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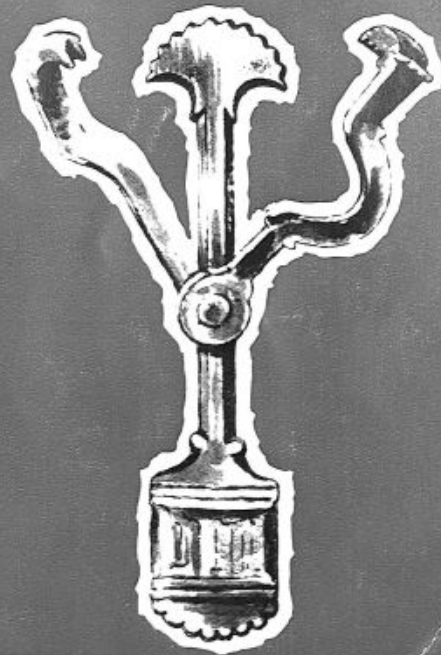
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JUN 1963

REVUE
D'HISTOIRE
DE L'ART
DENTAIRE

*"History is to the world
what memory is to
the individual"*

Weinberger.



NUMÉRO 2

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Revue d'Histoire de l'Art dentaire

Organe officiel de la Société Française d'Histoire de l'Art Dentaire

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L.-J. Cecconi, 63, avenue Franklin-Roosevelt - Paris-8^e - BAL. 43-44.

Editorial

L'accueil réservé à notre premier numéro de cette revue fut pour nous un précieux encouragement pour la préparation du second numéro, compliments, encouragements et même collaboration généreuse et bénévole ne nous a pas manqué. Nous tenons à remercier tous les amis de l'histoire de l'art dentaire qui nous ont témoigné tant de sollicitude, nous pensons ne pas pouvoir mieux le faire qu'en tentant d'améliorer cette revue, composition, présentation, augmentation également de notre partie documentaire et fiches bibliographiques.

Ce sera grâce à la collaboration de tous que nous parviendrons mieux à notre but et c'est dans cet espoir que nous sommes heureux de vous présenter cette nouvelle édition bilingue.

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CHIRURGIE GÉNÉRALE ET CHIRURGIE SPÉCIALE EN FRANCE AU XVII^e SIÈCLE

par *Georges Dagen*

Membre d'Honneur de la Société Française :
d'Histoire de l'Art Dentaire

Où il sera parlé des Célotomiques, Lithotomiques, Ophtalmiques, Otiques, Odontiques, Diatétiques, Botanistes, Oïnodotes ; et des Circulatores, Circumforanei, Parabolani et fuminendubus.

Il va être exposé, ici, de curieux détails sur ce que pensait, en 1639, un chirurgien-juré de la ville de Montélimar s'indignant sur de pseudo opérateurs de son temps et prônant la chirurgie générale en stigmatisant les pratiquants de branches distinctes.

Joseph Couillard, maître chirurgien-juré de Montélimar, écrit « Le Chirurgien Opérateur » (Lyon, 1639) ; 1642 ; et Paris 1660). C'est de l'édition de 1639 que sont tirées les lignes qui vont suivre.

Selon une coutume éprouvée jadis, l'œuvre de Couillard s'orne en avant-propos de poésies dues à la plume d'oie de certains amis exerçant l'Art Médical : Pertuis, Spon, Olivier, Brès, Mirabel, Josserand et Sillot.

Ce dernier : Sillot, sieur d'Aurelle, Docteur médecin de Montélimar, s'étant vu honorer par Couillard dans la dédicace de ses « Observations Iatrochirurgiques » se fit un devoir de le remercier par les Stances suivantes qui dénotent un versificateur de mince talent.

« Un nombre infini de maux
Aux engoisses et aux travaux
Rendaient notre vie soumise,
Lorsque l'Opérateur accourt
D'une généreuse entreprise
Nous ramène dedans le port.
Cet Hercul, ce Thésée vaillant,
Avec ses fers va chamaillant
Contre la monstreuse engeance,
Et par dextérité de main
Heureusement tire vengeance
Des ennemis du genre humain ».

Couillard dit ceci : « Les pseudo opérateurs sont, la plupart, dénués de toutes qualités, et incapables ; hommes chétifs, non domiciliés, vagabonds, oiseaux de passage et de rapine. Telle sorte de gens sont appelés par le droit *circulatores, circumforanei, parabolani, funambulones* ; c'est-à-dire : bateleurs, triacleurs, charlatans, danseurs de corde. M. Riolan, en son Epître Dédicatoire sur la méthode générale adressée à l'auguste Sénat de Paris, les qualifie : *fuminendubus*, vendeurs de fumée et supplie ce grand Parlement de remédier à ces désordres afin qu'ils cessent de dresser leurs expériences. Cette malheureuse coutume a pris un tel pied et, comme une maligne coqueluche et contagion, a tellement préoccupé et saisi les esprits qu'il semble qu'il ne reste plus aux Chirugiens que quelques applications de ventouses, jointes à la phlébotomie ».

« Celui qui voudra ôter les opérations au chirurgien, faudrait aussi, qu'il lui ôte le nom que de toute ancienneté on lui a donné, attendu que ce nom est dérivé de deux mots grecs : main, et ouvrage.

La seule définition essentielle de la Chirurgie est suffisante à connaître l'erreur de cette opinion puisque c'est un art qui commande la santé et guérit les maladies, principalement par opération manuelle ; il comprend donc sous son étendue, toutes les opérations manuelles ; cela étant, je ne vois pas de raison de priver un chirurgien de la faculté d'abattre une cataracte, travailler au point doré, ou couper pour tirer une pierre. Les opérations chirurgicales ont telle connexion et correspondance entre elles que, qui en exerce bien l'une, trouve le chemin frayé pour passer aux autres, pourvu qu'il soit muni des qualités requises et convenables ».

Les *coureurs*, tous les jours, ne se contentent d'agir en certaines sortes d'opérations, mais se mêlent de toutes ; coureurs souvent illétrés et qui travaillent sans avoir la connaissance de leur sujet ni de ce qu'ils font, combattant à yeux clos à la façon des Andabates (1).

Galien déclame contre quelques gens qui voulaient diviser la Chirurgie presque en autant des Arts qu'il y a des actions, appelant *Celotomice* l'action qui cure les hernies, *Lithotomice* celle qui tire la pierre, et les artisans *Celotomiques*, *Lithotomiques*.

Pour éclaircir l'absurdité de cette opinion, il se sert élégamment d'une indication des autres parties de la Médecine d'autant que par la même connaissance il faudrait partager les médecins en *Ophthalmiques* ou oculistes ; *Otiques*, ou auriculaires, *Odontiques*, ou dentaires, selon la diversité des parties qu'ils traitent. Comme aussi jouxte la vérité de la matière médicale, les uns seront : *Diatétiques* ; les autres : *Pharmaceutiques* ; les autres : *Botanistes* ou herboristes ; ou bien *Oïnadotes* : les donneurs de vin ; et *Elleborodotes* : les donneurs d'ellébore.

Hérodote, dans son « Euterpe », écrit qu'en Egypte tout fourmillait en médecins parce que chacun ne s'adonnait qu'aux maladies d'une partie ; les uns aux douleurs de tête, les autres à celles des yeux, les autres au mal des dents, les autres aux tranchées et flux de ventre... »

* *

« Pour les plus fameux opérateurs de ce temps, j'ai observé qu'ils ne sont autres que chirurgiens lesquels, parvenus à d'opulentes richesses par le moyen de larges récompenses, viennent à mépriser les petites opérations et, enflés d'une présomptueuse vanité et vaine présomption, désavouent la mère qui les a élevés dans son sein, et par une téméraire outrecuidance, quittent le nom de Chirurgien pour prendre celui d'Opérateur... »

* *

Couillard méprisa-t-il les larges récompenses ? Il n'en est rien ! Il traita un villageois d'un lieu nommé Clion d'Andra à deux lieues de Montélimar, et pratiqua sur ce patient une intervention très difficile.

(1) Gladiateurs.

Il écrit ceci « Je ne veux supprimer l'honnête reconnaissance de ce villageois guéri, car il vint, un mois après, à mon domicile et me fit un présent de cent écus d'or, et de six pistoles pour mon serviteur ».

Couillard ne craignit pas de publier ce qui est porté ci-dessus. On n'ose croire qu'il ne fut pas mécontent, ainsi d'apprendre à ses chers confrères ses honoraires reçus en ce cas, et renseigner la clientèle sur ce qu'elle devait faire en conscience.

* * *

Complétons cela avec nos notes personnelles.

Parmi les Opérateurs ambulants des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles on en vit qui cumulaient l'exercice de plusieurs parties. Les uns se disaient dentistes tout simplement ; d'autres ajoutaient : hernistes, oculistes pédicures, musiciens, et la plupart débitaient l'orviétan, des baumes et préparations antiodontalgiques, des opiat, des dentifrices.

On trouvait donc, des Opérateurs se disant : Médecin-oculiste-dentiste ; Médecin-oculiste-botaniste ; Dentiste-oculiste ; Dentiste-oculiste-herniste ; Dentiste-oculiste-auriste ; Dentiste-chirurgien-médecin-apothicaire ; Dentiste-botaniste ; Dentiste-pédicure ; Dentiste-orthopédiste.

Un des médecins-oculistes-dentistes faisait en plus la cure des maladies vénériennes.

Il y eut même un dentiste qui vendait des poudres contre les punaises.

Un autre débitait un baume pour les dents et cinquante « remèdes secrets ».

Un pieux personnage se spécialisait dans plusieurs branches. Il se disait : « Prieur de Saint Thibaud en Berry et Supérieur du Saint Calvaire de Villefranche en Rouergue » ; courrait les villes, y faisait des cures des hernies avec bandages, traitait les descentes de matrice par pessaires, et s'occupait des cors aux pieds. Il distribuait des quintessences, essences, tablettes, etc. ; une eau céphalique orientale, du premier médecin du duc de Toscane, contre les maladies du cerveau. Ce spécifique avait la propriété d'apaiser la plus violente douleur des dents en l'aspirant par les narines.

Il est évident que le dit Prieur n'exerçait pas sur la place publique (de même que les oculistes, les orthopédistes, les hernistes), et il est absolument croyable qu'il n'y posait pas les pessaires.

Une notable partie de ces « spécialistes » en plusieurs branches (la plupart italiens) voyageaient avec leurs trétaux et des troupes de danseurs de corde, farceurs, musiciens, animaux plus ou moins rares ou empaillés.

Ces « Circulateurs » (ainsi que Couillard les nomme) se paraient de tous les titres plus ou moins fictifs : « Comte palatin et Chevalier Romain » ; « Médecin-chirurgien du roi du Maroc » ; « Chevalier de trois Ordres » ; Médecin de Naples ; Docteur de Salerne ; Chirurgien du régiment Royal Italien ; Chirurgien des Camps et Armées ; Lithomise des Etats du Languedoc ; Docteur en médecine et professeur de Chirurgie en Savoie ; Médecin des Gardes du Corps du Roi de Sardaigne.

Mais certaines Municipalités françaises ne chérissaient pas ces oiseaux de passage (comme les appelle Couillard). Les Chirurgiens-jurés, les apothicaires, les médecins faisaient chorus, et les illégaux vidaient les lieux pour aller parader ailleurs.

Couillard aurait été confondu du nombre des coureurs du XVIII^e siècle s'il avait vécu à cette époque et cela lui aurait donné l'occasion d'écrire ses fulminations sur tous ces célotomiques, Lithotomiques, Oculistes, Otiques, Odontiques, Diatétiques, Botanistes et autres.

Georges DAGEN.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE D'HISTOIRE DE L'ART DENTAIRE

Le 26 octobre 1962 eut lieu à l'Ecole dentaire de Paris la réunion annuelle de la Société française d'Histoire de l'Art dentaire.

Après avoir donné lecture de la correspondance et rendu compte du congrès de Cologne, le président Cecconi fait remarquer que ce même jour se tient aux U. S. A. la réunion annuelle de l'American Academy of the history of dentistry. Notre réunion ayant lieu le soir à 21 heures avec le décalage de l'heure (6 heures) il se trouve que les deux réunions d'Histoire siègent au même instant, bien qu'en des points éloignés du globe.

Puis la parole est donnée à M. le Médecin Général des Cilleuls qui fait un remarquable exposé sur « les sources de documentation et de recherches inexplorées ». Cette communication est suivie d'une discussion à laquelle prennent part Mlle Landon, MM. Verchère, et Berenholc.

M. Verchère fait ensuite les honneurs des nouvelles installations des collections du Musée Fauchard pour lesquelles il est complimenté ainsi que ses auxiliaires très dévoués.

La séance est levée à 23 h 30.

LE LINDSAY CLUB

C'est avec joie que nous apprenons la formation à Londres d'un groupement de recherches historiques uniquement consacré à l'histoire de l'Art dentaire. Ce groupement a pris le nom de Lindsay en souvenir des remarquables travaux de Lilian Lindsay, l'éminente bibliothécaire de la British Dental Association.

Le bureau de ce Club est ainsi constitué : Président, R.-A. Cohen, Secrétaire, J.-E. McAuley, Trésoriers, A.-M. Devidson, Comité : Greer Walker, J.-A. Donaldson, J.-L. Golden.

Tous nos compliments et nos vœux de prospérité à ce nouveau Club.



A PROPOS D'UN PORTRAIT INÉDIT DE PIERRE FAUCHARD

Parmi les réponses qui nous sont parvenues à cette énigme nous en avons reçu une particulièrement précise du Dr Berent de Jérusalem que nous nous faisons un devoir de publier pour la documentation de nos lecteurs :

Cher docteur Cecconi,

Profitant d'une rare soirée de libre, je prends votre intéressant journal la « Revue d'histoire » et votre article traitant sur votre illustre compatriote P. Fauchard attire mon attention, vous écrivez « il y a une énigme à résoudre ».

Avec un peu de bon sens et de l'étude de la physionomie, je peux oser dire que l'énigme est résolue.

À mon point de vue le dentiste présenté dans votre revue est « le dentiste de la cour de Vienne, Giovanni Baptista Grimaldi ». Je vous dirai comment je suis arrivé à cela. Je feuilletais par hasard le même soir le splendide ouvrage de Proskauer et Witt « Bildgeschichte der Zahnheilkunde » je suis persuadé que vous avez ce livre, en examinant la reproduction N° 76 Schmutzer « Der wiener Hofzahnarzt Grimaldi », page 181, j'eus un éclair.

Grimaldi avait dû être un dentiste à la page qui a été certainement reproduit non seulement par la gravure de l'ouvrage ci-dessus cité mais aussi peint par plusieurs peintres contemporains. La gravure « Kupferstich » est datée de 1731 ce qui représente trois ans après la publication de la première édition du livre de P. Fauchard, le fait que Grimaldi tienne à la main ce livre, peut bien être une preuve de l'importance de Fauchard ; cela peut bien vouloir dire que Grimaldi voulant être à la page s'est fait peindre tenant ce nouvel ouvrage en main.

Quelques traits de physionomie :

1. Il me semble sans aucun doute que votre « Revue-picture (je la nommerai ainsi durant cette lettre) ressemble plus à « Witt Grimaldi » (je nommerai l'autre ainsi) que toutes les autres reproductions certaines de P. Fauchard.

2. Quoiqu'il soit difficile de comparer en général deux faces sur des bases mathématiques ou trigonométriques, je trouve cependant de nombreux points semblables entre la Revue-picture et le Witt Grimaldi :

- a) le type du visage rond
- b) la ligne sourcillière très prononcée
- c) la légère préminence des orbites
- d) l'angle du nez
- e) la verrue sur le nez qui apparaît dans la gravure comme une selle
- f) le même sourire
- g) la légère proéminence de la lèvre inférieure
- h) le double menton.

Je n'ai point le moindre doute que les deux portraits sont d'une seule et même personne.

Puis-je si vous ne partagez pas mon opinion vous proposer de consulter Mrs Proskauer ou Witt ?

- a) d'avoir leur opinion
- b) d'avoir la permission de reproduire leur avis sur mon constat
- c) de demander à vos lecteurs leur avis sur mon constat, cela bien entendu sera donné avec les raisons que je cite dans cette lettre.

Il y a cependant un point que je voudrai relever : dans la « Revue-picture » Grimaldi semble plus jeune que dans le « Witt-picture » cela veut dire que le « Witt-picture » date de 1731 et la première édition du livre de Fauchard était en 1728. La « Revue-picture » a dû être peinte entre 1728 et 1731 — plutôt vers 1728 (toujours avec la supposition que Grimaldi tient en main dans la Revue-picture le livre de Fauchard. Pour vérifier ce point il est possible de recevoir une photographie de la reliure originale de la première édition de Fauchard).

Un deuxième point doit être pris en considération : hélas MMs. Proskauer et Witt ne nous ont pas donné les détails techniques quant à leurs reproductions ; par cela même il n'y a pas de détails sur la dimension originale de la gravure du Witt-Grimaldi ; jugeant de la reproduction dans le livre je pense que cette dernière a été faite à peu près à égale grandeur, cela peut vouloir dire que la vignette de Grimaldi est seulement de sept centimètres.

Vu la difficulté de reproduction à la gravure on pourrait comprendre pourquoi Grimaldi semble plus vieux.

J'attends avec intérêt votre opinion et celle d'autres experts.

(*) Voir N° 1 - 1962

De notre correspondant américain MILTON ASBELL nous apprenons deux tristes nouvelles :

Le décès de George Denton dont il est parlé par ailleurs et de John Gurley, décédé le 21 février 1963, il fut un très distingué serviteur de la profession, Président de l'American Academy d'histoire de l'art dentaire, auteur de plusieurs ouvrages et directeur du Journal dentaire de l'Etat de Californie, du Journal de l'American College of dentists et du Journal of dental education. Nous nous inclinons tristement devant ces disparitions dont nous nous efforcerons de garder la mémoire.

L.-J. CECCONI.

Dr. George B. Denton

died March 9th, 1963

The Bulletin of the American Academy of the History of Dentistry of the American Dental Association (No 11/12, Vol. X) announced the death of Dr. George B. Denton.

With the latest number of this Bulletin, edited by him, before us, we realise fully what a great loss the demise of this historian of dentistry means to the dental profession.

For ten years he was editor of the Bulletin. His articles and data about the history of dentistry were numerous and thorough. He always favoured and promoted an honest and exact method of examining historical facts. Our debt to this great historian is immense.

We are also indebted to the Board of the A.A.H.D. and the A.D.A., who made it possible for us to send the Bulletin to our members outside the U.S.A.

Let us continue on the road indicated by him. It will be the best way to honour his memory.

F. E. R. de Maar

FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE

COMMISSION ON DENTAL RESEARCH

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DENTAL HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

Five years ago Dr. F. H. Witt took the initiative in sending a circular letter to dentists who were interested in the history of dentistry. The result was a *Subcommittee on dental history*. Circular letters continued to be sent at irregular intervals to members, coopted members and others interested in the subject.

After consulting the Commission on Dental Research, the Subcommittee have resolved to have their information and articles on dental history printed. Prof. L. J. Cecconi has promised that the sixteen pages containing the news of the Subcommittee will be bound up in the *Revue d'Histoire de l'Art Dentaire*. The first number of the Revue appeared on July 13, 1961, during the Congress of the F.D.I. at Cologne.

The second number will be sent, on behalf of the F.D.I., to all who are interested in the history of science in general and that of dentistry in particular.

There are still copies of the first number available.

The board of the Subcommittee hopes that all readers of this announcement will cooperate in continuing this periodical about dental history, so that its continued existence may be assured.

Articles and other copy for publication in the paper are to be sent to the Secretary, Dr. J. A. Donaldson, 63 Wavertree Road, LONDON, S.W.2.

The Board of the Subcommittee:

L. J. Cecconi, Chairman

F. E. R. de Maar, Deputy Chairman

J. A. Donaldson, Secretary.

51ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE F.D.I., STOCKHOLM, 1963

Open Meeting of the Subcommittee on Dental History.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3rd

Chairman: L. J. Cecconi (France)

Deputy Chairman: F. E. R. de Maar (Netherlands)

Morning, 9.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

9.30 Opening Address by the Chairman.

Message from Professor Gardner P. H. Foley, President of the American Academy of the History of Dentistry will be presented by Dr. Jacob Sharp (U.S.A.).

Secretary's Report.

Correspondence.

10.00 Paper: 'Newell S. Jenkins'
Jacob Sharp (U.S.A.)

10.40 Paper: 'The Instrument Box of Marie Louise, Archduchess of Parma'
F. E. R. de Maar (Netherlands)

11.30 Paper: 'La "Grande Chirurgie" de Guy de Chauliac a 600 ans, 1363—1963.'
G. Didier (France)

12.00 Discussion: 'The facsimile reproduction of dental books that are now rare'
To be opened by F. E. R. de Maar
There will be an exhibit of facsimile reproductions of dental and scientific books.

Afternoon, 2.30 p.m.

Visit to the John Wessler Apollonia Collection of the Royal Dental School and to the Museum of the Svenska Tandläkare-Sällskapet.

MEETINGS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DENTAL HISTORY SUBCOMMITTEE ON DENTAL HISTORY

COLOGNE MEETING, JULY 13TH, 1962

The open meeting of the Subcommittee was held on Friday, 13th July, in the Kleiner Rheinsaal of the Cologne Messengelände and was attended by 72 persons.

The Chairman of the Subcommittee, Professor L. J. Cecconi (Paris) welcomed the members of the Subcommittee and the visitors and reported on the past year's work of the Subcommittee. In his report he gave an account of the positive work of the Subcommittee, commented on the circulation of the Subcommittee's Bulletin and warmly commended the bibliographical work, in the field of dental history, that Dr. de Maar (The Hague) continued to perform. Professor Cecconi reminded those present that the successful development of the Subcommittee, during the whole period of its existence, was very largely due to the labours of Dr. F. H. Witt (Cologne) and proposed that Dr. Witt be asked to serve as Chairman of the meeting.

Dr. F. H. Witt then took the chair, gave a brief survey of the day's programme and its arrangement and called in turn on each of the speakers.

The morning's programme comprised the following presentations:

- (1) Professor Heinz Lossen (Mainz), Secretary General of the W. C. Röntgen Society of German Radiology:

'New Types of Radiation and Clinical Dental Therapy'.

Professor Lossen described the development during the 19th century of electrophysics as a separate field of natural science and how attention of many workers centred on the phenomena of electrical discharges in atmospheric air and in rarefied gases. This led to the discovery of cathode rays. During experiments with a Hittorf vacuum tube, Röntgen observed that fluorescent crystals, that happened to be nearby on his worktable, glowed. Further experiment showed that a paper shield covered with barium platinocyanide exhibited an unmistakable visible light even when an object was interposed between it and the tube. In like manner a photographic emulsion was affected by the unexplained rays that could not be seen with the eyes. Further, these rays unlike cathode rays could not be deflected with a magnet.

Röntgen's theories as to the nature of the radiation and his investigations of its application were described and the way in which his work pointed the way to others who, investigated allied types of radiation, as well as the practical application of Röntgen rays.

The use of x-rays in clinical dentistry belongs to the field of their medical applications which was realised from the very early days of their discovery. The taking of an x-ray of the hand of his wife on 22.12.1895 had pointed the way to the study of the 'anatomy of the living'.

Medical radiology has become a special branch of medical science during the period of nearly 70 years since the discovery of x-rays and during this period the applications and usefulness of x-rays in elucidating problems of dentistry has become more and more widely appreciated and understood. Reference was made to the technical considerations of the various applications of x-rays in dentistry and the problems of interpretation.

For the future, Professor Lossen made suggestions for greater emphasis on the place of radiology in the dental curriculum.

- (2) Professor Walter Artelt (Frankfurt), Director of the Senckenbergisches Institute for the History of Medicine in the University of Frankfurt on Main:

'The Evolution of Pain Elimination in Dental Treatment in Germany since 1800.'

Professor Artelt examined in turn the various general anaesthetics used in dentistry in the chronological order in which they were introduced in Germany and referred to the workers who had introduced them. He discussed the advantages and disadvantages for dental purposes of each anaesthetic agent and exhibited a table showing the percentage use by dentists of these anaesthetics at various dates, commenting on the factors that caused the variations shown in the table.

The discovery of and introduction of local anaesthetics to dentistry were described and the results of the increase in popularity and use of local anaesthetics on the use of general anaesthetics. In connection with the spread of the use of local anaesthetics he gave figures to show the remarkable fluctuations in the price of cocaine that occurred in the early years of its use and how these fluctuations were related to the consequent demand for the drug.

The important work of German practitioners in the development of new techniques and drugs was fully examined.

- (3) Professor J. C. Ailianos (Athens): Director of the Departments Operative Dentistry and Pedodontics, University Dental Institute, Athens:

'Dental Instruments of the Time of Hippocrates.'

Professor Ailianos gave an account of the family and education of Hippocrates and described his career in relation to his contemporaries in Classical Greece.

The way in which even modern concepts in medicine have their far off origin in some of the concepts and dicta of Hippocrates was shown. Some passages in which Hippocrates described the connection between abnormalities of the dentition and skeletal variation and described the treatment of fractures by interdental fixation by gold or linen ligatures were commented upon.

Professor Ailianos then showed, with appropriate explanations, a series of slides of dental instruments of Hippocrates' period, that are to be seen in various museums in Greece.

- (4) Dr. J. A. Donaldson (London), Honorary Curator of the Museum of the British Dental Association, London:

'Peter Lowe, Scotchman, on the Subject of Dentistry.'

In a book that appears to have been the first book in the English language on general surgery, written by Peter Lowe, Scotchman and published at the close of the 16th century, there is an account of dental conditions and operations.

A description of this survey of 16th century dentistry was given, showing it to have been written by one who had practical knowledge and experience of the matters of which he wrote.

The travels and the career of Peter Lowe were examined to show where and how he gained this knowledge and experience and to show why it is of interest to call to mind his work.

- (5) Dr. Wilhelm Brenner (Vienna), Vicepresident of the Section for Dental Surgery of the Austrian Chamber of Physicians:

'Development of Dental Surgery in Austria since 1800.'

Dr. Brenner's lecture opened with an account of the state of dentistry in Austria at the beginning of the 19th century. It went on to tell of the establishment of a teaching faculty for dentistry in the Medical Faculty of the University of Vienna by George von Carabelli and how this laid the foundation for scientific dentistry in Austria based on preparatory medical training.

Dr. Brenner described the work of Heider, the founder of the 'Association of Austrian Dentists' and the careers and activities of the Austrian dental surgeons Jarisch, Steinberger, Fischer-Colbrie, Julius Scheff, v. Metnitz, Weiser, Gottlieb, Orban, Pichler, A. M. Schwarz.

Finally the lecturer showed how the dental professional association developed upon a legal basis and the problems with which it has been concerned up to the present day.

- (6) A colour film of the food gathering and feeding habits of Aborigines, entitled '*So They Did Eat*', made by the University of Sydney, Australia, was contributed to the meeting by the Australian Dental Association.

This concluded the morning session. After the luncheon break, the following lectures were presented:

- (1) Dr. P. Heisbourg (Luxembourg) exhibited to the meeting a denture, made, about 1840, of porcelain.

He described its maker, who had no knowledge of dentistry or connection with the profession, and how he became interested as an amateur, first in articles made of faience and then in the fabrication of such articles and later conceived the idea of using faience to make a denture. His many trials, experiments and disappointments were recounted and his final success in producing the prosthesis on view. Dr. Heisbourg gave a short account of the other materials in use at the time for prosthetic purposes and compared their advantages and disadvantages with those of faience.

- (2) Professor L. J. Cecconi (Paris), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Dental History, demonstrated to the meeting some original cases of instruments for root canal therapy made by Beutelrock of Munich.

Professor Cecconi told of the background of Beutelrock's life, how he was the son of a clock maker in Munich, was apprenticed to and at first followed that occupation. A dental surgeon who recognized Beutelrock's skill at his occupation and especially in making fine tools required for clock making, asked him to make certain instruments designed for use in the mouth. Beutelrock gradually became more and more interested in the production of fine instruments for dentists, especially those required for root canal therapy, and eventually specialised in this work. Later he himself treated patients.

The instruments that were demonstrated were made by hand and with a simple lathe but showed craftsmanship of a high degree. They would compare very favourably with present day instruments of similar type made with modern precision engineering equipment.

- (3) Dr. F. H. Witt (Cologne), Founder of the Subcommittee on Dental History:

'The Lives of Two Research Workers in Germany: W. D. Miller, Berlin and Otto Walkhoff, Munich.'

Dr. Witt's paper gave an account of the lives of these two pioneers in their special fields of dental science. He dwelt at length on their family circumstances and their general and professional education and he told of those teachers and scientists from whom each, in his sphere, had received knowledge, encouragement and inspiration. Thus was unfolded the human background to the brilliant careers of Miller and Walkhoff and against this background Dr. Witt described their academic and scientific achievements as well as the recognition and honours that they received for their work. He concluded each life history with a vivid picture of their personalities as they appeared to their students and an appreciation of the instruction and inspiration that each gave, in his own way, to his students and co-workers.

Each paper was followed by lively discussing and a number of valuable suggestions were made for future historical studies by members of the Subcommittee.

J. A. Donaldson.

REPORT OF LECTURES GIVEN FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE

ARTHUR WARREN WAITE,

by *Dr. Aubry M. Davidson*, London

Paper given for the Subcommittee on Dental History

at the Dublin meeting, June 24th 1960

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to talk to you for a short time this morning about a particular member of our profession — a dentist who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., and who died in Sing Sing prison in the electric chair.

To begin at the beginning then, I shall have to tell you that his name was Arthur Warren Waite and that he was born on December 2nd, 1886.

Waite's early years are of no particular interest to us. His parents were not well-to-do, but their son showed such promise that he was encouraged in every possible way to obtain the best education that they could afford. He went to Grand Rapids High School, graduating from there in June 1905, and the following year he entered the University of Michigan Dental School and there took a dental course.

Now it was while Waite was a dental student, that several little incidents occurred, none of them very important perhaps individually, but they were pointers to the type of mental attitude that he had already begun to adopt towards his fellow creatures and his work. All the students at Michigan Dental School were required to exhibit one of their gold plates at the end of the first year: Waite conducted a systematic search among his colleagues' work, and when he found a particular plate that he felt was worthy of him, he stole it and exhibited it as his own work. Needless to say, he didn't get away with it. Dean Marcus L. Ward has described him as a 'very ordinary student' but recalls

that he was also guilty of a very unorthodox financial deal for which he was compelled to make public apology before his assembled classmates.

And so, I'm afraid, Waite's career seems to have begun. In the summer of 1908 he took a job, during the summer vacation period, with Davis and Co., a firm dealing with general merchandise. When he left this temporary employment, he helped himself to a bonus of 400 dollars, to which he felt he was fully entitled. The firm thought otherwise, but Waite's family made restitution and the day was saved — well, that particular day anyway.

The following year, in June 1909, Waite graduated with the DDS of the University of Michigan Dental School, and was promised employment by Wellman and Bridgeman (dental managers of Grand Rapids) on condition that he went to Scotland and completed a course at Glasgow. There is good reason to suppose that he forged a number of credentials to gain admittance to the Glasgow dental school, for he finished the 3-years course in only two months and was awarded the LDS Edinburgh the same year.

From Scotland, Waite went on to Cape Town in South Africa, where Wellman and Bridgeman had opened a dental office for him. Waite worked on a commission and seems, by contemporary accounts, to have got rich fairly quickly. He became engaged to an American girl in Cape Town, but the engagement was broken off very quickly by the girl's parents, who distrusted Waite and found that he had gained for himself a rather unsavoury reputation.

It is very difficult I think, ladies and gentlemen, to decide at this stage whether Waite was just plain dishonest, or whether there was something in his psychological make-up that makes an explanation of his conduct a little more difficult. I should like to recall for you an incident that occurred in the summer of 1911 — in Cape Town — that will give you a clearer idea of what I mean. Waite took a weekend trip into the countryside. He was driving his old, rather battered second-hand car and the engine needed replacing. He drew up at the hotel where he intended spending the night and met a commercial traveller who had just arrived with a spanking new motor car. From Waite's point of view, the solution was quite obvious. Just as in the case of the student's gold plate, he waited until nightfall and then went across to the hotel garage and swapped the two engines over. The following morning, the commercial traveller tried to start his car and was rewarded with a series of wheezy grunts. Waite, who had gone round to the garage early himself, listened speculatively with his head on one side. 'There's something wrong there', he said. 'You're telling me', replied the traveller. 'Are you any good at this sort of thing?' 'I'll have a shot', said Waite, 'let's have a look at the engine'. Up went the bonnet of the car, and for the next 45 minutes. Arthur Warren Waite examined his old engine with a convincing air of genuine mechanical bewilderment. The farce ended, when the landlord explained to the traveller what he had seen from his bedroom window the night before. Waite had to find 150 dollars in a very great hurry and narrowly escaped a criminal prosecution.

Now, some time after this — the exact date doesn't seem to be known, but it was almost certainly in the year 1913 — Waite returned to the United States and set up practice for himself in Grand Rapids, Michigan. His fortunes fluctuated considerably — one month he had so much money he didn't know

what to do with it, the next month he owed vast sums to his tailor, his wine-mERCHANT, his mechanic and even, on occasions, to a few of his patients.

However, in 1915, a most important thing happened — he met Miss Clara Louise Peck. Some accounts say that they met at a tennis club, where Waite was an enthusiastic and competent player, other accounts say that they met as patient and dentist. The details in this instance are unimportant, what mattered was that these two young people got to know one another.

Arthur Waite was at his best with women. He liked them and he understood them. He possessed an eager and disarming frankness and a type of engaging charm that captivated all the women, young and old, with whom he came into contact. I cannot explain to you what magic, what enchantment he wove round Clara Peck; I can only tell you that from the day she met Arthur Waite, she fell violently in love with him.

Now Clara's father was John E. Peck, a retired business man, who had made a fortune of several million dollars out of patent medicines and various drugs. John E. Peck's first wife was the daughter of John H. Grummin, a wealthy merchant who had established a harness and wagon business in Newburg, N.Y. The couple had not been happy and were later divorced. Mr. Peck's second wife, Mrs. Hannah Peck, was Clara's mother.

It was to her mother that Clara turned in this exciting moment of her life. She had met the most marvellous man who had ever lived — when could she ask Arthur out to the house so that her parents might meet him? Next Sunday, for lunch? Perfect — Arthur was simply dying to make their acquaintance.

John E. Peck had a large, beautifully furnished house on the outskirts of Grand Rapids, where he enjoyed a wealthy and leisurely existence. One can imagine that Waite, as he motored along the wellkept drive leading to the house on that particular Sunday morning, must have opened his eyes wide at the riches scattered about wherever he might look. A Rolls Royce car — regarded as the height of luxury in America in 1915 — with a goggled and liveried chauffeur, the beautiful gardens and extensive grounds, and house itself and its furnishings — parquet floors which had just been invented, expensive Persian rugs and the delicate gold-tinted Louis Quinze furniture imported from Paris, all these paid tribute to Mr. Peck's bank balance and to Miss Clara Peck's financial potentialities.

Alas, one can only guess at what took place during Waite's visit, but it is quite obvious that he must have been suddenly introduced, through Miss Peck, to a completely new style of living, in which money played a large part. Money made everything so simple, if you wanted something you simply got into the car and the chauffeur drove you down into town and you bought what you wanted — however much it cost. People treated you with respect, they paid you the type of polite attention that was due to any gentleman, they let you run up bills and seemed only too delighted to allow you unlimited credit. For a man such as Waite, who had always had money difficulties, this new type of living he was learning about seemed the complete answer. Whereas he thought in terms of dollars, John E. Peck thought in terms of thousands of dollars, and the more Waite thought about money, the more attractive and desirable did Clara become.

With all these factors, there could be but one outcome. After a three week courtship, Clara Peck and Arthur Warren Waite were married at Grand Rapids. The date was September 5th, 1915, the minister was the Rev. A. W. Wishart and the Peck's wedding gift to the young couple was 18,000 dollars, which was put into a New York bank and from which either might draw on a joint account.

It came as a surprise to many people outside the family, however, that Waite did not resume practice in Grand Rapids after his marriage, but moved at once to New York on the plea that the opportunities for advancement were much greater in that city, and that his newly-married wife would be able to enjoy the theatres and shops and amusements.

On their arrival in New York, the Waites took a flat at the Colosseum, an apartment house at 435 Riverside Drive and when Waite signed the lease, he was particularly careful to impress upon the agent that he was a qualified medical practitioner. Of course he was nothing of the sort, although Clara and her family firmly believed him to be a doctor as well as a dentist. However, it is in this public pose as a doctor, that one gets another reminder as to Waite's unstable character and peculiar psychological make-up. He was the complete pathological liar. At first he had confined his deception to the family, now he didn't seem to mind including the general public in his fraud. He felt that his talents were being wasted in the service of dentistry, that he should have been a doctor, a famous surgeon with a scalpel, with power over life and death. He was the complete Walter Mitty, and to Waite's peculiar way of thinking, to want to be something was to be that something.

Through various influences, he got in touch with Dr. Persival L. de Nyce, who was in charge of the bacteriological laboratory of the Flower Hospital, one of the best known institutions in New York. Waite managed to ingratiate himself with several members of the staff there, and spent a great deal of his time at the hospital, hurrying along the corridors, dashing in and out of wards, visiting various departments and laboratories, and generally creating an impression of 'I'm just so busy, it simply isn't true.'

Well, of course, ladies and gentlemen, you and I know that it wasn't true, but poor Clara Waite firmly believed that her husband was in practice as a doctor, and once or twice, in order to foster that belief, he took her to the Flower Hospital and asked her to stay in the waiting room for a while. After keeping her there kicking her heels for half an hour or so, and reflecting on what he might be doing, he would return and announce that he had just completed an important operation. Clara, who understood not a single detail of the medical account her husband gave her, was full of pride that his abilities were being recognised in such an important institution.

Meanwhile, Waite had not forgotten the financial side of the business. He had ingratiated himself so well with the Peck family, that his father-in-law helped him generously, so that he might not be handicapped in any of the 'research work' he was doing at the hospital. Clara, in addition, received a handsome allowance of 300 dollars a month, and Waite used to help himself to a certain amount of this allowance, as and when it became necessary. Mrs. Catharine Peck, a near relative, adored 'darling Arty' as she used to call him.

She let him have 40,000 dollars of her money to invest and it was upon this capital sum that Waite lived. It was not until some considerable time later that it became known that Waite had posed as a qualified lawyer and had undertaken to direct all Mrs. Catherine Peck's financial affairs. This unfortunate lady had no idea there was anything dishonest going on: she knew Arthur, she adored Arthur and she trusted Arthur and she also told him that on her death, he would receive a substantial legacy. It was also well known in the family that Mr. Peck's will left half his fortune to his daughter, Clara.

A few weeks after their arrival in New York, Waite suggested to Clara that her mother and father should be asked to stay with them for a while. Both parents were delighted to accept their son-in-law's invitation, but neither stayed very long on this first visit, for the air of New York did not seem to agree with Mr. Peck. He felt run down almost as soon as he arrived. His son-in-law diagnosed a coming cold and sprayed his throat every evening, but that did not seem to ward off Mr. Peck's feeling of lassitude. Even the medicines that Waite made up so carefully were of no avail and Mr. Peck returned to Grand Rapids to be thoroughly overhauled there by his own doctors. They confessed themselves completely puzzled. However, the air of Grand Rapids certainly suited old Mr. Peck better than that of New York and he was soon feeling as fit as ever.

Some weeks later, the old man having fully recovered, Mrs. Peck paid another visit to the young couple in New York and she, too, very shortly after her arrival, began to feel unwell. A certain Dr. Porter was called in to examine her, but he was unable to arrive at a definite diagnosis. 'Dr. Waite' was also in attendance, but this didn't seem to help very much either and on January 30th, 1916, quite suddenly, Mrs. Peck died.

Dr. Porter, who had suspected nothing wrong, readily gave his certificate and Waite, utterly grief-stricken, accompanied his mother-in-law's body back to Grand Rapids, where he told various members of the family that her last dying wish was that she should be cremated. This ceremony was duly carried out and the ashes were buried in the family vault.

Mr. Peck, of course, was overwhelmed by the loss of his wife and in February, he accepted a second invitation to go to New York to visit his daughter. Both he and Clara had been very fond of Mrs. Peck and both were anxious to be together in their common sorrow.

Meanwhile, what was our hero doing? In between short bouts of sympathetic devotion to his wife and father-in-law, he was still at the Flower Hospital, hurrying along the corridors with sheaves of notes under his arm and dashing in and out of the wards with an enormous caseful of surgical instruments. His growing interest in the culture of various bacilli (typhoid, diphtheria, cholera) was commented on by some of the staff and Waite used to bring a large number of his specimens home to Riverside Drive, as well as a perfect armoury of books on poisons and their effects upon the human body.

However, in addition to these habits, he had developed a new one — he had taken a mistress, a certain Mrs. Margaret Horton. He had met her first at the Berlitz School of Languages. She had ambitions to become an opera singer, and after a short acquaintance, Waite had installed her in a suite of rooms at the Plaza Hotel. According to the hotel book, they were originally registered as Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Walters.

It was while dining with Margaret Horton one night, that Waite was seen by Dr. Jacob B. Cornell, a relative of the Peck family, and a Miss Hardwicke, who was his partner for the evening. When Waite saw Cornell he made an excuse to his companion and walked across to the other table. He explained glibly that he had just completed an important operation.

'I have brought my own special nurse with me for dinner as I felt that she deserved something out of the ordinary for her skill and devotion to my work', he explained.

He told his story with easy confidence and all those at the table, with the exception of Miss Hardwicke, were inclined to believe it. But she had been watching Waite and Margaret Horton and she was secretly convinced that there was a deeper relationship between the two than that of doctor and nurse.

A few days after the incident in the restaurant, Mr. Peck was taken seriously ill at his daughter's apartment in Riverside Drive. Dr. A. A. Moore was sent for (he was subsequently called to serve on the jury at Waite's trial). He diagnosed digestive trouble and prescribed accordingly. But Mr. Peck, querulous and complaining, did not like the taste of his medicine, so Waite quite openly poured some of his own special concoctions into his father-in-law's soup. Later in the evening he went into the kitchen again when tea was being prepared for Mr. Peck and poured some further medicine into the teapot.

'Dora', he explained to the servant, 'father didn't like his soup, so I must put some more medicine in his tea'.

Whatever the young negress, Dora Hillier, may have thought of this explanation seems uncertain at the time, but she was later to be called as a witness for the prosecution in one of the most sensational trials of the last fifty years.

Dr. Moore was perfectly optimistic about his patient's recovery but Waite disagreed with him. 'He hasn't a very strong constitution', he declared, 'and I shouldn't be surprised if he did not live for long'. Waite's prophecy proved correct, for on March 12th, just six weeks after the decease of his wife, Mr. Peck suffered a severe relapse and died in the early hours of the morning.

As in the case of Mrs. Peck, Waite declared that his father-in-law's last wish was that he should be cremated and his ashes placed beside those of his wife. Accordingly, the body, accompanied by Clara and her husband, was taken to Grand Rapids for that purpose. Before the journey, however, the body had been embalmed, a fact which I would ask you particularly to bear in mind.

To Dr. Waite's astonishment he found, when he got to Grand Rapids, that the family were not in favour of Mr. Peck's body being cremated. He was careful enough, however, not to raise any great objections, and after duly seeing his father-in-law buried, he hurried back to New York — and Mrs. Horton.

Indeed there was one member of the Peck family — Percival, who was Clara's only brother — who had always heartily disliked Waite. It was Percival who had raised the greatest objections to his father's body being cremated and there was an obvious reason for his attitude. Just before the arrival of the body at Grand Rapids, he had received a mysterious telegram from New York, which read as follows:

'Suspicious aroused. Demand Autopsy. Keep telegram secret. — K. Adams'.

The name of Adams was completely unknown to Percival, but that fact did not influence him in the least. It transpired afterwards that K. Adams was the Miss Hardwicke who had seen Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton dining together and who had disbelieved the story that the former had told about the lady being his nurse. But the telegram, from whatever source it came, provided young Peck with an opportunity which he seized eagerly. He set about having a secret examination made of his father's body and at the same time employed the R. C. Schindler Private Detective Agency to keep an eye on his brother-in-law and record his movements.

He didn't have to wait very long to get some results. The Schindler Agency employed a whole battery of 'private eyes' who were adepts at listening at the keyhole, watching hotel entrances, making discreet enquiries and trailing unsuspecting people through crowded street. On the day that Waite returned to the city after taking Mr. Peck's body to Grand Rapids for the funeral, two of Schindler's agents had set up the mechanism for tapping his telephone. That same evening Waite telephoned Mrs. Walters alias Mrs. Margaret Horton at the Hotel Plaza and gave her a cryptic message: 'Pay your bills, pack up your things and get out'. Mrs. Horton left the hotel within an hour and never returned. Needless to say, the Detective Agency followed up all the implications of her disappearance with the greatest possible speed.

And then Waite received his first real shock. He had left Grand Rapids fully satisfied that he had bluffed everyone; he was probably already planning his future life — trips to Europe, expensive cruises, plenty of money in his pockets. But on his return to New York, the undertaker who had arranged for the embalming of Mr. Peck called upon him and asked that his bill should be paid.

'What's the hurry?' asked Waite.

'It's really Mr. Kane, sir, the embalmer', explained the undertaker.

'He thinks he might not get his money'.

'Why?' asked Waite, struck by the uneasy look in the other's face.

'Well, there's some idea that arsenic has been used', explained the undertaker.

Waite was well aware that it was against the law for arsenic to be used in any embalming fluid, as he was also aware that arsenic would be found in Mr. Peck's body if it were examined.

'I think I had better see Mr. Kane', he said evenly.

Eugene Oliver Kane, of 427 West 57th Street, was a small, nervous man, and when Arthur Waite saw him, he didn't beat about the bush.

'How much is it worth to you to say that you used arsenic in the embalming fluid?' he asked.

Kane named a sum and after some haggling, Waite agreed to pay him 9,000 dollars.

They met the following day casually in a cigar store and Kane's extreme nervousness very nearly gave the game away. He was shaking so much that he could hardly handle the money. On leaving the rendezvous, he rushed home in a panic and buried the dollar bills in a plot of waste ground at Greenport.

But the meeting at the cigar store had been noted by the Schindler Agency. It was reported to the police, and District Attorney Schwann acted at once. The

Assistant District Attorney and Dr. Otto Schultze were sent to Grand Rapids to perform an autopsy on John E. Peck's body. The same day, they sent a wire to New York, advising Schwann to arrest Waite immediately.

Kane was 'pulled in' for questioning and asked to supply a sample of the embalming fluid he had used. Under cross examination at the District Attorney's office, he broke down and told the whole story, and the warrant was issued for Arthur Warren Waite's arrest.

When the detectives called at Riverside Drive, they found Waite unconscious. He had taken an overdose of sleeping pills, but not a fatal dose. He was removed to hospital, where the use of strong emetics effected his rapid recovery.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is almost the end of the story. On recovering, Waite was questioned and told the District Attorney's office a fantastic story about a man from Egypt, who, he claimed, was always inside him, forcing him to commit these dreadful crimes. He readily admitted killing both the Pecks, but claimed that it wasn't his fault.

'When Mr. Peck had first visited us', he said, 'the Egyptian made me spray his throat with germs, but though they made him ill, they did not kill him. I was ordered this time to use arsenic as it was quicker. I was told to put it in his soup and tea and egg nog. I did my best, but the Egyptian was in control. Try was I could, I found it impossible to get rid of him'.

So earnestly did Waite tell his story that it was partly believed, and leading alienists from all parts of America were called in by the prosecution as well as by the defence.

Waite's family (his brother Frank, and his father, Warren) co-operated with the Peck family in trying to indicate Waite's insanity.

Warren Waite deposed before the District Attorney:

'My father, Milo Waite, left his home and family in Cannonsberg, Kent County, Michigan in June, 1871, and never returned.'

'Two cousins, being children of my mother's sister, are and have been confined in the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, Michigan. One — Lillie Jackson — was inmate for many years and died there. Bert Jackson is now there. Another — Ed Jackson — has been treated for mental trouble in Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor.'

However, at Waite's trial the accumulation of evidence and the ordinary practical common sense of the jury ensured a case for the prosecution, and Waite, although feigning insanity with amazing and persistent accuracy, was condemned to death. His trial took five days and the jury were 70 minutes bringing in their verdict of 'Guilty'.

On July 7th, 1916, Clara Peck was granted a decree of annulment of her marriage, and on July 24th, 1917, Arthur Warren Waite was executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have told you this story because it interested me and I hoped it would interest you. It doesn't really point a moral for dentists, because I am quite sure that nobody here this morning is a potential murderer, although a few years ago one of my colleagues once admitted to me that he had, in the fastnesses of the night, seriously considered setting fire to his mother-in-law. No, perhaps this story just shows that the status of a dentist — something that seems to worry some of our profession almost as much as it worried Arthur

Waite — that our status is dependent not on whether we are mistaken for doctors or not, but upon honest behaviour in life and a sincere devotion to our work.

27. Harley Street
London W.1

REVIEW OF BOOKS

BILDGESCHICHTE DER ZAHNHEILKUNDE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF DENTISTRY

by *Dr. med. dent. Curt Proskauer* and *Dr. med. dent. Fritz H. Witt*
M. Du Mont Schauberg Verlag, Köln 1962

The authors of this work, first published at the F.D.I.-Congress at Cologne are of course well-known. Dr. Curt Proskauer, Curator of the Charles H. Land Museum, Columbia University, N.Y., has written many articles about the history of dentistry. Between 1915 and 1926 there appeared under his direction the series 'Kulturgeschichte der Zahnheilkunde in Einzeldarstellungen'. The best-known volume of the series is his 'Ikonographia Odontologica'. It is still much sought after by dental libraries, is scarce and now costs many times its original price.

Dr. Fritz H. Witt has as long a historical reputation as Proskauer. He is custodian of the 'Forschungsinstitut für Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde im Bundesverband der Deutschen Zahnärzte' at Cologne. The important part played by the 'Zahnärztliche Mitteilungen' in the history of dentistry and the many articles in this journal written by Dr. Witt and his collaborators have since long given Dr. Witt a great reputation as a historian.

It is therefore not strange that these two scholars resolved to publish a work similar to the *Iconographia Odontologica*. 'Picture stories are a modern form of reporting, and in many cases the pictorial supplement to the written or spoken word can no longer be dispensed with', thus Dr. Erich Müller, the president of the Bundesverband der Deutschen Zahnärzte, in his introduction to the book. And the preface states: 'The picture has certain advantages over the word: the former is more quickly grasped and the message makes a deeper imprint on the memory. The worldly-wise Chinese found this out long ago; an ancient proverb of theirs says that one picture is worth more than a thousand words'.

While in other dental books words were the principal means of expression, the authors intended in the present volume to interest and instruct the reader by pictures and in this aim they have certainly succeeded.

The work is published in large quarto and in a fine linen binding. The titlepage of *Zeneartzney* of 1530 is impressed as a vignette in gold on the binding. The text is in 5 languages, German, English, French, Italian and Spanish.

There are 184 large photographs in black and white and twelve pages in colour. These colours are quite true to nature. All these make the book a masterpiece of the graphic art. The photographic part is followed by a short

explanation of the various pictures. They might well have been a bit more explicit in my opinion. But the authors say that they wish to let the illustrations speak for themselves and that is no doubt the reason why the texts are short. The illustration of the Meibauer collection, the instruments of the Cologne museum and the pages showing the development of anaesthesia are the best parts of the book.

In conclusion the authors give a bibliography of 75 references which should satisfy even the professional historian.

The book should be regarded as a picture book giving a survey of the development of dentistry in 5000 years. Every dentist will be glad to possess this splendid work. He will enjoy it greatly and it will stimulate his interest in dental history. This beautiful book will no doubt find its way to the libraries of many dentists and to the dental libraries of many universities. May it still be sought after eagerly after many decades as the *Iconographia Odontologica* of one of the authors is today!

F. E. R. de Maar
The Hague

WEGBEREITER DEUTSCHER ZAHNHEILKUNDE

by *Wilhelm Holzhauer*, Köln 1962

(sammlung von Schriften des Forschungsinstituts für Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde des Bundesverbands der Deutschen Zahnärzte)

As appears from the introduction written in 1958 by Prof. Dr. H. Euler (who died in 1961) the publication has been delayed for some years. It was published on the occasion of the Cologne F.D.I. Congress; the author thanks in his preface *inter alia* Prof. Dr. Artelt and Dr. F. Witt for their cooperation in the publication.

The life and work of a number of dentists, from Philipp Pfaff (1712—1766) to Georg Scherer (1876—1938) is fully discussed. They were all great dentists and fine colleagues, they greatly contributed to the progress of German dentistry and the development of scientific dental training and teaching at Viennese, Berlin and other German universities.

The biography of Carl W. L. Schmedicke (1822—1863) is quite interesting. On January 1st, 1846, he started the publication of the oldest German dental periodical, 'Der Zahnarzt' and continued it till his death. Another biography is that of Leonard Koecker (1785—1850). He was born in Germany, but practised dentistry exclusively in the United States and England.

The author writes all these biographies in a lively and brisk style. Occasionally one gets the impression that he not only states historical facts, but gives perhaps too much rein to his vivid imagination, as for example in the description of Koecker's youth.

Eduard Albrecht, Carl Sauer, W. D. Miller, F. W. Suersen, Ernst Jessen, Carl Partsch and Julius Parreidt were not only well-known in Germany for their progressiveness, but also elsewhere. Their biographies are given in this booklet. The publication will not only be a good reference book in teaching dental history, but will be quite useful in instructing students of dentistry in general.

F. E. R. de Maar

BIBLIOGRAPHY

KIEFERANOMALIEN IN DER KUNST

by *Heinz C. Behrendt*

The author's love of art has made him study the face and jaw anomalies in art. The human face was not depicted true to nature in every period of our culture. Religious, psychological and cultural factors have altered this image or likeness in creative art, apart even from the ways in which 'modern' artists have transformed the human face. Yet there are, even in Egyptian and Roman times, examples in which relations or persons were depicted at various ages, from which we can conclude with certainty what anomalies these people had. The author gives two examples of the Habsburgers. He describes some more examples of acquired deviations by thumbsucking, depicted by Donatello and Settignano. It is to be regretted that their paintings were not added to the many fine illustrations.

F. de M.

MISCELLANEA

HERMANN EULER GEDENKMEDAILLE

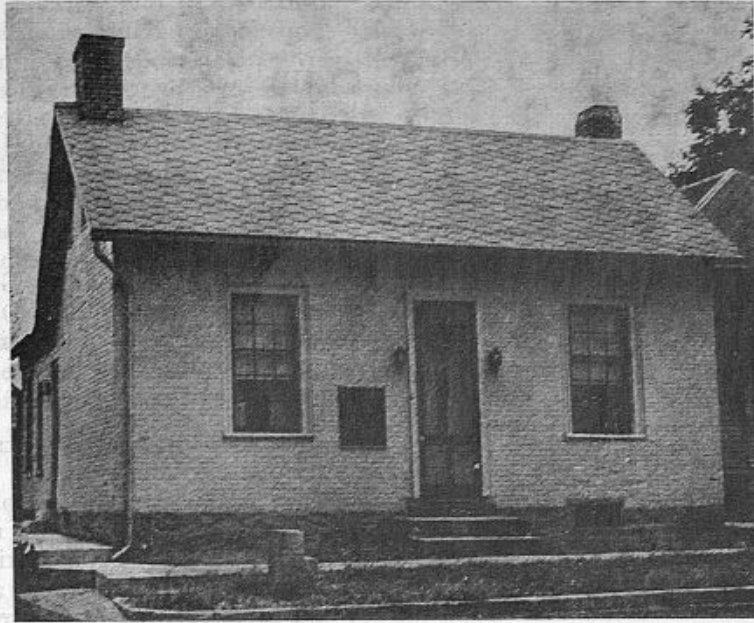
In memory of Prof. Dr. med. dent. Hermann Euler the firm of Degussa and Dr. Walter u. Schmitt GmbH struck a medal on the occasion of the XIII International F.D.I.-Congress at Cologne. The medal was designed by Prof. Albert Holl, Schwäbisch Gmünd. The obverse depicts Hermann Euler (1878—1961) in profile, the reverse shows St. Appollonia, encircled by: XIII. Internat. Zahnärzte Kongress Köln 7. 15. juli 1962.

The medal was struck in gold in the sizes 40 and 25 millimetres longitudinal section and in silver 40 millimetres across. Of the silver medal some copies were made with a polished stamp. Prices respectively 280, 98, 20 and 25 German marks.

The next issue will contain, *inter alia*, papers on *A History of Dentistry in Connecticut, U.S.A.* by *Jacob Sharp*, on *Dentistry in the Time of Hippocrates* by *J. C. Ailianos*. on *Prosthetic Dentistry in Amsterdam in the middle of the 19th Century* by *F. E. R. de Maar* and *Notes on the Identification, Description and Dating of Ivory Dentures* by *R. A. Cohen*. This last paper read at the Dublin meeting of the Subcommittee has been published in the *British Dental Journal*.

Because of its extreme interest for dental museum curators it will be republished in the *Revue d'histoire de l'art dentaire*.

LA PREMIÈRE ÉCOLE DENTAIRE DANS LE MONDE



Un correspondant habitant Dayton dans l'Ohio nous adresse ce cliché avec la légende suivante :

« The first dental school in the world was started at Bainbridge, Ross County, february 21, 1828, by John M. Harris, M. D. ».

Is it the true ?

Est-ce exact ?

La discussion est ouverte, nous nous ferons un plaisir de publier les explications et réponses qui nous seront fournies à ce sujet.



R.A. COHEN

THE LINDSAY CLUB

The first society in Great Britain to devote itself to the study of the history of Dentistry was inaugurated in London on the 18th October, 1962.

The meeting had been arranged by a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R. A. Cohen who opened proceedings by reading the proposed constitution.

The name of the Club had been chosen to commemorate Lilian Lindsay and her work in the field of dental history and literature. Its aims are to promote interest, study and research into the history of dentistry, and to bring together members of the dental profession and others sharing this interest. Membership of the Club in Britain would be open to members of the British Dental Association, dental students and other interested persons not dentally qualified. Dental practitioners and other interested persons abroad should also be eligible for membership. Honorary membership could be conferred on distinguished persons in dentistry, medicine and science. Meetings would usually be held three times a year, one of which would be at the Annual Conference of the British Dental Association.

The following officers of the Club were elected; Chairman - Mr. R. A. Cohen, Secretary - Mr. J. E. McAuley, Treasurer - Mr. A. M. Davidson, Committee - Dr. D. Greer Walker, Mr J. A. Donaldson and Mr. J. L. Godden.

The inaugural address was given by Sir Zachary Cope, and he began by paying a tribute to Lilian Lindsay, whom he had known personally, and one of his prized possessions was a copy of her English translation of Fauchard's "Le Chirurgien Dentists" which she had presented to him. He then dealt with the lives and achievements of five well-known practitioners in the history of British Dentistry, whom he felt had created what he called "The Tomes Tradition". The first of them was naturally John Tomes himself who was born in 1815. After studying medicine for some nine years at King's College, London and at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, he decided to become

a dentist. He began to practise in Mortimer Street (now Cavendish Place), London in 1840, and from the outset it appears to have been a successful venture. He was soon publishing dental articles, and submitting papers to the Royal Society of which in 1850 he was elected a Fellow. He took an active part in the formation of the Odontological Society, and in persuading the Royal College of Surgeons to establish a dental qualification. Having achieved this objective he began to press for a statutory register for dentists, and it is largely due to his efforts that the Dental Act was eventually passed in 1878.

John Tomes thus established a scientific standard for dentistry in addition to technical skill. The status of the profession was raised by the introduction of a dental diploma and the Dental Register, and Tomes helped to bring practising dentists more closely together by founding a professional organisation.

Charles Tomes followed in his father's footsteps and achieved in his studies a broad scientific background. At the early age of 32 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and from then to the end of his life he continued to regularly submit papers to the Society. He was also an excellent artist and many of his paintings were exhibited and highly praised.

Howard Mummery and Charles Tomes were contemporaries, and must have known and admired each other's work, as Mummery read many papers before the Royal Society. He was an excellent microscopist and histologist and in this way contributed a great deal to the study of dental anatomy.

The other two men of whom Sir Zachary spoke he had known personally. The first, Sir Frank Colyer, who had died only in 1954, had for over fifty years been curator of the Odontological Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons, and which he himself had founded. The second was Warwick James, who was now eighty eight years of age but still taking an active interest in dental science. He was born in 1874, and after obtaining his dental qualification, studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and later in 1905 took the F. R. C. S. During the 1914-18 War he did much original work in the treatment of maxillo-facial injuries. His many publications are of a very high academic standard and beautifully produced. The speaker concluded with some of his personal reminiscences of Warwick James.

In the short discussion which followed Mr. Cohen spoke of his visits with Sir Zachary to the various places associated with John Tomes' early life, when the latter was collecting material for his book on Tomes. Mr. J. A. Wright said that when he had first joined Sir Harry Baldwin in what had previously been the practice of Sir Charles Tomes, there were some instruments belonging to John Tomes which were still in use. Mr. J. L. Godden, Editor of the British Dental Journal, gave a vote of thanks and hoped that the Club would soon take steps to include Sir Zachary among its members.

J. E. McAULEY.

BRAUNFELS-ESCHE. Leonardo da Vinci. Das Anatomische werk. Stuttgart, 1961 (Friedrich Karl Schattauer Verlag) ; 28 × 21 cm ; 272 p., 175 fig., DM. 42.

Leonardo da Vinci est un de ces grands génies dont le message intéresse tout homme. En outre, par ses études d'anatomie, il intéresse plus spécialement le médecin et le dentiste. Le présent ouvrage fort bien présenté, met à leur disposition les photocopies des dessins anatomiques des précieux manuscrits du château de Windsor.

Une première partie étudie l'évolution des recherches anatomiques et physiologiques du grand peintre, qui fut aussi hanté par la métaphysique. Les premiers dessins datent de 1487. On y retrouve encore l'influence des anatomistes qui le précèdent. Il s'en affranchira en disséquant des cadavres et en observant les squelettes. Ses premiers dessins du crâne datent de 1489. A cette époque il trace le premier plan d'un livre d'anatomie où il se propose de dessiner chaque membre d'après ses quatre faces. En 1490 il commence à s'intéresser à l'embryologie. A partir de 1499 ses dessins des organes internes s'affirment et ceux des muscles atteignent une perfection jamais égalée. Il continuera jusqu'à sa mort (1519) à chercher la solution de certains problèmes. Il ressort de cette étude que da Vinci est le fondateur des figures anatomiques scientifiques : il invente le schéma, les coupes, le dessin topographique.

La seconde partie met en lumière la signification de Leonardo pour la science anatomique. Il est l'auteur de nouvelles méthodes de recherche et de plusieurs découvertes. Signalons seulement celles qui nous intéressent le plus. Par des coupes judicieuses du squelette facial il montre l'existence du sinus maxillaire. Il décrit le premier le palais mou en attirant l'attention sur son rôle dans la phonation. Il donne le nombre exact des dents et montre la corrélation entre leur forme et leur fonction.

La troisième partie est un catalogue critique de tous les dessins anatomiques du maître. La quatrième partie constitue une bibliographie de son œuvre médicale. La cinquième enfin est un atlas de ses dessins. On y trouve aussi, à titre de comparaison, des dessins empruntés à d'autres anatomistes. La supériorité de da Vinci est éclatante. Il a manifestement influencé les grands anatomistes du 16^e siècle, même Vésale. On sait qu'après sa mort ses planches disparurent pour n'être retrouvées dans un château anglais qu'en 1778, mais de nombreuses copies de ces dessins circulèrent en Italie. On en a la preuve. Ce qui est troublant c'est que le texte du *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* (1534) ne décrit pas toujours tout ce que les planches de Stefan von Kalkar montrent.

C. GYSEL.

GYSEL C. — Contribution à l'Histoire. P. Fauchard, son œuvre et la postérité. Revue belge de Médecine dentaire. Vol. 17, N° 1, 1962.

Cette plaquette de 20 pages sur P. Fauchard, est non seulement un compte rendu fidèle des manifestations du bicentenaire, mais on y trouve aussi de passionnants passages sur les vicissitudes de la gloire ; Fauchard docteur en médecine ? l'affaire du manuscrit. Gysel est plus qu'un simple voyageur même curieux fêtes. C'est quelqu'un qui a beaucoup étudié Fauchard et qui le connaissant bien, très bien, un beau jour est capable de nous livrer des conclusions inédites et pleines d'intérêt, sur ses études et recherches concernant notre prédécesseur illustre.

L. J. CECCONI.

HALLIDAY R. W. — John Belisario-Père de la dentisterie australienne. *The dental Magazine and Oral Topics*, Septembre 1962.

L'auteur retrace la curieuse vie de pionnier que fut celle de John Belisario, né à Cheltenham, en Grande-Bretagne, en 1820. De santé délicate J. Belisario a passé plusieurs années de jeunesse aux Indes dans les plantations de son oncle. Les rigueurs du climat anglais le font repartir pour Sydney où doit se dérouler les soixante années de sa vie professionnelle. Un cliché de cette plaquette présente John Belisario et John Tomes assis ensemble au cours d'un des voyages que J. Belisario fit en Grande-Bretagne, il alla également aux U. S. A. en vue de se documenter. Ces efforts tendant à l'organisation de la spécialité par la création d'une Ecole dentaire en Australie.

L. J. CECCONI.

ERNST KÖNIGER. — AUS DER GESCHICHTE DER HEILKUNST. München, 1958 (Prestel Verlag). Band 10 der Bibliothek des Germanischen National-Museums Nürnberg zur Deutschen Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte, herausgegeben von Ludwig Grote ; 98 p., DM 8,50.

Ah, le merveilleux petit livre : je ne me lasse pas d'en feuilleter les pages pour en admirer les nombreuses reproductions de chefs-d'œuvre de la culture allemande du musée de Nuremberg. Il comprend deux parties : un texte (48 p.) et un album (50 p.).

Le texte, illustré de petites gravures anciennes sur bois et de quatre planches en couleurs, nous donne un coup d'œil sur l'histoire de l'art de guérir, de la profession de médecin; des épidémies et de l'hygiène publique en Allemagne. Nous y apprenons entre autres choses intéressantes :

— que le premier ouvrage de pédodontie date de 1473. Il est écrit par *Bartholomée Mettlinger* d'Augsbourg.

— que le chirurgien *Brunschwig* traita des maladies des dents et de la bouche en 1497, soit un demi-siècle avant *Walter Ryff*, plus connu,

— qu'à partir de 1797 l'université de Vienne exigeait des candidats dentistes la fréquentation des cours d'anatomie et de chirurgie,

— que le premier examen imposé en Prusse aux dentistes date de 1825,

— que l'autonomie de la profession de pharmacien date de 1240.

La seconde partie comprend 50 photographies illustrant diverses époques de l'histoire de la médecine, du livre d'heures de l'empereur Otto III (datant de l'an mille) à l'instrumentation du 18^e siècle en passant par les installations de bains du moyen âge.

Je ne peux détacher mes yeux d'une gravure sur cuivre de H. Goltzius datant de 1587. Le Christ y est représenté comme le Grand Médecin portant un trousseau de chirurgien à la ceinture ; sa main droite contient l'urinal, sa main gauche le balsamaire ; à ses pieds des livres de médecine parmi lesquels ceux de Galien. Au fond, une scène de l'hôtel-Dieu et le spectacle d'une opération chirurgicale. Bref, tout un traité en images d'une théologie de la médecine.

C. GYSEL.

MEMZIES CAMPBELL. — The scrapbooks or dental memoranda of Theodosius Purland (1805-1881), Royal College of Surgeons of England, Septembre 1962.

Invité j'ai eu le privilège d'assister à cette très belle présentation d'un travail de Memzies Campbell faite par Bowdler Henry au Royal College de chirurgie de Londres, le vendredi 21 septembre 1962.

Théodore Purland descendant d'une famille de chirurgiens et de dentistes était un peu plus vieux que J. Tomes ; il exerçait quelques portes après lui dans Mortimer Street.

Il fut Bibliothécaire et conservateur du Musée du Royal College de Chirurgie.

Théodore Purland était un collectionneur incorrigible. Beaucoup de ses albums-catalogues ont disparu mais ceux qui subsistent sont plein d'intérêt, on y trouve un peu de tout et entre autre une grande documentation sur la fusion du Collège des dentistes avec la Société Odontologique de Londres.

L. J. CECCONI.

G. H. LEATHERMAN. — *American dental society of London. An historical record.* (1908-1958) ; 35 p., 30 photos sur 6 pages hors texte.

Historique de cette société à l'occasion de son cinquantenaire.

A remarquer qu'il existait déjà un American Dental Club of London, dès 1895.

L'auteur nous donne successivement un aperçu des circonstances de la fondation, un relevé des diverses activités de la société et une biographie de ses principaux membres à laquelle est jointe une série de trente photographies.

L'opuscule intéresse tous les amateurs d'histoire de la médecine dentaire parce que l'auteur, en mentionnant les conférences données à la société, nous fait part des opinions professées par les orateurs. En 1909 on y discutait les avantages de la porcelaine et des silicates, en 1912 de l'irritation marginale. En 1921 le président Monk « layed stress against the present vicious wave of extration which is passing over the world and cautioned against scrapping the old idea and giving up hard acquired clinical knowledge for doubtful radiographes ». En 1925 Barrit prophétisait « that future immunity from caries would be injection or otherwise as in the case with any other infection disease ».

Je note aussi qu'en 1912 on proposa « that future meetings shall be held at a restaurant where a simple dinner shall be taken after which papers could be read or clinics bled ». Mais ceci ne fut accepté que moyennant un amendement prévoyant « that the Executive Committee make the arrangements for the meeting and shall place a time limit on the dinner ».

C. GYSEL.

ROUSSET JEAN. — L'Art dentaire à Lyon aux 17^e et 18^e Siècles. Lyon 1962, édition de la Société Odonto Stomatologique de Lyon, 40 pages, 12 figures.

C'est avec un vif intérêt qu'on lira ce travail dont la documentation ancienne est excellente et les recherches ont dû demander à l'auteur beaucoup de travail. Malheureusement on retrouve dans ses premières lignes et dans ses conclusions, le même texte parlant des charlatants : « Le malheur n'est pas que ce mythe ait la vie dure, mais qu'il ait été adopté par les chirurgiens dentistes... ». Ce n'est guère gentil.

Que les praticiens lyonnais aient toujours été des gens habiles et qualifiés, je n'en doute pas, mais on a déjà écrit, et moi-même il y a au moins cinq ans, quelques lignes qui ont dû échapper à notre jeune historien trop occupé à éplucher les archives et les vieux grimoires pour parcourir les dernières publications des chirurgiens dentistes ce qui pourtant était élémentaire avant de les mettre en cause.

« Peut-on s'étonner qu'un public ait si bonne mémoire pour une farce qui, aux temps héroïques n'était que l'exception qui confirme la règle comme on pourra le voir plus loin.

Il faut en finir une fois pour toutes avec ces plaisanteries dont les auteurs n'auront plus maintenant comme excuse que l'ignorance ou la mauvaise foi ».

(Cecconi, Histoire de l'Art Dentaire en France. Expansion scientifique, Paris 1958.)

L. J. CECCONI

COOTJANS G. — Le problème étiologique de la carie dentaire dans l'Antiquité. Rev. B. Stomatol. Vol. 52, 1955.

COOJANS G. — Palatumdefekten Vroeger. Rev. B., Sc. Dent., 1961.

Ce sont des travaux très riches en recherches historiques dans lesquels le lecteur trouvera une très intéressante documentation ainsi que de nombreuses reproductions.

DES GILLEULS J. — Thion de la Chaume 1750-1786. Bulletin de la Sté de Médecine Militaire. N° 10, Décembre 1962, page 335 à 340.

C'est toujours avec le même plaisir que l'on relit les travaux du Médecin Général des Cilleuls, documentation, précision, impartialité et encore plus particulièrement celui-ci sur une figure attachante du Corps de santé militaire. Thion de la Chaume, médecin chef de l'expédition de Minorque.

MILTON B. ASBELL. — Dental Caries : In perspective of human history and culture. The New York Journal of dentistry. Vol. 32, N° 7, 1962.

Que dire sur les travaux de notre ami et correspondant Milton Asbell secrétaire de l'American Academy of the History of dentistry, sinon, qu'il est particulièrement bien informé, et évolue dans un milieu de chercheurs particulièrement avertis, c'est dire que tous arguments fragiles demeurent interdits.

L. J. CECCONI.

DE PAIVA BOLEO J. — L'évolution du davier à travers les siècles d'après l'iconographie de Sainte Appoline. « O Medico », N° 585, Lisbonne 1962.

Cette étude remarquable est du plus vif intérêt, et c'est bien ainsi que l'on doit étudier l'histoire en se servant de documents irréfutables et sur lesquels aucune hésitation n'est possible. Comme nous sommes loin de l'histoire romancée de certains auteurs.

FASTLICHT SAMUEL. — Dental Inlays and fillings among the ancient Mayas. Jour. of the History of Medicine, Vol. XVII, N° 3, 1962.

Très intéressante étude sur la civilisation des Mayas, leurs coutumes en particulier sur le plan dentaire, mutilations diverses, incrustations, reproductions avec de remarquables clichés en couleur.

MOLNAR LASZLO. — *Nedelko Dome* premier professeur de dentisterie à Budapest il y a 150 ans. Revue d'Odonto Stomatologie hongroise, N° 12, 1962.

C'est l'histoire d'une vie qui fut créatrice, avec de nombreux élèves et des travaux qui méritaient d'être rappelés, à une époque où il était difficile et méritoire d'être un pionnier.

PANKIEWICZ Z. — Dental care in Europe given by so-called « tooth drawers » and charlatans in the 17 et 18^e siècles. Czasopismo stomatologiczne, N° 9, 1962, Pologne.

Curieuse étude où l'auteur en se basant sur les peintures des maîtres de l'école hollandaise du 17^e et 18^e semble en conclure que la spécialité en Europe a toujours été le fait des charlatans jusqu'au jour béni de la civilisation que connaît son pays aujourd'hui.

L. J. CECCONI.

BOBBIO AMEDEO. — Histoire du pélican et du levier. Revista da associação paulista de cirurgioes dentistas. Vol. 16, N° 3, 1962.

L'auteur reconstruit l'histoire du « pélican et du levier », anciens instruments pour l'extraction dentaire et éclaircie plusieurs points de controverse.

BULLETIN D'ABONNEMENT

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Notes et Mémoires pour servir à

**L'HISTOIRE
DE L'ART DENTAIRE**

**et à l'étude de l'évolution scientifique
de l'Odonto-Stomatologie en France**

Préface du

Docteur J. Délibéros

Président
de la Fédération Dentaire Internationale

Expansion Scientifique Française

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