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List 14 (new series)
2023

Nursing
and
Pediatrics

Postage additional

Nursing

First French book on nursing

1. CARRÈRE, Joseph Barthélemy François. *Manuel pour le service des malades, ou précis des connoissances nécessaires aux personnes chargées du soin des malades, femmes en couche, enfans nouveaux-nés, &c.* Paris: Chez Lamy, 1786. Original plain unlettered wrappers (spine repaired, a little worn). Uncut and partly unopened. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$1850

Collation: 215 pp.

First edition of the very scarce first French book devoted to nursing.

Carrère's book appears to be the second textbook on nursing published on the Continent. His book was preceded by Franz Anton May's *Unterricht für Krankenwärter* published in Mannheim in 1782, a book of instructions for male nurses. In his preface, Carrère speaks disapprovingly of the second edition of May's book published in 1784.

Carrère begins by describing the nurse's qualifications (or training) before reviewing the kinds of disorders which a nurse may expect to encounter and the many symptoms which should be carefully identified, such as nausea, feebleness, and hemorrhage. He deals with the care of pregnant women and infants before turning to such topics as the pulse and the age and sex of the patient. An account of the administration of medicines internally and externally precedes directions for the preparation of various kinds of medicine of mineral, vegetable, and animal origin. Following chapters discuss the administration of purgatives and related subjects.

Carrère was a member of an illustrious family of physicians from Perpignan. He obtained a medical degree in 1759 at Montpellier and thereafter taught anatomy at the medical school and served for a time as inspector general of the mineral springs in the province of Roussillon. He was also a prolific author. In his later years he reestablished himself in Paris, but during the Revolution he was forced to leave France. He moved to Spain where he died in 1802.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at National Library of Medicine, University of Texas/San Antonio, and Yale.

First Spanish edition of the preceding item

2. CARRÈRE, Joseph Barthélemy François. Manual para el servicio de los enfermos, o resumen de los conocimientos necesarios a las personas encargadas de ellos, y de las paridas, recién-nacidos &c. . . . Traducido al español y adicionado por el Dr. Francisco Salvá. Barcelona: por la viuda Piferrer, véndese en su librería administrada por Juan Sellent, [1789?]. Contemporary Spanish sheep (two small pieces torn from spine). Light foxing. A very good copy. \$1650

Collation: [16], 287 [i.e., 187], [7] pp. Lacking the final blank.

First edition in Spanish of the preceding item.

The translator Salvá y Campillo has attempted to supply a more complete edition of Carrère's book by filling out his translation with passages, or possibly paraphrased comments, taken from the 1664 edition of Bernardino de Obregón's *Instrucción de enfermeros para aplicar los remedios* (Salvá's citation is inaccurate: see Krivatsy no. 8397).

The conjectured date of publication is based on Salvá's statement that there have been three French editions in the previous three years. OCLC cites Palau's date of 1786 which is undoubtedly too early.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard and National Library of Medicine.

First American book on obstetrical nursing

3. KISSAM, Richard Sharp. The nurse's manual, and young mother's guide; containing advice on the management of infants, and conduct to be observed by the mother before and after childbirth. Hartford: published by Cooke and Co., 1834. Original cloth, rebacked, original spine and leather spine label preserved. Light dampstaining in upper and inner lower corners occasionally touching text without impairing legibility. A good copy. \$950

Collation: vii, [2], 10-143 pp.

First edition of an apparently unknown early American domestic manual on the qualifications and responsibilities of nurses' charged with the care of postpartum woman and on the common diseases affecting new mothers and infants.

"The plan of this volume . . . will be found to differ very considerably from that of other works on the same subject. The object of the author is, to enter into the minute details of the Nurse's duty to the Infant, during the first month of life. In his own practice, he has often seriously felt the inconvenience of the want of information, in this respect, on the part of the nurse, and it was this which chiefly induced him to prepare these pages" (preface). Part I (pp. [9]-91) reviews the qualifications of a nurse charged with the care of the postpartum woman and her infants. Kissam insists that the "professional nurse" "possess a sound and vigorous constitution," a necessity when attending an "invalid" suffering from "want of strength and loss of vigor" (p. [9]) due to a difficult childbirth. Although difficult pregnancies had been common for millennia, at this time in the United States some women (or their husbands) could afford professional help while recovering from their ordeals while seeing to the needs of their infants. Kissam covers the duties of the nurse during labor and her responsibilities immediately after birth—including washing the child, "dressing the

navel,” and “dressing the child”–and, subsequently, “putting the child to the mother’s breast.” The nurse must also be prepared to feed the infant when the mother cannot furnish any, or an insufficient, supply of milk. She has also to maintain a properly ventilated room and “manage the child at night.” Part II (pp. 93-118) is devoted to diseases of the child and, in part III (pp.[119]-129) of the mother. Part IV (pp. [131]-143) covers teething, weaning the child, and administration of medicines.

Kelly and Burrage refer to Kissam as an ophthalmologist who was for thirty years surgeon to the New York Hospital. Prior to establishing himself in New York, he founded an eye and ear infirmary at Hartford. He was “dignified yet unostentatious, of the most prepossessing manners, scrupulously neat, fascinating by his wit and humor in ordinary conversation” (American medical biography, 705). Kissam is not mentioned in any of the histories available to me including Hubbell’s Development of ophthalmology in America 1800 to 1870.

OCLC includes all of the U.S. copies under “book/internet resource” making it hard to identify libraries owning the real book.

Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. S-685 (second edition, under the title The mother’s guide [Hartford, 1837]).

Second American book on obstetrical nursing

4. WARRINGTON, Joseph. The nurse’s guide. Containing a series of instructions to females who wish to engage in the important business of nursing mother and child in the lying-in chamber. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co., 1839. Original embossed brown cloth (lightly soiled and a bit stained). Foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xvi, [13]-131 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the second American book on obstetrical nursing.

“The Nurse Society of Philadelphia, whose guiding spirit was the Quaker physician Joseph Warrington, taught pupil nurses by lectures and showed them how to apply bandages, their practical work, however, being mainly in obstetrics” (Robinson, White caps: the story of nursing, 243). Warrington wrote in his preface that his “book has been written principally for the nurses of lying-in women” (p. v).

Warrington founded the Nurse Society of Philadelphia in 1828. In that year Warrington “organized a group to furnish obstetric care for poor women and to train women in obstetric nursing. A charter was issued in 1832 in the name of ‘The Philadelphia Lying-in Charity for Attending Indigent Women at Their Own Homes.’ The Philadelphia Nurses’ Society was incorporated with the Lying-in Charity in 1844. . . . [T]he institution was known for many years as the ‘Nurses Home,’ but medical students as well as nurses were given practical training there under Warrington’s direction” (Speert, Obstetrics and gynecology in America: a history, 99).

The sole earlier school for nurses, organized by Valentine Seaman at the New York Hospital in 1798, was designed to furnish instructions on managing parturient women in the hospital’s lying-in chamber (see Robinson, 243, 244).

Pediatrics

In this pediatric classic the author “fully displayed his great skill in clinical observation and graphic description”

5. BEDNAR, Alois. Die Krankheiten der Neugeborenen und Säuglinge vom clinischen und pathologisch-anatomischen Stand-

punkte. 4 vols. (bound in 1). Vienna: Verlag von Carl Gerold, 1850-53. Contemporary half cloth (small repair at spine top), marbled boards. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: vol. 1: viii, 131 pp.; vol. 2: vi, 198 pp.; vol. 3: viii, 208 pp.; vol. 4: viii, 268 pp.

First edition of one of the landmarks of nineteenth-century European pediatrics.

Bednar covers intestinal disorders in volume 1. Volume 2 deals with neurological conditions while diseases of the internal organs are reviewed in volume 3. The final volume discusses disorders of muscles and bones, as well as of the eyes and skin, and there is an account of hereditary syphilis.

Bednar's book represents the first attempt in a German-language text to deal systematically and in detail with each of the various diseases of children, all conditions which he encountered at the Foundling Home in Vienna. Bednar dispensed with the pathological-anatomical classification which he had learned from Rokitansky in favor of exact clinical description. In this pediatric classic "Bednar achieved a breakthrough [by dispensing with Rokitansky's system of classification], and . . . fully displayed his great skill in clinical observation and graphic description" (Lesky, Vienna medical school, 142).

Garrison-Morton 6335. See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 92; Kelly, *Encyclopedia of medical sources*, 34 ("Bednar's aphthae" described in this book); Lesky, 141-44.

First application of the "anatomico-clinical" method to pediatrics

6. BILLARD, Charles Michel. *De la membrane muqueuse gastro-intestinale, dans l'état sain et dans l'état inflammatoire, ou, recherches d'anatomie pathologique sur les divers aspects sains et morbides que peuvent présenter l'estomac et les intestins. Ouvrage couronné par l'Athénée de médecine de Paris.* Paris: chez Gabon et Compagnie, 1825. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small repair in blank upper corner of title, old embossed and ink stamps (Tufts College Library). A very good copy. \$750

Collation: xx, [5]-565, [1 (errata)] pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of Billard's first book on the diseases of children.

Billard was responsible for the modern approach to pediatric medicine. In this book on the intestinal disorders of infants and children, Billard inaugurated the application of the "anatomico-clinical" method, introduced by Bichat, Bayle, and Laennec, to the diseases of this class of patients.

Billard arrived in Paris in 1824 after receiving an award for the manuscript of the book offered here. He obtained a medical degree in the same year as saw the publication of his *Traité des maladies des enfans nouveau-nes* (Parris, 1828), a landmark on the pathological anatomy of infants. "Billard was one of the most brilliant of the French physicians interested in the diseases of children, and if he had lived he undoubtedly would have become one of the most noted of all. He was a good clinician and an enthusiastic pathologist, and he pointed out the relation between the clinical symptoms and the pathologic findings" (Ruhrah, *Pediatric biographies*, 145). Billard died of tuberculosis just seven years after the publication of this book.

See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 87; Garrison-Morton 2285.1 and 6332; Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:539; Nichols, *History of pediatrics*, 5, 42.

Unknown eighteenth-century textbook of pediatrics

7. BÖRNER, Nicolaus. *Kinder-Arzt, d. i. Unterricht von Kinder-Kranckheiten, wie selbige zu verhüten, zu erkennen und zu curiren. In welchem Statt eines Vorberichts erinnert wird, was beym Geschäfte des Kinder-Zeugens zu beobachten, und wie eine Schwangere sich zu verhalten habe, wenn sie gesunde Kinder zur Welt bringen will. Ingleichen wie lange ein Kind im Mutter-Leibe verweilen, und was bey dessen Geburt beobachtet werden müsse. Worzu noch kömmt, was von dem Amte und der Pflicht einer Heb-Ammen oder Wehe-Mutter zu gedencken nöthig. Nicht weniger, wie viel Zeit ein Kind an der Mutter-Brust gelassen, und wie seiner gewartet, auch auf was Art folches bis ins zweyte oder dritte Jahr gezogen werden solle. Nebst vorgesetzten Lebens-Umständen des Verfassers.* Frankfurt und Leipzig: Verlegts Michael Blochberger, 1752. Contemporary half vellum, marbled boards, spine hand lettered (lettering partly effaced). Manuscript note in margin of p. 384. Lacking flyleaves; lightly browned. A very good copy. \$2750

Collation: engraved frontispiece (portrait of Börner engraved by Sysang), [36], 756, [16 (last page blank)] pp.

First edition of an apparently unknown treatise on pediatrics.

Much of this book is devoted to the treatment of diseases of children and to maintaining their health (for example, by caring for their teeth and by providing them with a suitable diet). Börner also covers generation, pregnancy, childbirth, and the management of the newborn.

This book has escaped the notice of the historians of pediatrics. Neither Börner nor his book is mentioned by Ruhräh in his *Pediatrics of the past*, or by Still in *History of paediatrics*. In his short entry for Börner, Hirsch cites this book which he mistakenly states is in two volumes.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at Minnesota. There is also a copy at the National Library of Medicine.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:602.

Rare book on infant care

8. CAILLAU, Jean Marie. *Médecine infantile, ou conseils à mon gendre et aux jeunes médecins, sur cette partie de l'art de guérir.* Bordeaux: Lawalle jeune et neveu, 1819. Original blue printed wrappers (small sticker with the numeral 7055 in manuscript mounted on upper wrapper). Barely legible ownership notation on upper wrapper ([illegible] David médecine à Blaye). A very good copy. \$850

Collation: 112 pp.

First edition of a rare book, prepared by the author the year prior to his death, presenting in condensed form his ideas and counsels on treating infant patients. Caillau published at least four additional books. He was, however, unable to produce a complete treatise on the subject of infant medicine, and therefore in lieu of that work he has provided this brief version of his views which he hopes will be useful to young physicians.

The chapters cover the history of "médecine infantile," anatomical and

physiological features of the infant during its first year, hygiene, typical diseases of infancy, legal medicine as it relates to infants, popular errors concerning the health and education of infants, and general precepts and observations. Pages 87-103 contain a valuable annotated bibliography of the relevant literature, mostly contemporary but including Hippocrates and Galen.

Hirsch states that Caillau was a well-educated, modest, and active, if somewhat stubborn (Hirsch has "obstinate"!), "character," and that he was the author of numerous papers in many of the medical specialties but had a particular interest in pediatrics. Hirsch cites four books by Caillau but not this one. See *Biographisches Lexikon*, 1:799.

OCLC locates a copy in the U.S. at the National Library of Medicine.

Rare book on child care for mothers and nurses

9. DENISON, J. [first name unrecorded]. *The child's physician, or the mother and nurse instructed in the management and cure of the following and other disorders incident to children from the birth to the adult state. In the most plain and familiar manner. . . .* Extracted from the papers of the celebrated doctors St. George, H. L. Banau, Sir W. Fordyce, Sir R. Jebb, Sir J. Pringle, &c. Revised and carefully corrected by J. Denison, M.D. London: published by P. Boyle, and sold at his Academy Agency . . . and by all booksellers in town and country, [1795?]. Contemporary sheep (corners worn), later rebacking, red leather spine label. Gift inscription on front pastedown dated November 1968. Foxing; traces of dampstaining on some blank lower margins; cut close in upper margin (without loss of text). A good copy. \$950

Collation: [13], 14-27, [2], 14-155, 158-190 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of a domestic manual of childcare intended to acquaint mothers and nurses about the appropriate treatment for many common, and some unusual, conditions, thirty of which are listed on the title page which contains a dedication "to her royal highness the princess of Wales."

The author identifies his object as supplying mothers and nurses with readily comprehensible instructions about the cure of often slight ailments which, when left untreated, result in the infant's, or child's, premature death. Denison acknowledges the high mortality among children up to the age of eighteen while observing that "[t]he greater part by far of the disorders that occasion this melancholy havoc, arise from causes which might have been altogether prevented, or at least easily removed, by timely application" (preface, p. [vii]). The chief problem, the author finds, is that the authoritative textbooks—he refers to those by Nils von Rosen von Rosenstein and Pierre Brouzet (p. viii)—are too abstruse and technical for persons unacquainted with "the medical art." This book, then, is an attempt to provide mothers and nurses with useful information while avoiding "any words which they may not be supposed generally to understand" (ibid., p. xi).

This book is noticed only by Still, who includes it in a list of "other minor writings, dissertations (not inaugural), pamphlets, &c." (*History of paediatrics*, 515). J. Denison is unnoticed in the biographies of physicians available to me.

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Harvard, National Library of Medicine, and Washington.

Recommendations for infant care based on an extensive practice

10. DESESSARTZ, Jean Charles. *Traité de l'éducation corporelle des enfans en bas âge, ou réflexions-pratiques sur les moyens de procurer une meilleure constitution aux citoyens*. Paris: chez Jean-Thomas Herissant, 1760. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Manuscript note on blank leaf preceding title recording the purchase of this copy in 1774; contemporary manuscript note on p. 279. A fine copy. \$950

Collation: xxxvi, 429 pp.

First edition of Desessartz' important book on the care of infants and the physical upbringing of children.

This book is based on Desessartz' extensive Paris practice, a large proportion of which were apparently infants and young children. He begins by mentioning the high mortality rate among infants which he regards as due in part to the "custom of sending away infants soon after birth to be suckled by some poor woman in the country" (Still, *History of paediatrics*, 406). Desessartz discusses antenatal care and devotes considerable space to the treatment of the infant, emphasizing the importance of appropriate clothing and suitable resting and sleeping facilities. As regards feeding, "[h]e advises human milk . . . as the best food, but he gives reasons based on the chemical characters, the low proportion of curd-forming material . . . , and the softness of the curd" (ibid., 407). The final chapter covers cleanliness and hygiene, exercise, and dentition. A useful "Table des matieres" (pp. [420]-429) provides an easy method for locating discussion of specific topics.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:237.

First formal textbook of pediatrics by an American

11. DEWEES, William Potts. *A treatise on the physical and medical treatment of children*. Philadelphia: Carey & Lea, 1825. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Blank corner of title renewed; foxing. A very good copy. \$1250

Collation: xiv, [2], [9]-254, [2], vii, [1], [257]-496 pp. Pagination irregular but complete.

First edition of the first formal textbook of pediatrics by an American, a highly influential study that remained the standard book on the subject for many years.

Dewees addressed his book to both physicians and women (or mothers). The first part of his book covers pregnancy, childbirth, and the care of the infant during its first month. Dewees recommended the mother nurse the infant, and he described such other maternal responsibilities as clothing, dressing, and exercising the child. The second part of Dewees' book is devoted to the diseases of children.

"Having contributed so much for the welfare of mothers by his work on midwifery [1824], Dewees added almost immediately *A treatise on the physical and medical treatment of children* (Philadelphia, 1825), a book of nearly equal importance. This also ran through eleven editions up to 1858 and became a standard text, unrivaled in its time. By this publication, Dewees took the care of the newborn out of the hands of ignorant and officious nurses and midwives and placed it under the supervision of the medical profession" (Cutter and Viets, *Short history of midwifery*, 212-13).

Dewees' *Treatise*, "the first American work to deal with children's health and disease in a scientific manner, was highly praised by physicians on both sides of the Atlantic" (Cone, *History of American pediatrics*, 78-79). It was reprinted in London in 1826.

Garrison-Morton 6331; Hoolihan, Atwater collection of American popular medicine, no. S-329; Norman 633.

Nicely preserved copy of the major late eighteenth-century German textbook on the diseases of children

12. GIRTANNER, Christoph. *Abhandlung über die Krankheiten der Kinder und über die physische Erziehung derselben*. Berlin: bey Heinrich August Rottmann, 1794. Original blue wrappers (small repairs to spine), spine hand lettered (Girtanner [further lettering illegible]). Uncut. Foxing. A very good copy contained in a cloth clamshell box, printed paper spine label. \$1500

Collation: xvi, 432 pp.

First edition, in original condition (as it came from the printers!), of the principal German textbook of pediatrics from the closing years of the eighteenth century.

Girtanner's book is divided into sixteen chapters which cover both the treatment of the diseases of childhood and children's physical development. There is discussion of the different nutritional requirements of adults and children, nursing (by both the mother and wet nurse), and the care of the newborn. Girtanner identified twenty-two diseases of newborn infants and a total of twenty-six to which children to the age of four were susceptible. The final chapter covers diseases affecting children to the age of seven including a long account of smallpox and the effectiveness of inoculation. Baas includes Girtanner's book in his list of major works on pediatrics from the second half of the century, along with the monographs by Rosén von Rosenstein, George Armstrong, and Michael Underwood (*Outlines of the history of medicine*, 655-56).

Contemporary appreciation of Girtanner's book is suggested by the translations which followed. A Dutch translation was published in Leyden in 1797 (*Verhandeling over de ziekten der kinderen, en derzelver natuurkundige opvoeding*) and an Italian translation published in Venice in 1803 (*Trattato delle malattie dei bambini e della loro educazione fisica*). These translations, and a second edition in German (Berlin, 1796), appear to contradict Garrison's assertion that Girtanner's book, "in the opinion of contemporary pediatricians, is showy and specious" (*Garrison-Abt, History of pediatrics*, 79). It is also hard to understand why both *Ruhräh* and *Still* fail to mention Girtanner's book in their histories of pediatrics.

See Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon*, 2:763-64.

Scarce domestic guide for woman by Marshall Hall

13. [HALL, Marshall.] *Eupædiā; or letters to mothers on the watchful care of her infant, in reference to diet, clothing, air, exercise, medicine, etc. By a physician*. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, [ca. 1830]. Original cloth (lightly rubbed). A very good copy. \$650

Collation: viii, 144 pp.

First edition of Hall's manual addressed to mothers and describing the responsibilities associated with raising healthy children.

In nineteen "letters" Hall covers such topics as early detection of disease, sleep, the appearance of the skin in health and disease, diet, the effect of cold and heat and the necessity of appropriate clothing, washing, exercise, and remedies for disease in infants. An appendix contains additions to three of the letters.

Marshall Hall was a general practitioner who attained fame as one of the leading British physiologists from the first half of the nineteenth century. He is remembered for his enunciation of the concept of reflex action, but he contributed additional

important studies on bloodletting, resuscitation, and obstetrics. This book on childcare was written, as he states in the "advertisement," while on medical visits.

The title page does not give the name of the author. This copy, bound in a contemporary publisher's binding, has on the front cover, in gilt, "Dr Marshall Hall / [depiction of a woman holding an infant] / On Infants."

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Chicago, College of Physicians, Harvard, Library Company, National Library of Medicine, and Pennsylvania.

See Brown, *Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London* (Munk's Roll, vol. 4), pp. 27-28; Garrison-Morton, four citations.

Unknown rare eighteenth-century German treatise on pediatrics

14. MELLIN, Christoph Jakob. *Der Kinderarzt*. Kempten, 1781. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Small light stain on first four leaves and in blank inner corners of final four leaves; tiny wormhole in blank upper margins of pp. 51-78; foxing. A very good copy. \$2250

Collation: [8], 248 pp.

First edition of a rare book on the care of infants and young children and on the diseases of childhood. This comprehensive treatise is unnoticed in the standard histories of pediatrics, the one exception Abt and Garrison's history in which it is merely noted and misdated 1787.

Mellin's book is divided into two parts. The first part (pp. 1-42) covers "regimen" under which heading Mellin deals with the care and treatment of the newborn and infants, breast feeding and wet nurses, suitable clothing, exercise and rest, and hygiene. The second part (pp. [43]-248) is devoted to both the diseases and the common injuries of infancy and childhood. Mellin discusses minor injuries such as bruises and serious ones including fractures. Much attention is given to malformations, among them harelip, malformed spines, malformations of the rectum and urinary tract, and hydrocephalus. Among the common diseases discussed in this book are skin disorders such as eczema, diseases affecting the eyes, infections, and diseases now classified as communicable including measles, scarlet fever, and smallpox (Mellin recommends inoculation). Mellin's familiarity with the contemporary literature on pediatrics is evident from his references to the books by George Armstrong, Walter Harris, and Nils Rosén von Rosenstein, among others.

Mellin served as the town physician for Kempten and published several additional medical books. These are cited by Hirsch who failed to include this book on pediatrics in his short biography of Mellin (see *Biographisches Lexikon*, 4:159). This book escaped the notice of both John Ruhräh (see his *Pediatrics of the past*) and Gevorge Still (*History of paediatrics*).

OCLC locates copies in the U.S. at Minnesota and National Library of Medicine (both mistakenly under "book/internet resource/computer file"). Copies of the 1783 second edition (possibly merely a reprint of the first edition) are at Chicago, National Library of Medicine, and New York Academy of Medicine.

See Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 79.

First attempt at a journal of pediatric medicine

"Valuable collection of pediatric essays, selected from the best writers"

15. MEZLER, Franz Joseph von, ed. *Sammlung auserlesener Abhandlungen über Kinder-Krankheiten*. Aus den besten medizinisch-chirurgischen Zeitschriften und andern Werken der neuern Zeit zusa-

mengestellt. 9 vols. (bound in 2). Prague: Sommer, 1831 (vol. 1); Gottlieb Haase Söhne 1833-41 (vols. 2-9). Contemporary calf (a bit rubbed), spines elaborately gilt. Small illegible ink stamps on title verso of volume 1 and 5. Foxing. A very good set. \$1650

Collation: vol. 1: [2], [3]-115, [1] pp.; vol. 2: [4], 135, [1] pp.; vol. 3: [2], [3]-159, [1] pp.; vol. 4: [2], [3]-154, [2] pp.; vol. 5: [2], [3]-139, [1] pp., [4] pp. (ads); vol. 6: [2], [3]-148, [2] pp.; vol. 7: [2], [3]-143, [1] pp.; vol. 8: [2], [3]-143, [1] pp.; vol. 9: [2], [3]-144, iv pp.

First edition, and a rare complete set, of the first attempt at a journal devoted solely to pediatric medicine.

Each volume consists of several papers dealing with various aspects of the care and treatment of the newborn and children including physiology, disease, and therapeutic measures. The contributors include mainly German, but also two or three French, physicians. These contributors include F. von Ammon, C. Billard, C. W. Hufeland, F. Nasse, and J. F. Oslander.

"In 1833-37 [sic 41], the Austrian Army surgeon Franz Josef Mezler . . . published a valuable collection of pediatric essays [offered here], selected from the best writers, such as Bischoff on the examination of sick children, Fenner on pediatric etiquette, Billard on the semeiology of the infant's cry, Hufeland on general principles, fetal diseases and cephalhematoma, Guibert on pericarditis, and Basedow on psorophthalmia" (Abt-Garrison, *History of pediatrics*, 86-87).

This journal precedes the one published in Stuttgart during 1834-37 which Abt-Garrison claim to be the first periodical devoted exclusively to pediatrics (*ibid.*, 124).

Some of the early volumes (at least volumes 1-2) were issued in second editions. OCLC locates complete sets of the second edition in the U.S. at Children's Hospital/Philadelphia, College of Physicians, National Library of Medicine, and Virginia. Incomplete sets are at New York Academy of Medicine and Yale.

Scarce collection of essays on pediatrics by eminent physicians

16. The sanitary care and treatment of children and their diseases. Being a series of five essays by Drs. Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson, Samuel C. Busey, A. Jacobi, J. Forsyth Meigs, and J. Lewis Smith. Prepared by request of the trustees of the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium of Baltimore, Md. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1881. Original green cloth (small scratch on spine), gilt crest of Wilson Sanitarium on upper cover. A very good copy. \$650

Collation: vii, [3], 309 pp., 4 folding tables (by the Heliotype Printing Co., Boston).

First edition of a collection of papers, by leading contemporary physicians, on the improved health, and reduced mortality, of children in large cities. The four Americans were among the foremost nineteenth-century American contributors to the development of pediatrics.

The trustees of the proposed sanitarium have solicited these papers for the purpose of informing the community of the desirability of a facility devoted to the care of urban children and with the hope that some generous individuals will contribute to the construction of the needed building. The proposed institution, situated in a rural area, was intended especially to accommodate infants and their mother during summer, when child mortality increased markedly in the large cities.

In 1865, Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson became the first woman in England qualified to practice medicine. Samuel Clagett Busey was a "pioneer pediatricist of Washington, D.S. . . . In 1880 he was one of Dr. Jacobi's coadjutors in establishing

the section of diseases of children in the American Medical Association” (Kelly and Burrage, American medical biography, 178-79). Abraham Jacobi established the first children’s clinic at the New York Medical College. “As a specialty, pediatrics . . . was introduced to America by Abraham Jacobi, a German clinician. . . . In his day there was hardly a medical institution in New York City that cared for children in which Jacobi had not had a hand” (Cone, History of American pediatrics, 102-3). The Philadelphia physician John Forsyth Meigs was the author of the influential Practical treatise on the diseases of children (1848). “Meigs’ book was a distinct improvement on previous American pediatric textbooks because of . . . [the] new and convenient classification of diseases according to the systems they affected” (Cone, 82). Job Lewis Smith-whom the trustees credited with a large role in the design of the proposed sanitarium-was “[a]nother giant among the remarkable group of men who literally created American pediatrics in the second half of the nineteenth century. . . . His book [A treatise on the diseases of infancy and childhood (1869)] was not only the favorite of the medical students of his day but also the mainstay of the general practitioner” (Cone, 103-4).

For the essays’ titles, see Catalog of the Clifford Grulee collection of pediatrics, no. 1365. This is my first copy since 1996 (see my catalog 25, item 7).

For Garrett-Anderson, see Manton, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. See Kelly-Burrage: for Jacobi, 642-43; for Meigs, 829-30; for Smith, 1129-30.

“A masterful publication dealing with the diseases of children”

17. SMITH, Job Lewis. A treatise on the diseases of infancy and childhood. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1869. Original brown cloth (spine faded, barely perceptible repairs at ends). A very good copy.

\$850

Collation: xii, [17]-620 pp., 32 pp. (publisher’s advertisements dated November 1868). Pagination irregular but complete

First edition of the most important and widely read American textbook of pediatrics of its time.

In his preface Smith wrote that he “has endeavored to incorporate in the treatise all recently ascertained facts relating to this branch of medical practice, and especially has it been his endeavor to recommend such modes of treatment as comport with or are suggested by our present knowledge of the pathology of early life, the efficacy of hygienic measures in the treatment of the young, and the recuperative powers of the system at this age.”

“Smith’s principal publication was his textbook [offered here], which passed through eight editions between 1869 and 1896. His book was not only the favorite of the medical students of his day but also the mainstay of the general practitioner. His textbook reflected his enormous clinical experience coupled with his personal experience in the practice of pathology. . . . [It] was a masterful publication dealing with the diseases of children in their entirety and as a specialty; even today [1979] it can be read with profit because its shrewd observations of disease were drawn entirely from personal experience balanced with the author’s intimate contact with the scientific literature of his day” (Cone, History of American pediatrics, 104, 124).

Smith was a native of New York who obtained his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His nearly fifty-year professional career (1853-97) was spent in New York City where he served on the staffs of several hospitals and eventually was appointed the first clinical professor of pediatrics at Bellevue. He was among the founders of the American Pediatric Society and its second president (Jacobi was the first).

See Abt-Garrison, History of pediatrics, 105; Kelly and Burrage, American medical biography, 1129-30.

First American book on pediatrics

18. [TYLER, Mary Palmer.] *The maternal physician; a treatise on the nurture and management of infants, from the birth until two years old. Being the result of sixteen years' experience in the nursery. Illustrated by extracts from the most approved medical authors. By an American matron.* New York: Published by Isaac Riley, 1811. Contemporary three-quarter calf, boards (rubbed). "George J. Foster / No. 27" in ink in contemporary hand on front pastedown; "\$1.25" handwritten on front flyleaf. Title and final two leaves foxed; lightly browned. A good copy. \$2500

Collation: 291 pp.

First edition of the first American book on pediatrics.

Tyler drew on her experience as a mother (of "eight lovely and beloved children") and on such medical authorities as William Buchan, Benjamin Rush, and Michael Underwood for recommendations concerning the care and feeding of infants. She recommended that the infant be first fed breast milk (preferably the mother's). In addition, she advised cold water baths, and there is a discussion of teething and its treatment and the management of common diseases. The book also contains remarks on the infant's moral development.

Pages 248-75 contain a list of plants that possess "medicinal qualities . . . serviceable in the complaints of children."

Although this book was published anonymously, there is now no question that the author was Mary Putnam Tyler, the wife of Royall Tyler who in 1807 was appointed chief justice of Vermont. Tyler's husband was often absent and, when home, "spent [his] leisure time writing law reports and anonymous literary offerings. Thus the management of the family and farm were completely in the hands of his capable wife, who had the assistance of her younger sister and a tenant farm family. Despite her busy life, she undertook the authorship of a childcare manual which was the first of its kind written and published by an American" (Christina Gibbons, "Mary Tyler and the Maternal physician," *Journal of regional culture* 3, no. 2 [fall-winter 1983]:33). Gibbons provides a full record of Mary Tyler's authorship of this book (see *ibid.*, 33-34)

Austin 1226 (under the title). See Cone, *History of American pediatrics*, 76-77.