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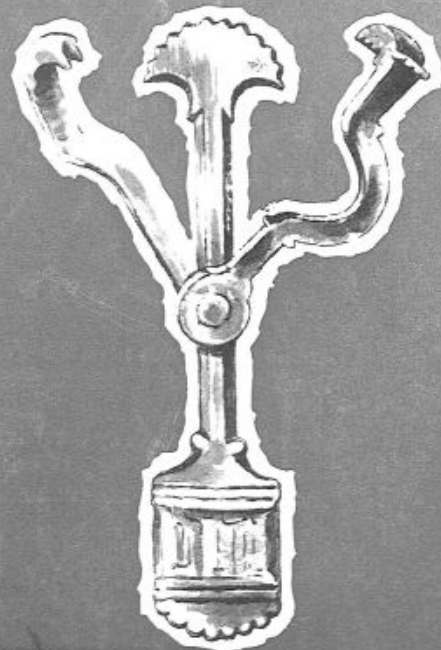
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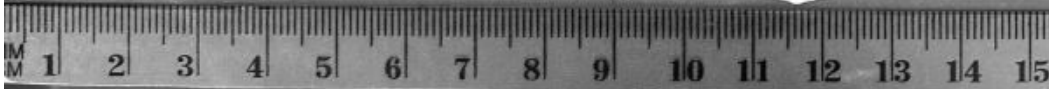
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45, rue des St-Pères
75006 PARIS

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

Weinberger.



NUMÉRO 7





Apollonia pictures for New Year cards. Edited for the benefit of the Dansk Tandlaegeforenings alderdomsfond.

The upper a mosaik by the painter Karl LARSEN
The left a water colour by Christian DAUGAARD
The right of an unknown munk.

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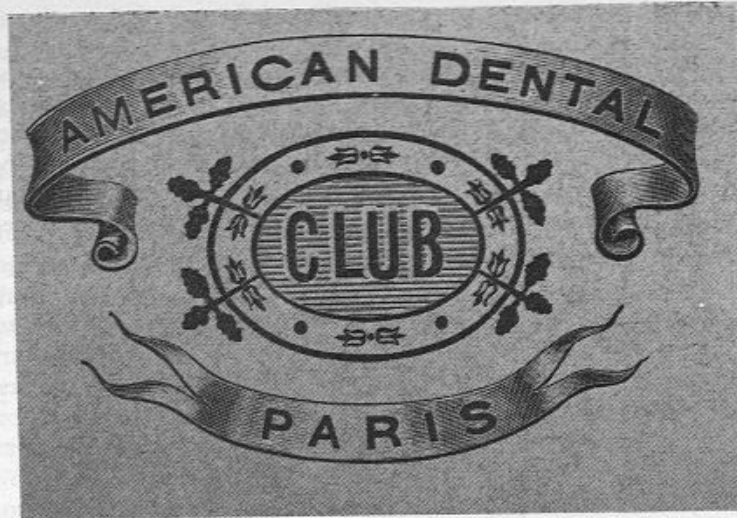


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THE PIONEER AMERICAN DENTISTS IN FRANCE
AND THEIR SUCCESSORS

Speech delivered October 8th 1965

by

Dr. W. S. Davenport Jr.

upon the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the
AMERICAN DENTAL CLUB OF PARIS

1890-1965



Dr. W. S. Davenport jr.

Monday evening October 13th 1890, our Club was founded in the home of Dr. Thomas EVANS, 99 Avenue Malakoff- corner of the Avenue de l'Impératrice, later Avenue du Bois de Boulogne now Avenue Foch.

There were 16 Active Members and one Associate. In 1938 the last surviving founding members passed away.

However it will be of interest to our present membership to know something about these founders and how in many cases they were responsible for dental practices which are still flourishing to day,

75 years later. "A tout seigneur-tout honneur" — let us start with our first President Dr. Thomas EVANS.

DR. THOMAS EVANS

He was born in Philadelphia on December 23rd 1823 and started in his profession as a student with Dr. JOHN DE HAVEN-WHITE in that city. During this time he followed the courses at Jefferson Medical College where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practised for some time in Maryland then in Lancaster until 1847. It was at this time that he presented at the "Franklin Institute" his remarkable gold fillings for which he was granted a gold medal.



Cyrus Brewster, 1835, the first American to practise in Paris

Dr. G. STARR BREWSTER, from Charleston, who had settled in Paris, the first American dentist, to do so, was so impressed by this work that he offered Dr. EVANS to be his Associate in this city. This offer was accepted and the Association lasted until 1850 at which time EVANS established his own surgery in the Rue de la Paix. May I now quote from the remarkable thesis of Doctor Maurice CHARENTON which he presented before our Club nearly 30 years ago.

« Le talent professionnel, vraiment au-dessus de la moyenne du Dr. EVANS ne fut cependant pas la cause de son formidable succès. Son habileté comme praticien fut seulement l'un des facteurs qui contribua à faire d'EVANS le plus célèbre dentiste d'Europe. C'était un diplomate né possédant une faculté de perception aiguisée lui permettant de juger et de comprendre les hommes parfaitement. En un mot, EVANS savait comment employer au mieux ses possibilités et même il

savait les créer. Son association avec le Dr. BREWSTER le mit en contact avec toute l'aristocratie française. C'était son ambition, du reste avouée, d'être le dentiste de toutes les têtes couronnées d'Europe et il y réussit. Il devint le dentiste de Napoléon III et gagna son amitié de telle sorte qu'il fit partie de l'intimité de l'Empereur au même titre que Fleury ou Persigny. Les relations qu'il entretenait avec Napoléon III sont devenues historiques, et les deux plus importantes conséquences furent la mission diplomatique dont EVANS fut chargé auprès de Lincoln pendant la guerre de Sécession, dont le rapport permit à l'Empereur de ne pas céder aux pressions en faveur d'une intervention, et l'organisation de la fuite de l'Impératrice Eugénie qui est, Messieurs, une page d'histoire admirable que tout le monde doit connaître, car à elle seule elle immortalise le nom d'EVANS.

Pendant toute sa carrière, le Dr. EVANS pensa surtout à deux choses: la première qu'il était Américain, la seconde qu'il était dentiste. Il fut toujours le champion d'un immense idéal professionnel. Dans une communication écrite peu de temps après son installation à Paris, il dit: «J'ai peut-être très peu à donner, mais ce peu est au service de chacun des membres de ma profession, et je verrai avec joie le jour où tout ce qui a une valeur en science et en art sera mis en commun. C'est par la discussion des sujets qui intéressent notre profession, par la contribution de chacun suivant ses capacités, par la comparaison des différentes méthodes de travail et en faisant connaître toutes les nouvelles découvertes et tous les nouveaux perfectionnements, que nous élèverons de plus en plus le niveau de notre profession et que nous servirons mieux la génération dans laquelle nous vivons.»

When you have heard these words you can understand fully why such a figure was chosen to create and direct the destinies of our Society, the aims remain the same – 3/4 of a century later! Honored by the personal friendship of the Emperor and the Empress he became a leading figure in the life of the Capital and a power in the American Colony. The first American church in Paris was due to his inspiration and influence.

Towards the end of the Franco-Prussian war he succeeded in managing the escape of the Empress and her Lady-in-Waiting, Mme. LEBRETON. I feel that though many of us are aware of this it is fitting to give more details on this important bit of History.

Let me therefore revert back to our confrère Dr. CHARENTON who can give us the truth that might be lost forever.

Je dois, Messieurs, retracer devant vous la fuite de l'Impératrice.

Vous pourriez me dire que c'est une page d'histoire qui appartient à un historien et non à un médecin, Mais si j'insiste sur certains détails de cette fuite, c'est que je tiens à souligner le rôle généreux joué par EVANS et à mettre en valeur les services successifs qu'il a rendus à la souveraine depuis son départ de Paris jusqu'à son arrivée en Angleterre.

4 septembre 1870! L'émeute gronde autour des Tuileries. Une clameur monte, immense, la grille de la place de la Concorde vient de céder à la foule en délire qui envahit le jardin réservé. Cependant l'Impératrice ne veut pas s'enfuir malgré les instances de ses amis qui l'avertissent du danger qu'elle court. Enfin, le souvenir de la pauvre Marie-Antoinette qui hante son esprit la décide à suivre le conseil de son entourage.

Elle met son chapeau, son voile et un manteau léger; elle prend la miniature de son père qu'elle a toujours gardée. Suivie de Mme. LEBRETON, du prince de Metternich, de Nigra, de Jurien, de Conti, chef de cabinet de l'Empereur, du lieutenant Conneau (cousin du docteur) officier d'ordonnance, elle quitte sa chambre par le «corridor noir» et descend l'escalier qui conduit à la cour du palais. Là, son coupé l'attend, mais Metternich voit la livrée du cocher, les armes peintes sur la portière qui rendent la traversée de Paris trop dangereuse. Il propose à l'Impératrice de prendre sa voiture et Conneau part la chercher. Au bout d'un instant celui-ci revient. Il est impossible de passer par la place du Carrousel qui est envahie par la foule en furie. Eugénie remonte l'escalier, rentre chez elle, prend la galerie de Diane, tourne à gauche, pénètre dans la nouvelle salle des Etats où le plébiscite avait été proclamé. Arrivée devant la grande Galerie du Louvre, celle-ci est fermée à clef. Que faire? Tout à coup arrive Thélin, le trésorier privé de l'Empereur, qui s'était mis à la recherche de l'Impératrice pour l'aider. Il possède un passe-partout, ouvre la porte. Eugénie et ses amis traversent le Salon carré, la Galerie d'Apollon et arrivent dans la salle des Sept Cheminées.

— Je ne veux pas qu'on m'accompagne plus loin, dit l'Impératrice. C'est déjà trop. Mettez-vous maintenant tous en sûreté. . . Et devant le tableau de Géricault, «le radeau de la Méduse» elle fait ses derniers adieux.

Accompagnée seulement de Mme. LEBRETON, de Metternich et de Nigra qui, ambassadeurs, ne craignaient rien, elle traverse les salles grecques, descend l'escalier des antiquités égyptiennes et débouche sous la voûte ouvrant sur la place Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois.

Metternich va sur le quai à la recherche de sa voiture, mais le temps pressant et l'Impératrice pouvant être reconnue à chaque instant, Nigra apercevant un fiacre providentiel l'arrête et Eugénie s'y blottit avec Mme. LEBRETON.

La voiture s'éloigne vers la rue de Rivoli. Il est quatre heures. Les fugitives décident de se rendre chez un ami, Mr. BESSON, conseiller d'Etat, demeurant boulevard Haussmann; Après une course éperdue au milieu de la foule hurlante, elles arrivent chez lui. . . Pas de réponse.

Il en est de même chez M. de PIENNES, chambellan, avenue de Wagram. Mme. LEBRETON propose d'aller se réfugier à la Légation américaine chez M. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE . . . répète l'Impératrice. Mais nous n'avons pas son adresse . . .

Et subitement elle se souvient de son dentiste, le docteur EVANS qui est Américain, sans fonctions politiques et grand ami de la famille impériale.

La voiture part chez EVANS qui habite avenue de l'Impératrice, au coin de l'avenue Malakoff. Le docteur lui aussi est absent, mais le domestique qui n'a pas reconnu la visiteuse, les introduit dans la bibliothèque en leur disant que son maître va bientôt revenir. Il est exactement cinq heures.

Vers six heures, EVANS rentre à son domicile avec son ami le docteur CRANE, qui l'attend dans la voiture devant la porte pendant qu'il monte donner un ordre à ses domestiques. Averti par le valet qu'il y a deux personnes qui attendent, EVANS croit à la visite de deux clientes et quelle n'est pas sa surprise quand, entrant dans la bibliothèque, il reconnaît l'Impératrice.

— Vous savez ce qui s'est passé, lui dit l'Impératrice? Le gouvernement est

au mains des révolutionnaires. J'ai dû quitter les Tuileries; je suis venue à vous pour avoir protection et assistance. Je sais que je puis compter sur vous. Le service que je vous demande pour moi et pour Mme. LEBRETON mettra votre amitié à rude épreuve. Immédiatement, EVANS se met à l'entière disposition de l'Impératrice. Il fait servir un léger repas aux fugitives qui sont exténuées, Eugénie n'ayant pris que du café depuis la veille et étant en outre extrêmement enrhumée.

Evans donne alors l'ordre de faire rentrer sa voiture dans la cour et tandis que le Dr. CRANE tout étonné du changement de programme subit, descend, il le met rapidement au courant de la situation, sachant qu'il peut compter sur lui. CRANE promet le secret et EVANS le présente à l'Impératrice. Celle-ci propose de quitter Paris dans la voiture d'EVANS, d'aller jusqu'à Poissy où elle prendrait un train de nuit qui la déposerait au Havre et où elle embarquerait pour l'Angleterre. Mais EVANS estime ce projet par trop dangereux et après s'être concerté avec CRANE expose son plan. Ils quitteront Paris dès le matin dans la voiture d'EVANS et se rendront à Deauville où se trouve Mme. EVANS. De là on louera un yacht pour aller en Angleterre. Eugénie accepte cette aventure. Elle montre des passeports que Piétri lui a apportés; l'un visé par l'Ambassade d'Angleterre, a été fait pour un médecin anglais se rendant à Londres avec une malade également anglaise et accompagnée de deux personnes. On décide que l'Impératrice sera la malade. EVANS son frère, CRANE le médecin. Mme. LEBRETON la garde-malade. Les deux femmes devant maintenant se reposer, le docteur les conduit à la chambre de Mme. EVANS. PUIS, avec CRANE, il sort pour savoir ce qui se passe dans Paris. CRANE est allé dans le centre, qui est tranquille et EVANS jusqu'à la Porte Maillot, afin de se rendre compte si les voitures sortaient et entraient sans être inspectées. Or, tout va pour le mieux.

A quatre heures et demie du matin, EVANS frappe à la porte de la chambre où repose l'Impératrice, cell-ci est déjà levée et brosse sa robe avec un calme im-



Thomas W. Evans 1824—1897

pressionnant, elle s'accommode comme d'habitude avec du rouge, de la poudre et ce double trait de crayon dont elle souligne ses paupières et accuse ses sourcils.

Mme. LEBRETON murmure :

— La coquetterie de l'Impératrice nous perdra!

Elle accepte pourtant, afin d'être moins reconnaissable, de mettre un chapeau rond de Mme. EVANS et une voilette. Elle boutonne ses gants, prend son réticule où elle n'a que deux mouchoirs, aucun bijou. Mme. LEBRETON garde sur elle la monnaie d'un billet de 500 francs changé dans la matinée du 4.

Les deux femmes s'installent dans le landeau du dentiste; CRANE et EVANS s'asseoient sur la banquette de devant. Le jour point.

Le cocher pique vers Saint-Germain. Aux barrières, le chef de poste s'approche de la portière. EVANS dissimule l'Impératrice à l'aide d'un journal déplié qu'il semble lire et dit au militaire qu'il est Américain et se rend à la campagne avec des amis. L'officier ne demande rien de plus. Et la voiture file par Bougival, Saint-Germain, Poissy, Triel, Meulan. A douze kilomètres de Mantes, EVANS s'aperçoit que les chevaux ne peuvent plus continuer. Passant devant un cabaret il fait arrêter, descend avec CRANE et tous deux déjeunent. L'Impératrice, par prudence, préfère rester dans la voiture. Les deux hommes, en y remontant, apportent du pain et un morceau de saucisson de Bologne aux voyageuses. Mme. LEBRETON, très abattue, ne veut rien manger, tandis que l'Impératrice accepte avec plaisir.

A Mantes, EVANS renvoie son landau et ses chevaux à Paris et loue un autre équipage.

A Pacy-sur-Eure, second changement de voiture. Cette fois, c'est une lamentable machine, tapissée d'un drap bleu très sale, attelée d'une grande jument grise et d'un petit cheval bai, aux harnais rattachés par des cordes. Le véhicule est si étroit que les quatre voyageurs n'y peuvent tenir et EVANS doit s'asseoir à côté du cocher.

Cet attelage atteint Evreux à cinq heures du soir. Jusqu'à présent tout s'est bien passé. Personne ne s'inquiète de la fuite de l'Impératrice. EVANS s'en est assuré en lisant les journaux et en parlant avec les gens du pays à chaque arrêt. Le gouvernement ignore-t-il réellement cette fuite? Ou feint-il de l'ignorer? En tout cas la route d'exil paraît libre.

La voiture poursuit sa route et arrive, le soir, à la Rivière Thibouville, village perdu où EVANS trouve à grand peine dans une auberge deux chambres pour passer la nuit. Le Dr. CRANE soutient l'Impératrice qui boîte et fait la malade. Elle entre dans la salle du cabaret où plusieurs buveurs sont attablés et monte un escalier tordu qui la mène à une pièce si misérable qu'elle éclate de rire en se laissant tomber sur une chaise.

— C'est vraiment trop drôle! s'écrie-t-elle.

Eugénie dîne dans sa chambre avec son amie, puis se couche. La nuit est troublée par les coups des gendarmes frappant à la porte. Alerte ! Non, ils recherchent des braconniers qu'ils ont laissés échapper. Eugénie dort si profondément qu'elle ne s'est pas réveillée.

Au matin, après avoir lavé et séché contre la vitre ses deux mouchoir les deux seuls qu'elle a, Eugénie décide le Dr. EVANS qui voulait continuer le voyage en voiture, à prendre le train.

La malheureuse troupe va à pied à la gare, monte dans un compartiment. A Serquigny, ils changent de train et prennent l'express de Paris qui arrive justement. Une nouvelle alerte se produit à la gare lorsque le chef de gare dévisage longuement Eugénie, puis dans le compartiment où un voyageur la fixe sans arrêt. L'Impératrice qui jusqu'ici n'a jamais eu peur, cette fois a tremblé.

— Je n'oublierai jamais, racontait-elle plus tard, le regard de cet homme.

A Lisieux, les fugitifs descendent du train et EVANS part à la recherche d'une voiture. Il pleut, l'Impératrice et Mme. LEBRETON gelées et trempées se réfugient sous la porte cochère d'une fabrique.

Enfin EVANS arrive avec un landau. La troupe poursuit sa route. Il fait soleil. Eugénie est redevenue gaie et parle joyeusement.

Ils arrivent enfin à Deauville vers trois heures, à l'Hôtel du Casino où Mme EVANS les accueille. L'Impératrice monte dans la chambre de celle-ci et s'écroule dans un fauteuil en s'écriant :

— Mon Dieu, je suis sauvée!

Sauvée, pas encore tout à fait. Il faut fuir du continent et c'est ce à quoi EVANS et CRANE s'emploient. Ils vont à Trouville.

Justement ils aperçoivent dans le bassin un petit yacht de quinze mètres de long, «La Gazelle» qui leur paraît capable de traverser la Manche. Ce yacht appartient à un officier anglais Sir John BURGOYNE, qui est à bord à ce moment avec sa femme. EVANS aussitôt se présente à BURGOYNE, lui demande de la prendre à bord avec ses amis et se confiant à son honneur lui révèle la fuite de l'Impératrice. BURGOYNE refuse immédiatement. Mais EVANS très adroitement ajoute :

— Monsieur, je suis Américain, et dans mon pays tout homme est prêt à s'exposer à n'importe quel danger pour une femme. Aussi, quand Sa Majesté est venue me demander assistance, ai-je tout quitté sans penser aux dangers qui pourraient m'assaillir en route, ni calculer les pertes que je pourrais subir. Du reste, il y a ici en ce moment un autre bateau qui appartient à un Américain et qui, lui, ne me refusera pas de sauver une femme.

BURGOYNE, dont la décision est un peu ébranlée à la suite de ces paroles, appelle Lady BURGOYNE pour la consulter à ce sujet.

Le coeur d'une femme est probablement plus vivement accessible que celui d'un homme, car Lady BURGOYNE, sans aucun instant d'hésitation, répond :

— Je serai très heureuse, si je peux rendre service à l'Impératrice. Qu'elle vienne ce soir, ou aussitôt qu'elle pourra le faire sans danger.

L'embarquement a lieu le même soir par une pluie diluvienne et au petit jour Sir John BURGOYNE donne l'ordre d'appareiller. Le docteur CRANE prend alors congé de l'Impératrice. La «Gazelle» quitte le port à sept heures emmenant dans ses flancs l'Impératrice des Français, jetée à terre brutalement par le peuple, ce même peuple qui, il y a peu de temps encore, la couvrait d'acclamations et qui après l'avoir placée sur un piédestal, ô combien fragile hélas, la couche à jamais dans la boue.

EVANS peut enfin respirer un peu, car l'Impératrice est maintenant hors de danger, mais son rôle d'ami n'est pas terminé tant qu'elle ne sera pas en territoire anglais. La mer est extrêmement houleuse et le frêle yacht tangue, roule sur les vagues furieuses, mais résiste cependant victorieusement aux éléments déchaînés. Et, pourtant, cette nuit même, fut fatale pour plusieurs bateaux; le

plus fort vaisseau de guerre de la marine anglaise, le « Captain », sombra à quelques milles de la « Gazelle » avec tout son équipage. Or, tragique coïncidence, le commandant du « Captain » était Sir Hugues BURGOYNE, le fils de Sir John BURGOYNE.

Le 8 septembre, vers quatre heures du matin, le petit yacht entra dans le port de Ryde et l'Impératrice enfin sauvée débarquait sur le sol de la libre Angleterre.

Dr. Thomas EVANS also organized and directed at his own expense an ambulance unit for the care of the wounded. Another one of his achievements was the publication of the first American newspaper in Paris. Not only did the Imperial Family of France come to him for his services, but most of the crowned heads were among his patients, and in particular The Emperor Frederick of Germany, whose life was prolonged by the masterly ingenuity of Dr. EVANS. On this particular occasion, Dr. EVANS finding Emperor Frederick suffocating rapidly, he pounded out and made a tube from a silver « napoleon » five francs piece which he placed in position following tracheotomy.

“Strangely enough, with all his charm of manner, and suave personality, he combined a keen financial business sense which enabled him to give counsel to those highly placed. I recall the delightful gatherings of our Club in his palatial home, filled with souvenirs of the last Emperor. At his death \$1,500,000 of his fortune and his art collection were inherited by the University of Pennsylvania. One week before his death in 1897 we met for the last time at his home under the presidency which he had always held since the foundation of the Club.”

So passes, Dr. Thomas EVANS. First dental member to receive the Legion of Honor; romantic and unique personality; of whom the wife of a diplomat affectionately wrote:

“Dr. EVANS, the man to whom every distinguished mouth and door in Paris is open.”

DR. ARTHUR HUGENSCHMIDT

A descendant of the BREWSTER, EVANS practice, Dr. HUGENSCHMIDT was the first Frenchman to be made a member of the American Dental Club of Paris, and remained active and loyal to the end, in bringing about a close and lasting union between the Odontological and Stomatological Societies and our Club.

At the request of Emperor Napoleon III, of whom he was a son, Dr. Thomas EVANS accepted young HUGENSCHMIDT as a pupil. The University of Pennsylvania awarded him a prize for his research work and for his thesis, which he presented during the time he acquired his M. D. and D. D. S. degrees, in the early eighties. He then associated himself in practice for many years, with Dr. EVANS while he continued his research work at the Pasteur Institute, which was the subject of his thesis for his Medical Degree, in France. This is all beautifully described in the tribute to him by his old friend and successor, Dr. Léon MONIER, published in the Revue de Stomatologie, November 1929, soon after the death of Dr. HUGENSCHMIDT.

He was recognized as a student of great merit, both in America and in France. I have heard him say nevertheless:



Dr. Arthur Hugenschmidt

“I can never accustom myself to the nervous fear of examinations I have taken forty of them, and the last was as difficult for me as the first.”

This International Union between EVANS and HUGENSCHMIDT, was far reaching. HUGENSCHMIDT like EVANS brought about him the most important people in Europe, many of whom became his close friends such as Clémenceau, Poincaré, Doumergue, Claude-Monet, Pasteur, Roux and others. His important role as advisor to Ministers and Ambassadors was well known; in particular to Clémenceau at the end of the World War. Dr. HUGENSCHMIDT was a born diplomat but never practised politics. Many international problems have been settled through his knowledge and influence with men of power, all of which would fill volumes.

His professional advice was as much medical as dental. He only found time for sympathetic patients, distributing his practice among specialists and young practitioners, less fortunate than he. His whole staff consisted of one faithful manservant who cared for his office and his bachelor quarters, which was a museum of Empire souvenirs, many of which have since enriched the collection at Malmaison. He was immaculate in his short flannel coats, with his rosette of the Legion of Honor, which he always respected.

The following is a quotation from that interesting book “The life of the Empress Eugénie” by Octave AUBRY: “Doctor HUGENSCHMIDT often visited the Empress at her home in Farnborough or at Cynnos. This refined and charming gentleman was, it is said closely related to Napoleon III (tenait de près à Napoléon III).

The Empress had no which to see him until after the death of her son, the Prince Imperial, at which time she asked to know him and he was presented to her. She looked at him for a long time, and then murmured: “How you resemble Him!” (Comme vous lui ressemblez!)

Not withstanding his parentage, and perhaps on account of it, she took him to her heart. She gave him many souvenirs of the Emperor and his family. She

had full confidence in his friendship and judgement, and nearly always followed his advice but more as a friend than as her medical adviser. His respect and devotion to her continued through the years.

Entertaining HUGENSCHMIDT at our home in the Parc of Malmaison, brought him back to the land of personal romance.

Malmaison inspired him to enrichen the Napoleonic Museum, not only personally, but through the Empress, the Baronne d'Alexandry and others, as the Collection will prove. During our walks together in the Parc, we always made a pilgrimage to the Mausoleum of the Prince Imperial, where he would stand with bowed head in affectionate memory to one so near him. His one remark was: "He was my playmate."

Baronne d'Alexandry, the widow of P. T. BARNUM, was a friend of long standing of the Empress, of "Arthur" (Dr. HUGENSCHMIDT) and of my father. The Baroness was very much disappointed when Dr. HUGENSCHMIDT refused to accept her fortune to be used at his discretion, but at his instigation, the last chèque she ever drew was for 400.000 francs Gold, to bring the picture of the Empress and her ladies-in-waiting, known as the "Decameron" by Winterhalter, back to France, to the Museum at Malmaison, where it now hangs on the same wall with the favorite portrait of the Empress which was stolen from the Tuileries and recovered years after by the Baronne d'Alexandry, and returned to the Louvre. This latter portrait, was then entrusted to Mr. BOUGUIGNON, the "Conservateur du Palais de Malmaison". The Baroness informed my father that when she offered to return the portrait to the Empress Eugénie, it was refused by her, with the remark: "No one could appreciate it more, nor find a more appropriate home for it, than you." Some day, "La petite Histoire", more interesting and romantic than History itself, will give the story of the theft, and of the forgiveness of the culprit, by the Empress. At present, we can only deal with conjectures.

DR. E. A. BOGUE

Dr. BOGUE was the founder of an important practice in New-York as well as in Paris, from which S. E. DAVENPORT practice of New-York, and the I. B. DAVENPORT practice of Paris, were formed.

No one has done more for the international unity of the dentist than Dr. BOGUE. He discovered upon his arrival in France in the late seventies, that the practice of dentistry was done behind closed doors. With difficulty he secured a list of the most interesting members of the profession, and to the surprise of them all, he invited them in a body to his office "for reasons of mutual interest." A number of his guests, long in practice in Paris, met at his office for the first time. BOGUE was in his element, and demonstrated to them all the new ideas of his American friends. From that date on, the dental offices were open, dental societies were formed and dental schools followed. This was probably the greatest impulse given by American dentistry to France.

Dr. BOGUE not only brought great ideas to France but he carried back to the United States many of equal importance. He worked until nearly ninety years old, doing the most delicate orthodontic treatment for children, having lost the

sight of one eye at middle age, and supporting the discomfort of an artificial leg. His physician, my friend Colonel James PORTER FISKE, told me he had never seen such a struggle for life as Dr. BOGUE, old as he was, had put up when passing on.

One of his sayings was: "The hardest thing for the scientist to do is to report facts." Dr. BOGUE was a man loyal to the conceptions of others, who spent his life helping them to build those conceptions into form.

Let us see how the BOGUE practice grew and spread. First Dr. BOGUE too busy with his patients in New-York called in a distant cousin of mine Sebert DAVENPORT in order to be able to give more time to his surgery in Paris.

Success in Paris made it impossible for Dr. BOGUE to leave this city without someone to replace him. He called upon my Uncle Dr. I. B. DAVENPORT who arrived in France in 1884.

DR. I. B. DAVENPORT

M. D. M. D. S. from the college of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York my Uncle was a natural Scientist. Interested in Geology, Botany, Histology, taking on this subject a special course at the Pasteur Institute where he worked for years with such men as Metchnikoff, de Lille, Roux. In constant touch with others such as MILLER, Leon WILLIAMS, TALBOT and MICHAELS, he thus continued through life, a man of great energy, never resting on his laurels, always ignoring age and financial independence and striving to create more and better each year. It will be of general interest that my Uncle received from the reigning Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, the decoration of Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de St. Michel de Bavière, for services rendered, especially after the fatal fire in Paris of the Bazar de la Charité. For identification of many of the burned victims, it was necessary for my Uncle to examine the teeth of nearly forty; and after rejecting a body already accepted by the family upon supposed evidence he was finally enabled to identify from his work on the teeth a head and trunk with only one arm attached as the remains of the Duchesse d'Alençon, daughter of the King of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria and of the Queen of Naples.

Our late member and father of our Honorary Member Antonio, Oscar Amoedo published the noted "Traité de l'Art Dentaire en Médecine Légale," as the result of the general deep impression of the importance and accuracy of the methods employed in these cases.

I. B. DAVENPORT's son, my cousin Ralph eventually succeeded him in 1922 and remained active in practice until his untimely death in 1956.

DR. W. S. DAVENPORT

It was in 1890 that my Uncle called upon my father just out of the University of Pennsylvania, to come over to Paris and be associated with him. For many years they remained together at 30 avenue de l'Opéra. Georges VILLAIN joined them in 1905, obtained his DDS in 1906 and became a member of this Club in



Dr. W. S. Davenport †1938

1909. His many activities in the profession are known to all and his Association with his brother Henri and his sister add two more names to the Bogue Dynasty.

As for my father we can site as Associates over the period of many years Eugène DARCISSAC, Henry Stanley HARGREAVES, Newell Sill JENKINS, Gordon ELLIS, Messrs. BLAUE, JACQUIN, CHEVALLARD, BONNEAU and Fernand BOUCHON, Robert VIDAL and Sani DORIAN, not forgetting your's truly.

Here again we can branch out through Eugène DARCISSAC to N. J. Victor PINARD, GRANCHAMP and Lotbinière HARWOOD. We cannot leave "the Bogue Dynasty" without mentioning Doctors COOK, MOFFETT and G. C. DABOLL directly connected with him. Known as the "big four" they started an office in Paris, each one was supposed to remain in charge three months during the year. After some years Dr. DABOLL disposed of his Buffalo practice and started for himself in Paris. It was at that time 1884 that my Uncle I. B. DAVENPORT was chosen to direct the house.

DR. DABOLL

Dr. DABOLL was one of the founders of the Club, in which he showed great interest until the last, filling the chair, or occupying any position for the welfare of the organization. He was a highly skilled artist of the profession, and always first to introduce the new methods he might invent or bring from his Confrères in America, with whom he kept in close contact. He was a master of gold foil work, which he would accomplish very rapidly, by the means of a number of automatic pluggers, always mounted and at his hand.

Though no longer young, he was the first to develop porcelain art and gold inlays, never failing to bring his research before the Club. His office was always at the disposal of the profession. He often spoke of his office in Buffalo, and how he had arranged everything to be within arm reach, in order to work quickly and save time. "I found in the end that this idea was bad for my health. In Paris, you see, I have done just the opposite. Here, I must walk about, and reach around for the things I require, leaving space to stoop over and pick up all the things I let fall, which keeps me limber in my joints, and my body in fine condition."

It was with great pride he opened his beautiful home, filled with works of art, to the Club. His practice was of a very superior class: many of his patients were his devoted friends. Masters of all Arts appreciated his charm, and Dr. and Mrs. DABOLL's Salon became quite famous. He was generally conceded to be the "Beau Brummel" of the profession, if not of the American Colony. We were always proud of him, not only for his great success as a man, but because he was a real brother to the men of our profession. He never failed in his tradition of holding to his long French beard, his silk hat, frock coat, gloves, stick and spats. He would leave his office promptly at four. He could be seen walking slowly and with great dignity up the Avenue de l'Opéra to the Café de la Paix, smoking his cigar. Two hours were spent in poker, or whist with friends, over one drink, when a fresh cigar was lighted and accompanied him home for dinner.

He was always pleased to be considered an expensive practitioner, which was never the case; he always treated his friends with the greatest consideration.

One patient questioned his fees: "Yes, that may be true, but the real trouble is that, it is evident you got in to the wrong pew."

He was succeeded by his pupil Dr. A. L. HIPWELL who often spoke of Dr. DABOLL's fatherly treatment to him during their years of association. Dr. STUHL succeeded him in practice. These old members and friends both passed away in the forties.

Also once again in the "Bogue Dynasty", Dr. Junius CRAVENS, one of our founders, R. T. BLAKEMAN and Dr. George A. ROUSSEL.

DR. GEORGE A. ROUSSEL

Dr. ROUSSEL born in 1870. Was admitted to our Club in 1903 and had taken a most prominent part in all its activities. Born in Rouen, graduated in Paris in 1894 he then went to the States and obtained his DDS at New York University. In spite of a great practice he took time to be a professor of operative Dentistry at the Ecole Odontotechnique and later at the Ecole Dentaire de Paris. His great work was the "Traité théorique et Pratique des Couronnes Artificielles et du Bridgework", published in 1906, and it is still a book of sound value. Dr. Georges ROUSSEL was treasurer of a Committee created in 1910 of which Mr. QUINCERET was President and which attracted the interest of all the ADCP Members. In fact it was the inauguration of a Monument in the Place des Etats Unis Paris to the memory of Horace Wells to whom we owe the discovery of general anesthesia, 121 years ago. Thanks to the Comité du Centenaire in December 1944, Dr. Henri VILLAIN and Dr. Hally SMITH celebrated the return of the Wells monument to its designated place after it had been thrown down by anti-americans during the german occupation. Dr. ROUSSEL was succeeded in 1937 at his death by our colleague Dr. BRUSCHERA who passed away in 1958.

In closing the Dr. BOGUE chapter, may I recall that directly and indirectly he was responsible for 23 members of our Club and 31 individual dental practices in Paris.

DR. W. H. BARRETT

Quoting once again from my father :

“Dr. BARRETT was a most romantic character. A descendant of the famous New England family that came from Maine, although many of his relatives were settlers in the South. He once related to me with great interest and amusement an incident of his start in life: During the beginning of the trouble between the North and South, he was sent to visit his cousins in Kentucky. He found them all training for war, and an officer who was putting the men through the manoeuvres was having difficulty in teaching them the retreat. Young Barrett watched them for a time and then called out: “Learn that well, you’ll need it when you face the Yankees”. Even his cousins wanted to string him up, but managed to keep him in the background for a time, When he returned to Maine he joined the army, where he became in time a Commanding Officer under General GRANT. By a special vote of Congress he was made a member of the Loyal Legion for his services, and he always wore its insignia.

President GRANT and Dr. BARRETT remained close friends, and in fact it was GRANT himself who suggested the study of dentistry to BARRETT; GRANT was his first patient and was loyal to the end. After the President’s death, Washington no longer attracted our soldier confrère, and he established himself “a real pioneer” in Paris. He was afflicted with deafness resulting from the war, and lived a retired bachelor’s life, although he appreciated his Paris.

He spent one summer vacation with our party in the Black Forest where he enjoyed the walks, trout fishing, the German beer and music. He seemed to take with him on these occasions most of his earthly possessions, with the fixed idea that the services of the over-burdened porters who carried his luggage were included in the price of his railroad ticket. The result was that his arrival or departure at railway stations or hotels brought on many noisy and caustic remarks, of which, owing to his infirmity, he was blissfully unaware.

He even treated his man-servant as an orderly, communicating only with him by pointing his finger.

“William”, as he always adressed me, “I have but few patients and when I have finished with one there is nothing more to be done for a long time.” Which was quite true. The smallest trouble would never miss his inspection and treatment. He thought nothing of giving hours to perform an operation, and was only satisfied with perfection. One of his old patients told me that he used only three words during an operation: “Open! Close! Spit!”

Dr. George HAYES in this respect was a most appropriate successor to Dr. BARRETT; adding new ideas to the already perfectly applied principles . . . but when HAYES surpassed his predecessor was that he retired in happy matrimony, where as BARRETT remained always the typical bachelor, living with his sisters in New York until the end.

Dr. George HAYNES added two more links to the BARRETT chain with the names of John MERRILL and Mr. BERTRAND before leaving his practice to Eugène DARCISSAC.

DR. JOHN W. CRANE

We now come to another important figure among our founders who was responsible for many descendants in the profession. You will recall that he was with Dr. EVANS when they organized the escape of Empress Eugénie from Paris.

He operated until very late in life, always enjoying a high class practice, with many of his patients as his friends. He was an accomplished musician, a master at the organ, which for years he played at the American Cathedral, and his musical soirées were a feature in the social life of the colony.

His interest in the Club never failed, whether acting as President or assisting as a simple member. His name figured often upon the program and a dinner in his honour was given him by the Club as a token of esteem and appreciation.

A man of charming personality, he was a striking figure with his long white beard, especially when in his evening clothes. He had been trained by his father in the art of dentistry, at a time when they had been obliged to manufacture their own instruments. These he distributed late in life, with great pride, to his confrères; a number of them are in my possession. These instruments are works of art with their agate handles and heavy gold octagonal ferules.

He held his youth and charms well into the eighties, and would sit with a friend overlooking his beloved "Boulevards," nothing appealing to him more than romancing on the interests and successes of his long Parisian life.

DR. CHARLES KINGSLEY

Associated for many years with Dr. CRANE and succeeded by Dr. John R. DA SILVA, was a very refined gentleman of a most renowned family. A brother of Norman W. KINGSLEY of New York, the oral surgeon, orthodontist and well-known sculptor. The KINGSLEY brothers were the first to use the plate with an inclined plane, for jumping the bite and established many classical methods, all of which are recorded in the KINGSLEY books. In writing about Charles KINGSLEY, one of the first pioneers of our profession abroad, and second President of our Club in Paris it is difficult to separate him, as did the Atlantic from his brother Norman. Two great builders of our profession in France and in America, as well as leaders and examples to the world as a whole.

DR. JOHN H. SPAULDING

Also a descendant of the CRANE, KINGSLEY practice and founder of another important group in Paris, and directly responsible for the creation of the American Dental Club of Paris.

Dr. SPAULDING was a brilliant artist in his profession and for many years a professor in the French School where his magnetism as a teacher inspired a high standard among his pupils, as well as among his associates in this Club and other Societies. A student of the French language, he became one of our first professional ambassadors in France. An independant thinker, frank and fearless in

his expressions and always something to impart. His library was filled with rare and special editions — it was a feature of the artistic surroundings wherein he was a delightful host.

30 years ago to night, my father and Dr. SPAULDING were the guests of honor our 45th Anniversary!

From Dr. CRANE, through John H. SPAULDING we follow the line of our departed good friends, Solbrig and Francis WILSON; To day we have as successors Edward ORTION, LORIOT and F. J. BOSSARD.

DR. WILLIAM J. YOUNGER

There remains one big name among our old members Dr. Younger. Quoting once again from my father.

Dr. YOUNGER was born in 1838, at Santiago, Chili, from Scotch-English parents. He moved to the United States in California, in 1849, the gold rush year; yet, always retained a slight Spanish accent. He himself became a naturalized American citizen, whilst his father remained a British subject.

After taking his degree of medicine, he began the practice of surgery in San Francisco. He was renowned as a gold worker and general practitioner, but followed by specialisation in pyorrhea and tooth planting. I was privileged to see much of his work, as beautiful foil fillings as I have ever seen. Only with careful examination could I believe seven of the teeth in a mouth had been implanted!

When asked what he would do, should one loosen, the patient replied: "I should return at once to California to see my friend, Dr. YOUNGER."

A few of us were able later, under his influence, to compare notes with him as to our successes. Entire credit was given to Dr. YOUNGER for that operation, and he was quite surprised when he was shown John HUNTER's book, published in England, in 1778, which described in detail the same treatment; his reply was: "Another proof there's nothing new under the sun."

For a time, he was located in Chicago, but in the end, he joined us in Paris. Though well along in life, he was obliged to undergo examinations to practice, which were made possible through our friend Dr. HUGENSCHMIDT and Dr. Georges CLÉMENTEAU.

Dr. YOUNGER's reputation in his specialty had travelled long before him, and his success was unique in the history of our profession in Paris.

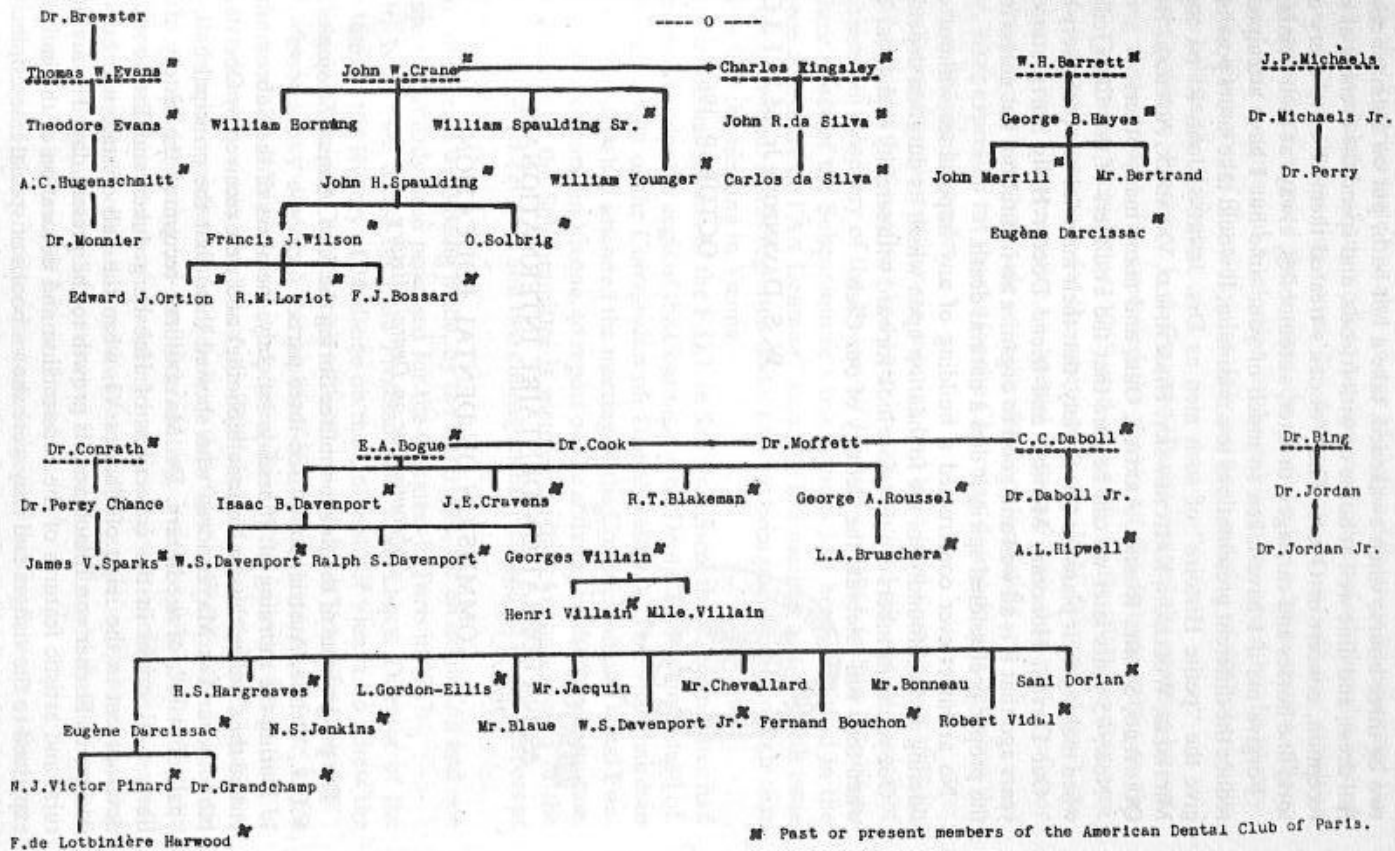
Owing to exceptional skill, his great enthusiasm, and his inspiring personality, "Pyorrhea treatments by Dr. YOUNGER" are still out standing in the minds of many people, not to mention those in medical and dental practice.

His reflected light spread to the whole profession, and revolutionized the entire question of the importance of mouth hygiene. He spent his life demonstrating his methods, which are well recorded in the many articles published. The refined details of his work, his instruments and technique are too well known to be considered in this personal sketch.

Dr. YOUNGER's physical power was most exceptional. When he was eighty he would never miss a dance at a ball. And he carried on his practice for many more years. He would often work without lunch, but take a glass of port wine and a

AMERICAN PIONEERS OF DENTISTRY IN FRANCE
AND SOME OF THEIR SUCCESSORS

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biscuit at the end of the day. At about five o'clock he would retire to his bed for two or three hours; when awakened, take a hot bath, put on a dinner coat or full dress, and dine well at home or with friends, and spend the evening at some reception, concert or Opera. The YOUNGER's treated themselves to every comfort; fine horses and carriages, or later, automobiles, always at their command.

Forgive me if I have taken so much of your time but I have attempted to reduce the different presentations to a minimum. It would take hours possibly to give the "petite Histoire" of such men as Drs. JENKINS, John R. DA SILVA, MICHAELS, WOLLISON, KRITCHEWSKY, HIRSCHFELD, VALADIER, AGUILAR, HOTZ, QUINTERO, STUHL, ROBINE, ARROYO, ORR, and many many others.

Now, 75 years later we can be sure that the Founders of this Club realized when making their plans for this Society, that their material was of the very best.

Our DOYEN, Honorary Member and friend Doctor Hally SMITH stated 30 years ago that it is all well and good to organize an institution, but unless it has the proper professional spirit, it dies a natural death.

No architect ever constructed a building of any importance without considering and profoundly so, the foundation upon which its duration depended.

Our young members can therefore look forward with serenity to the year 1990 when they will celebrate the Century of our Club.



ODONTO-STOMATOLOGIE

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FÉDÉRATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONALE

COMMISSION ON DENTAL EDUCATION

Subcommittee on Dental History

W. S. DAVENPORT Jr. M.D. F.I.C.D.

OCTOBER 1965

The programme of the Subcommittee during the 53rd. Annual Session of the F.D.I., Vienna, Austria, comprised three parts.

1. During the morning of Thursday, 1st. July, members of the Subcommittee visited the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek and were received by Oberstaatsbibliothekar Dr. MAYERHÖFER who showed them first the principal hall, the "hall of state", of the library. Dr. MAYERHÖFER recounted the history of the library: its origin in the collections of Habsburg dukes and Emperors, its development in the reign of Charles VI, when the hall of state was built to designs of Fischer von Erlach and its growth to the present day. The architectural and artistic features of the construction and decoration of the hall were explained to the visitors and they were shown books of special interest, including some of medical interest, among those at present on exhibition and among those on the shelves.

Emphasis was laid on the continuing growth of the library, its importance not only to the Austrian state but also as one of the world's great libraries and the immediate availability of any work to any serious student of scholar who wished to consult it in the reading room. To demonstrate its present day activities Dr. MAYERHÖFER showed the visitors the work in the administrative offices, the catalogue systems and a selection of the publications issued by the library.

2. In the afternoon of Thursday, 1st. July, an open meeting of the Subcommittee was held in the Hofburg.

The Chairman, Professor L. J. CECCONI (Paris), opened the meeting by welcoming those present. He expressed the thanks of the Subcommittee to the F.D.I. Organising Committee, 1965, and especially to Dr. Wilhelm BRENNER for the arrangements made for the meeting. To Dr. F. H. WITT (Cologne), the founder of the Subcommittee, a special welcome was due and Professor CECCONI invited him to preside over the afternoon's meeting.

Dr. WITT expressed his thanks for the Chairman's remarks and called on the Secretary to give his report.

The Secretary reported that no meeting had been held since that in 1963, in Stockholm, but that members had been invited to attend the annual session of the American Academy of the History of Dentistry in 1964, in San Francisco.

Three issues of the Subcommittee's transactions had been published in the "Revue d'Histoire de l'Art Dentaire" since the last meeting and a fourth issue was being printed. It was regretted that it had not been possible to circulate that issue before the meeting in Vienna.

At the Annual Session of the F.D.I. in San Francisco, the Subcommittee had been placed under the aegis of the Commission on Dental Education instead of, as formerly, that of the Commission on Dental Research. The Vice-chairman and the Secretary had attended the meeting of the Commission on Dental Education on 25th June, in Vienna, to report on the activities of the Subcommittee.

A meeting of the Subcommittee is planned for the Annual Session of the F.D.I. in 1966, in Tel Aviv and two colleagues have consented to read papers at that meeting.

Arrangements were being made, by the Chairman, for an exhibition and one lecture had already been promised for the Congress in Paris in 1967.

Dr. WITT then called on Frau Professor Dr. Erna LESKY, Director of the Institute for the History of Medicine on the University of Vienna, to address the meeting on "Vienna's Contribution to the Development of Scientific Dentistry".

Professor LESKY described the position of dentistry as a part of the whole medical art and its history as an important part of the history of medicine. In the 19th century were to be found the beginnings of aspects of the science, art, education and organisation of dentistry that were still discussed in modern times. At the beginning of the 19th century, dentists were craftsmen who followed various trades, such as selling brushes and household articles, as well as performing dental operations without any qualification or organised training. The development of scientific dentistry in Vienna could be said to date from the 1840s under the influence of Moriz HEIDER.

To find where HEIDER received his knowledge and the inspiration to inaugurate his reforms and to conduct his struggles for professional competence, the career of Georg CARABELLI must first be considered for it was CARABELLI who

induced HEIDER, in spite of some initial reluctance, to study and to practice dentistry. It was also important to consider HEIDER's educational background for he had a thorough grounding in the exact sciences before he turned to medicine. This grounding equipped him as a pioneer of modern methods.

From these beginnings in the 1840s. Professor LESKY recounted in detail the events of the ensuing period of nearly 90 years, to 1930. The development of dental education in Vienna was accompanied by the development of specialist literature and of text books whose quality was stimulated, in some cases, by the rivalry between teachers. The institution of a professional association and the forging of links with the dentists in other German speaking countries accompanied by the appearance of specialist periodicals. Private dental institutes and the foundation of Vienna's university dental clinic widened the facilities for study and teaching. The institution of a chair in dentistry and compulsory examinations raised the status of professional education. Legislation, culminating in the law of 26th September, 1930 ordered the constitution and government of the dental profession.

Dr. WITT thanked Professor LESKY for an address of outstanding importance and interest. He spoke of the differences between the historical situation in Germany and Austria especially in regard to the relations between dentists and technicians and in regard to dental education. He had appreciated, particularly, Professor LESKY's references to Wedl. A proper study of Wedl's life and career should be made and published. He was, undeservedly, forgotten.

Dr. Henry A. SWANSON (Historian, American College of Dentists) said that he had found great interest in Professor LESKY's descriptions of the notable scientific studies undertaken by Viennese dentists of the past. The retrieval of past dental information of scientific value was to the benefit of the present day dentist and research worker and Dr. SWANSON reported on the way in which the Smithsonian Institute was planning to undertake this work.

Dr. WITT then called on Dr. C. GYSEL (Antwerp, Belgium) to deliver his paper on "Vesalius".

Dr. GYSEL opened with a short reference to the influence of VESALIUS on the development of the dental art on account of his precise studies and revolutionary discoveries in anatomy and he reminded the audience of some of the writers on dental history who had paid tribute to this influence.

Andreas VESALIUS, born in Brabant, came of a family of German origin that had produced physicians for five generations. A precocious child, he developed into a man with singular gifts of acute observation, deductive reasoning and orderly explanation. With an impetuous character, he was proud and audacious, possessed in high degree the art of making enemies but, nevertheless, followed the career of courtier among the most powerful of royal courts.

Dr. GYSEL outlined the work of this astonishing genius as a research worker and as a pedagogue during a period of universal "return to sources". He described the rivalry between VESALIUS and Eustachius, its psychological effect upon Vesalius and its stimulus to his work. VESALIUS, in his enthusiasm to show by direct observation, how wrong Galen had been, himself made certain errors which were seized upon and pointed out by Eustachius.

Dr. GYSEL concluded his lecture with the exhibition of a series of slides which comprehensively illustrated the life and career of VESALIUS, the various editions

of his books and, in the field of dental anatomy, the superior clarity and accuracy of his drawings by comparison with those of predecessors, of contemporaries and even of some later anatomists.

The chairman thanked Dr. GYSEL for this paper which had given those present, by its widely informative and acutely analytical content, the benefit of the lecturer's studies over a long period of the life and work of Vesalius. He invited Professor CECCONI to speak of the study that he had made of that part of the career of Georg CARABELLI that had been spent in France.

Professor CECCONI said that Professor LESKY had given so much information about CARABELLI, in her paper, that he wished only to comment briefly of one aspect of CARABELLI's professional work. He then gave an account of the position that CARABELLI had occupied as dentist to the French court and particularly of his relations with the ill-fated Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon II.

The Secretary then introduced the statement of the aims and activities of the Subcommittee which its officers had prepared and which had been circulated to members of the Commission on Dental Education.

Discussion ranged over a number of the items in the statement and suggestions were made for their further development.

Dr. DE MAAR outlined in detail the attempts that the Subcommittee had made, since its inception, to keep in touch with its members and to publish its transactions. He reported that the F.D.I. was not prepared to support the publication of the transactions in their present form after the next issue of the "Revue d'Histoire de l'Art Dentaire" and he gave an account of the discussions which he and the secretary had had during the present annual session of the F.D.I.

3. On Friday morning, 2nd July, a party of members of the Subcommittee visited the Josephinum in which is housed the Institute for the History of Medicine of the University of Vienna.

The Director, Professor LESKY, received the visitors and, in the reading room, she gave them an account of the history of the building from the foundation therein by Joseph II, in 1785, of an academy for the training of military surgeons to the present day. She described the several collections of historical material that the Institute contained and how they had been built up from earlier collections: some from royal libraries and some from the libraries and collections of notable physicians and surgeons who had lived and worked in Vienna.

Then, for nearly two hours, Professor LESKY conducted the party round the Institute to show many of its old books, among them a number of dental interest, the magnificent collection of wax models of anatomical preparations and pathological conditions, the cases containing historical displays, the administrative departments and the systems of reference, records and catalogues by which ready accessibility to all the historical information deposited in the Institute was maintained. Throughout this tour, Professor LESKY retained the close attention of the visitors by the wealth of historical information that she gave them, by her evident enthusiasm for her institute and its work and by the patience with she answered their many questions.

J. A. DONALDSON

DRAFT OF STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND AIMS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON DENTAL HISTORY, F.D.I.

During the 12th International Dental Congress, F.D.I., 1959, in Rome, Dr. F. H. WITT (Cologne) invited to meet him and each other participants interested in the study of dental history. He outlined to this meeting his proposal for an International Group for the Study of Dental History. This Group he founded during the following months, with the support of colleagues who had attended the meeting and others whom these had informed of Dr. WITT's proposal. A periodical newsletter was composed by Dr. WITT and circulated to the members of the Group.

At the 46th annual session of the F.D.I., 1958, in Brussels, the Group arranged a meeting to which papers on dental history were read. Dr. WITT announced there that the Group had been recognised by the F.D.I. as a Subcommittee of its Commission on Dental Research. In the course of his report, the founder said:

"From this recognition . . . there results for the members not only the right for questions, concerning the development of our profession and of dental treatment methods, to be considered within the framework of the world dental organisation but it gives to the members duties to fulfill. These consist mainly in the report of all new writings in the field of professional history to the Subcommittee but also in making known their own particular studies, be they of the careers of prominent colleagues (of the past), be they of the establishment of the basis of what are, today, familiar but were once novel, even daring, dental therapies, apparatus or instruments or be they of other dental historical developments . . . The new Subcommittee will welcome every opportunity for personal investigation and factual extension of our historical knowledge . . ."

For nearly seven years the Subcommittee has discharged these duties suggested by its founder. The removal of the Subcommittee from the aegis of the Commission on Dental Research to that of the Commission on Dental Education, F.D.I., provides an occasion when the activities, aims and programme of the Subcommittee might well be reviewed. The officers of the Subcommittee put forward the following statement of activities and aims:

Meetings:

The Subcommittee should aim to hold a meeting at each annual session of the F.D.I.

These should be open meetings and their programmes of sufficiently wide general interest to attract visitors.

The speakers should be invited from different countries but one, at least, should be from the country in which the meeting is held.

The subjects should be varied and include such matters as techniques, instruments, materials, biography, bibliography, or development of dental organisations, societies etc.

Opportunity should be taken to visit any dental historical collections in the town wherein the meeting is held.

Exhibitions of dental historical material should be arranged when this is practicable.

Publication:

A periodical should be circulated by the Subcommittee.

It should contain:

- Reports of annual meetings.
- Texts of papers read at annual meetings.
- Programme of forthcoming annual meetings.
- Original articles of merit that cannot be published elsewhere.
- Articles of special merit should be reprinted from other journals when they describe some dental historical research deserving of international circulation.
- Bibliographical material.
- Short reviews of books and abstracts of articles.
- Personalia.

Bibliography:

A central card index of books and articles on dental history should be maintained.

The source of information should be correspondents in various countries and lists such as the Wellcome Historical Medical Library publication: "Current Work . . ."

The bibliographical material should be circulated in the Subcommittee's publication.

Dental Historical Collections:

An index of the whereabouts of dental historical material in museums, libraries and private collections should be compiled.

The ability and willingness of these collections to provide photographs and information should be recorded.

Teaching Dental History:

The provision of lectures on dental history to dental students should be encouraged.

Reproduction of Old Dental Books:

The facsimile reproduction of old dental books that are now rare, by the photolithographic process, should be encouraged when a publisher willing to undertake this work can be found.

J. A. DONALDSON

THE UNIQUE SCRAP-BOOKS OF
THEODOSIUS PURLAND, M. A., PH. D.
(1805—1881), Dentist,
being the subject of the Menzies Campbell
Lecture on Dental History, 1962,
Royal College of Surgeons of England.

by

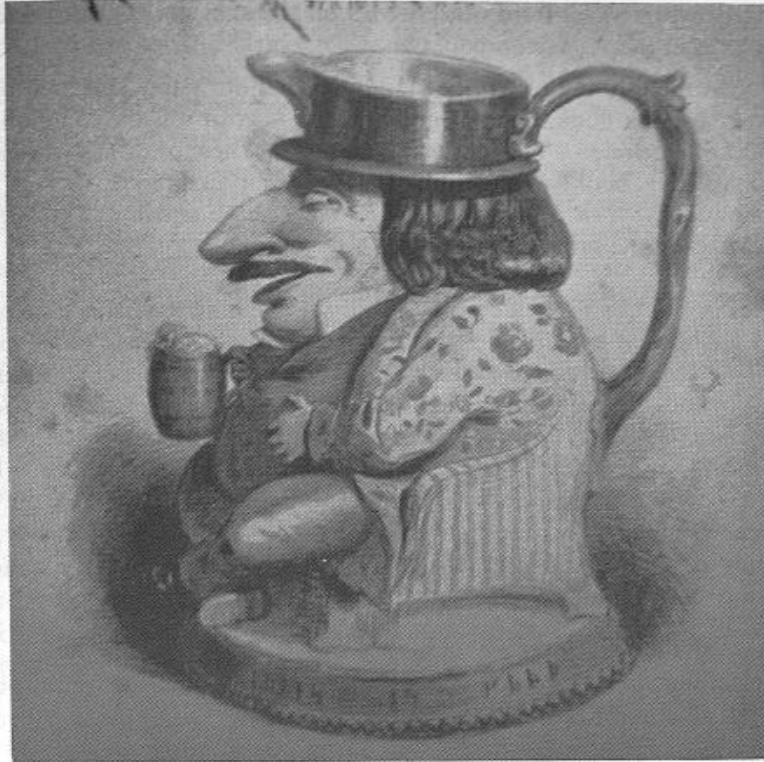
Cyril BOWDLER-HENRY
Honorary Consulting Dental Surgeon,
late Senior Surgeon and Chairman of the Governing Body,
Royal Dental Hospital of London and the School of Dental Surgery.
(University of London)

* I now turn to a volume which will give us some information on PURLAND's professional methods and on those of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather's contemporaries. I refer to the volume entitled *Dental Memoranda* in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library. This volume, which opens with a silhouette and short genealogy of its compiler, together with a copy of the English translation of the citation of the University of Hesse, is made up of cuttings from newspapers and periodicals, trade cards, cartoons, pamphlets, and anything else which seemed to PURLAND to have a bearing on the subject of dentistry. Some of the earlier advertisements relate to such well-known eighteenth century practitioners as the SPENCES, the Chevalier RUSPINI, Jacob HEMET, Charles DUMERGUE, John WATTS and Samuel RUTTER; several of these dentists held royal appointments, but evidently they did not feel it to be beneath their dignity to insert occasional advertisements in the press for the sake of drawing less illustrious patients. The advertisements of the well-established practitioners are, however, considerably less flamboyant than those of the quacks. Among the most imaginative of the eighteenth century advertisers was that bizarre figure, Martin VAN BUTCHELL, who, according to one of the advertisements appearing in this volume,

“hopes difcerning, generous Minds, when others cannot pleafe, will apply to him: who cautiously cures the Tooth-Ach, files, fills, faftens, fcales, cleans, extracts and replaces; alfo with Care prepares every Thing expe-

* *This is the second and concluding part (continued from “Revue d’Histoire de l’Art Dentaire” No.6. p.93.) of the Menzies Campbell Lecture delivered by Dr. C. Bowdler-Henry in 1962.*

Besides giving, from autobiographical material included by Theodosius Purland in his scrap-books, an account of the life and career of an able and respected London dental surgeon in the 19th century, Dr. Bowdler-Henry has by his record of the whereabouts and description of the contents of the scrap-books rendered a valuable service to the dental historian. There is much in these volumes to illuminate the history of the profession in England during the 19th century.



A caricature of Purland, from the Ash scrap-book, showing him in the form of a Toby jug.

dent, innocent, yet efficacious, to cleanse, recover, and preserve the Gums and Teeth.”

One of the most interesting features of this advertisement is the fact that it promises “strict Honour and profound Secrecy.” To it is appended the information:

“March 23, 1769. A Noble EARL graciously wrote, dated, and subscribed four weighty Lines; to declare the Ability and Uprightness of Mr. VANBUTCHELL: which those who doubt may see.”

Appeals to the snobbery of prospective patients are common at this time, and a common formula used in advertisements is:

“Mr. _____ begs leave to acquaint the nobility and gentry . . .”

The advertisement then goes on to give a change of address or information as to where Mr. _____’s incomparable tooth powder may be bought, giving the impression that Mr. _____ deals only with the highest in the land.

The advertisements are arranged in rough chronological order from 1702 to 1853, but the book starts with a collection of PURLAND’s own pamphlets on dentistry, dismembered, set in to the pages of the album window-style and

illustrated by diagrams from other works on the subject. PURLAND refers to these works in the Ash scrap-book when he says:

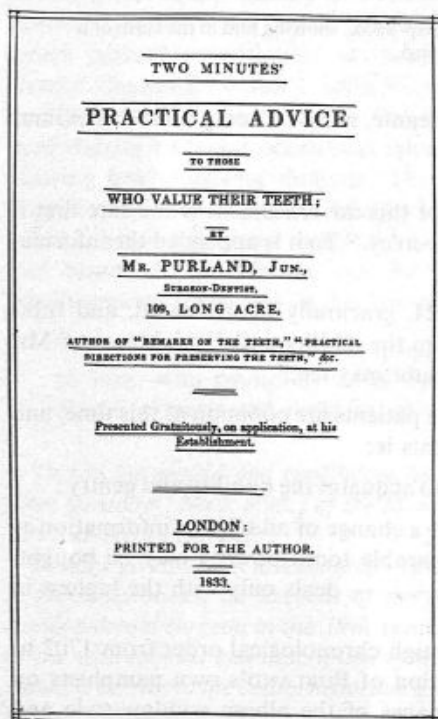
“On the 4th day of April 1831. Our illustrious name appeared on the title page of a book, upon Dental Surgery — great was the commotion in our family circle — Theodosius an author — Theodosius has written and published a book! Wonderful! That was our first book: it was soon followed by “*Ten Minutes Advice on the Teeth*”: and by “*Two Minutes Advice*” on the same useful subject.”

However, PURLAND’s memory is evidently straying here, for the date on his earliest publication contained in this volume, *Remarks, Critical and Explanatory, on the Mode of Preserving the Teeth*, is 1829, not 1831. The other PURLAND publications in the Wellcome volume are: *Two Minutes’ Practical Advice to those who Value their Teeth*, printed for the author in 1833; and the fourth edition of *Practical Directions for Preserving the Teeth*, printed for the author in 1837.

There is nothing extraordinary about these pamphlets, they contain the kind of advice which might have been given by any reputable dentist of the day, and something of their purpose is indicated by the fact that the last-mentioned carries the following subscription on the title page:

“Presented Gratuitously, on application, at his Establishment.”

The chief function of these pamphlets was to serve as publicity for the ability



One of Purland’s pamphlets on the care of the teeth, from the scrap-book in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library

and qualifications of their author and this method was often adopted by dentists who disdained to use the flashy proclamations appearing daily in the press.

However, although such publications were common, a brief outline of PURLAND's beliefs and methods may be of interest simply *because* they were typical of the best contemporary practices.

PURLAND gives quite sensible advice on the care of children's teeth, recommending the use of a soft tooth brush — since hard ones excoriate the gums — and the occasional use of a dentifrice to inhibit the formation of tartar. He probably steps out of line with practices then current when he recommends that the gums of infants should not be lanced too early, because "the gum would heal, the cicatrice become harder than before, and occasion more pain to the infant." And for "expediting the appearance of the teeth", he recommends "a stick of orris root instead of a coral."

Although all this is sound enough, PURLAND's notion of the aetiology of caries is not very convincing; he regarded the "tartareous incrustation" as the primary cause of decay and considered that

"by its accumulation it forces the gums from the neck of the tooth, draws moisture from the enamel, causes it to crack, exposes the interior to the friction incident to mastication, and being unable from a porous state, to bear the pressure, decay ensues, and the ultimate loss of the tooth is necessary to alleviate the pain caused by the access of air to the nerve."

He also appreciated that many sound teeth are forced from their sockets by the "gradual formation of abscess."

As to "Filing the Teeth", a subject of great controversy at that time, PURLAND calls it "a custom which cannot be too strongly reprobated," and explains:

"The enamel is the only protection the tooth has, and if that is injured, either by use or filing, the loss of the tooth is requisite, to relieve the patient from that most agonizing and least pitied of all diseases, the tooth-ache."

In speaking of "Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, and Jaws" (*Practical Directions*), PURLAND refers to abscess as

"a disease very prevalent when the large fangs of a tooth are suffered to remain loose in the mouth."

Unless such a tooth is removed at once, he says,

"the matter will discharge through the cheek; which, after it is healed, leaves a considerable cavity in the face that never fills up, and the features are sometimes so altered, as to prevent recognition."

In the scrap-book opposite this passage, PURLAND shows a grotesque picture of a young woman whose face is distorted by severe swelling.

He is on sounder ground when, speaking of the crowns of the molar teeth, he says that they are deeply furrowed and,

"in consequence of their retaining small particles of food in mastication, which, on decomposition, corrode the enamel and give an exceedingly unpleasant odour to the breath."

He goes on to say that

“this disease, unless checked, will soon expose the nerve, and subject the patient to the tooth-ache and in many instances to loss of the tooth.”

He says:

“This disease can be checked by removing the decayed part, and filling the vacuum with gold, or other substance.”

Speaking of extractions, PURLAND takes the opportunity to present his own qualifications as a dental surgeon, talking with pride of his father's expertise:

“teeth, the most difficult to remove, either from their form or position, have in quick succession past before his experienced eye, until the extraction of them has been a pleasure to himself, and of little suffering to the patient.”

From this, PURLAND draws a conclusion wholly advantageous to himself:

“The advantage the author has derived from having, in his youth, so skilful an operator to direct his energies, with the practice of nearly four thousand cases in a year to perfect them, (and also the experience and advice of his grandfather), places him in no mean rank of the profession.”

Thus we see something of the basic advertising character of these pamphlets. This digression ends:

“The author engages to extract, *without the least danger*, any tooth or stump, however difficult; even though their removal should have been deemed impracticable by every other operator in the kingdom.”

The chapter on extractions includes an illustrative plate of twelve types of extracting instruments, ancient and modern. PURLAND discusses the relative merits of these and says that he himself is in favour of the “Dentiducum” or key. Such a preference may seem astounding to us now, but it must be remembered that forceps at this time were totally unadapted to the shapes of the teeth, and that in unskilful hands their use might result only in the crushing of the teeth. PURLAND makes great claims for the key, saying:

“with that alone almost any tooth or stump may be extracted with half the pain inflicted by any other; and when constructed on the principles of those used by the author, and *in skilful hands*, the teeth may be removed in almost a perpendicular direction.”

He is willing to concede, however, that forceps may be the proper instrument for extraction of the front teeth.

PURLAND deals briefly with the subject of conservative dentistry, pointing out in passing the preposterous claims in this field of some of the advertising dentists:

“the majority of which only tend to mislead the public, by *professing* to perform that, which it is *impossible to accomplish*; and to such a pitch of effrontery have those *empirics* of the profession arrived, that unless the respectable practitioner, is willing to set truth, and common sense at defiance, but little chance exists of patronage through an advertising medium.”

Having made a few remarks about fillings, PURLAND goes on to inveigh against "The Destructive System of Excision", which, he says, "is as simple as it is barbarous". It consists in cutting off

"the head, or crown of a carious and painful tooth, with a pair of nippers, that by leaving the fangs in the jaw, they may assist in keeping the adjoining teeth firm, and also serve as a foundation, for fixing an artificial tooth."

The second part of PURLAND's *Practical Directions* is concerned with prosthetic dentistry.

I now come to an aspect of PURLAND's work which is both perplexing and intriguing — his interest in mesmerism and other parapsychological phenomena. For a full account of his actions in this field it is necessary to return to the autobiographical scrap-book owned by Messrs. Ash. PURLAND commences:

"My conversion to *Mesmerism* was something of the dramatic. In common with medicals, I had pooh-poo'd it altogether, as a delusion or gross imposture."

He goes on to describe his scepticism in the face of the attempts of his friend, George LANCE, the painter, to interest him in the subject and then tells of the decisive occasion on which "my turn came to eat dirt." He accepted "an invite to meet some notables" and then found, to his "intense disgust", that they were all advocates of mesmerism. Among them was Dr. John ELLIOTSON, M. A. (Cantab.), M.D., F.R.C.S., whose bust now stands in the entrance hall of the Royal Society of Medicine. ELLIOTSON, who had been a successful teacher and physician at St. Thomas's and published an authoritative monograph on diseases of the heart, had urged that a hospital should be established in connection with the new London University. When the North London Hospital (now University College Hospital) was founded as the University hospital, he was appointed Senior Physician to the Hospital and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University. Becoming convinced of the value of hypnotism, he demonstrated it at the Hospital to large audiences of both medical and lay people. This behaviour gave rise to scepticism and antagonism among his colleagues and in 1838 he lost both his chair and his Hospital post. ELLIOTSON had friends and supporters, among them the novelists Dickens and Thackeray, and, undaunted by his misfortunes, he founded a journal called *The Zoist*, devoted to accounts of the therapeutic use of hypnotism. The magazine ran for thirteen annual issues. ELLIOTSON had been 'specialising', so to say, in hypnotism for five or six years when PURLAND met him in 1844.

Having failed to convince PURLAND by talk, the mesmerists invited him to witness an experiment. Interested, but still unconvinced, he tried their methods on a patient of his own,

"and the facts produced were so abnormal and striking: that perforce I was obliged to admit its truth — and shall be to the end of my life an upholder of its power and truth . . . I could fill this book with operations — cures and alleviations performed by myself."

Some pamphlets included in the scrap-books show that a Mesmeric and Phrenological Society was founded, of which PURLAND was at first honorary

secretary and surgeon-dentist and later a vice-president. One of the pamphlets of the Society carries a reprint from *The Times*, dated March 24, 1845, describing

“the extraction of a tooth from the mouth of Anne Wakeland, by Mr. PURLAND, Surgeon-Dentist, 59 Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, she being in a mesmeric trance produced by Mr. W. J. VERNON.”

Another case is described by PURLAND in a letter to *The Zoist*, July 1845. This time six teeth and three stumps were extracted from a female patient mesmerised by Mr. VERNON. Three teeth were removed at three sessions and it is interesting to note that the patient had been exercised in mesmerism daily for twelve days before the operation. First, PURLAND operated only when the patient appeared to be insensible, but later, “resolved to proceed in the sleep-waking state.” He reports:

“so far from feeling pain, it appeared a diversion to her, and when demesmerised her astonishment was great on being told she had lost four teeth!”

PURLAND, however, did not confine himself to the use of mesmerism for dental purposes; he describes in the Ash scrap-book the case of a woman rendered totally helpless by paralysis in which his ministrations over a protracted period produced a complete cure.

In 1851 the cause of mesmerism was advanced by the foundation of the Mesmeric Infirmary as a voluntary institution “for the alleviation and cure of diseases, and for the relief and prevention of pain.” The address of the Infirmary was 36, Weymouth Street, W., and I am indebted to Mrs. Ann SAUNDERS, Archivist to the St. Marylebone Borough Council, for the information that this house was situated on the south side of the street, one door from the house forming the corner of Harley Street and three doors from Wimpole Mews — in fact, where the Harley Street Nursing Home now stands. The Post Office Directories show that the Infirmary continued at this address until 1871. PURLAND joined as a subscribing member in 1851 and in 1854 he became a member of the Council. Among those whose acquaintance he made at the Infirmary was ELLIOTSON’s friend, Charles DICKENS.

One of the pamphlets in the Ash scrapbook is PURLAND’s eye-witness account of a successful operation at the Infirmary: *Painless Removal of a Female Breast in the Mesmeric Trance*. PURLAND describes the atmosphere of the operation as “leisurely — there was no hurry to get it over”, and says that the patient, who was operated on in the sitting position, felt no pain, “smiling incredulously when Mr. TUBBS, the operator, roused her from her trance and told her the breast had been removed. When preparations were made to carry her to her bed, she refused assistance and

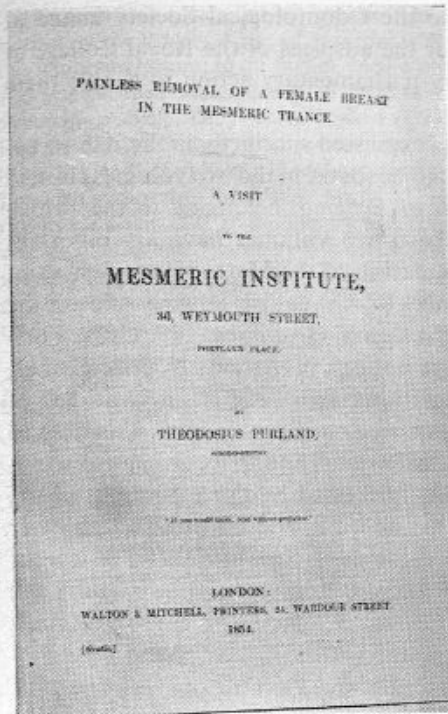
“walked up two flights of stairs, as if nothing had happened.”

In this same scrap-book appears a letter on deckle-edged paper from this patient, Mrs. FLOWERDAY, presumably addressed to PURLAND:

“Deare Sir

Mr. TUBBS have just taken My Likness and I am happy to say that I am quite well and I am Much Obligated to you for your kindness and kind attendance

Jane FLOWERDAY”



A pamphlet in which Purland describes his visit to the Mesmeric Institute to witness the painless removal of a female breast under hypnotism.

I have to thank Mr. le FANU, Librarian of this College for his instrumentality in bringing to light the 'likeness' spoken of in this letter. Having discovered that some documents in the case are now in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Mr. le FANU wrote to the Librarian and secured two photographs of Mrs. FLOWERDAY and one of Mr. SMITH BURMAN, Mr. TUBBS's assistant.

I may make my excuse for leaping abruptly from mesmerism to dental politics the fact that in the Ash scrapbook PURLAND does exactly the same thing: on one page we have a description of cures of the deaf and dumb by mesmerism, and on the next the prospectus of the College of Dentists of England.

Those not familiar with the progress made by the dental profession during the nineteenth century will find a full account in Alfred HILL's *The History of the Reform Movement in the Dental Profession in Great Britain*. All that it is necessary for me to say by way of introduction to PURLAND's comments is that during the first half of the century leading dental practitioners began to feel concern at the damage done to the calling of dentistry by quacks and charlatans and decided to take steps to elevate dentistry to the status of a profession by instituting qualifying examinations and a professional discipline. In 1856, almost simultaneously, two bodies aiming at the improved status of the profession were founded. These were the College of Dentists of England and the Odontological Society of Great Britain. However, although their views on the desirable ends were identical, the two societies had very different opinions on the means to be adopted. The College of Dentists, which PURLAND joined on its foundation, wished to found its own curriculum and examining body and ultimately to

be incorporated by royal charter, while the Odontological Society aimed at professional reform and education under the auspices of the Royal College of Surgeons, who would take the necessary parliamentary action to enable them to qualify persons as dentists.

PURLAND's views on dental politics are expressed succinctly in the Ash scrapbook and a host of relevant documents is to be found in the two volumes entitled *Something about the College of Dentists of England*, belonging to the British Dental Association. The contents of these two volumes have an important bearing on the College itself, on the foundation of the Metropolitan School of Dental Science at the College headquarters (5, Cavendish Square) and on the later successful foundation of the National Dental Hospital at 149, Great Portland Street. However, besides the College notices, invitations to prize-givings, lectures and lecture synopses and examination papers, there is a great deal of material — press cuttings, notices of committee meetings, letters — relating to the College's political aspirations, to its dissensions, and to its ultimate dissolution. As one reads, one cannot help being impressed by the aspirations of the leaders. It seems possible that, with a wise leader like John TOMES or even Peter MATTHEWS (President of the College) to guide them from the outset instead of the dazzling but erratic and capricious James ROBINSON, they might have survived and succeeded in setting up a General Council of Dental Education and Registration a century earlier than the successors of their rivals.

PURLAND, who eventually became Librarian and Curator of the College of Dentists was deeply convinced of the rightness of their cause, although he does not seem to have been impressed by his colleagues:

“to my surprise and disappointment I found the general body of the profession *very inferior men*; even amongst the old in practice there was a great want of *intellectual knowledge*; or even a *real knowledge* of their profession.
“As *anatomists* or *Physiologists* they were nothing.”

He goes on to condemn the aims of the Odontologists:

“The present plan of giving a so-called certificate at the College of Surgeons is *all a farce* as *Dentists are the examiners*; *the pure Surgeons being quite incompetent*.”

When finally the two societies amalgamated in 1863, PURLAND refused to join the newly-formed Odontological Society of Great Britain; he writes;

“I continued, at much labour and expence, to support the *independance* of the College until its amalgamation with the Odontological Society; when, rather than *turn my coat — eat dirt, or join those I despised*, I withdrew.”

It is perhaps unfortunate that PURLAND thus cut himself off from his fellow dentists, whose acquaintance he had only comparatively recently begun to make, since in men like John TOMES, Edwin SAUNDERS and Samuel CARTWRIGHT Jnr., separated from him by party strife, he might have found that “intellectual knowledge” and companionship whose lack he had lamented in the members of his profession.

There remains a duty, which is a pleasant task, to own my thanks to the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for the honour of being invited to give this important lecture; to the bodies, named and unnamed, in the text for permission to peruse and publish their material and to their librarians respectively for invaluable help in my researches, namely, Dr. F. N. L. Poynter (Wellcome Historical Medical Library), Mr. W. R. Le Fanu (Royal College of Surgeons of England), Mr. H. A. Cuffin (British Dental Association), Mr. A. T. Hall (City of London Guildhall Library), Miss M. B. C. Canny (University of London Goldsmiths Library) and Mr. W. A. Nethercott (Amalgamated Dental Co. Ltd.). My thanks are given, also, to the Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A. for their kindness in sending photographs from the Purland Scrap-books there. My lecture was delivered extempore with the accompaniment of 171 slides and I desire to thank Mr. C. Redman and his photographic staff and Mr. C. J. Higgins, chief projectionist of the Royal College of Surgeons, for their splendid co-operation.

Erratum: first part, (p.86 footnote 2) for "William Rae" should be read "Joseph Fox".



The cartoon of Purland, drawn by his friend Archer, that he liked and used as his *carte de visite*.

The Menzies Campbell Lectures on Dental History, of which this was the second, were instituted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1959. In his introduction, the first Menzies Campbell Lecturer, Sir Robert Bradlaw said of John Menzies Campbell:

“Scholar and historian, he has innate feeling for the past. Erudition, a dry wit and a common-sense that is anything but common, influence his writings, which have contributed much to our appreciation of our fathers that begat us. Universities and learned bodies, notably the University of Toronto, which wished to confer on him a Doctorate of Law, and dental historical societies in Europe and America have recognized his merits. The inception of an eponymous lecture in this College testifies to our measure of his worth: that he is the first dental surgeon to be elected to the Honorary Fellowship of our College is indicative of our high regard.”

The Third Menies Campbell Lecture was held at the *Royal College of Surgeons of England*

by Mr. R. A. COHEN, F.F.D., R.C.S.I., L.D.S.

on

The Development of Dental Histology in Britain
(Friday, 28 th May, 1965).

REVIEW OF BOOKS

Deux Ecoles Dentaires:

Ecole Odontologique de Paris

Ecole Dentaire de Paris

Revue Internationale des Services de Santé des Armées de Terre, de Mer et de l'Air.

Numéro hors série 1964, 37e année

Edition Information Paris 55 NF.

320 pag., 76 pag. annonces.

150 copies of the publication issued by the journal have been made out in the name of specified persons.

500 numbered copies have been supplied to the trade, while the publication is obtainable as extra edition.

This beautiful, profusely illustrated publication reviews the history of the two dental institutes in Paris, in fact, of the first dental schools that were established in France. Their history largely reflects the history of the dental instruction such as it was given in France in the past. The book may be said to have given impetus to the reforms which dental training in France underwent in the year 1965. No library of training institutes should therefore fail to acquire a copy of this important and interesting book.

The Minister of Public Health — Raymond MARCELLIN — opens his intro-

duction by pointing out that the history of dental training in France is, in fact, that of the two institutes discussed in the publication. Towards the end of the 19th century, a number of dentists took the initiative in setting up the schools without receiving any assistance from the State. To-day, the Government have awakened to the sense of the need of reforming this branch of instruction, which can no longer be undertaken by the dental institutes alone. The century-long struggle in the dental profession is coming to an end now that the Government intend to help to bring dentistry to the highest possible scientific level.

In the preface to the publication the directors of the "Ecole Dentaire" and the "Ecole Odontologique" — J. DELIBEROS and P. PELLETIER-DUTEMPLE — praise the close cooperation of their schools resulting, in their opinion, from their personal friendship.

The book is divided into 8 Chapters.

In Chapter I. L. J. CECCONI reviews the progress which dentistry has made in the past 50 centuries; G. DIDIER surveys the development the pursuit of the dental profession and dental training have undergone.

Chapter II. sets out the history of the two dental schools from their establishment. In 1880 Charles GODON (1854-1923) took the initiative in establishing the "Ecole Dentaire de Paris"; in 1884 the "Ecole Dentaire de France" arose on the opposite bank of the river Seine, with GAILLARD as its first director. At the suggestion of Max FILDERMANN the name of the latter institute was, in 1953, changed into "Ecole Odontologique". The neighbourhoods in which the schools are established — Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne and the Rue Garancière — show us a piece of urban development then in progress in Paris.

The next two Chapters are devoted to the development of dental training, the establishment of libraries and museums for use of education, and to the progress made in the modern methods of education, as also to close circuit television.

In a separate chapter the teachers of one of the schools discuss the historic development and the modern methods of teaching the basic subjects taught in the two schools as also the purely dental subjects. Each article is illustrated with photos.

The last few chapters of the book give a view of the activities the schools have promoted in the past 85 years. Of these may be mentioned the "cours de perfectionnement", the foundation of dental associations, the issue of scientific journals compiled with the assistance of the schools' teachers, and last but not least, the congresses the members of the associations organized, such as the "Journées Dentaires Internationales" and the "Fédération Dentaire Internationale, founded 14 August 1900.

In his closing article Professor ROUCOULES optimistically foresees that the schools have a big future before them.

F. E. R. DE MAAR

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