

FROM HAMMURABI TO GESELL

An Exhibit of Books on*

THE HISTORY OF PEDIATRICS

in connection with the

SYMPOSIUM

THE COMMONWEALTH OF CHILDREN

In Honor of

DOCTOR WILBURT C. DAVISON

Compiled by
Henry Schuman

Page Auditorium Duke University Durham, N. C.
October 4-8, 1961

**From the Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine,
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“The chief end of pediatrics is the maintenance of the family and the perpetuation of the human race.”

—*Fielding H. Garrison*

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PREFACE

The works described in this catalogue and displayed in the current exhibition are part of the Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine. The catalogue makes no claim to completeness in presenting an unbroken panorama of pediatric writings. Anyone familiar with the extent of pediatric literature will realize the impossibility of attaining more than a reasonably representative historical presentation of the subject, in view of the elements of chance and unpredictability in the acquisition of rare books.

The arrangement of the catalogue is roughly chronological within each of its seven categories, the titles of which are largely self-explanatory. The nature of the first section, General Pediatric Literature, is well expressed in the words of Dr. Still which are quoted on page two of this catalogue. That of section 5, The Pediatric Poems — an unusual, sometimes amusing, but historically significant division — is expressed in the brief prefatory note which precedes it.

The present exhibition is indicative of the richness of the Trent Collection in just one division of medical literature, but the comprehensive nature of the entire Collection may be imagined from the fact that in recent years it has been able to present notable historical exhibitions of *British Medicine of the 16th and 17th Centuries*, *William Harvey*, *Geriatrics*, and *Urology*. It also contains many individual treasures, including a magnificent first edition of Harvey's *De Motu Cordis*, one of the very few copies on thick paper.

HENRY SCHUMAN, Consultant,
The Josiah C. Trent Collection in the History of Medicine

INTRODUCTION

From Dr. George Frederic Still's Introduction to His Classic
History of Pediatrics

The care of children and therewith of the sick child must have formed part of the interests of man from time immemorial: natural affection alone must have insured this, as it does indeed for the offspring of the brute creation.

With the progress of civilization the care of the child and the means adapted thereto gradually took shape as the result of observation and experience handed on from one parent to another.

With that inborn craving of mankind to know the reason why, the mother sought around for the cause of her child's suffering; sometimes it was obvious in some ill effect of strange food, some bodily wound or injury by man or beast, but more often it was mysterious, some strange effect of the elements, some influence of evil spirits, or spells cast upon him by some enemy or the fascination of an evil eye, and remedies were to be sought in propitiation of an offended deity, or in charm or incantation; and, as time went on, cause and remedy gathered weight from tradition. Very early also the effects, supposed or real, of herbs had become part of family lore, and the mother had her simple remedy, gathered from woodland or field, for childish ailments.

Medicine in its beginnings had probably very little to add to this homely wisdom or otherwise, collected by generations of mothers, so far as children and their diseases are concerned. It was only when the era of clinical observation began and the spirit of scientific inquiry awoke, which means, so far as extant writings are concerned, the era of Hippocrates, that reasoned rule began to replace or sanction the crude ideas of the past.

It would seem that even from the earliest dawn of medicine physicians began to realize that childhood presents features peculiar to itself, not only in the phenomena of development, but also in the symptoms and cure of disease. In this sense the study of diseases of children dates from Hippocrates.

I. GENERAL PEDIATRIC LITERATURE

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1600

The Oldest Known Codification of Laws, Containing Strong Evidence of Equitable Dealing with Women and Children in Babylon, about 2250 B. C.

- 1 HAMMURABI. *The Code of Hammurabi*, King of Babylon about 2250 B.C. Autographed text transliteration, translation, glossary, index of subjects. . . . Title portrait, many illustrations, and folding map. Chicago, 1904.

The Babylonian birth omens, of which the study of physiognomy and phrenology were by-products, were connected with the primitive awe for "the mysterious phenomenon of a new life issuing from another." Babylonian pediatrics was mainly concerned with this variety of prognostication. Any abnormality or monstrosity in an infant or an animal at birth was prognostic of its future welfare. "An abnormally large organ pointed to extension, to power, to success; an abnormally small one to weakness, disease and failure."—Garrison.

Earliest Egyptian Pediatrics

- 2 EBERS PAPYRUS. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1875.

The Ebers Papyrus dates from about 1552 B.C. The original, now at Leipzig, was discovered about 1862 and was purchased by Georg Ebers in 1875. The papyrus measures 20.23 m. in length and 30 cm. in height. It is the most important medical papyrus yet recovered. It is written in hieratic script and contains the most complete record of Egyptian medicine known.

Ebers published the above facsimile, with a partial translation. It contains a small pediatric section, mainly prognostic.

The First Consistent Body of Pediatric Doctrine

- 3 SUŚRUTA (5th Century B.C.). *Ayurvēdas. Id Est, Medicinæ Systema, a Venerabili D'hanvantare Demonstratum*, a Suśruta Discipulo Compositum. . . . 3 vols. in 1. Erlangen, (Ferdinand Enke), 1844-1850.

The first translation from the Sanskrit into Latin, annotated and with an introduction by Dr. Franz Hessler.

In 5th century Indian medicine we find the earliest reasoned, consistent body of pediatric doctrine. In the obstetric chapter of Suśruta there is an admirable section on infant hygiene and nutrition, unexcelled by anything before the time of Aulus Gellius or Soranus of Ephesus (Garrison).

The Father of Medicine and Pediatrics

- 4 HIPPOCRATES (460-370 B.C.). *Hippocratis coi Medicorum Omnium Longe Principis . . . Quibus Maxima ex Parte, Annorum Circiter Duo Millia Latina Caruit Lingua, Graeci Uero, Arabes, & Prisci Nostri Medici . . .*

nunc Tandem per M. Fabium Caluum Rhauennatem . . . Clementi VII. Pont. Max. Dicata, ac nunc Primum in Lucem Aedita. . . Rome, 1525.

First collected edition.

In the Hippocratic canon there are innumerable references to the hygiene and diseases of infancy and childhood. He wrote no special treatise covering diseases of children in general, but he repeatedly refers to the special features of diseases when they occur in children, and he has left us one treatise, *On Dentition*, referring to a particular period of childhood, the teething stage.

The title of this treatise might suggest that it is confined to the phenomena of dentition, but it is concerned also with various ailments, particularly of the throat. Hippocrates's summary of the diseases of children, contained in his *Aphorisms*, reveals that even in those times disease in children was recognized as presenting special features.

*Contains Several of Hippocrates' Basic Aphorisms
"Of the Diseases of Children"*

4A HIPPOCRATES. *The Eight Sections of Hippocrates Aphorismes* Review'd and Rendred into English: According to the Translation of Anutius Foesius. . . . Licensed July 14, 1664. Roger l'Estrange. Frontispiece bust of Hippocrates. London, 1665.

This English translation was made by Sir Roger L'Estrange (1616-1704), English Protestant and political controversialist and translator.

"Digested into exact and methodical form . . . Whereby the Reader may easily find out any desired Aphorisme without the tedious Revolution of the whole Work."

The Roman Hippocrates

5 CELSUS, Aulus Aurelius Cornelius (25 B.C. - 50 A.D.). *De Medicina Libri VIII*. [Colophon] Impressum Mediolani per Leonardum Pachel et Uldericum Scinzenzeller . . . 1481.

Second edition. Hain-Copinger 4836; GKW. VI, 6457; Klebs 260.2; Proctor 5940; Pellechet 3465.

From Rome came the first laws for the protection of children, but there was to be a long struggle against the practice of infanticide, the systematic destruction of female infants, and the inhumanities of the *patria potestas*.

The most important contribution of Roman medicine is that of Celsus, mainly a compilation of translations from many Greek sources. One of its great merits lies in its attempt, believed to be the first, at an organic history of medicine.

Celsus's references to children are almost verbatim translations from Hippocrates, and his summary of the affections to which children were especially liable is in part a quotation from the *Aphorisms*. Still writes that he has not found any mention in medical historians of the fact that Celsus clearly described the operation of enucleation of the tonsils, and Garrison mentions the point made by Celsus that "children should not be treated as adults."

The Most Complete Account of Pediatrics in Antiquity

6 SORANUS OF EPHEBUS (96 - 138 A.D.). *Die Gynaekologie des Soranus von Ephesus*, Geburtshilfe, Frauen-und Kinder-Krankheiten, Diätetik der Neugeborenen. Translated by H. Lueneburg, with Comments and Additions by Dr. J. Ch. Huber. Munich, 1894.

The gynecological treatise of Soranus of Ephesus gives the most remarkable and complete account of pediatrics in antiquity. It consists of 23 chapters dealing

with the birth, washing, swathing, and nutrition of the infant, the choice and regimen of the nurse, the weaning of the child, teething, tonsillitis, aphthae, skin eruptions and pruritus, catarrh and coughing, brain fever (meningitis?), and diarrhea. The salient characteristics of Soranus, which set him apart as a great physician, are a highly critical spirit, rational scepticism, and scant reverence for the authority of the past.

Early Account of Infantile Rickets

7 GALEN (131-201 A.D.). *Opera Omnia*. Ediderunt Franciscus Asolanus et J. Bapt. Opizo. 5 vols. Venice, 1525.

First edition in Greek, and one of the greatest publishing enterprises of the famous house of Aldus.

Galen gives a long account of controversies on the viability of the seven- and eight-months child, with much admixture of astrology; opposes the German and Scythian custom of immersing the newborn in cold water for the purpose of hardening; indulges in much casuistry about infant nutrition; warns against nursing the child before its bath or during the bath; and generally agrees with Soranus in regard to the regimen of infant life. In his treatise *De morborum causis*, he gives an account of infantile rickets.

Galen says further that "the normal child is good in every way, he requires no correction of manners; what is rather needed is prevention of corrupting. . . . Care is needed in each of the points in which corruption occurs: the manners are corrupted by bad habits, in eating and drinking, in exercise, and shows, in what they hear and in all departments of culture."

Gives Some of Aristotle's Lost Pediatric Observations

8 ORIBASIIUS (325-403 A.D.). *Synopseos ad Eustathium Filium Libri Novem: Quibus Tota Medicina in Compendium Redacta Continentur: Ioanne Baptista Rasario Novariensi Medico Interprete*. Venice, 1554.

First edition.

Oribasius gives Aristotle's lost observations on the eight-month's child and long chapters on the rearing of infants, the choice of a nurse, the quality of milk, the education of a child up to fourteen and after, and the regimen of childhood according to Mnesitheus, Rufus of Ephesus, Athenaeus, and Diocles. There is also a short section "On Teething Babies."

The Only Notable Roman Contribution to Pediatrics after Celsus

9 CAELIUS AURELIANUS (5th Century A.D.). *Liber Celerum vel Acutarum Passionum, qua Licuit Diligentia Recognitus, atque nunc Primum in Lucem Meditus*. Paris, Colinaeus, 1533.

Bound with:

GALENUS, Claudius. *Antidotarius Liber . . . Galeni Astrologiae ad Aphrodisium Liber Unus. Galeni de Urinis Liber Unus*. 2 vols. in 1. Venice, 1536.

Caelius's work is the *first edition*, edited by Guinther of Andernach, the well-known translator of works of classical medicine.

Sound Pediatrics in the Huge "Tetrabiblion" of Aetius

10 AETIUS AMIDENUS [Aëtios of Amida] (502-575 A.D.). *Aetii Amideni Quem Alii Antiochenum Vocant Medici Clarissimi, Libri XVI. . . .*

3 vols., printer's device on the title and at the end of each vol., historiated initials. Basel, 1533-1535.

Edited by J. B. Montanus (Vols. I and III) and Janus Cornarius (Vol. II), *et al.*

There is much sound pediatrics in the huge "Tetrabiblion" of Aetius of Amida, who was royal physician to Justinian I and lord high chamberlain at the Byzantine Court. There is some evidence that Aetius knew of the scarlatinal anginas. He evidently regarded Galen as the great authority and borrowed from him liberally. The list of subjects on children cover those considered by previous writers, but there are some additions.

Contains a treatise on "Hairiness in Children" which had not appeared in any previous writer. Aetius says, "Owing to the accumulation under the skin of certain thickish and murky waste products, growth of hair occurs, and infants become too hairy. Burn dried figs and crush them, and with the powder rub the parts overgrown with hair."

A Bird's-Eye View of Pediatrics from Antiquity to the Late Renaissance

11 PAULUS AEGINETA (625-690 A.D.). *De Re Medica Libri Septem*. . . . Venice, 1528.

His 14 sections on children and their diseases are largely based on Oribasius. Apart from the portion devoted especially to this subject, there are incidental references elsewhere in his treatise to disease in children. In Lib. iii, 13, in describing epilepsy he mentions its occurrence in the new-born and in older children and adolescents, and gives reasons why it tends to cease spontaneously in children, so that "when the patient is an infant nothing need be done for it."

In Lib. vi, 3 he has a section on hydrocephalus with reference to children, and although he does not include enuresis in the part of his treatise which deals specially with children, he recognized that it is chiefly an affection of childhood, for in Lib. ii, 45 he mentions this when considering enuresis. With Paulus Aegineta closes the period of Greek and Roman medicine so far as pediatrics is concerned; it was followed after an interval of about 100 years by the Arabian School (Still).

The First Physician to Devote an Entire Treatise to Children

12 RHASIS [Rhazes], Mohammed (A.D. 850-932). *Liber ad Almansorem* [with other medical tracts]. [Venice:] Bonetus Locatellus, for Octavianus Scotus, 7 Oct. 1497.

Hain 13893; BMC V, 448; Klebs 826.2; Proctor 5082; Stillwell R 170.

Rhazes, one of the most famous of the Arabian physicians, was the first to devote an entire treatise to diseases of children. Called the "Galen of his time", his writings were still quoted as authoritative in the 15th and 16th centuries (Still). The treatise, *De Aegritudinibus Puerorum et Earum Cura*, in 24 chapters, each descriptive of a separate disease, is contained in this "ad Almansorem." The work dealing with smallpox and measles is perhaps the most remarkable contribution to internal medicine between Hippocrates and Sydenham (Garrison).

The Leading Treatise on Medicine for 100 Years

13 HALY ABBAS ('Ali ibn-al-'Abbas al Majusi) (930-994). *Liber Totius Medicinae Necessaria* Continensquem Sapientissimus Haly Filius Abbas Discipulus Abimeher Moysi Filii Seiar Editi. . . . Title in red and black, within

intricate historiated ornamental border with pictures of the author, Hippocrates, and Galen. Lyons, 1523.

Second edition in Latin and the first to contain annotations by Michael de Capella.

The *Amaleki* or *Liber Regius* gives some details about the diseases of infancy (Hennig). Haly Abbas maintains that male infants are born heavier than females, mentions a case of superfetation, and recommends treating atresia ani with the finger or phlebotomy.

The *Almaleki* was the leading treatise of medicine for a hundred years, when it was displaced by Avicenna's *Canon*. The book is divided into 20 discourses, of which the first half deals with the theory and the second with the practice of medicine. The best parts of it are then devoted to dietetics and to materia medica.

Haly had a rudimentary conception of the capillary system. There are interesting clinical observations and a proof of the motions of the womb during parturition (the child does not come out; it is pushed out). Haly describes perforation, cephalotripsy, and extraction by hook.

'Ali ibn 'Abbas a Majusi (that is, the Magian, which means that he, or his father, was of the Zoroastrian faith) was one of the three greatest physicians of the Eastern Caliphate. His "Royal Book" is more systematic and concise than Rhazes' *Hawi* and more practical than Avicenna's *Canon*.

The "Prince of Physicians" on Pediatrics

14 AVICENNA (980-1036). *Canon Medicinæ*. [Books 1 - 5 in Latin translation by Gerardus Cremonensis]. Venice, Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus, 24 March, 1490.

Hain-Copinger 2206; Klebs 131.11; BMC V 438; GW 3122; Stillwell A1269.

The *Canon* of Avicenna contains 4 chapters on the hygiene of newborn infants, the regimen of the diseases of infancy, and the hygiene of childhood, followed by 19 chapters on the hygiene of adolescence, including exercise, bathing, diet, sleep, and the overcoming of lassitude.

Avicenna, unlike Soranus, ventures to offer remarks on the training of children, for he held, as did many of these ancient physicians, that there was a close connection between habit of mind and habit of body. It is "the moulding of character [that] preserves the health of mind and body at once."

Averroes and Avenzoar

15 AVERROES (1126-1198). *Colliget*. Venice; Joannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis, de Forlivio, 4 Jan., 1490/1.

Hain 2186; Klebs 127.1; BMC V 341; GW 3103; Stillwell A1253.

Averroes, whose work like that of Haly Abbas is known to us only in Latin translation, has a section in which he describes the care of the newborn infant. He quotes Galen's advice as to the salting of the newborn, but has sufficient originality to disagree with him, in which opinion he is supported, he says, by Avenzoar.

He evidently attached importance to Avenzoar's views, for in his chapter "On Letting Blood", he observes that Galen absolutely forbids the letting of blood from children before the 14th year, although Avenzoar says, "Let their exercise be moderate, for if excessive it dries and drains the body and at the same time hinders growth. Let them abstain from cold bathing, for by this also growth is prevented."

Bound with:

AVENZOAR (?1092-1162). *Liber Teisir, sive Rectificatio Medicationis et Regiminis. Antidotarium*. Venice: Joannes and Gregorius de Gregoriis, de Forlivio, 4 Jan., 1490/1.

Hain 2186. Stillwell A 1253.

Pollution in Youth

15A GERSON, Jean de (Charlier) (1363-1429). *De Cognitione Castitatis et Pollutionibus Diurnis, cum Forma Absolutionis*. Initials in red and blue; rubricated in red. Cologne, Ulrich Zell, (c. 1470).

Hain *7962; Klebs 460-2; Stillwell G 178. In the first type of the first Cologne press.

This extremely rare edition of a 15th century work, by a leading French theologian and Chancellor of the University of Paris, has seemingly escaped the attention of historians of pediatrics. It deals with the problems of young people, among others, and may have originated during the years when Gerson was Chancellor of the University and was entrusted with the welfare of students. A few excerpts, in English translation, may indicate its nature:

"Boys and girls should be moderate in food, drink, and associations in order to avoid carnal desire; otherwise they will form a habit increasing in strength as they become older; parents should so warn their sons and daughters."

"At an age before semen is produced, there may be libidinous pleasure without ejaculation."

According to certain important writers, virginity may be lost even without emission of semen. Gerson: "In that case, there are few virgins in thought, unless boys and girls can be excused on account of immaturity."

"Parents should keep their children away from the habit."

"Involuntary emission alleviates the body. A young man must not masturbate, pretending that the emission was involuntary."

Gerson quotes with approval, "No one is without sin, not even an infant one day old."

"Men may ejaculate involuntarily when they see, touch, smile at, talk to, or joke with a beautiful young girl (among others.)"

The Earliest Work on the Subject in the 16th Century

16 RÖSSLIN, Eucharius [Rhodion] (c. 1490-1526). *Der Swangern Frauen und Hebammen Roszgarten*. [Hagenau] 1513.

First edition.

Rösslin's, the earliest printed text-book for midwives, passed through 40 editions, being used at late as 1730.

In the original German edition the pediatric portion consists of three sections dealing with the care of the new-born infant; the milk and the wet-nurse and the period of suckling, and the various diseases and happenings which befall the new-born and how these are to be treated. These sections, like so many other medical writings of the period, are based largely on the Arabian physicians, but otherwise appear to be as much the work of Rösslin as the rest of the book (Still).

An English translation by Richard Jonas, first published in 1540 by Thomas Raynalde and entitled *The Byrth of Mankynde*, was the first book on the subject to be printed in English. See the following item.

16th Century "Englysshe" Translation of Rösslin

17 [RÖSSLIN.] RAYNALDE, Thomas. *The Byrth of Mankynde* newly translated out Laten into Englysshe. London, 1565.

J. W. Ballantyne, who around 1906 made an exhaustive study of the Raynalde editions, suggests that the English mind may have had its attention directed towards the perils of childbirth by the recent death of Jane Seymour, whom Henry VIII married the day after the beheading of Anne Boleyn, which may or may not have led one Richard Jonas to translate Rösslin's *Roszgarten*.

The First Spanish Book on Pediatrics

18 AVILA, Lobera de (16th Century). *Libro del Regimen de la Salud, y de la Estrelidad de los Hombres y Mujeres, y de las Enfermedades de los Niños, y Otra Cosas Utilismas*. . . [Edited by] Dr. Baltazar Hernandez Briz. Madrid, 1923.

A reprint of a classic work originally published at Valladolid in 1551 and "chiefly of importance as the first indication of national interest in the subject in Spain."

"Lobera, born at Avila, probably in the early 16th century, must have been a man of some distinction. He was physician to the Emperor Charles V, and seems to have been very closely attached to him, accompanying him in his campaigns in various parts of Europe, and even against the Moors in Africa. It is even possible that Lobera may have visited England, when Charles V came for his interview with Henry VIII and Wolsey"—Still.

The First Pediatric Work in French

19 VALLAMBERT, Simon de (16th Century). *Cinq Livres, de la Manière de Nourir et Gouverner les Enfants des Leur Naissance*. Poitiers, 1565.

First edition.

In this first pediatric work in French, de Vallambert writes in his Preface, ". . . because the majority of these (midwives and nurses) are ignorant, I have undertaken the writing of this instruction to teach them, for what moved me to do so is a desire to be heard by the women of France."

He beat a path of his own to a great extent and in this work his range of diseases is wider than that of any previous writer on diseases of children. He is the first writer on children's diseases to include syphilis. His chapter on the feeding of the infant previous to weaning is by far the best that had been written up to that time. In general his work is sound and useful and in advance of his age.

A General View of Greek, Roman, and Arabic Pediatrics

20 MERCURIALIS, Hieronymus (1530-1606). *De Morbis Puerorum Tractatus Locupletissimi* . . . in *Libros Tres Digesti: Opera Iohannis Chroscziewoiskij*. Venice, 1583. [Bound with] MERCURIALIS. *De Venensis, et Morbis Venenosis Tractatus Locupletissimi* . . . ex Voce H. M. . . . in *Libros Duos Digesti: Opera Alberti Scheligij Ubarshauiensis*. Venice, 1584.

First edition of both works.

Dr. John Ruhräh in his *Pediatrics of the Past* includes an English translation of the chapter on stammering (from *De morbis puerorum tractatus*) by Dr. Herbert D. Wright and writes: "The chapter on stammering is one of the best known parts . . . a good example of the writing of Mercurialis, and indeed of the period. If one wished one could read into this chapter some very modern ideas concerning stammering."

Dr. Still writes of this work: "To any one who wishes to obtain a general view of the teaching of the ancient Roman, Greek, and Arabian physicians with regard to diseases of children, this treatise may be recommended as embodying them all. It goes little beyond them, but that little is real progress — it is the beginning of sifting the wheat from the chaff. . . . In his chapter 'On Struma' he mentions an observation of his own which certainly had never been recorded before in connection with children, and was probably a new observation in medicine. Cautioning against the blistering of children's heads by cantharides for struma, he says:

'Because as I have often observed it causes at this age much pain and also passage of blood in the urine.'

Nowadays haematuria is a well-known result of blistering with cantharides, but this, I believe, is the first mention of it."

A Step Toward Modern Infant Welfare Practice

21 FERRARIUS, Omnibonus (1584-1655). *De Arte Medica Infantium, Libri Quatuor*. . . . *De Arte Medica Infantium Aphorismorum, Particulae Tres*. 2 parts in 1 vol. Printer's device on both titles and 5 engravings. Brixia, 1577.

First edition.

In his introductory remarks, Ferrarius suggests that a baby, from the day of its birth, should be placed under the supervision of a man trained in the art of preserving health, a step towards the modern infant welfare scheme. His book deals with the management of the nurse and her milk, the care and feeding of the new-born, and the diseases of children. He keeps very close to the Greek and Arabian writers (Still).

17th CENTURY

Symptoms of Faulty Nutrition Recognized in Kyphosis and Bending of the Ribs

22 GUILLEMEAU, Jacques (1550-1613). *Child-birth, or, the Happy Delivery of Women*. . . . With a *Treatise for the Nursing of Children*. To Which Is Added, a *Treatise of the Diseases of Infants, and Young Children*. . . . 17 woodcuts in text. London, 1612.

First edition in English (first French 1609). S.T.C. 12496.

The pediatric handbook of Jacques Guillemeau, described on the title page as "the French Kings Chirurgion." It contains a strong brief for maternal breast-feeding and recognizes the dependence of kyphosis and bending of the ribs upon faulty nutrition. This is to be found in the second treatise in this work, "On the Nursing of Children."

Tracheotomy During the Naples Epidemic of 1650

23 SEVERINUS, Marcus Aurelius (1580-1656). *Therapeuta Neapolitanus*. . . . *Inclusa Paedanchone Affectu Pestilente, ac Pueros Praefocante*. Cum Commentario Cl. Thomae Bartholini . . . et Cardo Tactitandae Necessariae Medicinae Eruta de Scriptis Marci Aurelli Severini. Aedidit Gregorius Vilanus. . . . 2 works in 1 vols., frontispiece and portrait. Naples, 1653.

First editions.

Diphtheria appeared in Italy for the first time in 1610. The epidemic of 1650 was described by a large number of writers, including Severinus, who repeatedly practised tracheotomy during the Naples epidemic — a procedure that had already been recommended by Guidi, Fabricius, and Sanctorius.

The part dealing with epidemic sore throat has a separate title-page: *De paedanchone maligna seu de theriomate faucium pestis ui pueros praefocante*. The word *paedanchone*, meaning child-throttling, was expressive of the mode of death in diphtheria, which, Severinus says, was "suspendio similis" (like death by hanging). He attached great value to vomiting as a remedial measure, and with reason, for it sometimes assists in detaching some of the membrane.

*An Important Section on Infants in the Book That Established
Obstetrics as a Science*

24 MAURICEAU, François (1637-1709). *Des Maladies des Femmes Grosses et Accouchées*. . . . Illustrated with copperplates. Paris, 1668.

First edition.

Still writes that he is not concerned in his *History of Pediatrics* with the "lasting value which Mauriceau made to the science of obstetrics, but with the fact that his book included a section on infants . . . 'The Third Book . . . Of Children New-born and Their Ordinary Distempers, together with Necessary Directions to Chuse a Nurse'. Mauriceau's treatise was translated into English by the not less distinguished obstetrician, Hugh Chamberlen. . . ."

Mauriceau, author of the outstanding text of the time and the leading obstetrician of his day, introduced the practice of delivering his patients in bed instead of in the obstetrical chair. It was to Mauriceau that Hugh Chamberlen attempted to sell the secret of his forceps. This book established obstetrics as a science.

25 MAURICEAU. *Observations sur la Grossesse et l'Accouchement des Femmes, et sur Leurs Maladies & Celles des Enfants Nouveau-Né*. . . . Paris, 1695.

First edition. A supplement to Mauriceau's *Traité des Maladies des Femmes Grosses et Accouchés* (1668).

This supplement contains reports of 700 deliveries selected from among the more than 3,000 conducted by Mauriceau during 25 years of practice, and is perhaps historically of still greater importance than the textbook itself.

"Forceps" Chamberlen's Translation of Mauriceau

26 MAURICEAU. *The Diseases of Women with Child, and in Child-Bed*. Translated by Hugh Chamberlen. London, 1718.

*Gives a Very Good Idea of the State of Mind Regarding
Tuberculosis in Children in the Time of the
Commonwealth and of the Civil
Wars (Ruhräh)*

26A WISEMAN, Richard (1622-1676). *Several Chirurgicall Treatises*. London, 1676.

"Children that are born of strumous Parents, or who have sucked strumous Nurses, are usually troubled with this Disease."

Wiseman ranks in surgery as high as does Sydenham in medicine. He made many valuable contributions to the subject, and was the first to describe tuberculosis of the joints ("tumor albus"). Wiseman became surgeon to Charles II in 1672.

*With a Description of "Puerorum Tussis Convulsiva, Chincough
Dicta" — A Clear Account of Whooping Cough*

27 WILLIS, Thomas (1621-1675). *Pharmaceutice Rationalis: or; an Exercitation of the Operations of Medicines in Humane Bodies* . . . In Two Parts.

As also A Treatise of the Scurvy, and the Several Sorts thereof, with their Symptoms, Causes, and Cure. London, 1679.

First edition in English (Latin edition 1675).

It is in this work that Willis also noted the sweetness of the urine in diabetes mellitus; he differentiated between this condition and diabetes insipidus.

Gastro-Acidity as the Cause of Infantile Disease

28 SYLVIUS, Franciscus de [Franz de la Boë] (1614-1672). *Opera Medica* . . . With folding portrait of Sylvius by C. van Dalen, jun. Amsterdam, 1680.

Sylvius' *De Morbis Infantum*, which is in the 4th book of this volume, "Praxeos Medicae Appendix," illustrates his ideas about gastro-intestinal acidity as the cause of infantile disease. His view was adopted by Walter Harris a few years later, but he complained that Sylvius had not followed out the logical sequence of this theory.

This copy has an exceptional provenance. Laid in is an autograph letter to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell from the son of Dr. David King (1812-82, Rhode Island physician and bibliophile), indicating that the book was successively in the libraries of Dr. King and Dr. Mitchell.

Relationship Between Typhus and Pediculosis, Cited by Garrison as One of the "Original Clinical Contributions of the 17th Century Bearing Upon Pediatrics"

29 COBER, Tobias. *Observationum Medicarum Castrensiarum Hungaricarum*. Helmstadt, 1685.

First edition.

Garrison, in his *History of Medicine* (p. 792), again refers to this relationship as having become "of moment on the Eastern front in World War I, particularly in Serbia, where many American physicians succumbed to the disease."

How Children May Become Scholars

30 [BAILLET, Adrien (1649-1706).] *Des Enfants Devenus Célèbres par leur Études ou par leur Ecrits*. 2 vignettes. Paris, 1688.

First edition.

A treatise showing how children may become scholars by means of reason and experience, following the example of the celebrated individuals cited here.

A Case Against Having Too Many Children

31 [ANON.] *A Discourse Concerning the Having Many Children, in which the Prejudices against Numerous Offspring Are Removed. And the Objections Answered. In a Letter to a Friend*. London, 1695.

First edition.

Their education will suffer, they may be spoiled by "too great Fondness and Indulgence . . . forming their Palate before their Tongue, and Accustoming them to Delicacies both of Cloaths and Food," etc.

*First Description of "Sydenham's Chorea" and the Most Minute
Description of Measles*

32 SYDENHAM, Thomas (1642-1689). *The Whole Works of the Excellent Practical Physician*. . . . Translated from the Original Latine by John Pechy, M.D. London, 1696.

First collected edition in English. With the ex-libris of S. Weir Mitchell.

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 (G-M 4514), which has made his name memorable in connection with children's diseases as the term "Sydenham's Chorea" still testifies, but also the most minute and careful description of measles which had then appeared. His account of scarlet fever (1675), which is thought to be the first record of it under that name, is less detailed and Sydenham, usually so accurate an observer, makes no mention of the sore throat (Still).

18th CENTURY

Early Work on the Diet of Children

33 CARL, Joh. Samuel (1667-1756). *Diaet vor Gesunde und Krancke*. Buedingen, 1719.

A curious book on dietetics. Pages 80-84 deal with diets for children, lactation, the use of air, cleaning of children, and the influence of emotions on children. Pages 163-164 deal with small-pox and measles.

Carl studied in Halle under Stahl and Friedrich Hoffmann.

Sanitary Rules by the "Pulse-Watch" Physician

34 FLOYER, Sir John (1649-1734). *An Essay to Restore the Dipping of Infants in Their Baptism* . . . [and] a Letter against the Inoculation in the Small Pox. London, 1722.

First separate edition.

Sanitary rules for children from infancy to young adulthood, by the physician who also wrote the first book on geriatrics.

Illustrative of 18th Century Conditions

The Standard Work on Pediatrics for Nearly a Century, Anticipating the Modern Treatment of Tetany by Using Calcius Salts in Infantile Convulsions

35 HARRIS, Walter (1640-1732). *A Treatise of the Acute Diseases of Infants*. To which are added, Medical Observations on Several Grievous Diseases. Translated into English by John Martyn. London, 1742.

First edition of this translation from the Latin, of which there were two.

The present translator states that a previous translation into English "was in a most uncouth style" and that it was, moreover, out of print. The 1742 translation was published with the addition of a translation of Harris's observations on

"several grievous diseases." Martyn writes that "he wished that the learned author had used rather less prolixity in his writings and been more sparing in his Digressions." He wisely omitted "the long enumeration of the Titles of the Illustrious Parents of the Doctor's infant Patients."

Harris, Ruhräh adds, was a conceited man — there could be no doubt.

36 HARRIS. *Traité des Maladies Aigues des Enfants avec des Observations Medicinales . . . et une Dissertation sur . . . la Maladie Venérienne. . . .* Traduit . . . par M. Devaux. Paris, 1738.

Second French edition, based on the second English edition of 1705.

37 HARRIS. *Traité des Maladies Aigues des Enfants* [etc.]. Paris, 1754.

Third French edition, based on the third English edition of 1745. Translated by Devaux.

The First Pediatric Anthology in English

38 [HARRIS, et al.] *A Full View of All the Diseases Incident to Children.* . . . London, 1742.

Ruhräh writes that the compiler is unknown, but it is apparent that he had a warm regard for Harris. There are no notes or biographical details, but the work shows a desire to preserve some of the literary monuments of the medicine of the past. Its scope is seen in the rest of its long title:

"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 Abridgment of the best Authors who have wrote upon their particular Diseases, viz. Sylvius on the Thrush. Willis on the Epilepsy. Sydenham on the Small-Pox. — on the Measles. Andry on Worms. Burton on the Chin-Cough. Glisson on the Rickets. Wiseman on the King's-Evil. *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."

Dr. Ernest Caulfield has suggested that the compiler of this anthology was John Armstrong, the poet-physician, a suggestion which has the support of Dr. Still, who calls it "a brilliant surmise which further consideration of the evidence only tends to make more convincing."

First Book on the Diseases of Children Mentioning Chlorosis and the First on Orthopedics by the Physician Who Introduced the Term

39 ANDRÉ [Andry], Nicholas (1658-1742). *Orthopaedia: or, the Art of Correcting and Preventing Deformities in Children . . .* added, A Defence of the Orthopaedia. Translated from the French. 2 vols., frontispiece and woodcuts. London, 1743.

First edition in English. (French edition, 1741.)

A Pioneering Work of Mid-18th Century London

40 [CADOGAN, William] (1711-1797). *An Essay upon Nursing, and the Management of Children from their Birth to Three Years of Age.* By a

Physician. In a Letter to One of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital. London, 1748.

First edition.

Cadogan's famous essay laid down rules on the nursing, feeding, and clothing of infants and filled a great need at a time when infant welfare was much neglected through ignorance. As a result of this work, Cadogan was elected a physician of the Foundling Hospital in 1754. He became a friend of Garrick and was present at that great actor's death-bed.

*The First Detailed Account, After Sydenham, of Chorea in Children
and the First Mention of the Need for Regular Professional
Care of Children's Teeth*

41 BROUZET, M. (d. circa 1772). *Essai sur l'Education Médicinale, des Enfants, et sur leurs Maladies*. 2 vols. Paris, 1754.

First edition.

Brouzet seems to have been interested in observing diseases of children for many years. Throughout his book he shows an open-mindedness which suggests a man of scientific instinct always willing to be convinced by the evidence of observation. He had made a careful study of John Locke's *Thoughts Concerning Education* and quotes him extensively, usually to disagree with him.

No previous writer had ever mentioned the need for regular supervision of children's teeth by some one skilled in dentistry. Brouzet deserves credit for his recognition of this, and lays stress upon it more than once.

Since the first description of chorea by Sydenham in 1686 there had been very little reference to it in works on diseases of children. Brouzet is the first to consider it in detail.

In his description of hydrocephalus Brouzet quotes Vesalius's account of a case and of the post-mortem findings. Brouzet recognizes the scientific accuracy of this account and says it is "a proof of his anatomical and medicinal genius" (Still).

First Description of Soft Palate in Connection With Diphtheria

42 HUXHAM, John (1692-1768). *A Dissertation on the Malignant, Ulcerous Sore-Throat*. London, 1757.

First edition.

Huxham's reputation rests mainly on his *Essay on Fevers*, but he also left an excellent account of diphtheria. Although he failed to differentiate the disease from scarlatinal angina, he was the first to observe the paralysis of the soft palate.

*In His Time Known as "The Children's Physician"
First Mention of Malted Food*

43 DES ESSARTS, Jean Charles (1729-1811). *Traité de l'Education Corporelle des Enfants en Bas Âge ou Reflexions-Pratiques sur les Moyens de Procurer une Meilleure Constitution aux Citoyens*. Paris, 1760.

First edition.

The fame of his work on the physical upbringing of children earned for him the name of "the children's physician."

He throws fresh light on the subject of infant-feeding, advising human milk as the best food, of course, but he gives reasons based on chemical characters, the low proportion of curd-forming material and the softness of its curd. Comparing the milk of various animals he places them in order of suitability for infant-feeding on chemical grounds. In the same chapter also appears the first mention of malted food, which in our own time has played so great a part.

18th Century Work on Rickets in Children

- 44 ZEVIANI, Giovanni Verardo. *Della Cure de' Bambini Attacati dalla Rachitide*. Verona, 1761.

First edition.

Zeviani had studied Glisson carefully. He says, quite rightly, that Glisson was in error in speaking of rickets as a "new disease", and he quotes Hieronymus Reusner as having described rickets (though without using that term) in the century before Glisson wrote.

"Zeviani, in describing the symptoms of rickets, adds one apparently from his observation. 'I must not omit another symptom which is specially peculiar to rickets and has not been noticed by any of the writers. This is a great contraction and wrinkling of the anus (una grandissima contrazione e raggrinzamento dell'ano), the skin being unusually adherent to the neighbouring bones, the sacrum and coccyx.' One wonders whether he was confusing the appearances of congenital syphilis with those of rickets."—Still.

The book is dedicated to Baron Van Swieten, the famous Austrian physician.

"His Book Even Today Is Well Worth Reading" (Still)

- 45 BALLEXSERD, Jacques (d. 1774). *Dissertation sur l'Education Physique, des Enfans, depuis Leur Naissance jus'qu'à l'Age de Puberté*. Ouvrage qui a Remporté le Prix (1762) à la Société Hollandoise des Sciences. Yverdon, 1763.

A new edition, revised and corrected by David.

Ballexserd, "Citizen of Geneva," read Locke and often refers to him, but regards study as no friend to health — "the taste for study will come to them when their constitution is stronger with less troublesome ill-effect. . . ." He suggests that some reward should be given to the nurse who distinguishes herself most in the theory and practice of feeding and managing children, and he is not above teaching the smallest detail. He says that letting all sorts of people kiss children is a mistake and that various disorders may be conveyed in this way. Again, a baby should not always be carried on the same arm as it tends to make the child's spine crooked and to prevent the symmetrical development of the body.

- 46 BALLEXSERD. *Dissertation sur l'Education Physique des Enfans*, [etc.]. Paris, 1780.

A new edition, revised by David.

With Advice From Important Earlier Authors On Various Children's Ailments—Harris, Sydenham, Cadogan

- 47 THEOBALD, John (?-1760). *The Young Wife's Guide, in the Management of Children . . . together with a Plain and Full Account of Every Disease Order, to Which Infants Are Subject. . . .* London, 1764.

First edition.

Still writes that at the end of the 18th century, while there was a great diminishment of ignorance of the management of children, child desertion — especially of the illegitimate — was almost a daily occurrence, and he quotes Theobald in the present work as speaking of "many foundlings picked up daily in the streets of London," but adding that public and private charity was already trying to mitigate this evil.

*A Continuation of Pott's Classic on Hernia in
New-Born Children*

48 POTT, Percival (1714-1788). *An Account of a Particular Kind of Rupture, Frequently Attendant upon New-Born Children. . . . The Second Edition.* London, 1765.

A continuation of his "classic book on hernia" (Garrison-Morton).

Introduced Spinal Braces

49 LEVACHER de la FEUTRIE, A. F. T. *Traité du Rakitis, ou l'Art de Redresser les Enfants Contrefaits.* With 5 folding engravings. Paris, 1772.

First edition.

Influence of Rousseau's Émile

50 LEROY, Alphonse (1742-1816). *Recherches sur les Habillements des Femmes et des Enfants, ou Examen de la Manière dont il Faut Vêtir l'un ou l'autre Sexe.* Paris, 1772.

First edition.

Leroy, who was much influenced by Rousseau's *Emile*, died tragically, assassinated by a male servant he had discharged a few days before.

51 LEROY. *Médecine Maternelle, ou l'Art d'Élever et de Conserver les Enfants.* Frontispiece, elaborating on Rousseau's *Emile*. Paris, An XI [1803].

First edition.

Founder of Pediatrics

The Most Progressive Work Which Had Then Been Written (Still)

52 ROSEN von ROSENSTEIN, Nicholas (1706-1773). *The Diseases of Children, and Their Remedies.* Translated into English by Andrew Sparrman. London, 1776.

First edition in English. (First edition, Stockholm, 1764.)

This work gave an impetus to research which influenced the future course of pediatrics. Rosen was the founder of modern pediatrics and was particularly interested in infant feeding (Still).

*"La Délicatesse n'est pas la Langueur, & il ne faut pas
être Male-Saine pour Plaire"—J. J. Rousseau*

53 VENEL, Jean-André (1740-1791). *Essai sur la Santé et sur l'Education Médicinale des Filles Destinées au Mariage.* Yverdon, 1776.

First edition.

*One of the Best Pediatric Works of the Period, by the Founder
of the First Children's Dispensary in Europe (1769)*

54 ARMSTRONG, George (1719-1789). *An Account of the Diseases Most Incident to Children, from Their Birth till the Age of Puberty. . . .*

To which is added, An Essay on Nursing. Also a General Account of the Dispensary for the Infant Poor, from Its First Institution in 1769. . . . London, 1777.

The enlarged and more important (third) edition. Page 49 contains important description of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.

A Brief But Well-Rounded Pediatric Text

55 DELEURYE, F. A. (1737-1780). *Traité des Accouchemens en Faveur des Elèves; dans lequel Sont Traitées les Maladies des Femmes Grosses & Accouchées, & Celles des Petits Enfants.* Paris, 1770.

First edition.

The author was court-surgeon to Louis XV. The pediatric text is in the third book of this treatise.

The Care of Children in Relation to the State

56 FRANK, Johann Peter (1745-1821). *System einer Vollstaendigen Medicinischen Polizey.* Vols I-IV. Mannheim, 1779-1788.

First edition.

The first systematic treatise on public hygiene. In this classical work Frank, the "Father of Public Hygiene," considered the ruler of a state in the relation of a father to his children, among his duties being the safeguarding of the people's health and the preservation of a healthy race by appropriate laws.

The second volume is devoted entirely to the care of children by the state, including their education, and is the first book of the kind ever written by a medical man.

Veneral Disease in the New-Born

57 DOUBLET, François D. (1751-1795). *Mémoire sur les Symptomes et le Traitement de la Maladie Vénérienne dans les Enfants Nouveaux-nés,* Lu à l'Assemblée Particulière de la Faculté de Médecine. . . . Paris, 1781.

First edition.

Doublet also wrote about puerperal fever, concerning which he held the theory that it was a milk metastasis.

Foot and Mouth Disease

58 AUVITY, M. *Mémoire sur la Maladie Aphtheuse des Enfants Nouveaux-nés.* (Extrait du Recueil des Mémoires de la Société Royale de Médecine). [Paris, 1787.]

One of the pediatric aphorisms of Hippocrates refers to "aphthae" as a disease of the newborn and of infants.

Stresses Preventative Rather Than Curative Methods

59 GRIGG, John. *Advice to the Female Sex in General.* Particularly those in a State of Pregnancy and Lying-In. . . . [With] an Appendix, Containing some Directions Relative to the Management of Children, in the First Part of Life. Bath, 1789. 8vo, wrappers.

First edition.

Concern With Foreign and Illegitimate Children

60 MONTLINOT, M. de. *Observations sur les Enfants-Trouvés de la Généralité de Soissons*. Paris, 1790.

On Children's Clothing

61 FAUST, Bernhard Christoph (1755-1842). *Hommage Fait à l'Assemblée Nationale de Quelques Idées sur un Vêtement Uniforme et Raisonné, à l'Usage des Enfants*. Strasburg, [1791].

A Widely-Influential Public Health Manual for School and Domestic Instruction by an Important Public Health Reformer—With Three Common-Sensible Chapters on Children

62 FAUST. *The Catechism of Health*; Selected and Translated from the German of Dr. Faust. Illustrated with copperplates. Edinburgh, 1797.

"Now First Published for the Use of the Inhabitants of Scotland, By the Recommendation of Dr. Gregory."

A "Showy and Specious" Author

63 GIRTANNER, D. Christoph (1760-1800). *Abhandlung ueber die Krankheiten der Kinder und ueber die Physische Erziehung Derselben*. Berlin, 1794.

First edition.

Girtanner wrote a 3-volume historical essay on venereal diseases, and this essay on children's diseases, which, in the opinion of contemporary pediatricians, is showy and specious (Garrison).

One of the Most Comprehensive of Late 18th Century English Manuals, Written Primarily for the Laity

64 MOSS, William. *An Essay on the Management, Nursing and Diseases of Children, from the Birth: and on the Treatment and Diseases of Pregnant and Lying-in Women*. . . . Egham, 1794.

Second edition, revised and considerably enlarged by the addition of chapters on the "Treatment and Diseases of Children at More Advanced Periods of Childhood . . . [and] Observations on Mothers Nursing Their Children."

*First Description of Scelerema Neonatorum
("Underwood's Disease")*

First Description of Infantile Poliomyelitis

65 UNDERWOOD, Michael (1737-1820). *A Treatise on the Diseases of Children*, with General Directions for the Management of Infants from the Birth. The Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 2 vols. London, 1795.

Garrison-Morton 4015 (1784) — First Description of Scelerema Neonatorum, "Underwood's Disease". Garrison-Morton 4662 (1789) — First Description of Infantile Poliomyelitis.

Underwood laid the foundation of modern pediatrics. His work was superior to anything that had previously appeared and remained the most important book on the subject for 60 years, passing through many editions. The fourth edition contains a description of congenital heart disease in children, being the first pediatric treatise to do so.

Portal Devised a Variant of Levacher's Suspension Brace

66 PORTAL, Antoine (1742-1838). *Observations sur la Nature et sur le Traitement du Rachitisme, ou des Courbures de la Colonne Vertébrale, et des celles des Extrémités Supérieures et Inférieures*. Paris, 1797.

First edition.

Portal, who taught at the Collège de France for sixty-four years, was the best-known French medical historian of the period and the author of a 7-volume history of anatomy and surgery.

67 LAMBERT. *Mémoire sur l'Inviolabilité du Droit de Parente, Relativement à l'Education des Enfants*. (Remis dans le Temps au Citoyen Jean Derby, Député au Corps Législatif). L'an VI, de la République [1798].

Children's Education in the Early Days of the French Republic

68 LAMBERT. *Observations sur le Message du Directoire Exécutif, Relatif aux Hospices Civils*. Paris, l'an 6me [1798].

A Respository and Critique of the Knowledge of the Time

69 CHAMBON, N. *Des Maladies des Enfants*. 2 vols. Paris, An VII, [1799].

First edition.

An ambitious text which aimed to be both a repository and a critique of the pediatric knowledge of its time.

19th CENTURY

70 SCHWILGUE, C.J.A. (1774-1808). *Du Croup Aigu des Enfants*. Paris, An X [1802].

First edition.

71 [SCHWILGUE.] *Recueil des Observations et des Faits Relatifs au Croup*. Paris, 1808.

First edition of a report on the croup collected by Schwilgue and published after his death.

Sexual Anomalies of Children

72 AKERMANN, Jacob Fidelis (1765-1815). *Infantis Androgyhi Historia et Ichnographia Accedunt de Sexu et Generatione Disquisitiones Physiologicae*. . . . 5 plates. Jena, 1805.

First edition.

Early 19th Century Spanish Pediatrics Manual for Mothers

73 GARCIA, Santiago. *Instituciones sobre la Crianza Fisica de los Niños Expositos*. Obra Interesante a Toda Madre Zelosa de la Conservacion de Sus Hijos. Tables, one full-page illustration. Madrid, 1805.

First edition.

An Exhaustive Attempt at a Synthesis of the Existing Knowledge

74 GARDIEN, C. M. (1767-1838). *Traité d'Accouchemens, de Maladies des Femmes, de l'Éducation Médicinale des Enfans, et des Maladies Propres à Cet Âge*. 4 vols. Paris, 1807.

First edition.

*Veneral Disease—to Children From Parents
and to Nurses From Children*

75 BERTIN, R. J. H. (1757-1828). *Traité de la Maladie Vénérienne chez les Enfans Nouveau-Nés, les Femmes Enceintes et les Nourrices*. 2 large folding tables. Paris, 1810.

First edition.

A ten-year study of cases gathered at the Veneral Hospital.

*An Early 19th Century French Work on Child Pathology
From Birth to Puberty*

76 CAPURON, J. (1767-1850). *Traité des Maladies des Enfans, jusqu'à la Puberté*. Paris, 1813.

First edition.

*The First Account of Laryngismus Stridulus
and Its Association With Tetany*

77 CLARKE, John (1761-1815). *Commentaries on Some of the Most Important Diseases of Children*. Part the First [all published]. London, 1815.

First edition.

The first account of infantile tetany is given on pp. 86-97. This disease was confused by Boerhaave with asthma and by later writers with true croup. Clarke's exact clinical description was the first step to a precise study of the affection. Clarke, son of a surgeon of the same name, lectured on midwifery in the private medical school founded by William Hunter and was the chief midwifery practitioner of London for several years. He was also lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His fame rests on this his last work, of which his death presented the publication of more than one part.

Early Children's Philanthropy

78 [GARROS, P. A.]. *Nouveaux Détails sur l'Établissement de la Manufacture Générale des Apprentis Pauvres et Orphelins, et sur les Moyens de Prospérité de Cette Entreprise Philantropique*. [Paris, 1819.]

79 GARROS, *Discours à Messieurs les Membres du Conseil. . . pour l'Enseignement des Apprentis Pauvres et Orphelins*. N.p., n.d.

80 [GARROS.] *Statuts et Traité de Société en Commandite pour la Fondation de la Manufacture Générale des Apprentis Pauvres et Orphelins*. [Paris, 1820.]

Proposal for a School for Deaf and Dumb Children

81 MORET, M. de. *Mémoire et Pétition à Messieurs les Membres des Deux Chambres, Session de 1818 et 1819 . . . Formation d'une École Spéciale pour . . . les Jeunes Sourds et Muets*. [Paris, 1819.]

The first school for deaf-mutes in Paris had already been founded in 1775. This copy is autographed by the author.

Observations on Croup

82 DESRUELLES, H. M. J. (1797-1852). *Traité Théorique et Pratique du Croup, d'après les Principes sur l'Organisation des Enfants, et sur les Difficultés que Présente le Diagnostic de Leurs Maladies*. Paris, 1821.

First edition.

Dedicated to Baron Larrey. These observations, from practice, were made as a contribution to the sum of knowledge of croup because of the author's expressed desire to spare parents the grief of the loss of their children by croup.

*To Teach Mothers to Recognize the First Symptoms
of a Cruel Malady*

83 TROUSSEL-DELVINCOURT, J.-F.-A. *Mémoire sur les Mal de Gorge des Enfants, Connus sous le Nom de Croup*. Paris, 1821.

*An Attempt to Fill in the Lacunae Left
by Earlier French Writers on Croup*

84 BRICHETEAU, Isidore (1789-1861). *Précis Analytique du Croup, de l'Angine Couenneuse et du Traitement qui Convient à ces Deux Maladies. Précédé du Rapport sur les Mémoires Envoyés au Concours sur le Croup . . . en 1807, par Royer-Collard*. 1 plate. Paris, 1826.

Toujours: Mens Sana in Corpore Sano

85 SIMON, Dr. (b. 1759). *Traité d'Hygiène Appliquée à l'Éducation de la Jeunesse*. Paris, 1827.

One of the Earliest Hospitals of the Kind in England

86 [ANON.] *Regulations for Managing the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children*. London, 1830.

The Pioneer Work on the Pathological Anatomy of Infants

87 BILLARD, Charles Michel (1800-1832). *Traité des Maladies des Enfants Nouveau-nés et à la Mamelles*. Fond sur des Nouvelles Observations Cliniques et d'Anatomie Pathologique, Faites à l'Hôpital des Enfants-Trouvés de Paris, dans le Service de M. Baron. Paris, 1833.

The first attempt at uniform classification of infants' diseases from a definite standpoint, viz. pathological lesion. To this second edition Billard's graduating dissertation on the jurisprudence of viability (1828) was added. Billard performed several hundred autopsies of infants and children and correlated the data obtained with clinical observations he had made. With notes and a biographical and bibliographical sketch of Billard by Dr. Ollivier.

88 BILLARD. *Traité des Maladies des Enfants Nouveau-nés et à la Mamelles* [etc.]. Paris, 1837.

Third edition, also containing Billard's graduating dissertation on the jurisprudence of viability and with revisions and corrections based on the author's new findings.

*Billard Had Concentrated Largely on Ailments of the
New-Born — Berton Continues
Where His Colleague Left Off, With a Study of Ailments
From First Dentition to Puberty*

88A [BILLARD.] BERTON, A. *Traité des Maladies des Enfants*, ou Recherches sur les Principales Affections du Jeune Age (depuis l'Epoque de la Première Dentition jusqu'à Celle de la Puberté); Ouvrage Faisant Suite à Celui du Docteur Billard . . . avec des Notes de M. le Docteur Baron. Paris, 1837.

First edition. Ex-libris (at end) of Sir James Young Simpson.

Early Manual on Physical Education of Children

89 CERISE, L. A. P. (1807-1869). *Le Medecin des Salles d'Asile*, ou Manuel d'Hygiène et d'Education Physique de l'Enfance. Paris, 1836.

First edition.

Suckling Apparatus

90 RAU, Wilhelm (1804-1861). *Worin Ist die Unnatuerliche Sterblichkeit der Kinder in Ihrem Ersten Lebensjahre Begruendet*, und wodurch Kann Dieselbe Verhuetet Werden? Bern, 1836.

First edition.

As suckling apparatus Rau recommended boat-shaped cups and flat glasses with beaks, shaped like a roman lamp, the boat having been first mentioned in England by Armstrong.

*An Appeal for Help for the New-Born Blind by Education That
Will Enable Them to Become Useful Members of Society*

91 DUFAY, P.-A. *Essai sur l'État Physique, Moral et Intellectuel des Aveugles-Nés*. Avec un Nouveau Plan pour l'Amélioration de Leur Condition Sociale. Paris, 1837.

First edition.

Author's presentation copy. "Ouvrage couronné par la Société Morale Chrétienne."

Clinical Observations of Valleix of the "Points"

92 VALLEIX, F.-L.-I. (1807-1855). *Clinique des Maladies des Enfants Nouveau-nés*. 2 colored folding plates. Paris, 1838.

First edition.

Valleix, whose name is eponymically preserved in "Valleix's points", gathered the materials for the *Clinique* during his student days as interne at the Children's Hospital of Paris.

*An Essay Defining and Clarifying the Meaning of
"Bronchile Capillaire"*

93 FAUVEL, S.-Antoine (1813-1844). *Recherches sur la Bronchite Capillaire, Purulente et Pseudomembraneuse (Catarrhe Suffocant, Croup Bronchique) chez les Enfants*. Paris, 1840.

First edition.

By the author who, in 1843, gave the first description of the presystolic murmur in mitral stenosis.

One of the Outstanding Text-Books of the Time

94 RILLIET, Frédéric (1814-1861) & BARTHEZ, Antoine Charles Ernest (1811-1891). *Traité Clinique et Pratique des Maladies des Enfants*. 3 vols. Paris, 1843.

First edition. Autograph presentation copy from the two authors.

The Third Edition—"a Perfect Treasure-House of Information"

95 RILLIET & BARTHEZ. *Traité Clinique et Pratique des Maladies des Enfants*. Troisième Edition, Entièrement Refondue et Considérablement Augmentée par E. Barthez et A. Sanné. 3 vols. Paris, 1884, 1887, 1891.

Autograph presentation copy from Dr. Sanné.

In this third edition, sometimes called "Barthez and Sanné," the case histories have entirely disappeared, after the modern fashion, and the details of historical development of different diseases in children, with the valuable footnotes, make this edition, in the words of Ruhräh, "a perfect treasure-house of information," a book for the desk of all learned pediatricians (Garrison).

On "Management of Infancy," by a Leading Early
19th Century Phrenologist

96 COMBE, Andrew (1792-1847). *A Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy*. For the Use of Parents. Edinburgh, 1844.

Andrew Combe, one of the leading phrenologists of the early 19th century, wrote extensively on phrenology in relation to mental derangement. In the present work he deals with such topics as "Sources of Disease in Infancy, Of the Constitution of the Infant at Birth, Food of the Infant at Birth, Management of the Infant during Teething," etc.

First Teacher of Pediatrics in Vienna

97 MAUTHNER, Ludwig Wilhelm (1806-1858). *Die Krankheiten des Gehirns und Rueckenmarks bei Kindern*. Durch Krankheitsfaelle aus dem Ersten Kinder-Spitale Erlaeutert. With 5 color plates. Vienna, 1844.

First edition.

"In 1851, pediatrics, a new specialty, was taught for the first time [in Vienna]. L. W. Mauthner, a military surgeon, gave the first clinical lectures [on this subject] in St. Anna Hospital, Vienna, which he had founded and which was supported by charity.

"In the same year, the hospital was linked, as a clinic, to the University, and Mauthner received a professorship. His publications concerned themselves with the diseases of the brain and the spine incident to children, children's diet, and related fields."—Schoenbauer, *Das Medizinische* (Vienna, 1947).

A Mid-19th Century French "How To" Medical Manual Reflecting
the State of Pediatric Knowledge of the Period

98 CROSILHES, Hippolyte Pierre (1807-1864). *Le Médecin de la Famille*, la Description Claire et Précise de Toutes les Maladies. . . . Ouvrage Indispensable à Toutes les Familles. . . . With 40 fine colored engraved plates. Paris, 1849.

This "home medical adviser" is a prototype of the family "how to" medical manuals (which go back to the early *Regimen Sanitatis*), versions of which in our day are to be found on the shelves of thousands, especially in rural areas, alongside of the Bible, *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, and the *Sears-Roebuck Catalogue*.

There is a representative section on the maladies of new-born children (pp. 709-752), reflecting the state of knowledge of the period when pediatrics was just emerging as a medical specialty.

Crosilhes calls himself on the title page a Paris medical graduate and professor of anatomy. The S.G.C. lists two other technical works of his and gives his dates.

Original Description of "Bednar's Aphthae of the Palate"

99 BEDNAR, Alois (1816-1888). *Die Krankheiten der Neugeborenen und Saeuglinge vom Clinischen und Pathologisch-Anatomischen Standpunkte Bearbeitet*. 4 vols. in 1. Vienna, 1850-1853.

First edition.

"Bednar was a famous Viennese pediatrician. His description of aphthae of the palate in the new-born (Bednar's aphthae) is in Vol. I., p. 104 of this book."—Garrison-Morton.

An Important Work on Congenital Syphilis

100 DIDAY, C. J. P. E. (1812-1894). *Traité de la Syphilis des Nouveaux-nés et des enfans à la Mamelle*. Paris, 1854.

First edition.

Mid-19th Century Illustrated Japanese Pediatrics

101 [GOSHEN, Dr.] *Fuei Shinsetsu*. Illustrated. [Kyoto, 1858].

This work, printed in Japanese, is supposed to have been written by a "Dr. Goshen", unidentified except that he was a British physician at the Jinsai Ikan Hospital in Shanghai. It deals with obstetrics and the care of the newborn and it is probably not a clear translation of any pre-existing European book, since the author — like his contemporary, Benjamin Hobson, — is known to have dictated this work in the 8th year of Kampo to an unknown scribe who wrote in Chinese characters, and no original sources are referred to (Mettler).

This copy, complete in two hen (volumes or parts), was published by Tenkodo at Kyoto in the 5th year of the Ansei period (i.e. 1858).

He Coined the Term "Diphthérie" and Performed the First Successful Tracheotomy for Croup

102 BRETONEAU, Pierre Fidèle (1778-1862), *et al.* *Memoirs on Diphtheria*. The New Sydenham Society, London. 1859.

First edition in English (French edition 1826).

Bretoneau showed that croup, malignant angina, and "scorbutic gangrene of the gums" were all the same disease, for which he suggested the term "diphtheritis", later substituting "diphthérie." He performed the first successful tracheotomy for croup on July 1, 1855, after five successive failures.

The title page continues: "from the Writings of Bretonneau, Guersant, Trouseau, Bouchut, Empis and Daviot. Selected and Translated by Robert Hunter Semple, M.D. With a biographical appendix, by John Chatto."

One of the Earliest Monographs on the Subject

103 FORSTER, John Cooper (1823-1886). *The Surgical Diseases of Children*. Illustrated with 10 color plates. London, 1860.

First edition.

John Cooper Forster, the son of a medical man, studied at Guy's, where in 1850 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, in 1855 assistant surgeon, and in 1870 surgeon. He performed the first gastrostomy in England in 1858. His only published separate work was *The Surgical Diseases of Children*.

104 GREENHOW, Edward Headlam (1814-1888). *On Diphtheria*. London, 1860.

First edition.

Greenhow was both a practitioner and a lecturer on public health. This work is notable for a good history of the disease from the 16th through the 19th centuries.

An Early Monograph on This Aspect of Children's Surgery

- 105 COULON, A. *Traité Clinique et Pratique des Fractures chez les Enfants*. Revue et précédé d'une préface par le Dr. Marjolin. Paris, 1861.
First edition.

*He Performed the First Tracheotomy in Paris (1831) and Put
 Choleraform Enteritis on the Pediatric Map*

- 106 TROUSSEAU, A. (1801-1867). *Clinique Médicale de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris*. 2 vols. Paris, 1861.

First edition.

Trousseau performed the first tracheotomy in Paris (1831), eventually averaging 25 per cent of recoveries in 200 cases; introduced the well-known diagnostic sign in infantile tetany; described laryngeal phthisis, gastric vertigo, the cutaneous and mucous diphtherias; recreated French therapeutics, and originated thoracocentesis in pleurisy (1843). It is said that Trousseau put choleraform enteritis on the pediatric map.

This famous work did much for the specialty of children's diseases. It was the last time that important pediatric contributions were published as a subsidiary portion of internal medicine, yet never, perhaps, under more brilliant auspices (Garrison).

An Early Specialized Monograph on Heart Ailments of Children

- 107 BLACHE, H. René (1839-1908). *Essai sur les Maladies du Coeur chez les Enfants*. With graphs. Paris, 1869.

First edition. Author's presentation copy.

Early Scientific Monograph on Feeding of Children

- 108 COUDEREAU, C. A. *Recherches Chimiques et Physiologiques sur l'Alimentation des Enfants*. Folding tables. Paris, 1869.

First edition.

*Scientific Monographs on Pneumonia
 and Infantile Paralysis in Children*

- 109 DAMASCHINO, F. T. [and ROGER, Henri]. *Des Différentes Formes de la Pneumonie Aiguë chez les Enfants*. Paris, et al., 1867. [and] DAMASCHINO. *La Pleurésie Purulente*. Thèse. Paris, 1869. [and] DAMASCHINO, *Etiologie de la Tuberculose*. Thèse. Paris, 1872. [and] ROGER and DAMASCHINO. *Recherches Anatomopathologiques sur la Paralysie Spinale de l'Enfance* (Paralysie Infantile). Bound in 1 vol., illustrated. Paris, 1871.

First editions.

Based on exhaustive examination of previous specialized literature. The co-author of the treatise on infantile paralysis was Roger of "Roger's murmur."

Replaced the Wire Screens (Grillages) of Grancher by Transparent Glass Screens and the Aseptic Ritual of Entry and Egress

110 HUTINEL, Victor (b. 1849). *Contribution à l'Étude des Troubles de la Circulation Veineuse chez l'Enfant et en Particulier chez le Nouveau-né*. Paris, 1877.

First edition.

This is Hutinel's graduating dissertation on disturbances of the venous circulation in children. He became professor of clinical pediatrics in the Paris Faculty and succeeded Grancher at the Hôpital des Enfants Malades. At the Hôpital des Enfants Assistés Hutinel replaced the wire screens (*grillages*) of Grancher by transparent glass screens with doors and the usual aseptic ritual of entry and egress. These isolation cubicles were widely imitated.

Important Late 19th Century Pediatric Encyclopedia

111 GERHARDT, Carl, editor (1833-1902). *Die Krankheiten des Nervensystems*. 2 parts in 1 vol., the latter with 18 woodcuts. Tübingen, 1880.

First edition. This work is the 5th volume of the famous *Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten*, edited by Gerhardt, one of the great pediatricists of modern times.

Contents of Part I:

O. Soltmann. Die Functionellen Nervenkrankheiten.

L. Fürst. Die Missbildungen des Rückenmarks und seiner Häute.

A. Monti. Hyperämie und Blutung des Rückenmarks und seiner Häute.

O. Kohts. Meningitis und Myelitis. Die Tumoren des Rückenmarks.

Contents of Part II:

A. Seegmüller. Spinale Kinderlähmung.

Spastischen Spinale Lähmungen.

Sclerose der Hinterstränge.

A. Steffen. Die Krankheiten des Gehirns im Kindesalter.

*Henoch, Remembered for His Description of Purpura,
Initiated the Modern Concept of Pediatrics*

112 HENOCH, Eduard (1820-1910). *Vorlesungen ueber Kinderkrankheiten*. Ein Handbuch fuer Aerzte und Studirende. Berlin, 1881.

First edition.

Based on Experience as Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children

113 OWEN, Edmund Blackett (1847-1915). *The Surgical Diseases of Children*. Illustrated with 4 Chromo-Lithographs and 85 Engravings London, 1888.

First edition.

He Freed Mankind of One of Its Great Scourges

114 BEHRING, Emil von (1854-1917). *Die Geschichte der Diphtherie*. Mit besonderer Beruecksichtigung der Immunitaetslehre. Leipzig, 1893.

First edition.

"About 1890, Pasteur's theory of attenuated viruses was extended to the science of toxins and antitoxins by Emile von Behring, a Prussian army surgeon.

While working in Koch's Institute, Behring demonstrated that the serum of animals immunized against attenuated diphtheria toxins can be used as a preventive of therapeutic inoculation against diphtheria in other animals. . . ." — Garrison.

His classical history of diphtheria was published a year before he began to produce the serum upon a large scale and thus freed mankind of one of its greatest scourges.

115 BROUARDEL, Paul (1837-1906). *Death and Sudden Death*. Translated by F. Lucas Benham. New York. 1897.

First American edition.

Lecture XIII contains "Sudden Death in Children."

Paul Brouardel of Paris is memorable for a number of exhaustive monographs of value, in particular those on death and sudden death and those on death and infanticide (Garrison).

20th CENTURY

An Early Full-Scale Monograph on the Subject

116 AUDION, Pierre. *Contribution à l'Étude de l'Ombilic et des Infections Ombilicales chez le Nouveau-né*. Illustrated. Chartres, 1900.

First edition.

The Fruit of 18 Years of Clinical Study by a Foremost Specialist of the Period

117 COMBY, Jules (1853-1947). *Traité des Maladies de l'Enfance*. Quatrième Edition. . . . Paris, 1902.

The importance of this 4th edition lies in its inclusion of 80 new articles based on up to date knowledge of children's pathology.

Determined Caloric Requirements of Infants

118 HEUBNER, O. (1843-1926). *Lehrbuch der Kinderheilkunde*. 2 vols. With 47 illustrations in the text and 1 table. Leipzig, 1903, 1906.

First edition.

Heubner, Professor of Pediatrics at Berlin, with Rubner determined the caloric requirements of infants and did other important work on infant feeding.

First to Produce Evidence of the Infectious Nature of Poliomyelitis

119 WICKMAN, Ivar (1872-1914). *Studien ueber Poliomyelitis Acuta*. *Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Myelitis Acuta*. With 8 plates. Berlin, 1905.

First edition.

First to produce evidence confirming the infectious nature of poliomyelitis. Garrison-Morton 4668 cites the "Beitraege" of 1907. However, it was the 1905 studies that first drew attention to the contagiousness of the disease and suggested the possibility of carriers (Bick).

*Devised the Test for the Determination
of Susceptibility to Diphtheria*

120 SCHICK, Bela (b. 1877). *Die Diphterietoxin-Hautreaktion des Menschen als Vorprobe der Prophylaktischen Diphterieheilseruminjektion. (Aus der k.k. Universitaets-Kinderklinik in Wien).*

Autographed presentation copy, with A.L.S. In Muenchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, No. 47, 25 Nov. 1913.

An Early Statistical Work on Children of Tuberculous Parents

121 WEINBERG, Wilhelm. *Die Kinder der Tuberkulosen.* Mit einer Begleitwort von Obermedizinalrat Professor Dr. Max von Gruber in München. With tables. Leipzig, 1913.

First edition.

Dr. Gruber, writer of the Foreword, was co-discoverer, with Durham, of bacterial agglutination.

Discovery of Phenylketonuria—Fölling's Disease

122 FÖLLING, Asbjörn (b. 1888). *Utskillelse av Fenylpyrodruesyre i Urinen som Stoffskifteanomaly i Forbindelse med Imbecillitet.* (Saertryk fra Nordisk Medicinsk Tidsskrift, Bd 8, 1934. Sid. 1054 - 1059.)

For the story of this discovery, see article in Jr. Hist. Med. and Allied Sciences, V. XVI, July 1961, No. 3.

First Translation Into German

123 FÖLLING. *Über Ausscheidung von Phenylbrenztraubensäure in den Harn als Stoffwechselanomalie in Verbindung mit Imbezillität.* (Sonderabdruck aus Hoppe-Seyler's Z., 1934, 227, 169-176.)

II. AMERICAN PEDIATRICS

Mid-18th Century American Child Welfare

124 [ANON.] *An Awakening Call to the Children of New-England; Occasioned by the Grievous and Mortal Sickness That Prevails in Many Parts of This Land, Whereby great Numbers of Children and young People have been carried to their Long Home.* [Followed by two columns of verse beginning] My Cry's to you, my Children dear. Broadside, folio, 1 p. Printed and Sold at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, Boston (T. & J. Fleet, ca. 1750).

Interesting anonymous broadside, apparently unrecorded, written in verse and probably referring to one of the numerous waves of diphtheria in Massachusetts towns about 1748-1752. (See article by Dr. Ernest Caulfield in the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Mass.*, Vol. 35, *Trans.* 1942-1946, in which he reproduces this broadside.)

"Samuel Bard's Study of Angina Suffocativa (1771), or Diphtheria . . . Is an American Classic" — Osler

125 BARD, Samuel (1742-1821). *An Enquiry into the Nature, Cause, and Cure of the Angina Suffocativa, or Sore Throat Distemper, as It Is Commonly Called . . . [in] the City and Colony of New York, &c; Communicated by John Morgan, M.D. . . . [contained in:] Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.* Vol. I (1769-71). Philadelphia, 1771.

Presentation copy to the University of Dublin, with an inscription on the fly-leaf by William Smith and Robert Strettell Jones, Secretaries of the American Philosophical Society, dated at Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1771. Apparently the book was never sent, for beneath this inscription is another, signed by Jones and Thomas Bond, presenting it to John Hinnick, member of the German Society at Göttingen, and Lieutenant of the Hessian Jäger Corps, dated Jan. 10, 1778, during the British occupation of Philadelphia. Hinnick's signature is on the title-page.

Of this contribution Dr. Abraham Jacobi has written: "Bard's book is wise and accurate. His style classical and simple, and the description of diphtheria in skin, mucous membrane and larynx is correct and beautiful. He knew the different forms of the disease even better than Dr. Douglass, of Boston, had distinguished them."

However, Dr. Bard's favorite branch was midwifery, and here he is celebrated as the author of America's first work on obstetrics, "an important landmark," states Dr. Herbert Thoms, "in the obstetrical annals of America." Dr. John W. Francis writes: "Bard is most closely associated with the first medical school of the colonies; for though Philadelphia boasts an origin some two or three years earlier, it was in the New York School, King's College, that the first entire faculty of medicine was created, so that first association, for the time in this country, established an independent Professor of Obstetrics, thus making for the first time what is now universal in all the professorships of the regularly organized schools." Samuel Bard continued to serve the institution for forty years and for the latter half of this period was trustee and dean of the faculty of physic.

It is of no possible pertinence to note that had President Franklin D. Roosevelt lived in Bard's time, they would have been neighbors, for it was to Hyde Park that Bard retired and died, May 25, 1821.

This volume of the *Transactions*, besides Bard's classic contribution, contains several other noteworthy contributions by Drs. John Morgan, Otto, *et al.*

A Pre-Revolutionary Medical Americanum

126 BUCHAN, William (1729-1805). *Domestic Medicine: or, A Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines. With an Appendix, containing a Dispensatory for the Use of Private Practitioners.* . . . Philadelphia, 1772.

First American edition, published 3 years after the London edition. Buchan wrote his inaugural dissertation on diseases of children. The present work is his best known, having passed through 19 editions. The Empress of Russia honored him with an autograph letter and a gold medal.

In it, he again shows his interest in children, pages 341-350 being titled, "Diseases of Children." Also, in the part concerned with "the general causes of diseases" he devotes a long opening chapter to the causes of disease in children and particularly of the heavy child mortality.

His son, A. P. Buchan, edited one of the later editions of Armstrong's *Diseases Most Incident to Children* (Still).

*An Excellent Clinical Description of Diphtheria in South Carolina,
Identical with Accounts from New England and the
Central Colonies (Duffy)*

127 CHALMERS, Lionel (1715-1777). *An Account of the Weather and Diseases of South-Carolina.* 2 vols. With 2 large folding tables. London, 1776.

First edition.

Chalmers, a Scotsman who emigrated to South Carolina, there witnessed three epidemics of whooping cough, which he called "that dangerous and obstinate complaint," but maintained that it was not native to the Carolinas.

Chalmers also commented that while "serious Quinsies have been mentioned . . . in the years 1744 and 1768, a *quinsy* of that sort which is called the *mumps*, was epidemic amongst us; and it also appeared at other times, but not in so general a manner." In this work, he also stated that "an *angina* resembling that which is called putrid, appears now and then amongst us, but never *epidemically* . . ." He had noticed that it usually affected children under 10 or 12 years of age. . . . In general the attack was restricted to children under 15 years of age (Duffy).

*Remarkable Description of Congenital Pyloric Stenosis, One of the
First Important American Contributions to Pediatrics, Published
in the First Volume of Transactions Issued by any Medical
Society in the United States*

128 BEARDSLEY, Hezekiah (1748-1790). *Case of Scirrhus in the Pylorus of an Infant.* Communicated by Doctor Hezekiah Beardsley. . . . [In] *Cases and Observations*; by the Medical Society of New-Haven County . . . Connecticut, Instituted in the Year 1784. New-Haven, 1788.

This case of hypertrophic congenital stenosis of the pylorus had escaped attention until 1903, when it was discovered by Osler and reprinted in the *Archives of Pediatrics*. Beardsley described not only the symptoms, but also the pathology, which consisted in scirrhus of the pylorus, "which so completely obstructed the passage into the duodenum as to admit with the greatest difficulty the finest fluid."

Beardsley, one of the bright lights of early American pediatrics, has strangely enough eluded the medical historian. The known facts of his life are scanty. He was a druggist and physician, and practised in Southington, Hartford, and New Haven. He was one of the original members of the New Haven County Medical

Association, and served on the committees of correspondence and examination. He died of consumption in his forty-second year.

The New Haven County Medical Society, founded on January 5, 1784, became the nucleus of the Connecticut Medical Society, incorporated in 1792. To the New Haven County Medical Society belongs the credit of having published the first volume of medical transactions issued in this country. This pamphlet, which contains a preface, a table of contents and twenty-six cases and observations, compares favorably with similar publications of its time, and it can be recommended to those who are interested in the methods of work and the modes of thought of their professional ancestors.

The twenty-six articles of the pamphlet were contributed by nine members of the Society and one outsider, Dr. Benjamin Gale; seven were contributed by Dr. Samuel Nesbitt, six by Dr. Ebenezer Beardsley, four by Dr. John Spalding, two each by Drs. Leverett Hubbard and Eneas Munson, and one each by Drs. Elnathan Beach, Abraham Tomlinson, Hezekiah Beardsely, Levi Ives and Benjamin Gale.

The First to Connect Diarrheal Diseases of Children With Hot Weather

129 RUSH, Benjamin (1745-1813). *An Inquiry into the Cause and Cure of the Cholera Infantum*. [In *Medical Inquiries and Observations*, Vol. I.]

Of Rush's contribution to pediatrics his paper on "Cholera Infantum" is the most important, as he was the first writer to give anything like a systematic account. It is indeed curious that the diarrheal diseases of children received so little attention. Practically all writers on pediatrics mention diarrhea, "watery gripes," and the cause of the disease was ascribed to various things; an acid condition was one of the favorites. Many suggestions were made for the treatment, but Rush was the first to connect the disease with the hot weather (Ruhräh).

Another Important Early Contribution by Rush

130 RUSH. *An Account of the Influenza, as It Appeared in Philadelphia in the Autumn of 1789, the Spring of 1790, and the Winter of 1791*. [In: *Medical Inquiries and Observations*, Vol. II.]

"The disease is ushered in by hoarseness, sore throat, a sense of weariness, chills and a fever; pain in the head and eyes is intense; sneezing is incessant; the appetite and taste are lost; and in many the ears are affected. Pain in the breast, and cough, which alternated with pain in the head, are universal. At times nausea and vomiting are persistent. The limbs are affected with such acute pains as to be mistaken for rheumatism, or for the break-bone fever of 1780. The pains are most acute in the back and thighs. There are profuse sweats and a quick pulse. In four cases the whole force of the disease 'fell upon the bowels, and went off in diarrhoea.' The fever sometimes 'terminated in tedious and dangerous typhus.' The epidemic was marked by recurrent attacks. During the prevalence of this epidemic he inoculated twenty children for smallpox, and 'never saw that disease exhibit a more favorable appearance.'—S. S. Adams.

An Early American "Science" Schoolbook Presented to the American Inventor, Admiral John A. Dahlgren, in 1825, When He Was 16 Years Old

131 REICHE, Charles Christopher. *Fifteen Discourses on the Marvellous Works in Nature, Delivered by a Father to His Children*. . . . Philadelphia, 1791.

This work carries the printed endorsements of several leading Philadelphia

men of science of the period, including Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Smith Barton, and David Rittenhouse. According to its title, it was "calculated to . . . influence [children's] minds with a permanent delight in, and firm reliance upon the directions of an Almighty, All-good, All-wise Creator and Governor."

The First Pediatric Monograph in the United States

132 CALDWELL, Charles (1772-1853). *An Attempt to Establish the Original Sameness of Three Phenomena of Fever (Principally Confined to Infants and Children)*. . . . Philadelphia 1796.

Ex-libris Harvey Cushing.

This is Caldwell's doctoral dissertation before the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. The "three phenomena" had been "described by several medical writers under the several names of hydrocephalus internus, cynanche trachealis and diarrhoea infantum" (title page). In his famous *Autobiography*, that "repository of scandal," Caldwell gives a lively account of his defence of his thesis, which gave rise to a sharp and amusing verbal encounter with Dr Benjamin Rush.

Caldwell, born in North Carolina, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he anonymously criticized Rush's lectures. He was the only student to remain during the 1793 yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia and was placed in charge of a hospital by Rush, with whom he nevertheless disagreed regarding the contagiousness of the fever. After serving as a regimental surgeon during the Whiskey Rebellion, Caldwell finished his medical studies. In 1819 he accepted the Chair of the Institute of Medicine at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he served until 1849.

Earliest American Dissertation on Cholera Infantum

133 DISBOROUGH, Henry. *An Inaugural Dissertation on Cholera Infantum*. Submitted to . . . Rev. John Ewing . . . University of Pennsylvania . . . Philadelphia, 1798.

The First American Medical Dissertation on Cynanche Trachealis

134 M'DONALD, Thompson. *An Inaugural Dissertation on Cynanche Trachealis*. Philadelphia, 1802.

*A Comprehensive Attempt to Return to the Classic Principle
of a Sound Mind in a Strong and Healthy Body*

135 SALZMANN, C. G. *Gymnastics for Youth: or a Practical Guide to Healthful and Amusing Exercises for the Use of Schools. An Essay toward the Necessary Improvement of Education, Chiefly as It Relates to the Body. Freely translated from the German. . . . Illustrated with copperplates*. Philadelphia, 1802.

Early Inoculation of Children in America

136 WATERHOUSE, Benjamin (1754-1846). *Kine Pock Institution*. Broadside, large 4to, 1 leaf. [Boston, c. 1802.]

The Kine Pock Institution was set up by Dr. Waterhouse in Boston in imitation of the Vaccine Institution of London. In this institution all persons could be

inoculated, especially seamen and children, every hour of every day at the fixed price of five dollars, either by Dr. Waterhouse himself or by his assistant, Mr. Fancher.

*Early 19th Century American Concern For Morals
of Young People*

137 WATERHOUSE. *Cautions to Young Persons Concerning Health in a Public Lecture Delivered at the Close of the Medical Course in the Chapel at Cambridge Nov. 20, 1804. . . .* [Cambridge], 1805.

First edition.

"Containing the General Doctrine of Chronic Diseases; *showing the Evil Tendency of the Use of Tobacco upon Young Persons*; more especially the Pernicious Effects of Smoking Cigars; with observations on the Use of Ardent and Vinous Spirits in general."—Title page.

This was Waterhouse's most popular book, though the fame of this popular lecture always displeased Dr. Waterhouse. He felt that the morals of the students of his time had deteriorated, and that the increase in consumption and nervous disorders was the result of intemperance. It probably was a salutary warning at a time when such a caution was needed. With the Harvey Cushing book-plate, and with autograph of S. J. Prescott on title-page.

138 BURNS, John (1774-1850). *Popular Directions for the Treatment of the Diseases of Women and Children.* New York, 1811.

First American edition.

A book by a Glasgow obstetrician regarded highly enough at the time to warrant its publication in this country.

139 BURNS. *The Principles of Midwifery; Including the Diseases of Women and Children. . . .* 2 vols., folding tables. Philadelphia, 1813.

The third American edition, improved and enlarged by Dr. Thomas C. James, a notable early 19th century Philadelphia specialist.

In His Day the Best Known Practitioner in New York City

140 HOSACK, David (1769-1835). *Observations on Croup or Hives: Addressed in a Letter to A. R. Delile, M.D., Physician in Paris, Member of the Institute of Egypt, etc. etc.* 1 plate. New York, 1811.

First edition.

Hosack, in his day the best known physician in New York, was especially successful in the treatment of croup. This copy is inscribed by the author on title-page to James Thacher (1754-1844), who stands at the head of the list of medical historical writers in this country.

*First Reference to the Cold Bath in the Treatment of Fever
Introduction of Treatment of Cholera or Biliary Diarrhea of
Infants With Minute Doses of Calomel*

141 MILLER, Edward (1760-1812). *The Medical Works.* Collected and Accompanied with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by Samuel Miller. Portrait. New York, 1814.

First edition.

Contains Dr. Miller's "sole effort with pediatric literature, 'The Cholera, or

Bilious Diarrhoea of Infants,' but in it we find the first reference to the cold bath (95° to 85°) in the treatment of fever, and the efficacy of cold or iced water injected into the intestine, as an 'anodyne, sedative, and anti-spasmodic.' In the application of the graduated bath for the reduction of high temperature, and tormina and tenesmus, the pediatricist of today should not fail to realize the fruition of the prophetic dream of Miller."—S. S. Adams.

Autograph of J. Kearny Rodgers (1793-1851) on title-page. See *Autobiography of S. D. Gross* for biographical reference to Rodgers.

Still the Standard Work on Infanticide in the English Language

142 BECK, John (1794-1851). *An Inaugural Dissertation in Infanticide*; submitted to the Examination of Samuel Bard, M.D. LL.D. President, and the Trustees and Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York; and Publicly Defended for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. . . . New York, 1817.

Dedicated to David Hosack. Author's inscribed presentation copy.

This is among the earliest of American writings on medical jurisprudence, preceded only by the lectures of Rush (1811) and the appearance of a minor syllabus by Dr. James S. Stringham. It has been written of Dr. Beck's little brochure, "It may be truly said that in this treatise the subject was so thoroughly presented that subsequent writers have done little more than reproduce it, more or less imperfect, and that it is still the standard work on infanticide in the English language."

An Early 19th Century Virginian's Counsel to Poor Ladies

143 JENNINGS, Samuel K. *The Married Lady's Companion, or Poor Man's Friend*; in Four Parts. Richmond, n.p.

Ex-libris Dr. Arno Luckhardt. Part IV is an essay on the management and common diseases of children.

*First American Text-Book on Pediatrics
Dawn of Scientific Work in the Field*

144 DEWEES, William P. (1768-1841). *Treatise on the Physical and Medical Treatment of Children*. London, 1826.

Sixth Edition, With Corrections

145. DEWEES. *Treatise on the Physical and Medical Treatment of Children*. Philadelphia, 1836.

*Catarrhal Complaint in Children—The Earliest American
Contribution to the Subject*

146 PARRISH, Joseph. *Observations on a Peculiar Catarrhal Complaint in Children*. [In *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. I, 1826.]

Dr. Parrish was surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. These are his observations of a complaint which "bore a striking resemblance to ordinary catarrh in

adults, sometimes presented a dangerous character, and always required different treatment. The symptoms were such as to mislead the young practitioner into believing that inflammation of the lungs existed. The case could not always be diagnosed, but the most prominent symptoms were paroxysms of dyspnoea, resembling attacks of asthma, feeble pulse, and cold skin. 'Cold cheek' he regarded as a pathognomonic symptom. The necropsy showed 'not the least vestige of inflammation; there was some effusion into the bronchial tubes, but it was such as often occurs, not only where no inflammation has existed, but also in cases of extreme debility. From the result of this examination I inferred that there was, in the pulmonary organs of these children, a debility, which both invited disease and, after its attack, prevented a return to healthy action.' Treatment consisted in anti-spasmodics, expectorants, blisters, and the warm bath."—S. S. Adams.

147 HORNER, William E. *An Inquiry into the Anatomical Characters of Infantile Follicular Inflammation of the Gastro-intestinal Mucous Membrane, and Its Probable Identity with Cholera Infantum*. [In: *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. Vol. III, 1828.]

"Dr. Horner, adjunct professor of anatomy, University of Pennsylvania, published in . . . 1829, *An Inquiry*. . . . He regretted that cholera infantum was not better understood to place it upon 'a sure and perfect pathological foundation', and laments the fact in spite of its frequency he found but one record of a necropsy in the literature of the past twenty years."—S. S. Adams.

Follower of Dewees

148 EBERLE, John (1787-1838). *A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children*. Cincinnati, 1833.

First edition.

"The book has nothing new or unique in it, and is based upon Dewees' work. He differs from the opinion of Parrish that the dyspnoea in 'congestive catarrhal fever' is spasmodic in character, and asserts that it 'depends mainly, if not wholly, on great sanguinous engorgement of the pulmonary blood-vessels—a kind of apoplexy of the lungs.'"—S. S. Adams.

The First to Record His Observations With Auscultation and Percussion in the Pulmonary Diseases of Children

149 GERHARD, W. W. 1. *Cases of Rubeola, Followed by Death*. (*Hôpital des Enfants Malades*, Paris). [In: *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. Vol. XIII, 1833.] 2. *Cerebral Affections of Children*. [In *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. Vol. XIII, 1833.]

"The first paper is based on fifty fatal cases of measles of short duration, seen in the Hôpital des Enfants Malades, of Paris. The necropsies were carefully made. . . .

"Gerhard, who had recently returned from Europe, was the first to record his observations with auscultation and percussion in the pulmonary diseases of children. He clearly defined the physical signs, and excluded croupous pneumonia, but failed to record the correct diagnosis. In announcing his belief in the identity of scrofula and tuberculosis he offered a theory which gained but little support until the last decade of the nineteenth century."—S. S. Adams.

The Importance of a Strict Attention to the Health of Pupils

150 CALDWELL, Charles. *Thoughts on Physical Education: Being a*

Discourse Delivered to a Convention of Teachers in Lexington, Ky. . . . 1833.
Boston, 1834.

First edition.

*Charming, Sentimental Advice of Another Day by a Popular
American Author, Bearing on Infancy, Influence of
Children Upon Parents, etc.*

151 SIGOURNEY, Mrs. L. H. (1791-1865). *Letters to Mothers*. Hartford, 1838.

First edition.

*A Representative Early 19th Century American Elementary
School-Book Reflecting the Pedagogic Approach of
the Time in Teaching Children the Function
of Their Bodies*

151A TAYLOR, Mrs. Jane. *Physiology for Children*. Illustrated. New York, 1839.

*Worthy of Note Is Statement That Lobular Pneumonia
Is Converted Into Lobar*

152 CONDIE, D. Francis. *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*. Philadelphia, 1844.

First edition.

"This is a systematic work, prepared with great care but is not as complete as the advance in the knowledge of diseases at this time would warrant. The statement that *lobular* pneumonia is converted into *lobar* is worthy of note. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention that although Condie was a recognized authority on diseases of children, and his textbook was used in the schools of Philadelphia, nevertheless, I cannot find that he was ever connected with any medical college."—S. S. Adams.

*A Comprehensive Treatise Which Attempts to Correct the
Omissions in Previous Pediatric Works by Including Surgical
and Ophthalmic Treatment of Children*

153 COLEY, James Milman. *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*. Philadelphia, 1846.

First American edition.

*A Standard Text For a Number of Years by a Recognized
Authority on the Subject*

154 MEIGS, J. Forsyth. *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*. Philadelphia, 1848.

First edition.

Meigs was lecturer on the diseases of children in the Philadelphia Medical Association.

"This [treatise] is a decided improvement on previous works, especially Condie's. The classification of diseases according to the systems they affect is new and convenient. The division of diseases of the respiratory organs into those of the upper air-passages and lungs and pleura is novel. The order of the subjects into *definition, synonym, forms, frequency, causes, anatomical lesions, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment*, demonstrate the acumen of the author. The physical signs of disease are intelligently discussed.

"The treatment is up-to-date. The bath is again recommended in scarlatina. The work, a standard text-book for several years, was carried through five editions, the last two by Meigs and Pepper, and its author was the recognized authority on pediatrics."—S. S. Adams.

Stresses Physical Powers in Children

155 RODGERS, M. M. *Physical Education and Medical Management of Children for the Use of Families and Teachers*. Illustrated by Engravings. Rochester, 1848.

First edition.

Pioneer of Laryngology in the U. S. — the First to Treat Diseases of the Thorax by Local Applications

156 GREEN, Horace (1802-1866). *Observations on the Pathology of Croup: with Remarks on Its Treatment by Topical Medications*. 1 plate. New York, 1849.

First edition.

On the Disorders of Children by a Famous Philadelphia Obstetrician, Violent Opposer of Holmes's Doctrine of the Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever

157 MEIGS, Charles D. (1792-1869). *Observations on Certain of the Diseases of Young Children*. Philadelphia, 1850.

First edition.

"... Meigs, professor of midwifery and diseases of women and children in the Jefferson Medical College, published in 1850 *Observations* . . . a course of lectures delivered to his class of students the preceding year. . . . The diagnosis of each [disease] is particularly discussed. Although the theory of Meigs, as to the non-contagious character of scarlet fever, is not the accepted one to-day, nevertheless his remonstrance against drugging is loudly proclaimed by pediatric lecturers of the present time."—S. S. Adams.

The First American to Record His Belief in the Specific Origin of Infectious Diseases Occurring Epidemically

158 STEWART, James (1799-1864). *Essay on Cholera Infantum, for Which the Prize of the New York Academy of Medicine Was Awarded*. New York, 1856.

First edition.

About 1853 Stewart originated a plan for the establishment of a hospital for children, which opened in 1854 as the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

*An Exhaustive Monograph on Dentition by an Author Who Was
the First in the United States to Specialize in the
Teaching of Pediatrics*

159 JACOBI, A. (1830-1919). *Dentition and Its Derangements*. New York, 1862.

First edition.

*"His Comments on Emetics, Mercury, Blisters and Blood-letting
Are Worthy of Perusal"—S. S. Adams*

160 BECK, John B. (1794-1851). *Essays on Infant Therapeutics*. To which are added, Observations on Ergot; History of the Origin of the Use of Mercury in Inflammatory Complaints. . . . Third Edition, Enlarged and Revised. New York, 1864.

American Regional Homeopathic "Paedology"

161 LEONARD, Wm. E. *Allopathic Progress in the Therapeutics of Paedology*. Read before the Minnesota State Institute of Homeopathy. [1882.]

Presentation copy from the author.

*Attempt to Arrive at More Precise Understanding of the Composition
of Human Milk With the End of
Improving Methods of Artificial Feeding of Infants*

162 MEIGS, Arthur V. *Milk Analysis and Infant Feeding*. A Practical Treatise on the Examination of Human and Cow's Milk, Cream, Condensed Milk, etc. and Directions as to the *Diet of Young Infants*. Philadelphia, 1885.

First edition.

*Brought About a Revolution in Operative Treatment
of Diphtheria*

163 [O'DWYER, Joseph P. (1841-1898).] *Intubation of Larynx*, Papers Read before the N.Y. Academy of Medicine . . . June 2, 1887. A. Jacobi, M.D. President in the Chair, by A. Jacobi, Joseph O'Dwyer, Francis Huber, Dillon Brown, W. P. Northrup, I. H. Hance, and A. Caille. Reprinted from the *Medical Record*, June 18, 25, and July 23, 1887. New York, 1887. Illustrated.

Garrison- Morton 5057, 5058: "O'Dwyer first obtained success with the operation of laryngeal intubation in croup and brought about a revolution in the operative treatment of diphtheria. There was some opposition to the idea, and a thorough discussion of the method was held at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine of New York. It was a source of bitterest disappointment to O'Dwyer that many authorities on children's diseases agreed that his invention was of small service. Little by little, however, the advantages were seen, especially in stenotic diseases of the larynx.

"[O'Dwyer] intubated a girl, aged 4 years, May 21, 1884. This was the first

recovery in the history of intubation, and was, therefore, a very important event. On June 18, 1887, the first case of intubation by O'Dwyer's method performed in Europe was reported as a recovery. From this time the success of intubation was assured, and to-day it has so far succeeded tracheotomy that the latter is almost universally performed as a last resort.

"To Joseph O'Dwyer belongs the credit of originating and perfecting intubation. For presenting this boon to suffering children, his name will ever be associated with those that adorn the pages of medical literature."

An Osler Contribution to Pediatrics

164 OSLER, Sir William (1841-1919). *The Cerebral Palsies of Children. A Clinical Study from the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Illustrated.* Philadelphia, 1889.

First edition.

The material here presented forms the basis of a series of Lectures delivered at the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases. They present an exhaustive survey on infantile hemiplegia, bilateral spastic hemiplegia, and spastic paraplegia, based on a large series of illustrative cases.

Holt Closes the Century With a Masterpiece

165 HOLT, L. Emmet (1855-1924). *Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.* New York, 1897.

First edition.

"It has been said of Holt, that he 'lived with the dead!' If this be true it is also true that he emerged from the dead-house with a real live book. He has probably enjoyed better opportunities for the study of morbid anatomy in connection with clinical work than any other pediatricist. In 1796, Caldwell, in the first article on pediatrics written in America, tried to prove the pathological identity of three distinct diseases by attributing them to a common cause-fever. In 1896 Holt closes the century with a masterpiece."—S. S. Adams.

Tess, the Story of Mooseheart, the City of Childhood, Seat of a Controlled Experiment to Keep 1200 Children Healthy and Happy

165A HANKE, Milton T. *Diet and Dental Health.* 42 colored plates. Chicago, [1933].

An Excellent Sketch of American Regional Pediatric History Based on First-Hand Sources

165B WARING, Joseph Ioor. *Early Interest in Pediatrics in South Carolina.* [Reprinted from *Pediatrics*, Vol. 8, No. 3, Sept., 1951.]

ARNOLD L. GESELL (1880-1961)

"In countless American homes the name of Arnold L. Gesell was better known than that of the President of the United States. And to great numbers of the occupants of those homes Arnold Gesell was a far more important man than the occupant of the White House. . . .

"His work over many years in the fields of pediatrics and child development paved the way to health and success for thousands, mayhap millions. Dr. Gesell was a pioneer, one who traced uncharted paths to charted conclusions."

From an editorial in the *New Haven Register* at the time of Dr. Gesell's death on May 29, 1961.

Dr. Gesell was the founder of the famed Yale Clinic of Child Development, where, among numerous contributions, he furthered, as a method of analysis, the use of motion pictures in the study of child behavior, and where he originated the one-way screen method of observation now so widely used.

166 GESELL. *The Mental Growth of the Pre-School Child; a Psychological Outline of Normal Development from Birth to the Sixth Year. Including a System of Developmental Diagnosis.* Illustrated with 200 action photographs. N. Y., 1926.

166A GESELL. *The Guidance of Mental Growth in Infant and Child.* New York, 1930.

167 GESELL. *An Atlas of Infant Behavior; a Systematic Delineation of the Forms and Early Growth of Human Behavior Patterns.* 2 vols., illustrated with 3,200 action photographs. New Haven, 1934.

Vol. I—Normative Series, in collaboration with Helen Thompson, Ph.D., and Catherine Strunk Amatruda, M.D. Vol. II—Naturalistic Series, in collaboration with Alice Virginia Keliher, Ph.D., Frances Lillian Ilg, M.D., and Jessie Jervis Carlson, Ph.D.

168 GESELL, Arnold, & THOMPSON, Helen, Assisted by AMATRUDA, Catherine Strunk. *The Psychology of Early Growth, including Norms of Infant Behavior and a Method of Genetic Analysis.* New York, 1938.

169 GESELL, (et al). *The First Five Years of Life; a Guide to the Study of the Preschool Child.* N. Y., [1940].

170 GESELL, Arnold, & AMATRUDA, Catherine S. *Developmental Diagnosis; Normal and Abnormal Child Development; Clinical Methods and Practical Applications.* New York, [1941].

171 GESELL, Arnold, & ILG, Frances L., in collaboration with Louise B. Ames and Janet Learned. *Infant and Child in the Culture of Today; the Guidance of Development in Home and Nursery School.* (From the former Clinic of Child Development School of Medicine at Yale University.) New York, [1943].

172 GESELL, Arnold, and ILG, Frances L. *The Child from Five to Ten.* In Collaboration with Louise Bates Ames and Glenna E. Bullis. N. Y., 1946.

III. PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY OF CHILDREN

*Anticipated Aptitude Testing of Our Day by Attempting to
Ascertain, at an Early Age, the Career a Child Is
Best Suited For*

First to Show Connection Between Psychology and Physiology

175 HUARTE Y NAVARRO, Juan de Dios (c. 1530-1592). *Examen de Ingenios. The Examination of mens Wits*. In which [sic], by discovering the varietie of natures, is shewed for what profession each one is apt, and how far he shall profit therein. Translated out of the Spanish tongue by M. Camillo Camilli. Englished out of his Italian, by R. C[arew]. London, 1594.

First edition in English, first issue, with misprint in line 4 of the title. (First Spanish edition, Baeza, 1575).

Huarte y Navarro was a distinguished Spanish physician and psychologist. His *Examen*, which gained for him a European reputation, was the first attempt to show the connection between psychology and physiology. The book was banned by the Inquisition because it contained a chapter on the temperament of Jesus. Huarte endeavored to determine the connection between the size of the brain and the intelligence of the individual, wherefor he is considered to have been an early forerunner of the phrenologist Gall, and he tried to discover how one could ascertain at an early age the careers a child is best suited for, thereby anticipating aptitude testings of our day. He had also begun to find a connection between genius and madness.

Herman J. de Vleeschauwer (in *Mousaion*, No. 27, a monographic series on books and libraries which is issued by the University of South Africa) assigns the origin of Francis Bacon's classification of the sciences to the *Examen de Ingenios para las Ciencias* (Baeza, 1575) of the Spanish physician and psychologist, Juan Huarte de San Juan. The influence of this work is traced by Professor de Vleeschauwer, for his particular field of study, from Bacon through Pierre Charron, Jean d'Alembert, and Diderot's *Encyclopédie*. The work has long been considered a monument of medicine; it passed through several English, French, and Italian editions, and it was translated into German by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the noted German critic and dramatist who in 1748 actually registered as a student of medicine and in 1770 became librarian of the treasure-house of manuscripts, the Herzog-August-Bibliothek at Wolfenbüttel.

Laid Foundation of Modern Psychology

176 LOCKE, John (1632-1704). *Thoughts Concerning Education*. London, 1693.

First edition.

Locke, who had held frequent converse with the great Sydenham, believed with him that progress in medicine must come by observation and recording of facts. Though nominally physician in the household of the Earl of Shaftesbury, he was rather guide and counsellor on everything, and perhaps most on education.

Locke wrote this volume in the form of letters of advice to a Mr. Edward Clarke of Chipley as to the method of bringing up his son; he was then a political refugee in Holland. The treatise is the more interesting because the writer cares little or nothing for tradition. At times his innovations seem to border on rashness

or inexperience, but for the most part his advice is judicious. And, of course, as an aspect of his profound concern with psychology, he displays an excellent understanding of the psychology of childhood.

*One of the Earliest French Monographs on Convulsions of Infants,
in Which the Author Differentiates Convulsions
from Other Nervous Conditions*

177 BRACHET, Jean Louis (1789-1858). *Mémoire sur les Causes des Convulsions chez les Enfants, et sur les Moyens d'y Remédier*; Précédé du Rapport Fait au Cercle Médical, au Nom de sa Commission des Prix, par le Dr. [Augustin Nicolas] Gendrin. Paris, 1824.

First edition.

Brachet clearly differentiates convulsions from other nervous conditions such as epilepsy, hysteria, tetanus, chorea, etc. He considers the result of inherited or acquired disposition and frequently found, particularly in infants born with very large heads, and believes that they may be brought about by emotional causes, such as jealousy, fear, rage, etc. . . . by an inappropriate diet, or also by a primitive or secondary lesions of the brain.

*One of the Earliest English Monographs on the Convulsive
Diseases of Infants*

178 NORTH, John (1790-1873). *Practical Observations on the Convulsions of Infants*. London, 1826.

First edition.

*The Author's Inference—"that it can only be by nervous communication
between the disease and the muscles of the glottis, that the con-
traction of that chink, upon which the breathlessness and crowing
inspiration depend, can be produced"*

179 LEY, Hugh (1790-1837). *An Essay on the Laryngismus Stridulus, or Croup-like Inspiration of Infants. To Which Are Appended Illustrations of the General Principles of the Pathology of Nerves, and of the Functions and Diseases of the Par Vagum and Its Principal Branches*. Illustrated with plates. London, 1836.

First edition.

An exhaustive treatise which begins with a detailed 50-page history of the disease. Ex-libris Sir James Young Simpson.

*Pioneering Work in the Treatment of Abnormal Children by a
Pupil of Esquirol. Zilboorg Regarded Certain of Voisin's
Views as Fore-Running Those of Freud*

180 VOISIN, Félix (1794-1872). *De l'Idiotie chez les Enfants, et des*

Autres Particularités d'Intelligence ou de Caractère qui Nécessitent pour Eux une Instruction et une Education Spéciale de Leur Responsabilité Morale. Paris, 1843.

First edition. Author's autograph presentation copy.

*Early Specialized Study of Paralytic Affections in
Infancy and Childhood*

181 ROTH, Mathias (1839-1891). *On Paralysis in Infancy, Childhood, and Youth, and on the Prevention and Treatment of Paralytic Deformities.* With 45 engravings. London, 1869.

First edition.

*The First to Sense the Deep Relationship Between Social
Creative Forces and Psychopathology*

182 MOREAU, Paul (de Tours) (1844-1908). *De l'Homicide Commis par les Enfants.* Paris, 1882.

First edition.

*A Proposal for Construction of Special Quarters at Bicêtre for
Idiot and Epileptic Children, With Appropriate Assistance,
Treatment and Education For All*

183 BOURNEVILLE, D.-M. (1840-1909). *Histoire de la Section des Enfants de Bicêtre* (1878-1889). (Progrès Medical). Illustrated. Paris, 1889.

First edition.

Bourneville was a disciple of Charcot and editor of his collected works.

184 BOURNEVILLE. *Recherches Cliniques et Thérapeutique sur l'Épilepsie, l'Hystérie et l'Idiotie.* . . . With 16 plates and 14 figures in the text. Paris, 1902.

A report of treatment of idiot, epileptic, and retarded children at Bicêtre in the year 1901.

185 IRELAND, William W. (1832-1909). *The Mental Affections of Children, Idiocy, Imbecility and Insanity.* London, 1898.

First edition.

Ireland, an authority upon idiocy and imbecility, was medical superintendent of the Scottish National Institution for Imbecile Children at Larbert from 1869 to 1879. In 1880 he opened a private home for the treatment of cases of arrested mental development.

*The Social Point of View for the Help and Education of
Abnormal Children*

186 HAMON du FOUGERAY (b. 1851) [et] L. COUËTOUX (b. 1854).

Manuel Pratique des Méthodes d'Enseignement Spéciales aux Enfants Anormaux . . . Préface du Dr. Bourneville. (Progrès Medical. Bibl. d'Education Speciale V.). Illustrated. Paris, 1896.

First edition.

On the treatment and care of the blind, the deaf-mutes, the mentally disturbed and the delinquent.

*Early Attempt to Initiate Mothers into the
Complex of Psychogenesis*

187 PREYER, T. W. (1841-1897). *Mental Development in the Child*. Translated from the German by H. W. Brown. (Internat. Education Series, Vol. 24.) New York, 1901.

*An Early Specialized Monograph on the Development of the Nervous
System of the Infant, Bringing Together the Scattered Knowledge
of the Subject at the Time*

188 COLLIN, André. *Le Développement de l'Enfant; Retard Simple Essentiel et Précocité de l'Enfant de Deux à Quatre Ans*. Préface du Dr. Lesage. Paris, 1914.

First edition.

Educational Psychology

189 STERN, William (b. 1871). *Psychologie der Frühen Kindheit bis zum Sechsten Lebensjahre*. Mit Benutzung ungedruckter Täghebücher von Clara Stern. Leipzig, 1914.

First edition.

William Stern of Hamburg stands nowadays for a *personalistic psychology*. His concern with the problems of educational psychology and this "critical personalism" is the culmination of many years of study. His system accepts the individual as the primary *Gestalt*, and is systematically sympathetic with the most rigorous experimental psychology.

Stern was one of the few psychologists to notice the appearance of Freud's *The Interpretations of Dreams* (1900). In his review, he proclaimed the danger that "uncritical minds would be delighted to join in this play with ideas and would end up in complete mystical and chaotic arbitrariness."

*Among the First to Point the Way to the Recovery of Normal Speech
Through the Application of Well-Tried Principles of Medical
Psychology and Psychoanalysis*

190 BLANTON, Margaret Gray, and Dr. Smiley BLANTON. *Speech Training for Children*. The Hygiene of Speech. New York, 1920.

First edition.

*One of the First to Apply the Technique of Psycho-Analytic
Therapy to Children*

191 FREUD, Anna. *Einfuehrung in die Technik der Kinderanalyse*. Vier

Vortraege am Lehrinstitut der Wiener Psychoanalytischen Vereinigung. Leipzig/Wien/Zuerich/ 1927.

First edition.

Anna Freud, always active in the psycho-analytic movement, was one of the first, after Otto Rank, to apply psycho-analytic therapy to children.

Applied Psychoanalytic Doctrine to Pedagogy

192 BERNFELD, Siegfried. *The Psychology of the Infant*. Translated by Rosetta Hurwitz. New York, 1929.

First edition in English.

Bernfeld was a close associate of Freud and one of his most devoted disciples.

Classification of a Vast Work

*Embodying Common Neurological Disorders of Childhood,
Based Primarily on Clinical Features*

193 FORD, Frank R. *Diseases of the Nervous System in Infancy, Childhood and Adolescence*. Illustrated. Springfield, [1937].

First edition.

IV. TEETHING

"Dentitio Notha," an Affection Not Noticed in Any Other Work (Still)

194 ETTMÜLLER, Michael (1644-1683). *Opera Medica*. . . . 3 vols. Frankfurt, 1708.

First edition.

Ettmüller was a writer whose name is mentioned many times by subsequent authors of pediatric works. This collected work, arranged by his physician-son and much of it hitherto unpublished, contains his pediatric treatise, *De Infantum Morbis*, in which he deals with the general range of children's diseases. Still, analyzing the work, writes that following the description of the difficulties of dentition, he noted mention of an affection which he had not noticed in any other work, "Dentitio notha," bastard dentition, painful swelling of the gums, interfering with sucking: the only diagnostic guidance he offers is, that when one presses near the ears with the finger the child cries.

One of the Earliest English Books Bearing on "Toothing"

195 TOLVER, A. *A Treatise on the Teeth*. Wherein the True Causes of the Several Disorders to Which They Are Liable, Are Considered; and the Precautions Necessary to Their Preservation Particularly Pointed Out. Together with Observations on the Practice of Scaling the Teeth: On the Use of Dentrific Powders in general: And on the Diseases of Children in the Time of Toothng. London, 1752.

First edition.

One of the earliest printed English dental books, and perhaps the second (after Hurlock, 1742) to concern itself with the teething of children.

The First to Study Teeth in a Scientific Manner

196 HUNTER, John (1728-1793). *The Natural History of the Human Teeth: Explaining Their Structure, Use, Formation, Growth, and Diseases*. Illustrated with [16] copper-plates. London, 1771.

First edition.

This classic, which initiated in England a new epoch for the dental art, includes a section on dentition, attaching great value to gum lancing. He says that "in children the symptoms of sympathy are often more violent than those of the parts themselves." Amongst the sympathetic symptoms he mentions convulsions, diarrhea, and fever.

Early 19th Century Work on First Dentition by a Noted Montpellier Physician

197 BAUMES, J.-B.-T. (1756-1828). *Traité de la Première Dentition et des Maladies souvent Très-Graves qui en Dépendent*. Paris, 1806.

First edition.

In this work, crowned by the Société Royale de Médecine de Paris in 1782,

one finds "la meilleure manière de conduire et d'élever les enfans de naissance" (title page).

Monograph on Second Dentition by a Famous Parisian Dentist

198 DELABARRE, C. F. (1787-1862). *Traité de la Seconde Dentition, et Méthode Naturelle de la Diriger; Suivis d'un Aperçu de Séméiotique Buccale*. 22 plates. Paris, 1819.

First edition.

Delabarre was lecturer on diseases of the mouth at various Paris hospitals.

*Instruction to Mothers on the Early Care of Children's Teeth
by the Dentist to the King and Queen of Bavaria*

199 LEMAIRE, Joseph Jean François. *Le Dentiste des Dames*. Troisième édition. Portrait of the author and 2 engraved plates. Paris, 1824.

This little book deals with the care to be given by mothers to the teeth of their new-born children up to the age of two, with the second dentition, the care of the adult teeth, artificial teeth, and an extensive fomulary. The author was dentist to the King and Queen of Bavaria.

This is an author's presentation copy inscribed on the end-paper to his godson, Alexandre Boyer, January 1, 1829. At the end is a book mark consisting of a red velvet ribbon with a picture of a full upper and lower denture at the end.

200 DELABARRE, fils, A. *Des Accidents de Dentition chez les Enfants en Bas Âge et des Moyens de les Combattre*. With plates. Paris, 1851.

First edition.

201 FREY, Leon. *Monographie de la Dent de Six Ans*. (Bibl. Gen. de Médecine.) Paris, 1896.

First edition.

202 KRONFELD, Robert. *Die Zahne des Kindes*. Mit 80 Abbildungen. Leipzig, 1903.

V. THE PEDIATRIC POEMS

The use of medical poems as a method of instruction has a long and vital history.

The famous mediaeval *Regimen Sanitatis*, a poem in leonine (double rhymed) hexameters, was first printed in Latin in 1484. Gilles de Corbeil (1165-1213), Canon of Paris and physician to Philippe Auguste of France, wrote two poems on the pulse and the urine. Perhaps the most celebrated of medical poems was *Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus* (Venice, 1530), by Girolamo Fracastoro (1484-1553), poet, physician, physicist, geologist, astronomer and pathologist. In this work he recognized a venereal cause, and gave the disease its present name.

Thus the pediatric versifiers had a considerable tradition on which to draw. Those here displayed are among the most popular discussed by Dr. John Ruhräh in the chapter entitled "The Pediatric Poems" in his source book, *Pediatrics of the Past*.

The Earliest of the Didactic Poems on Children

203 LOUFFENBURG, Heinrich von (b. 1458?). *Verschung Leib, Seel, Ehr und Gut*. [Colophon] Augsburg: Johann Schobsser, 1490.

Klebs 1028.2; Sudhoff 231; Stillwell V 211; Hain-Copinger 16020.

This work contains the earliest "poem" on the care of children, and is the fourth and last of the Pediatric Incunabula. Ruhräh states that it contains what is believed to be the earliest illustrations used in connection with the diseases of children.

The pediatric poem is followed by chapters in prose on the diseases of children, much of it taken from Rösslin's *Rosegarten*. The section on teething shows the usual adherence to tradition and comes under the head "How to manage the child when his teeth are coming, and how to teach him easily to walk and talk."

One of the Most Influential of Early Child-Rearing Poems

204 SAINTE-MARTHE, Scévole de (1536-1623). *La Manière de Nourrir les Enfans à la Mammelle*. Traduction d'un Poème Latin de Scevole de Sainte Marthe. Paris, 1698.

First edition in French, with the Latin original (1584). Presentation inscription on fly-leaf, possibly by Sainte-Marthe.

A famous pediatric poem, which went through more than 20 editions. Nicolas Addry (1742), who gives a very full abstract of the contents, says that "this work was read in the most famous Universities of Europe with the same Veneration as the Works of the Ancients."

The Best-Known of the English Translations

205 SAINTE-MARTHE. *Paediatrophia* . . . Translated by H. W. Tytler. London, 1797.

The translator was Henry William Tytler (1752-1808), a medical practitioner of Fearn in Forfarshire, Scotland.

*First London Appearance of the Combined Poems of
Quillet and Sainte-Marthe*

206 QUILLET, Claudius (b. 1602). *Callipaedia*, [and] Scaevolae Sammarthini., *Paedotrophia*. London, 1709 and 1708.

Where Beauty's wanting, Youth has often Charms,
Where-ever Youth is wanting, nothing warms;
For Juiceless Age do's youthful Sap destroy,
And wears and wastes the Strength it can't enjoy.

Pioneer Eugenics?

207 QUILLET. *Callipaediae; or, An Art How to Have Handsome Children*: Written in Latin by the Abbot Quillet. To Which Is Added, *Paedotrophiae; or, the Art of Nursing and Breeding up Children*: Written in Latin by Monsieur St. Marthe, Physician to Henry III of France. Now done in English Verse. London, 1710.

First edition in English, in an anonymous translation dedicated to Sir Samuel Garth.

"Made English" by the Poet Laureate, Nicholas Rowe

208 QUILLET. *Callipaedia; or The Art of Getting Beautiful Children*. A Poem in Four Books. Written in Latin by Claudius Quillet. Made English by N. Rowe, Esq. etc. With engravings. London, 1720.

Nicholas Rowe (1674-1718), who lies buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, is perhaps best known as a dramatist. He wrote of William Shakespeare and also edited his works.

*The Simple Facts of Infant Care in Pleasant 18th-Century English
Verse by the Spock of the Period*

209 DOWNMAN, Hugh (1740-1809). *Infancy, or the Management of Children*, Didactic Poem, in Six Books. The Fourth Edition. Edinburgh, 1788.

VI. SOME REPRESENTATIVE PEDIATRIC THESES OF THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

210 PLAZ, Anton Wilhelm. *Dissertation Inauguralis Medica, de Tussi Infantum Epidemica*. . . . Halle Magdeburg, 1728.

On Feeding of Infants

211 FUSS, Bernhard. Q.D.B.V. *Specimen Inauguralis Medicum Sistens Diaetam Infantum*. . . . Basel, 1797.

Not on Still's list of pediatric inaugural theses.

An early inaugural thesis on children's diet, emanating from Basel. What seems to be its most interesting feature is the author's concern with children's teething. Here he relies on two contemporary authors of well-known works in pediatrics, Girtanner and Armstrong, and seems to follow especially the position of George Armstrong, who in his book *An Account of the Diseases Most Incident to Children*, declares, in dealing with teething, that it "is said to carry off a much greater number of children than it actually does; for almost all children that die while they are about to teeth, are said to die of teething. . . ."

212 OLIVAUD, Emm.-Jos. *De l'Infanticide et des Moyens que l'on Emploie pour le Constater; Dissertation Médico-Légale dans Laquelle on Expose les Soins Indispensables à l'Enfant Nouveau-né*. Paris, An X [1802].

First edition.

213 GIRAUD, Joseph-Félix. *Dissertation sur l'Hydropisie Aigue Primitive des Ventricules du Cerveau chez les Enfants*. Paris, 1818.

214 DUBREUIL, H. E. *Observations sur Quelques Maladies des Enfants*. Paris, 1820.

215 DUGÈS, Ant. (1798-1838). *Recherches sur les Maladies les Plus Importantes et les Moins Connues des Enfants Nouveau-nés*. Folding plate. Paris, 1821.

First edition.

Dugès was professor of gynecology and dean of the medical faculty at Montpellier, and was a nephew of the famous French midwife, Marie-Louise Dugès La Chappelle, to whom this monograph is dedicated—"ma tante et ma seconde mère." He was co-author, with Marie Anne Victoire Boivin, of a work on diseases of the uterus (1833), in which occurs the first recorded case of cancer of the female urethra (Garrison-Morton 6028).

216 BAUDIN, J. *Recherches et Observations sur les Maladies les Plus Dangereuses chez les Enfants*. Paris, 1822.

- 217 MARTIN, J.-J. *Essai sur le Croup*. Dissertation Inaugurale. . . . Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier. Montpellier, 1823.
Presentation copy.
- 218 BATTLE, J. *Essai sur la Choix d'une Nourrice*. Montpellier, 1849.
- 219 MATHIEU, Joseph-Alithe. *Quelques Considerations sur la Lithotritie chez les Enfants*. Montpellier, 1850.
Presentation copy.
- 220 LETIXERANT, E.-N. *De la Trachéotomie, chez les Enfants Atteints de Croup*. Paris, 1852.
Presentation copy.
- 221 AXENFELD, Alexandre. *Des Principaux Accidents que l'on Observe Après la Trachéotomie chez les Enfants Atteints de Croup*. Paris, 1853.
- 222 BATAILLE, Émile. *De Quelques Points de l'Étiologie et du Traitement du Croup Chez l'Enfant*. Paris, 1853.
- 223 BOUTEQUOY, Charles. *Etudes Chimiques sur la Lactation et l'Alaitement*. Paris, 1854.
- 224 ISAMBERT, Émile. *Etudes Chimiques, Physiologiques et Cliniques, sur l'Emploi Thérapeutique du Chlorate de Potasse, Spécialement dans les Affections Couenneuses*. Paris, 1856.
- 225 ANDRÉ, Emmanuel-Auguste. *Du Traitement des Cas de Croup*. Observés à l'Hôpital des Enfants en 1856. Paris, 1857.
- 226 CREQUY, Ulysse. *Notice sur le Croup et les Affections Diphtéritiques*. Paris, 1858.
- 227 MILLARD, Auguste. *De la Trachéotomie dans le Cas de Croup*. Observations Recueillies à l'Hôpital des Enfants Malades, Années 1857 et 1858. Paris, 1858.
- 228 DUHOMME, Auguste. *Quelques Considerations sur la Tracheotomie*. Paris, 1859.
- 229 FISCHER, Paul. *Des Soins Consecutifs à la Tracheotomie*. Paris. 1863.

230 LALLEMENT, J.-N.-Edmond. *De l'Élément Nerveux dans le Croup.* Paris, 1864.

231 CALLANDREAU-DUFRESSE, Jules. *Contribution à l'Étude du Croup.* Paris, 1873.

232 LABADIE-LAGRAVE, F. *Des Complications Cardiaques du Croup et de la Diphtérie.* Paris, 1873.

233 VALÉE, Paul-Henri. *Situation du Caecum et de l'Appendice chez l'Enfant.* (Étude Basée sur 100 Examens de Cadavres.) Paris, 1900.

VII. HISTORIES OF PEDIATRICS

234 GARRISON, Fielding H. *A History of Pediatrics*. [In: Abt, Isaac, (et al) *Pediatrics*, Vol. I, Philadelphia (1923).]

235 BRÜNING, Hermann. *Geschichte der Methodik der Künstlichen Säuglingsernährung*. Mit 78 Textabbildungen. Stuttgart, 1908.

236 BÓKAY, Johann v. *Die Geschichte der Kinderheilkunde*. Mit 99 Abbildungen. Berlin, 1922.

237 RUHRÄH, John. *Pediatrics of the Past. An Anthology*. . . . With a Foreword by Fielding H. Garrison, M.D. With 54 text illustrations and 18 full-page plates. New York, 1925.

The Three Earliest Pediatrics Books

238 SUDHOFF, Karl. *Erstlinge der Pädiatrischen Literatur*. Drei Wiegedrucke über Heilung und Pflege des Kindes. Munich, 1925.

239 CAULFIELD, Ernest. *The Infant Welfare Movement in the 18th Century*. With a Foreword by George Frederic Still. With 8 illustrations. New York, 1931.

240 PEIPER, Albrecht. *Chronik der Kinderheilkunde*. Mit 8 Abbildungen. Leipzig, 1931.

241 STILL, George Frederic. *The History of Paediatrics; the Progress of the Study of Diseases of Children up to the End of the XVIIIth Century*. London, 1931.

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