 23 pp.

PROVENANCE: De la Rüe, Dr. Med., with his signature and bound for him, the initials "D.L.R." showing on the spine of the volume. -- Natalis Guillot (1804-1866), with his signature, a French physician who wrote several medical tracts between 1829 and 1855, investing his

efforts against tuberculosis and lesions.

☞ Durling 3101 [1584]; Grulee 467 [*De Venenis et Morbis Venenosis Tractatus; also bound with De morbis puerorum*]; Waller 6483 (1583 ed.); Wellcome p. 4240.



120. **NONNOS**, Theophanēs (10th cent.); **MARTIUS**, Jeremias, d. 1585 [Second book]: **CELSUS** [Third book]: **Eucharius ROBLIN**; **Eucharius ROESSLIN** (1470-1526)]. *De omnium particularium morborum curatione: sic ut febres quoque & tumores praeter naturam complectatur, liber, nunc primum in lucem editus, & summa diligentia conuersus per Hieremiam Martium medicum; Hieronimus Wolphius, oetingensis ad lectorem.* Argentorati [Strasbourg]: Excudebat Josias Rihelius, 1568, 1563.

¶ Three works in one vol. 17 cm. Small 8vo. [24], 322, [20], [2]; [24] pp.; 238, 69, [1] ff. Signatures: (:)⁸(⁴ a-x⁸ y⁴ (t.p. verso,)(4v, y3v, y4 blank). ... Nonnos: Greek text and Latin translation in parallel columns. With editor's dedication, dated 1567, and three laudatory poems. Third title printed in red & black. Woodcut illus.; second & third parts with heavy underlining and marginalia. Original full historiated pigskin, two brass clasps. Near fine. **SECOND & THIRD PARTS WITH HEAVY UNDERLINING AND MARGINALIA.** Bound with: Avrelii Cornelii **Celsi** [**CELSUS**]: *De re medica, libri VIII* [1563]; and: **ROBLIN**, *De partu hominis, et q vae circa*

ipsum accidunt, adeo 'q de parturientum & infantium morbis atq., cura, libelus / D. Eucharij Rhodionis, medici recognitus [1563].

\$ 1,000

"Greek text of the 10th C. physician Theophanes Nonnus, dealing with the treatment of then-diagnosed diseases; edited, with Latin translation in parallel columns, by Jeremias Martius. Nonnus' work, undertaken at the behest of the Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogennetos, is a compendium based on the research of previous medical writers such as Oribasius, Aetius, Alexander, & Paul, and focus mainly on the subject of curative treatment, pathology, aetiology, with some mention of surgical methods."



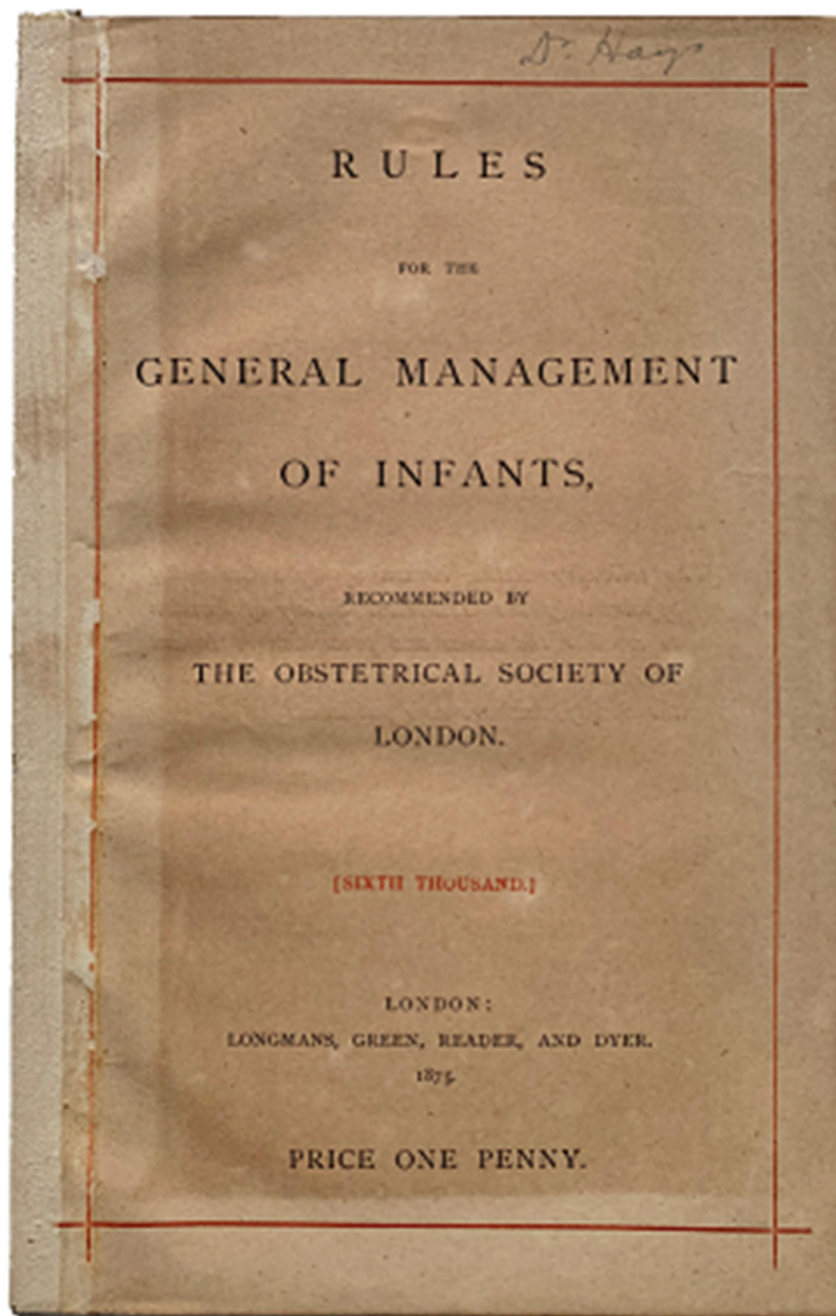
"Alternate title: De omnium particularium morborum curatione. [Latin & Greek] Author's alternative names: Theophanes Chrysobalantes (or Chrysobalantites); Nonus, Nonnos, Nonius, Noni "Theophanes Chrysobalantes (erroneously known until recently as Theophanes Nonnos)

lived in the tenth century. He exemplifies the ‘encyclopaedic’ culture in three medical treatises which he wrote at the commission of the Byzantine emperor, Constantine Porphyrogenetos [also ‘Porphyrogenetos’, ‘Porphyrogenitus’ or Porphyrogenta’]. Of these three, his therapeutic text, the Epitome, survives in at least 50 manuscripts and—an indication of its continuing utility—it was also printed in 1568 and 1794. It consists of abstracts from earlier writers, including the scholar—physicians, but bearing the stamp of Theophanes' learning in its compilation. Its subject matter, in 297 chapters, is organized broadly on the 'head to heel' principle; each chapter deals with symptoms, causes, and treatment, and the whole is an admirably concise work.” (Bennett, David. 2000. *Medical Practice and Manuscripts in Byzantium*." [*Heirs of Hippocrates* 63.9]).

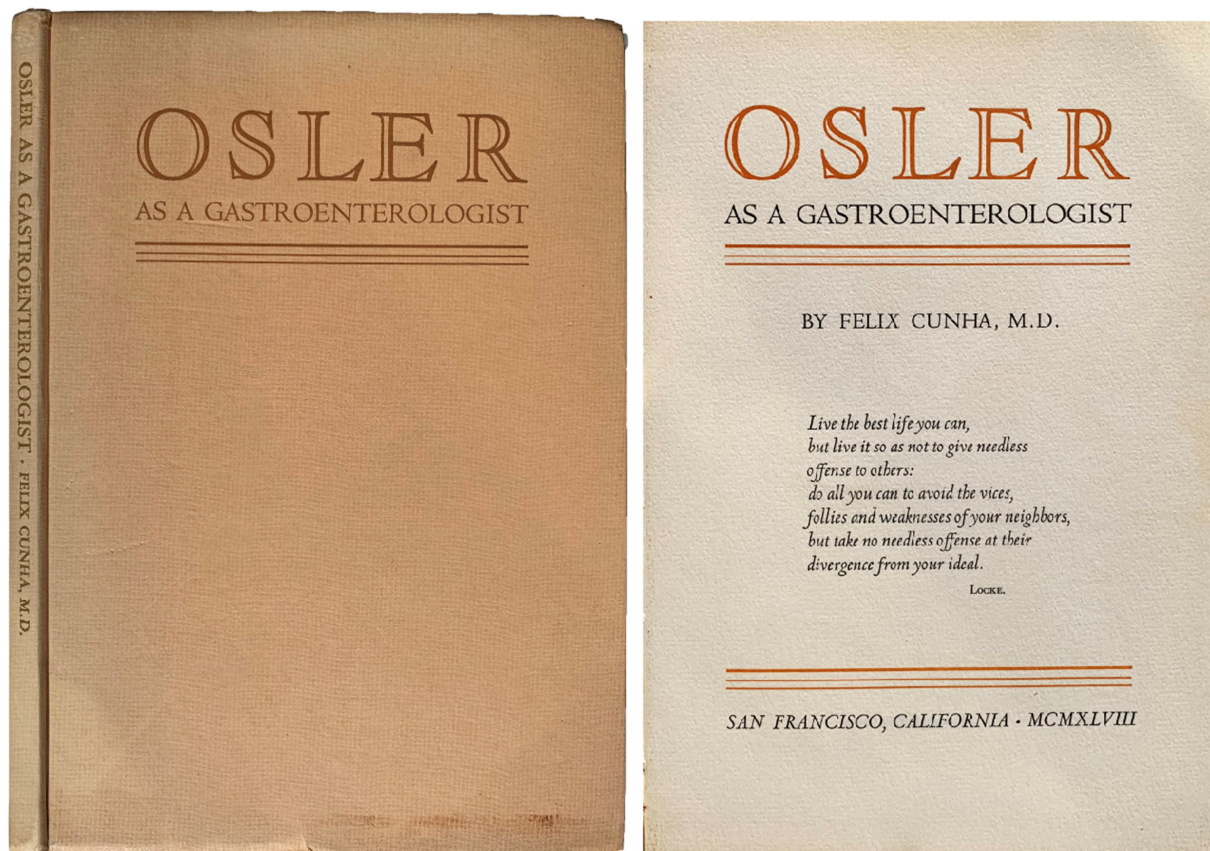
Roesslin's work is the first treatise to treat obstetrics as a separate subject in its own right. Roesslin was town physician in Worms with responsibility for the midwives, therefore he wrote in the vernacular as midwives were unlikely to be conversant with Latin. The illustrations depict the different ways a baby can lay in the womb. This is a Latin edition of this popular work on midwifery, originally published in 1513 in German under the title *Der Swangeren Frauen und hebammen Rosegarten*.

☞ Durling 3363 [Nonnus]; 917 [Celsus, 1563]; f 3905 [Roesslin, 1563]; Grulee 485 [Roesslin, but lacking title].





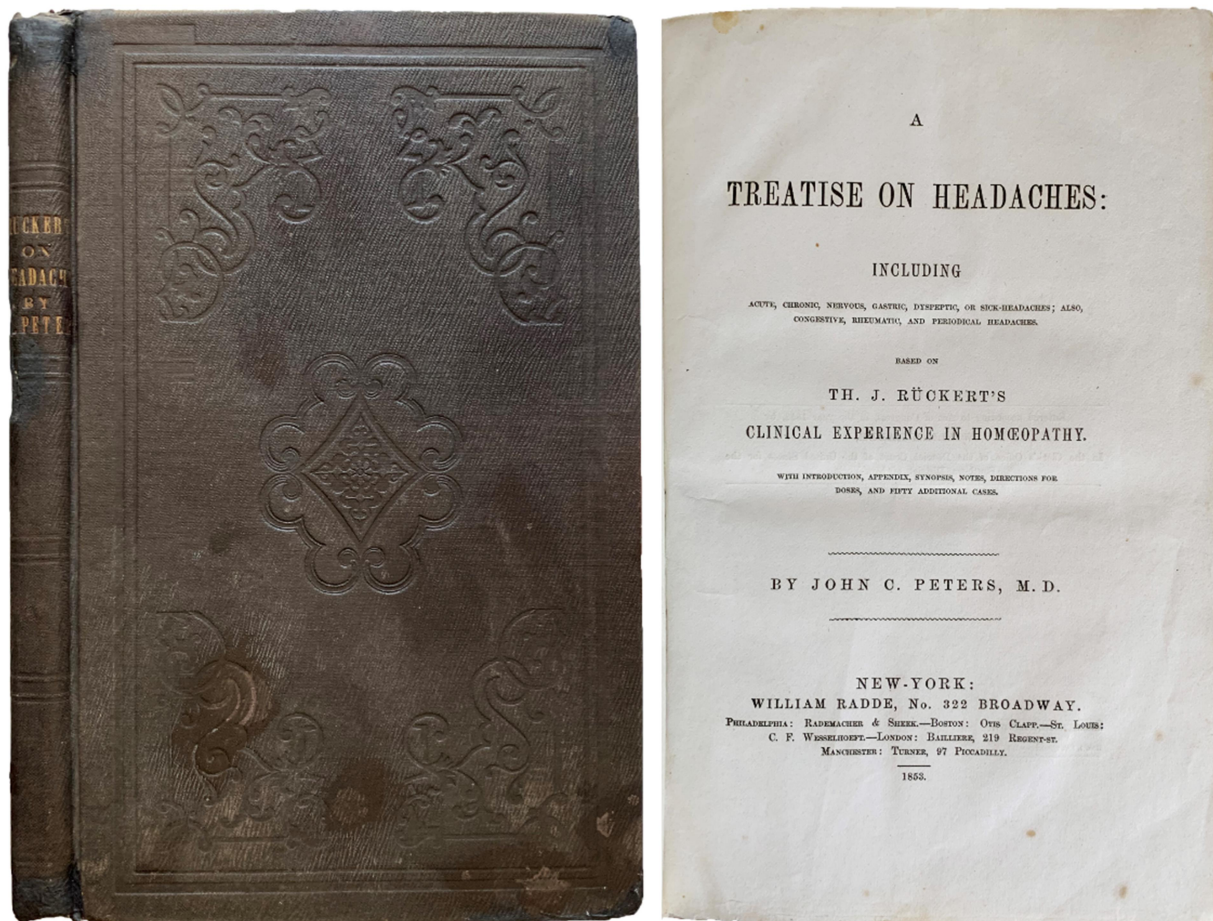
121. **Obstetrical Society of London.** *Rules for the general management of infants, recommended by The Obstetrical Society of London. Sixth thousand.* London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1875. ¶ 23 cm. 8 pp. Printed in red & black. Original printed wrappers; covers browned (offset), inner gutter strengthened. Ownership signature on cover "Dr. Hays". Rare. \$ 45



122. **[OSLER] CUNHA, Felix** (1896-1960). *Osler as a gastroenterologist*. San Francisco: [Printed at the Times-Star Press], 1948. ¶ 24 cm. 8vo. [6], 57, [3] pp. Title printed in brown & black. Frontis. port. of Osler, facs., with OSLER letter in facsimile tipped-in. Original light peach boards; small dent to upper bd. Very good.

\$ 20

Felix Cunha, American gastroenterologist, member of staff University of California Hospital; Served as First lieutenant, Medical corps, United States army, 1917-1919, captain Medical Reserve, 1919-1923. Honorary fellow International College of Proctology.



*169 Case Studies of Headache Remedies
including Coffee & Opium*

123. **PETERS, John Charles** (1819-1893). *A treatise on headaches: including acute, chronic, nervous, gastric, dyspeptic, or sick-headaches; also, congestive, rheumatic, and periodical headaches. Based on Th. J. Ruckert's Clinical experience in homoeopathy. With introduction, appendix, synopsis, notes, directions for doses, and fifty additional cases.* New York: William Radde, 1853. ¶ 8vo. xxviii, 135, 5 pp. ads. Original dark brown blind-stamped cloth; some kozo repairs to extremities. Bookseller's ticket of H. H. Bancroft, San Francisco. Very good.

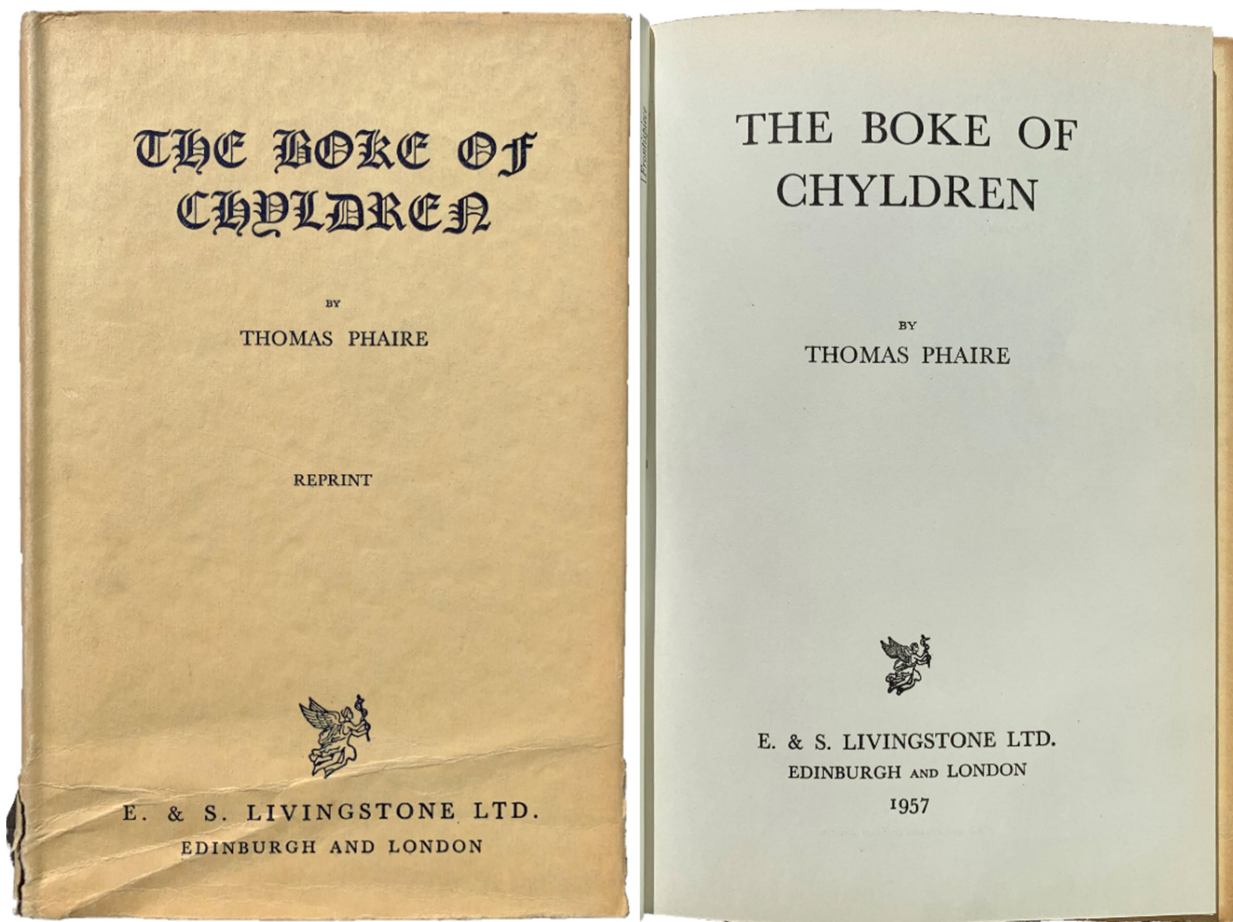
\$ 175

The author approaches the nature and causes of headaches, listing them and detailing their characteristics and remedies in 169 cases: aconite, agaricus muscarius, arum, belladonna, byronia, calcarea carbonica, camphor, china, ocooulus, coffea, colocynth,

crocus, dulcamara, ignatia, magnet, mercurius solubilis, nux vomica, opium, phosphor, platina, pulsatilla, silicea, spigelia, Sulphur, zincum, etc.

Peters was a New York homeopathic physician. He worked under Schoenlein, Rokitansky and Skoda. He studied pathology in Vienna. Back in America, he and Dr. A.S. Witherspoon translated Rokitansky's *Pathological Anatomy*, 1849.

∞ Cordasco 50-1468; Courville Collection 1739; Kelly & Burrage, p.963.

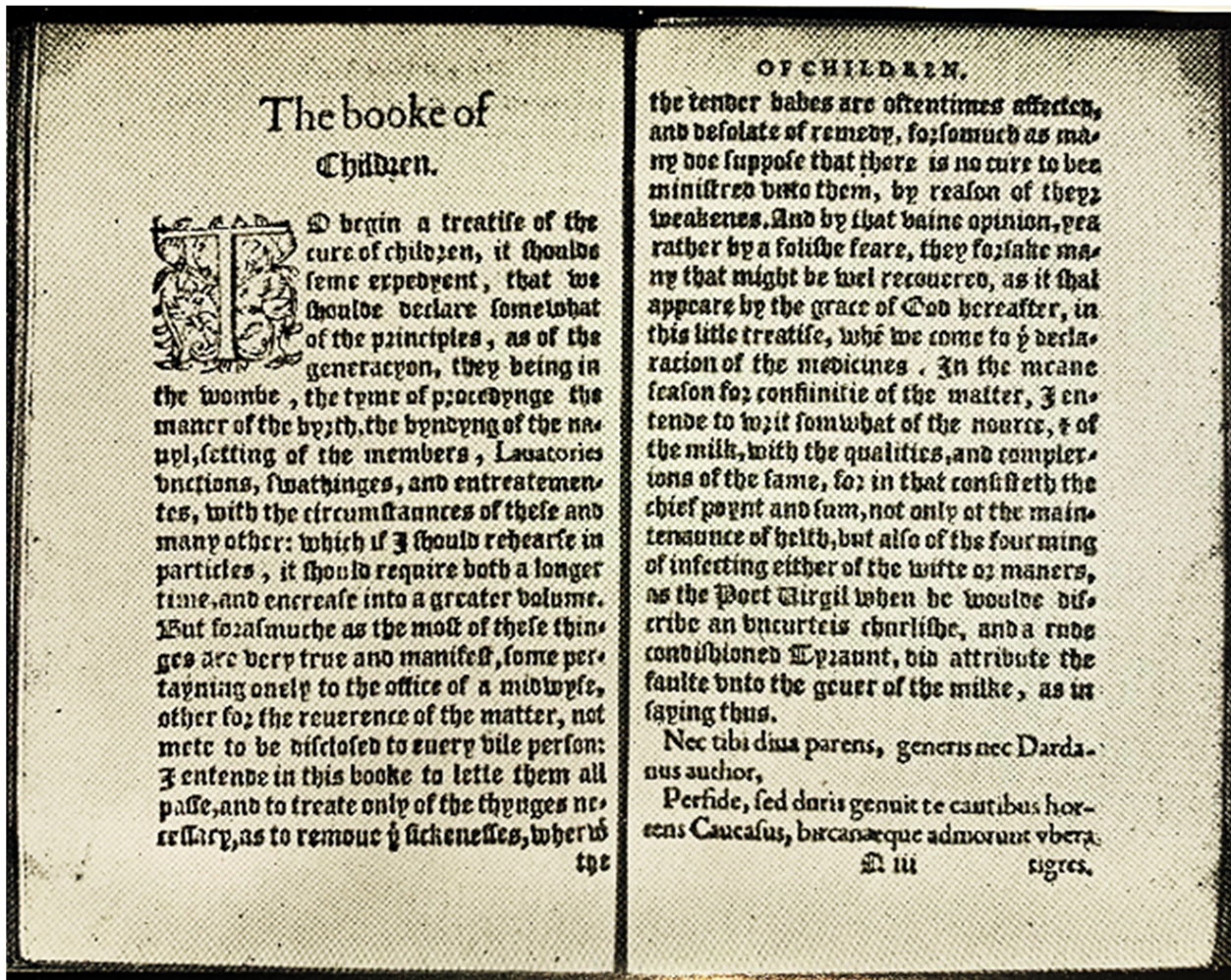


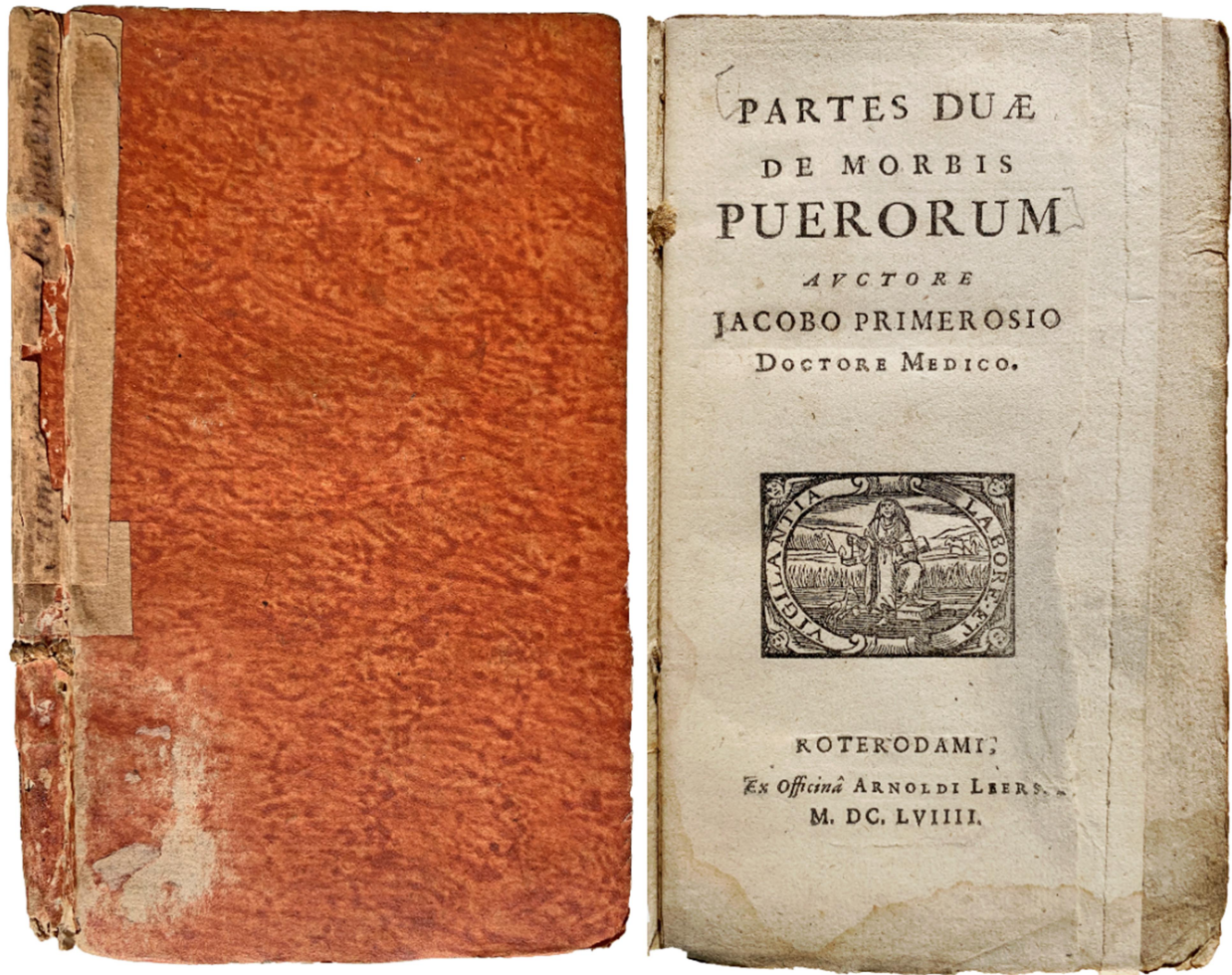
124. **PHAIRE, Thomas [PHAYRE]** (ca.1510–1560). *The Boke of Chyldren*.
Edinburgh & London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1957. ¶ Reprint. Small 8vo. 76 pp.
Frontispiece, bibliography. Navy blue buckram, gilt-stamped spine, dust-jacket;
front jacket creased and spine torn. Very good in good jacket.

\$ 12

"The "booke of children" is the first work on diseases of children to be written by an Englishman. Phaer enabled Englishmen to read and think of pediatrics in their own language." Garrison and Morton 6317 [1545 edition].

"Phayre was a learned lawyer, physician and translator, an Oxford M.D. of 1558, who later Englished the first seven books of the Æneid." [Abt-Garison, p. 64].





125. **PRIMEROSE, James** (ca. 1592/8-1659/60) [also: **PRIMROSE**].

Partes duae de morbis puerorum auctore Jacobo Primerosio doctore medico.

Roterodami: ex officinâ Arnoldi Leers, 1659.

¶ Two parts in one. 15 cm. 12mo. [2], 125, [1] pp. [Complete]. Printer's woodcut device on title; title margin trimmed. Original paste-paper over boards; simple repairs to spine with old manuscript title added, spine worn, some internal waterstaining to bottom edge. Shelf-mark on p. 1 (lower margin). Title margin trimmed. Good.

\$ 400

First edition. Published in two parts, Primerose "deals with the care of the newborn infant and the feeding of infants," and the second part is devoted to the problem of infantile diseases and mortality, especially of rickets.

"Primerose was one of those who still regarded the ancient medical writers as the Law and the Prophets, and his book is little more than a compilation from them, mixed with more of ignorant custom and superstition than one can find in any single ancient writer, unless perhaps in Artius; though Primerose, it must be said, does sometimes acknowledge that a custom or opinion mentioned is superstitious. He quotes from Galen the salting of the newborn baby, which he says has now become obsolete. He advises amongst other methods of ablution washing the baby in its own urine; and as another alternative he mentions warm beer. The nurse's milk is still to be tested by the nail test of Soranus, or by a hair, or mirror, or dish used in the same way as the nail, to estimate the quality of the milk by its viscosity." [Still, p. 248].

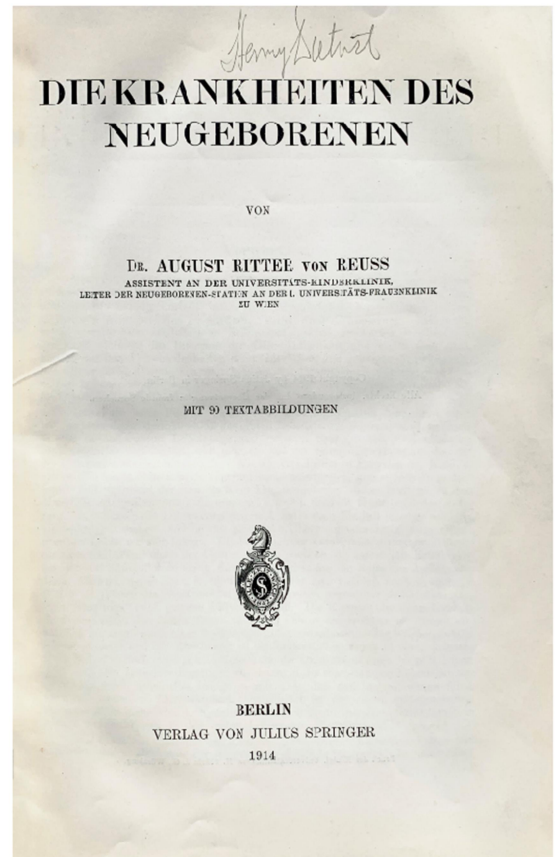
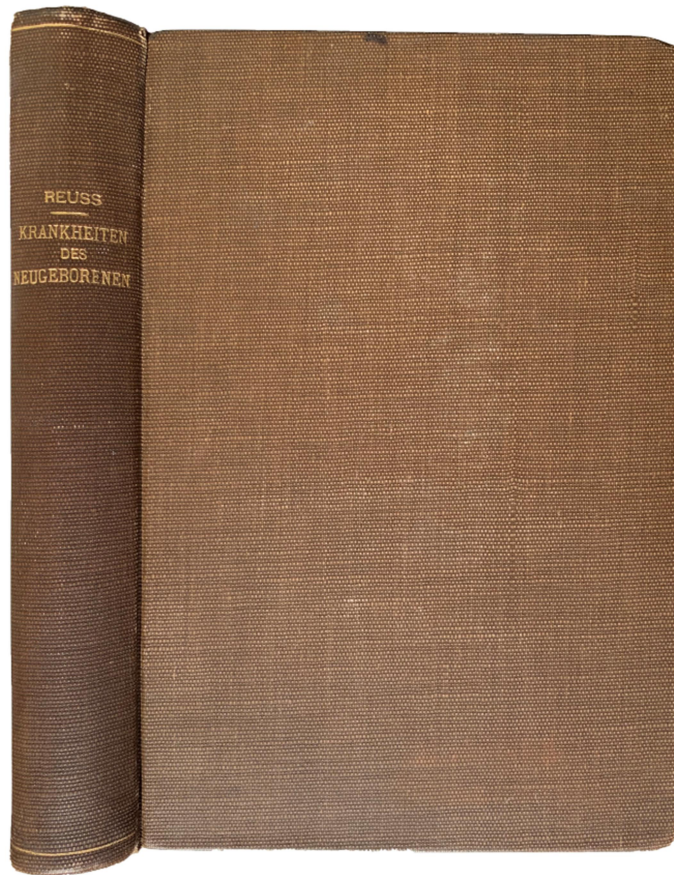
"The son of Gilbert Primrose, he was born at St. Jean d'Angély, now in Charente-Inférieure, France. He studied at the University of Bordeaux, there graduated M.A., and then proceeded to Montpellier, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1617, and attended the lectures of John Varandaeus, professor of physic."

"He was incorporated M.D. at Oxford in March 1628. On 9 December 1629, at Dr. Argent's house in London, he was examined for admission to the license of the College of Physicians, William Harvey, being one of his examiners (manuscript annals). He passed, and was admitted the following day. He settled in Kingston-upon-Hull, and there practised his profession. He died in December 1659 at Hull, where he was buried in Holy Trinity Church." [Wikip.]

☞ Grulee 551; Hirsch IV, p. 627; Krivatsy, *NLM*, 9294; Waller 7642.

See: Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 197; Joseph Foster, *Alumni oxonienses: the members of the University of Oxford, 1500-1714*, Oxford & London: Parker and Co., 1891-92; Jean Astruc, *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Faculté de médecine de Montpellier*, 1767 (edited by Anne-Charles Lorry); Geoffrey Davenport, Ian McDonald, Caroline Moss-Gibbons, *The Royal College of Physicians and Its Collections: An Illustrated History*, (2001), p. 142; *DNB*; George Frederic Still, *The History of Paediatrics*, 1931.





126. **REUSS, August Ritter von [August Reuss]** (1879-1954). *Die Krankheiten des Neugeborenen*. Berlin: Springer, 1914. ¶ Series: *Encyklopädie der klinischen Medizin*, hrsg. von Leo Langenstein, [2].; Spezieller Teil, [1]. 8vo. XIV, 550 pp. 90 figs. (some full color), index. Original brown gilt-stamped cloth; mildly rubbed. Ownership signature of Henry Dietrich (title also signed), Harry Dietrich, 1940, L.A. [Los Angeles]. WITH A 2-PAGE AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "Harry" to Fred A. Frye, presenting this book to him. Very good.

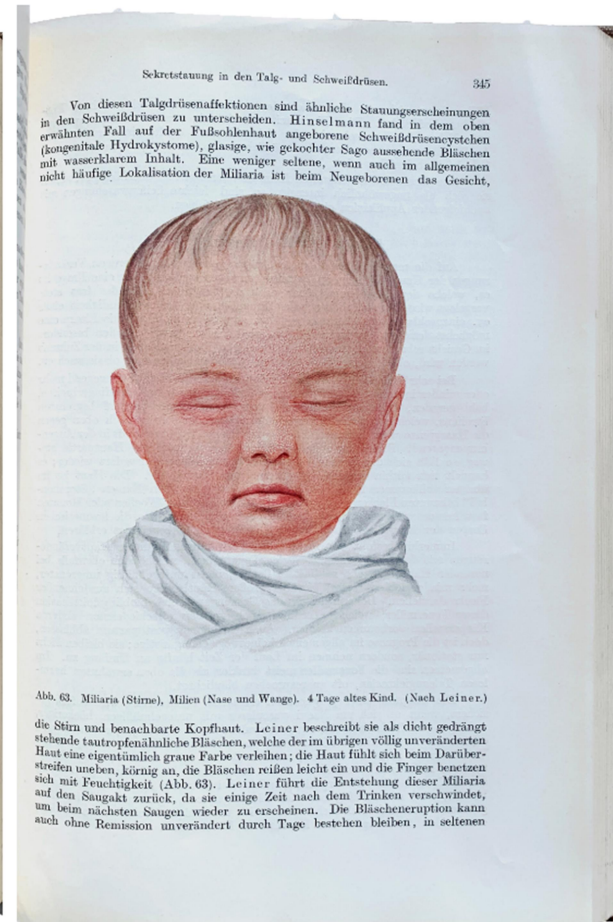
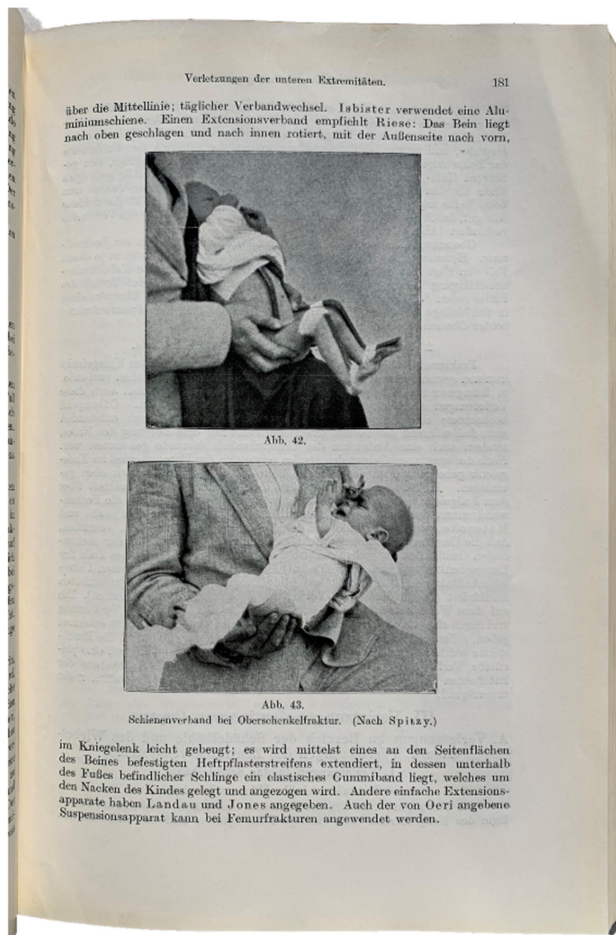
\$ 55

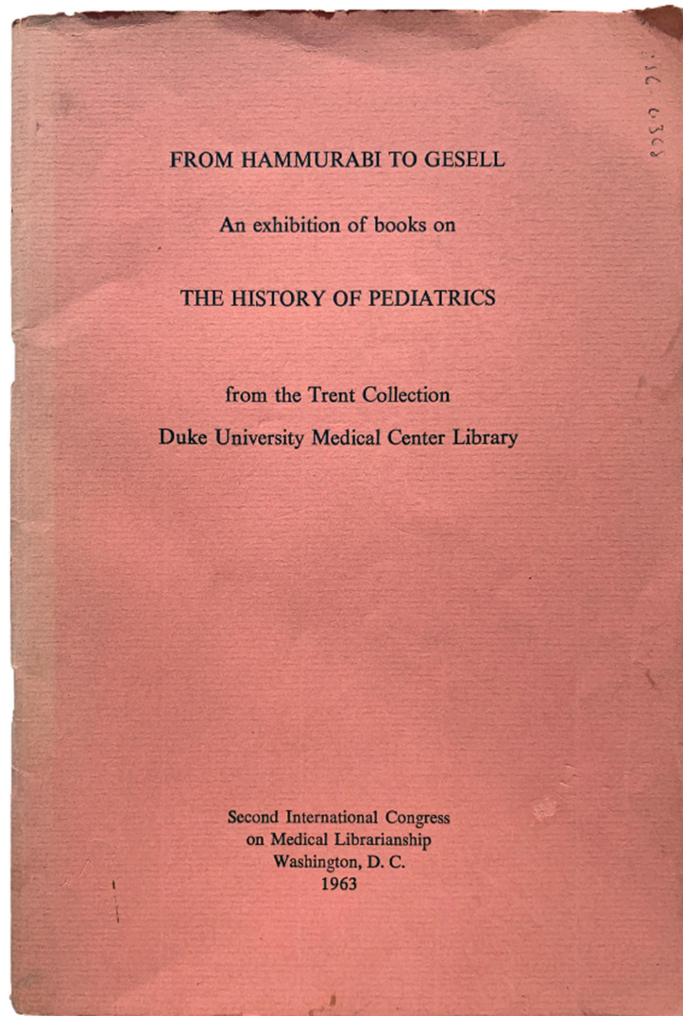
First edition of Reuss' famous work on diseases of newborn children.

August von Reuss, Austrian pediatrician, son of the famous ophthalmologist August Leopold von Reuss (1841-1924), took his medical

degree from the University of Vienna, was professor of medicine at the University of Graz where he was chair of the children's hospital. From 1934 he was director of the Kinderklinik Glanzing in Vienna.

"Reuss is known for improvements made in the field of pediatrics, especially in regards to the newborn. He strove for recognition of pediatrics as a separate medical specialty and was a pioneer of Austrian social pediatrics. Among his written works was the highly regarded *Die Krankheiten des Neugeborenen* (1914), later translated into English as *The Diseases of the Newborn*, [1929]." [Wikip.].



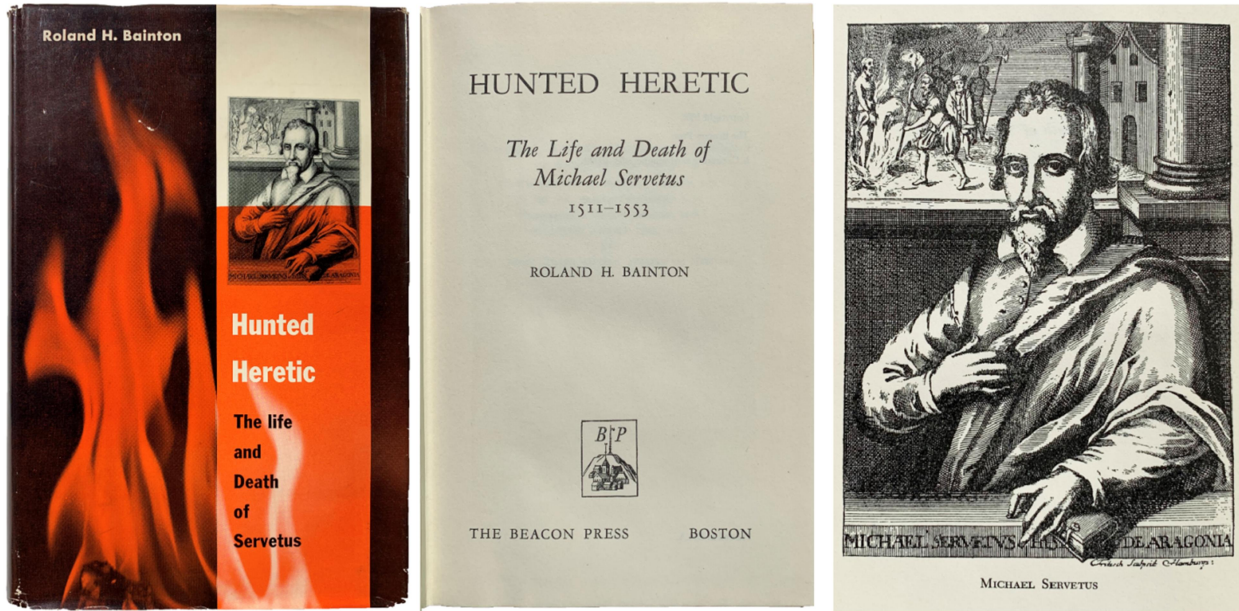


127. **SCHUMAN, Henry; Duke University, Medical Center, Library.** *From Hammurabi to Gesell; An exhibition of books on the history of pediatrics, from the Trent Collection, Duke University Medical Center Library.* Washington: Second International Congress on Medical Librarianship, 1963. ¶ 8vo. 23 cm. 64 pp. Salmon wrappers. Inscribed to Fred A. Frye by Vilma Proctor, USC Medical librarian, 1964. Several manuscript notations within. Good.

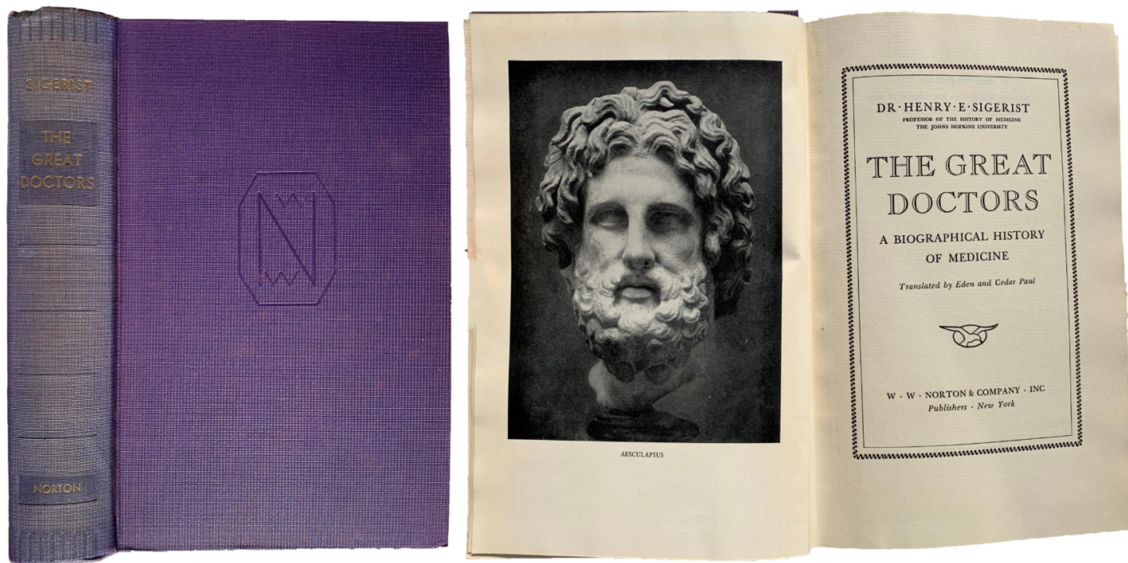
\$ 20

Annotated exhibition honoring monumental achievements in pediatrics through printed books.

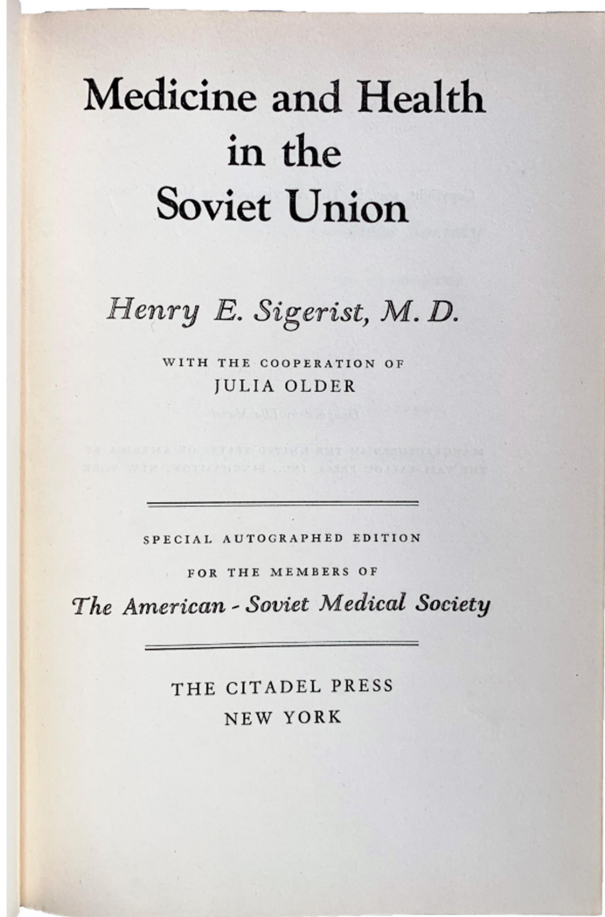
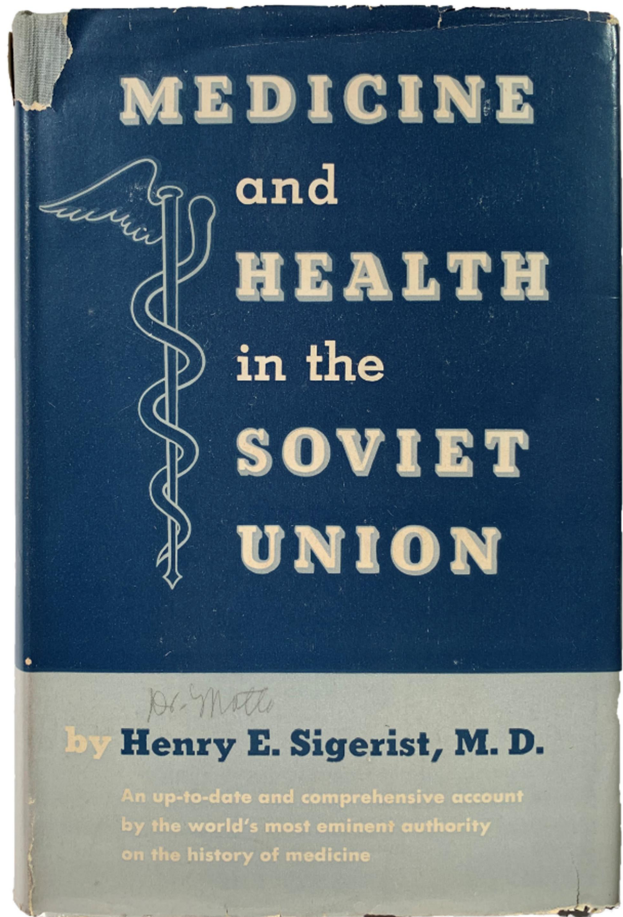
In addition, there is a TLS [typed letter signed] from Proctor to Frye, April 21, 1964, mounted at rear, all in encouragement of collecting pediatrics.



128. [SERVETUS] Roland H. BAINTON. *Hunted Heretic; the life and death of Michael Servetus 1511-1553*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1953. ¶ 8vo. xii, 270 pp. Frontis., illus., index. Brown gilt-stamped cloth, dust-jacket; jacket rubbed. Very good. \$ 25

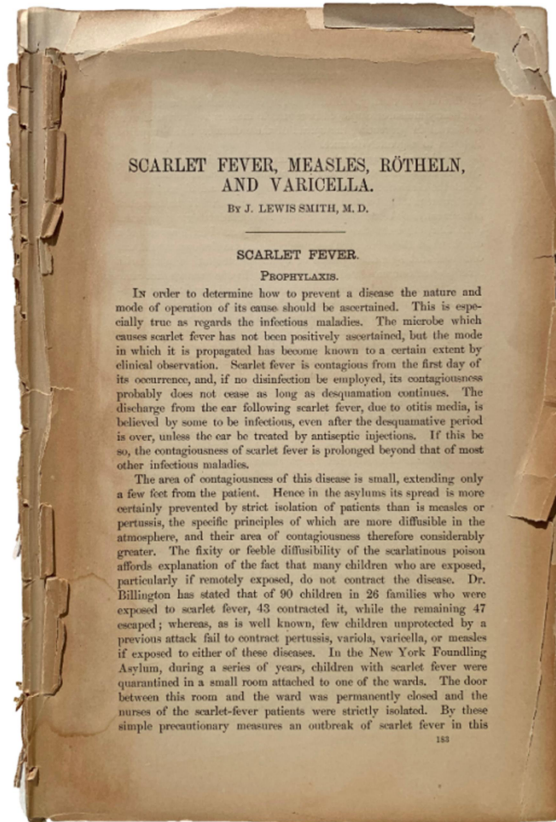


129. SIGERIST, Henry Ernest (1891-1957). *The great doctors: a biographical history of medicine; translated by Eden and Cedar Paul*. New York: W. W. Norton, 1933. ¶ 8vo. 436 pp. 23 cm. Frontis., illus., index. Original purple cloth; top edge soiled. Bookplate. Very good. \$ 5



Signed copy

130. **SIGERIST, Henry E.** (1891-1957). *Medicine and Health in the Soviet Union. With the cooperation of Julia Older. Special Autographed edition for the members of the American – Soviet Medical Society.* New York: The Citadel Press, (1947). ¶ 8vo. xix, 364 pp. Index. Gray cloth, dust-jacket; jacket chipped, light wear to d.j. edges. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR. Very good. \$ 45



131. **SMITH, Job Lewis** (1827-1897). *Scarlet Fever, Measles, Rötbeln and Varicella*. [Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, 1892.] ¶ Extracted. 8vo. pp. 183-229. Disbound; heavy chipping, brittle edges, especially to front matter. As is.

\$ 7

"The subjects could not be in better hands." [Medical Record]. Extracted from: *System of Practical Therapeutics*, Edited by Hobart Amory Hare. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, 1892.

Job Lewis Smith, an early pediatrician, famous in New York, very well respected, worked with families in NY, a giant of his time, considered by some to be the "Osler" of pediatrics.

Also within: William M. Welch, *Small-pox*; Frederick P. Henry, *Typhoid Fever*; Manuel Dominguez, *Typhus Fever*; George Dock, *Malarial Diseases and Dengue*; Jerome Cochran, *Yellow Fever*; J.C. Wilson, *Cerebro-Spinal Fever* (Cerebro-spinal meningitis). All part of the larger work.

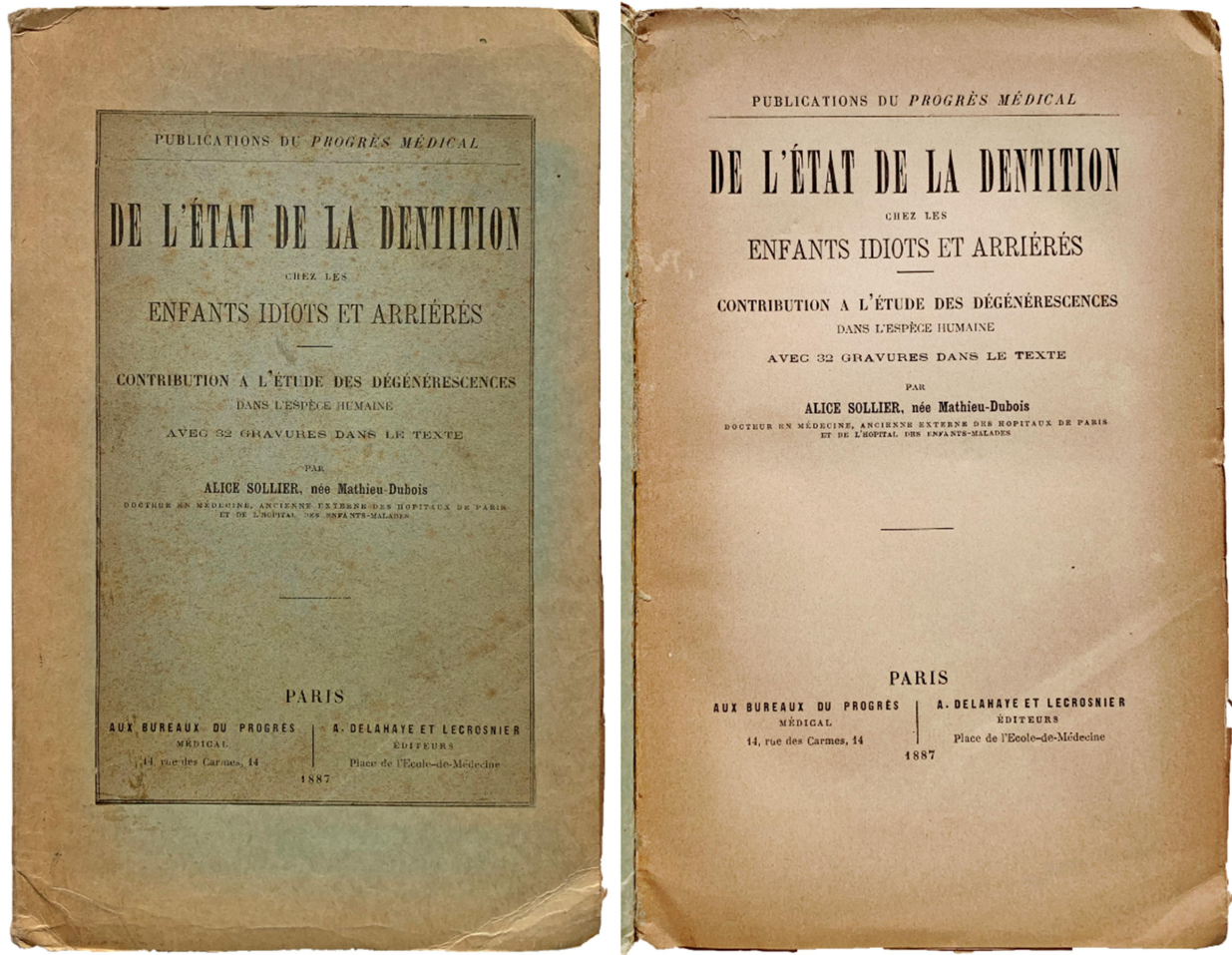


132. **Smith, Kline & French Company.** *How to care for the baby: dedicated to the mothers of America.* Philadelphia: Smith, Kline & French Company, 1907. ¶ 21 cm. 32 pp. Illus. Original pictorial wrappers with raised lettering in white; repaired with kozo. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 15

Sponsored by the Smith, Kline & French [pharmaceutical] Company, this is a guide for all mothers, with charming pictures throughout. Smith's drugstore in the early nineteenth century grew to become Smith, Kline & French, which in 2000, was acquired by GlaxoSmithKline. This is the same company, SKF, that in 1932 registered a patent for amphetamine.

Baby's Record – When the baby comes – What to feed – How to Feed – Growth and Development – Abnormal Conditions – Breast Milk and Weaning – Bathing the Baby – Clothing the Baby – The Hygiene of the Baby's Home.



133. **SOLLIER, Alice** (1861-1942). *De l'état de la dentition chez les enfants idiots et arriérés: contribution à l'étude des dégénérescences dans l'espèce humaine*. Paris: Aux Bureaux du Progrès; A. Delahaye et Lecrosnier, 1887. ¶ At head of title: Publications du Progrès Médical. 23 cm. [iv], 179, [1] pp. 32 engravings. Original printed wrappers; covers mounted, foxed, title browned. Very good.

\$ 195

W.W. Ireland in his review of this work, was critical of Sollier and her faulty statements, which he detailed in the *London Medical Recorder*. Nonetheless he supports the main work of Sollier, "She has made and recorded a very carefull and exact study of the anomalies of the teeth and mouth in idiots."

Alice Sollier, née Mathieu-Dubois, was the wife of Paul Auguste Sollier (1861-1933), pioneering psychologist, one of the most gifted students of Jean-Martin Charcot. He is well known for his famous patient, Marcel Proust.

∞ Grulee 1406.



WEBER RARE BOOKS | Catalogue 236: Historical Pediatrics



134. **SONNENMAYER, Georg Jacob Friedrich.** *Die Augenkrankheit der neugeborenen nach allen ihren Beziehungen, historisch, pathologisch-diagnostisch, therapeutisch: und als Gegenstand der Staats- und Sanitäts-Polizei dargestellt.* Gelnhausen: [J.C. Janda], 1839.

¶ 23 cm. xx, 674, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers; spine replaced with plain brown paper tape, edges untrimmed, surface soiling, some internal browning. First leaves loose. Scarce. Very good.

\$ 150

First edition. On diseases of the eye in the newborn child.

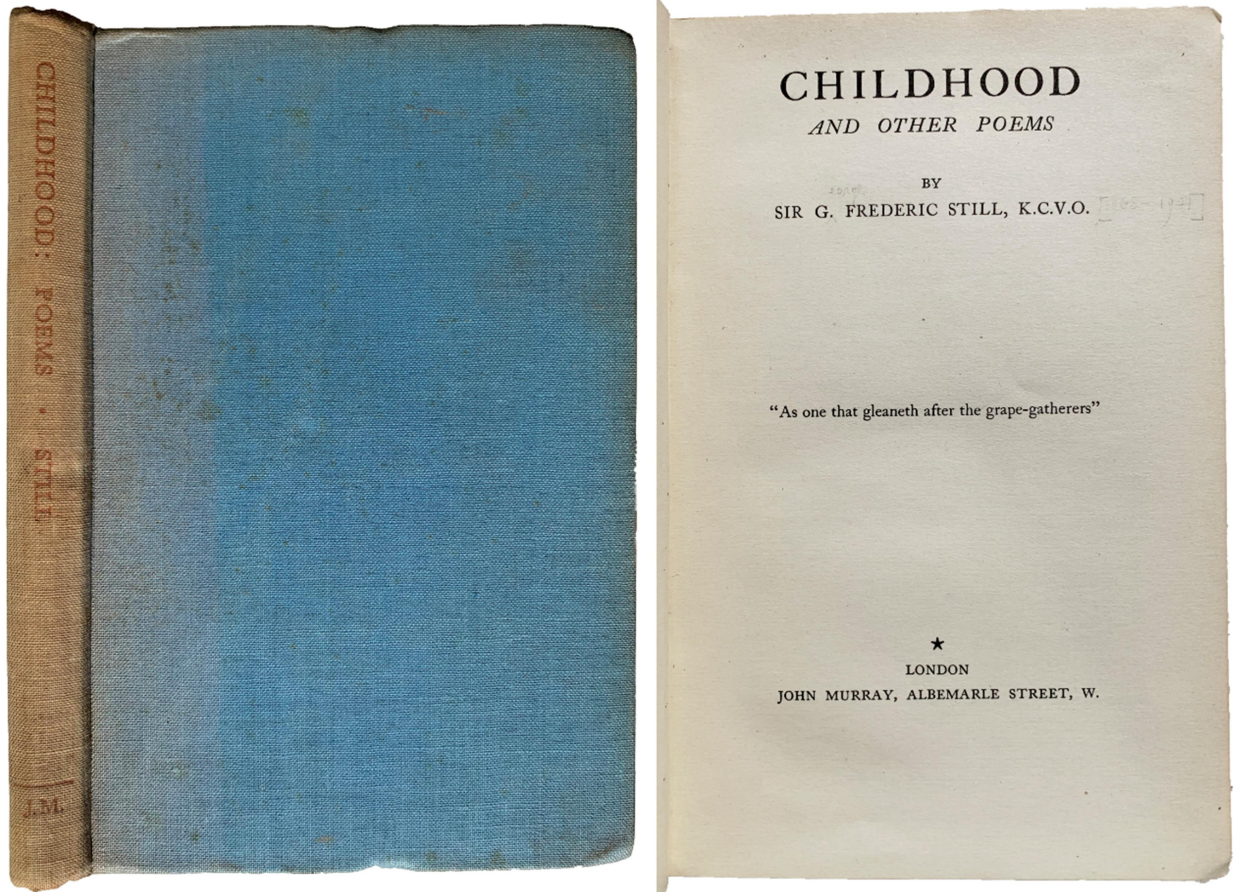
Contents: Erste Ausgabe. – 1) Geschichte der Krankheit; 2) Etymologie; 3) Begriffsbestimmung der Krankheit; 4) Anatomie und Physiologie der

Auges der Neugeborenen; 5) Phänomenologie der Krankheit; 6) Von der zeitlichen Verhältnissen der Krankheit; 7) Von der räumlichen Verhältnissen der Krankheit; 8) Von der Charakteren der Krankheit; 9) Diagnose der Krankheitsarten; 10) Von dem Sekret der Krankheit; 11) Von der Aehnlichkeit uund Verschiedenheit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum mit der ägyptischen, der genorrhischen u. der scrophulösen Augenkrankheit; 12) Von den Ausgängen der Krankheit; 13) Von der Ergebnissen der Sektionen der mit der Adenosynchitonitis neonatorum behaftet gewesenen Augen; 14) Aetiologie der Krankheit; 15) Prognose der Krankheit; 16) Therapie der Krankheit.

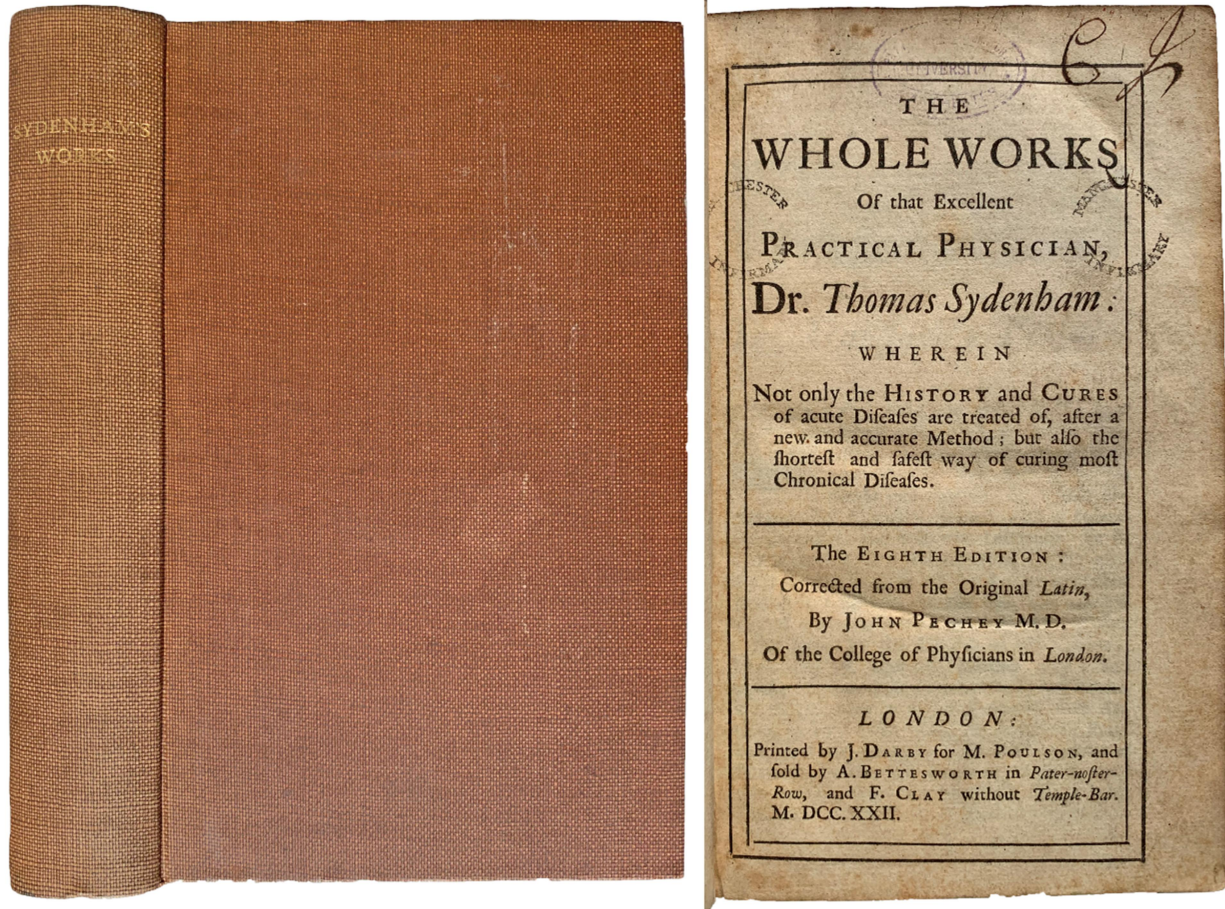
[Translated] History of the disease; 2) Etymology; 3) Definition of the disease; 4) Anatomy and physiology of the eye of the newborn; 5) Phenomenology of the disease; 6) Temporal relations of the disease; 7) Spatial relations of the disease; 8) Characteristics of the disease; 9) Diagnosis of disease types; 10) Disease secretion; 11) Similarity and difference of adenosynchitonitis neonatorum with Egyptian, genorrhoeic and scrophular eye disease; 12) Eye disease outcomes; 13) Results of eye sections affected by adenosynchitonitis neonatorum; 14) Etiology of the disease; 15) Prognosis of the disease; 16) Therapy of the disease.

☞ Grulee 1408.





135. **STILL, George Frederic** (1868-1941). *Childhood and other poems*. London: John Murray, 1941. ¶ 20 cm. x, [2], 152 pp. Original gilt-stamped turquoise cloth; faded. Ownership signature of W. R. Bett [purchased at Bertram Rota, 1945]. Very good. First edition. \$ 6



136. **SYDENHAM, Thomas** (1624-1689); **John PECHEY** (1655-1716). *The whole works of that excellent practical physician, Dr. Thomas Sydenham: wherein not only the history and cures of acute diseases are treated of, after a new and accurate method, but also the shortest and fastest way of curing most chronical diseases. The eighth edition: corrected from the original Latin, by John Pechey M. D. of the College of Physicians in London.* London: Printed by J. Darby for M. Poulson, and sold by A. Betteworth in Pater-noster-Row, and F. Clay without Temple-Bar, 1722. ¶ 16 cm. 8vo. xv, [1], 447, [1] pp. Ads., index. Modern mauve/brownish cloth, gilt spine title, by Cambridge Binding Guild. Title with rubber-stamp of Manchester Infirmary; title inscribed with the initials "CJ"; inscribed: Mr. Allan Bury (rear). Very good.

\$ 100

Eighth edition, translated from the Latin. No account of the history of pediatrics in the 17th century would be complete without a reference to Thomas Sydenham.

Among his writings there is not only the first description of chorea, which has made his name memorable in connection with children's diseases as the term "Sydenham's Chorea." In addition, Childbed fever, nose bleeds, burns, coma, cough, various fevers, gout, "hysterick diseases", itching, measles, madness, the plague, rheumatism, rickets, scurvy, skin diseases, small-pox, bloody urine, etc., are each discussed. He also provided the most minute and careful description of measles. This section is of a later epidemic in 1674. The classic description was the epidemic of 1670 which is longer and precedes this chapter. Sydenham's description of Scarlet's fever (1676) is thought to be the first description using that name. "Although the Persian physician Rhazes was the first to attempt distinguishing smallpox from the measles, Sydenham was the first to do so successfully and in detail. He also recorded details about and distinguished the disease from scarlet fever." [History of vaccines [dot] org].



137. **VITTORI, Leonello** (1450?-1520) [**Leonellus Faventinus VICTORIUS**]; **Georg KUFNER**; **Johann KUFNER**. *Practica medicinalis. Leonelli Faventini de Victoriis, cum Scholiis Ioannis Kufneri*. Lugduni: Apud Joannem Frellonium, 1547.

¶ 2 parts in one volume. 16mo. 13 cm. 747, [5], 1-156, [18] pp. Worming at gutter pp. 31-96 (some letters effected). Original full vellum; somewhat soiled, cords stretched, but very good. Title with the signature of [Michel Angelo?] Pronetti. worming Includes index. F.F. Collection copy:
Inscribed: "Pronetti"--t.p.

\$ 325

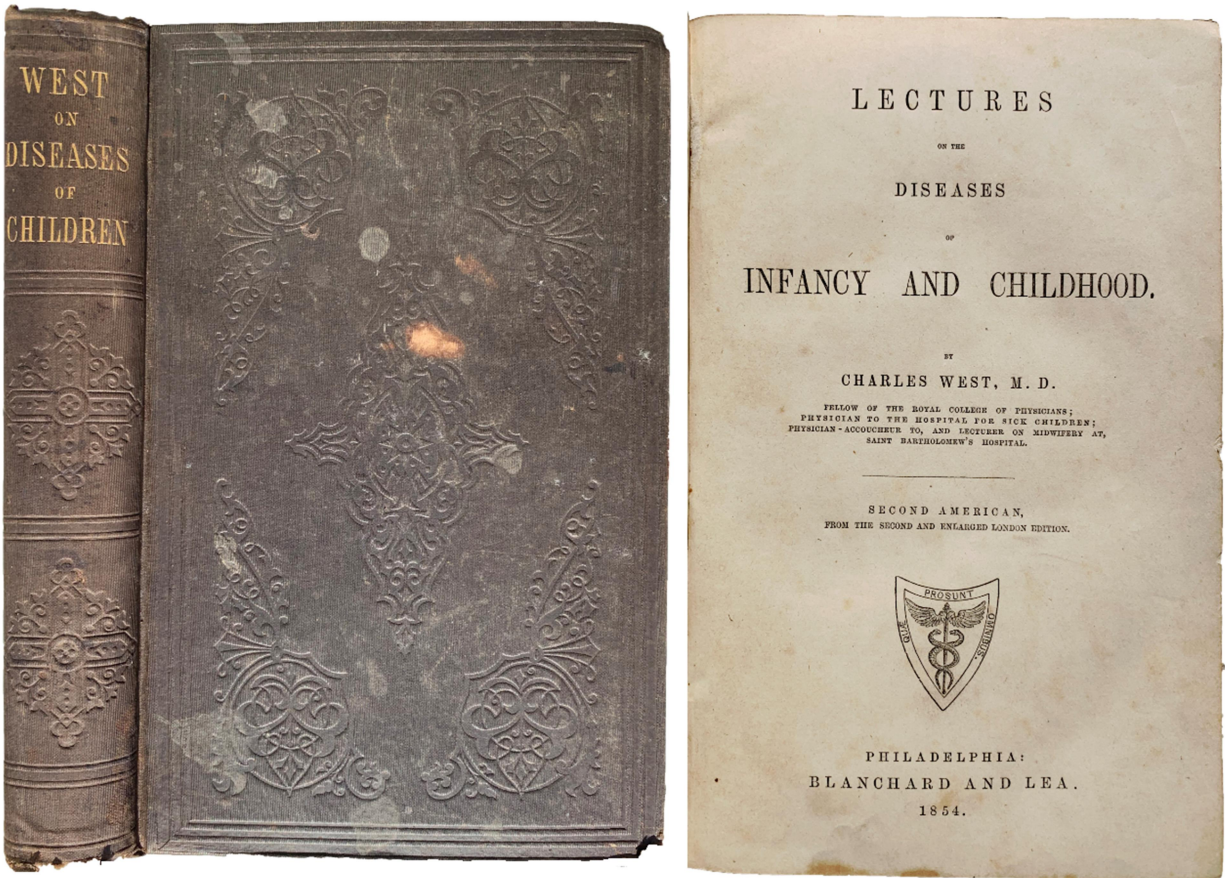
The first edition of 1544 is extremely rare. There were subsequent reprints in Lyon in the years 1546, 1554 and 1574; 1547 is this Leiden edition and a Venetian edition was issued in 1557. George Khufner contributed to the final work, on infantile diseases. There are included, Latin poems celebrating the achievements of the authors.

Leonello Vittori (1450? -1520), originally from the province of Ravenna, was professor of medicine and philosophy at Bologna. This work is one of two medical works written. His studies were strongly influenced by Arabian physicians (he does cite all the noted Greek authors – Galen, Hippocrates, Paul of Aegina). This book, in written 33 chapters, is a guide to the diagnosis and treatment of miscellaneous illnesses and conditions. Ruhräh states there is material on common diseases, such as diarrhea, constipation, earache, abscesses of the head, weak stomach, disturbed sleep." [p. 139]. This is followed by an early treatise on pediatric diseases. Aphorisms make up a part of the text. From 1473 Vittori was a professor of Logic, philosophy and medicine at the university.

Contents: "De matricibus adfectibus compendiolum saluberrimum": pp. 632-675; "De febribus fragmentum": pp. 676-739; "Auctariolum de cura febris pestilentialis": pp. 740-747.

☞ Durling 4676; Grulee 499; Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the Past*, pp. 139-40.





138. **WEST, Charles** (1816-1898). *Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Second American, from the second and enlarged London edition.* Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea, 1854. ¶ 8vo. 8, (17)-486, [2], 32 pp. Index, ads.; foxed. Original full dark brown blind & gilt-stamped cloth; extremities a bit worn, occasional stains, otherwise very good. Former ownership signature of H. Anderson, July 1, 1856, Baltimore, MD. Very good.

\$ 75

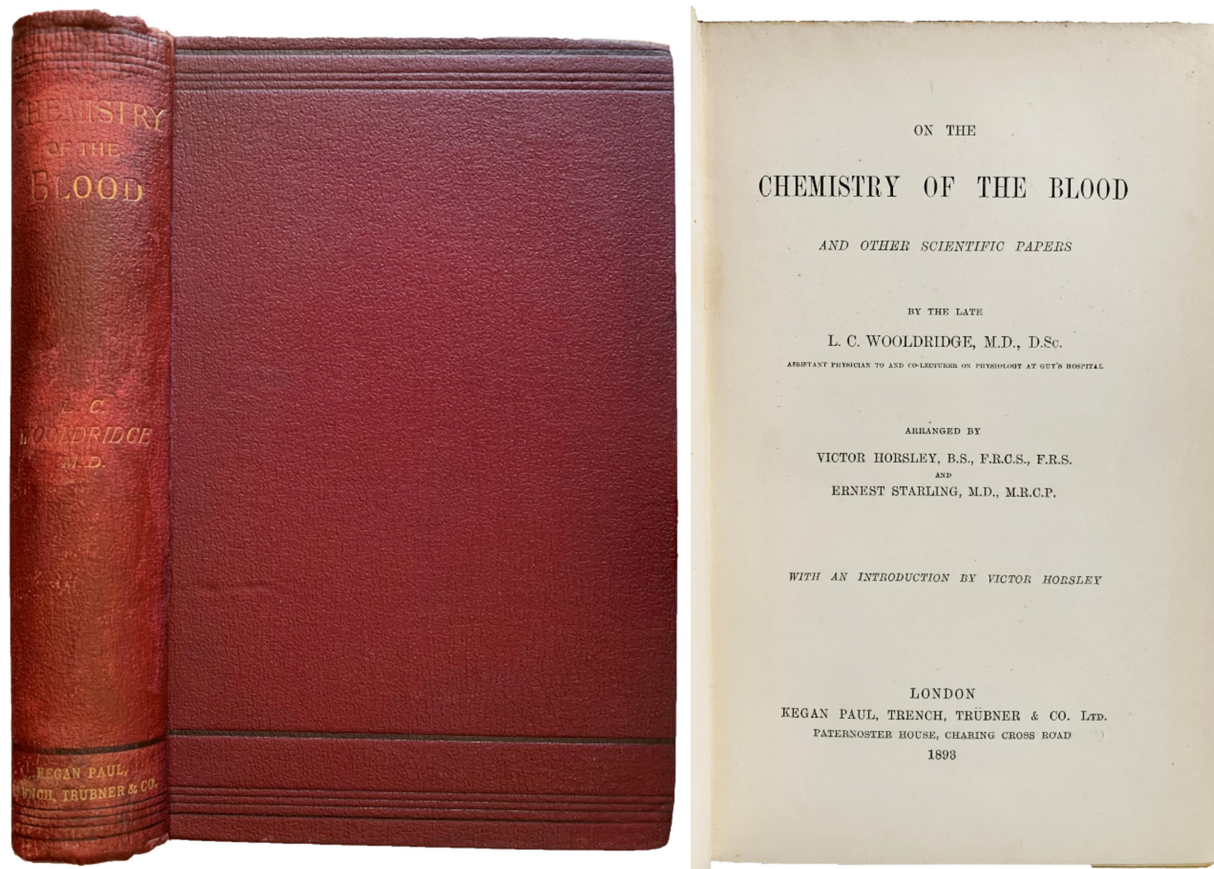
“In its day this was the best English work on the subject, and was translated into several languages. West was one of the founders of the Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond Street, London.” – Garrison-Morton 6334 (London, 1848 first edition).

Abt-Garrison calls this pediatric text-book one of the three “outstanding” books after the time of Charles-Michael Billard (1800-1832). [p. 88]. “The greatest English pediatricist of his time, and perhaps the most genial practitioner of the art who ever lived, was Charles West, of London (1816-98)... In 1842, he was appointed physician to the Infirmary for Children in Waterloo Road ... In 1847, he gave a course of lectures on diseases of children at Middlesex Hospital, the substance of his great work.” – Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 89-91, 120.

PROVENANCE: H. Anderson, Baltimore, MD. 1856.

☞ Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 89-91, 120; Stephen Ashwal (ed.), *The Founders of Child Neurology*, (1990), pp. 159-165; Garrison-Morton 6334; Grulee 1493; Abraham Levinson, *Pioneers of Pediatrics*, (1943), p. 59.

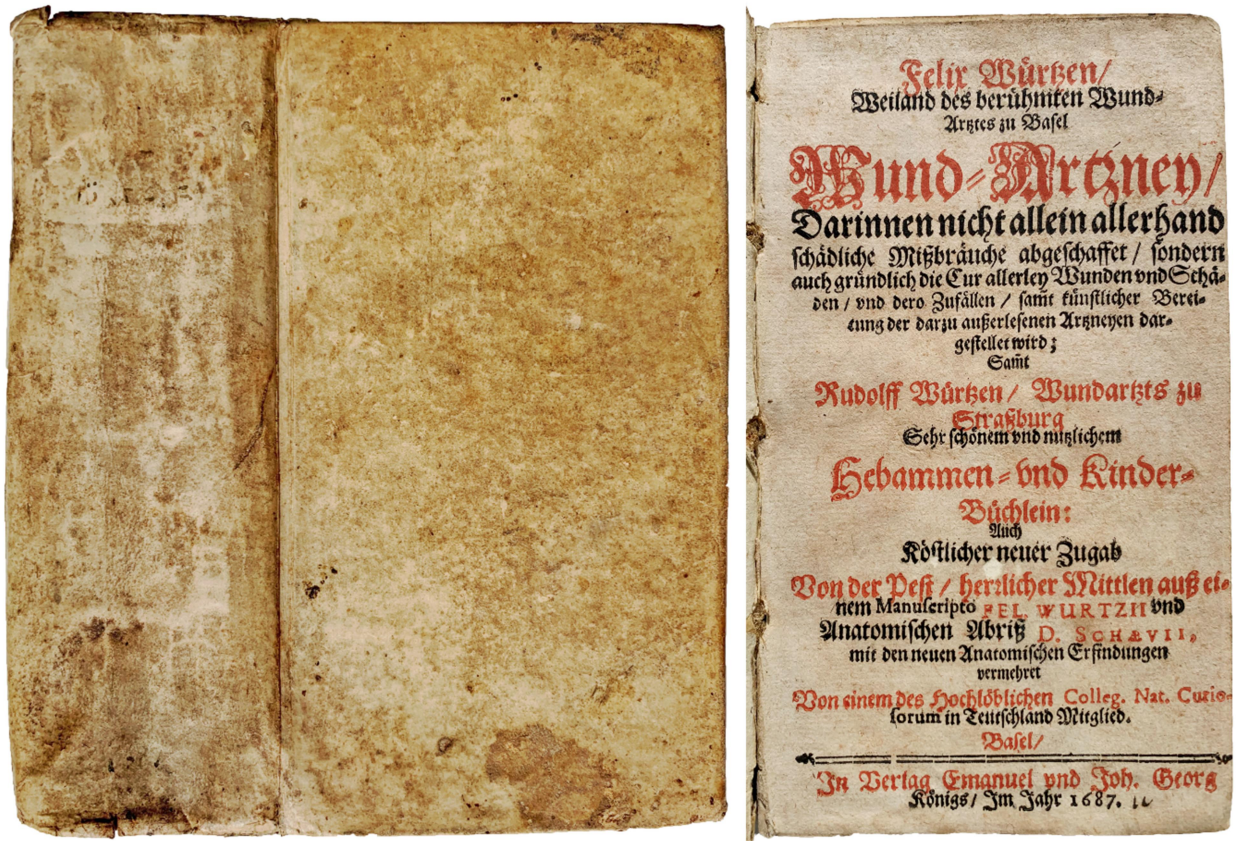




139. **WOOLDRIDGE, L.C.** [**Leonard Charles** (1857-1889)]. *On the Chemistry of the Blood and Other Scientific Papers. Arranged by Victor Horsley and Ernest Starling.* London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1893. ¶ 8vo. vi, 354 pp. One folding plate; partially unopened. Red cloth, gilt-stamped spine title; spine faded. Fine.

\$ 40

These are the collected papers of Dr. L. C. Wooldridge arranged by Victor Horsley, FRS FRCS (1857-1916) and Ernest Starling, CMG FRCP FRS (1866-1927). The reviewers called the life work of Wooldridge on blood coagulation, "of the highest order." His chief work "dealt with the phenomena of the coagulation of the blood: phenomena clearly showing the passage of a living tissue into a dead. The investigation of such phenomena is in many respects more difficult and complicated than a purely physical or chemical research; for in a chemical study of so complicated a liquid as the living blood, the mere separation of one of the constituents may so alter its nature as to lead to a misapprehension of its real properties. This was clear to Wooldridge during the whole course of his work."



140. **WÜRTZ, Felix [WIRTZ, WUERTZ (ca.1510-ca.1590)]; Rudolph WÜRTZ [WIRTZ (fl.1612-1620)].** *Wund-Artzney: darinnen nicht allein allerhand schädliche Missbräuche abgeschaffet: sondern auch gründlich die Cur allerley Wunden und Schaden und dero Zufällen: sam[m]t kunstlicher Bereitung der darzu ausserlesenen Artzneyen dargestellt wird: sam[m]t Rudolff Würtzen, Wundartzts zu Strassburg sehr schönem und nutzlichem Hebammen- und Kinder-Büchlein: auch köstlicher neuer Zugab von der Pest: herlicher Mittlen auss einem Manuscripto Fel. Wurtzii: und anatomischen Abriss D. Schaeuii, mit den neuen anatomischen Erfindungen vermehret von einem des Hochlöblichen Colleg. Nat. Curiosorum in Teutschland Mitglied.* Basel: Emanuel & Joh. Georg, Königs, 1687.

¶ Two parts in one. 17 cm. Collation:):(⁸ A-Z⁸ Aa-Zz⁸ Aaa-Ccc⁸ AA-EE⁸. Pagination: [12], 762, [22], 80 pp. Title printed in red & black, 2nd part with its own title, index; title mounted, some light foxing, browning. Original full yapp vellum, old ms. spine

title [worn off]; covers lightly soiled, lacks front free endleaf, final leaf torn with part of the margin missing (no loss). Very good copy.

\$ 750

Early edition of the so-called *Practica der Wundartzney*, first issued in 1563, is a diverse work on various types of wounds and their surgical treatment. Added to this are a useful booklet for midwives and the care of children in Strasbourg, the European plagues of 1667.



A) Würtz, *Kinder-büch*, 1687
B) Schaevius, *Diatyposis Anatomes Pathologicae: Das ist Anatomischer*, 1687

"Würtz was a friend of Gessner and an admirer of Paracelsus; his book went through many editions and was translated into English, French, and Dutch. It describes the treatment of gunshot wounds, fractures, and dislocations, but does not include operative surgery. This work was also traditionally considered the first work on pediatric surgery; however, Würtz did not describe any operations—only splinting and bandaging of deformed limbs." – Garrison and Morton 5563 [1562 edition].

Ruhräh describes the treatise in detail: "... it shows a freedom from prejudice and an influence beyond that of the said Paracelsus himself. It is a charming classic, free, easy and chatty in its style. With abuses of the day, Würtz had scant sympathy, nor does he spare his words when he sweepingly condemns them. He descants on the futility, nay the harm, of such practices as the cautery for hemorrhage, or probing wounds and stitching them together. The prevalent custom of packing wounds with *Quellmisse*, as the filthy rags and clouts were called, and the salves, oils and balsams were decried..." (pp. 196-7).

Ruhräh also comments on the *Kinderbuch*: "The little book on children needs little comment. The clear style, the lack of uncertainty of statement, the little personal glimpses, make it work while. It is the first book after Hippocrates to treat of infantile orthopedics."

Two works bound together, with: Heinrich Schaeivius (1624-1661), *Diatyposis anatomes pathologicae: das ist anatomischer Abriss des gantzen menschlichen Körpers : sam[m]t deren darauff und darinn sich befindenden Krankheiten erstlich entworffen...* Gedruckt zu Basel: In Verlag Emanuel und Joh. Georg König, im Jahr 1687.

The *Kinderbüchlein* by Rudolph Würtz, brother of Felix Würtz, was added to the work in 1612 and is considered one of the most important pediatric works. At the end of the volume is an anatomical sketch written by Dr. med. et phil. Heinrich Schaeivius (1624-1661). On the title of this work, in larger type, Avicenna is cited.

Heinrich Schaeivius [Henricus Schaeivius] (1624-1661), German grammar school teacher, translator and poet. He studied at the University of Rostock and the University of Königsberg, among others. Schaeivius earned doctorates in both medicine and philosophy. In 1650 he became professor of Greek and poetry at the Pädagogium Stettin, where he advanced to the position of vice-rector. In 1660 he became the rector of the Thorn Gymnasium. Schaeivius died in 1661 of the plague.

☞ Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the Past*, pp. 196-220; Waller 10416.

Grulee cites editions of 1670 and 1675 [503, 504, not listing this edition of 1687].
Krivatsy, NLM, p.1292, lists editions from 2638, 2659, 1670, 1675 but does not list this 1687 printing.



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