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HISTORICAL PEDIATRICS

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HISTORICAL PEDIATRICS

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

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**NOTE:** cover vignette: Nonnos

**ORDERING & CONTACT** information at rear

Describes 2105 items with paginations.

☞ Garrison and Morton 6786.3.

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].


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.

Follow late 19th century fashion by the year.

$ 4
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: Dunglison’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

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].


$ 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.


$ 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) an 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, subtextis 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*].

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.” - 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.*


☞ Garrison and Morton 10793 (1896 ed.)

¶ 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 Hydencephaloid Affection of infants arising from exhaustion."

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


Fist 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.


☞ Garrison and Morton 11003.

$ 60


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 purpural 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.


$ 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.


$ 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].


$ 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 Naturre Curiosorum, 19 Feb. 1696. He died at Frankfurt 5 Jan., 1726." [Ferguson, I, Bibliotheca Chemica, p. 445].


$ 25


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.


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
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.

¶ 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].


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.

WEBER RARE BOOKS | Catalogue 236: Historical Pediatrics
120. **NONNOS, Theophanēs** (10th cent.); **MARTIUS, Jeremias**, d. 1585

"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 Porphyrogennetos [also ‘Porphyrogennetos’, ‘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 Frauwen 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

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

$ 20
169 Case Studies of Headache Remedies
including Coffee & Opium


$ 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, mercuius 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.


$ 12
"The “boke 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 viscidity."

[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.


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]." [Wikipedia].
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.*


$ 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.


"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.


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.


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


$ 150


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

[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.
SYDENHAM, Thomas (1624-1689); John PECHES (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 chronic diseases. The eighth edition: corrected from the original Latin, by John Peches 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 Victoris, cum Scholiis Ioannis Kufneri.* Lugduni: Apud Joannem Frellonium, 1547.
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.


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

$ 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 pediatrist 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.


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."

¶ Two parts in one. 17 cm. Collation: ){^8} A-Z^8 Aa-Zz^8 Aaa-Ccc^8 AA-EE^8. 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
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 Quellmissel, 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 Schaevius (1624-1661), Diatyposis anatomes pathologicae: das ist anatomischer Abriss des gantzen menschlichen Cörpers : 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 Schaevius (1624-1661). On the title of this work, in larger type, Avicenna is cited.

Heinrich Schaevius [Henricus Schaevius] (1624-1661), German grammar school teacher, translator and poet. He studied at the University of Rostock and the University of Königsberg, among others. Schaevius 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 become the rector of the Thorn Gymnasium. Schaevius died in 1661 of the plague.

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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