MEDICAL HISTORY
OF PEDIATRICS

Mostly from the library of
Frederick A. Frye, MD

Catalogue 218

JEFF WEBER

RARE BOOKS

CARLSBAD: CALIFORNIA
76. **Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, Inc., New York.**

**ABBOTT, Marguerite.** *Proceedings Cerebral Palsy Institute, November 1950.*


Spiral-bound boards, faded. Ownership signature of Margaret H. Jones. Good. [M7395] $15

PROVENANCE: Margaret H. Jones, MD (1904-2001), obtained a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Radcliffe College, attended Vassar College, taking her medical degree from Cornell in 1933, she was a highly respected and long-time UCLA pediatrician and pioneer in the treatment of cerebral palsy. "The doctor was revered by her patients and their families for her attention to quality-of-life issues affecting people with cerebral palsy, a complex disorder that results from damage to the developing brain. Although most treatment of cerebral palsy centers on muscle control, Jones advocated more attention to the speaking, breathing and swallowing problems that often affect patients."

**FRONT COVER: 126: VOGEL**

MANY MORE PICTURES OF THESE BOOKS VIEWABLE AT: [WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM](http://WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM)

$ 75

**FIRST EDITION.** The authors began working together in 1949. This is their monumental work that summarized their vast knowledge about the neurology of the newborn and infant. "André-Thomas’s contribution to child neurology was his monumental work on the clinical examination of the newborn and infant. Even today, with all our modern technology and methods, his insights and knowledge guide the thoughtful clinician. He has made a great contribution to the well-being of infants." [Ashwal, *The founders of child neurology*, pp. 658, 660] McHenry, pp. 211, 297-8; Haymaker, pp. 428, 430.

**PROVENANCE:** Margaret H. Jones, MD (1904-2001), obtained a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Radcliffe College, attended Vassar College, takings her medical degree from Cornell in 1933, she was a highly respected and long-time UCLA pediatrician and pioneer in the treatment of cerebral palsy. "The doctor was revered by her patients and their families for her attention to quality-of-life issues affecting people with cerebral palsy, a complex disorder that results from damage to the developing brain. Although most treatment of cerebral palsy centers on muscle control, Jones advocated more attention to the speaking, breathing and swallowing problems that often affect patients."

Reprint issue; first separate. Kenneth D. Blackfan, MD, was Thomas Morgan Rotch professor of pediatrics at Harvard medical School. This paper assisted by Katherine MacKenzie Wyman, R.N., Boston. "He did a residency under John Howland starting in 1911 at Washington University in St. Louis, and in 1913 Blackfan followed Howland to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Here he worked with Walter Dandy (described of the Dandy-Walker syndrome) on internal hydrocephalus. Walker and Blackfan discovered where cerebrospinal fluid originated by tracking dye injected into the cerebral ventricle of a dog." [Wikip.]

PROVENANCE: Harry F. Dietrich, MD, was at one time Emeritus Senior Attending Physician, Los Angeles Children's Hospital, and Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, UCLA School of Medicine (ca. 1952-55).
80. **CABLK, Lynett Root.** *Mom to Mom; A Valuable Collection of Tips and Hints for the Mother-to-Be and New Mother.* San Diego: Communication Dynamics, 1990. ¶ 8vo. 448 pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Inscribed by the author to Frederick Frye, on title. Very good. $ 10

MANY MORE PICTURES OF THESE BOOKS VIEWABLE AT:

**WeberRareBooks.com**
81. **CALDER, James.** XIV. "Two Examples of Children born with preternatural Conformations of the Guts..." [Within]: Royal Society of Edinburgh. Medical essays and observations: published by a society in Edinburgh: volume I. The fourth edition, revised and enlarged by the authors. Edinburgh: Printed by Hamilton, Balfour, and Neill, 1752. ¶ Vol. 1 [of 6]. 17 cm. 12mo. [in 6s]. xxvi, 298 pp. 4 folding engraved plates. Original gilt-ruled calf, raised bands, title label; joints reattached with kozo, spine cracked. 11-line inscription on title verso ["1872 Medical notes + Reflections - Sir [Henry] Holland, F.R.S.... 1839 ... 3d ... 1855 Chapter XXII-XXIII Abuse of ... medicines - on bleeding ... of the brain ... extreme view as is now taken ... physician.” Good. $85

Calder was a surgeon working in Glasgow, Scotland.

With 41 essays contained. Among the papers: A description of the instruments with which the observations in the *Meteorological Register* were made. 
*An account of the diseases that were most frequent last year in Edinburgh.*

Andrew Plummer, *An alternative mercurial medicine.*

George Milligen, *An account of the virtues and use of the mineral waters near Moffat.*

Alexander Monro, *An essay on the art of injecting the vessels of animals.*

William Porterfeld, *A demonstration of the strength of bones to resist powers applied to break them transversely.*

George Martine, *An essay on the alternate motions of the thorax and lungs in respiration.*

Joseph Gibson, *An essay on the nutrition of the foetus in utero.*

John Kennedy, *A wound of the neck, with uncommon symptoms.*

John Stedman, *An account of a large bone extracted from the lower part of the gullet.*

James Douglas, *Worms evacuated at an ulcer of the groin.*

John Douglas, *Stones in the kidney, with remarks on the operation of nephrotomy.*

Gilbert Wauch, *A tumor in the oesophagus from a singular cause.*
John Innes, *An inflammation of the stomach, with hydrophobia and other uncommon symptoms.*
William Cockburn, *A retention of the seed in coition.*
John Drummond, *A palsy of the inferior extremities, with mortification.* [etc.]


George Washington Carver (1864-1943), a pioneering American environmentalist and agricultural scientist, Carver was highly respected. "On his grave was written, He could have added fortune to fame, but caring for neither, he found happiness and honor in being helpful to the world."


Some authors (from California): Graham Blaine; Desmond Hammond; Virgil Hanson; L. Stanley Jones; Benjamin Kagan; Barbara Korsh; B.H. Landing; James R. Patrick; Bernard Portnoy; Arthur R. Roberts; Phillip Rothman; Robert Ward.

TOPICS: Antibiotics in the newborn; Aplastic anemia; Clinical applications of genetics in pediatrics; Diarrhea and hypernatremic dehydration; Drowning; Emotional Problems of Adolescence; Gallbladder disease in early life; Idiopathic Hyperlipemia; Immunization against poliomyelitis; Leukemia; Measles Vaccine; Arthur Hawley Parmelee; Herbert Gerhard Peterson, Jr. (1922-1960); Rheumatoid disease; Toxoplasmosis.

"William Callahan Deamer was born in San Francisco in 1902 into a family that had arrived in California from Ireland in 1849. He attended the University of California in Berkeley, graduating with an A.B. degree in 1923 and went on to the University of California School of Medicine receiving his M.D. degree in 1927. His training in pediatrics was obtained at Bellevue Hospital in New York, at the Kinderklinik in Vienna and at Yale University in New Haven. In 1930 at the age of 28 Bill Deamer was appointed to the UCSF School of Medicine faculty as an instructor in the Department of Pediatrics. He remained with the University for a period of 47 years; attaining emeritus status in 1970, he continued to head the pediatric allergy clinic, to teach and to see patients for another seven years. Bill Deamer served as chairman of the department for a 14-year period (1944-1958), a time immediately after World War II during which he led the Department of Pediatrics through a move from the old UC Hospital to Moffitt Hospital and the accompanying expansion of faculty and house staff.

Professor Deamer's knowledge and interest in pediatrics was exceptionally broad but his special field was pediatric allergy. He founded the Pediatric Allergy Clinic in 1935, directed the Pediatric Allergy Training Program for many years and had a good many pediatric allergists practicing in California and elsewhere. He served as chairman of the Sub-Board of Pediatric Allergy between 1957 and 1962. His special interest was in the role of food allergy; his work in this and other areas was recognized by the Bret Ratner Award for outstanding contributions to the field of pediatric allergy. Deamer belonged to many national and regional pediatric organizations, among them the American Pediatric Society, the Society for Pediatric Research and many others. His many publications are mostly in the field of allergy. A special feature fondly remembered by all participants was the week-long annual allergy workshop which..."
included field trips to identify allergic grasses, and allergy free meals in the Deamer household.

The experience of a home visit led by Deamer combined scientific inquiry, family and patient education, and the spirit of a treasure hunt for offending allergens. In the latter years he was joined and assisted by Oscar (Lee) Frick in this and other enterprises dealing with allergy. While chairman, Deamer was responsible for recruiting several of the senior faculty currently working in the department. Deamer was always recognized as a man of integrity and character in the good old fashioned sense of those words.

Throughout his life Bill Deamer was an active tennis player, skier, and lover of California mountains, interests and activities he shared with his wife of 50 years, Elinor. They had celebrated their golden anniversary a few months before his death; they were on a 50th anniversary visit to Vienna when Professor Deamer succumbed to a heart attack aboard a tour boat on the Danube. ." [Moses Grossman Donald L. Fink Mary B. Olney Eleanor Taylor Louise A. Yeazell].


Alice Descoeudres was a pioneer of special education. She taught and researched 1912-1947 at the Institut Jean-Jacques Rousseau in Geneva. This book: The development of the child from two to seven years. Experimental psychology research.

Downman, B.A., graduated with his medical degree from Oxford in 1763, practiced medicine at Exeter. In 1790 Downman founded a literary society. He was author this poetic work (in six parts) and another entitled, *Poems, an Essay on Serpent Worship.*

$12

“Beyond the walls is a battle cry that mobilizes . . . The walls that surround us, protect us, and embrace us can also inhibit movement, limit understanding, restrict engagement, and diminish our relevance in the wider world. I realized that my walls, and the walls of leaders everywhere, were not only the walls of current policy, practice, procedure, and assumption but also the walls of the past—safe, familiar, and secure. This recognition was just the first of several as we worked through a process to take ourselves and our organizations beyond the walls to new levels of performance and positive changes in the lives of people.” – from the Introduction by Frances Hesselbein
In *Leading Beyond the Walls*, twenty-nine great thinkers examine leaders adept at establishing partnerships, alliances, and networks both within and outside their organizations. They address the challenge of leading in an age when the old rules and conventional boundaries no longer exist. Peter F. Drucker, Stephen R. Covey, Peter M. Senge, Jim Collins, Noel Tichy, Regina E. Herzlinger, C.K. Prahalad, and Sally Helgesen are among those who explore new ways of building relationships, new approaches to strategy and marketing, new models of employee relations, and other innovations. Their essays herald a new world where success comes to those willing to move beyond the walls of tradition and inertia.


FRANCES HESSELBEIN is chairman of the board of governors of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Nonprofit Management and editor in chief of its journal, Leader to Leader. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the United States of America’s highest civilian honor, in 1998. MARSHALL GOLDSMITH is a founding director of Keilty, Goldsmith and Company, one of America's key providers of customized leadership development. He is also a cofounder of the Learning Network, an association of the world's top consultants. IAIN SOMERVILLE is a partner in Andersen Consulting, where he founded and led the Organization Strategy practice and Institute for Strategic Change—the firm’s global "think tank." As a top management consultant and educator, he has for more than two decades served the world's leading private, public, and social sector organizations.

Ellis was professor of operative dentistry and director of the Dental Clinic, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto.
91. **FINKELSTEIN, Heinrich** (1865-1942); **Eugen GALEWSKY** (1865-1942); & **Ludwig HALBERSTAEDTER** (1876-1949) (eds.). *Hautkrankheiten und Syphilis im Säuglings- und Kindesalter: Ein Atlas*. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1922. ¶

8vo. viii, (77) pp. 123 color illustrations on 56 plates. Black cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles; extremities worn. Ownership signatures inked on dedication page. Good. [M10028]

$ 25

Relating to skin diseases and syphilis in children.

Gellis was a great clinical teacher. "The breadth of his knowledge was remarkable. Gellis was the quintessential pediatric generalist who was not deterred by the growing army of "-ologists." I was a resident at Boston Children's Hospital in the late 1950s. Even though he worked at another hospital, when we were stuck, Gellis was the ultimate "go-to guy." I recall him coming to see an infant who was near death from unexplained weight loss. Gellis's appearance at the hospital was always an event; a crowd of residents looked on. He took a history from the mother and carefully examined the infant. Instead of giving us a dissertation on failure-to-thrive, he imparted some simple advice: "Forget the diagnostic studies; get some calories into the kid."

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS  PEDIATRICS  Catalogue 218
"Gellis had firsthand experience with pediatric office practice and pediatric research. He worked with Joseph Stokes, MD, and Charles Janeway, MD, on the efficacy of γ-globulin in the prevention of hepatitis A. His great gift was being able to sift through the multitude of research articles and impart to physicians what was important to apply in their practices." - Abraham B. Bergman, MD, "Sydney S. Gellis, MD (1914-2002)," Archives of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine, 2003; v. 157:(3): p. 218.


$8500
FIRST EDITION of "ONE OF THE GLORIES OF ENGLISH MEDICINE." - D.N.B. THIS BOOK IS THE FIRST FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CHILDHOOD DISEASE RICKETS, AND ONE OF THE VERY FIRST WORKS ON PEDIATRIC MEDICINE TO BE PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND.

"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." - DNB, VII, p. 1316.


"As people began to crowd in narrow streets and sunless, polluted cities, the incidence of rickets increased. Over 90% of children working in mines and many city dwellers were affected with leg bowing. Around 1645 a group of fellows of the Caius College in Cambridge began to exchange notes on rickets, thought to have been recently spread in England. They were Glisson, Sheaf, Bate, Regemorter, Pagett, Goddard and Trench. Bate, and Regemorter were assigned to publish a book on the subject. The investigation of the essential nature of the disease fell to Glisson, who impressed his co-workers so much that they entrusted him with drafting the whole book, into which their own observations and possibly those of authors like Daniel Whistler were incorporated [6]. 'Tractatus de Rachitide Sive Morbo Puerili' appeared in 1650 with Glisson as the author [7], Bate and Regemorter as his associates, and with five, additional contributors. As early as 1668, he realized that this was a disease of children [8] with devastating consequences in young women with deformed pelvis, resulting in maternal mortality. It was then known as the English disease, morbus anglicus, morbus anglorum and rachitic." [Hochberg].


$ 10

"The National Academies Press called him "one of America's great pioneers of surgery". The New York Times said that he did "pioneering work in the field of cardiac surgery". According to his obituary in the New York Times, in 1938 Gross "performed the first surgical correction of one of the most common congenital heart disorders in children", referring to the ligation of the patent ductus. Ten years later he performed the first surgery to graft artery tissue from one person into another, thus making a leap in methods of repairing of damaged arteries. He also developed a method of cutting into a heart with a use of a plastic well that allowed to avoid a catastrophic loss of blood. Gross was a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was also Surgeon-in-chief, cardiovascular surgery, Children's Hospital, Boston. Gross was a founder of the American Board of Surgery and the American Board of Thoracic Surgery. He also was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a board member of the American Academy of Pediatrics and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Society of University Surgeons. In 1941 he coauthored "Abdominal Surgery of Infancy and
Childhood" with Dr. William E Ladd. The book is considered a classic in surgical literature. Gross was elected to the American Pediatric Hall of Fame. The National Academies Press said that he "made many contributions that have altered the practice and understanding of surgery, pediatrics, and cardiology throughout the world".

95. HARRIS, Walter (1647-1732). *A Full View of all the Diseases incident to Children: containing a translation of Dr. Harris's book upon the acute diseases of infants, and of the eminent Dr. Boerhaave's treatise upon all their diseases, as well acute as chronical; together with a careful abridgement of the best authors who have wrote upon their particular diseases: viz. Sylvius ... Willis ... Sydenham ... Andry ... Burton ... Glisson ... Wiseman. Teething, with all the various accidents which attend that critical stage of childhood, and the most effectual methods to prevent or remove them, are fully laid down by Boerhaave and Harris, as contained in this collection.* London: Printed for A. Millar, 1742. ¶ 17 cm. 12mo. x, [2], [2]63, [1] pp. Half-title, index, ads; page 17 with marginal tear closed with tape, first two leaves reattached. Page 263 misnumbered "163". Later half calf,
brown cloth, gilt-stamped label title label. Ex-library copy with Harvard University bookplate and rubber-stamp on title verso (1947), rubber-stamp on title of the Hospital Library, Middlesex. Signature of Chas. Newby on half-title. Ex-library copy. Good. RARE.

$ 400

Early English edition, possibly compiled and translated by John Armstrong.

"Harris wrote the present work in 1689 and later, while on campaign in Holland with King William, had it published in Amsterdam in 1698. This short treatise on diseases of children is one of the earliest works devoted solely to pediatrics. It was extremely popular and was in wide use until supplanted by Underwood's book in 1784. Following the account of children's diseases … are his observations on epilepsy, palsy, diabetes, quinsy, and several complications of the cardiovascular system…” [Heirs of Hippocrates 661 (another edition)].

In the second part, this work contains abridgements of recognized work by physicians on diseases relating to children: Harris on the acute diseases of infants – Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738) [same] – Franciscus De Leboe Sylvius (1614-1672), upon the Thrush – Thomas Willis (1621-1675) on Epilepsy – Harris, Account of an epilestic case – Thomas Sydenham (1624-1689) on the small-pox – [same] on measles – Harris, A history of an anomalous kind of small-pox, complicated with measles – Nicholas Andry (1658-1742) on worms – Harris, of worms accompanying the small-pox – Robert Burton (1577-1640) on the Chin-cough – Francis Glisson (1597-1677) upon the Rickets – Richard Wiseman (1622?-1676) on the King's Evil.

PROVENANCE: Charles Newby; Hospital Library, Middlesex; Harvard University [cancelled]; Frederick A. Frye.

96. **HECQUET, Philippe** (1661-1737). *De l'indécence aux hommes d'accoucher les femmes, et de l'obligation aux femmes de nourrir leurs enfants.* Pour montrer par des raisons de Physique, de Morale, & de médecine, que les mères n'exposeront ni leurs vies ni celles de leurs enfants, en se passant ordinairement d'accoucheurs & de nourrices. Paris: Jacques Etienne, 1708. ¶ Two works in one volume. 147 x 86 mm. 12mo. [xviii], 94; [xiv], 145, [7] pp. Decorated initials, headpieces; lightly water-stained. Contemporary full calf, raised bands, gilt spine, brown leather spine label, marbled end-leaves; rubbed, head of spine lightly chipped. Early ms. inscription on half-title. Franco Crainz rubber stamp on title. Very good. [M5070]

$ 300
FIRST EDITION. [Title translates as: "ON THE INDECENCY OF MALE PHYSICIANS ATTENDING TO WOMEN IN CHILD-BIRTH."] In this work, the pious French physician and theologian Philippe Hecquet argued that it is immodest and indecent to have male accoucheurs deliver their children and that a woman had a "natural right" to have a female midwife deliver their baby. In the second part of this two-part work, Hecquet argues that it is a woman's duty to nurse her infant. He documents the problems of producing milk for nursing and concerns about the health of the mother. Philippe Hecquet was "M.D. of Reins, 1684, and physician to Port-Royal, 1688-93. . . Hecquet . . . had to enter [the Paris Faculty] as a student in 1694, obtaining the license two years later and the 'bonnet de docteur' in 1697. He was made dean in 1712, and physician to the Charite in 1710." Bibliotheca Osleriana, p. 262.

Blake, NLM, p. 202; Hirsch, III, p. 105; Osler 2922 (1744); Waller 4176 (Paris, 1744); Wellcome, III, p. 232.

First edition. "Robert W. Hegner and his colleagues created the specialty of medical zoology [at Johns Hopkins] by marrying basic zoology with clinical medicine. Dr. Hegner saw that public health must combine the zoologist, to determine the stages in the life cycle of the parasite, with the physician, to follow the corresponding clinical signs of infections.

Humor is part of this text: i.e., Hegner, claimed that, "Alice might have seen something even more wonderful if she had looked through a microscope instead of through a looking glass." (p. 2).

Through this approach, the critical host-parasite relationship was defined. Dr. Hegner wrote, "Only when the two phases are brought together and when the aspects of the subject peculiar to public health activities are added is a complete program realized..." The hub of pathological research in the School was in the Department of Medical Zoology where Robert Hegner was a leading faculty member. Under Dr. Hegner's guidance, the department attacked the disease-producing organisms that caused direct injury to humans. "From a public health standpoint," Dr. Hegner emphasized, "The most important species of protozoa and helminths are those parasitic and pathogenic to man." As a pure biologist, he attempted to bring out the "instincts of the naturalist" in his students and a hunger for "exploring for new parasitic protozoa."" [Johns Hopkins].

First American edition.

Thomas Hillier, MD, born at Newmarket in Gloucestershire, studied at University College, London, won awards as a scholar, taking his degree of M.D., in 1855. He wrote a treatise on skin diseases, 1865, earning a position at University College Hospital. His untimely early death is unexplained in Munk's Roll. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, London.

99.  **HIPPOCRATES; Sir Conrad SPRENGELL.** *The aphorisms of Hippocrates, and the sentences of Celsus: with explanations and references to the most considerable writers in physick and philosophy, both ancient and modern: to which are added, aphorisms upon several distempers, not well distinguished by the ancients. The second edition, corrected and very much enlarged.* London: Printed for R. Wilkin, J. and J. Bonwick ..., 1735. ¶ 15 cm. [viii], 435, [1], [28] pp. Preface in Latin and English. Title printed in red & black, engraved frontispiece, index; waterstained. Original tree calf, red gilt-stamped spine label, gilt spine bands; covers agreeably mended with kozo to reattach covers. Title signed on upper margin, “John Arthur.”

Translated by Sir Conrad Joachim Sprengell, Kt., M.D. (d.1740), physician from Leipsic [Leipzig] Germany, member of the College of Physicians, Fellow of the Royal Society. See: Monk’s Roll.

$ 175
CONRADI PHILIPPI HOFFMANNI
D. J. in Acad. Regiom. Praes.
SCHEDIASMA LITTERARIUM
DE
INSIGNIORIBVS
PVERPERII
TEMPORIBVS.
SIVE
Des
Hechz-Mocherinnen.

REGIOMONTI & LIPSIE,
SUMTV JOH. PHILIPPI HAASIL
M DCC XXIII.

FIRST EDITION. Hoffmann's compilation of literary scraps (ancient and modern) on the signs of childbirth. It is divided into three parts: pre-, during, and post-partum.

CONTENTS: Chapter I.: De Temporibus ante Puerperium [The time before childbirth]. Chapter II: De Temporibus ipsius Puerperii [The time during the childbirth]. Chapter III: De Temporibus post Puerperium [The time after childbirth].

Blake, NLM, p. 216; Wellcome, III, p. 283. OCLC: 4 copies.


"The childlike psyche and the enjoyment of spiritual drinks. A treatise for teachers and educated parents after a lecture given in the Vienna Pedagogical Society."

$ 20

stamped leather spine label; damaged (gnawing to middle, label and spine ends), spine gaps mended with kozo. Internally very good; binding AS IS (missing plates 2+3).

First edition of this pioneering work on rickets in infancy and childhood, being a classic of orthopedic treatments in the eighteenth century. Includes plates 1, 4, 5 (missing are plates 2 & 3). Preface by L. P. F. R. Le Thieullier, Doyen. The plates depict various orthopedic devices used: a frame to use for the body, mechanical chair, corsets, leg irons or boots.

"A hundred years later, the French scholar Levacher de la Feutrie (1738–1790) wrote his book on rickets. The text begins with a history of rickets, followed by sections on the nature of the disease, the parts of the body affected, those most at risk, a refutation of other opinions on the disease, the foundations of theories on rickets, description of the disease and its diagnosis, the various causes, warning signs of the disease, a short explanation of the curving and swelling of the bones associated with rickets, a general prognosis for victims, treatments and remedies, and, finally, some observations on therapeutic treatments for rickets. At the end of the text he depicts orthopedic devices developed specifically for the treatment of rickets-deformed bones, including leg braces, corsets, and instruments to realign the spine." [Hochberg].


First edition. Marriott sought to summarize knowledge of his day with regard to infant nutrition. Well illustrated.

"Williams McKim Marriott was born on March 5, 1885, in Baltimore, Maryland, of distinguished ancestry. He attended Marston's School for Boys, and from there entered the University of North Carolina, at which time he was thrown on his own responsibilities. He was graduated in 1904 and entered Cornell Medical School, where he also served as assistant in biochemistry. He became an instructor in biochemistry in Washington University in 1910 after receiving his medical degree. This marked the beginning of his close friendship with Dr. P.A. Schaffer. He was called to Johns Hopkins Medical School as an associate in pediatrics under the late Dr. John Howland, Professor of Pediatrics. He won an enviable reputation for his research both in Johns Hopkins Medical School and Washington University and his gas
analysis methods were particularly valuable for some of the problems of the Surgeon-General's staff at the time of the World War.

He returned to Washington University School of Medicine in 1918 as Professor of Pediatrics, after two years spent in various eastern medical centers. This position he filled for eighteen years, adding to it that of Dean of the School of Medicine in 1923. His department became a mecca for graduate students in pediatrics. His enthusiasm for research and his clarity of thought made him an ideal teacher; his many students scattered all over the world testify to this.

Among Dr. Marriott's contributions should be mentioned *Recent Advances in Chemistry in Relation to Medical Practice*, published in 1928, and his textbook *Infant Nutrition*, the first edition of which was published in 1930. Seventy-five technical articles relating to biochemistry and medical problems have been contributed to various journals and systems of medicine.

His eminence in the field of medicine is shown by the many honors conferred upon him. He was Harvey Lecturer in New York in 1920, gave the Packard Lectures in Philadelphia in 1921, lectured before the Chicago Institute of Medicine in 1925, the Academy of Medicine in San Diego in 1927, and the San Francisco Academy of Medicine in 1932. He was also Lecturer in Pediatrics in the University of California in 1932. The University of Missouri conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on him in 1936. He has been on the editorial boards of the American Journal of the Diseases of Children, the American Heart Journal and the Journal of Clinical Investigation. His memberships in medical societies, particularly pediatric, are too numerous to mention.

Dr. Marriott was called to be Dean of the University of California Medical School in July, 1936. His work was barely under way when he was taken ill with a return of an infection which necessitated surgical treatment and terminated in his death on November 11, 1936." [Calif. Digital Library].

PROVENANCE: William W. Belford, MD, took his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922. He worked at Mercy Childrens Hospital, then the University of California San Diego Hospital, Pediatrics. Belford then gave his book to Frederick Frye.

$ 20

Deals with hereditary syndromes, including the Marfan Syndrome, the Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Osteogenesis Imperfecta. Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum, the Hurler Syndrome.

Victor A. McKusick, MD, American internist and medical geneticist, Professor of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. He was a proponent of the mapping of the human genome due to its use for studying congenital diseases. "The relentlessly energetic clinician scholar, [was] a pioneer in the pursuit of the links between inheritance and disease." [Johns Hopkins Medicine, *Victor A. McKusick, M.D., "Father Of Medical Genetics," 1921-2008.*]

PROVENANCE: William W. Belford, MD, took his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922. He worked at Mercy Childrens Hospital, then the University of California San Diego Hospital, Pediatrics. Belford then gave his book to Frederick Frye.

$18

$ 150

First edition of "Notice to mothers about smallpox and measles: or letters to Madame de *** on how to treat & govern your children in these diseases ..." The woodcut
head-piece depicts a rural landscape with two rather amazingly large insects, representing the dangers of smallpox and other "similar" ailments (measles).

Jean-Joseph Menuret, called "Menuret de Chambaud", French physician, studied medicine at the University of Montpellier with Antoine Fizes, was the author of a number of medical treatises. He also contributed to the *Encyclopédie* by Diderot and d'Alembert. This is his second book, well into an active life engaged in writing.

Blake, NLM, 301; Hirsch IV, p. 206; Wellcome IV, 114.


22 cm. Small 4to. [40] ff. Collation: a4, b8, c4, d8, e4, f8, g4. Large title woodcut of St. Laurence holding a scroll, historiated initial letters; 2 neat paper repairs to lower margin of title and next leaf. Later quarter red calf, red cloth with added decorative motif from the initial WSM (for Sir William Stirling Maxwell, see provenance), a.e.g. Bookplates from Sir William Stirling Maxwell and Anna Keir (Keir House) (rear pastedown). Fine.

$ 2,500

“One of the earliest (first issued in 1510) and most attractive editions of Paulus Aegineta’s . . . first book of his works. It is mainly devoted to dietics of pregnant women and of children, children’s diseases and other subjects pertaining to hygiene (care of teenth, sea-sickness, etc.) and the qualities of food and beverages.” [Zeitlin & Ver Brugge].

Paul of Aegina or Paulus Aegineta, was a 7th-century Byzantine Greek physician and obstetrician, educated in Alexandria, best known for writing the medical encyclopedia Medical Compendium in Seven Books. During the time of the Byzantine Empire this work contained the sum of all Western medical knowledge and was unrivaled in its accuracy and completeness.

Durling 3571; Graesse I:p.23; Hoffmann III, 46; not in Schreiber. See also: Ruräh, Pediatrics of the Past.


Reprint issued by USV Pharmaceutical. "More than 100 years after the publication of Phaer's book appeared this, the second work in English on paediatrics." [Garrison and Morton].

See: Garrison and Morton, 6320 [1653 first ed.].


$15


Contemporary mottled calf, ornamental gilt spine, gilt-stamped maroon leather label; extremities rubbed. Extensive biographical note (16-line) of the translator in manuscript facing title, lacks half-title. Very good.

First French edition, translated from the Latin, by Monthénault d'Egly, with the Latin text printed on the facing leaf. This four part epic poem is on the art of having beautiful children. It is written in an erotic style that won success with its readership, reprinted and translated several times. The sections deal with conception, proper conduct in wedlock, rules of marriage, the Zodiac, planets and stars and said to play a role in raising the "handsome" family, hygiene, nutrition, warns against excess and other dangers, evils of extreme idleness and dancing, close relationships, and
promoting education. The poem comments on the "transmission of hereditary
disease, of infections and the like is grimly pictured," he alludes to eugenics, and
touches on marriage and their offspring. Three other later French translations are
noted by Ruhräh; an English edition was published anonymously in 1710.

Claude Quillet was born at Chinon, in 1602. The poet and libertine studied medicine
at Montpellier, then returned to Chinon to practice medicine. He attended the
interrogation of his friend Grandier in Loudon as a doctor and defended him. John
Ruhräh wrote twice about Claude Quillet. Grandier was burned at the stake, 1634. To
escape further persecution Quillet fled for Rome. This poetic work was first issued in
1655.

"He practiced physic there with reputation; but having declared against the pretended
possession of the nuns of Loudun, in a MS. treatise, the original of which was
deposited in the library of the Sorbonne, he was obliged to retire into Italy, where he
became secretary to the Marshal [François-Annibal] d'Estrées, the French ambassador
at Rome. In 1655, Quillet having published in Holland a Latin poem, entitled
Callipaedia, under the name of Galvidus Laetus, he there inserted some verses against
Cardinal Mazarine and his family; but that Cardinal making him some gentle
reproaches, he retrenched what related to the Cardinal in another edition, and
dedicated it to him, Mazarrine having, before it was printed, given him an abbey. He
died in 1661, aged 59, having given Menage all his writing, and 500 crowns to pay the
expense of printing them; but the Anné took the money and papers, and published
none of them." - Encyclopaedia Perthensis, vol. 18, p. 568.

" . . . the Callipaedia, or the education of children, by Claude Quillet, (Calvidius
Laetus), of which there have been two editions very different in respect to the
following circumstance: in the first Mazarin is treated with all the severity of satire;
but the second, being bribed by the douceurs of that minister to alter his opinion, the
author has made him the subject of a fulsome panegyric: a melancholy example, and
but too frequently copies, of the venality of men of letters!" Jean Noel Hallé, A
396.

Brunet IV, 1018; Desportes, 356; Joseph Marie Quérard, La France Litteraire, ou
Dictionnaire Bibliographique, VII, p. 403; Taschereau, 1408; Emile Aron, “Mémoires de
l’Académie de Touraine” Tome IV, 1991, pp. 41-49. See: John Ruhräh, Pediatrics of the
Past, (1925), pp. 490+.
114. **Ralph, Joseph.** *A domestic guide to medicine, by which individuals, both male and female, are enabled to treat their own complaints on a safe and easy principle.* . . . New York: The Author, 1835. ¶ Small 4to. v, [1 blank], (5)-210 pp. 4 wood-cut plates (1 hand-colored); foxed. Gilt-stamped modern navy cloth. Very good & scarce. [M8256]

SECOND EDITION, expanded. Joseph Ralph received the M.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1821 with a dissertation on De diarrhoea infantum. . . . Ralph was a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and lecturer on midwifery and the diseases of women and children. This work, written from his
General Office of the Domestic Medicine at 38 Courtlandt Street, New York, promoted Ralph's "Universal Domestic Medicine" (formerly the "Improved Hygeian Pills"), a pill which promised to promote digestive health. Cordasco 30-0732 (1834 1st ed., 116 pp.); Wellcome, IV, p. 466 (1835 2nd ed.).


Schick (1877-1967), born in Hungary, studied medicine in Austria, worked at the University of Vienna, was a pediatrician and pioneer allergist, working at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. "Studying problems of immunity, he and Clemens von Pirquet first coined the term 'allergy' as a clinical entity." This work comes with a postscript by M. Murray Peshkin, MD, and foreword by Howard G. Rapaport.

Printed by Waverly Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

$ 15

PROVENANCE: Margaret H. Jones, MD (1904-2001), obtained a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Radcliffe College, attended Vassar College, taking her medical degree from Cornell in 1933, she was a highly respected and long-time UCLA pediatrician and pioneer in the treatment of cerebral palsy. "The doctor was revered by her patients and their families for her attention to quality-of-life issues affecting people with cerebral palsy, a complex disorder that results from damage to the developing brain. Although most treatment of cerebral palsy centers on muscle control, Jones advocated more attention to the speaking, breathing and swallowing problems that often affect patients."

Series: *Major problems in clinical pediatrics*, v. 7. 4to. xv, [1], 368 pp. Illustrations, index; some waterstaining throughout. Ocher cloth. Good (noting waterstains).

Later printing. David W. Smith, MD, Born in Oakland, California, studied at Johns Hopkins, was professor of pediatrics, University of Washington, School of Medicine. He specialized as a pediatrician and dysmorphologist, for which he was recognized world-wide as the authority.

$5

Third edition, much improved. David W. Smith, MD, Born in Oakland, California, studied at Johns Hopkins, was professor of pediatrics, University of Washington, School of Medicine. He specialized as a pediatrician and dysmorphologist, for which he was recognized world-wide as the authority.

The David W. Smith Award, honoring achievement in research for genetic and birth defects, is named for him.

LIMITED EDITION of 2,800 numbered copies issued by Medicina Rara.

Originally printed 1806, 1809. These are the classic papers on the illustrations of the human auditory organs, (1806), the illustrations of human taste and vocal organs, (1806); and illustrations of the human olfactory organs, (1809).

See: Garrison and Morton 1455, 1554, 1454.

$ 20

"Sir George Frederic Still, KCVO, was an English paediatrician and author of numerous medical textbooks and articles who first described a form of juvenile idiopathic arthritis as well as the common functional Still's murmur, both of which bear his name, as well as being the first to describe ADHD. He is frequently referenced as the "father of British paediatrics"." Still died in Salisbury at the age of 73 from a suspicious gun accident.

PROVENANCE: William W. Belford, MD, took his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922. He worked at Mercy Childrens Hospital, then the University of California San Diego Hospital, Pediatrics. Belford then gave his book to Frederick Frye.

$ 750

First edition of Taussig's magnum opus, a classic, which founded the field of pediatric cardiology. Taussig (1898-1986) "is credited with developing the concept for a procedure that would extend the lives of children born with Tetralogy of Fallot (the most common cause of blue baby syndrome). This concept was applied in practice as a procedure known as the Blalock-Thomas-Taussig shunt. The procedure was developed by Alfred Blalock and Vivien Thomas, who were Taussig's colleagues at the Johns Hopkins Hospital." For this book she received the 1954 Albert Lasker Award for Clinical Medical Research. She was honored widely for her work.

PROVENANCE: William W. Belford, MD, took his MD degree at Johns Hopkins in 1922. He worked at Mercy Childrens Hospital, then the University of California San Diego Hospital, Pediatrics. Belford then gave his book to Frederick Frye.
124. **THACHER, James** (1754-1844). *The American orchardist: or a practical treatise on the culture and management of apple and other fruit trees: ...: adapted to the use of American farmers, and all lovers and cultivators of fine fruit. Second edition, much improved.* Plymouth, Mass: Ezra Collier, 1825. ¶ 18 cm. 12mo. [in 6s]. v, [3], [9]-236 pp. [final leaf misnumbered]. Title vignette; heavily waterstained throughout, small black mark on final leaf. Original dark green quarter calf, marbled boards; marbled sheets on both covers up to half missing, extremities, worn. Ownership signatures of Lizzie Allen, Milford, Conn.; Edward J. Allen; bookplates of G. W. Fowler and Frederick A. Frye. Poor.

First issued in Boston, 1821, this is the second edition. Thacher is best known for his history of the American Revolution. This is Tacher's very early American book on the cultivation and care of fruit trees, including apples, apricots, cherries, cider, nectarines, peaches, pears, quince, plums, currants ("To make currant wine"). The author addresses diseases and pests that harm orchard trees.


$ 45

This work is considered an important advance in Argentine surgery. The author was born in Venezuela, then moved to Cuba, Brazil, and then settled in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Alfred Vogel (1829-1890) was the author of several important works including this text-book of children's diseases (first edition was 1860), which passed through twelve editions and was translated into English. [Abt-Garrison *History of Pediatrics*, p. 93].

$15

First edition. Burrill B. Crohn, MD, called Vorhaus, "most beloved members of the American Gastroenterological Association."

Vorhaus studied at Yale, at Bellevue Medical School, WWI followed with international "visits" to Paris, London, Sweden, then settled in New York City. Changing his course in 1951, he went to Toledo, becoming chair of the medical department, but returned to NYC in 1953. "He was a social philosopher, interested in the relationship of man to man." The present "work emphasized the psychologic and psychosomatic aspects of disease." [Obituary, by Crohn].

Select contents:


KIEFER, Monica, Eighteenth Century Children Through Their Books

SAYRE, James W.; Robert F. SAYRE. American Children and the "Children of Nature."


WARING, Joseph I. American pediatric writings of the 18th century.
CURRENT CATALOGUES THE LAST 55 WEBER RARE BOOKS

Catalogues are showing on: WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM. Here are the latest issues: [all PDF form for downloading].

217: Animisme et Spiritisme; Medical History, Alternative Remedies, Medical Oddities, Curiosities, Pathology, Spiritualism & Apparitions, Ghosts & Séances, & Breaking Societal Norms: Library of Phillip K. Wilson
216: The Gentleman's Library of Richard Weiss; A Catalogue Series of Books in the Sciences, Natural Philosophy & Antiquarian Classical Learning
215: Comets, Eclipses, Transits, the Moon, Planets & Solar System
214: Microscopy & Optics; the Lure of the Microscope
213: RICHARD WEISS LIBRARY: M (part 2) [Science, Astronomy, Natural History, Physics, Mars, Geology, Life Science]
212: Richard Weiss Library: M (part 1)
211: Microscopy & Microscopes
210: Richard Weiss Library: L
209: Various & Medical
208: Books in the History of Science: Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy & Mining, From a Private Collection
207: Medical Classics and the Library of Arthur H. Cohen, MD: Kidney, Urology, Pathology, Bright's Disease
202: Fine Printing & History of The Book

ORDERING: To order a book from this catalogue please contact the firm by email, phone, or letter. Prompt attention is paid to phone calls and emails. Shipping, handling & insurance are extra. All items guaranteed as described. Inquiries welcome.

On the web: WEBERRAREBOOKS.com
Many items listed with photographs; additional photos on request