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This book contains original chapters describing the history of the three Societies, and a guide of the Musée des Moulages of the Hôpital Saint-Louis

20th World Congress of Dermatology
Paris, July 1-5th, 2002

History of Dermatology

History of Dermatology Tri-Societies Seminar

History of Dermatology Tri-Societies Seminar

History of Dermatology Society
Société Française d'Histoire de la Dermatologie
European Society for the History of Dermatology and Venereology

Paris, June 30th, 2002

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History of Dermatology Society The Genesis of a Specialty Organization

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On June 23, 1973, five dermatologists met for lunch in the main dining room of the Essex House, a distinguished art deco hotel on Central Park South in New York. They were in New York for the meetings of the Society of Investigative Dermatology and the Section on Dermatology of the American Medical Association. The latter organization was holding its annual extravaganza at the nearby Coliseum at Columbus Circle.

The concept

The idea for a history of dermatology had been germinating for the past few American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) meetings. During the December 1971 sessions at the Palmer House, the perennial gathering place the AAD for so many years in Chicago's loop, Lawrence Parish, who had just succeeded Samuel Zakon as the AAD Historian, met with Willard Marmelzat, a long-time history of dermatology aficionado. Cloistered away in the technical exhibits, the two discussed ways to develop interest in the history of dermatology. The Third Floor Exhibit Hall was a popular rendezvous and very likely, Zakon and Leon Goldman joined in the discussion.

From these conversations, three projects emerged. The push to have the history of dermatology included in the AAD program would be renewed once again at the December 1973 meeting in Chicago. A bibliography of the history of dermatology in English would be developed.¹⁻²¹ Parish and later John Crissey and Jennifer Parish did, in fact, create this extensive work, updating it every five years. Thirdly, the concept of the History of Dermatology Club would seriously be considered.²²

The development

Parish broached the "Club" idea to Gerald Wachs. Wachs liked the idea and pushed forward vigorously with the arrangements necessary to the creation of a new organization. Several dermatologists were able to attend this now famous

luncheon, including Saul Blau, an ardent dermatologic history fan who had developed a series of lantern slides for history lectures at the New York Skin and Cancer Unit. Samuel Frank, also on the faculty of New York University School of Medicine, was enthusiastic, as was Margaret Storkan, who had been the first woman to be an officer of the AAD. (Table 1)

Table 1: Founders of the History of Dermatology (Club) Society

Lawrence Charles Parish	Philadelphia, PA
Gerald Wachs	Short Hills, NJ
Saul Blau	New York, NY
Samuel Frank	White Plains, NY
Leon Goldman	Cincinnati, OH
Margaret Storkan	Redondo Beach, CA

"Clubbiness" was not foreign to the AAD in those days; the organization was still small enough for the attendees to know one another, and the camaraderie showed itself at the yearly banquet, where delegates and spouses joined one another in the noisy rendition of college songs, waving napkins enthusiastically to accentuate the beat. There were even organized jam sessions in the late evenings. That was the spirit the founders of the history club hoped to capture in their new venture.

The format agreed upon would include a speaker, followed by a dinner at a fine restaurant. The Wrigley Building Restaurant in Chicago was chosen for the venue because of its ambience and proximity to the Palmer House. Marion Sulzberger was selected as the first lecturer. Sulzberger accepted the invitation and chose to speak on his dermatologic training experiences in Europe. His reminiscences were subsequently published²³⁻²⁵. Herman Beerman was pleased, and Zakon, then the doyen of dermatologic history in America, was not the least bit offended at being upstaged. In his own inimitable way, Zakon, commented: "When the nightingale sings, the rest of the birds listen."

Because it was too late to announce the Tuesday evening festivities, Parish and Wachs had to wait until the AAD convened to publicize the event. A signup sheet was placed in the Palmer House, and more than forty people signed and attended the first event. Originally, the lecture was to follow the dinner but Sulzberger and Beerman were attending AAD formal presidential dinner later that night and so the agenda had to be altered. The evening was a huge success, and after dinner, Georges LeClerc, the irrepressible and unpredictable dermatologist from Montreal, entertained the gathering with some of his famous risqué stories after dinner.

Table 2: Officers of the History of Dermatology (Club) Society

Lawrence Charles Parish President	Philadelphia, PA
Gerald Wachs Secretary-treasurer 1982-2000	Short Hills, NJ
Anthony Benedetto Secretary-treasurer 2000-	Philadelphia, PA

Its growth

With the format firmly established, the Club has flourished. Famous dermatologists continue to be invited to give the annual oration. In order to include more notables in the program, arrangements are made to invite another dermatologic celebrity to introduce the speaker. (Table 3) From time to time, honorary members are elected to the HDS, some of whom choose to give acceptance speeches. (Table 4)

By the mid-seventies, the AAD was meeting in other cities other than Chicago, and this has given the HDS the opportunity to visit restaurants of note across the country. In the 1975, the famous Blue Fox in San Francisco was the site of the annual dinner, while the next year,

Chicago's La Cheminée served the group its very best. The Clift Hotel in San Francisco has hosted the historians on many occasions. Not to be outdone, New York's Italian Gun and Rifle Club (Tiro-A-Segno), has twice been the chosen site. The 1979 dinner at the Chicago yacht Club cost \$25 per person. Fancy that!

Table 3: Regular Meetings*

Speaker	Title	Introduction	Location	
1973	Marion Sulzberger	My dermatologic training in Switzerland in the 1920's and 30's ²³⁻²⁵	Herman Beerman	Wrigley Building, Chicago, IL
1974	Samuel Zakon	Reminiscences of the Viennese School of Dermatology	Lawrence Parish	Wrigley Building, Chicago, IL
1975	Donald Pillsbury	Dermatology as I remember it	Herman Beerman	Blue Fox, San Francisco, CA
1976	Rudolph Baer	Some experiences in American and international dermatology	Marion Sulzberger	La Cheminee, Chicago, IL
1977	Rees B. Rees	Old time dermatology in San Francisco: Irreverent and affectionate reminiscences	Harry Arnold	Cipango-21, Dallas, TX
1978	Clarence Livingood	Chronicle of the American Board of Dermatology: 1932 to 1978 with some observations about the future	Rudolf Baer	La Bourgogne, San Francisco, CA
1979	J. Lamar Callaway	American dermatology in the early 1930's	Herman Beerman	Chicago Yacht Club, Chicago, IL

1980	Harry Arnold and Ervin Epstein, Sr	A dialogue	Rees B. Rees	Tiro-a-Segno, New York, NY
1981	David Williams**	De mortuis nil nissi bonum ²⁶	J. Graham Smith	Four Seasons-Clift Hotel, San Francisco, CA
1982	Naomi Kanof	Dermatology recorded: This country, this century	Marion Sulzberger	Plimsoll Club, New Orleans, LA
1983	Niels Hjorth	Invisible colleagues in contact dermatitis	Howard Maibach	Cricket, Chicago, IL
1984	John Kenney	Vignettes of a black dermatologist: Reflections on a thirty years career in dermatology	Herman Beerman	Hay Adams Hotel, Washington, DC
1985	Walter Lobitz	Reflections on dermatology	Walter Shelley	Andre's, Las Vegas, NV
1986	Orlando Cañizares	Caricatures and reminiscences of dermatology: A personal view	Sigfrid Muller	Arnaud's, New Orleans, LA
1987	Harvey Blank	New concepts in the history of syphilis	J. Graham Smith	Polo's, San Antonio, TX
1988	Roy Forsey	Crazy Canadians	Robert Jackson	Jefferson Hotel,, Washington, DC
1989	Eugene Farber	Eradication of venereal disease and leprosy in China: A saga to Dr. Ma Haide (George Hatim)	Mauricio Goihman-Yahr	Four Seasons-Clift Hotel, San Francisco, CA
1990	James Howell	Dermatology as I remember it	J. Graham Smith	Ritz-Carleton Hotel, Atlanta, GA

1991	Richard Dobson	A dermatologist in the sandwich generation	J. Graham Smith	Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, TX
1992	Victor Newcomer	Memorable events in the life and times of a dermatologist	Margaret Storkan	Four Seasons-Clift Hotel, San Francisco, CA
1993	Coleman Jacobson	Personal reminiscences of dermatology in the 40's and 50's	John Crissey	Jefferson Hotel, Washington ,DC
1995 ***	Philip Anderson	The origins of modern medical research in World War II	Larry Millikan	St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans, LA
1996	Peyton Weary	Dermatology and the environment: An historical perspective	John Grupenhoff	Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, DC
1997	J. Graham Smith	A fifty-year potpourri	John Tindall	Clift Hotel, San Francisco, CA
1998	Irwin Freedberg	Twentieth century dermatology: Our legacy for the future	Vincent Cipollaro	Citrus Club, Orlando, FL
1999	Walter Shelley	Self portrait of a dermatologist		Chateau Sonesta Hotel, New Orleans, LA
2000	Samuel Moschella	The evolution of a leprologist	James Graham	Clift Hotel, San Francisco, CA

2001	John Hunter	Three dermatological heroes	Walter Shelley	Luigino, Washington, DC
2002	John Yarborough	Vincent Derbes: An unsung hero	Elizabeth McBurney	New Orleans, LA

- Beginning in 1979 the lectureship was known at the Samuel J. Zakon Lecture
- ** Presentation given by J. Graham Smith
- *** The AAD moved its annual meeting from December to the spring, eliminating the 1994 meeting

Table 4: Honorary Members

1973	Samuel Zakon
1974	Herman Beerman
1975	Marion Sulzberger
1977	Alfred Hollander
1978	Herman Pinkus
1985	Geroges LeClerc
1985	Albin Proppe
1988	Harry Arnold
1988	John Kenney
1991	J. Graham Smith
1995	Leon Goldman
1996	Margaret Storkan
1999	Lawrence Parish
2000	Gerald Wachs

Program development

Nineteen-eighty (1980) proved to be the critical year in the development of the history of dermatology agenda. First, Alfred Kopf, then president of the AAD, dissolved the History of Dermatology Task Force of the National Program for Dermatology as part of the restructuring of the organization. The annual luncheon meeting of the Task Force had, in fact, developed into a salutary work session, a forum for the exchange of ideas on the history of dermatology. Several attendees would brainstorm about the direction to be taken by the history of dermatology. Some, Philip Anderson, for example, tried to steer the focus of our historical presentations towards the philosophical, with less emphasis on reportage of the anecdotal type. Others insisted that it is impossible really to understand the directions taken by dermatology in the past without knowledge of the quirks and foibles of the dermatologists themselves. The loss of the valuable forum and the need to refine and expand the history programs forced the HDS to assume a greater role in the preservation and presentation of our heritage.

Shortly after the death of Zakon in 1978, the HDS decided to honor his memory by naming the annual lectureship, the Samuel J. Zakon Lecture. His widow, Dorothy, and their two children sponsored the early presentations and frequently attended. In 1980, the Samuel J. Zakon Prize for the best paper(s) in the history of dermatology was created with John Crissey as chairman. The Zakon family were delighted to have the opportunity to stimulate research in the field. If the listing in Table 5 of the papers receiving the Award is any indication of its influence, then the legacy of Samuel Zakon has been commendable.

Table 5: The Samuel J. Zakon Prize

	Winner	Title of Winning Paper
1980	Alan Lyell	Daniel Turner, surgeon, physician and pioneer dermatologist ²⁷
1981	Karl Holubar	The influence of the British School of Dermatology on the Vienna School in the first half of the 19 th century ²⁸
1982	Manfred Skopec	Anton Elfinger (1821-64) - a forgotten medical illustrator ²⁹
1983	Albrecht Scholz and Feliks Wasik	Albert Neisser, 1855 - 1916 ³⁰
1984	T. F. McNair Scott	Historical aspects of herpes simplex infection ^{31,32}
1985	Samuel Radbill	Pediatric dermatology ^{33, 34, 35, 36}
1986	Walter Lever	Historical perspective of bullous pemphigoid ³⁷
1987	Thomas Schnalke	A brief history of the dermatological moulage in Europe ^{38, 39, 40}
1988	Albin Proppe	Erlebte Dermatologie
1989	Leon Goldman	An interesting history of self-experimentation in dermatology - should we go first, sometimes?
1990	Maurizio Binazzi	Italian memories of Aldo Castellani ⁴¹

1991	Philip Wilson	William Cowper's anatomy of human skin ⁴²
1992	Elinor Lieber Philip Wilson	Skin diseases, sin, and contagion in the old testament ⁴² The skin and diseases "incident" to the skin in Daniel Turner's London ⁴³
1993	Upendra DeSilva	Historical approach to scleroderma ⁴⁴
1995	John Savin	Joseph Lister: a neglected master of investigative dermatology ⁴⁵
1996	Ernst Beutner	Tuberculosis of the skin: historical perspectives on tuberculosis and BCG ⁴⁶
1997	Ingrid Hackstock Seung-Kyung Hann	Carl Heitzmann (1836): physician and illustrator, a centenary ⁴⁷ Historical view of vitiligo in Korea
1998	Philip Wilson Daniel Wallach	Imaging the human body: a surgical perspective of skin enlightenment London Henri Feulard (1858-1897) : the life and works of the secretary of the First International Congress of Dermatology .
1999	John Savin	Osler and the skin ⁴⁸
2000	Stella Fatovic-Ferencic	The discovery of the hematoblast by Carl Heitzmann ⁴⁹
2001	Ernst Beutner	The development of immunofluorescence and the immunopathology of the skin
2002	Joseph Witkowski	The story of anthrax from antiquity to the present. A biological weapon of nature and man

Beginning with the 1979 Chicago meeting, there was an informal tour arranged. That year, the group visited the American Medical Association Library and the Museum of the International College of Surgeons. The following year, the members met in Philadelphia to visit the Historical Collections at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia⁵⁰ and then took the train to New York for the AAD. (Table 6) Since that year, every meeting has included a tour.

Nineteen-eighty (1980) also marked the last year for the history program, which had been included with the AAD scientific program since 1973. The transition to HDS auspices was easily accomplished and the programs are listed in Table 6, as well. More details are posted on the History of Dermatology website : <http://www.dermato.med.br/hds/>

Table 6: Tours and Seminars

Tour	Topic	Location
1973	AAD Seminar-in-depth #052	Chicago, IL
1974	AAD Seminar-in-depth #052	Chicago, IL
1975	AAD Seminar-in-depth #052	San Francisco, CA
1976	AAD Seminar-in-depth #041	Chicago, IL
1977	AAD Seminar-in-depth #221: The French School in the 19 th century	Dallas, TX
1978	AAD Seminar-in-depth #222: The history of the Vienna School of Dermatology	San Francisco, CA
1979	American Medical Association and Museum of the International College of Surgeons	AAD Forum #264: The history of the German School of Dermatology
1980	College of Physicians of Philadelphia	AAD Forum #544: British Dermatology: part 1: before 1860

1981	Rare Book Room, University California Medical Center	British Dermatology: part 2: 1860-1914	San Francisco, CA
1982	Pharmacy Museum	Development of therapeutics	New Orleans, LA
1983	Northwestern University Medical Library	Concept of infection in dermatology through 1920	Chicago, IL
1984	National Library of Medicine	Caretakers of the skin	Washington, DC
1985	Museum of Natural History	Caretakers of the skin and their therapy	Las Vegas, NV
1986	Vincent Derbes Rare Book Room of Tulane University	AIDS and syphilis	New Orleans, LA
1987	Witte Museum	Historical aspects of the skin and skin diseases as seen through the eyes of various authors from the bible to modern times	San Antonio, TX
1988	Armed Forces Museum	More on the historical aspects of skin disease in world literature	Washington, DC
1989	Rare Book Room, University California Medical Center	The classification of skin disease: part 1: before 1820	San Francisco, CA
1990	Atlanta Historical Museum	The classification of skin disease: part 2: how did famous nineteenth century dermatologists classify skin diseases in their texts?	Atlanta, GA
1991	Old City Park	Readers of the skin	Dallas, TX
1992	Asian Art Museum	Dermatology in art: part 1	San Francisco, CA
1993		Dermatology in art: part 2	Washington, DC
1995	Pharmacy Museum	The origin of dermatologic concepts: part 2	New Orleans, LA

1996	National Library of Medicine	The origin of dermatologic concepts: part 1	Washington, DC
1997	Rare Book Room, University California Medical Center	Dermatologists before dermatology: The early healers of the skin	San Francisco, CA
1998	Charles Hosner Morse Museum of American Art	Women in dermatology	Winter Park, FL
1999	Tulane University Medical Center	The beginnings of the specialty: The skin hospital	New Orleans, LA
2000	San Francisco Museum of Modern Art	Dermatology 1900: The practice of the specialty 100 years ago	San Francisco, CA
2001	National Museum of American History	Dermatology 1920: The practice of the specialty 100 years ago	Washington, DC
2002	New Orleans Museum of Art	The Dermatology Society	New Orleans, LA

From the early years, Marion Sulzberger and his wife Roberta had been regular attendees. Their warmth and Marion's jocular quips added much to the meetings. Following Marion's death in 1983, the Society established the Marion Sulzberger Toast to honor his memory. The toastmaster is asked to give a three to five minute tribute to Marion. See Table 7.

Table 7: Marion Sulzberger Toast

1983	Herman Beerman
1984	William Narva
1985	Edgar Ben Smith
1986	Francisco Kerdel-Vegas
1987*	Stephania Jablonska

1987	Rudolf Baer
1988	Stuart Maddin
1989	Morris Waisman
1990	Robert Fine
1991	Harry Hurley
1992*	Günter Stüttgen
1992	Joseph Witkowski
1993	Larry Millikan
1995	Norman Goldstein
1996	Raul Fleischmajer
1997	James Taylor
1997*	Karl Holubar
1998	Antar Padilha-Gonçalves
1999	Joseph Jelinek
2000	Karl Holubar
2001	Jerome Schimmel
2002	Howard Maibach
2002*	Gunter Burg

***Presented at an extraordinary meeting**

Herman and Emma Beerman were also stalwart members of the Society, attending regularly through the late 1980's. When Herman died on January 1, 1995 and Emma some months later, the HDS established the Herman Beerman Toast. (Table 8)

Table 8: The Herman Beerman Toast

1995	Edgar Ben Smith
1986	Peter Koblenzer
1997	Lawrence Parish
1997*	Stephania Jablonska
1998	Bernard Kirshbaum
1999	J. Graham Smith
2000	Waine Johnson
2001	Norman Goldstein
2002	Larry Millikan
2002*	Richard Staughton

***Presented at an extraordinary meeting**

The latest augmentation to the program has been the Poet Laureate. Jerry Litt had participated in several of the earlier meetings in the 1970's. When he returned to the fold in 2001, he asked permission to read a poem, and in nanoseconds, post of Poet Laureate was created. (Table 9)

Table 9: Poet Laureate

2001	Jerome Litt
2002	William Perret

The international scene

The Society has always had an international flavor to it. As early as the 1977 International Congress of Dermatology, the HDS has participated in one way or another. That year, Margaret Storkan arranged an informal session on the history of dermatology. A decade later, the first in a series of lectures and dinners were planned. The lecture has often been named for a famous dermatologist. The 1987 event honored the memory of Edmund Lesser, a famous Berlin dermatologist, while the 1992 recalled the contributions of James Clarke White, president of the 1906 Congress in New York. In 2002, Abraham Buschke will be honored for his contributions to dermatology and personal courage in the face of crushing adversity. (Table 10)

Table 10: Extraordinary Meetings

	Speaker	Title	Memorial	Location
1987	Günter Stüttgen	The history of dermatology in Berlin, as I recall it	Edmund Lesser Lecture	Papillon, Berlin, Germany
1992	Jean Civatte		James Clarke White Lecture	Tiro-a-Segno New York, NY
1997	Kate Georgouras	Australian dermatologists I remember		Merrony's, Sydney, Australia
2002	Jean-Paul Ortonne		Abraham Buschke Lecture	Paris, France Pavillon Ledoyen

The twenty-first century

With the World Congress of Dermatology in Paris, the Society has for the first time joined with its newer sister societies the French Society for the History of Dermatology, founded in 1989, and the European Society for the History of Dermatology and Venereology, established in 1999, for the Tri-Societies Meeting.

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Fig 3



Fig 4

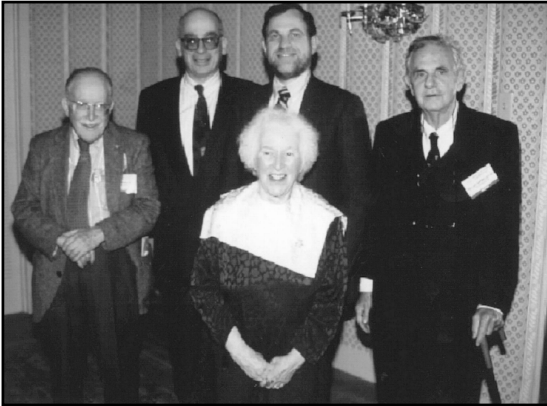


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Fig. 7





Fig 8

Legends of the figures

Fig. 1 : Lawrence Charles Parish.

Fig. 2 : John Thorne Crissey.

Fig. 3 : L-R Marion Sulzberger (NY), Gerald Wachs (Short Hills NJ), Rudolf L Baer (NY) Wrigley Buildin Restaurant Chicago 1973.

Fig. 4 Willard Marmelzat (Los Angeles) and Samuel J Zakon 1975.

Fig 5 : Founders of the History of Dermatology Club photographed in 1989 : l-r : Leon Goldman, Lawrence Parish, Margaret Storkan, Gerald Wachs, Willard Marmelzat.

Fig. 6 Donald M. Pillsbury (Philadelphia) and Lawrence Charles Parish (Philadelphia) at the Blue Fox Restaurant San Francisco 1975.

Fig. 7 Lawrence C Parish (Philadelphia with Emma and Herman Beerman at the Four Seasons Clift Hotel in 1981 on the occasion of Herman's 80th Birthday.

Fig. 8 Just prior to the 2001 meeting on Washington, DC, a number of members gathered to plan the tri-Society Meeting in Paris in July 2002. L to R : Larry Millikan, Ernst Beutner, Lawrence Parish, Anthony Benedetto, Joseph Witkowski, Daniel Wallach, Jere Guin.

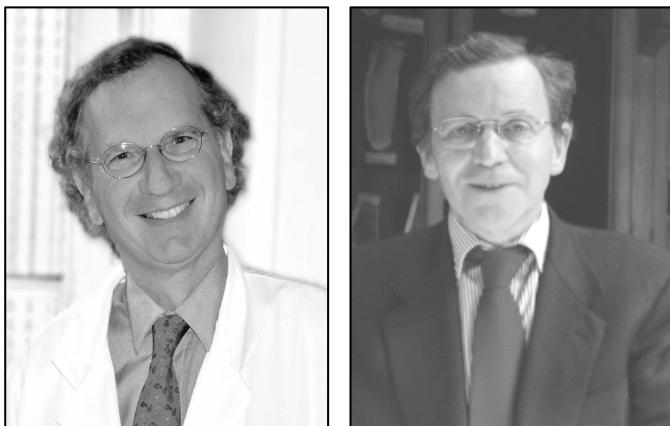


Fig. 1

La Société Française d'Histoire de la Dermatologie

Daniel Wallach MD, Gérard Tilles MD

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A l'occasion du Tri-Societies meeting « History of Dermatology 2002 » dans le cadre du vingtième Congrès mondial de dermatologie de Paris, Juillet 2002, nous proposons une histoire de la Société française d'Histoire de la Dermatologie (SFHD) depuis sa fondation en octobre 1989.

Une association au service de l'histoire et du patrimoine de la dermatologie

L'Histoire et les historiens de la dermatologie en France avant 1989.

A vant 1989, les textes français relatifs à l'histoire de la dermatologie sont peu nombreux ; des éléments de bibliographie peuvent être trouvés dans la sélection bibliographique disponible sur le site Internet de la SFHD (www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/sfhd). Dans la première moitié du vingtième siècle, il convient de rappeler les textes écrits à l'occasion du Congrès mondial de Budapest, en 1935, notamment par Brodier, Darier, Dubreuilh. Après 1945, il existe peu de sources ; dans le traité de Dermatologie de Robert Degos, ouvrage français majeur de cette période (1953-1981), il est souvent fait mention de l'histoire des dermatoses. Mais ni ce traité ni les autres traités de dermatologie publiés en France, jusqu'à maintenant, ne contiennent de chapitre historique.

1989 : une nouvelle attention pour l'histoire de la dermatologie.

Mil neuf cent quatre vingt neuf marque le centenaire de la Société Française de Dermatologie. La célébration de ce centenaire a été l'occasion d'une nouvelle attention portée à l'histoire de la spécialité. En 1989, Daniel Wallach, médecin de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, était Secrétaire général de l'Association Loi de 1901 qu'il avait créée en 1986 et qui associait la Société française de Dermatologie à l'Assistance publique-Hôpitaux de Paris pour la gestion de la

bibliothèque Henri-Feulard, bibliothèque de dermatologie de l'hôpital Saint-Louis. Il était considéré officieusement comme le conservateur du Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis.

Dans ce cadre, plusieurs activités de type historique avaient été organisées, notamment autour de cent-cinquantenaire de la mort de Jean-Louis Alibert : colloque scientifique à Villefranche-de-Rouergue en 1987, exposition à la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard pendant les Journées dermatologiques de Paris en Mars 1988 d'une partie de l'exposition rassemblée à Villefranche-de-Rouergue.

Daniel Wallach a ainsi attiré l'attention des dirigeants de la SFD (présidée à ce moment par le Professeur Pierre Amblard) sur l'intérêt d'une célébration de ce centenaire. Plusieurs manifestations ont été organisées :

*une séance exceptionnelle de la Société Française de Dermatologie (SFD) le Jeudi 12 Octobre 1989 à la Maison de la Chimie à Paris, suivie d'un concert en la chapelle de l'hôpital Saint-Louis et d'un dîner de gala au Musée des Moulages ;

*un supplément des Annales de Dermatologie (vol. 116, n° 12), consacré au congrès de 1889, à l'histoire de la SFD et à l'évolution de la spécialité pendant un siècle.

Fondation de la SFHD.

Gérard Tilles, dermatologue libéral, avait rejoint Daniel Wallach en Novembre 1987 pour travailler sur des sujets historiques qui devaient aboutir quelques années plus tard à une thèse de Doctorat en lettres et sciences humaines. Sur la lancée des travaux suscités par la célébration du centenaire de la SFD, ils décident de créer une Société savante pour soutenir et développer l'activité scientifique en histoire de la dermatologie .

En Avril 1989, une première information est diffusée à l'intention des dermatologues fréquentant l'hôpital Saint-Louis, des journaux lus par les dermatologues, des Sociétés françaises d'Histoire de la médecine et de professionnels de ce domaine.

La création formelle de la SFHD est effectuée par Daniel Wallach et Gérard Tilles au cours de l'été 1989 :

- *rédaction des statuts, au cours d'un dîner au domicile de D.Wallach en Juin 1989 ;
- *déclaration de l'Association auprès du préfet de police de Paris le 5 Juillet 1989 ;
- *publication au Journal officiel le 2 Août 1989.

La SFHD a pour objectifs de mettre en œuvre et favoriser le développement de tous travaux relatifs à l'histoire de la dermatologie, des maladies sexuellement transmissibles et à l'ensemble des sujets s'y rapportant ; son siège social est à la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard de l'hôpital Saint-Louis à Paris ; son premier bureau, provisoire, est constitué de Daniel Wallach, Président et de Gérard Tilles, Secrétaire – Trésorier.

Une Assemblée inaugurale s'est tenue le Mercredi 11 octobre 1989 à 16 heures, dans le Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis. Dans un discours intitulé « Hic et Nunc », Daniel Wallach exposait les motifs de la constitution de la Société et indiquait les grands axes d'action de la SFHD :

- *réunion des professionnels intéressés par ce domaine ;
- *stimulation de la réalisation et de la publication de travaux de recherche ;
- *organisation de réunions scientifiques ;
- *enseignement ;
- *actions de valorisation et de conservation-sauvegarde du patrimoine (documents, bibliothèques, archives, moulages, photographies, bâtiments, ...).

D.Wallach soulignait également la dimension d'emblée internationale de la SFHD. Gérard Tilles lisait ensuite la proposition de statuts que les deux fondateurs avaient déposés. Ces statuts, habituels pour une Association loi de 1901 à vocation culturelle, furent adoptés à l'unanimité.

Dès sa fondation, la SFHD comptait 23 membres assistant à l'Assemblée inaugurale, 21 membres excusés. Parmi les membres, on note d'éminentes personnalités dont plusieurs étrangers. Le professeur Karl Holubar, Directeur de l'institut d'histoire de la Médecine de l'Université de Vienne, offre à la SFHD une gravure représentant cet institut.

Un conseil d'administration est élu à l'unanimité, composé des Docteurs Daniel Wallach, Gérard Tilles, Thierry Duvanel, (dermatologue suisse aujourd'hui disparu), Marvin Lutzner,

(dermatologue nord américain), du Professeur Karl Holubar, de Messieurs Nicolas Sainte-Fare Garnot (alors conservateur du musée de l'Assistance publique), Erik Orsenna (écrivain, lauréat du Prix Goncourt) et Pierre Villain (responsable de la photothèque de l'Assistance publique).

Ce conseil élit à son tour un bureau composé de : Dr. Wallach, Président, Dr. Tilles, Secrétaire Général et Trésorier, Pr. Holubar, MM Orsenna et Sainte-Fare-Garnot, vice-présidents.

Fonctionnement associatif de la SFHD de 1989 à 2001

A partir de 1989, on peut considérer que la SFHD a su développer activement l'intérêt pour l'histoire de la dermatologie en France. Les trois grands domaines d'activité sont : la publication de travaux dans des articles de revues médicales et des livres, l'organisation de réunions scientifiques, les opérations de valorisation et de défense du patrimoine dermatologique. Ces activités seront exposées dans la seconde partie de ce texte.

Le fonctionnement associatif de la SFHD passe par des réunions de bureau régulières, faisant l'objet de « minutes », et d'une réunion annuelle formelle du Conseil d'administration et de l'Assemblée générale. A l'occasion de cette réunion, un rapport d'activité complet est rédigé, ainsi qu'un rapport financier. Complétés par les compte-rendus des réunions, ces rapports relatent la totalité des activités, projets, difficultés, de l'Association.

Les dirigeants de l'association

Depuis 1989, la composition des structures dirigeantes a connu peu de modifications. Lors de l'Assemblée générale du 15 Novembre 1993, le Conseil d'administration et le Bureau sont renouvelés. Les élus sont : Dr Daniel Wallach (Président), Prs Karl Holubar, Jean-Paul Escande (Professeur et chef du service de dermatologie de l'hôpital Cochin-Tarnier) Jean Civatte (Professeur de dermatologie et chef de service honoraire à Saint-Louis, Membre de l'Académie de Médecine), Gérard Tilles (secrétaire général-Trésorier), Dr. Victor David †(dermatologue libéral), M. Serge Lubin † (infirmier général à l'hôpital Saint-Louis).

Une nouvelle modification du Bureau intervient en 1999 : le professeur Jean Civatte est élu Président d'honneur, les Docteurs Michel Janier (médecin de l'hôpital Saint-Louis) et Jacques Chevallier (dermatologue libéral) vice-présidents, les Drs Tilles, Holubar, Wallach conservent leurs fonctions, le Pr.JP Escande démissionne.

La SFHD et ses partenaires

Partie intégrante de la communauté dermatologique française, la SFHD entretient des rapports étroits avec un certain nombre de partenaires institutionnels.

La Société Française de Dermatologie (SFD)

On peut distinguer trois périodes dans les relations entre la SFD et la SFHD :

*De 1989 à 1995 : les dirigeants de la SFD soutiennent généreusement les activités de la SFHD, directement par une subvention annuelle, et indirectement par une politique de développement de la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard, bibliothèque de dermatologie de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, dont la gestion a été complètement rénovée en 1986 sous l'impulsion de D.Wallach qui en est Secrétaire général ;

*1995-2001 : la politique de la SFD opère un revirement total avec l'arrivée, suite à un changement de statuts, d'une nouvelle génération de dirigeants : arrêt du soutien de la SFHD, également arrêt du soutien de la BHF, changement de ses administrateurs. D.Wallach ne participe plus aux activités de la BHF. La SFHD y reste cependant présente, notamment grâce à Gérard Tilles qui est élu en 1999 Secrétaire général de la BHF, et doit faire face à des conditions de fonctionnement de plus en plus difficiles financièrement ;

*2002 : la SFD s'est affirmée soucieuse de participer aux actions de valorisation du patrimoine et a accepté de co-financer, en partenariat avec la Direction régionale des Affaires culturelles d'Ile de France, la restauration de plusieurs centaines de moulages de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, opération initiée par la SFHD. Pour concrétiser ce partenariat, les membres de la SFHD créent, à la demande de la SFD, le 17 Janvier 2002, un groupe thématique de la SFD « Histoire et

patrimoine » (GTHP). Dans le même esprit, les dirigeants de la SFD décident pour la première fois de consacrer une séance mensuelle à l'histoire de la dermatologie, le 14 mars 2002.

L'hôpital Saint-Louis, l'Administration générale de l'APHP (Assistance publique - Hôpitaux de Paris), la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard.

Il convient de rappeler que les éléments majeurs du patrimoine dermatologique français, à savoir le fonds documentaire de la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard (ouvrages, périodiques), le Musée des moulages, le Musée photographique, les Archives déposées au Musée, les œuvres d'art, ... appartiennent en totalité à l'administration hospitalière. Il faut aussi rappeler que depuis la cessation effective d'activité du Docteur Solente¹, qu'on peut situer au milieu des années 1970, le poste de conservateur du Musée-bibliothèque n'a pas été pourvu et que la Direction de l'hôpital a affirmé à plusieurs reprises son souhait de ne pas le pourvoir. Dans ces conditions, les membres de la SFHD, quelle que soit leur situation hospitalière, n'ont aucune responsabilité autre que morale et ont la position d'une association culturelle de défense du patrimoine.

Les Sociétés internationales d'Histoire de la Dermatologie

Internationale dès sa fondation, la SFHD entretient des liens d'amitié et de proximité avec les deux autres Sociétés qui partagent ses buts et dont l'histoire est relatée dans ce volume :

*History of Dermatology Society

Plusieurs membres de la SFHD participent aux réunions de la HDS. Depuis 1999, D. Wallach co-organise le programme avec L. Parish et co-préside le Séminaire annuel.

¹ le Docteur Gabriel Solente fut conservateur en titre du Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis et de la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard de 1957 à son décès en 1986 à l'âge de 96 ans. Voir Solente G. le Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis. Am J Dermatopath 1983 ; 5 : 483-489.

*European Society for the History of Dermatology and Venereology.
Comme on le lira par ailleurs dans ce volume, la SFHD est directement à l'origine de cette Société européenne fondée en 1999.

Le Tri-Societies meeting organisé lors du Congrès mondial de Paris en Juillet 2002 et le présent volume édité à cette occasion matérialisent la proximité de ces trois Sociétés-sœurs.

Laboratoires Pierre-Fabre Dermo-Cosmétique

Les dirigeants des laboratoires Pierre-Fabre Dermo-Cosmétique ont apporté à la SFHD, depuis sa fondation, un soutien constant, en subventionnant son fonctionnement, en permettant l'édition d'ouvrages, en facilitant l'organisation des réunions. Il convient de remercier particulièrement Monsieur Pierre Fabre, Monsieur Jacques Fabre, le Docteur Georges Farah, Madame Colette Arrighi.

Domaines d'activité de la SFHD

On peut séparer les activités de la SFHD en trois groupes : activités de type universitaire, organisation de réunions scientifiques, défense du patrimoine.

Activité de type universitaire : travaux de recherche, publications, enseignement.

Publications dans des périodiques médicaux

Un des aspects de ce développement réside dans les nombreuses publications, dans la presse médicale française et internationale et de présentations à des congrès, faites par D.Wallach

et G.Tilles, ainsi que par d'autres membres de la SFHD comme M. Janier et J.Chevallier. Le tableau 1 regroupe ces publications.

Parmi les présentations à des congrès qui ne figurent pas sur le tableau 2, citons la présentation, au Congrès annuel de l'American Academy of Dermatology à San Francisco en 1989, d'un poster : The First International Congress of Dermatology and Syphilology, Paris, 1889. Ce poster a obtenu la médaille d'argent dans sa catégorie.

Un certain nombre d'articles ont été rédigés par Gérard Tilles dans des revues lues par les dermatologues praticiens français. Ils ont contribué à diffuser l'idée de l'importance de l'histoire de la spécialité.

Publication de livres :

Gérard Tilles .La naissance de la dermatologie, Paris, Da Costa, 1989.

Gérard Tilles, Daniel Wallach. Le Musée des moulages de l'hôpital Saint-Louis. Editions Doin et AP-HP, 1996.

Les Musées de médecine. Editions Privat, 1999. Ouvrage collectif sous la direction de Gérard Tilles et Daniel Wallach.

Gérard Tilles, Daniel Wallach. L'herpès et la peau. Editions Glaxo Wellcome, 2001.

La dermatologie en France, ouvrage collectif sous la direction de Daniel Wallach et Gérard Tilles. Editions Privat, 2002. Cet ouvrage mérite une mention particulière : expression de la totalité de la communauté dermatologique française, il constitue le plus important livre d'histoire de la dermatologie jamais publié en France.

Publication en ligne : le site Internet de la SFHD.

Structure de taille modeste, dépourvue d'organe d'expression sur papier, la SFHD a tiré opportunité du développement du réseau Internet pour créer un site dédié à l'histoire de la dermatologie.

Mis en ligne le 2 août 1997, le site a été créé et entretenu jusqu'à fin 2001 par Fabien Wallach, étudiant en médecine. Il a été diffusé à partir d'un hébergeur de sites dénommé « chez ».

Le site contient des informations sur les réunions, de nombreux textes d'histoire de la dermatologie et des maladies sexuellement transmissibles, le plus souvent en français, parfois en anglais, des portraits et biographies de dermatologues célèbres, des photographies anciennes, des photographies de moulages. Les images provenant du Musée et de la bibliothèque de l'hôpital Saint-Louis sont diffusées dans le cadre d'une convention avec la direction de cet hôpital. Notre site a connu un certain succès, avec 20 à 45 visiteurs par jour, soit environ 1000 par mois.

La qualité du site Internet de la SFHD a attiré l'attention des responsables de la Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Médecine, dont le service informatique développe un ensemble de services remarquable en histoire de la médecine et en bibliographie ancienne et actuelle. A l'initiative de Monsieur Guy Cobolet, directeur de la BIUM, une convention a été signée entre la SFHD et l'Université Paris 5. Selon cette convention, notre site est, depuis décembre 2001, hébergé et entretenu au sein du site Internet de la BIUM, ce qui lui assure un meilleur professionnalisme, un développement plus facile, et une meilleure audience, dans un cadre universitaire.

L'adresse actuelle du site Internet de la SFHD est : <http://www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/sfhd/>.

Enseignement

En 1990 nous avons créé, à partir de la SFHD, un diplôme d'Université d'Histoire de la Médecine à l'Université Paris 7, Faculté Lariboisière Saint-Louis. Dirigé par D.Wallach, bientôt associé au Professeur Michel Maillet, ce DU durera jusqu'en 1996 et comportera plusieurs cours sur l'histoire de la dermatologie et des MST.

Des cours d'histoire de la dermatologie et des MST seront ensuite donnés dans le cadre d'un enseignement optionnel d'histoire de la médecine (PCEM 2) à la Faculté Lariboisière/Saint-Louis, dans un certificat d'Histoire de la Médecine (DCEM 2) de la Faculté de Paris-Bicêtre, et dans le cadre d'un Diplôme de « Sexologie et Santé publique », Université Paris 7.

La thèse de doctorat de Lettres et Sciences humaines de Gérard Tilles

Oeuvre personnelle de Gérard Tilles, cette thèse dirigée par le Professeur Jacques Poirier, soutenue le 7 Janvier 1995 à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Paris XII, est l'expression universitaire d'un important travail au service du patrimoine dermatologique. En effet, consacrée à l'histoire des bibliothèques et musées médicaux parisiens, elle est centrée sur la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard et le Musée des moulages de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, et comporte un important travail de classement, récolement et catalogage d'archives, qui a abouti à deux fichiers disponibles sur papier et sous forme de fichiers informatiques :

Oldies, fichier des ouvrages de dermatologie et de MST de la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard, qui comporte environ 3096 entrées ;

Arkeion, fichier des archives déposées au Musée et incluant les archives de la Société française de Dermatologie de 1889 à 1970. L'index d'*Arkeion* comporte environ 1500 entrées. Il constitue un précieux outil pour toute étude d'histoire de la dermatologie française.

Autres thèses et mémoires

CHARANSONNET Marie-Christine. Iconographie de la lèpre au Moyen-Age, thèse pour le doctorat en Médecine, Paris, 1989.

SZNYCER, Anna : Le pemphigus. Etude historique. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, Faculté Lariboisière-Saint-Louis, 1991.

BONNIN Jean Michel : Philippe Ricord (1800-1889) : Observer, Expérimenter, Enseigner, Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, Paris, 1992.

CHARANSONNET Marie-Christine. Les premières revues de dermatologie et de syphiligraphie. Mémoire pour le DU d'Histoire de la Médecine. Université Paris 7, 1992.

RENAULT JM. La Société française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie (1890-1914). Mémoire de maîtrise en Histoire des sciences. Paris 1, 1994.

CHALLIER, Lucile : Histoire des traitements du psoriasis de 1808 à 1900. Thèse pour le doctorat en médecine, Faculté Necker - Enfants malades , 1995.

Autres activités

Participation au Conseil scientifique du Musée du préservatif de Condom (Gers).

Participation au Comité scientifique de l'exposition "Les Rayons de la Vie" organisée par l'Institut Curie en 1998 à Paris.

Réunions préparatoires, et rédaction du livre commémoratif du cent-cinquantième de l'APHP (1999).

Participation au Numéro spécial des Annales de dermatologie et de vénéréologie (vol 127, n° 12, 2000), retraçant cent trente années de publications en dermatologie.

Organisation de réunions scientifiques

La réunion scientifique annuelle de la SFHD s'est tenue régulièrement depuis Mars 1990 dans le cadre des Journées dermatologiques de Paris, occasion du plus grand rassemblement annuel de dermatologues francophones. La liste des communications présentées à ces réunions figure sur le tableau 2. D'autres réunions ont été organisées dont la liste est indiquée sur les tableaux 3 et 4.

Illustration et défense du patrimoine

Classement du Musée des moulages

En 1990, la SFHD se mobilise contre un projet de construction d'un centre de congrès dans l'enceinte de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, projet qui comporte la démolition du bâtiment du Musée, dont le contenu (Musée + bibliothèque) serait théoriquement déplacé vers un nouveau bâtiment («cube d'albâtre» de 1000 m²). Ne pouvant obtenir de l'administration hospitalière aucune garantie sur la bonne conservation des moulages, nous décidons de nous opposer à ce projet.

Les dirigeants de la SFHD, Jean Civatte, Gérard Tilles, Daniel Wallach, efficacement aidés par le président de la Société française de Dermatologie, le Professeur Pierre Agache, mènent une campagne active et difficile, et parviennent à obtenir le classement du Musée des moulages au titre des Monuments historiques. L'arrêté de classement est pris le 7 Juillet 1992 et permet de stopper les projets de démolition.

A la suite de ce classement, le Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis a été invité à participer aux Journées du Patrimoine. Les 18 et 19 Septembre 1993, 1500 personnes ont ainsi pu visiter le Musée des moulages, accueillis et guidés par des membres de la SFHD : les Drs. Wallach, Tilles, Rollet, Janier, Cabotin et Monsieur Lubin, Surveillant général de dermatologie.

Restauration des moulages

Maintenant protégés, les moulages sont considérés par l'administration hospitalière comme un élément important de l'histoire et de la culture de l'hôpital. D'indispensables travaux d'aménagement du bâtiment du Musée sont entrepris ou envisagés. La SFHD décide de mener à bien, avec le soutien de la SFD et de l'administration des Monuments historiques, une restauration des moulages, qui sont globalement en bon état de conservation mais salis et poussiéreux, parfois même fendus ou plus gravement endommagés. Débutée en 2001, cette restauration devrait se poursuivre ces prochaines années.

Conservation et illustration du patrimoine photographique

La SFHD a également été amenée à s'intéresser à la collection de photographies anciennes connue sous le nom de « Musée photographique de l'hôpital Saint-Louis », dont les conditions de conservation laissaient à désirer.

Avec l'aide de Mlle. Emmanuelle Etchecopar-Etchart, étudiante en esthétique et histoire de l'art et de Melle Sophie Delpoux, étudiante en histoire de la photographie le catalogage de la collection a débuté.

La conservation préventive a été menée à bien par Gérard Tilles, grâce à une subvention reçue de la DRAC d'Ile de France.

Parallèlement, les photographies ont été exposées en plusieurs occasions :

1995 : participation à l'exposition « A corps et à raison », organisée à l'Hôtel de Sully par la Mission du Patrimoine Photographique (Monsieur Pierre Bonhomme) et à la rédaction du catalogue ;

du 5 au 22 décembre 1995 : exposition « cent ans de photographie dermatologique à l'hôpital Saint-Louis », dans le Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, avec l'aide de la Société Polaroid et du groupe Pierre Fabre

Réalisation de posters reproduisant des photographies anciennes de syphilis, exposées lors de congrès dermatologiques :

Journées dermatologiques de Paris, 1997 ;

Symposium Jean-Louis Alibert, Barcelone, Janvier 1998 ;

Congrès de la Fédération d'enseignement continu des dermatologues, Toulouse, Mars 1998 ;

D'autres projets ont été étudiés :

Catalogage complet de la collection ;

Réalisation de CD-photos ou CD-ROM ;

Publication d'une partie de la collection sur le site Internet de la SFHD.

Anniversaires, commémorations

La SFHD constitue une personne morale dépositaire, du fait de la volonté de ses membres et de sa reconnaissance par la communauté dermatologique, de la mémoire de la spécialité. Ainsi, la SFHD célèbre les anniversaires ou autres événements marquants, qui sont des occasions de commémorations et surtout de travaux scientifiques (tableau 6) :

Mars 1990 : Paris, cérémonie à l'occasion du 150^{ème} anniversaire de la mort de Laurent- Théodore Biett, avec la Société suisse de dermatologie.

6 Juin 1996 : Lyon, départ en retraite du Professeur Georges Moulin.

Conférence : D Wallach: L'oeuvre syphiligraphique de Paul Diday et de Joseph Rollet, chirurgiens-majors de l'hospice de l' Antiquaille .

4 mai 1997 : Paris, commémoration du centenaire de la mort d'Henri Feulard.

9 Octobre 2000 : Besançon, Jubilé du Professeur Paul Laugier.

Conférence : D Wallach : le contexte politique des innovations hospitalières : l'exemple de l'hôpital Saint-Louis à Paris.

14 mars 2002 : réunion en hommage au Professeur Jean Civatte, président d'honneur de la SFHD, à l'occasion de son quatre-vingtième anniversaire :

conférences spéciales au cours de la séance de la SFD consacrée à l'histoire de la dermatologie ;

cérémonie au Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis ;

présentation de cas anatomo-cliniques sous la présidence de Monsieur Civatte.



Fig. 2

28 Juin 2002 : Bordeaux, symposium international William Dubreuilh.
Conférence : D Wallach : Les classifications dermatologiques, à propos du « Précis de Dermatologie”
de William Dubreuilh

Activité culturelle théâtrale



Fig.3

En mars 1991, à l’occasion des Journées dermatologiques de Paris, la SFHD a produit, de façon exceptionnelle, une pièce de théâtre. Il s’agit de «Les avariés», d’Eugène Brieux, pièce écrite en 1902 et représentant les idées de prophylaxie anti-vénérienne d’Alfred Fournier.

La représentation de cette pièce célèbre de l’histoire de la vénéréologie, dans des conditions de semi-professionnalisme avec des dermatologues dans les principaux rôles : (Michèle Lessana-Leibowitch, Pierre-Patrice Cabotin, Gilles Degois, Barbara Guedj, Marie-Dominique Vignon-Pennamen) fut un événement inoubliable pour les 700 spectateurs qui assistèrent aux 5 représentations organisées dans le Musée de l’hôpital Saint-Louis transformé en salle de théâtre.

Le soutien du groupe Pierre-Fabre a permis cette réalisation, qui a bénéficié de l'aide de l'ensemble de l'administration et des services techniques de l'hôpital Saint-Louis.

La SFHD en 2002 : perspectives d'avenir

On le voit, depuis sa fondation en 1989, la SFHD a œuvré intensément dans son domaine d'activité. Forte d'un Bureau efficace et amicalement soudé, de plusieurs dizaines de membres, intégrée dans l'ensemble de la communauté dermatologique française et internationale, elle a su favoriser des publications scientifiques, organiser des réunions, participer efficacement à des actions de sauvegarde du patrimoine dermatologique.

L'année 2002 verra plusieurs événements majeurs :

*la création, à partir de la SFHD, d'un groupe thématique Histoire et Patrimoine de la Société française de Dermatologie ;

*une participation active de la SFHD au Congrès mondial de dermatologie de Paris. Surtout, à cette occasion, Daniel Wallach et Gérard Tilles, au nom de la SFHD, ont dirigé l'écriture d'un livre collectif monumental (80 auteurs) sur l'histoire de la dermatologie française. Cet ouvrage, « La Dermatologie en France », financé par le groupe Pierre-Fabre, édité par les éditions Privat en français, en anglais et en espagnol, tiré à 12 000 exemplaires, sera le cadeau officiel du Congrès mondial de Dermatologie à tous les congressistes.

Nul doute que la publication de « La Dermatologie en France » représentera une date essentielle de l'histoire de la dermatologie. Les 80 auteurs qui ont fourni un effort d'une remarquable qualité, les 12 000 lecteurs, potentiellement la totalité des dermatologues du monde, représentent virtuellement les membres et sympathisants de la SFHD, prêts pour de nouvelles activités.

Légendes des figures :

Fig. 1 : de gauche à droite : Daniel Wallach, Gérard Tilles.

Fig. 2 : Professeur Jean Civatte, Président d'honneur de la SFHD.

Fig. 3 : Quelques acteurs des « Avariés » (représentation au Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, Mars 1991). De gauche à droite : Clarence de Belilovsky, Barbara Guedj, Michèle Lessana-Leibowitch, Daniel Wallach, Pierre-Patrice Cabotin.

Tableau 1
Publications liées à l'activité de la SFHD,
(à l'exclusion des publications didactiques)

Périodiques

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Tilles G, Wallach D. 22 juin 1889: Création de la Société Française de Dermatologie et de syphiligraphie. Ann Dermatol Venereol 1989 ; 116 : 965-972

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Tilles G., Wallach D. : Plenck Jozsef Jakob, a bogyogyaszat magyar üttöröje. (traduit en hongrois par G. Nagy) Orvosi Hetilap, 1991, 132 : 1992-1993

Wallach D. : Le rejet social des maladies de la peau. Nouv Dermatol 1993 ; 12 : 247 – 250

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disciplines médicale – Les hôpitaux de spécialité. In : Accueillir et soigner – L'AP-HP, 150 ans d'histoire.
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Tableau 2 : Les réunions annuelles de la SFHD dans le cadre des
Journées Dermatologiques de Paris depuis 1990 ².

1990

Henri Mollaret : la phlyctène précoce et le charbon pestueux

Claude Quézel : syphilis et folie

Nicolas Sainte Fare Garnot : la fondation de l'hôpital Saint-Louis

Jacques Devineau : l'hôpital Saint-Louis à la fin du vingtième siècle

Marie-Christine Charansonnet : l'iconographie de la lèpre au Moyen-Age

Hanna T Bachour : l'apport des médecins arabes à l'histoire de la dermatologie.

1991

Karl Holubar : histoire des dermatoses bulleuses

Jean-Marie Lachapelle : histoire des épidermotests

Dominique Van Neste : histoire du sarcopte de la gale

Nikolai Tsankov : les dermatologistes bulgares et l'hôpital Saint-Louis

D Schmidt : histoire de la société allemande de dermatologie

JC Fernandes Rodrigues : histoire de la dermatologie portugaise

1992

Marie-Christine Charansonnet : les journaux de dermatologie au dix-neuvième siècle

Anna Szynger : Louis Brocq et les dermatoses bulleuses

Pierre-Patrice Cabotin : le pou dans la peinture hollandaise du dix-septième siècle

Michel Janier : histoire du sarcopte de la gale

Jean De Bersaques : un cas pour diagnostic en 1786

² La séance du 6 Mars 1990 a eu lieu dans le Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, celle du 5 Mars 1991 dans l'amphithéâtre Portier de l'ancienne Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Depuis 1992, les séances annuelles de la SFHD se déroulent dans le cadre des Journées dermatologiques de Paris, le vendredi à 16 heures. De 1992 à 1995, les JDP ont eu lieu au Centre de congrès de La Villette. Depuis 1996, elles ont lieu au Palais des Congrès de Paris. Depuis plusieurs années, un déjeuner réunit les dirigeants de la SFHD et les orateurs, le jour de la réunion.

1993 : Souvenirs de maîtres

Jean Civatte : Arnault Tzanck
Jean-Paul Escande : Pasteur Vallery-Radot
Jean Maleville : Pierre Le Coulant
Georges Moulin : Henri Thiers
Antonio Poiars-Baptista : Achille Civatte

1994 : Souvenirs de maîtres

Jean Civatte : Robert Degos
Antoine Puissant : Bernard Duperrat
Paul Langier : François Woringer et Lucien-Marie Pautrier
Jean-Marie Lachapelle : Adolphe Dupont.

1995 : Le patrimoine de la dermatologie

Karl Holubar : le langage (empêché)
Daisy Kopera : les journaux (empêchée)
Jean De Bersaques : les gravures
Gérard Tilles : les moulages
Emmanuelle Etchecopar Etchart : la photographie

1996 : la vénéréologie dermatologique en Europe : perspectives historiques

Gérard Tilles : la constitution de la dermato-vénéréologie en France
Karl Holubar : Carl Ludwig Sigmund von Llanor (1810-1883), the first professor of syphilis (1849) and the beginnings of syphilology in Austria
Andrew Griffiths : dermato-venereology : the british perspective
Emiliano Panconesi : le lien entre la dermatologie et la vénéréologie à Rome et en Italie
Michel Janier : la dermato-vénéréologie au temps du SIDA

1997 : Les Découvreurs de maladies

*Jean Civatte : Robert Degos et les maladies de Degos,
Andrew Griffiths : Ian Sneddon et les maladies de Sneddon,
Karl Holubar : Moritz Kaposi et les maladies de Kaposi.*

1998 : Souvenirs

*Ruggero Caputo : Ferdinando Giannotti ;
Jacques Chevallier : Antoine Gailleton ;
Bruno Halionou : l'expulsion des dermatologues juifs de France, 1940-1944.*

1999 : Varia

*Philippe Berbis : le Professeur Charpy
Frank Powell : the birth of Irish dermatology
Gérard Tilles : 1849-1999 : 150 ans de dermatologie à l'AP.HP.*

2000 : célébration du centenaire de la société belge de dermatologie

*Jcques Delescluse : la société royale de dermatologie belge
Jean Goens : la société belge de dermatologie
Jean De Bersaques : avant et après nous, les mouches*

2001 : le bicentenaire de la dermatologie clinique

*Françoise Salaiin : autour de l'arrêté du 13 frimaire an X (4 décembre 1801) : organisation et spécialisation hospitalières
à Paris au début du XIXème siècle.
Gérard Tilles : la vie et l'œuvre de Jean-Louis Alibert (1768-1837)
Karl Holubar : l'héritage d'Alibert*

Tableau 3 : Autres réunions organisées par la SFHD

13 Avril 1991, Montpellier : dans le cadre du troisième symposium Jean-Louis Alibert, séance commune avec la Société d'histoire de la Médecine de Montpellier : visite du jardin botanique, du Musée d'Anatomie, de la bibliothèque, et séance scientifique dans la salle des Actes de la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier :

Doyen Solassol : la Faculté de médecine de Montpellier
Jean Meynadier et JP Ferry : histoire de la dermatologie à Montpellier
Pr. Jarry, Dr. Rispaïl Bellet : la dermatologie à travers les nouvelles classes de maladies de François Boissier de Sauvages
Nicolas Sainte Fare Garnot : les cires anatomiques de Montpellier

Juin 1993 : Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis : séance commune avec la Société française d'Histoire de la Médecine

Pierre-Patrice Cabotin : le pou dans la peinture hollandaise du dix-septième siècle
Michel Janier : histoire du sarcopte de la gale
Daniel Wallach : les premiers journaux de dermatologie
Gérard Tilles : la création du musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis

28 Janvier 1994, Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis : colloque MST et Société, avec l'association Jean-Louis Alibert, à l'hôpital Saint-Louis

Projection d'un film de propagande anti-vénérienne des années 1930 (avec la collaboration de M. Thierry Lefebvre et des archives cinématographiques de l'armée)
Jean Goens : littérature et MST
Patrice Morel : MST et politique au vingtième siècle
Gérard Tilles : sociologie de la syphilis au dix-neuvième siècle
Jean-Paul Escande : sociologie du sida au vingtième siècle

Tableau 4 : Colloques Henri-Feulard, organisés à l'hôpital Saint-Louis par la SFHD et la bibliothèque Henri-Feulard

1994 : *La documentation et les bibliothèques médicales à l'Assistance publique – Hôpitaux de Paris* (Publié in : *Semaine des Hôpitaux*, 1995 ; 71 : n° 9-10 (pages 261-306).

1995 : *Les musées* (Prolongé par l'ouvrage « *Les Musées de médecine* », Privat éd., 1999).

1996 : *Les images de la peau*

1997 : *Publier, publier, ... : la publication en dermatologie*. (*Nouv Dermatol* 1997 ; suppl. 3)



Fig. 1

The European Society for the History of Dermatology and Venereology

The story of its foundation

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Dermato-historians and dermatologists with special interest in the history of their field regularly convene on the “History Day” of the (American) History of Dermatology Society (HDS), our venerable older sister, the day preceding the Annual Meetings of the American Academy of Dermatology. This has become somewhat a tradition since this society has been founded 29 years ago (see chapter by L C Parish and JT Crissey in this book).

The foundation of the Société Française d’Histoire de la Dermatologie (SFHD) followed suit in 1989, providing a parallel ground for such enthusiasts on this side of the Atlantic. Proper credit must be given to Messieurs (Drs.) Daniel Wallach and Gérard Tilles from Paris who have devoted much effort into the establishment of this body in the best tradition of French excellence in the field. Both gentlemen serve as officers of this society, president and secretary (see the respective chapter). Similar to the meetings of the American Society, the French Society regularly meets on Friday afternoons during the French annual national congress, the so-called Journées dermatologiques de Paris. In 1995, the Hungarian Society for Dermatological Tradition, (HSDT) was founded by Bertalan Lengyel of Budapest, who also served as first president. Today’s president is Mme. (Prof.) Sarolta Kárpáti, also from Budapest. So far the “elder sisters” and their foundation

Occasional talks between would-be historians, connoisseurs and all the above personalities, had repeatedly alluded to the foundation of a European Society in the subspecialty of history but, in its early phase, were not productive. Eventually, one of the two mentioned enthusiasts from Paris (Dr. Daniel Wallach) and Drs. Richard Staughton and Andrew Griffiths and others from London went into action and decided to go forward with the plan to found such a European Society for the History of Dermatology and Venerology (ESHDV). This took place on occasion of a session of the dermatology branch of the Royal Society of Medicine in London, on Tuesday 23rd February 1999 when the “dermatologist of the millennium” was chosen (Wallach favored Jean-Louis Alibert, but, alas, the Britton made it: Robert Willan 1757-1812). To be specific, the idea began to be realized at a

dinner in a typical London Club where Drs. Dick Staughton and Daniel Wallach deliberated on this matter. Some days later Karl Holubar of Vienna was asked if he would be willing to consider presiding such a future society, an honorable suggestion he agreed to. Several other personalities from various European countries were contacted and it was decided to convene for a founding session during the 8th Meeting in Amsterdam of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venerology (EADV) in September 1999. This memorable event took place Thursday, 30 September 1999, in the Hotel Victoria, Damrak, Amsterdam.

To the best of my knowledge this is the first and so far only *supranational* society for the history of a clinical discipline of medicine. The German-speaking society for the history of ophthalmology, the so-called Julius-Hirschberg-Gesellschaft “*Deutschsprachige Vereinigung für Geschichte der Augenheilkunde*”, is not an European body (statutes approved on 28 August 1987, first assembly 7 November 1987, seat in Vienna).

A History Group of the British Association of Dermatologists informally exists already. A German Group within the *Deutsche Dermatologische Gesellschaft* (DDG) is in construction and is to be formally founded in Munich in 2002. The establishment of a Japanese History of Dermatology Society has been suggested by the author at the Centenary of the Japanese Dermatological Association in April of 2001.

The following persons were present at the founding session of the ESHDV: John Cotterill, Richard Staughton, UK, Gérard Tilles, Daniel Wallach, France, Albrecht Scholz, Germany, Xavier Sierra-Valentí, Joaquin Calap-Calatayud, Spain, Jean Goens, Belgium, Nikolai Tsankov, Bulgaria, Stella Fatović-Ferenčić, Croatia, Monika Harms, Switzerland, Lawrence Charles Parish, Anthony V Benedetto, USA (liaison to the American Society), and Karl Holubar, Austria. (Jana Hercogova, Czech Republic, Sarolta Kárpáti, Hungary, Sarah Brenner, Israel, Torello Lotti, Italy, Andrew Griffiths, UK, were invited but unable to attend).

The ESHDV was incorporated under the French Law of 1 July 1901 and its foundation was published in the *Journal Officiel de la République Française* on 12 February 2000. The permanent secretariat is located in the Hôpital Saint-Louis in Paris. The society will be run by a president, a secretary-treasurer and a four-person directorate and the administrative council (four year terms).

Daniel Wallach was elected Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Staughton and Xavier Sierra-Valentí, Vice-Presidents, and Karl Holubar, President.

The other persons are to function as national or regional delegates. Membership dues will be 15,00 Euros or US\$ per annum.

Two annual meetings and general assemblies of members were held already the day before the 9th and 10th EADV Congresses (Geneva, 11 October 2000, restaurant *La Perle du Lac* and Munich, 10 October 2001, restaurant *Seebaus*). The next such meeting is planned for 2 October 2002, in Prague. Future meetings will be held annually and the ESHDV will be listed as one of the many sister societies of the EADV in its programs. So far, this new sister-society, ESHDV, will also be present in the core program of the EADV being provided with a 90-minute slot for discussions of specific matters beyond what is addressed in the Alibert Oration.

A Historical Tri-Society Meeting (American, French, European) will take place right before the CID in Paris on 30 June 2002 and similar meetings are planned for future world congresses. After intensive discussions between these three societies it was decided (i) to have an Annual *Alibert Oration* at the meetings of the ESHDV (Lennart Juhlin, Uppsala (History of urticaria), in 2000, and Georg Stingl, Vienna, (History of Immunodermatology) in 2001, were the first two Alibert Orators) and (ii) to have a *Buschke Oration* in 5-year intervals before the world congresses (Jean-Paul Ortonne, Nice, will be the first Buschke Lecturer in Paris). This notwithstanding that the Tri-Society Meetings planned for future World Congresses and the annual events of the ESHDV within the framework of the EADV are entirely separate programs.

The logo adopted for the ESHDV was created by Karl Holubar and designed to give no preference to any national dermatological heritage. The word for *skin* is shown in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian=Portuguese, Slavonic in Latin script, Slavonic in Cyrillic script, Hungarian, Arabic, Persian and Dutch (diacritic signs are stylized, or not given in Hebrew, Persian and Arabic), „*et et et*“ is standing for all other languages and idioms in the area between the Hindukush and the Pillars of Hercules, from Albanian and Basque to Estonian, Maltese and Icelandic. After all the European Union has, by now, 15 member states but only 12 golden stars flying in its flag.

As experience shows, about 1% of attendees of major meetings may be expected as visitors to dermato-historical symposia, workshops, lectures, which amount to about 60-70 persons at international world congresses. A small number indeed, but all dedicated and enthusiastic people who care for our rich heritage.
And Europe has the richest of them all.

Vienna, 28 November 2001, Joseph Plenck's 266th birthday.



Fig. 2

Legends of the figures

Fig. 1 : L to R : R. Staughton, D. Wallach., K. Holubar, X. Sierra-Valenti

Fig. 2 : L to R : K. Holubar, T. Nishikawa, LC. Parish, D. Wallach.

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Special credit is due to Pierre-Fabre-Dermo-Cosmétique who generously sponsored the foundation dinner in Amsterdam and the first scientific meeting in Geneva

Fig. 1. The board of the ESHDV, after its election at the Amsterdam meeting in 1999. From left to right : Richard Staughton, Daniel Wallach, Karl Holubar, Xavier Sierra-Valentí, Vice-Presidents, and President.

Fig. 2.(from right to left) Drs. Daniel Wallach, Paris, Lawrence Charles Parish, Philadelphia, Takeji Nishikawa, Tokyo, Karl Holubar, Vienna, representing and being presidents of the Société Française d'Histoire de la Dermatologie, ESHDV, the (American) History of Dermatology Society, HDS, the Japanese Dermatological Association, JDA, and the European Society for the History of Dermatology and Venereology, ESHDV). This photograph was taken during the first ESHDV annual meeting in Geneva, October 2000.



A visitor's guide to l'Hôpital Saint-Louis, the wax moulages museum and the Henri-Feulard library

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Dear friends and colleagues,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you to the heart of the patrimony of French dermatology. For dermatologists of my generation, the 20th World Congress of Dermatology (WCD) represents a unique experience. Greeting colleagues visiting from the five continents is a distinctive privilege and honor. Let us remember that the previous world congress of dermatology to be held in Paris was in 1900.

This guide provides an overview of the history of l'Hôpital Saint-Louis and the French School of Dermatology. It focuses on the historical value of the Henri-Feulard Library and the Wax Moulages Museum, highlighting several essential aspects of our common cultural heritage: recollections of the Masters, books on dermatology, manuscripts, and a wonderful collection of images of skin diseases.

The permanent exhibition of portraits and wax moulages will provide a tour of dermatological history. There is also a temporary exhibition organized for the WCD focusing on books, images, and archives, as the major tools for historical research.

As you begin your tour, you may notice that the focus of the museum is placed upon the images of skin diseases, with the wax moulages being the most striking of them.

Photographs, although usually not exhibited, also have scientific, artistic, and historical value. The Méheux' Collection is a very appealing aspect of the photographic collection kept at l'Hôpital Saint-Louis. Your attention should be directed to the relationship between art and science, particularly in the field of syphilis.

Archives and manuscripts are also kept in the museum. Among them, the archives Philippe Ricord are of particular interest.

Please read this booklet and you will become more familiar with many facets of the French history of dermatology, treasured in l'Hôpital Saint-Louis. Take your time to visit the museum, look closely at the moulages that remind us of the patients treated by our predecessors, and then stroll through the yards of the hospital, just as Baron Alibert may have.

Should you wish to return another day, please do so. Enjoy your visit in l'Hôpital Saint-Louis and your stay in Paris!

Historical Introduction

L'Hôpital Saint-Louis and the Paris School of Dermatology: an overview

As you may have noticed, l'Hôpital Saint-Louis consists of two parts which are architecturally and functionally distinct : the new hospital built in the 1980's containing the medical and surgical departments and the older sections erected four centuries ago.

At its beginning, l'Hôpital Saint-Louis had no connexion with dermatology; it was actually created to fight the plague. In fact, in 1606 a new plague epidemic appeared in France. The royal family fled to the Château de Fontainebleau a few miles away from Paris.

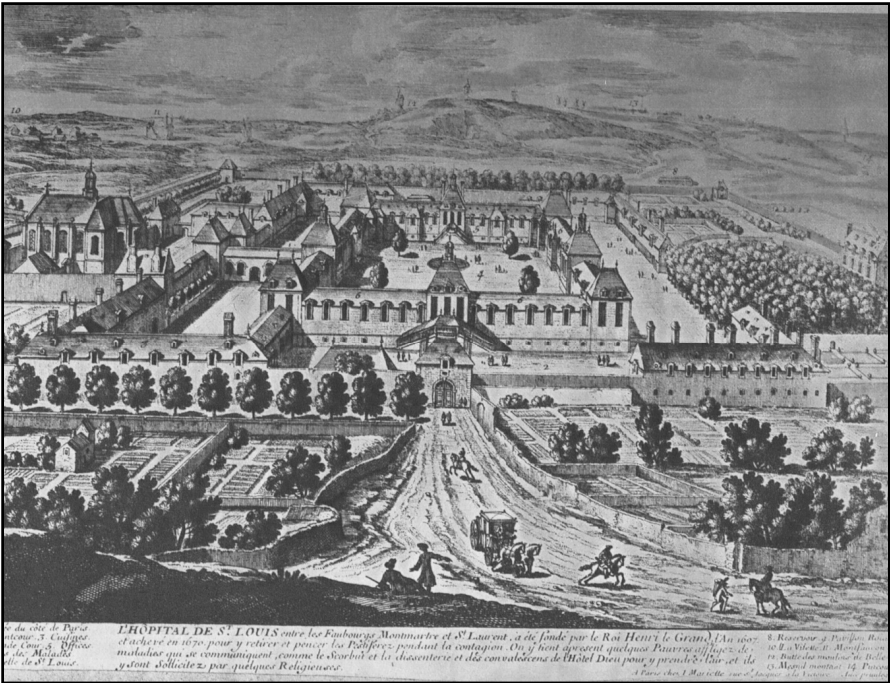


Fig. 1

The patients were treated at l'Hôtel-Dieu, the main Paris hospital of the time, where the conditions were poor (four patients either contagious or not in a single bed).

The authorities in charge of the public health policy understood the need for a proper hospital for plague. They prevailed upon King Henry IV, and the construction of the hospital began.

Claude Vellefaux, an architect whose name was given to the avenue that borders the hospital, designed the draughts. Saint-Louis was named after Louis IX, ancestor of Henri IV, who had died of the plague in 1270 and whose statute you will see when entering the museum. Started in 1607, the construction of the hospital was completed in 1610. Erected far from Paris – at this time-, Saint-Louis hospital was shaped as a prison surrounded by high walls that favored the isolation of the patients from the rest of the city.

The patients and the nursing staff were strictly guarded. Dogs were used to prevent germs from spreading to the healthy population. Saint-Louis was permanently opened in 1773 following the burning of l'Hôtel-Dieu. Even into the 19th century, l'Hôpital Saint-Louis was still used as a hospital for contagious patients during epidemics of smallpox, typhus, and cholera

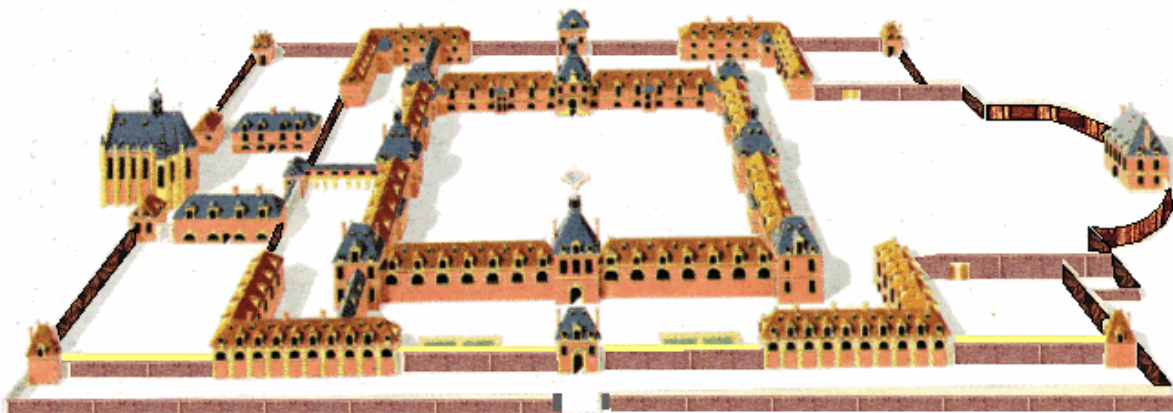


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

The ancient Hôpital Saint-Louis, notably the central square (le quadrilatère), is of remarkable construction, another example of which you will be able to see at Place des Vosges, a charming place within walking distance from the Bastille column. The chapel, built at the same time as the central square, is worth a visit. Today, the ancient Hôpital Saint-Louis is listed as an historical monument .

The specialization of the Hôpital Saint-Louis, a revolutionary reform

The political and intellectual movements of the French Revolution transformed the role of the hospitals. Selected by the Externat and Internat des Hôpitaux de Paris a new generation of physicians was appointed in the hospitals. They endeavored to describe physical signs extensively and to teach a new medicine that attracted a great number of students from France and abroad.

In 1801, the Paris hospitals were divided into general and specialized hospitals to provide the Paris population with a better health organization. In these circumstances, on November 27th and December 4th 1801, l'Hôpital Saint-Louis –named hospice du Nord (north hospital) for revolutionary conveniences - was officially dedicated to the treatment of contagious disease including tinea and scabies and chronic afflictions such as cutaneous ulcers.

Whatever the importance of this political decision, the dermatological specialization of Saint-Louis came about with the appointment in 1801 of Jean-Louis Alibert (1768-1837). At this time, dermatology was not taught at the Faculty of Medicine. The Saint-Louis hospital became an unique place for teaching and learning dermatology.

Alibert proposed that “Urbi ET Orbi” be noted on the front gate of the hospital emphasizing the role of Saint-Louis in the dermatological community. In fact, thanks to Alibert’s works in dermatology, Saint-Louis and the French School of Dermatology would become within a few years the lighthouse of dermatology throughout the world.

Alibert's Heirs

Alibert's successors enriched the knowledge on skin diseases. Laurent Biett (1781-1840), dermatologist born in Switzerland, taught the French dermatologists the elementary lesions, a concept previously developed by Plenck (1738-1807) and improved upon by Willan (1757-1812) in London. After Biett, Alphée Cazenave (1795-1877), Camille Gibert (1797-1866), and Alphonse Devergie (1798-1879) further developed the dermatological science using the same methods. A few decades later, Bazin (1807-1878) tried to integrate the morphological approach with the pathophysiology and aetiology. According to him and his colleague Alfred Hardy (1811-1893), skin diseases did not really exist. Dermatology should be regarded only as a part of internal medicine. These complementary approaches for skin diseases (pure dermatology vs. dermatology connected to internal medicine) continue into 21st contemporary dermatology.

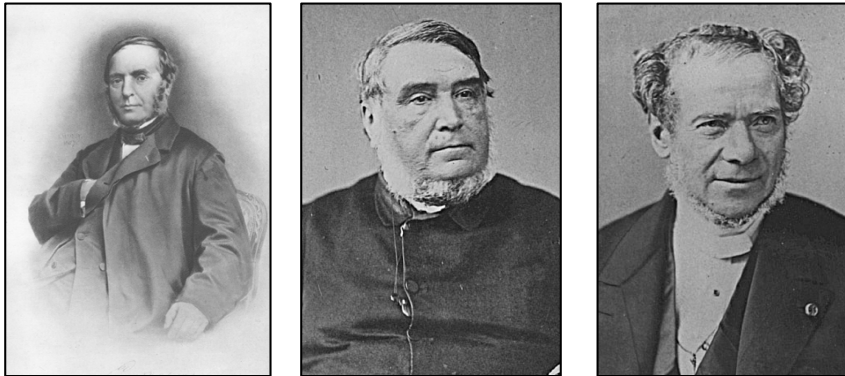


Fig. 6-8

During the last third of the 19th century, a new generation of physicians endeavored to restore the international influence of the French dermatology which had weakened since the 1840's: Charles Lailier (1822-1893), founder of a very innovative school for

children afflicted with tinea capitis (see below), Alfred Fournier (1832-1914), the renown syphilographer, who championed the fight against syphilis as a modern crusade, Emile Vidal (1825-1893) co-author with Leloir (from Lille, north France) of the first French treatise that underlined the importance of the histopathology and Ernest Besnier (1831-1909), leader of the French School of Dermatology and director of *La Pratique Dermatologique* textbook authored by the main French dermatologists of the early 20th century .



Fig. 9

These physicians started the *Annales de Dermatologie* (Adrien Doyon and Besnier in 1868), founded the French Society of Dermatology (1889), and organized the first and the fourth world congresses of dermatology (1889, 1900), both at l'Hôpital Saint-Louis

Later, Hallopeau (1842-1919), Brocq (1856-1928), Darier (1856-1936), Thibierge (1856-1926), Sabouraud (1864-1938), Milian (1871-1945), and Achille Civatte (1877-1956) enriched the dermatological knowledge with their clinical, histopathological, and microbiological works.

The first academic chair of dermatology and venereology in Paris was created at Saint-Louis in 1879. with Alfred Fournier as the first professor. Ernest Gaucher (1854-1919), Edouard Jeanselme (1858-1935), Henri Gougerot (1881-1955) and Robert Degos (1904-1987) succeeded him.

During this long period (1801-1980's) many facilities were erected to house patients and to provide them with more facilities. Most of these buildings have been destroyed and replaced by

the new Hôpital Saint-Louis, beginning in the early 1980's. Two buildings with dermatological use still exist: the "Ecole Lailler" (Lailler School) and the "service des bains" (balneology department).

The importance of the bath in dermatological therapy justified the creation of a special department in 1814 not only for the patients of the hospital but also for the indigents of the vicinity. The department was first set in the central square. Several thousand people used it. By the 1860's, more than 100 000 baths were given annually.

Due to this activity, the first bath department was replaced with new construction erected in 1860 and inaugurated in 1862, quite near from the outpatient building (ground floor of the museum). Since the 1980's, it has housed the department of physical rehabilitation. It is located a few meters from the wax museum.

Teaching and Treating the Children: the Ecole Lailler

In the 19th century, patients afflicted with tinea capitis represented an important portion of the patients in the dermatological departments. Until the end of the "Ancien Régime", tinea capitis was treated outside Saint-Louis in a hospital called l'Hôpital des Petites-Maisons, no longer extant. Then, as reported by Crissey and Parish "in the early years of the 19th century the care of favus and other chronic diseases of the scalp at l'Hôpital Saint-Louis had fallen into the hands of a mysterious pair of brothers, les frères Mahon, commercial empirics who had developed secret medications for the treatment of favus".

From 1853, a special department and a dispensary were created and headed by Bazin at Saint-Louis. Despite this medical improvement, the children had to interrupt their schooling until the favus was gone. With compulsory school attendance, the solution was a treatment facility and a school in a single place.

Lailler succeeded: a school (Ecole des teigneux) where the young patients were given treatment and instruction every day, opened in 1886. The Assistance Publique that named the new school “Ecole Lailler” in January 1894 acknowledged the role of Lailler. It existed until the 1960’s when griseofulvin drastically changed the treatment of ringworm. This very original school is still visible at the corner of the rue Bichat and the rue de la Grange-aux-Belles. The name of Lailler remains on the frontage of the building today devoted to the Center for the Treatment of the Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

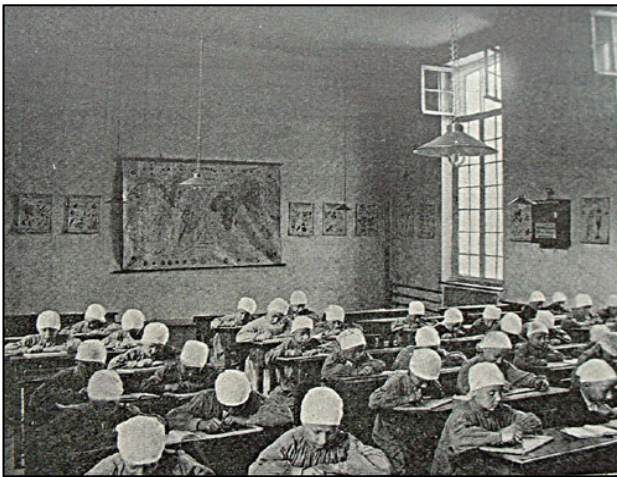


Fig. 10

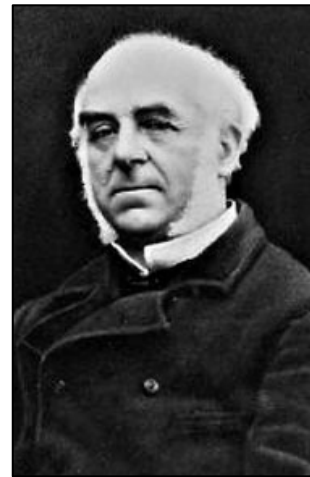


Fig. 11

Being now more familiar with the history of the P'Hôpital Saint-Louis, you will now learn something about the Masters of the Paris School of Dermatology. In fact, your visit to the wax museum and library starts with this tribute.

A Guide to the Museum

The Masters of Saint-Louis, a Tribute to Their Memories

When entering the building that harbors the museum, you will face saint Louis, King of France. Sitting under an oak, he seems to greet the visitors. Above his head, in an upper position is Emile Vidal “dark enough to be mistaken for a Spaniard (...) by all accounts a handsome figure” (J. Crissey and L. Parish). Head into Saint-Louis, Vidal was known as the inventor of a device –scarificator- he used it with great skill for the treatment of lupus vulgaris and rosacea. Nearby is Lailler who played a very important role in the creation of the wax moulages collection and in the development of the library. Although no disease is named after him, he is remembered as the leader of several dermatological facilities that marked the history of the specialty in Saint-Louis.

The wax moulages collection is a significant example. The innovative “Ecole des teigneux” also reveals his dynamism. Finally, should you have a special interest in the history of photography in dermatology, you will be interested to learn that the first truly colored photographs in dermatology were published by Lailler in 1878 (*Les teignes*).

Do not forget to look at the busts of Jeanselme, Achille Civatte, Bazin, Weissenbach (1885-1963), and Darier (1856-1936), all personalities who deserve to be known. Darier was undoubtedly the most famous French dermatologist in the 1920-1930's. He was the main editor of the *Nouvelle Pratique Dermatologique* (1936), a magnificent treatise of eight volumes updating and enlarging Besnier's *Pratique Dermatologique*. He also described several skin diseases, notably follicular dyskeratosis named after him (Darier's disease or Darier-White's disease). In the conference room, you will see another portrait of Darier, in fact a copy of a pastel by Levy-Dührmer.

Walk up now to the first floor.



Fig. 12

The staircase that leads to the museum is really a portraits gallery, illustrating the Masters of Saint-Louis. We will make few stops in front of the pictures of several dermatologists in order to remember some aspects of their works. Basically, only deceased dermatologists have their portraits in this memorial gallery. Fortunately, Professor Jean Civatte and Professor Antoine Puissant whose portraits you will see while going up to the museum are significant exceptions.

First, Alibert. He deserves to be looked at as the pioneer. Alibert was born in Villefranche-de-Rouergue, southwest France. Educated in Paris under the greatest masters of the revolutionary medicine, Alibert was appointed at Saint-Louis in 1801. Alibert gave his lessons in the “Pavillon Gabrielle” (still visible and today used as the *salle de garde* of Saint-Louis’ residents), named after Gabrielle d’Estrée, Henri IV’s favorite mistress. Due to the number of students, he was forced to lecture outside the buildings, under the lime trees (today plane trees) facing the entrance of the pavilion Gabrielle.

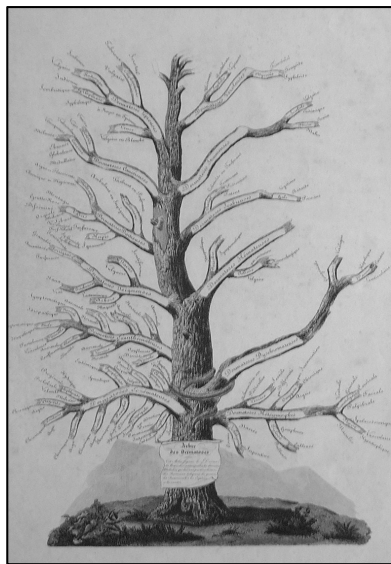


Fig.13

Using sensualism and the art of the description he learned from Cabanis and Pinel, Alibert invented the clinical case in dermatology. He used the five senses and comparisons extensively to perfect the clinical descriptions and to print them in the minds of the students (the smell of the favus, the noise produced by the scales of the ichthyosis, the consistence of the mycosis fungoides tumors...). He authored two books on skin diseases: the *Description des maladies de la peau observées à l’hôpital Saint-Louis (1806-1814)* the *Clinique de l’hôpital Saint-Louis (1833)*, very large –and heavy- in-folio superbly illustrated that you will admire in the library. In some ways an opponent to the Willanists, Alibert favored a natural approach to skin diseases - and of diseases in general. Thus, he summarized in a premature and somewhat clumsy way: the Tree of Dermatoses (*Arbre des Dermatoses*) presented at Saint-Louis, April 26th 1829.

Alibert is credited for making the first description of mycosis fungoides (Lucas, the patient afflicted with the condition still remains as one of the symbol of French clinical dermatology), amiantaceous tinea, cutaneous leishmaniasis, keloid, and dermatolysis. The theatrical atmosphere of his lectures has been related many times. Calling the patients by the name of their diseases and behaving like an actor, he delivered very didactic, strongly impressive

lessons that attracted students, physicians, and even lay people. Because of his reputation and of his fidelity to the monarchy, Alibert was made the physician to King Louis XVIII and his brother Charles X. On November 27th 2001, the French Society for the History of Dermatology and the administration of the Hospital celebrated the bicentenary of Alibert's appointment in Saint-Louis. A booklet authored by the members of the SFHD testifies to the occasion. The texts can also be read on the SFHD's website.

Besnier was acknowledged as the master of the French dermatology at the dawn of the 20th century. He co-edited with Brocq and Jacquet *La Pratique Dermatologique*, a prestigious textbook in four volumes published from 1900 to 1904. The diseases are arranged alphabetically, an innovative attempt at simplifying the nosology. Besnier coined the word biopsy (1878) and described the lupus pernio clinical form of sarcoidosis later enriched by Schaumann and Boeck. Besnier was President of the 4th World Congress of Dermatology, Paris, 1900.

Ricord was born in Baltimore (USA) in 1800 to a French family who had emigrated during the Revolution. As a young man, he sailed back to France and became assistant-pharmacist at the military hospital du Val-de-Grâce. He then became a resident at Dupuytren's and Lisfranc's departments.

As the surgeon at l'Hôpital des Vénériens (hospital for venereal diseases), Ricord modelled himself after Alibert, lecturing on syphilis and venereal diseases. Brilliant and having a great sense of humor, Ricord became a renowned teacher and in fact founded the French School of Syphilology. Several of his pupils became leaders in syphilis; Fournier, Bassereau, and Diday (Lyon) are significant examples. Despite his ability as a syphilologist, Ricord made many mistakes. He regarded soft chancre and hard chancre as both forms of the same infection by the so-called syphilitic virus. Moreover, he considered the signs of secondary syphilis as non-contagious, eventually admitting his error and declaring: "the stupid man is this who never changes his mind". For those interested in the places of medico-historical value in Paris, the luxurious building where Ricord had his surgery (6 rue de Tournon, Paris, VIème), the main entrance of l'Hôpital du Midi inside the l'Hôpital Cochin, (Boulevard de Port-Royal) and the tomb of Ricord in the Père-Lachaise Cemetery are easily accessible. An exhibition of Ricord's archives can be seen in the Conference Room.

Pierre Louis Alphée Cazenave created in 1843 the first French journal of dermatology, the *Annales des maladies de la peau et de la syphilis*, founded 25 years before the *Annales de dermatologie*. Using his proper name or pseudonyms, Cazenave wrote most of the articles, notably the first descriptions of lupus erythematosus and pemphigus foliaceus. In 1852, the journal ceased publication.

Henri Feulard (1858-1897) is a name that we remember with respect. Secretary of the 1st International Congress of Dermatology (1889), Feulard was the first librarian of the medical library (1886) and the first curator of the wax museum (1894). In both activities, he acted with a great skill organizing the collection of books, journals, and moulages. Feulard was elected secretary of the 4th International Congress of Dermatology (Paris, 1900). Unfortunately, he and his young daughter died under awful circumstances in the burning of the Bazar de la Charité, May 4th, 1897. The medical library was then named in his memory, marked by a marble tablet.

His contemporaries properly regarded Achille Civatte as the French Master of the Difficult Diagnoses in Cutaneous Histopathology. In 1906, he published a treatise on parapsoriasis and in 1947 updated the *Précis de Dermatologie*, previously edited by his teacher, Jean Darier. Civatte founded in 1922 the Museum of Histopathology. He was elected President of the Société Française de Dermatologie in 1954. One of his sons, Jean Civatte, now Emeritus Professor of Dermatology and Chairman in Saint-Louis, was the successor of Professor Degos, and is a member of the National Academy of Medicine. He is also Honorary President of the French Society for the History of Dermatology.

Sabouraud (1864-1938) is a personality who deserves to be remembered as a true pioneer. “He was a born professor; he genuinely enjoyed teaching and his approach to that art was quiet, effective and charming (...) He was a good musician, a connoisseur of painting and a particularly fine sculptor”, wrote Crissey and Parish. In fact, several busts you will see on the ground floor and in the Conference Room are Sabouraud’s personal works. Within few years, he had become the master of the trichophytions for the study of which he had invented a specific medium called “milieu d’épreuve” still used (milieu de Sabouraud). Any historian of dermatology interested in the history of the ringworm fungi must read *Les Teignes, chef d’oeuvre* of 1910.

Robert Degos (1904-1987) ruled the French School of Dermatology during a quarter of a century. Editor of the *Annales de Dermatologie*, Secretary of the Société Française de Dermatologie, Professor of Dermatology and Chairman in Saint-Louis he personified dermatology in France. His treatise *Dermatologie* (issued in 1953 with annual updates) was regarded as the Bible for French speaking dermatologists. The quality of the clinical descriptions in “the Degos” still remains unrivalled.

When going up to the Museum, you will notice a small painting of naïve style, representing a white-haired man sitting in the middle of strange objects. This painting on cardboard made in 1911 by E. Dufour depicts one of the major heroes of the Museum, Jules Baretta (1833-1923), the first wax moulageur of Saint-Louis whose portrait and bust you will see many times in the Museum. Appointed as a curator of the wax museum in 1884, he was honoured by the Legion of Honour in 1889. Baretta ceased his activities in 1913.

Coming up to the first floor you will see a massive wooden board to the glory of Alfred Fournier. When arriving in Saint-Louis, you may have observed the entrance of the old hospital is actually located “place du docteur Alfred-Founier”. Fournier began his studies on syphilis under Ricord, surgeon at l’Hôpital du Midi. In 1876, Fournier was appointed as a head at l’Hôpital Saint-Louis where he remained until his retirement in 1902. Despite his professorship in cutaneous and syphilitic diseases, Fournier made syphilis his only subject of interest. According to Louis Nekam, a Hungarian dermatologist, Fournier classified skin diseases as syphilitic, parasymphilitic, syphiloid and asyphilitic. In fact syphilis, regarded as a serial killer, was at this time a great matter of health and social concern. The fight against syphilis was considered as a priority that had to concentrate all the intellectual energies. Fournier wrote many thousands pages on syphilis, the cutaneous and extra cutaneous manifestations notably the connexions between tabes, general palsy and syphilis, the transmission described as hereditary and the prophylaxis (Fournier founded the French Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis in 1901).

The anti chamber on the first floor leads to three rooms: the library, the wax museum and the conference room were the congress people registered in 1889. Go inside the conference room and look around. Many hundreds thesis of medicine and books of dermatology covered the walls. Treatises on syphilis are kept in two glass cases. Few busts (Hallopeau, Brocq, Besnier, Thibierge) and portraits of dermatologists are exposed in the room.

The Wax Museum, Treasure of French Dermatology

The Museum you are approaching keeps more than any other place in France the remembrance of the French School of Dermatology. Remember that the meetings of the French Society of Dermatology were held in this place from its foundation in 1889 until the beginning of the 1980's. French and foreign masters of dermatology gave life to this place. Their lively debates echoed in the room. Moreover, remember that the Museum is also devoted to the memory of the patients who agreed to the exhibition of their disfigured appearances for the enrichment of dermatological knowledge.

Architecturally speaking, the Museum is a typical example of the 19th century museum, mixing glass, wood, and steel. The window cases surrounding the central part which were used as meeting and teaching rooms. A glass roof previously lit the Museum.

After several decades of international leadership (1800-1830), the French School of Dermatology partly lost its influence to the German-speaking schools, mainly Vienna headed by Ferdinand von Hebra and his son-in-law, Moriz Kaposi. In fact, the wax museum and the library were regarded as one of the visible elements helping to restore the French influence.

Alphonse Devergie and Charles Lailler, heads at Saint-Louis, Armand Husson, Director of the Assistance publique, and Jules Baretta, were the main workers of the creation of the Museum.

When retiring in 1866, Devergie gave the hospital administration the watercolors he had ordered at his own expenses. Look up in the Museum and you will see Devergie's collection hung with other watercolors procured by Bazin and Cazenave. Husson, congratulating Devergie provided the collection with the facilities indispensable for a proper exhibition.

The first museum was actually located in a very small room that no longer exists. It opened on April 25th 1867. Besides the watercolors, the Museum exhibited several wax moulages made by Baretta. A craftsman specializing in the production of artificial fruits, Baretta was "discovered" in 1863 by Lailler who was looking for an artist talented enough to depict skin diseases. Baretta accepted Lailler's offer and set up a workshop in Saint-Louis where he improved the moulage technique. By following Lailler as he made rounds in Saint-Louis, Baretta obtained an introduction to dermatology. He produced his first moulage in 1867, still in relatively good condition.

Proceed to window case 34. This is the face of a woman afflicted with cutaneous lupus erythematosus. The moulage, relatively clean by comparison with its dusty neighbours, was recently restored. This patient treated by Lailier remained in Saint-Louis from April 1867 until April 1868!

The collection grew rapidly. Fournier, previously the head at l'Hôpital Lourcine (Hospital for Syphilitic Women), was appointed to the Saint-Louis in 1876 and brought his wax moulages collection. In 1878, Lailier proposed that a room of his department be transformed for a better exhibition of the collection. The second museum was located in the Pavillon Bazin (today the Skin Research Institute). The vividness of the wax pieces incited the dermatologists to make more and more moulages. The creation of a proper museum was then regarded as a necessity. At this stage, the intervention of Désiré Bourneville was decisive.

Dermatologists know Bourneville as the describer of tuberous sclerosis (Epiloia). He was also a physician of the insane and much involved in politics. Bourneville was the promoter of a new educational system in medicine. As a Paris city counsellor he considered that the Assistance publique – placed under the authority of the city of Paris- could teach medicine without the Faculty of Medicine that he regarded as almost useless. He proposed the creation of a city school of medicine that could use all the medical and surgical departments, libraries, and museums of the Paris hospitals. In this context, the creation of the building that contained a museum, a library, and an outpatient clinic was considered as a true institute for the teaching of the skin diseases that could provide the students with all the facilities needed to study dermatology.

The Museum was officially inaugurated on August 5th 1889, the opening day of the world congress. More than 2300 moulages made by Baretta were exhibited producing enthusiastic comments from the congress attendees. When returning to their homes, several foreign dermatologists created wax museums and ordered Baretta moulages of skin diseases. Baretta, therefore, contributed to the enrichment of several collections abroad (USA and Germany notably) and improved his own circumstances.



Fig. 14

Imagine this humble craftsman who spent his life modelling skin diseases! Roger-Milès, French writer at the close of the 19th century gave some account of Baretta' workshop atmosphere: “ here we are in the artist's workshop. We now come upon a life, hidden from the miserable city, that is the most picturesque and artistic that one can dream of. From generous



Fig. 15

windows, light pours through glass panes; from the top of the walls hang sketches painted in oil, caricatures and bright studies of scenes from the quays of Paris and suburban places, studies off with a nimble brush on a sunny afternoon. There are busts and statuettes in terra cotta on brackets and a piano loaded with knick-knacks. Were it not for photographs of fatal

monstrosities and the two benches in front of the windows, one would believe him miles from a hospital workshop. (...) Attired in an apron with a bib, (...) with a piece of red ribbon in a button hole (the award of the Legion of Honour), he (Baretta) spends a good part of his days in his workshop. When he is alone, he works on pieces already started; never is there any lack of work in his studio and it is no simple task to find colors exact to everything that he has to reproduce. (...) When a patient is brought to him, a different *modus operandi* is assumed and again with warmth and good nature. M. Baretta is an invaluable collaborator in scientific work. Without brusqueness, but with the tenderness of a mother and unfailing patience, he applies his preparations and while the material is setting, he converses with the patient, interests himself in the condition... and effortlessly wins confidence by the sympathy he instils...The patient tends to be still because it takes a certain period of times for the material to harden, M. Baretta shows him his paintings; all of the hanging are his. Then he seats himself at the piano and lulls his patient with some old melody”(trad. G.Solente).

How did Baretta make the wax pieces? The answer to that question remains a mystery. Baretta, like his successors in Saint-Louis and colleagues abroad, was silent about the procedures he employed. In fact, the material for Baretta’s moulages consisted of a mixture of bees wax and a resin, probably gutta percha. He heated the casting material to a temperature of approximately 200°C before pouring it into the plaster cast. Some of the colors may have been incorporated into the mixture. The finest colored details were probably painted on the surface of the moulages. The technical processes used by Baretta seemed to differ from his successors. You will notice many differences in comparing the moulages made by Baretta, and those made by the moulageurs who succeeded him in Saint-Louis.

The art of moulaging and modelling wax in medicine is fascinating. Should you wish to know more about this art, read “Diseases in wax”, a scholarly book by Thomas Schnalke, essential to everyone interested in the history of the medical moulages. For the French speaking readers, “Artistes et Mortels” by Michel Lemire is also an indispensable source.

Since 1992, the moulage collection has been listed as an historical monument. Today, more than 4800 moulages are exhibited and catalogued. The last one was made at the request of Prof. Degos in 1958 (window case 22). Some of them are in bad condition, broken or cracked; most of

them are dirty. The ceiling is damaged, rainwater may fall into the museum, and the absence of air conditioning is deleterious for the conservation of the wax pieces.

Quite recently, the French Society for the History of Dermatology has set up a special program sponsored by the French Society of Dermatology and the Ministry of Culture to clean and restore the moulages.

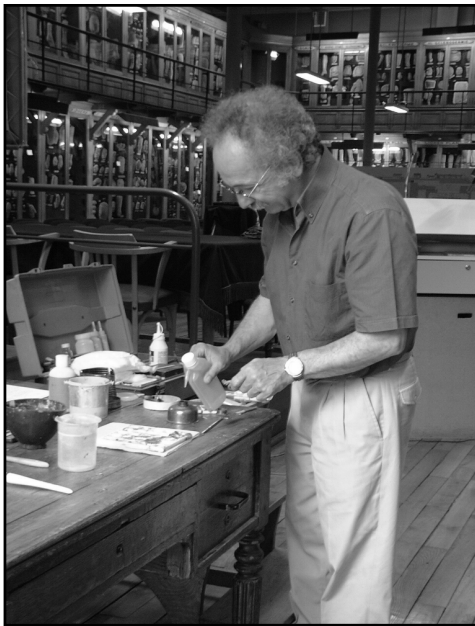


Fig. 16



Fig. 17

Mr Besnainou, professional restorer has been appointed to manage the technical operations.

The Henri-Feulard Library (bibliothèque Henri-Feulard)

On Thursday December 23rd 1886, Vidal, Lailler, Besnier, Fournier, Hallopeau, Quinquaud, dermatologists, Péan and Ledentu, surgeons, Porak, obstetrician, Lutz, pharmacist, Feulard, senior registrar (chef de clinique) in Fournier's department, founded a library which they named "bibliothèque médicale de l'hôpital Saint-Louis". The dermatologists had claimed the library as a natural complement of the wax museum. Thanks to the moulages, the students could complete the practical apprenticeship they acquired during the consultation. In the library they could find books and journals indispensable for the enrichment of the theoretical knowledge. The consultation, the wax museum, and the library could be considered as an ideal center for the teaching and learning of dermatology.



Fig. 19



Fig. 18

Feulard was officially appointed as the officer of the library in 1890 whose opening took place November 1887. After his death in 1897, the medical library was named after him and is now known as the "Bibliothèque Henri-Feulard". Wickham succeeded Feulard until 1913. when Brodier became the librarian, serving until 1939. Pignot and Solente succeeded him.

In 1986 on Daniel Wallach's initiative, the Assistance publique and the French Society of Dermatology founded an association according to the 1901 French law. D.Wallach was the first General Secretary of this new association in charge of the library. Mrs M.-D. Vignon-Pennamen succeeded him in 1995.

In 1999, Gérard Tilles was elected as General Secretary of the Bibliothèque Henri-Feulard. For the last few years, the French Society of Dermatology has withdrawing its sponsorship, endangering the future of the library.

Today the library contains more than 15000 books and 600 different journals of dermatology and medicine. A database on therapeutics in dermatology, enriched by the administrators of the library and sponsored by the Pierre-Fabre Group, is accessible on the Internet. (www.clubdermaweb.com).

A Temporary Exhibition of Dermatological Knowledge

The Books, Conservatories of Knowledge

From the very beginning, the librarians of the Henri-Feulard library endeavoured to get the more representative books of the French and International dermatological and medical literature. Exhibiting the complete fund of the library is obviously beyond the scope of our purpose. We made a selection of few vintage textbooks either because of their significant content or because of the personality of their authors. Take your time to look at them.

Joseph Jacob PLENCK, Doctrina de morbis cutaneis, Vienne apud Rodolphum Graeffer, 1776, 124 p.

Presents a new classification of the skin diseases based upon the elementary lesions. Mentioned 115 different skin diseases divided into 14 classes.

Anne Charles LORRY, Tractatus de morbis cutaneis, Parisiis apud P. Guillelmum Cavelier via San-Jacobaea sub signo Lili aurei, MDCCLXXVII, xvj-704p.

“Lorry is regarded as the founder of French dermatology. A pupil of Jean Astruc, his most important work is his Tractatus in which he attempted the classification of diseases on the basis of essential relations, their physiological, pathological and etiological similarities. It is the first modern text on the subject and the last major work on dermatology to be published in Latin (Garrison et Morton, Morton’s medical bibliography 5th ed., edited by Jeremy Norman, Cambridge, 1991, p. 619).

Robert WILLAN, On cutaneous diseases, London, J Johnson, 1808, 33pl., xvi-556p.

According to Garrison and Morton “modern dermatology may be said to start with Willan.(...) He established a standard nomenclature which is still more or less in use today” (Garrison and Morton, Morton’s medical bibliography 5th ed., edited by Jeremy Norman , Cambridge, 1991, p. 620).

Jean-Louis ALIBERT, Clinique de l’hôpital Saint-Louis ou traité complet des maladies de la peau, Paris, JB Cormon, 1833, -383p., 63 planches

Magnificent in-folio published at Alibert’s own expenses (probably with his wife’s dowry). Don’t forget to have a look at Lucas the patient with mycosis fongoide first described by Alibert.

Thomas BATEMAN, Delineations of cutaneous diseases exhibiting characteristic appearances of the principle genera and species comprised in the classification of the late Dr Willan, London, printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brownne, Paternoster-Row, 1817, xiv-556p., 72 pl.

“The above work is notable for its 72 colored plates. Strictly speaking it is the first atlas of dermatology as Willan’s work falls more into the category of illustrated treatise.” (Garrison and

Morton, Morton's medical bibliography 5th ed., edited by Jeremy Norman , Cambridge, 1991, p. 620).

Pierre François Olive RAYER (1793-1867), Traité théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau, Paris, JB Baillière, 1826, t I, lxxvj-688p. ; t II, 1827, 645p. ; planches, 1826, X pl. Atlas, Paris, JB Baillière, 1835, 8p.- XXII pl

Head of a medical department in Paris hospitals outside Saint-Louis, Rayer authored a major textbook on kidney diseases. He also published a treatise on skin diseases that influenced the German schools of dermatology. As dean of the Paris Faculty on Medicine, Rayer favored the development of the medical specialities, notably dermatology and venereology. Rayer had a great influence on the thought of the German speaking dermatologists notably on Hebra's who used Rayer's physiopathological approach of dermatology.

Pierre Louis Alphée CAZENAVE (1795-1877), Leçons sur les maladies de la peau, Paris, Labe, 1856, 59 pl., 233p.

« This large folio atlas is the most visually impressive of all his books » (Garrison and Morton, Morton's medical bibliography 5th ed., edited by Jeremy Norman , Cambridge, 1991, p. 621).

Ferdinand von HEBRA (1816-1880), Atlas der Hautkrankheiten, Text von Prof Dr Ferdinand Hebra Bilder von Dr Anton Elfinger und Dr Carl Heitzmann, Wien, 1869

“In preparation for this atlas Anton Elfinger, Carl Heitzmann, Julius Heitzmann, all physicians, painted several hundred water colors. More than a hundred were actually published. Some five hundred of these paintings, predominantly by the above masters, are preserved in the Institute for the History Medicine in Vienna” (Holubar K., Schmidt C., Wolff K., Challenge dermatology, Vienna 1841-1992, Verlag der Osterreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, 1993, p. 37)

George Henri FOX (1846-1937), *Iconographie photographique des maladies de la peau, trad. Holman, 48 pl. d'après nature coloriées à la main, Paris, JB Baillièrre, 1882*

Tilbury FOX, *Atlas of skin diseases, London, JA Churchill, 1877, ix-121p., 72 pl.*

Alfred HARDY, A. de MONTMEJA, *Clinique photographique de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, Chamerot et Laumerey, 1868, vii-50 pl.*

This is the first French textbook that used photography as a teaching aide in dermatology. Hardy (1811-1893) had been head of the department at Saint-Louis since 1851, successor to Lugol and professor of internal medicine since 1867. Together with Bazin, he was the main organizer of dermatological debates and, in 1889, was President of the First International Dermatology Congress in Paris. Montméja was a former provisional intern at Saint-Louis. Then, from 1869 to 1873, Montméja, in collaboration with Rengade, published the *Revue photographique des hôpitaux de Paris* and convinced the Director of the Assistance Publique (Public hospital administration) to set up the first photographic workshop in Paris hospitals

The *Clinique photographique de l'hôpital Saint-Louis* contains 50 photographs classified according to an order derived from Hardy's classification designed to make dermatology part of the "field of medicine and to destroy these ideas of specialty which are based on nothing real or useful". Hardy chose frequent diseases, emphasising a new approach to teaching. Syphilis naturally occupied an important place (16 photographs); the other cases included several cases of cutaneous mycoses, acne, scabies, impetigo, eczema, alopecia areata.



Fig.20

The images were printed on albumin paper performed from collodion plates which do not allow good color restitution, particularly red and yellow. Montméja colored the images by hand from nature and therefore essentially added red and yellow.

In fact, Hardy gave the instructions for the final quality of the photos.

This new technique was not yet trustworthy and retouching the photos seemed necessary. The reproduction of the actual morphology may be somewhat altered and, for some images, the result is sometimes a curious mixture between lithography and photography. The images uniformly presented, with no particular effect of light, diseases and patients belonging to the most underprivileged social classes, experiencing photography for the first time, with a fixed appearance in a dramatic, sometimes almost theatrical attitude, accentuated by the colour printing process. However, the important place occupied by scientific comments clearly situated the photographs in a dermatological rather than a sociological context.

Philippe RICORD, Traité complet des maladies vénériennes. Clinique iconographique de l'hôpital des vénériens, Paris, Just Rouvier, 1862, 198p., 50 pl.

« Repeating Hunter's experiment, Ricord proved that syphilis and gonorrhoea were separate diseases. After Hunter, he was the greatest authority on venereal disease". (Garrison and Morton, Morton's medical bibliography 5th ed., edited by Jeremy Norman , Cambridge, 1991, p. 801).

José Eugénio OLAVIDE, Atlas de la clinica iconografica de enfermedades de la piel o dermatosis, Madrid, Imprenta de T. Fortanet, 1873, 127 lam.

Prince MORROW, Atlas of skin and venereal diseases, New York, William Wood, 1889, 318p., lxxvpl.

H. Radcliffe CROCKER, Atlas of the diseases of the skin, Edinburgh Young and Pentland, 1896, vol. I, XLVIII pl.

Moriz KAPOSÍ, Atlas der Hautkrankheiten, Wien und Leipzig, W, Braumüller, 1898, I Abteilung A-H, 114 Taf.

The Méheux Collection : Art and Science of Syphilis

From the first ages of the specialty in the late 17th century, dermatologists have been using images to improve and transmit their knowledge. They took advantage of the technical improvements to reproduce the skin diseases in the most vivid manner. In the years following the publication of Willan's book –that contained the first colored images of skin diseases-, the presence of images gradually became a constant feature of dermatology books, either integrated into the text (Alibert, Cazenave) or presented in an atlas which favoured the artistic quality (Hebra) or the economic accessibility and therefore the educational use (Rayer). Very few authors, such as Gibert, were hostile to images, which they considered too fashionable and too far from reality.

However, regardless of the choice and quality of these images, the physician remained dependent on a painter or engraver. The instantaneous aspects of the image was lost due to the constraints of the technique and the disease represented was often that of an "ideal" patient, based on a combination of several cases.

When photography made its appearance in dermatology at the end of the 1860s, dermatologists, who had been using images for several decades, were therefore intellectually prepared to use this new process which, due to rapid technical progress, appeared to be able to reconcile realism and a relative ease of use.

Apart from their scientific value, images may be artistically valuable. The connexions between art and sciences in medical reproductions have been studied by many scholars. Contemplating images of skin diseases is a great opportunity to consider these connexions.

Looking at the wax moulages collection is obviously a good opportunity for this kind of consideration that you will have when walking in the Museum. Today an additional approach is proposed to you. In fact, the Museum is not only a wax museum; it is a true conservatoire of images of skin diseases gathering moulages and several thousand photographs. Among these, the

Félix-Méheux collection is often regarded as having an artistic value of a particular interest. Part of the collection has been exhibited on several occasions in and outside Saint-Louis.

For the special event of the 20th World Congress of Dermatology and the History of Dermatology Tri-Societies Seminar, a different section of the Méheux collection is presented that combines scientific, artistic and historical interest : the photos on syphilis.

The Photography in Dermatology, A New Tool for Investigations.

Nicéphore Niépce (1765-1833), May 5th, 1816, successfully made the first negative on paper of the history of the humanity. Louis Daguerre (1787-1853) continued the work of Niépce and convinced François Arago (1786-1853), Secretary of the French Academy of Science and Director of the Paris Observatory, of the value of his invention. Arago presented the process to the Academy of Science, January 8th, 1839. Photography was launched.

Its use in medicine rapidly developed from the 1840s onwards. The first medical daguerreotypes were microphotographic images performed in Paris from 1840 by Alfred Donné, head of a complementary microscopy course at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and Léon Foucault, physicist to the Paris Observatory.

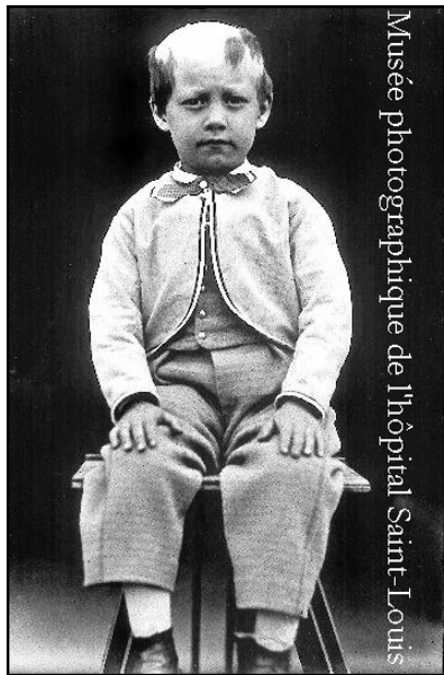
The publication in 1862 by Duchenne (from Boulogne) of the first illustrated book of clinical photography marked the entry of photography into medical practice and clinical research.

The first photographs in the field of dermatology were published in the 1860's. In 1865, in London, Alexander John Balmano Squire (1836-1908), an English surgeon, published the first atlas of dermatology-venereology, containing 12 hand-colored photographs on albumin paper, *Photographs (colored from life) of the diseases of the skin*.

In Paris, several photographs of skin diseases were performed at the Faculty of Medicine, but the first dermatological photographs were actually published by Hardy and Montméja. (see above).

Saint-Louis Hospital Photographic Museum

In 1868 Armand Husson, manager of the Assistance publique decided to sponsor a photographic museum for the Paris hospitals. Montméja carried on his work as a benevolent photographer. Few years later, from 1884 until 1904, Félix Méheux, a private photographer, enriched the collection with black and white and hand painted photographs.



In the early 20th century Louis Brocq, head at Saint-Louis boosted the photographic collection by donating the collection he had previously set at the hôpital Broca. The collection was launched as the Musée Photographique de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis. The photographs were taken by Sottas, assistant physician and Schaller, clock-maker in the hospital. In 1934 Maire, jeweller, succeeded him.

In the beginning of the 1980's the collection was transferred to the Image Centre of the Assistance publique where they remained until the 1990's. On the initiative of the SFHD, the collection came back to l'Hôpital Saint-Louis first in a tiny room in the central square then in a more convenient place close to the museum.

Since few years the SFHD has been setting a special program and purchased with the support of the City of Paris and the Ministry of Culture, specific material for a better conservation of the photos

Fig. 21

The collection, called “le musée photographique de l’hôpital Saint-Louis” now comprises twenty thousand photographs. Some of them are digitalized and can be viewed on the SFHD website.

Syphilis and the First Steps of Photography in Dermatology

A large number of photographs depicts syphilis in all its clinical varieties. In fact in the finishing 19th century, syphilis was regarded as a health priority to such an extent that every physician had to be familiar with its clinical forms.

Transmitted by prostitutes and killing the children of the upper classes, syphilis became the symbol of the destruction of the bourgeoisie by the working classes.

The struggle against syphilis was described by physicians as a top priority not only because of the contagiousness that was inflicted on the family but also because of the hereditary consequences notably the frightening mortality threatening future generations and consequently because of the degeneration that syphilis could bring upon the human race.

The role of syphilitic heredity was felt as stronger and stronger to such a point that it was considered capable to encompass all the manifestations of morbid heredity in general. The obsessive fear of syphilitic heredity was such that some physicians created anthropometrical list that allowed identifying syphilitic patients -or supposed so- at a glance. Several features, considered as characteristics of the syphilitic shape of ears or the toothline, stammering, somnambulism, nervous tics, and even ginger hair.

Despite the contagiousness of the genital lesions of syphilis, only a few physicians considered condoms an efficacious method in the fight against syphilis. In fact, for most of the physicians, the condom by its birth control function represented a social and political controversy. The preoccupation with the effect on birth rate at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century came from an actual depopulation in France and from the rivalry with the bordering nations, especially Germany.

The medico-social climate that surrounded syphilis with anxiety encouraged physicians to develop teaching aids on syphilis as a prophylactic method. In this respect, photographs became the ideal tools for the prevention policy.

Félix Méheux was a member of the French Society of Photography. He used to practice privately and acted as a photographer at l'Hôpital Saint-Louis and other Paris hospitals, (Broca, La Pitié). His photographs on albumen-paper show fine details of the disease and give artistic views of the patients.

Catalogue of the Méheux Collection on Syphilis

1. Chancre du pouce, cliché n° 97, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Pr A.Fournier,
2. Chancre de l'index, cliché n° 293, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Pr A. Fournier.
3. Chancre de la sclérotique, cliché n° 1327, polyclinique H. de Rothschild.
4. Syphilides palmaires, cliché n° 364, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv de M. le Pr A Fournier.
5. Syphilides linéaires circinées secondaires, cliché n° 288, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Pr A. Fournier.
6. Syphilides tuberculeuses phagénédiques excentriques, cliché n° 227, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Pr A. Fournier.
7. Syphilis alopecie, cliché n° 222, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Pr A. Fournier.
8. Syphilis alopecie des cheveux et des sourcils, cliché n° 221, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Pr A Fournier.
9. Syphilides pigmentaires, cliché n° 208, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
10. Syphilis alopecie, cliché n° 204, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
11. Syphilides tuberculeuses, cliché n° 194, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
12. Syphilis alopecie, cliché n° 186, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
13. Syphilides tuberculeuses en plaques, cliché n° 690, observation de M. le Dr. Jullien
14. Syphilides tuberculeuses crustacées malignes, cliché n° 1384, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
15. Syphilis, ulcération, oblitération de la gorge, cliché n° 1339, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
16. Plaques syphilitiques érosives et hypertrophiques, cliché n° 1170, hôpital Broca, serv. de M. le Dr Brocq.

17. Syphilides hypertrophiques crustacées, cliché n° 1082, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
- 18.. Cicatrices des lésions phagédéniques osseuses crâniennes, cliché n° 977, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
19. Syphilis. Onyxis, cliché n° 1556, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
20. Syphilides papuleuses psoriasiformes, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
21. Syphilides papuleuses, cliché n° 1524, hôpital de la Pitié, service de M. le Dr Darier.
22. Syphilis ulcération de la lèvre chancriforme, cliché n° 1494, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
23. Hérédo syphilis. Syphilides infantiles papuleuses, cliché n° 586, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier
24. Hérédo syphilis, syphilides infantiles, cliché n° 1316, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier.
25. Hérédo syphilis, gomme du bras, cliché n° 96, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. M. le Pr A. Fournier.
26. Hérédo syphilis, syphilides pustuleuses, cliché n° 1467, polyclinique H. de Rothschild.
27. Hérédo syphilis ulcérations phagénédéniques, cliché n° 177, hôpital Saint-Louis, serv. de M. le Prof A. Fournier

Archives, Major Sources for the Historians: the Ricord's Archives

1. Decree for Ricord's appointment as an extraordinary pharmacist at the Hôpital du Val-de-Grâce, September 16th 1820.
2. Diploma for M.D., June 20th 1826.
3. Certificate for Ricord's presence as an Interne in l'Hôtel-Dieu (signature by Dupuytren).
4. Ricord's American passport, July 24th 1828.
5. Certificate for Ricord's appointment as a surgeon at the Bureau Central des Hôpitaux de Paris, May 30th 1831.

6. Certificate for Ricord's appointment at the Hôpital du Midi, October 17th, 1837.
7. Death notice of Ricord.
8. Portraits and caricatures.
9. Speech pronounced by Jules Péan, surgeon at Saint-Louis, on the occasion of Ricord's funerals.

The Ricord's Archives are catalogued in the Arkeion file (ARK 102).

Further suggested readings

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14. Tilles G., Histoire des bibliothèques médicales et des musées des hôpitaux de l'Assistance publique à Paris. L'exemple de l'hôpital Saint-Louis. Thèse pour obtenir le grade de docteur ès Lettres et Sciences Humaines de l'Université Paris XII, 1995, Directeur : Pr J. Poirier
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Legends of the figures

- Fig. 1: The Hôpital Saint-Louis in the 17th century, in R. Sabouraud, *L'hôpital Saint-Louis*, coll. Les vieux hôpitaux français, Ciba, Lyon, 1937.
- Fig 2 : The hôpital Saint-Louis in the 17th century, from the hôpital Saint-Louis website.
Entrance of the old Hôpital Saint-Louis, coll. GT
- Fig. 3-4-5 : The central square (le quadrilatère), Hôpital Saint-Louis, coll. GT.
- Fig. 6-8: From left to right : Ernest Bazin, Pierre Louis Alphée Cazenave, Alphonse Devergie, coll. Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis.
- Fig 9 : The First International Congress of Dermatology, Paris, August 5-10, 1889, photo F. Méheux, coll. Musée de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis.
- Fig.10 : The Lailler School in L'Assistance publique en 1900, Assistance publique, Paris.
- Fig. 11 : Charles Lailler, coll. Musée de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis.
- Fig. 12 : The "memorial gallery" in the Musée des moulages de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis, coll. GT
- Fig. 13 : L'Arbre des Dermatoses (the Tree of Dermatoses) in Jean-Louis Alibert, *la clinique de l'hôpital Saint-Louis*, Cormon et Blanc, Paris, 1833, coll. Musée de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis.
- Fig. 14 : The Musée des moulages de l'hôpital Saint-Louis (wax museum) in the 1960's, coll. Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis.
- Fig 15 : Jules Baretta by E. Dufour, coll. Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis.
- Fig 16-17 : D. Besnainou restoring wax moulages in 2001, coll. GT
- Fig. 18 : The Henri-Feulard library, coll. Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis

Fig. 19 : Henri Feulard, coll. Musée de l'hôpital Saint-Louis.

Fig. 20 : *Pemphigus foliaceus* in A. Hardy et A. de Montméja, Clinique Photographique de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, Chamerot et Lauwereyns, 1868, vii-50 pl.

Fig. 21 : *Alopecia areata* in A. Hardy et A. de Montméja, Clinique Photographique de l'hôpital Saint-Louis, Paris, Chamerot et Lauwereyns, 1868, vii-50 pl.

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