Organizations and of many Medical Schools. She also chaired the Gordon Research Conference in 1999. She has trained many graduate students, post-doctoral fellows and surgical fellows at Boston and Harvard Universities. Her major research interest has been vascular growth control, molecular control of growth factor expression, pathogenesis of vasoproliferative eye diseases and cell-cell interactions. She has published more than 80 original papers and more than 40 review articles in these fields. On the basis of her expertise, she has been invited speakers and lecturers on many occasions in the U.S. and abroad. Some examples of her many publications are "*Blood vessel formation: what is its molecular basis?* Cell 87: 1153, 1996", "*Endothelial cells modulate the proliferation of mural cell precursors via platelet-derived growth factor-BB and heterotypic cell contact*. Circ. Res. 84: 298, 1999" , "*Blood vessel maturation: vascular development comes of age*. J. Clin. Invest. 103: 157, 1999" and "*Angiogensis and growth factors*. in (edts) Zimmerman T. et al. *Textbook of Ocular Pharmacology*, Raven Press, New York, 2000". Honor awards embrace Lamport Award of the Microcirculatory Society (1977), Meyers Honor Award for Research in Ophthalmology (1979), Cogan Award from the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (1993). Alcon Research Institute Award (1994) and Jules and Doris Stein Research to prevent Blindness Professorship (1998). (Schepens Eye Research Institute, 20 Staniford Street, Boston, MA 02114. U. S. A. phone:+1-617-912-2559; fax: +1-617-912-0128; e-mail: pdamore@vision.eri.harvard.edu)

da Costa *see* **Costa, Placido da**

da Silva, Manoel A. *see* **Silva, Manoel da**

Daça de Valdes *see* **Valdes, Daça de**

Dahalan, Alias (1950-) Malaysian Ophthalmologist, Former Head of the Department of Ophthalmology, University Kebangsaan Malaysia. He graduated from the University Malaya with MBBS and obtained his MS (Ophth) from the University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 1988. He further studied for one year under Prof. August Deutman at the University of Nijmegen(the Netherlands), specializing in vitreo-retinal surgery. He served the Ophthalmological Society as Committee Member (1988-1990), as the Secretary-Treasurer (1990-1993) and the Chairman (1997-1999). (SM)

Dalbey, James William (1863-1908) American ophthalmologist. He entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill., taking the scientific course, in which he was graduated in 1885. On this occasion he was class orator. While a student in Illinois College he became acquainted with Dr A. E. Prince, of Springfield, Ill., but at that time conducting, together with his father, a sanitarium at Jacksonville. The acquaintance ripened into warm friendship, and, because of the influence of "Doctor Arthur, " young DaIbey determined to study medicine. At first he took two courses of medical lectures at the University of Michigan, then proceeded to New York, where he took a supplementary course and received his degree in 1888. Serving for the following eighteen months as assistant to Dr. A. E. Prince, at Jacksonville, he then moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Here, though a total stranger at the outset, he soon had an excellent practice. For fifteen years he was a partner of Dr. Frank Carroll. On the recommendation of Drs. John Rauch, David Prince, and George N. Kreider, he was appointed Lecturer in Ophthalmology and Otology in the Medical Department of the State University. Two years later he was elected full professor, and in 1902 Professor Emeritus. He was twice elected delegate to the American Medical Association from Iowa. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3732-3733.

John Dalrymple

Dalrymple, John (1803-1852) British ophthalmologist, born in Norwich, England. He studied medicine in Edinburgh. He specialized in ophthalmic surgery and in 1832 was elected assistant surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, becoming full surgeon in 1843. Dalrymple wrote two important treatises on the anatomy and pathology of the eye: "*The anatomy of the human eye.*" London 1834 and "*Pathology of the human eye*". London 1852. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3733, Albert

Dalton, John (1766-1844) British scientist. Founder of the atomic theory of chemistry, and discoverer of the so-called Daltonism, or color-blindness. He was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, England. At the age of twelve he was teaching school and at fourteen and fifteen he was working on his father's farm. In 1781 he removed to Kendal, where he became assistant to his cousin, George Bewley, who was master of a school for boys and girls at that place. During all this time he studied Greek, Latin, mathematics, and, especially, natural philosophy. His most important writings are: "*Meteorological Observations and Essays*" (1793) 2nd ed.1834 ; *New System of Chemical Philosophy* (2 vols.) London 1808-1810 of which volume 1 only, had a second edition in 1842; "*Elements of English Grammar*" (1801) "*Extraordinary Facts Relating to the Vision of Colors*" (in: *Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*, Vol. 28,1798). The last named article - though written by a man who was not even a physician - is one of the immortal classics of ophthalmology, because therein is presented, for the very first time on record, an account of the so-called color-blindness, an affection which now "rejoices" in as many appellations as there are colors in the spectrum, and more (e. g., Daltonism, dyschromatopsis, chromatopseudopsis, parachromatism, etc., etc.). An interesting story is related of one of the ways in which young Dalton's attention was directed to the very important subject of Daltonism. As a mere boy he happened to be present at a review of troops. Hearing those about him remarking on the beautiful military costume, he inquired "in what the color of the soldier's coat differed from that of the grass on which he trod?" The laughs and derisive shouts which greeted this extremely earnest request for information set Dalton to thinking and experimenting. He found himself unable to distinguish more than three of the spectrum colors: blue, purple, and yellow. "That part of the image which others call red, appears to me little more than a shade or defect of light; after that, the orange, yellow and green seem one color, which descends pretty uniformly from an intense to a rare yellow, making what 1 should call different shades of yellow. In 1833 the Government conferred upon Dalton an annual pension of £ 150, which, three years later, was raised to ? 300. A bust in his honor, which cost £ 2000, and which came from the hand of Chantrey, was placed in the entrance hall of the Manchester Royal Institution. In 1834 he received from the University of Edinburgh the degree of LL.D. the only degree that was ever conferred upon him. In April, 1837, he was stricken with paralysis. In the spring of the following year he received a second stroke, and, two years later, a third. On the morning of May 27, 1844, he fell from his bed, and was found lifeless by his attendant. He was buried in Ardwick Cemetery, near Manchester. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3734-3735; (DSB 537-547)

Damato, Francis Joseph (1914-1986) Francis Joseph Damato was born in Malta. He was educated at St Paul's School, Valetta, and the Royal Malta University Medical School where he qualified in 1937. His brother, Pierre, became an ENT surgeon and a Fellow of the College and another brother, Emanuel, who predeceased him, was a popular general practitioner. Two of his nephews also took up medicine and one of them, Bertil Damato, became FRCS. Francis Damato survived the bombardment of Malta during the second world war when he was a house surgeon in the emergency hospital in the dockyard area until it was forced to close. He came to the UK to train in ophthalmology in 1944, working with F.A. Williamson-Noble at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital and Sir Allan Goldsmith at the Central London Eye Hospital. He took the DO course at Oxford University in 1948, and returned to Malta in 1949 where he was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the Central Hospital on the retirement of Professor Preziosi. He wrote various articles on the causes and incidence of blindness in Malta, including trachoma (a study stimulated by a visit to Tunisia as a young man) and diabetic retinopathy. Later he was appointed senior ophthalmic surgeon to the Maltese Health Department and the University of Malta, and consultant in ophthalmology to the Royal Navy in Malta. Damato earned following titles: MRCS and FRCS 1948; MD Malta 1937; DO Oxford 1948; DOMS London 1945. LFRCSE

Damian. A physicist of the Greek middle ages, concerning whose personality very little is known. He is supposed to have flourished in the 5th century, but even this is not certain. However, he wrote (in Greek),a work on optics which is one of the most important

still extant from the early Christian centuries. In this work he first enunciated the following elementary principles, or axioms, which he then proceeded to amplify: 1. We are enabled to see by means of certain rays, or emanations,which pass out from our eyes and strike upon surrounding objects.2.That which passes out from us, is "light." 3. This outstreaming light moves in straight lines. 4.And indeed in the form of a cone.5. This cone is right-angled. 6.The cone is not equally filled with light in all its parts. 7.All objects are seen either under a right, or under an acute, angle. 8.For which reason, things that are seen under a wider angle than usual appear to be larger than normal. 9.We see distinctly almost alone with the axial portion of the light-emanation. 10.The visual power operates, by nature, chiefly in a forward direction. 11.The point of the visual cone, within the eye, lies more to the inner side than does the pupil, and forms the center of the surface of a sphere from which the circumference of the pupil cuts off a quarter. 12. We see all visible objects either by a rectilinear expansion of our visual radiation or by a reflection or refraction thereof. 13.Concerning the relation of our visual organ to the sun. 14.In cases of reflection our visual rays form equal angles with the reflecting surface. The same thing is true concerning the sun's rays. An excellent German translation of this work of Damianus (as well as of extracts from Geminus) was made by Richard Schöne, which, together with the original texts, was published in Berlin in 1897. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3741-3742.

Dandolo, Enrico (1108-1205) Doge of Venice (the first of his name to reach that high estate) and Prince of Bohemia, the "*blind old Dandolo*" of Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. He was born as nephew of the patriarch of Grado. When a very young man, he visited Constantinople where he was arrested as a spy, and, according to some accounts, was blinded by order of the Emperor, Emanuel Comnenus of Constantinople, who subjected him to what was known as "abbasination." This consisted in compelling the victim to gaze for a long time into a polished basin, usually of brass, the concavity of which, catching the rays of the sun,concentrated these into the eyes of the victim. The pain produced by such an exposure is said to have been so great that many of the subjects of the punishment went not only blind but insane. According to the accounts of other writers, however (e. g., that of Villehardouin) Dandolo was blinded by a wound. At the advanced age of eighty-four (namely, in 1192) Dandolo was elected Doge, or Duke, of the Venetian republic, and commander-in-chief of the Venetian army and fleet. This office he held for thirteen years. While still in power (1201) the French crusaders requested assistance from Dandolo in their expedition to Palestine. The shrewd old blind ruler, it is true, granted the use of his galleys, and also provided arms, provisions and money; but, in return, he insisted that, in lieu of a money rental, the French should make an expedition, with him at the head, against Zara, a city which had recently revolted against Venetian rule. These terms, at first demurred to, were finally accepted. Cross in hand, then, this long blind nonagenarian assumed the command of the fleet. And Zara fell. About this time there came to Dandolo, asking for help for the sender's father, a message from Alexis, son of Isaac Angelus, who, once Emperor of the East, had been deposed and blinded. Dandolo listened to the messenger's entreaties, and then once more, so powerful was the old Doge's eloquence, he persuaded the crusaders once aga in to postpone their expedition to the Holy Land, and to join him in a war against Constantinople. Arriving before the capital of the East with five hundred ships, the Venetians and the crusaders found the harbor closed against them by means of an enormous chain. Once again, Bandolo was equal to the emergency. He had brought with him a pair of colossal scissors, by means of which the obstruction was rapidly divided. Constantinople was at once attacked, and the first to land, "by means of a drawbridge let down from the higher yards to the walls," and to enter the city, was Dandolo, the blind 97 year old. And the city he was entering, furthermore, was the very one in which, long years before, he had been subjected to "abbasination". The blind old fighter then proceeded to restore the blind old emperor to his former position and prosperity. At the death of Isaac, Dandolo was remembered to such an extent that he was offered the dominion of the entire East. This temptation, however, he promptly rejected. Being then urged to accept the crown of a portion of Romania, he did so, and ruled with justice and moderation. He died June 1, 1205, aged 97, one of the greatest men in history. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3742-3743.

Marcel Danis

Danis, Marcel (1883-1943) Belgian ophthalmologist who obtained his MD degree under Emile→Gallemaerts in 1907. He was appointed chief of the department of ophthalmology at the Brugmann hospital in 1925, St.Jean hospital in 1930 and St.Pierre hospital in 1935. He was professor of ophthalmology at Brussels University from 1930 until his death. Danis realized the *first* colour fundus photographs in Belgium. For a short time he was with Maurice→Appelmans secretary of the Belgian Ophthalmological Society. Danis wrote *Les Aspects Normaux et les Anomalies congénitales du Fond de l´Œil-Atlas Ophtalmoscopique*, Paris 1940 (Verriest)JPW

Danis, Pierre (1920-) Belgian ophthalmologist, born in Brussels. Danis studied at the Brussels University but, as it closed during the second World War, he obtained the M.D. degree at the Liège University in 1943. From 1943 to 1945 he specialized in ophthalmology with Léon→Coppez in Brussels and in neurology with Ludo Van Bogaert in Antwerp. From 1946 to 1948 he specialized again in ophthalmology in Geneva with →Franceschetti, and, as graduate fellow of the Belgian American Educational Foundation, in Baltimore with Woods, Friedenwald and Walsh, and in Harvard with David→Cogan. From 1948 he worked at the Department of Ophthalmoloqy of the Brussels University in the St. Pierre Hospital as assistant and later as adjunct departmental head. In 1959 he obtained the special doctorate in ophthalmology with a thesis on *retinal electrophysiology*. He was professor of ophthalmology from 1960 to 1985. The scientifical activities of his department were mainly in the fields of ocular histopathology and experimental pathology (retinal vascularisation, ultra-microscopic manifestations of ocular thesaurismoses, effects of cold upon the ocular tissues and lysosomial diseases with Marthe →Brihaye- Van Geertruyden, Daniel →Toussaint, Sylvie Pohl-Mockel and Jacques →Libert), visual physiology and physio-pathology, especially concerning the visual field and strabismic amblyopia (with Guy Meur and Liliane Conreur), and retinal electrophysiology with A.→Zanen). Pierre Danis has been treasurer, secretary of the Belgian Ophthalmological Society and of its french-speaking section. He has been a founder member of the European Ophthalmic Pathology Club and of the Neuro-ophtalmological section of the World Federation of Neurology. He was guest of honour of the Verhoeff Society. He is member of honour of the Club Gonin. (Verriest)

Dardenne, Michael Ulrich (*1924) German ophthalmologist. MD Bonn University 1950, Internal medicine under Jansen, physiological chemistry under Dirscher both in Bonn. Biological chemistry under Mandel in Strasbourg (France). Institute for experimental ophthalmology Bonn under H.K. →Müller. Founder of a private eye hospital in Bonn-Bad Godesberg. F. Hollwich Ophthalmologenverzeichniss 1964,p.69-70(extensive)

Dartnall, Herbert (1913-1998) British ophthalmologist born in Lewisham. During the Second World War, he served in Egypt and Italy as a chemical warfare adviser, supervising the disposal of Allied and Axis chemical weapons. Dartnall was a leading authority on retinal photopigments.Dartnall's first paper in the journal Nature (1938, with C F Goodeve) refined the correlation by showing that it is the fraction of photons absorbed at each wavelength that must be compared with human sensitivity. Dartnall went on to develop a method known as "partial bleaching" to separate out individual photopigments from retinas containing more than one type of pigment. Then in a theoretical paper of 1953 he introduced the celebrated "Dartnall nomogram", which proposes a single template to describe the absorption of all visual pigments when absorption was plotted against the frequency of the stimulating light. Although it later turned out that the shapes of these absorption spectra are most constant when expressed in terms of the logarithm of the frequency of the light, Dartnall's idea of a fixed template still underlies modern theoretical analyses of vision.He himself was later to say that this was a classic example of arriving at the correct answer with only half of the data, and half of that being wrong.In 1947 he became a member of the Medical Research Council's new Vision Research Unit, under the direction of Hamilton Hartridge and housed in the old London Ophthalmic Hospital, in Judd Street. It was here that he developed partial bleaching. Dartnall was appointed Director of the MRC Vision Unit in 1962, and in 1969 moved with the unit to Sussex University. His ecological and evolutionary interests led him to measure the retinal pigments of a variety of animals, including the giant panda Chi-Chi at London

Zoo. He took part in an expedition to the Comoros Islands, where he measured the pigments of the coelacanth, the "living fossil" fish.After his retirement in 1978, a continuing collaboration with younger colleagues led to the first demonstration that there are variant forms of the red-sensitive pigment of the human retina - suggesting that different people pass out their lives in slightly different perceptual worlds. He wrote or co-wrote three books on visual pigments. In 1953 he became a member of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, serving as Master from 1987 to 1989. He was a founder editor of the journal *Vision Research.*Daily Telegraph 1998, April 4.

Dastot, Adolphe (1838-1911) Belgian ophthalmologist. Dastot was a pupil of Jules→Ansiaux in the ophthalmic institute of Liège and specialized also in Paris. He was sent in mission in Berlin in 1891 to study tuberculosis with Robert Koch. He wrote in 1861 a contribution on cataract operation. He has been president of the Belgian Ophthalmological Society in 1906-1907. (Verriest)

Davenport, Robert Cecil (1893-1961) British ophthalmologist. Davenport was born in Chungking in China, the country where his father, C. J. Davenport, F.R.C.S., was a surgeon of repute. He came to England for his education at Mill Hill School, and subsequently studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He qualified in the middle of the First World War and immediately joined the Army with which he served through the campaign in Mesopotamia, by no means an easy medical assignment for a young officer. After demobilization in 1920 he returned to St. Bartholomew's where in succession he held the posts of House-Surgeon, Ophthalmic House-Surgeon, Demonstrator of Physiology, and Chief Assistant to the Ophthalmic Department. During this time he took his qualification from the University of London in 1920, and he became an F.R.C.S. in 1921. Thereafter he came to Moorfields Eye Hospital in 1922 as Clinical Assistant and won the Moorfields Research Scholarship. At this early stage of his career he acted as Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the East London Hospital for Children, the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, and the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital; but it was to Moorfields that he gave his professional life, serving the Hospital in one capacity or another for 39 years. He was made a Consultant Surgeon in 1930, was Senior Surgeon in 1948, and Honorary Consultant from 1959 until his death, sitting continuously first on the Committee of Management and then on the Board of Governors from 1937 onwards. This long service to Moorfields was broken only in the Second World War, on the first day of which, with a team of Sisters and Nurses from Moorfields, he took charge of the medical arrangements at St. Dunstan's' the great institution which made itself responsible for the treatment and rehabilitation of servicemen blinded in the war, with which he remained the Principal Medical Consultant until his death. His greatest work, however, was in his capacity of Dean of the Medical School, initially at Moorfields (1938-1948) and subsequently at the Institute of Ophthalmology (19481959). Holding this office as well as that of a senior consultant ' surgeon, he played a prominent part in the combination of the Royal London, the Royal Westminster, and the Central London Ophthalmic Hospitals to form the new Moorfields Eye Hospital, and in the founding of the Institute of Ophthalmology. In addition, he took a wide interest in the broader activities of ophthalmology. Joining the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1922, he served as a Secretary from 1934-36, was a Member of the Council from 1936-39, a Vice-President from 1948-51, and President from 1958-60. He was also President of the Section of Ophthalmology of the Royal Society of Medicine from 1955-57; was on the Council of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists from its inception in 1948 until 1960; and in the whole post-war period until his death he was the representative of Great Britain on the International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies.

Davids, Bernd (1909-?) German ophthalmologist. Kürschners Gelehrten- Kalender 1966,p.362. & F. Hollwich Ophthalmologenverzeichniss 1964,p.70.

Davids, Hermann (1878-) German. Teaching position in Münster/Westphalia 1920, Professor 1936. He wrote: "*Ein Beitrag z.Lehre der Magnetoperationen*"1903; "*Über traumat. Linsenluxation*"1913; "*Leitfaden f.d. Krankenpflege*," 2nd ed.1918. He also wrote 39 articles in *Graefe´s Archiv f.Ophthalmologie* and in *Knapp´sche Archiv f.*

Augenheilkunde.. Kürschners Gelehrten- Kalender 1966,p.362.; F. Hollwich Ophthalmologenverzeichniss 1964,71 (extensive).

Davidson, James (Sir James) Mackenzie (1856-1919) British ophthalmologist born in Buenos Aires where he was educated at the local Scottish school. Davidson , later received a medical training in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and London. He received his medical degree in Aberdeen in 1882. For a time assistant in surgery, he succeeded Professor Dyce →Davidson as ophthalmic surgeon at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, a position he held until 1895. He was also ophthalmic surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Sick Children´s Hospital and physician to the Blind Asylum. In 1897 he moved to London and from that time devoted his attention exclusively to the 1895 discovered Roentgen Rays. He published 1897 a paper in the *"Archives of the Roentgen Ray"* and from that time was one of the foremost workers on radiography. He became consulting surgeon to the X-Ray department at Charing Cross Hospital and at Moorfields, president of the Roentgen Society, president of the Radiology Section of the Medical Congress of 1913, fellow of the Physical Society etc. Davidson was knighted in 1912. As publications in ophthalmology may be mentioned: "The Electric Light Applied to the Ophthalmoscope" Lancet 1886; "Localization of Foreign Bodies in Eyeball and Orbit" in Transactions of the IX Intern. Congress in Utrecht. Many other papers where published in the Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.AJO 2:769-770.

Davidson, William Gordon (1900-1964) British. Senior Consultant Ophthalmologist in North Lincolnshire. A Scot of birth he graduated in medicine it Aberdeen University in 1931, having won the Keith gold medal in surgery and the Dyce Davidson Gold Medal in Materia Medica. After a clinical assistantship at Moorfields he obtained the D.O.M.S. in 1934. Thereafter he was appointed to the staff of Scartho Road Infirmary and later to Grimsby General Hospital. He occupied the Chair of the Grimsby Division of the B.M.A. and 1964, the year of his death, had been invited to become the president of the North of England Ophthalmological Society. Brit.J.Ophthal.1964,48:636

Daviel being conducted to immortality

Daviel, Jacques (1696-1762) Famous French ophthalmologist. Inventor of the extraction of cataract, and, therefore, one of the greatest ophthalmologists of ancient or modern times. He was born, as the son of a village notary, at Barre, near Rouen,Normandy and died at the Hotel Balance in Geneva, Switzerland. Concerning his early education we know absolutely nothing. We do, however, know that he studied surgery both at Rouen and at Paris. In 1713 he was assistant surgeon in the army, and served in numerous hospitals. About this time the pest was brought to Marseilles by a ship returning from the Orient. The disease spread rapidly over the whole of Provence, and raged with frightful mortality. In Marseilles, of 100,000 inhabitants, over 50,000 perished. The physicians of the afflicted district called for volunteers. One of the first (and bravest) to reply was Daviel. This was in 1719. 'He had just married, and, accompanied by his young bride, he went to the afflicted district, where, day and night, he assisted the suffering and was utterly unmerciful to himself. He worked at Toulon, Arles Salon, and Marseilles. As a result of these untiring services, he received from the King a decoration which bore these words: "Pro Peste fugata." He was also appointed Surgeon-Major to a galley. In 1728 he began to devote himself exclusively to diseases of the eye, and soon had a great reputation. In 1736 he was called (in his capacity of ophthalmic surgeon) to Lisbon; in 1745 to Madrid; and, in 1750, to the Court of the Elector at Mannheim. Not, however, as an operator, however useful, will Daviel be remembered so long as ophthalmology shall endure, but as the inventor of the extraction operation for cataract. Of interest to ophthalmologists Daviel published, all told, the following writings: 1. <u>*Lettre sur les Maladies des Yeux.*</u> (Mercure de France, Paris,1748, pp. 198-221.) 2) <u>*Sur une Nouvelle Methode de Guérir la Cataracte par I'Extraction du Crystallin.*</u> (Mémoires de I'Académie Royale de Chirurgie, T. II, Paris, 1753, pp.337-352.) 3. <u>*Deux Lettres sur les Avantages de 1'0pération de la Cataracte par Extraction*</u>. ("Journal de Médecine," Paris, Fevr.,1756,PP.124-128.)4. Reponse de M. Daviel, etc. (Mercure de France Janvier 1760, T. II, PP. 172-196.) A complete treatise on ophthalmology was promised by Daviel in the 2nd item of the foregoing list. According to Moran, such a treatise was left by Daviel in MS but it has never been published or even found. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3751-3776.Albert

Davies, David Leighton (1874-1945) British ophthalmologist, born at Pencoed, Glamorgan, eldest son of the Rev. D. P. Davies. Educated at Christ College, Brecon and University College, London, he served for a period as clinical assistant in the eye department at University College Hospital. After taking the Fellowship he was appointed assistant ophthalmic surgeon at Cardiff Royal Infirmary in 1910, became ophthalmic surgeon in 1920 and consulting ophthalmic surgeon when he retired in 1937. He was also consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association for Tuberculosis, and an official medical referee for ophthalmic cases for Monmouth and Glamorgan. He served as demonstrator and lecturer in anatomy at the Cardiff Medical School and later as lecturer in ophthalmology at the Welsh National School of Medicine, and was at one time an examiner for the D.O.M.S. of the English Royal Colleges. Davies was a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and served as president of the South-western Ophthalmological Society. He was a regular attendant at the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress. After retirement Davies lived in Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, where he died. He earned following titles and degrees: M.R.C.S. 10 May 1900; F.R.C.S. 9 December 1909; M.B. London 1900; B.S. 1901; M.D. 1902; M.S. 1904; L.R.C.P. 1900. A selection of his publications are: *Dacryorhinostomy in treatment of lachrymal sac obstruction: results of Toti's anastomotic method*. Proc. Roy. Soc. Med. 1921, 14, 59. *Anophthalmia and microphthalmia*. Brit. J. Ophthal. 1917, 1, 415. *Chronic glaucoma*. Lancet, 1928, 1, 699. Brit. J. Ophthal. 1945, 29: 331; LFRCS 1930-1951.

Davis, Charles Huff (1875-1918) American ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist born at Lebanon Va. His training in the arts and sciences was received at the University of Tennessee. For a time he was a reporter on "The Knoxville Sentinel." Turning his attention to medicine, he received the medical degree at the Lincoln Memorial University, Knoxville, Tenn., in 1898. He at once proceeded to study the eye, ear, nose and throat in Chicago where he was appointed senior interne in the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. But shortly afterward he returned to Knoxville, where he practiced as ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist. He was specialist for the Southern, Louisville and Nashville railways, and for the Aluminium Company of America, at Marysville, and for The American Zinc Company, of Tennessee, at Mascot. He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Laryngological Society, and a number of similar bodies. AJO 1919,2:165

Davis, Frederick Allison (1883-1970) American ophthalmologist, professor of ophthalmology at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine. Born in Weatherford. Texas, Davis received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, served a two-year internship at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and spent three years in ophthalmology and otolaryngology training at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Following further study in ophthalmology in London and Vienna, he entered private practice in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1914. In partnership with Corydon Dwight, Eugene Neff, and his long-time friend and associate, Peter A.→Duehr in the Davis-Duehr Eye Clinic, Davis continued in the active practice of ophthalmology until retirement in 1967 at the age of 94. Davis founded the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Division of the University of Wisconsin Medical School in 1925 and served as professor and chairman until 1930. With the separation of ophthalmology and otolaryngology in 1930, Wellwood Nesbit assumed the professorship of otolaryngology and Davis remained as professor of ophthalmology until his retirement in 1954. He received international recognition for the study, "*Primary Tumors of the Optic Nerve* (A Phenomenon of Recklinghausen's Disease)," and was awarded the Herman Knapp gold medal in 1939, by the eye section of the American Medical Association for this work. He had a life-long devotion to cataract surgery and was one of the first to perform and popularize the intracapsular extraction. Many of his publications dealt with cataract operations, particularly the incision and closure of the globe. He was a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology Symposium on cataract surgery in 1953. He was a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology, a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Chicago and Milwaukee Ophthalmological Societies, the American Medical Association, and the

Wisconsin and Dane County Medical Societies. He was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, honorary medical fraternity, and Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, and was its national president in 1926, and honorary grand national president in 1953.AJO 1970,69:889-890

Dawson, Thomas. An 18th century English physician, of slight ophthalmic importance. He published "*An Account of a Safe and Efficacious Medicine in Sore Eyes and Eye-Lids*."(London, 1782).The medicine referred to was a salve of the nitrate of mercury, the so-called "yellow ointment". This ointment had been brought to Dawson's attention by a relative, for whom the "yellow ointment" had been prescribed, thirty years before, by a Dr. Nettleton, of Halifax. Though the composition of the salve has been altered(the yellow oxide being now employed in place of the nitrate) the name, "yellow ointment " has remained in general use. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3777.

Daza de Valdes *see* **Valdes, Daça de**

De Dominis, Marco Antonio (1560-1624) Yugoslav scientist, later archbishop of Split. De Dominis was born in Rab (Yugoslavia) and died Rome (Italy). He studied in Padua and later lectured mathematics, logic and philosophy at Verona, Padua and Bescia until 1596 becoming later Bishop and Archbishop. He wrote two works on physics: *De radiis visus et lucis in vitris perspectivis et iride tractatus* ... Venice 1611 (The best early modern explanation, or elementary theory, of the rainbow) and *Euripus seu de fluxu et refluxu* (about tides). Albert

De Jaeger, Antoine (1889-1972) Belgian ophthalmologist. De Jaeger studied medicine in Leuven and ophthalmology in Ghent (with Antoine Hoorens in the H. Familiekliniek), in Paris and in Lausanne (with →Gonin). When he had to leave the St. Jan hospital in 1956 because of the age limit, he founded an own eye-clinic where he worked until his death. He published on *strabismus and amblyopia*, *hair as suture material*, and sulfonamides (report for the Belgian Ophthalmological Society in 1946). He was a well known art collector.(Verriest)

De la Garde, Philip Chilwell (1797-1871) British ophthalmic surgeon. He was born in Chelsea, England and became apprenticed to the surgeons Robert Patch, Samuel Peppin, and Samuel Barnes. De la Garde then trained and practiced surgery in London at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He authored: *A treatise on cataract* London 1821. Albert

De Laey, Jean-Jacques (1940-) Belgian ophthalmologist. De Laey was born in Bruges. He is the nephew of André De Laey (1914-1982), also an ophthalmologist. He obtained his M.D. degree at the Ghent University in 1966 and thereafter began immediately to specialize in ophthalmology in the department of Jules Francois. He obtained the special doctorate in ophthalmology in 1977 (with a *fluo-angiographic study of the choroid in man*) and succeeded to Francois in 1979 as professor of ophthalmology. Later on he was elected chairman of the Medical Council of the Ghent Academic Hospital. De Laey's principal scientifical and clinical interest lies in *fluorescein angiography* and more particularly in normal and pathological choroid vascularisation. He described carefully the clinical characteristics of a great number of *fundus diseases as acute vascular accidents*, *juvenile and senile macular degeneration*, *traumatic angiopathy*, *tapetoretinal degenerations*, *acute placoid pigment epitheliopathy*, *cystoid macular edema*, *diabetic retinopathy*, *choroidal neovascularisation*, *central serous choroidopathy*, *choroidal detachment*, *birdshot chorioretinopathy* etc. On the other hand he wrote on the *treatment of diabetic retinopathy* and of *malignant melanoma of the choroid*. Some intoxications received also his attention. He made with Neetens a report on ocular examination in childhood for the Flemish section of the Belgian Ophthalmological Society. De Laey cares much about postgraduate training and organized a number of courses. He organized also international conferences in Ghent as the *International symposium on fluorescein angiography* (1976) and the *Joint meeting of the International Society for Genetic Eye Diseases* and the *International Society for Pediatric Ophthalmology* (1984). He is managing editor of the journal "*International Ophthalmology*" and board member of "*Ophthalmic Paediatrics and Genetics*", "*Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheikunde*"

and "*Ophthalmic Literature*".De Laey brought some minor changes to the staff that he inherited from Francois. (Verriest)

De Lantsheere, Joseph (1862-1926) Belgian ophthalmologist. De Lantsheere obtained his M.D. degree in Leuven. He specialized in ophthalmology with →Venneman in Leuven, →Lebrun in Brussels (Institut Ophtalmique du Brabant), →Panas in Paris, →Hirschberg in Berlin and →Fuchs in Vienna. He worked not only for the railways but also in an own clinic. He was a specialist of the *problems relating to professional aptitude and to disability from work accidents* (he wrote on this in 1904 an excellent report for the Belgian Ophthalmological Society). He wrote also on other subjects as *lead intoxication* (1899), *keratoconus* (1901) etc. He was the treasurer of the Belgian Ophthalmological Society during 25 years. (Verriest)

De Lapersonne, Felix *see* **Lapersonne, Felix de**

Geminiano De Ocampo

De Ocampo, Geminiano T. (1907-1987) Filipino Ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of University of the Philippines. Director and Founder of the De Ocampo Eye Hospital (1952). He was born in Malolos, Bulacan on September 16, 1907, graduated with First Honor from Malolos Elementary School (1921) and Bulacan High School (1925). He then studied at the University of the Philippines (UP) and graduated from the University in 1932, and received his M.D. degree. He extended his higher studies as Kellogg Fellow in Ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins and Columbia University (1946-47). On his return home, he was appointed the Clinical Research Professor of Ophthalmology, University of the Philippines, and founded Philippine Eye Research Institute, U.P. and served as the First President during 1965-1972. He devoted his lifetime to academic and professional pursuits for the development and progress of Philippine Ophthalmology, which we are proud of today. He is indeed the Father of Modern Philippine Ophthalmology: he espoused the eye specialty in the Philippines to become a separate and distinct entity. He infused Filipino nationalism and pride amongst Filipino ophthalmologists in the frontiers of clinical ophthalmology and basic researches. With his wisdom, inspiration and encouragement he paved the way for Filipino ophthalmologists to excel in their chosen goals. He kept Philippine ophthalmology abreast with that of the western world by introducing FIRSTS in almost every phase of ophthalmology. In 1948, he introduced the use of sutures in cataract surgery; in 1949 he performed the first successful corneal transplantation; in 1952, he opened the first eye hospital; in 1955 he founded and established the first research institution for basic ophthalmology- the Philippine Eye Research Institute – thereby providing a venue for Filipino ophthalmologists to forge ahead in ophthalmologic research and science. He authored and presented 150 scientific articles on ophthalmology here and abroad. But foremost of all, he trained and produced Filipino ophthalmologists, who are now at the helm of present day ophthalmology, who can stand at par with any in the world. He was a great and respected teacher. He wrote a total of 404 articles and books in 7 volumes: they covered medical, clinical, experimental and theoretical Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. There are also subjects of research, the practice and art of medicine, blindness and the community medical organizations. Noteworthy are the books on the following, i.e. "*System of Medical Research*. 1980", "*Theoretical Bio-ophthalmology*, posthumous publication", "*Dr. Rizal-Ophthalmic Surgeon*" and " *Award Winning Medical Research- Selected papers of Dr. Geminiano de Ocampo*". They are currently in possession of "Geminano T. de Ocampo Medical Research Foundation, Inc. " founded in memory of Dr. de Ocampo. The foundation is for promotion of Eye Research in the Philippines. He represented the Philippines in many international societies, and he felt importance of friendship, exchange and cooperation among Ophthalmologists of the Asia-Pacific Region. He met Dr. John Holmes of Hawaii, Dr. Ronald→Lowe of Australia in Manila in 1958, and they discussed the possibility of a new Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO). Thus, the New Academy was founded in 1958 during the 18th International Congress of Ophthalmology in Brussels, with encouragement and blessing of the International Council of Ophthalmology. The first Congress of the Academy was held in Manila, and Dr. deOcampe served as the first Academy and Congress President in 1960. For the memory of this outstanding Ophthalmologist, the APAO established de Ocampo Lectureship to be given to those who

accomplished distinguished contributions to Ophthalmology. Dr. de Ocampo is recipient of three presidential awards – the Cultural Heritage Award, Life Scientist Award and Science Leader Award – and 30 medical research awards from 1955 to 1980 from the Philippine Medical Association, Philippine College of Surgeons, Philippine Society of Ophthalmology and Manila Medical Society and a member of many prestigious honor scientific organizatons locally and abroad. The APAO granted him its highest honor the "Jose Rizal Medal" in 1968. Dr. Geminiano de Ocampo, although rigidly an academician and scientist at heart, has always nurtured compassion and social concern for the less fortunate segments of our countrymen. He initiated the first "Sight-Saving Week" in the country and championed the theme that "*no Filipino shall go blind*" without the benefit of expert eye care. Considered "*Father of Modern Philippine Ophthalmology*" and truly an outstanding product of this generation and century in Asia, he instituted and left for the present and future generations of Filipino ophthalmologists a lasting legacy of ideals, principles and a unique approach in solving ophthalmological problems.(by Espiritu, R.B.→Salceda S.R. and Leticia de Ocampo Elegado)

de Schweinitz George Edmund (1858-1938) American ophthalmologist, the son of Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem. He was educated at Bethlehem Moravian College and at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, graduating in 1881. As an ophthalmologist de Schweinitz won international fame. He had been professor of ophthalmology at Jefferson Medical College and in the University of Pennsylvania. At various times he was President of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. His well known text-book (*Diseases of the eye* Philadelphia 1892) has passed through many editions and is popular in England as well as in the United States. He also co-edited (with B.Alexander Randall) : *An American text-book of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat* Philadelphia 1899 and, with Wilder, Ball and Weeks *The Relation of the Cervical Sympathetic to the Eye* Chicago 1904. In 1930 he was awarded the Leslie Dana Medal for his work on prevention of blindness. In 1923 he delivered the Bowman Lecture before the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. Its title was, " *Concerning certain ocular aspects of the pituitary body disorders, mainly exclusive of the usual central and peripheral hemianopic field defects*," 88 pages of the transactions are given to this noble effort. And since then he has been one of the small hand of honorary members of the Society. De Schweinitz served in France during the great war as Lieut.Colonel in the American Medical Force. He retired from active practice about 1936 when his health began to fail. A mere catalogue of de Schweinitz's attainments gives a quite inadequate idea of his personality and of his outstanding position, not only in the history of ophthalmology but also of medicine in the United States. He was not only a great surgeon but also a great physician, and it was eminently apt that he should have held the presidency of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. His life was unremittingly devoted to ophthalmology and to the encouragement of medicine in the famous and old established University of Pennsylvania. An object which he had much at heart was the enrichment of the magnificent medical library in Philadelphia, and much of the time of his annual visits to this country was devoted to seeking out medical incunabula in London and elsewhere. BJO 1938, 22:697-698.JPW

De Smets, Alexandre (1862-1947) Belgian ophthalmologist. De Smets studied medicine in Leuven and in Ghent, ophthalmology in Ghent (with→Deneffe) and in Paris (with →Galezowski, →Landolt and →Masselon). He settled in 1884 in Antwerp. He published on *ocular hygiene in schools* (report for the Belgian Ophthalmological Society in 1898), *proptosis by hyperthyroidism* (1902, 1906), *spasmodic myopia* (1904), *vision in deaf-mutes* (1910) etc., but mainly on *history of medicine and ophthalmology*. He was a bibliophilic collector. As he conveyed people to the dutch frontier during the first World War, he was condemned to death by the German occupant, but was saved by the 1918 armistice. (Verriest)

De Vincentiis, Carlo (1849-1904) Italian ophthalmologist of Naples. De Vincentiis received his M.D. at the University of Naples in 1871. He became professor of

ophthalmology at Palermo in 1877. In 1887, he returned to Naples, where he taught at the university and practiced ophthalmology until his death. He wrote: *Saggio di blefaroplastie*. Napoli: R. Stab. Tipografico del Comm. Francesco Giannini, 1883. Albert

De Wecker *see* **Wecker, Louis de**

Dean, H. Johnson (1869-1910) American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of Museatine, Iowa. 'He was born in Museatine. After his graduation from the high school at Museatine, he attended for a time the State University. His medical degree was received from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1890. He was resident physician at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital in 1891, and, later, resident physician to the Orthopedic Hospital and to the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases,also in Philadelphia. He was Clinical Assistant at the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, from 1893 to 1898. In 1898 he returned to his native town, in which he practiced as ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist until his death. At the time of his death he was Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon to the Hershey Memorial Hospital, Museatine,Iowa. Dr. Dean was a member of numerous medical societies and other scientific associations. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3785.

Debecker, Julien (1937-1974) Belgian ophthalmologist. Debecker obtained the M.D. degree at the Brussels University. From 1964 to 1967 he specialized in ophthalmology under Pierre→Danis and did research work in the Laboratory of physiopathology of the nervous system of Jean E. Desmedt. He obtained the special doctorate in 1967 with a thesis on the *evoked cerebral potentials and their use in human psychophysiology*. Since 1967 he was full time in the Laboratory of physiopathology of the nervous system, where he teached neurophysiology. (Verriest)

Antoine Deidier

Deidier, Antoine (1670-1746) French general surgeon of the eighteenth century, who had a considerable reputation as an oculist. He received his medical degree at Montpellier in 1691, and was immediately appointed to the chair of chemistry in that institution.In 1720 he was sent to Marseilles to treat patients suffering from the pest. In 1732 he returned to Montpellier, where, four years later, he died. His most important works are, 1. *Chimie Raisonnée*. (Lyons,1715.) 2. *Anatomie Raisonnée du Corps Humain*. (Paris,1742.) 3. *Consultations et Observations Médicinales.* (Paris, 1754.)Among his "*Consultations*" occur the following on oculistic subjects: "*Upon a Lachrymal Fistula,*" "*Upon an Ophthalmia*," *"Upon an Incipient Gutta Serena*" "*Upon an Involuntary Running of Tears,*" "*Upon an Enfeeblement of the Sight, Consecutive to a Blow with a Sword,*" "*Observations upon a Cancer of the Eye*." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3805.

Dekking, Henri Marinus (1902-1966) Dutch ophthalmologist who qualified as a doctor in 1927, and was appointed assistant at the Eye Hospital (Inrichting voor Ooglijders) at Groningen, where the director Prof. Dr. G. F. Rochat stimulated his interest in diagnostic photography. Within three years he had constructed an apparatus for the photography of the corneal surface based on the ring figure of Placido; he wrote his dissertation on this subject and in 1930 obtained his doctorate *cum laude*. The same Year he became director of the Eye Hospital at Nijmegen. He published a number of articles on infra-red and colour photography of the eye and in 1935 collected this work in a book: "*Photographic Investigation of the Eye*" Dekking also found time for experiments in measuring the opacity of the anterior segment: he developed his opacity-meter, based on the principles of nephelometry, and after many modifications this apparatus was perfected in 1948. In 1932 he proposed a modification of the ophthalmoscope, and the following years investigated the influence of infra-red rays on the retina. During the war years he constructed an adaptometer with automatic registration. His findings with this apparatus were expressed in a theory on the mechanism of retinal adaptation. After the war Dekking worked for a year in Indonesia, where he took up a temporary appointment as professor in Batavia. His original publications on the cause of camp-eyes date from this period. In 1947 Dekking succeeded his teacher Rochat as professor at Groningen, here he found a difficult situation because after the war it was almost impossible to find permanent staff for the University clinic and the facilities for clinical research were inadequate. Despite his almost overwhelming clinical duties, Dekking nevertheless found time to develop his work in the

field of diagnostic photography and his original recording apparatus for audio-visual documentation. His clinical publications, which constantly illustrated his talent for the development of new apparatus for diagnosis and for operative treatment, can be found in Ophthalmologica (formerly Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde[JPW]), of which he was one of the editors-in-chief, and also in the periodicals on medical photography. From 1952 onwards, apart from a break of two years, he was chairman of the Dutch Society for Scientific Films. In 1951 and 1952 he was chairman of the Dutch Ophthalmological Association, and at the same time, at the request of the late Professor→Weve undertook the editorship of Ophthalmologica. Brit.J.Ophthal. 1967, 51:288

Del Monte see **Monte, Alberto del**

Delafield, Edward (1795-1875) American obstetrician and pediatrist,who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Yale College in 1812 and his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York in 1815. In company with Dr. John Kearney →Rogers he studied for a time in Europe, and, after his return to New York, these two men together organized (1820) the *New York Eye Infirmary*. Here he practiced as ophthalmologist, and lectured on diseases of the eye for many years. He wrote but little, being far too busy with other matters. A few reports by him, however, appear in the early volumes of the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was one of the founders.He wrote: *Biographical sketch of J. Kearny Rodgers,M.D* New York 1852. He also edited one American edition of →Travers *"On the Eye"*. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3806-3807.

Delarue, François (c.1785-1841?) French physician. Born in Mauzot, Puy-de-Dôme, France, about 1785 he studied medicine at Paris, and there received his medical degree in 1810. He settled in Paris, became physician to the Bureau of Charity, and gave free medical lectures especially on diseases of the eye. Among his writings the most important are: *"Avis sur le Traitement des Maladies Vénériennes, etc."* (Paris, 1816) ; *"Mémoire sur les Bons Effets des Attouchements avec la Pierre Infernale,* etc." (Paris 1823) *"Le Vade-Mecum ou, Guide de Chaque Complexion pour Prolonger la Vie"* (5 ed.,Paris 1829). His only ophthalmologic composition is *"Cours Complet des Maladies des Yeux, Suivi d'un Traité d'Hygiene Oculaire "* (Paris, 1820). This work lacks very much of being a "Cours Complet"exhibiting as it does vast lacunae where important matters ought to be. Nevertheless, it is clear, succinct, and, so far as it goes, highly practical. The date of Delarue's death is not procurable. He is known to have been alive in 1840. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3808. Albert

Delens, E. (1839-1917) French honorary surgeon who devoted himself exclusively to ophthalmology. Delens was given an independent ophthalmic service at the hospital Lariboisière, and remained its director until his retirement in 1903. He wrote in Duplay & Reclus treatise a valuable summary of ocular pathology.AJO,1:293 ; Archives d´Oph.,vol.35,p.704.

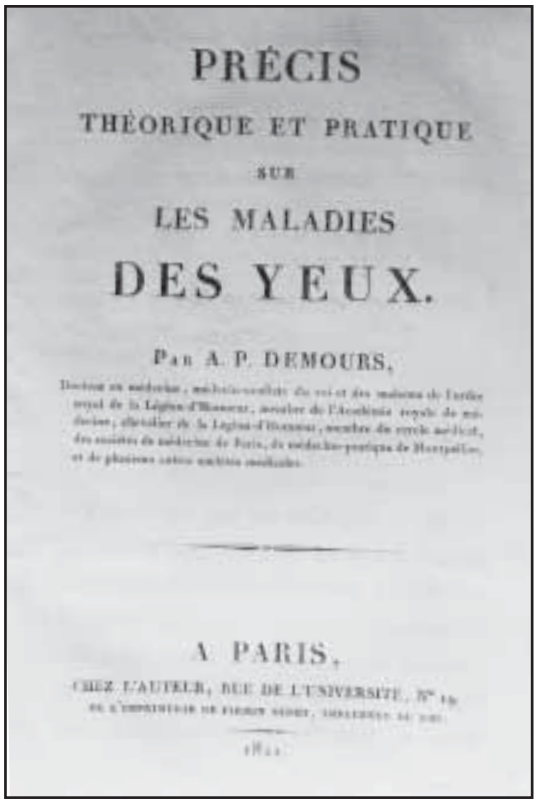
Delmarcelle, Yves (1928-) Belgian ophthalmologist, son of Antoine Delmarcelle, himself ophthalmologist, became M.D. in Liège and made an academic career at the National Fund for Scientifical Research and at the Liège University. He wrote about 50 papers mainly on glaucoma, hereditary ocular conditions and ocular biometry (1957). Delmarcelle authored with J. François, F. Goes and others *Biometrie Oculaire Clinique*, Brussels 1976 (Verriest) JPW

Delpech, Jacques Mathurin (1777-1832) One of the pioneers of orthopedic surgery, and the first (in 1816) to perform a subcutaneous section of the tendo Achilles. He studied for the most part in his native city of Toulouse, but received his doctor's degree at Montpellier in 1801.In 1813 he became a professor in Montpellier. In this city, too, he erected, at his own cost, an orthopedic institute in which he exhibited a well-nigh incredible activity in surgical orthopedics. One day, while on his way to this institute, in which he had done so much for science and humanity, he, as well as his coachman, was shot and killed by a patient on whom he had operated for varicocele. The horses, running away, brought the

carriage, with its two dead occupants, to the very gates of Delpech's orthopedic institute. Delpech's more important writings are *Clinical Surgery at Montpellier* (1823-28) and *On Orthomorphia* (1829). Though he wrote but little relating to the eye, he is to be remembered by ophthalmologists, because, by his orthopedic operations in general and his subcutaneous tenotomies in particular. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3809-3811.

Demarquay, Jean-Nicolas (1811-1875) French physician who wrote a great variety of pathologic, surgical and other medical works. He also co-authored two publications with →Giraud-Teulon and Saint-Vel. In ophthalmology, he wrote: *Des tumeurs de l'orbite* Paris 1853, *Traité des tumeurs de l'orbite*. Paris 1860. Albert.

Democritus of Abdera (About 470 B. C.) A Greek philosopher, the teacher of Leucippos, and the founder-in-chief of the Atomistic theory, which is the corner-stone of modern chemistry and physics. He is chiefly remembered for this "Atomistic theory." That theory was, in brief that the entire universe is composed of extremely minute bodies, which are not merely invisible, but also indivisible(hence, the name *a-tom*). The qualities of none of these atoms can ever be changed, but only their position. According to the arrangement of the atoms, the various sorts of substances are produced, as well as the various processes, or visible changes which occur in and among those substances. Democritus dissected many individuals of numerous species of animals, and published a work on the anatomy of the chameleon. He studied the pulse in great detail, theorized upon the cause of epidemics and developed very largely the physiology of reproduction and of all the special senses, particularly sight. His theory of the nature of vision is extremely interesting. It is, of course, a natural outgrowth from, or corollary to, his atomistic theory of the universe. In his view, the soul itself, as well as the various (perhaps one might say, according to him, other) portions of the body, is composed of atoms, only that the atoms of the soul are finer and more subtle than any of the others. He also thought that, from every object in the outer world, atoms were being eternally thrown off, and that these atoms arranged themselves into tiny pictures of the object from which they had proceeded. These pictures, flying in all directions, bombarded everything that lay within their path, including, of course, eyes. Some of the pictures, entering the organ of sight by way of the pupil, were, inside the eye, perceived, or "seen," by the various intra-ocular "humors," or fluids. These fluids, or intra-ocular humors, Democritus took to constitute the essential organ of vision, the sight-perceiving apparatus. They were, therefore, to him what the retina is to us. It is said that Democritus, in order to become the more perfectly master of his intellectual faculties, put out his eyes by means of a burning-glass. The story, however, is not generally credited. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3813.


PRÉCIS
THÉORIQUE ET PRATIQUE
SUR
LES MALADIES
DES YEUX.
PAR A. P. DEMOURS,
A PARIS,
CHEZ L'AUTEUR, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ, N° 19
Antoine Pierre Demours

Demosthenes, Philalethes (1st Century AD) Most important oculist of the first century AD, now scarcely known at all. He seems to have lived and practiced at Marseilles, and to have flourished especially in the reign of Nero. His work on ocular diseases stood as the highest authority for more than a thousand years, but is now lost completely. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3814-3815.

Demours, Antoine-Pierre (1762-1836) Famous French ophthalmologist, son of the equally celebrated ophthalmologist, Pierre →Demours. Antoine-Pierre studied medicine in general and ophthalmology in particular with his father from the time of his earliest recollection. Not so great an investigator as his father, he was, nevertheless, unlike his parent, a bold and skilful operator. In fact, his daring (and, one might well-nigh add, his success) knew but little bounds. His services were sought by patients from every land. He became ophthalmologist to Ludwig XVIII and to Karl X of Bavaria. Among his writings are the following:1. *Mémoire sur la Manière d' opérer la Cataracte*. Lu à l'Assemble, dite Prima Mensis, le 1, Nov., Paris 1784,. 2. *Ophtalmostat de Demours fils*. (Journal de

Méd.,Chir.,Pharm.,1785, tome LXIII, p. 230, and *Commentaires de la Faculté de Méd. de Paris*, 1717-1786, Paris 1803, p. 1231.) 3.*Observatioms sur une Pupille Artificielle, Ouverte tout auprès de la Sclérotique.* Paris, 1800. 4. *Traité des Maladies des Yeux, avec des Planches Coloriées représentant ces Maladies d'après Nature, suivi de la Description de l'Oeil Humain*, traduit du Latin de S. T. →Soemmering, par A.P.Demours, Médecin Oculiste du Roi. (4 vols., Paris, 1818.) The plates are very beautiful, and, for the most part, true to nature. They were the best, undoubtedly, that had appeared at the time of their publication. In this work are included hundreds of interesting and instructive case-histories, drawn from the practice both of himself (20 years)and of his father (a full half century).5. *Précis Théorique et Pratique sur les Maladies des Yeux* (Paris,1821).Demours fils had the honor of introducing into France mydriasis as a preliminary step in certain ophthalmic operations, e. g., cataract. It is likely that the practice itself was the invention of Himly. Demours died Oct. 4, 1836, from grief over the death of his son, who was drowned in the Seine. He was a very noble and affectionate man. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3815.Albert

Pierre Demours

Demours, Pierre (1702-1795) Famous French ophthalmologist, father of the equally celebrated Antoine-Pierre →Demours. Born in Marseilles, France, where his father was an apothecary, he studied medicine at Paris and Avignon, receiving his degree at the latter institution in 1728. Settling in Paris, he was soon appointed Demonstrator of the Collection of Natural History in the Royal Garden. Two years later, at the solicitation of Antoine Petit, he turned his attention to ophthalmology. In this branch he was very successful indeed as therapeutist and original investigator, translator and original writer, but not as surgeon. A great timidity seemed ever to bar him utterly from the use of points and edges; ball-terminated probes, however, and spatulas he employed without fear. Demours' discoveries in the field of ocular anatomy have rendered him immortal. These discoveries related especially to the choroid, the cornea, the vitreous and aqueous humors. He described the corneal basal membrane, and, as many believe, for the first time in history. Priority in this discovery, however, he had to dispute with Descemet, who, it would seem, defeated him. At all events, "la lame cartilagineuse de la cornée," as Demours called the structure, was entitled by other writers of the time, at first, " Demours' membrane," later, however, the "membrane of Descemet. " Today it is still know by the latter expression. Among the writings of Demours are:1. *Sur la Structure Cellulaire du Corps Vitré*.In: "Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," Année 1741, p. 60. 2. *Observations sur la Cornée*. Loc.cit. 3. *Dissert. sur la Mécanique des Mouvements de la Prunelle*. In: Mém. de l´Académie des Sciences, 1750, p. 586. 4. *Lettre à M.Petit en Réponse à sa Critique d'un Rapport sur une Maladie de 1'oeil Survenue après 1'inoculation de la Petite Virole*.(Paris, 1767.) 5. *Nouvelles Reflexions sur la Lame Cartilagineuse de la Cornée*.(Paris, 1770.) 6. *Réflexions sur une Maladie des Yeux ou l´on Indique les Véritables Causes des Accidens qui surviennent à l´0pération bien faite de la Cataracte par Extraction et ou l´on Propose un Moyen pour y Remédier.* (Jour.de Médecine, xvi, Jan., 1762, pp. 49-60.) Demours practiced as an oculist for 50 years. He became physician to the King, and Fellow of the Academy of Sciences. He died June 26,1795, leaving his work to be continued by his son, Antoine-Pierre. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p. 3816.Albert

Vistor Deneffe

Deneffe, Victor (1835-1908) Belgian ophthalmologist. Deneffe was born in Namur and died in Ghent. He studied medicine at the University of Ghent (M.D. in 1864) and ophthalmology under different masters including Van →Roosbroeck, →Desmarres and →Sichel. In fact ophthalmology was only of secondary interest for this man who was rather a general surgeon, an obstetrician, an historian, an humanist and even a politician as he was during many years a member of the Ghent town-council. He obtained the special doctorate in 1864 with a thesis on *bladder punction*. After teaching a free course in history of medecine, he was appointed at the Ghent University successively as professor of surgical pathology, of theoretical obstetrics (both in 1863) of ophthalmology (in 1869) and of operative medicine (in 1875). He became emeritus in 1905 but had already resigned as professor of surgical pathology in 1876 and of ophthalmology in 1899. From the ophthalmological point of view his principal merits have been the organization from 1890 of a systematical campaign against trachoma (disease from which he suffered himself since

1875) and an unique collection of antique ophthalmological and other surgical instruments (now displayed in the Museum of History of Sciences of the Ghent University). Deneffe was a member of the Belgian Academy of Medicine and its president in 1893. In 1888 he made for this society a lecture on the *perfectibility of colour vision in man*. This lecture (in which real facts are misinterpreted) has been much esteemed by the british statesman Gladstone (at that time lord-rector of the Glasgow University). In the field of ophthalmology Deneffe wrote also on *keratocentesis* (1863), *the influence of alcohol on the optic centers* (1872), the *topical use of anesthetics and antiseptics* (1883-1889), and, of course, the *history of ophthalmology*.(Verriest) He wrote : *Chirurgie antique; Étude sur la trousse d'un Chirurgien Gallo-Romain du Ille siècle*. Anvers 1893, *Chirurgie antique; Les Oculistes Gallo Romains au Ille siècle.* Anvers, Paris, Leipzig 1896, *Une Operation de Cataracte, à Tournai en 1531* Ghent 1892. van Duyse 247. The Ophthalmoscope, London 1908,p.652; Albert

Dennis, David Nichols (1858-1930) American ophthalmologist of Erie, Pennsylvania. Born in Grafton, Massachusetts, he came of old New England stock, receiving his degree from Jefferson Medical College in 1881. He had an international reputation as a writer and ophthalmic surgeon, and was noted for the number of successful operations which he had performed. His diversions were those of a cultured gentleman and they formed an integral part in his life. He had an intense love of music and of the fine arts, and had gathered an unusual and varied collection of books. Dennis was a member of many organizations, social, medical, and cultural. These included the Society of Colonial Wars of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Buffalo Ophthalmological Society, the Tyrian Lodge of Masons, the University Club, and the American College of Surgeons.AJO 1931,14:69-70

Denonvilliers, Charles Pierre (1808-1872) French surgeon of Paris who received his M.D. in 1837 at the University of Paris, where he became professor of anatomy in 1849. He was renowned as a plastic and ophthalmic surgeon. He authored *Propositions et Observations d´Anatomie, de Physiologie et de Pathologie* Paris 1837, *Compendium de Chirurgie pratique* Paris 1845 (Spanish 1859) and together with Léon Gosselin (1815- ?), he also wrote *Traité théorique et pratique des maladies des yeux*. Paris 1855. Albert

Derby, George Strong (1875-1931) American ophthalmologist, a son of Hasket Derby, in whose notable professional footsteps he followed. His preliminary education was at Noble's School, after which he entered Harvard University being graduated in the class of 1896 in arts, and in 1900 in medicine. He then studied in Europe for two years following which he returned to Boston and entered into private practice. In 1916 Derby accompanied the Harvard Medical School Unit, later known as Base Hospital no 5, to France as ophthalmologist. This unit arrived in France on May 30,1917, from which time until his return to the United I States in January, 1919, he was one of the most important figures in the ophthalmological service in France and was well known by all of the eye physicians of the American Expeditionary Forces where his professional skill, organizing, ability and personal charm were conspicuously prominent. He was cited by General Pershing (1860-1948) *"for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as consulting eye surgeon in the American Expeditionary Forces"*. He was connected with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for eight years as ophthalmic clinic assistant, ophthalmic assistant surgeon, ophthalmic surgeon, and for the past seven years as ophthalmic chief of service. To his position as Williams Professor of Ophthalmology in the Harvard University Medical School he brought the fine and forceful organization ability so well shown in his work as assistant consultant in ophthalmology with the American Expeditionary Forces. This same ability with his fine qualities as a teacher made his position of chief surgeon at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary of untold value to that institution. He was a keen observer, positive in his convictions, and a pioneer in ophthalmology. The last of his many fine papers on ophthalmological subjects, read before the meeting of the American Medical Association, was on *"The need of medical social service in eye clinics"*. This paper clearly showed the value of his pioneer work in this particular field. This, and his work with ocular tuberculosis, light adaptation, glaucoma, and improved technique for cataract operations has been of great help to ophthalmic surgeons and their patients. His

long and excellent services to the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association as its secretary and later as its chairman make an enviable record which was added to by his notable services to the American Ophthalmological Society as a Council member. AJO 1932,15:158-159. JPW.

Derby, Haskett (1835-1914) American ophthalmologist from Boston, father of George Strong Derby. He received his training in Arts and Sciences at Boston Latin School and Harvard College.He then studied medicine at Harvard , at the University of Vienna, and at the Graefian Clinic. He received his medical degree in 1858, and began to practice ophthalmology in his native city about 1861, very soon acquiring an international reputation. He was a member of the Heidelberger Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft, and was one of the founders and once president of the American Ophthalmological Society. He served in a medical and surgical capacity during the War of the Rebellion and was for thirty years consulting surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He founded in 1887 the Eye Clinic in the Carney Hospital, at Boston, and for many years was lecturer on ophthalmology at the Harvard Medical School. A clever diagnostician, he was also a calm, deliberate and successful operator, and a clear and forceful writer. He was strict in his discipline with students and patients alike, but was even more exigent still in the demands which he made upon himself. His punctuality was a matter of common remark, and he was a tireless worker. Though very undemonstrative, Dr. Derby was a man of kindly feeling and of great public spirit. He was ever busy in some great enterprise for the universal welfare. He was trustee of the Public Library and of the Children's Institutions Department at Boston. He wrote: *The modern operation for cataract* Boston 1871, *Anaesthesia and non-anaesthesia in the extraction of cataract* Cambridge (USA) 1882; *Graefe's Clinical Lectures on Amblyopia and Amaurosis*. (Engl.Trans.by Dr.Derby, 1866.); *Eine Analyse von 61 Staaroperationen*. (Boston Med. and S.J.1871.); *The Importance of the Ophthalmoscope as an Aid to General Practice*.(Boston Med. and S.J.,1871.); *Die Behandlung der Kurzsichtigkeit mit Atropin*. (New York,1875.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3830-3831. The Ophthalmoscope, 1914, p.691.

Derby, Richard Henry (1844-1907) American ophthalmologist of New York City. He received at Harvard University the degree of A. B. in 1864 and that of M.D. in 1867. After a brief period as house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, he proceeded to Germany, where he studied ophthalmology for some years under von →Graefe. For a considerable portion of this time, he acted as von Graefe's assistant. Returning to America in 1870, he began to practice ophthalmology in New York City, and remained in this location until his death. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York Ophthalmological Society, and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society from 1871. He was consulting ophthalmologist to the Orthopedic Hospital and the Trinity Hospital, and was one of the consulting physicians in the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. He was also a trustee in the New York Institution for the Blind. He was a very active man in fields other than that of ophthalmology. Thus, he was a member of the council of the Charity Organization Society, of the State Charities Aid Association, of the Committee of Twenty-One in 1881 (appointed for the purpose of reforming the street-cleaning system) and a member of the Committee of Seventy in 1894. He was also a vestryman in Trinity Church. He was an excellent ophthalmologist, being both a shrewd diagnostician and a dexterous operator. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3831-3832.

René Descartes

Descartes, René (1596-1650) French philosopher.*"The father of the newer philosophy."* His Latin name was *Cartesius*, and his nickname *Du Perron* (from a small estate which he inherited). Born at La Haye, Touraine, France,he received almost his only education, from 1604 to 1612,at the school of La Flèche, a Jesuit institution which had just been founded by the king. When sixteen years of age, he returned to his father´s house, now at Rennes, and there took lessons in horsemanship and fencing. One year later he went to Paris to enjoy the pleasures of dissipation, but soon becoming disgusted by the useless life he was leading, and also by the political intrigues and horrors of the French capital, he removed to the Netherlands, where he soon took service in the army of the Prince of Orange. Two years later, his time of enlistment having expired, he proceeded to Bavaria, where he again

enlisted, and was present with the Bavarian army at the battle of Prague. Free from service again, he travelled in various lands,and settled at last in Holland, where he lived many years. He died, however, in Sweden, February 11, 1650. The most of Cartesius's philosophy does not concern us here. We may, however, mention that his theories, "The sum of all the motion in nature is unalterable" and "Heat becomes motion, and motion heat," he forestalled, or at least to some extent anticipated, the well known doctrines of the "*Conservation of Energy*" and "*the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.*" By his declaration that the bodily functions are based upon the molecular motions of the solid and the liquid tissues, he gave their cue to the two great medical systems of the 17th and 18th centuries-the so-called "iatrophysical" and "iatrochemical." He also asserted that sound and light (the latter including color) were also merely modifications of motion. He did not, however, believe that the action of light occurs by means of vibrations of the ether, but, instead, "*by the propagation of direct motion from one minute particle of subtle matter to the next, and so on in right lines, till the last of the series affected the eye.*" He hence believed, almost as a necessary corollary, that the passage of light through space takes place instantaneously, "*as a blind man feels with the end of a stick.*" The existence of the different colors he could not (as a necessary consequence) explain by different velocities and wave-lengths, but only by a rotary motion of the particles that act directly on the eye. The rapidest rotary motion of all, gives red; the next most rapid, yellow; while blue and green can occur only when the rotary motions are slower than the direct. In his Sixth Discourse, he thoroughly expounds the perception of distances, anticipating all that →Berkeley stated, years later, on this important topic in his " *Theory of Vision.*". Descartes works are: *Musicae Compendium* (written 1618, published 1650); *Renatus Des-Cartes Excellent Compendium of Musick* (1653); *Regulae ad Directionem Ingenii* (written 1628, published 1701); *Le Monde de Mr Descartes; ou, le traité de la lumière* (written 1633, published 1664); *Discours de la méthode pour bien conduire sa raison, & chercher la verité dans les sciences. Plus la dioptrique; les meteores; et la geometrie* (1637; *A Discourse of a Method for the Wel-guiding of Reason, and the Discovery of Truth in Sciences*, 1649); *Meditationes de Prima Philosophia* (1641; and its 2nd ed., with *Objectiones Septimae*, 1642; *Six Metaphysical Meditations; Wherein It Is Proved That There Is a God*, 1680); *Principia Philosophiae* (1644); *Les Passions de l'âme* (1649; *The Passions of the Soule*, 1650).Collected correspondence : *Lettres de Mr Descartes: où sont traitées plusieurs belles questions touchant la morale, physique, medecine, & les mathematiques*, ed. by Claude Clerselier, 3 vol. (1666-67); and *Correspondance*, ed. by Charles Adam and Gaston Milhaud, 8 vol. (1936-63, reprinted 1970). The best edition of his works is: Charles Adam and Paul Tannery *"Oeuvres de Descartes"*, in 12 vols.(1897-1913).See also modern translations: *Le Monde; ou, traité de la lumière*, trans. into English by Michael Sean Mahoney (1979); *Treatise of Man*, trans. by Thomas Steele Hall (1972); *Discourse on Method, Optics, Geometry, and Meteorology*, trans. by Paul J. Olscamp (1965); *The Philosophical Works of Descartes*, trans. by Elizabeth S. Haldane and G.R.T. Ross, 2 vol. (1911-12, reprinted 1978); *The Philosophical Writings of Descartes*, trans. by John Cottingham, Robert Stoothoff, and Dugald Murdoch, 2 vol. (1984-85); *Descartes: Philosophical Letters*, trans. and ed. by Anthony Kenny (1970, reprinted 1981); *Descartes' Conversation with Burman*, trans. by John Cottingham (1976); *Principles of Philosophy*, trans. by Valentine Rodger Miller and Reese P. Miller (1983); *The Passions of the Soul*, trans. by Stephen Voss (1989).American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3844-3845. Albert.JPW

Descemet, Jean (1732-1810) French, Parisian ophthalmologist, for whom "Descemet's membrane" is named. Descemet became well-known as a botanist and general physician, as well as an ophthalmologist. He is chiefly remembered because of his discovery of the basal membrane of the cornea. Even in this matter, however, his priority was long contested by Demours, whom he would seem, at length, to have defeated. Descemet's chief writing is the item mentioned below, in which he describes the corneal basal membrane. However, Garrison-Morton points out that "Descemet's membrane" was actually first described by Duddell (No. 641). Two years before his death, Descemet was appointed to a teaching position in the newly-erected Royal Lyceum at Paris. *Quaestio medica chirurgica An sola lens crystallina caratactae sedes*? [praeses C. F. Therouldel [Paris 1758]. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3847; Albert

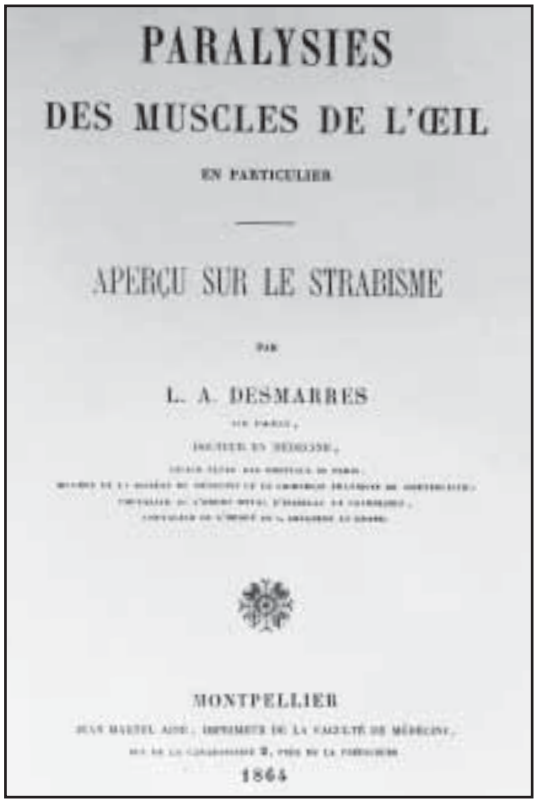
Deschales, Claudius Franciscus (1621-1678) A French Jesuit Father; professor of physics first at Marseilles, later at Lyons. He wrote a colossal treatise in three thick folio volumes entitled, "*B.P. Claudii Francisci Milliet Deschales Cambriensis e Societate Jesu Cursus s. Mundus Mathematicus*, Lugduni, 1674. " One division of this treatise, called "*De Oculorum Suffusionibus, muscis, et Aliis Hujuscemodi*" contains a passage of very great interest to ophthalmologists, forming, as it does, the first correct pronouncement of the true seat and nature of muscae volitantes. The passage in question is as follows: " *Once I attended a consultation of rather skilful physicians concerning one of our own number, who saw before him almost continually a floating mark, like a suspended fly, which sat upon every object looked at. The physicians explained that it was the trace of a cataract in the pupil. One of them, more sharp-sighted than the others, would actually see the mark in the middle of the pupil. I explain that a very small black body in the pupil, which is not close thereby, would have caught a ray from every object; and it cannot be seen, because of lying too close to the crystalline body, for the rays which proceed from it to be able to unite at the retina." "In an experiment with the artificial eye, the small spot upon the pupil does not appear upon the retina when this stands at the correct distance; all that happens is that the coloring of the image is less intense. "The same thing is true, furthermore, concerning opacities of the cornea. Thirdly, I declare that that dark spot may be a bulla in the vitreous humor, pretty close to the retina, because, in order to appear to be fixed upon a visual object, it must cut off from 'the given object either all, or the most, of the rays. Let A and B be objects, which send rays into the pupil CD, so that the rays belonging to A unite at E , and those sent out from B in F. Let us conceive of a very small dark object either in the pupil CD or in the lens GH or even in that part of the vitreous humor which lies nearest to the lens; then one of the rays from A will be intercepted, and also one from B; therefore no ground exists wherefore the spot should appear rather at A than at B. The same holds true of the cornea. When, however, a dark point exists in the vitreous humor just in front of E, then it can intercept all the rays from the point A and thus it can appear as if in an object at A there were some defect; there can, in fact, appear to be a dark spot upon it. "For still more probable I hold this, that often in the retina such a defect is found, since the retina often hardens in places and receives no impression from the object. Then there must appear in the object a black spot. This spot, however, will not appear to be fixed, but movable. For we do not turn the same part of the retina immovably upon the same part of the object, but we contemplate first this object, then that. "Such a condition occurs in those who have gazed at the sun, because the retina has been injured*." Thomas Willis (q. v.) preceded Deschales in the view that defect of the visual field might be due to abnormalities, of the retina, but he made the great mistake of supposing that, to this cause were to be assigned the muscae volitantes instead of those defects which bear a fixed relation to macular (central) vision. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3850-3851.

Louis Florent Deshais-Gendron

Deshais-Gendron, Louis Florent (fl. 1770) French ophthalmologist. He studied at Montpellier and practiced medicine in Paris, where round 1762, he was professor and demonstrator of ophthalmology at the Ecole de Chirurgie. His textbook on ophthalmology was the first to appear since Maitre-Jan's, half a century before: *Traité des maladies des yeux, & des moyens & opérations propres à leur guérison* (2 vols.) Paris 1770. Albert

Desmarres, Alphonse (1840–1913) French ophthalmologist, son of Louis Auguste →Desmarres. Alphonse Desmarres wrote: "*Leçons cliniques sur la chirurgie oculaire*" Paris 1874.The Ophthalmoscope, London 1913,p.570.

Desmarres, Louis-Auguste (1810-1882) Famous French ophthalmologist, who was born in Evreux, France. At first he was the steward of an estate, later he gave violin and water-color lessons to defray his college expenses. Studying in Paris he received his medical degree in 1839. He became, by chance, an intimate acquaintance of the great →Sichel, and was made by this master ophthalmologist his private secretary and the chief of his crowded clinic. In 1841 he established a private ophthalmic hospital of his own, which became a celebrated institution among students of ophthalmology. Among the pupils of Desmarres at this institution was the keenly observant Albrecht von →Graefe, afterwards to become immortal as one of the founders of modern ophthalmology. Always a brusque,


PARALYSIES

DES MUSCLES DE L'ŒIL

EN PARTICULIER

APERÇU SUR LE STRABISME

L. A. DESMARRES

MONTPELLIER

1864

Louis Auguste Desmarres

rough, outspoken man, Desmarres attracted his listeners by the sheer force of his scientific merit. He had but little eloquence, and he made few friends. Desmarres was widely-known for his routine employment of scarification and other forms of blood-letting in connection with various ophthalmic affections. For the purpose of scarification he invented an instrument which is still employed(1914) and is still known as the "scarificator" of Desmarres. He also invented a pterygium operation and an epicanthus operation. He invented a cystitome, a lid-clamp, and a lid retractor. He was really the discoverer of scleritis, though the disease had indeed been (barely) mentioned by von →Ammon (1829) →Velpeau (1840) →Chelius (1843) →Fischer (1846) and by various other writers in other years. The most important writing of Desmarres was his "*Traité Theorique et Pratique des Maladies des Yeux.*" avec 78 figures intercalées dans le texte, Paris, 1847[GM 5863]. German translation, elaboration and enlargement by Seitz and Blattman, Erlangen, 1852. (2d French ed., 3 vols., 1854-58.) This was a very remarkable textbook, the best, in fact that had ever appeared in any language at the time of its publication. Also his *Opérations qui se pratiquent sur les yeux*. Paris 1850 and *Paralysies des muscles de l'oeil en particulier*. Montpellier 1864. Desmarres's other publications are as follows: 1. *Epicanthus Accidentel Temporaire survenu pendant le Cours d'une Conj. Purulente et Ayant Disparu après cette affection.* (Annales d'Oculistique, VI, p. 236, F.evr., 1842.) 2. *Sur une Nouvelle Méthode d'employer le Nitrate d'Argent dans quelques Ophthalmies par M. Desmarres, Chef de Clinique de M. Sichel*. (Op. cit., VII, pp. 45, 105, 259.) 3. *Mémoire sur les Dacryolithes et les Rhinolithes*. (Op. cit., VII, p. 149; VIII, pp. 85, 201; IX, p. 21.) 4. *Sur la Guérison des Taches Anciennes de la Cornée par I'Ablation des Lamelles Opaques*. (Op. cit., IX, p. 96.)5. *Kerèctomie ou Abrasion de la Cornée dans les Opacités Anciennes de cette Membrane.* (Op. cit. X, p. 5.) 6. *Note sur la Kératoplastie*. (Op. cit., X, p. 183-184.) 7. *De la Cataracte Pigmenteuse ou Uvéenne et de son Diagnostic Différentiel.* (Op. cit., XIII, p. 132.) 8. *De l'Emphysème des Paupières.* (Op. cit., XIV, p. 97.)9. *Synchisis Etincelant*. (Op. cit., XIV, p. 220.) 10. *Nouvelles Observations de Synchisis Etincelant*.(Op. cit.,XVIII, p. 23.) 11. *Cholesteritis de l'Oeil*. (Op. cit., XXIV, p. 195.) 12. *Examen des Yeux ou Ophthalmoscopie.* (Op. cit., XVI, pp.13, 122, 291.) 13. *Nouvel Instrument pour I'Extirpation des Tumeurs des Paupières.* (Op. cit., XVI, p. 3.) 14. *Recherches Pratiques sur la Parancenthese de l'Oeil*. (Op.cit., XVIII, p. 255. 15. *Formule pour la Préparation des Crayons de Nitrate d'Argent et de Nitrate de Potasse.* (Op. cit., XX, p. 157.) 16. *Observations Prat.,* etc. (Op. cit., XXIII, p. 7) 17. *Guérison du Ptérygion par un Nouveau Procédé, dit par Dérivation.* (Op. cit., XXV, p. 207.) 18. *Extraction des Cataractes Fausses Membraneuses Secondaires au Moyen de la Serretéle*. (Op. cit., XXVI, p. 166.) 19. *Note sur la Phlebotomie Oculaire.* (Op. cit., XXVIII, p. 153.) 20. *Du Larmoiement.* (Op. cit., XXXI, p. 86.) 21. *De l'exophthalmos Produit par I'Hypertrophie du tissu Cellulo-Adipeux de I'Orbite.* (Op. cit., XXXIV, pp. 273, 283.) 22. *Inflammation des Os et du Perioste de 1'Orbite*. (Op. cit.,XXXIV, p. 275.) 23. *Ankyloblepharon Artificiel dans un Cas de Paralysie Rebelle de la 7e Paire.* (Op. cit., XXXIV, p. 276.) 24. *Oblitération du Sac Lacrymal au Moyen du Chlorure de Zinc.*(Op. cit., XXXVIII, p. 44.) 25. *Indications et Contre-Indications de I'Oblitération du Sac Lacr.*(Op. cit., XXXVIII, p. 44.) 26. *Tumeur Fibroplastique de la Chambre Antérieure.* (Op. cit., XXXVIII, P. 100.) 27. *Note sur une Espèce peu Connue de Tumeur de la Chambre Antérieure.* (Op. cit., XXXVITI, p. 191.) 28.*Operations qui se pratiquent sur les Yeux*. Paris 1850[GM 5864]. 29. *Compte Rendu de la Traduction du Traité Pratique sur les Maladies de I'Oeil de W. Mackenzie, Faite sur la 4ème Edition, par →Warlomont et →Testelin*. (Op. cit., XXXVIII, p. 103.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3852-3854. Albert

Desmonceaux, Abbé (1734- ?) A French abbot, physician and ophthalmologist of the 18th century, to whom has been improperly assigned the honor of first proposing the removal of the transparent lens in high myopia. Born in Paris he became very early a priest, but, in consequence of a most ardent desire to be of the utmost possible service to the sick, he studied medicine, surgery and ophthalmology in his leisure hours. His

medical, surgical, and ophthalmologic services he gave to all without money and without price, and, on these terms, he became extremely popular. Among his writings are "*Lettres et Observations Anatomique, Physiologiques et Physiques, sur la Vie des Enfants Naissants*" (Paris 1775) and "*Traité des Maladies des Yeux et des Oreilles Considérés sous le Rapport des Quatre Ages de la Vie de l'Homme*" (2 vols., Paris 1786). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3854-3856. Albert

Desmoulins, Jean D. (*in Latin* **Molineus.)** French botanist-physician of Lyons, France, who flourished in the 16th century. In his honor was named by Commerson a plant (Molinea) whose native habitat is the Isle of France. Ophthalmologically, Desmoulins is of importance only because of a mistake-a mistake committed by Benedict, who, in 1825, confusing Desmoulins (of the 16th century) with Desmonceaux (of the 18th century), assigns to the 16th century man the honor of first proposing the removal of the lens in high myopia. Much confusion resulted from the mistake, Otto complained bitterly that he was unable to find in the writings of Desmoulins the ophthalmologic passage which Benedict cites. And, as late as 1900,→Pflüger remarks (page 1 of "*The Operative Removal of the Transparent Lens*") "Only the communication of Desmoulins concerning this operation remains to be found." This mistake was discovered by the observant Julius →Hirschberg, who, in his "*History of Ophthalmology*" remarks, "This Desmoulins has no existence".American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p. 3856-3857.

Deuja, Amar (1955-) Nepalese Ophthalmologist, Consultant Ophthalmologist and Chief of Glaucoma Service, Lumbini Rana Ambika Eye Hospital, Bhairahawa. He graduated from Calcutta Medical College in 1981 with MBBS and then received DOMS and MS in 1988 from Kasturba Medical College , Nanipal, Mangalore University, India. After having completed his Ophthalmology training in 1988, he worked at various hospitals and universities, i.e. trainer to the manpower, Malawi, Africa (1999), Consultant Ophthalmologist, Kedia Eye Hospital, Birganj, Nepal (1995-1997), Kushimoto-Arita Hospital, Kushimoto, Japan (1994) and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary (1991-1993). He is in the present position as above since 1998. His main interest is glaucoma and he presented paper at the XVI Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology in 1997. (Nepal Eye Hospital, P.O.Box 1297, Kathmandu, Nepal) (SM)

Richard Heinrich Deutschmann

Deutschmann, Richard Heinrich (1852-1935) German ophthalmologist, born in Liegnitz, Prussia. Deutschmann received his M.D. in 1873 at the University of Göttingen, and taught ophthalmology and physiology there until 1887. Settling in Hamburg, he practiced ophthalmology and conducted research on the pathology and surgical treatment of the eye; he developed a new procedure for the treatment of detached retina. A serum was called after him "*Deutschmannsche Serum* (Münchner med.Wochenschrift 1907,54,921). Deutschmann edited from 1893 (with E. Fuchs, O. Haab & A.Vossius) *Beiträge zur Augenheilkunde* and wrote *Über die ophthalmia migratoria (sympathische Augenentzündung)*. Hamburg and Leipzig 1889. (Deutschmann received the Graefe Prize in 1889 for this essay). Albert.BJO 1936,20:125.JPW.

Deval, Charles (1806-1862) born in Constantinople and spent most of his life in Paris. He received his M.D. at the University of Paris in 1834, studied ophthalmology under→Sichel for several years, and then established his own practice. He wrote: *Chirurgie oculaire: ou traité des opérations chirurgicales* Paris 1844, *Traité de l'amaurose ou de la goutte-sereine* Paris 1851, *Abhandlung über die Amaurose oder den schwarzen Staar* ... Quedlinburg and Leipzig 1853, *De l'affaiblissement de la vue et de la cécité dans l'amaurose ou goutte-sereine et dans la cataracte et des moyens les plus efficaces d'y remédier*. Paris 1855, *Traité théorique et pratique des maladies des yeux*. Paris 1862. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3861-3862.

Devoe, Arthur Gerard (1909-) American Ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Columbia University, New York. Born in Seattle Washington, he graduated from Cornell University with M.D. degree granted in 1935, and studied Ophthalmology at the Institute of Ophthalmology, The Presbyterian Hospital in New York (1937-40): he received his Doctor of Medical Sciences from the Columbia University in 1942. After having served at various Hospitals, he was appointed

Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, New York University, Postgraduate Medical School (1950-1959). He then led a large group of Ophthalmologists and Vision Scientists at the Department of Ophthalmology, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, as the Professor and Chairman: during his tenure (1959-1974), he organized the Department to the World's foremost Ophthalmology Institute. He served as Associate Editor (1952-1955) and Editor (1960-1970) of the *Arch. Ophthalmol*. and as the Chairman (1964-1966) and Consultant (1966-1975) of the American Board of Ophthalmology. He also served on many Committees and Councils of the Federal and New York Government and of many non-governmental Organizations. His service to the professional societies include President of the American Ophthalmological Society (1973), of the New York Ophthalmological Society (1964) Board of Directors of the Pan-American Ophthalmological Society and many others, and he is Honorary Member of the Mexican, Chilean, Brazilian, Peru, Canadian Ophthalmological Societies and of Instituto Barraquer Barcelona. His research interest covered a wide area of Ophthalmology, but the cornea has been the main subject and he published many original papers in this field. He edited *Symposium on Surgery of the Ocular Adnexa* (1966). He is a founding Member of the Castroviejo Cornea Society and gave the first Castroviejo Lecture in 1975 (*Controversial problems in corneal surgery*. Palestra Ophthhalmologica Panamericana, 1: 15, 1977). Also he gave many honor lectures, e.g. the Gifford Lecture (*Complications of keratoplasty*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 79: 907, 1975), the 6th Frederick H. Verhoeff Lecture (*Current status of the cataract operation*. Trans. Am. Ophthalmol. Soc. 73: 204, 1975), Georg K. Smelser Lecture (*Critical evaluation of current concepts in cataract surgery*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 81: 715, 1976), Charles May Lecture, 1961 (*Keratoplasty: past, present and future*), McPherson Memorial Lecture, 1967 (*Five years experience with artificial cornea*), The Ralph I. Loyd Lecture, 1967 (*Management of fungus infections of the cornea*), XII Albert C. Snell Memorial Lecture (*Clinical management of the edematous cornea*), George E. d Schweinitz Lecture, 1968 (*The Management of fungus keratitis*), Edwin B. Dunphy Lecture, 1969 (*Disorders of the peripheral cornea*), The Mark J. Schoenberg Lecture, 1970 (*Epithelial invasion of the anterior chamber*), McLean Lecture,1972 (*Epibulbar dyskeratosis*), John C. Cunningham Lecture, 1973 (*Trends in Ophthalmology*). To honor his contributions, the Columbia University created the "*A.G.DeVoe Lectureship in Ophthalmology*", at the College of Physicians and Surgeons to be given to outstanding Ophthalmologists of the World. (SM)

Dewar, Henry (1780-1860?) Scottish surgeon of Edinburgh,who served as an army surgeon in Egypt (1801). He received his M.D. with the thesis *Dissertatio De ophthalmia Aegypti* Edinburgh 1804. Albert

Dhanda, Rajendra Pal (1917-) Indian Ophthalmologist, renowned teacher of Ophthalmology. He was the first to do Clinical Electro-retinography in India and did important studies of ERG in Vitamin-A deficiency, Glaucoma and Systemic Hypertension. All of these works were done on an ECG machine with his own fabricated contact lens electrode when no ERG apparatus was available in India (*Electro-retinography in children*. Ind. J. Pediatr.23: 349, 1956; *Electroretinography Diagnostic and prognostic evaluation*. J. AIOS 9: 1-19, (1960). Sir Stewart Duke-Elder quotes his works in his *System of Ophthalmology*. Dr. Dhanda is one of the early members of the All India Ophthalmological Society to be awarded the prestigious Adenwala Oration Gold Medal by the society for his works of ERG. He is the first to start regular Corneal Surgery Service in India in 1960. He conducted Ten Comprehensive Training Courses in corneal surgery for senior Ophthalmologists between 1964-1985 and trained over 250 Ophthalmologists. He has been an invited Guest Speaker at all the three *World Cornea Congresses* in Washington D.C. and the International Corneal Conference at Filatov Institute, Odessa USSR in 1978. He has the unique distinction of being the Chairman of the Ophthalmology Expert Group of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) twice. He has also served on the Specialty Board and Credential Committee of National Academy of Medical Sciences, India. He received Research Grants in Aid for clinical research by the ICMR during the years 1951-1963 and ICMR sponsored publication of his monograph "Corneal Grafts" that contained for the first time histological findings of tropical corneal diseases. He was invited by Gujarat Government to develop the Postgraduate Institute of Ophthalmology at Ahmedabad in 1967. He is the one to initiate full Professorship in

Ophthalmic Super-specialties, which Gujarat Government sanctioned. The Postgraduate Institute of Ahmedabad is the first to have full Professors in Cornea-Eye Banking, Retinal Diseases and Strabismology. Dr. Dhanda has been an active member of the AIOS since 1950s. He was President of AIOS in 1983. He published more than 120 scientific article in National and International Literature, e.g. *Keratoplaty in a trachomatous country*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 55: 1217, 1963, *Follow-up studies in keratoplasty*. J. AIOS 13: 95, 1965 and *Avitaminosis and the cornea in India*. Orient. Arch. Ophthalmol. 3: 116, 1965. His book "*Corneal Surgery*, Little Brown and Co. Boston, 1972" is the first contribution on this subject from a tropical Country. The book was updated and published in India in 1992. His monograph on "*Cataract*" and "*Textbook of Clinical Ophthalmology*" have been important reference books. In addition, he has contributed chapters on Cornea and general Ophthalmology in books edited by others, including the one by Dr. Arthur S. M. Lim published in Singapore. Dr. Dhanda provided rural Ophthalmic Services in the States of Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat from 1951 to 1984; he carried out rural eye camps on a scientific basis as early as in 1950s. He served as the Chief Investigator and he surveyed under a project by the ICMR to find "*Incidence and Prevalence of Blindness in India*". The Government of Gujarat also sponsored this project in mid 1970s. He was the Founder President of the Eye Bank Association of India in 1989-1992. The idea of such an organization to consolidate the efforts of different workers was executed and a constitution framed under his guidance.(SM)

Dhanens, Benoni-Dominique (1843-1876) Belgian ophthalmologist who was born in Watervliet. He obtained the M.D. degree in Ghent in 1870 and specialized in ophthalmology under →Bowman and →Critchett at Moorfields Hospital in London, under →Donders in Utrecht, under →Mooren in Düsseldorf and under →Saemisch in Bonn. In his papers he showed that *ophthalmic diseased are better cured in inpatients departments* (1872) and discussed *intermittent photopsia* (1872), *school myopia* (1872), *entropium* (1873), *treatment of pannus* (1876). (Verriest)

Dhungel, Indu Prasad (1956-) Nepalese Ophthalmologist, Senior Ophthalmologist of Fateh-Bal Eye Hospital, Nepalgunji, Nepal. He graduated from Tribuhuwan University with B.Sc., Kathmandu in 1974, from Government Medical College of Nagpur, India with MBBS in 1980 and received MD degree in 1992 from All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India. He worked at the Himalaya Eye Hospital (1994) and later at Scheer Memorial Hospital Banepa (1994-1997) and he is in the present position since 1997. He conducts surgical and comprehensive eye camps in remote villages, runs a busy eye clinic and teaches young Ophthalmologists and assistants. He has presented many papers on pediatric ophthalmology, retinal diseases and anterior segment problems at international seminars. (NWRECC, Fateh Bal Eye Hospital P. O. Box, No. 32, Fultekra, Nepalgunj, Nepal, phone: +977-81-20598; fax: +977-81-21618;
e-mail: baral@fbeh.wlink.com.np) (SM)

Dianoux, E (?-?) French ophthalmologist. He was a professor of ophthalmology at the medical school at Nantes. He wrote: Du scotome scintillant, ou, amaurose partielle temporaire. Paris 1875. Albert

Dickinson, William (?-1894) A pioneer of American ophthalmology. The date and the place of his birth are unknown. He received his medical degree at Harvard University in 1851. He then spent nearly five years in Europe, where he studied with →Sichel, →Desmarres, →Arlt, →Jaeger, and von →Graefe. In 1857 he settled in St. Louis, where he practised and taught ophthalmology. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned Brigadier Surgeon of the U. S. A., and served in this capacity for some time. After the war, he re-established himself in St. Louis, and became very prominent. He was active in society work, and became connected with several hospitals as ophthalmologist. His most important services to ophthalmology were rendered in the course of his long-continued but always unsuccessful, efforts to secure the establishment by the legislature of a State Eye and Ear Hospital. For eleven years (1861-72) he labored unceasingly toward this end. His Eye and Ear Hospital bills were always defeated, though, as a rule, by a very narrow majority. In the course of his efforts to secure the passage of these bills, he accumulated an enormous amount of information, statistical and other, and, at his death, he left to a

friend his collection of books, documents, and papers, with the earnest request that the work should be carried on until it was successful. On Jan. 24, 1894, he left St. Louis for California, in search of better health. So utterly exhausted, however, was Dickinson before he started on this long and tiresome journey, that he died only a few days after he had reached the land from which he had hoped so much. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3960.

Johann Friedrich Dieffenbach

Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich (1792-1847) A famous German general surgeon of Berlin who should be regarded as the founder of plastic surgery, and who invented the strabismus operation. Born in Königsberg, Prussia, he lost his father at a very early age. In 1812 he studied theology at Rostock and Greifswald. For the next two years he was engaged in voluntary military service. From 1816-20 he studied medicine at Königsberg. Here he showed decided aptitude for surgery and anatomy, and,on his own account, engaged in a series of attempts at the transplantation of hairs and feathers. He had just obtained a prosectorship, when, as a consequence of a love affair with a married woman, Johanna Moterby, he was obliged to leave the city. Going to Bonn he received, on the recommendation of the powerful von →Walther, a commission to escort to Paris in his capacity as physician "a sick, blind, Russian lady, the widow of Rostoptschin, the burner (in 1812) of Moscow." In Paris he formed the acquaintance of Boyer, Dupuytren, Larray, and Magendie. Then for a time he studied with →Delpech and Lallemand at Montpellier. Returning to Germany, he received his medical degree at Würzburg, presenting the dissertation, "*Nonnulla de Transplantatione et de Regeneratione*." Herbipoli 1822.[GM 5740] Most of the movements of his life would seem to have been controlled almost entirely by the aforesaid married lady, Johanna Moterby, who, at length, had secured a divorce from her husband and married Dieffenbach. In 1823 Dieffenbach settled in Berlin. Here he would seem to have had some difficulty at first in establishing himself in practice. Success, however, at length was his, and his popularity may readily be imagined from a song which the children of Berlin were wont to sing about the streets "*Wer kennt nicht Doctor Dieffenbach, den Doctor der Doctoren? Er schneidet Arm und Beine ab, Macht neue Nas und Ohren*." He was always a brusque and energetic man, quick and quick tempered, but quicker still to seek pardon and to grant it; talkative, genial, given to much praising, warm of heart and generous beyond all bounds. Add to these social qualities the highest possible degree of surgical inventiveness, a hand so quick and accurate as to be a marvel and almost a mystery, and, still further, a brilliant and fiery eloquence and you have Dieffenbach, the idol of all his patients, of all his students, of all the faculty, and, in short, of everybody. He died Nov. 11, 1847, when about to enter and perform an operation. Dieffenbach has well been called "the creator of plastic surgery." This remarkable man should also be remembered as the inventor of the strabismus operation. Before this time, cross-eyes were treated or mistreated, by means of mere masks, bandages, and similar forms of ineffectiveness. Louis Stromeyer, professor of surgery at Hanover, in 1838 proposed the employment of muscular section as a means of treating cross-eye, and he even went so far as to perform the operation on a cadaver. But Dieffenbach, in 1839, reported the case of a boy of seven on whom he had actually performed this operation for an inward squint, in the presence of →Jüngken, and with an almost perfect result. Dieffenbach was also exceedingly active, later, in perfecting the technique of his new operation. In 1844 the Paris Academy of Sciences divided the Monthyon prize* between →Stromeyer and Dieffenbach: "To M. Stromeyer for having first proposed and performed the strabismus operation on the cadaver, and to M. Dieffenbach for having first performed the operation with success on the living subject." Dieffenbach's most important writings are as follows: 1. *Die Abgeänderte Umschlungene Naht als Schnelles Heilmittel bei Gesichts-Wunden.* (J. Hecker's Lit. Annalen f. d. Ges. Heilkunde, vol. 8, p.129, Berlin, 1827.) 2. *Neue Heilmethode des Ectropium*. (J. N.Rust's Magazin f. d.Ges.Heilkunde, Berlin, 1830, p.938.) 3. *Fall von Blepharoplastik*. (v.Ammon's Zeitschrift,vol. IV, p.438.) 4. *Beitrag zur Verpflanzung der Hornhaut.* (v.Ammon's Zeitschrift, vol. 1, 2, p.172-176, 1831.) 5. *Beiträge zur Subkutanen Orthopädie.* (Casper's Wochenschrift, 1839, No. 38.) 6. *Chirurgische Erfahrungen, besonders über die Wiederherstellung zerstörter Theile des Menschlichen Körpers nach Neuen Methoden*.(3 vols.in 4 + Atlas, Berlin, 1829-34.)[GM 5743] 7. *Über die Durchschneidung der Sehnen und Muskeln*, Berlin 1841.[GM 4323] 8. *Über das Schielen und die Heilung desselben durch eine Operation*.Berlin 1842.[GM

5856] 9.*Ueber Schiel-operation*. (Leipzig, 1845.) 10. *Der Aether gegen den Schmerz*. (Berlin, 1847).*see also Florent →Cunier. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p. 3962-3964.

Dieter, Walter (1895-?) German ophthalmologist.Received his MD 1920 at Tübingen.Lecturer 1925 Leipzig. From 1934 professor and chair in Breslau. Devoted considerable attention to physiol.optics, vegetative physiology and pathology of the eyes. Kürschners Gelehrten- Kalender 1966,p 386; F. Hollwich Ophthalmologenverzeichniss 1964,p.76.

Friedrich Dimmer

Dimmer, Friedrich (1855-1926) Austrian ophthalmologist, born in Prague. He studied in Vienna receiving there his M.D. in 1878. He then became the student and assistant of →Arlt, →Jaeger, and →Fuchs. He taught at Innsbruck from 1895 to 1900 and in Graz from 1900 to 1910 before returning to Vienna. Dimmer's research focused on the physiology of the retina, techniques for photographing the fundus, and the development of corrective lenses for aphakia. He wrote *Der Augenspiegel und die ophthalmoskopische Diagnostik*. Leipzig and Wien 1887 (3rd edition 1921), *Beiträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Macula lutea des Menschen*. Leipzig and Vienna 1894, *Die ophthalmoskopischen Lichtreflexe der Netzhaut* ... Leipzig and Vienna 1891, *Die photographie des Augenhintergrundes Wiesbaden* 1907. Albert

Diodorus. A celebrated blind philosopher of ancient Rome, preceptor to Cicero. He was a man of immense learning and industry. There was another blind philosopher of about the same period, known as Diodorus the Stoic. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3974.

Diogenes of Apollonia (Circa, 460 B. C.) Greek philosopher of the first (the Ionic) school of philosophy.[*Not* to be confounded either with Diogenes, the famous Cynic (about 412 B. C.), or with Diogenes Laertius,. the biographer of the Greek philosophers (about 200 AD)]. He taught, like his predecessor, Anaximines, that air is the source of all things, the one primary element. In accordance with this fundamental doctrine, he ascribed immense importance to the various winds in the etiology both of disease and of health. Ophthalmologically Diogenes possesses considerable interest, because he was one of the *first* in all history to attempt an explanation of the visual act. His explication is just a bit involved-or at least we may say that it seems to be so, for we know of the matter only through certain fragments transmitted by Theophrastus-but, as nearly as we can tell at the present time, his theory of vision was this: Certain passages lead down into the eye a kind of air which is really but a small portion of the soul itself. This bit of soul, being in the eye, meets in the pupil an image of the object looked at, and so perceives it. It will have been observed that Diogenes makes no attempt to explain how the image arrives in the pupil, neither does he understand at all that the brain has ought to do with the matter. In fact, the brain was supposed even by the great Hippocrates (who lived somewhat later) to be merely an enormous gland. Diogenes taught also that the great variations in visual acuity presented by the eyes of different persons, were due (1) to differences in the fineness of the soul itself, and (2) to differences in the fineness of the passages by which the soul was enabled to penetrate the eye. He also thought that the color of eyes had much to do with visual acuity, at least under special circumstances. Thus, dark eyes (according to him) see better by day; light-colored eyes, on the contrary, by night. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3974-3975.

Diomedes. Son of the impetuous Tydeus, and, at the siege of Troy, leader of the tribes which belonged to the government of the Amythonidoe. According to Pausanias ("Description of Greece," II,24) he erected in Argos a temple to the sharp-sighted Minerva, out of gratitude for the aid which that goddess had rendered him, when, before Troy, he had been attacked by some affection of the eyes. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.5,p.3975.

Dioscorides, Pedanins (c.40 - c.91 AD) The greatest materia medicist of antiquity. Born in Anazarba (later Caesarea Augusta) in Cilicia of Asia Minor he became a physician,

traveled in Egypt, Italy, Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Greece, and died, it is not known where. Familiar with all the medical writers of his time, he was also an independent investigator. His book, "*On Materia Medica*," is not merely the most complete, it is also the oldest, that has come down to our day. Though devoted to medicines of every conceivable kind, it is especially of interest to modern oculists. Some of the ocular diseases which Dioscorides mentions, together with a few of the remedies which he recommends in each case, are as follows: *For Diseases of the conjunctiva*. Pomegranate flowers, sheep's tongue (the plant so-called), hyoseyamus, ironstone, betel, sesame, mouse-ear, and saffron. *For Diseases of the lids*. Ebony, burnt-sponge, oil of roses, blackthorn (for blepharitis), aloes (for itching).*For trachoma*: Myrrh, burnt mussel-shell with honey, copper ore, iron ore (hematite), mustard juice, and the juice of unripe grapes. *For Diseases of the lachrymal apparatus*: The soot from resin and also that from pine cones (for epiphora), decoction of myrtle, with bean meal (for lachrymal abscess). *For Diseases of the eyeball*. Bean meal for prolapse of the eyeball. *For Diseases of the cornea*. For ulcers, myrrh; also frankincense and the soot of liquid pitch. For phlyctenules, onion juice. For corneal sears, cedar, resin of the Ethiopian oil tree, an innocent boys urine, boiled with honey. *For Diseases of the iris*. Burnt kernels of dates, bean meal, oxide of iron, lapis lazuli. *For Weakness of sight* etc.: Oil of bitter almonds, resin of the Ethiopian oil tree, gall of the water scorpion. *For glaucoma*: saffron-salve. *For cataract*: petroleum, gall of the water-scorpion onion juice. *For Injuries of the eye*. Mother's milk, with frankincense, hematite, aloes, bean meal with wine, and lapis lazuli. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.3997-3998.

Dische, Zacharias (1896-1988) American biochemist of Polish origins. He was born in Poland and served in the Austrian-Hungarian army, and received the M.D , degree from the University of Vienna. He entered the biochemistry laboratory of Professor Furth and became chief of biochemistry of the Institute of Physiology of the University of Vienna in 1931. He discovered the pentose shunt reaction of intermediary hexose metabolism. In 1938 he went to France where he worked briefly at the University of Marseille and discovered the "feedback mechanism" of the control of enzymatic processes. He then worked at Mount Sinai Hospital, and then the departments of biochemistry and ophthalmology of Columbia University. There he clarified the chemical mechanism of the clarity of the cornea, lens, and vitreous. He discovered a large number of color reactions to identify various sugars. He received the Proctor Medal award of the Association for Research in Ophthalmology on June 9, 1965.AJO 1988,105:570

DiStefano, Deborah (1950 -) American ophthalmologist, born in Massachusetts. DiStefano received her MD 1976 at the Medical College of Wisconsin and specialized there in ophthalmology. She was certified in 1982. DiStefano completed a corneal fellowship at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary at Harvard University in Boston 1980-1982. She was awarded "Who's Who In The South and Southeast 1983-1984 and in 1996 through 1999 "*Best Doctor in America*" as seen on "60 Minutes". DiStefano is an Assistant Clinical Instructor at the University of Tennessee, College of Medicine. She was recruited from Harvard to Chattanooga in 1982 to become the Chairperson of the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga unit. She remained in that position for 10 years. She then resigned to focus more on her refractive practice and her family. Her refractive surgery experience began in 1984 with both RK and AK and she performed 7000 to 8000 cases. She is a member of the American Medical Association, International Society of Refractive Surgery, American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, and American Academy of Ophthalmology. JPW

Dix, John Homer (1813-1884) American ophthalmologist, born in Boston. Dix received his M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1836 and returned to Boston, where he became an eminent ophthalmic surgeon. Dix was the first in America to perform Dieffenbach's operation for strabismus. He was a founding Member of the American Ophthalmological Society. He wrote: *Treatise on strabismus, or squinting, and the new mode of treatment*. Boston 1841, *Treatise upon the nature and treatment of morbid sensibility of the retina, or weakness of sight* Boston 1849. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4053-4054. Albert

Dixon, James.(1813-1896) British ophthalmologist. He became in 1836, a Member, and, in 1843, a Fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons. He practiced in London for many years, at first in Green St., afterwards in Portman Square. He was, for a time, assistant at St. Thomas's Hospital and Surgeon to the London Ophthalmic Hospital. He was not a prolific writer, although he published *A Guide to the Practical Study of Diseases of the Eye* London 1855 (2d ed., 1859; 3d ed., 1866), and the article, "*Diseases of the Eye*," in Holmes's *System of Surgery* was written by him. He also wrote a few brief articles and letters for medical journals. Dixon was a gentleman of the old school, affable, courteous and extremely obliging. The British Medical Journal speaks of his "high-bred and courteous personal bearing." All agree that a better and moral loyal friend could never have existed. And every human being seemed, potentially at least, to be his friend. In 1870 he met with a sorrow from which he was never able to recover the death of his wife. Very soon after this blow, he left London, and, retiring to his country home at Dorking, spent the remainder of his life (more than a quarter of a century) in the study of history and literature. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p. 4054-4055.

Dobbie, J. Graham (1926-1990) American professor of ophthalmology and founder of the retina service at Northwestern University. Dobbie´s career as a physician and teacher spanned nearly 30 years, beginning on his return to Chicago in 1961 as the area's first retina surgeon. It was a time when indirect ophthalmoscopy and scleral buckling were virtually unknown in many areas throughout the Midwest, which prompted Graham to recall years later that his early lectures on the direct ophthalmoscope and peripheral retina were often met with respect but minimal enthusiasm . He travelled among several Chicago institutions in those first years, founding and directing retina services at Cook County and Hines Veteran Administration hospitals, and in 1963, the retina department and laboratory at Northwestern University where he served as director until 1985. Dobbie was born on April 28, 1926, in Oak Park, Illinois. After high school, he enlisted in the United States Navy and became a demolition expert. He used to joke that it was this early training in handling explosives that contributed later to his dexterity and good judgment in the operating room. He graduated from Northern Illinois University in 1950 and received his medical degree in 1955 from Marquette University where he was an honors graduate and a member of Alpha Omega Alpha. He served his internship and residency at Cook County Hospital. The following year he received his master of science degree in physiology at Loyola University. This interest in physiology took him to London in 1958, where as a special National Institute of Health fellow he studied physiologic mechanisms in glaucoma. Personal contacts that year with many British and European research ophthalmologists developed into endearing friendships that remained very special to him for the rest of his life. In 1959, Dobbie began a retinal fellowship with Charles→Schepens at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Retina Foundation. Although he loved Boston and considered staying, he wanted most of all to start his own practice and establish a retinal center in Chicago. He joined the teaching staff at Northwestern University in 1961 as clinical assistant, the first subspecialist in the department, and in 1984 was appointed professor of ophthalmology. Dobbie was a charter member of the Retina Society and president in 1986 and 1987. He was elected to the American Ophthalmological Society in 1980 and was a member of the Club Jules Gonin, Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, American Academy of Ophthalmology, and the Eye Study Club. He devoted many years to the Chicago Ophthalmological Society and , as its president in 1974, guided the society through a difficult period of emerging concern over ethical standards and proper conduct related to physicians and advertising. Dobbie published over 50 articles on diseases and surgery of the retina and was a frequent visiting professor and participant and moderator at numerous meetings and seminars. He was especially interested in intraocular fluid dynamics and wrote his American Ophthalmological Society thesis on circulatory changes associated with retinal detachment, a project he continued to study until a few weeks before his death. Onchocerciasis was another of Graham's special interests. With Maurice Langham, his friend and colleague for many years, he traveled repeatedly to Africa to examine and treat patients with river blindness. AJO 1991,111:394-395

Dodd, Henry Work (1860-1921) British ophthalmologist, lecturer on ophthalmology and surgery. He was born at Victoria, Vancouver Island, B.C., and educated at Norwich

School, under the Rev. Augustus Jessop, D.D. Dodd studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. For some years he was Clinical Assistant at The Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, and was eventually appointed to the staff of that institution. He also held the posts of Ophthalmic Surgeon to, and Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery at The Royal Free Hospital, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to The West-End Hospital for Nervous Diseases. During the existence of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps he took an active interest in its affairs, and upon its disbandment retired with the rank of Major. His contributions to the literature of ophthalmology were mostly published in the Transactions of the Ophthalmogical Society of the United Kingdom. BJO 1921,5:382-383

Doden, Wilhelm (1919-?) German ophthalmologist. University lecturer Freiburg/Br.1957, professor 1962. Professor and Chair at Frankfurt University in 1967. Contributions in following treatises: *Handbuch der Tuberkulose*,vol.IV,1958; *Schielen-Pleoptik-Orthoptik-Operationen,*Issue 38,1961; *Entwickelung und Fortschritt der Augenheilkunde,* 1963; *Axenfeld-Pau´s Lehrbuch der Augenheil-kunde,* 11th ed.1973. *Almanach f.d. Augenheil-kunde*, 1973. Editor of *Amotio Retinae* since 1970. Kürschners Gelehrten- Kalender 1966,p399. F.Hollwich Ophthalmologenverzeichniss 1964,p.78-80(extensive).

Dodo, Tsuguo (1911-) Japanese Ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Hiroshima University. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1935, studied Ophthalmology under Prof.→MORI Shinnosuke and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1943 from the University (thesis: *Experimental Studies of aneurin in the retina*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 47: 671, 1942; ibid. 47: 519, 1943). He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Hiroshima University from 1951 to 1975. He has been a leader in research of retinal detachment. He gave a special lecture "*Scleral resection and shortening in retinal detachment surgery*" at the 13th Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1959, and his many publications include "*Diapupillary resection of vitreous opacity*. J. Ophthalmol. Soc. Jpn. 59: 1955" and "*Window making procedure for posthemorrhagic vitreous membrane*, ibid. 68, 1964". The Vitreoretina Society of Japan granted him the Mori Award for his outstanding contributions in 1998. In recognition of his distinguished service, the Government conferred on him the Third Order of the Rising Sun in 1984.(SM)

Doggart, James Hamilton (1900-1989) British ophthalmologist. James Hamilton Doggart was born at Bishop Auckland. After education at King James Grammar School, Bishop Auckland, and Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Darlington, he served for a short while as a Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy in 1918. He entered King's College, Cambridge, as a senior open foundation scholar in 1919, before moving on to St. Thomas's Hospital. After qualifying he was ophthalmic house surgeon at St.Thomas's, then house surgeon and casualty officer at the Royal Northern Hospital. Doggart was extremely unlucky to reach the peak of his ophthalmic training in the late 1920s and early '30s, when the policy of Moorfields Hospital was rarely to accept a UK doctor as a house surgeon. Australia and New Zealand were the chief beneficiaries of this policy. As a result, early in his career, Doggart substituted pathology for surgery as his main interest, serving as pathologist at the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and, later, Lang Research Scholar at Moorfields Hospital from 1930 to 1933. Later he was appointed as assistant surgeon, then surgeon and lecturer in ophthalmology at St George's Hospital; ophthalmic surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and lecturer in the Institute of Child Health; ophthalmic surgeon to Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital; assistant surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital and eventually assistant surgeon, then surgeon, to Moorfields Eye Hospital as well as lecturer in the Institute of Ophthalmology. Jimmie, as he was widely known, was a bibliophile and classics scholar who enjoyed reading ancient Greek. He loved the ambience of a literate community and never felt at home in the operating theatre. Consequently he was happy to leave the "*carpentry of ophthalmology*", as he called it, to others, while he interested himself in the medical aspects of his specialty. He found his metier in coping with diseases of the eye in children; in slit lamp microscopy (at that time a new method of investigation); and in the esoteric problems of ophthalmic medicine, on which he published a number of books: *Diseases of children eyes*,(1947, 2nd

1950) *Children eye nursing* (1948) *Ocular signs in slit-lamp microscopy and Ophthalmic medicine* (1949). He also wrote numerous chapters in books of multiple authorship as well as many medical papers on ophthalmology. He wrote in lucid style, bordering on the poetic, and the substance of his message was polished and superbly presented. He was an examiner in ophthalmology for the Royal College of Physicians and examiner for the ophthalmic FRCS, and he also served as Faculty of Ophthalmology representative on Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. Doggart was a liveryman of the Society of Apothecaries, and an honorary member of the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian and Peruvian Societies of Ophthalmology, and of the Oto-neuro-ophthalmological Society of the Argentine. He received following titles: CStJ 1962; MRCS 1922; FRCS 1928; MA Cambridge, 1925; M13,13Ch 1925; MD 1931; LRCP 1922.The Times, 18 October 1989; Brit. med. J. 1990, 300:324-5. LFRCSE

Dogiel, Jan von (1830-?) Celebrated Russian physiologist, much of whose work has been important for ophthalmology. Dogiel was born at Zalesia, in Lithuania. After his general training in the gymnasium at Kowno, he entered the Medico-Chirurgical Academy in St.Petersburg. Later he proceeded to Moscow, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1863. After a number of years in political and military service, he studied at Heidelberg under Helmholtz, Kirchhoff, and Bunsen, then, for two full years, in Ludwig's laboratory at Leipzig. Returning to his native land in 1868, he became professor of physiology at St. Petersburg in the same year. His most important contributions to our speciality are: "*Zur Lehre der Irisbewegung*" (with J. Bernstein, Verhandl. d. Naturhist.-Med. Vereins, Heidelberg, 1866) ; "*Ueber den Muskulus Dilatator Pupillae bei Säugethieren, Menschen und Vögeln* (M.Schultze's Archiv f.Mikr.Anat. 1870 and 1886); "*Die Betheiligung der Nerven an den Schwankungen in der Pupillenweite*" (Pflüger's Archiv. vol.56,1894); "*Zur Kenntniss der Eiweissreactionen und von dem Verhalten des Albumins der Lichtbrech. Medien des Auges.*" (Pflüger's Arch., Bd.19, 1879). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4056.

Dohlhoff, Georg Eduard (1799-1852) German surgeon,who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Halle,Germany he studied there medicine graduating in 1819. In 1822 Dohlhoff settled in Magdeburg, and in 1826 became assessor and in 1832 Councilor in the Medical College of the Province of Saxony. His only ophthalmologic writing was " *Ueber die Augenheilkunde des Celsus*" (in *Graefe and Walther's Jour.*, 1823). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4056.

Dohlman, Claes Henrik (*1922) American ophthalmologist of Swedish origin. He was born in Uppsala, Sweden, and received his schooling in Lund. He gained his M.D. degree 1950 and then entered ophthalmology training in Lund under Professor Sven Larsson. The years 1952-54 were spent in?fellowship training in the United States. Thus, for eighteen months he?worked under Dr. Jonas→Friedenwald, Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins?Hospital, primarily on proteoglycan histochemistry. Eight months were spent at the Retina Foundation in Boston, supervised by Drs. Endre Balazs and Charles→Schepens. More ophthalmology training followed back?in Sweden. During the following years Dohlman continued his interest in?biochemistry of the cornea and he finished his doctorate in biochemistry?at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm on the metabolism of the sulfated proteoglycans in the cornea (*Chemical and metabolic studies on?the cornea with particular reference to keratoplasty*. (Dohlman), Berling, Lund 1957). His preceptors were Professors Lennart Roden,?Harry Bostrom, Sven Gardell and Torvard Laurent. Dohlman was then promoted to "Docent" at the University of Lund. In 1958 he received an invitation to come to Boston and work at the then Retina Foundation (present Schepens Eye Research Institute), as well as at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and Harvard Medical School. This was preceded by three months of training in corneal surgery in Lyon, France, under Professor Louis→Paufique. After his arrival in Boston, Dohlman started the Cornea Service at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for clinical care of cornea patients, as well as related training and clinical research. He also started a laboratory for corneal physiology at the Retina Foundation. These activities grew substantially over the years to become a large referral service for complicated cornea patients, as well as a program for two-year fellowship training and corresponding research

in various aspects of corneal disease. Dohlman's own research during this time changed from biochemistry to corneal physiology and included such problems as corneal edema and corneal nutrition. Also, a number of clinical studies on keratoplasty, corneal edema, herpetic infections and trauma were published, mostly together with fellows. In 1968, Dohlman was appointed Assistant Professor at Harvard Medical School, 1969 Associate Professor, and 1974 Professor of Ophthalmology. That same year he became Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Harvard Medical School, Chief of Ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and Director of the Howe Laboratory of Ophthalmology at Harvard. He stayed in these administrative positions for a total of fifteen years. During this time there was less time for personal involvement in research but the previously recruited clinical colleagues and scientists continued the established research lines. In 1989, at the age of 67, Dohlman retired from the administrative positions but continued full time work with cornea patients, as well as with teaching and research. His interests gradually became more focused on the development of keratoprosthesis surgery. He and his clinical and laboratory collaborators have developed keratoprosthesis designs, surgical techniques, postoperative treatment and repair procedures to a degree that has made this procedure considerably more successful than previously. His bibliography lists some 235 publications. Some examples are as follows: ″*Corneal edema*.(Dohlman, Klyce), In: *Principles and Practice of Ophthalmology*, 2nd edition. Albert, D. and Jakobiec, F. (eds), Philadelphia, WB Saunders.In press″, ″*Glucose concentration and hydration of the corneal stroma*. (Turss, Friend, Reim, Dohlman), Ophthalmic Res. 2:253-260, 1971″, ″*Collagenase in corneal ulcerations*. (Slansky, Gnadinger, Itoi, Dohlman), Arch. Ophthalmol. (Chicago), 82:108, 1969″, ″*Evaluation of adhesives for corneal surgery*. (Refojo, Dohlman, Ahmad,Carroll, Allen), Arch. Ophthalmol. (Chicago), 80:645, 1968″, ″*The precorneal tear film: I. Factors in spreading and maintaining a continuous tear film over the corneal surface*. (Lemp, Holly, Iwata, Dohlman), Arch. Ophthalmol.(Chicago), 83:89, 1970″, ″*Keratoprosthesis*. (Dohlman), In: *Cornea*. Krachmer J, Mannis M, Holland E. (eds). *Mosby Year-Book*, Vol. III, 1997, p. 1855-1863″.″*Guillaume Pellier de Quengsy*″ in Mannis,J. and Mannis,A *Corneal Transplantation-A History in Profiles* (Wayenborgh: Ostend 1999). He delivered the Friedenwald Award Lecture in 1971, ″*The function of the corneal epithelium in health and disease* (Dohlman), Invest. Ophthalmol.10: 383-407, 1971″ and the Castroviejo Award Lecture in 1981. Dr. Dohlman has also made considerable contribution to World Ophthalmology by training fellows from many countries, most of whom have later achieved important positions in the field. More than 200 such fellows have been trained in the Cornea Service since 1960. At this time (1999), C. H. Dohlman is still pursuing his work on a full time basis as Professor. (Department of Ophthalmology, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harvard Medical School,, 243 Charles Street, Boston, MA 02114, U. S. A., phone: 1-617-573-3240, fax: 1-617-573-4369)(SM)

Doijer, D. (? –1896) Dutch ophthalmologist, who taught his special subject at Leyden, Holland, for 27 years. The place and date of his birth are unknown. He was the first, however, to be appointed to the chair of ophthalmology at the Government University. He was an intimate friend of →Donders of Utrecht, and of Meyer, of Copenhagen. For a time he was military surgeon in the Dutch East Indies (Java). In 1860 he returned to his native country to resume the study of the eye. Having studied with Donders again for two and a half years, he returned to Batavia, where, in a very short time,he resigned his military position, and engaged in private practice as an ophthalmologist. Doijer returned to his native country in 1869, at the at the age 42 years having become financially independent. He, was almost immediately elected extraordinary professor of ophthalmology at the Royal University of Leyden. He was a man of great industry and of high moral character. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4057.

Döllinger, Ignaz (1770-1841) German anatomist and physiologist,of some importance in ophthalmology. Born in Bamberg, son of the body-physician of the Prince Bishop of Bamberg, he pursued his academic studies at the University of Bamberg, and then studied medicine at Würzburg, Padua, and Vienna. He received his medical degree in 1791, and two years later became professor of medicine at Bamberg. In 1803 he was called to the chair of anatomy and physiology at Würzburg, a position which he held for twenty years,

when he moved to Munich in order to accept the corresponding chair at the university there. Later, he accepted the chair in the same subjects at Landshut. His most important investigations relate to the circulation of the blood, the processes of secretion, and to embryology. He wrote, however, "*Ueber das Strahlenblättchen im Menschlichen Auge* " (Nova Acta Acad.Caes. Leop. nat.Curiosum,IX,p.268) and Illustratio Ichnographica Fabricae Oculi Humani (Wirceb.1817,4). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4057-4058.

Dollond, John (1706-1761) The inventor of achromatic lenses. Dollond was born in London, and followed for many years the occupation of his father, that of silk-weaving. However, his leisure hours were all employed in the acquisition of a thorough knowledge, of physics, mathematics, and the ancient languages. In 1752, he gave up weaving and entered into partnership with his son Peter, who for a number of years had been in the business of manufacturing optical instruments. In 1758 Dollond invented the achromatic lens, a, device which, in the opinion of Sir Isaac →Newton, was an absolute impossibility. Newton had, in fact, declared that "all refracting substances diverge the prismatic colors in a constant proportion to their mean refraction," and believed the matter to be beyond dispute. →Euler, in 1747, suggested the possibility of an achromatic lens-system, basing his belief on the mistaken assumption that the human eye is achromatic. Dollond, proceeding further, discovered the basic fact that flint glass does really produce a greater dispersion in proportion to its refraction than does crown glass. The rest of the problem was easy. He merely combined a double-concave lens of flint glass with a double convex lens of crown glass. The images produced by the combination(a proper proportion between the constituent lenses being observed)were, though enlarged, yet absolutely achromatic. In 1761 Dollond became a Fellow of the Royal Society and Optician to the King. A little later in the year, while reading a work on astronomy, he was stricken with apoplexy and soon died. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4058.

Dombrowski, John Paul (1857-1904) American ophthalmologist of central Illinois. Born in Poland, he moved with his father's family at a very early age into eastern Germany, where, at Königsberg, he received his preliminary Education. He received His medical degree at the University of Berlin in 1880.Taking a surgeoncy on a steamer in the Brazil trade, he made many trips to South America. On one of these trips he made the acquaintance of a Mr. Wolff, editor of a German newspaper at Peoria, Ill., who persuaded him to settle in Peoria, Ill., where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, not only in Peoria but in the entire central part of Illinois. In 1894 he returned to Germany for further study and research. Returning to Peoria, Dombrowski was even more successful than before. He was an indefatigable student, spending many hours daily at his books and at the expense of his health. For many years before his death he suffered much from digestive disturbances. It was his habit to rise at 4 or 5 AM, light the fire prepared in a stove in his study, and then crawl into an arctic sleeping bag, and read the current English, French and German literature of his special field. On the stove he kept a pot of coffee from which he drank to excess. He spent considerable time in perfecting himself in operative surgery of the head, sending to Chicago for dissecting material. This material was kept in an old ice-box in a back room of the house. One cadaver, that of a child, was sent directly to the house by mistake, where it was opened in the presence of the entire family, and the consternation that ensued may be easily imagined. In appearance Dombrowski was tall and slender, with heavy black hair, brushed à la pompadour. His eyes were very black and piercing, and he wore a small black mustache. He spoke with a marked German accent, which he was unable to overcome in spite of much study. His recreations were very few. He was fond of music, and was an accomplished pianist. One of his few luxuries was his team of magnificent black horses. These he delighted driving at breakneck speed, caring little whether the carriage ran on two wheels, or the usual four. This habit was so confirmed that Mrs. Dombrowski and his three children would never ride with him. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4059.

Donaldson, Ebenezer (1860-1909) Irish ophthalmologist,born in County Cork, Ireland. Donaldson studied at the Dublin School of Medicine, and, after the completion of his work,settled in Londonderry. He founded the *Londonderry Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital*,

of which he was joint surgeon with Dr. Hunter. He never entirely relinquished general practice, but much of his work was ophthalmic. He was a constant contributor to *The Ophthalmoscope*. He died in 1909, aged 49.The Ophthalmoscope 1909.

Frans Cornelis Donders in 1873

Donders, Frans Cornelis (1818-1889) One of the greatest ophthalmologists of all time. He was born in Tilburg in Noord-Braband, Holland, the son of a merchant who died a year later. Of nine orphans, the subject of this sketch was the only boy. From his 13th to his 17th year, he attended the Latin school at Boxmeer, where, from all accounts, the instruction in everything excepting Latin only, was extremely poor. The mother desired her son to become a theologian and minister, and Donders, it seems, for a time attempted to develop himself in accordance with his mother's wishes-though all the while his predilection ran toward natural science. In contests such as these, youth, eventually, is seen to have its way. So, in 1835, Donders began his medical studies in the military-medical department of the University of Utrecht. After several years of study there, also at Vliessingen and at The Hague, he proceeded to the University of Leyden, where he received his medical degree in 1840. His thesis was entitled "*Dissertatio Sistens Observationes Anatomico-Pathologicas de Centro Nervoso.*" He was then for a time "Lector Anatomiae et Physiologiae" at the Royal Military-Medical School at Utrecht. He resigned this position in 1848, in order to accept the extraordinary professorship of these subjects at Utrecht University. Now 30 years of age, and renowned in both anatomy and physiology, he had not even dreamed of devoting his attention especially to ophthalmology. Little by little, however, because of his investigations into the anatomy and physiology of the eye, he was drawn to the speciality in which he was soon to become so famous. The change was much assisted by the fact that, as a physiologist, he was frequently consulted by practicing physicians with regard to questions of physiologic optics. In 1851, the annus mirabilis for ophthalmology (that was the year in which the ophthalmoscope was invented.) he went to London to attend the first great exposition in that city, and, while there, he chanced to call at the house of Sir William →Bowman, the noted English oculist, and, as luck would have it, whom should he meet in that house but the celebrated German ophthalmologist, Albrecht von Graefe? Between these three, warm-hearted, as well as distinguished, men, arose at once an intimacy that was never broken up until, in 1870, the youngest of the trio, the lamented Albrecht von Graefe, was removed from the circle by death. Until that date, however, these three men were in constant correspondence with one another. They were, in fact, a constant source of stimulus and encouragement , each to the other two, and of aid and assistance to one another in every proper way. From the time of his meeting with Bowman and von Graefe, the ophthalmologic genius of Donders seems to have been thoroughly aroused. He had written on ophthalmology before this time, but now first one epoch-making book or article on the favorite subject, and then another, came sparkling from his pen-for he always wrote with a crystalline clearness and with a kind of verve which showed his heart was in his work. In 1852 he was made professor-in-ordinary of ophthalmology in his home university. From that time forward he wrote more brilliantly than ever. His masterpiece was entitled "*On the Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye*" (ed. by New Sydenham Society, 1864; German trans. by Otto→Becker in 1866; an Italian by A.→Quaglino, and a French edition by de→Wecker in "*Manuel d'Ophtalmologie*," (This epoch making affair has not been wholly superseded even to the present day. What ophthalmologic library, indeed, can be considered complete without a copy of "Donders"?). The most important of his other writings are as follows: (Composed before the meeting with →Bowman and von →Graefe:)1. "*De Bewegingen van het Menschelyk Oog*" (1846). 2. "*Ueber die Bestimmung des Sitzen der Mouches Volantes*" (Zeitschr. für Physiolog. Heilk., 1847). For further historical information on this subject, see, herein, the sketches of →Deschales and→Pitcairn. 3. *De Anwending van Prismatische Brillenglazen tot Genezing van Scheelzien*" (Het Nederlandsch Lancet, 1848).(After the fateful meeting:) 4. "*Voedings-Beginseln. Grondslagen Eener Algemeene Voedingsleer*. (1852). 5. "*Over den Invloed des Luchtdrukking op de Hartswerking*" (Ned. Lancet). 6. "*Bewegingen van Longen en Hart by de Ademhaling*" (1853). 7. "*De Werking der Oogspieren*" (1854). 8. "*Over de Verhouding der Onzichtbare Stralen van Sterke Breekbaarheid tot de Vochten van het Oog*" (1854). 9. "*Over den M. Cramptonianus en over het Accomodatie Vermogen by Vogels*" (1855). 10. "*Winke iiber den Gebrauch von Brillen*" (1858). 11. "*Het Lichtbrekend*

Stelsel van het Menschelyk Oog in Gezonden en ziekelyken Toestand" (1861).12. "*Astigmatisme en Cilindrische Glazen*" (1862).13. "*De l´Action des Mydriatiques et des Myotiques*" (1865).14."*Invloed der Accomodatie op de Voorstelling van Afstand*" (1869).15. "*Het Binoculaire zien en de Herkenning der Derde Dimensie*" (1869).16. "*Explication sur les Systèmes Chromatiques* " (1882). From 1855 until his death, he acted as co-editor with →Arlt of the *"Graefe Archiv für Ophthalmologie."* In 1858 he founded the "Nederlandsch Gasthuis voor Ooglijders" (Netherlandish Hospital for Eye-Sufferers). The funds for the institution were all contributed voluntarily by the Dutch people. Donders also invented a number of ophthalmic instruments and apparatuses. Of these the most important is his "Ophthalmotonometer". In 1866-67 he founded his physiologic laboratory which soon was known throughout the ophthalmologic world. In fact it was in this laboratory that many of Donders' most important discoveries and inventions were made. On the occasion of his 70th birthday, a notable festival was held in Utrecht, laymen and doctors alike participating. Very much sorrow, however, was shown, as well as joy, on this celebrated occasion,for, by the rigorous laws of Holland, a man of 70 years must leave forever his position as a teacher.Soon after the 70th birthday, with its elaborate festival and its strange commingling both of joy and of grief, Donders proceeded again to London, where he was honored in every way. While,however, he was in that city, he suddenly lost the faculty of speech. His memory, too, very soon began to fail. Then consciousness itself disappeared, and, at length, on Mar. 24th 1889, he passed away honored and mourned, it is scarcely necessary to add, by many thousands. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4060-4064.

Donegana, Carlo (1776-1828) Italian physician of Como,Italy. He studied in Milan and in Pavia under Antonio→Scarpa, and became surgeon, oculist, and obstetrician to the town of Como. He improved Scarpa's iridodialysis procedure by combining it with an incision into the detached tissue (iridotomedialysis); he also published an influential study of retinoblastoma. He wrote: *Della pupilla arificiale ragionamento corredato di osservazioni e rami del chirurgo*. Milano 1809.

Donné, Alfred (1801-1878) A Parisian anatomist, physiologist, and hygienist, of some importance in ophthalmology, because of his "*Recherches Physiologiques et Chimico-Microscopiques sur les Globules du Sang, du Pus, du Mucus, et sur ceux des Humeurs de l'Oeil* " (1831) He was born at Noyon (Oise) and received his medical degree in 1831, gave courses in microscopy, and was appointed sublibrarian to the Faculty. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6,p.4064.

Henri Dor

Dor, Henri (1835-1912) Swiss born, French ophthalmologist of Lyons. Dor studied medicine in Zürich. After that he travelled, working with famous masters of that time: →Jaeger in Vienna, →Sichel & →Desmarres in Paris, →Bowman and →Critchett in London and →Mackenzie in Edinburgh. He formed a close friendship with Albrecht von →Graefe in Berlin where he spent 18 months. After this he spent time with F.C. →Donders in Utrecht and finally settled in Vevey as ophthalmic surgeon in 1860. In 1867 he accepted the chair of ophthalmology in Berne. He migrated to Lyons in France in 1876. With the help of friends , he founded a clinic in which he cared for more than 35000 patients between 1877 and 1912. Dor founded with E. →Meyer of Paris in 1882 the *Revue Générale d´Ophtalmologie* and was co-founder of the Heidelberg Congress and of the French Ophthalmological Society. He wrote: *Des différences individuelles de la réfraction de l'oeil*. Paris 1860 ; *De l´emploi de la vase dans les bains de la Mer de Suède* Paris 1861 ; *De la Vision chez les arthropodes* (Bibliothèque Universelle) Genève 1862 ?;*Ueber einige der häufigsten Krankheiten und Formfehler des Auges* Bern 1868; *Kurze Anleitung zur Untersuchung der Seeschärfe* etc. Bern 1870 ; *Das Stereoscop und das Stereoscopische Sehen* Basel 1871; *Échelle pour mesurer l'acuité de la vision chromatique*. Paris 1878 ; *Compte-Rendu statistique de la Clinique ophthalmologique de l´Université de Berne* 1878. Sixty years after his death, near intact , Dor´s complete library, was acquired by J.-P. Wayenborgh in the early 70ties, completed (with Emil→Bock´s library), and was 1986 integrated in the Mary and Edward →Norton Library, Bascom Palmer Institute in Miami. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology,Vol.6,p.4065-4067; The Ophthalmoscope, 1912,741-742. JPW. Albert

Dornblüth, Friedrich Karl (1825-?) German military surgeon, of a slight ophthalmologic importance because of his "Bau der Cornea Oculi"(Zeitschr. für Rat. Med. N. F. vol.VII and VIII).Born at Plau, in Mecklenburg, the son of a well known physician, Albert Ludwig Dornblüth, he studied at Rostock, Leipzig and Heidelberg, receiving his medical degree in 1849, not in 1825 (the year of his birth)as Hirsch's "Biographisches Lexikon" will have it. After considerable service as military physician he settled as practicing physician in Rostock, where, in 1899, he became Medical Councilor. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology,Vol.6,p.4068.

Dove, Heinrich Wilhelm (1803-1879) German physicist and meteorologist. Dove was born in Liegnitz, Prussia and received a Ph.D. in 1826 at the University of Königsberg. He lectured there for some years before settling in Berlin, where he became a professor at the university in 1844. Mainly known for his contributions to meteorology, Dove also wrote on optics: *Darstellung der Farbenlehre und optische Studien*. Berlin 1853; *Optische Studien* Berlin 1859; *Anwendung des Stereoskops um falsches von echtem Papiergeld zu unterscheiden* 1859 (Use of the stereoscope to differentiate real from fake paper money); *Gedächtnissrede auf Alexander von Humboldt* 1869; *Über Electricität* Berlin 1848. Albert

Dowling, John E. (1935-) American biologist specializing in basic retinal studies. Presently Maria Moors Cabot Professor of Natural Science at Harvard University. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1961 from Harvard University having studied under Professor George Wald. His thesis was titled "*Vitamin A Deficiency and the Mechanisms of Night Blindness*". He was Assistant Professor at Harvard University (1961-1964), Associate Professor at Johns Hopkins University (1964-1971), and he returned to Harvard as full Professor in 1971. He was Chairman of the Biology Department at Harvard University from 1975-1978, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard from 1980-1984 and Master of Leverett House from 1981-1998. He was President of the Association of Vision and Ophthalmology in 1997-98, and is presently President of the Corporation of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, MA. He has served on the Editorial Boards of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *Journal of Neuroscience*, *Brain Research*, *Investigative Ophthalmology and Vision Research*, *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Physiological Reviews*. He has published 3 books - *The Retina: An Approachable Part of the Brain* Harvard University Press, 1987, *Neurons and Networks* Harvard University Press, 1992 and *Creating Mind* W. W. Norton, 1998. With BARLOW Jr., Robert B., and WEISSMANN, he edited: *Gerald Biological Century: Friday Evening Talks at the Marine Biological Laboratory* 1993. He has edited 7 volumes of collected papers, and his laboratory has published over 220 papers in scientific journals or books on the fine structure of the retina (Dowling, J. E. and Boycott, B. B. *Organization of the primate retina: Electron microscopy*, Proc. Roy. Soc. B, 166, 80-111, 1966), *electrophysiology of retinal neurons* (Werblin, F.S. and Dowling, J. E. *Organization of the retina of the mudpuppy*, *Necturus maculosus: II. Intracellular recording*. J. Neurophysiol. 255, 339-355, 1969), *retinal pharmacology* Knapp, A. G. and Dowling, J. E. *Dopamine enhances excitatory amino acid-gated conductances in cultured retinal horizontal cells*. Nature, 325, 437-439, 1987 and most recently on retinal development and genetics Brockerhoff, S. E., Hurley, J. B., Janssen-Bienhold, U., Neuhauss, S. C., Driever, W. and Dowling, J. E. *A behavioral screen for isolating zebrafish mutants with visual system defects*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 92, 10545-10549, 1995. He is an elected member of the USA National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, and American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the Friedenwald Prize from the Association of Vision and Ophthalmology (1970); The Retinal Research Foundation Award of Merit (1981); The Prentice Medal from the American Academy of Optometry (1991); The Von Sallman Prize (1992), and the Helen Keller Prize (2000). He received an honorary M.D. degree from the University of Lund, Sweden in 1982. (Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, The Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, 16 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138; phone: +1-(617)-495-2245, fax: +1-(617)-496-3321, e-mail: dowling@fas.harvard.edu)

Doyne, Philip Geoffrey (1886-1959) British ophthalmologist**,** born the elder son of Robert→Doyne, whose name is esteemed in ophthalmological circles all over the world.

He was educated at Winchester, Trinity College, Oxford, and St. Thomas's Hospital, from which he qualified in 1913 following this by his F.R.C.S. (Eng.) in 1914. He served with the R.A.M.C. in the 1914-18 war and spent three years in Mesopotamia, becoming the Army Eye Specialist in Baghdad. He settled in London after the war and in due time was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital and surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic hospital (Moorfields). For a number of years he was ophthalmic surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. He was an examiner for the Diploma in Ophthalmology at Oxford for some years before the university discontinued the examination. He became a Vice-President of the O.S.U.K., but a major affection was for the Oxford Congress founded fifty years ago by his father. Of this he was Master in the years immediately after the 1939-45 war. BJO 1959,43:255-256.

Doyne, Robert Walter (1857-1916) British ophthalmologist from Oxford, father of Philip G. Doyne. He was educated at Marlborough, Keble College, Oxford, the Bristol Medical School, and St.George´s Hospital, London. He then entered the medical service of the Navy and was surgeon on H.M.S. "Temeraire", but after marriage in 1885, settled in Oxford and devoted himself to ophthalmology. At that time there was neither an ophthalmic surgeon or clinic in the city. Even at the County Hospital there was no dark room, test-type or special appliances. After many difficulties he founded with the help of influential friends, the Oxford Eye Hospital. In 1902 Doyne was appointed the first Reader in Ophthalmology at the University of Oxford, a post instituted by Mrs. Margaret Ogilvie. He held that appointment which was conjoined with that of senior surgeon to the Oxford Exe Hospital until his health broke down in 1913.Doyne was also consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, surgeon to the Royal Eye Hospital, London and held besides a number of minor appointments. Doyne´s name was associated with several conditions: "*Doyne´s Cataract*" (Discoid cataract) , "*Doynes Choroiditis*" (a peculiar kind of degeneration of the choroid) , "*Doyne´s Iritis*"("Guttate", a form of inflammation of the iris) and "*Doyne´s conjunctivitis*" (a form of conjunctivo-blepharitis). He was the first in Britain to describe the condition of "pseudo-cataract" (so-called "lens with double focus") and to point out that the sight of those affected with retinitis pigmentosa might be sometimes considerably improved by the operation of removing the crystalline lens. Doyle invented several ingenious appliances (stereoscopes, tonometers and retinoscopes) and wrote"*Notes on the more Common Diseases of the Eye*" London 1896 and contributed many articles in the earlier years of *The Ophthalmoscope*. He wrote in that journal "The Eye in Sport" , an article he had intended to publish in book form. He was behind the University of Oxford in recognising eye work by instituting a Diploma in Ophthalmology in 1910. From 1904 Doyne inaugurated a series of annual meetings at Keble College which were so successful that in 1910 they were recognized as the "*Oxford Ophthalmological Congress*", of which he was appointed first Master. The Ophthalmoscope,1916, p.562-564. Albert

Draeger, Jörg (1929 -) German ophthalmologist. Medical degree 1955, University lecturer Hamburg University 1962, professor 1968, director Eye Clinic in Bremen same year, Professor and Chair of ophthalmology Hamburg University. He wrote: *Geschichte der Tonometrie* 1961 (History of Tonometry).President of the German Ophthalmological Society 1986-87; *Corneal Sensitivity.Measurement and Clinical Importance* 1984.Contributions in different treatises. Co-editor: *Ophthalmic Research..* 265 articles in international journals. Kürschners Gelehrten- Kalender 1966,p.416 & 1987,p.806. F. Hollwich Ophthalmologenverzeichniss 1964,p.82-83(extensive)

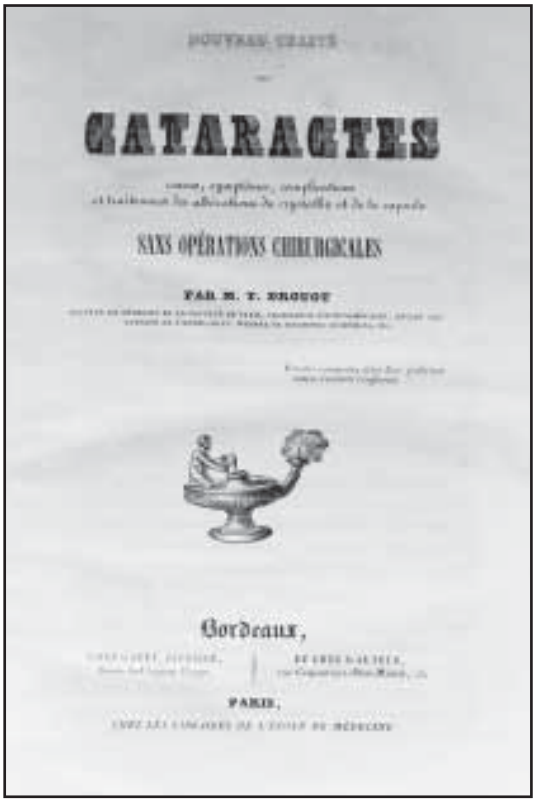
Drance, Stephen Michael (1925 -) Canadian Ophthalmologist, Emeritus Professor and Head of Department Ophthalmology University of British Columbia. Graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1948. Became Squadron Leader in the Royal Air Force during National Service. Studied Ophthalmology in York under Mr.Magnus, Edinburgh under Drs Traquair & Scott and Oxford where his research career started under the supervision of Dr.Antoinette Pirie. His specialized interests in Glaucoma research started at Oxford. Obtained Diploma of Ophthalmology in 1954 and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1956. Emigrated to Canada to become Assistant Professor at the University of Saskatchewan in 1957, Associate Professor at the University of British

Columbia in 1963, Professor in 1966 and Head of Department at UBC and the Vancouver General Hospital from 1973 till 1990. During this period built the Eye Care Centre at the Vancouver General and UBC which brought together the clinical and research activities of the Department. His research, predominantly in the glaucomas, resulted in 345 publications and editing 10 books. The main research interests included the *diurnal fluctuations of intraocular pressure* (Amer. Arch. Ophthal., 64:494, 1960), *the effects of scleral rigidity on the measurements of the IOP* (Amer. Arch. Ophthal., 63:668, 1960), *the mechanism of the water drinking provocative test* (Trans. Ophthal. Soc., U.K., 78:565-574, 1958), *the relationship of induced field defects and systemic blood pressure* (Amer. Arch. Ophthal., 68:475, 1962), *the risk factors for normal pressure glaucoma* (Brit. J. Ophthal. 56:229-242, 1972), *discriminant analysis in separating glaucoma patients from normals* (Arch Ophthalmol 96:1571-1573, 1978, Arch. Ophthal., 96:1571, 1978, *the use of static threshold perimetry in determining glaucomatous loss* (Can. J. Ophthal., 2:249, 1967, Invest. Ophthal., 8:84, 1969), *study of psychophysical disturbances in glaucoma* (Amer. J. Ophthal., 64:56, 1967; Can. J. Ophthal., 6:311, 1971; Ophthal. Research., 2:295-303, 1971; Can. J. Ophthal. 11:55, 1976; Can. J. Ophthal., 2:140, 1977; Arch. Ophthal., 99:829-831,1981; Am. J. Ophthal., 102:617-620, 1986; Perimetry Update 1990/91. Proceedings of the International Perimetric Society Meeting. (ed.) R.P. Mills, A. Heijl. Kugler and Ghedini, 351-56, 1990; Journal of Glaucoma 2:87-95, 1993; J of Glaucoma 5:156-169:1996), *the effects of aging on the axonal count of the optic nerve* (Arch. Ophthal., 98:2053, 1980; Am. J. Ophthalmol., 97:761-767, 1984), *the significance of the retinal nerve fibre layer* (A. J. Ophthalmol. 98:566-571, 1984; Am. J. Ophthal. 101:208-13, 1986; Arch. Ophthalmol. 103:203-5, 1985), *the mode and rate of progression of glaucomatous damage* (Am. J. Ophthal. 98(4):443-445, 1984; Am. J. Ophthal. 101:1-6, 1986), *the discovery* (Can. J. Ophthal., 5:137, 1970) *and importance* (Brit. J. Ophthal., 55:73, 1971) *of disc hemorrhages in the disease, the relationships of varying disc appearances with systemic and local factors* (Ophthalmology 103, 640 - 649,1996), *vascular and vasospastic risk factors in glaucoma* (Ophthalmology 102,61-69, 1995; AJO 119, 685 - 693,1995;A.J.O., 105:35-39, 1988; A.J.O 126;487-497, 1998; Brit J Ophth 77:25-29,1993; Ophthalmology 97:49-56, 1990;), *the validation of computerized perimetry* (Arch. Ophthal., 99:832-836, 1981), *the high prevalence of angle closure glaucoma in the Inuit population* (Can. J. Ophthal., 9:278, 1972). He has attempted to show that there are a number of *differing glaucoma populations varying as to their response to intraocular pressure* (Brit. J. Ophthalmol. 74, 196-200, 1990) *and manifesting different disc appearances and functional psychophysical damage* (Invest. Ophthalmol & Vis Sci 31:11:2367-72, 1990; Ophthalmology 98:1533-1538, 1991; Journal of Glaucoma 1;32-38, 1992; A.J.O. 108:636-642, 1989; Ophthalmology, 96, 9:1312, 1989; Ophthalmology, 96:12-15, 1989; A.J.O., 106:397-399, 1988) His last research study was *the co-design and co-supervision of the multicentre normal tension glaucoma study* (A.J.O 126;487-497, 1998). He was awarded Honorary Degrees from Dalhousie University, Halifax (1995), Oulu University (1998) and the University of British Columbia (1998). He became an Honorary Fellow of the, Australian Royal College of Ophthalmology (1992), and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists, (1995). He became in November 1998 Dr.Sc. Honoris Causa at UBC. He received the President's Career Award of the Science Council of British Columbia (1994). In 1987 he became an Officer of the Order of Canada. He was President of the Canadian Ophthalmological Society (1975), President of the International Perimetric Society (1980 - 1988), President of the Glaucoma Society of the International Congress of Ophthalmology (1982 - 1990), Honorary President of the International Congress of Ophthalmology in Toronto (1994), Chairman, Advisory Committee, Alcon Research Institute (1998 -), Vice President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. He is the recipient of a number of awards among them the William Mc Kenzie Memorial Lecture and medal, Glasgow (The Ocular Circulation in Health & Disease, ed J.S.Cant ,Henry Kimpton, London 1969), the Doyne Lecture & medal, Oxford Congress (. Trans. Ophthal. Soc., U.K., Vol. XCV, Part II, p. 288, 1975.), the Bowman Lecture & medal, London (Eye 6,337-345;1992), the Gregg Lecture & medal, Sydney, the Inaugural Phelps Memorial Lecture of the American Glaucoma Society, Inaugural Goldmann Lecture of the International Glaucoma Society, Shaffer Lecture American Academy of Ophthalmology (Ophthalmology. 92, 1985), Schwickerath Lecture, German Ophthalmological Society Heidelberg (*Fortschritte der Ophthalmologie*,

85:611-613, 1988). He held a number of community posts including the Board of Directors Vancouver Art Gallery (1988 - 1990), President, Vancouver Chamber Choir (1996 - 1998), President, Vancouver Summer Festival Society (1997 -), Chairman University Hill School Board (1966 - 1979) (1561 Westbrook Crescent, Vancouover, BC V6T 1V9, Canada: phone: 604-228-8302; fax: 604-882-7970, e-mail: smd@interchange.ubc.ca) (AB)

Dreyer, Johann Traugott Ritter von der Iller (1804-1871) Austrian ophthalmologist of Vienna. Dreyer studied ophthalmology under Friedrich→Jaeger from 1830 to 1833. He received his M.D. in 1831, with a dissertation on a blepharoplasty procedure developed by his teacher: *Nova blepharoplastices methodus*. Vienna 1831. Dreyer became a military physician and administrator, his career culminating in his appointment as director-general of the army medical staff in 1855.

Drouot, Théophile (1803-1886) French ophthalmologist, born in Bordeaux. Drouot received his M.D. at Paris in 1832 and became a well known Parisian oculist. He wrote: : "*Recherches sur la Crystallin et ses Annexes*" (Bordeaux, 1837); *Nouveau traité des cataractes; causes, symptômes, traitement des altérations du crystallin et de la capsule sans opérations* Bordeaux c. 1840 ; *Des maladies de l'oeil, confondues sous les noms d'amaurose, goutte sereine paralysie, amblyopie, etc*. Paris 1841 ; *Des erreurs des oculistes sur la cataracte, l'amaurose et les traitements opposés à ces affections*. Paris 1843 ; *La verité sur le traitement médical des cataractes et sur les résultats à des opérations chirurgicales*. Paris 1848 ; *Des effets pernicieux du mercure appliqués au traitement des maladies des yeux*. Paris 1849 ; *Traité médical des cataractes des nevralgies, amauroses, etc*. Paris 1863 ; *Précis de médecine rationelle et de thérapeutique endémique et spécifique* 1850. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology,Vol.6,p4083. Albert


CATARACTES

SANS OPÉRATIONS CHIRURGICALES

PAR M. T. DROUOT

Bordeaux,

PARIS,

Drouot´s undated book about Cataract treatment without surgery

Drummond, James L. (?-?) Irish comparative anatomist, who did excellent work in connection with the comparative anatomy of the eye. His life dates are unknown. An Irishman by birth, Drummond studied at the University of Edinburgh, receiving his medical degree in 1814,with the thesis, "*De Oculi Anatomia Comparativa*." He practiced for a time in Belfast. His most important composition was "*On Certain Appearances Observed in the Dissection of the Eyes of Fishes*" American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4084.

Du Bois, Abram (1810-1891) American ophthalmologist. Du Bois was a pupil of Dr. Kearney →Rodgers, and one of the founders of the American Ophthalmological Society. He wrote very little, but was an excellent operator and a munificent benefactor of ophthalmology. For nearly fifty years he was attending and consulting surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and, after his death his family presented the sum of $80,000 for the erection of a new pavilion at that institution as a memorial to the husband and father. William A. Du Bois, Matthew B. Du Bois, and Catherine Du Bois, sons and daughter of Abram Du Bois, also presented to Columbia University the sum of $18,000, to be used for the purpose of founding a scholarship in ophthalmology to be known as "The Doctor Abram Du Bois Memorial Fund." The holder of the scholarship is expected to devote himself to postgraduate studies, preferably of a scientific character, connected with ophthalmology in foreign and American universities. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology,Vol.6,p.4086-4087.

Du Laurens, André 1558-1609, French physician and anatomist. Du Laurens was born in Arles, in the South of France. He received his M.D. at Montpellier in 1583 and taught there until 1598. He became physician to King Henri IV. He wrote a famous anatomy (1589) and many other books. Among those *Discours de la conservation de la veuë* Paris 1598, English edition *A discourse of the preservation of the sight* London 1599. Albert

Du Perron see **Descartes, René**

Alexander Duane

Duane, Alexander (1858-1926) American ophthalmologist, born in Malone, N.Y. Duane was educated at Union College and qualified in Arts 1878, obtaining his M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York in 1881. After holding a resident appointment at the New York Hospital , he began to practice in New York City in 1884. Four years later, in 1886, he moved to Norfolk, Virginia where he practiced for the rest of his life. For many years he was associated with Hermann →Knapp. Duane contributed some 70 papers to journals , supplied the medical terms for Webster´s *International Dictionary* and those on ophthalmology for Forster´s *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Medicine*. He translated Fuchs *„Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde"* and wrote: *"A new Classification of the motor anomalies of the eye based upon physiological principles"* 1897, and *"Rules for Signalling on Land and Sea"*1899, 2nd edition 1901. He received in 1919 the honorary degree of D.Sc. from his old college, was a member of the American Ophthalmological Society since 1902. He received the Howe Medal in 1923 and was elected President of the American Society in 1924. Duane was particularly interested in physiological optics and was an authority on the movement of the eyes and their motor anomalies. British Journal of Ophthalmology,1929, vol.XI, p. 255-256

Dubreuil, Alphonse (1835-1901) French ophthalmic surgeon, professor at the surgical clinic at Montpellier from 1875 to 1895. He started his medical education in Montpellier, finishing in Paris in 1858. In 1866 he became surgeon at the Hôpitaux de Paris, moving later back to Montpellier. Dubreuil wrote *De l´iridectomie* Paris 1866 (Thesis) and *Elements de médecine opératoire* 1875.

Dubreuil, Joseph-Marie 1790-1852, French surgeon and professor of anatomy at Montpellier from 1838 to 1852. He wrote two treatises on arteries in 1841 and 1847 and a few papers on ophthalmology.(Truc/Valude)

Duchelard, Michel (19th century) Swiss itinerant cataract surgeon. He wrote: *Manuel de l'opération de la cataracte par extraction et par abaissement; de la pupille artificielle et de la fistule lacrymale* Berne 1812.

Duddel, Benedict (flourished in early 18th Century) British oculist. He was a pupil of →Woolhouse, the great English oculist and charlatan, who practised in Paris.Duddel's works are as follows: *"Prosodia Chirurgica"* (London 1729) ; *"Treatise on the Diseases of the Horny Coat of the Eye and the Various Kinds of Cataracts"* (London, 1729) ; *"Appendix to the Treatise of the Eye and the Cataract, with an Answer to Cheselden's Appendix Relating to His New Operation Upon the Iris of the Eye"* (London, 1833) ; *"A Supplement to the Treatise on the Diseases of the Horny Coat,"* etc. (London, 1736). Duddel is especially important for the history of cataract extraction. He it was who proposed (in the third of the works above mentioned) that, in cases of soft cataract which would not go to the floor of the vitreous chamber under the pressure of the cataract-needle, to make an incision in the cornea and the anterior capsule of the lens, and so to extract the cataract. The date of this proposal was 1733, so that, as the letter in which →Daviel announced (in *"Mercure de France"*) his method of extraction did not appear till 1748, it is easy to see that Duddel was, in a sense, a predecessor of Daviel in the performance of cataract extraction. However, Duddel actually extracted only such cataracts as had been dislocated into the anterior chamber, and, moreover, had in mind, it would seem, nothing but cataracts of the soft variety. The way in which Duddel performed his operation is interesting. He employed a lancet concealed in a canula. With this device he perforated the cornea just beneath the lower margin of the pupil. Then, drawing the lance back into the canula, he introduced the latter (with the lance still in it) into the anterior chamber and as far as the inferior pupillary border. Pulling the edge of the iris down, he once again made use of the lancet, this time for the purpose of incising the anterior lenticular, capsule. He then seized the lens with a hook, and drew it forth. Duddel also contributed useful information concerning the development of after-cataract. Thus, in answer to Taylor's inquiry as to whether, after a couching operation in a young person, a cataract can again appear in the same eye, without the reclined lens having mounted to its

old position, Duddel replied that this could be the case, the cause thereof being a cloudiness in the anterior capsule of the lens (arachnoides) produced by an inflammation in that structure. There is also a curious passage in the first of Duddel's ophthalmologic writings (*"A Treatise,"* etc-.) in which he declares that, in mirror-makers, little balls of mercury form in the anterior chamber of the eye and that these " be removed in no other way than via an incision in the cornea. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4088-4090.

Duddell, Benedict *see* **Duddel Benedict**

Duehr, Peter A. (1903-1994) American ophthalmologist. Chairman of the division of ophthalmology of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison, from 1954 to 1970. Duehr was born in Hayward, Wisconsin, the eighth of nine children. After graduating as the valedictorian of the Hayward High School in 1922, he worked his way through college by serving during the summers as a fishing guide on Lac Courte Oreilles in northern Wisconsin. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin and his medical degree from Rush Medical College in Chicago, Illinois. In 1934, after completing a residency in ophthalmology and otolaryngology at the University of Wisconsin Medical School, he joined the part-time faculty of that school, rising to the rank of clinical professor of ophthalmology. During his tenure as chairman of the Division of Ophthalmology and while simultaneously chief of staff at the Davis Duehr Eye Associates of Madison, he recruited the nucleus of full, and part-time faculty members who provided the foundation for the subsequent development of the University of Wisconsin Medical School's Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences. Duehr served as teacher and role model for the Medical School's ophthalmology residents for four decades. AJO 1994, 119:683-684; Arch Ophthalmol 1995,113:135

Duffin, Edward Wilson (1800-1874) British ophthalmologist born in Yorkshire, who received his M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1821. From 1828 to 1868 he practiced general surgery in London. He was one of the earliest introducers of the operation for strabismus in England. He authored: *Practical remarks on the new operation for the cure of strabismus or squinting*. London 1840.

Marc Dufour

Dufour, Marc (1843-1910) Famous Swiss ophthalmologist.He received his M.D. in 1865 from the Zurich University with the thesis *„La constance de la force et les mouvements musculaires"*. He worked under →Horner in Zurich, →Liebreich in Paris and von →Graefe in Berlin. In 1869, while still with von Graefe, he received a call to assist and later replace Recordon at the Lausanne *Asile des Aveugles* . After the 1870 war Dufour founded, in Lausanne, the Ophthalmic Institution and became professor of ophthalmology at Lausanne University, a post he retained until his death.Dufour received 1906 the *Légion d´Honneur* by the French government.He wrote: *"Guérison d´un aveugle-né; observation etc."* Lausanne 1876, *"Beiträge zur Ophthalmologie als Festgabe Friedrich Horner zur Feier des Fünfundzwanzigjährigen Jubiläums..etc."* Wiesbaden 1881, *"Leçon d´ouverture du cours de ophtalmologie pratique"* Lausanne 1891. The Ophthalmoscope, 1910,p.686-687. Albert Source Book of Ophthalmology,p.91.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology,Vol.6,p.4090.

Dufresne de Chassaigne, Jean Eugène (19th century) French surgeon who received his M.D. in Paris in 1834 with the thesis *Considerations sur le traitementde la fistule vesico-vaginale*. In ophthalmology he *Traité du strabisme* Paris 1841.

Dugas, Louis Alexander (1806-1884) American practitioner, born in Washington, Ga., he received his early education from a private tutor. Having studied for a time with a preceptor, Dr. John Dent, of Augusta, Dugas proceeded to the University of Maryland, at which institution he received his medical degree in 1827. For the next four years he studied in Europe. Returning to America, he settled for the practice of his profession in Augusta. In 1832 he was one of the founders of the Medical College of Georgia, in which institution he held the chair of surgery from that date until his death. He was several times president of the Georgia Medical Association and, from 1851 to 1858, was editor of the

Southern Medical and Surgical Journal. Though chiefly a general practitioner, he devoted much attention to the eye. He invented the Dugas operation for corneal staphyloma, much in vogue for many years, though now(1915) a little antiquated. He was the *first* in history to treat purulent ophthalmia by solutions of chlorid of sodium-a method of treatment which, as is very well known, not infrequently succeeds when the silver solutions are useless. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4090.

Dugès, Antoine (1798-1838) French physician, obstetrician and comparative anatomist, of some importance in ophthalmology. He received his medical degree at Paris in 1821. For a time Dugés was prosector of the medical faculty at Paris; then he removed to Montpelier and died in 1838. Aside from works of a general character, he wrote:1.*Recherches Expérimentales Relatives à 1'0pération de la Cataracte*.(Memorial des Hôp. du Midi,1830, pp.255-260.)2.*Hémiopsie Circulaire Guérie par les Narcotiques* (Ephém.Méd.de Montpellier,1828. Vol.11,pp.254-263)American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4090.

Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria. A member of the Royal family of Bavaria, who became a celebrated ophthalmologist. *See* **Karl Theodor**.

Duke-Elder, William (Sir William) Stewart (1898-1978) Scottish ophthalmologist. Duke-Elder was born at Tealing, near Dundee, the son of a Scottish minister. He graduated MA in 1919 with first class honours in natural science and took the BSc with distinction in physiology. He qualified with the MB, ChB in 1923, obtained the FRCS England in 1924 and the MD of St Andrews, in which he gained a Gold Medal, in 1925. In 1925 also, he obtained a PhD from London University. Early in his career at the instigation of Sir John Parsons he devoted time to researching the physiology of the eye at University College London with Professor Starling and in biochemistry with Dr Drummond. He was consecutively Plimmer Research Fellow (1926) writing at that time *The Nature of the Intra-Ocular Fluids*, London 1927; Laking Research Scholar (1926-29), Reittinger Professor (1926), BMA Scholar (1927), BMA Middlemore Prizeman (1929) and Research Associate (1933). At an early stage in his career he built up a large private practice and in 1932 he operated on the then Prime Minister, Ramsey Macdonald, for glaucoma which brought his name before the public. He achieved the distinction of being appointed Surgeon Oculist to King Edward VIII and subsequently to King George VI and then Queen Elizabeth II. He was knighted in 1933 and was appointed KCVO in 1946 and GCVO in 1958. Duke-Elder was best known for his many contributions to medical literature, the first and foremost being his *Textbook of Ophthalmology* in seven volumes (1932-1954). In recognition of this he was awarded the Fothergillian Prize of the Medical Society of London. Realising that some of this work already needed rewriting and updating, he decided to bring out, with the help of prominent colleagues, a much larger work entitled *A System of Ophthalmology* in fifteen volumes (1958-1976). *Recent advances in Ophthalmology* was published in 1927 and *Practice of Refraction* in 1928 (9th edition 1978). He also edited Parson´s Diseases of the Eye (13th, 14th and 15th edition 1959, 1964 and 1970). Duke-Elder authored, also in 1964, *The Eye-Clinical Surgery*. He wrote a large number of papers in different ophthalmic and other scientifical journals and was editor of *British Journal of Ophthalmology* and of *Ophthalmic Literature*. The amalgamation of the three main eye hospitals in London (Moorfields, the Royal Westminster and the Central London) and the formation of the Institute of Ophthalmology, was put into action a year before the inauguration of the NHS largely due to his efforts, encouraged and assisted by Sir John→Parsons and Ida→Mann. As early as 1937 Duke-Elder made plans for an Institute of Ophthalmology, for research done in the British Isles was mainly clinical and there was no centre where properly organised research work was undertaken. This was especially true of ocular pathology and the basic sciences. As Director of Research at the Institute for seventeen years he organised and coordinated the work. He gave much time to arranging

research projects and was instrumental in acquiring financial help from charitable organisations. It was largely for this that he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, a distinction which nowadays is rarely conferred upon members of the medical profession who are primarily involved in clinical work. He was the second ophthalmologist to gain this distinction in the present century. The establishment of a special fellowship examination in ophthalmology at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1947 was mainly due to his efforts. Previously anyone who wished to sit for it had to pass the examination in general surgery first. Duke-Eider was one of the pioneers who initiated the Diploma of Ophthalmological -Medicine and Surgery (DOMS), later to be changed to the Diploma of Ophthalmology (DO), and was one of the first to be appointed an examiner in these. In 1945, he helped to set up the Faculty of Ophthalmologists at the College. He was its first President, holding office for four years. The purpose of the Faculty was to act as a single authoritative and representative body to represent ophthalmology in matters of public and professional interest and to further the good of the community on ophthalmic matters. In 1950 he chaired the XVI International Congress of Ophthalmology in London. In the second world war he was consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the Army with the rank of Brigadier. His duties involved visits to overseas hospitals and units in many theatres of the war. He was subsequently civilian consultant in ophthalmology to the RAF and also ophthalmic advisor to the Ministries of Health, Supply and Labour and to the London Transport Board. The many medals he was given included the William MacKenzie Medal (Glasgow) in 1929, the Nettleship Medal (Ophthalmological Society of the UK) 1933, the Howe Medal (USA) 1946, the Research Medal of the American Medical Association 1947, the Donders Medal (Holland) 1947, the Doyne Medal (Oxford) 1948, the Gullstrand Medal (Sweden) 1952, the Medal of Strasbourg University 1962 and of Ghent University 1953, the Gonin Medal (International) 1954, the Lister Medal (Royal College of Surgeons of England) 1956, the Bowman Medal (Ophthalmological Society of the UK) 1957, the Ophthalmiatreion Medal (Athens) 1957, the Proctor Medal (USA) 1961 and the Lang Medal (Royal Society of Medicine of London) 1965. He also received the Bronze Star Medal of the USA and the Star of Jordan (1st Class). He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Phoenix of Greece and a Commander of the Orthodox Crusaders of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre (Jerusalem). In 1944 he was admitted to membership of the Most Venerable Order of St John of Jerusalem and in 1954 was appointed Hospitaller of the Order in succession to Lord Webb-Johnson. His services to the Order were immense. In 1882 under the Ottoman Government a British eye hospital and dispensary had been built in Jerusalem near the Jaffa Gate by the Order of St John for the people in Palestine suffering from eye disease. This hospital, was restored and reopened in 1919, its work grew rapidly and it was busy throughout the second world war. Following the break between the Arabs and Israelis, the resulting Armistice line was such that the hospital was now on the Israeli side of the city of Jerusalem and Arab patients could no longer be treated there. To cater for them (since they always constituted the bulk of patients) a temporary hospital was set up in two houses owned by the Order of St John in the centre of the old city, then in Jordan. As Hospitaller and Chairman of the Hospital Committee Duke-Elder worked hard to get a better hospital, and eventually contributions flowed in. A magnificently equipped new St John Ophthalmic Hospital, situated on the Nablus Road in East Jerusalem was opened in October 1960 by Lord Wakehurst, Lord Prior of the Order, on behalf of the rand Prior, the Duke of Gloucester. Before the hospital itself was completed he had organised the building of a set of pathological laboratories where early research into the cause of trachoma was carried out. He worked indefatigably as Hospitaller making all the appointments to the medical and nursing staff, keeping the equipment up to date and seeking financial help and visiting the hospital annually, with his wife. It was largely due to his efforts that the hospital flourished. He edited *Glaucoma-A Symposium*, Oxford, Blackwell 1955. (This book has an interesting photograph showing famous personalities involved in glaucoma research, standing with Duke-Elder). Upon request of the International Council of Ophthalmology he also wrote *A Century of International Ophthalmology*, London 1958. Duke-Elder, who had been promoted to the rank of Knight of the Order of St John, was subsequently promoted Bailiff Grand Cross of the Order and also Councillor of the Hospital Committee. *The Times* 3 April 1978; *Trans. Am. Ophthalmol. Soc.* 1980, 78:3; Lives of Fellows of the R.C.S.E. JPW

Duncan, Robert Hunter (?-1910) A prominent Canadian ophthalmologist, who was born in Barrington, Nova Scotia, and died at Jamaica Hospital, Long Island. His early education was received at Mt. Ellis University, New Brunswick, his medical training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., at which institution he graduated in 1889. Duncan was next a student for some time at the *Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital*, New York City. For ten years he was superintendent and resident physician of St. John's Hospital, New Brunswick; surgeon to the Pacific Mail Line, and ophthalmologist to St. Bartholomew's Clinic. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p. 4091.

Dunnington, John (1894-1977) American ophthalmologist. After receiving a medical degree from the University of Virginia in 1915 at the age of 21, he took his residency training in ophthalmology at Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital and then entered the Army Medical Corps. Here be met John M. Wheeler who was to have a vital influence on his career. After World War I, Dunnington entered private practice in New York City. At the same time he worked and taught at New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Bellevue Hospital, and the University and Bellevue Medical College. When the Institute of Ophthalmology was founded in 1929 under the aegis of Dr. J. Wheeler, Dr. Dunnington accompanied him and thereafter was associated with the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. In 1940 be became professor of ophthalmology and, on Dr. Wheeler's death in 1942, acting director of the Institute of Ophthalmology. In 1944 he was appointed director, a post he held until 1959. Throughout this period, he developed a department of academic pre-eminence dedicated to the highest caliber of clinical ophthalmology. The numerous Dunnington residents were measured by his own exacting standards, and his astute judgment was demonstrated at his rounds, which became classic. After retiring as director of the Institute in 1959, Dunnington continued to practice ophthalmology until his death. Dunnington's career spanned an epoch during which enormous advances were made in the scientific aspects of ophthalmology. He encouraged basic and clinical research. For much of his career Dr. Dunnington was particularly interested in motility problems, and published numerous articles on the various aspects of strabismus between 1920 and 1950. His thesis for the American Ophthalmological Society was, "Tenotomy of the inferior oblique." Later in his career, his interests shifted to cataract surgery and particularly to surgical wound healing. Dunnington ably served ophthalmology in many areas. He was a frequent examiner of the American Board of Ophthalmology and was chairman from 1950 to 1952. He was a member and past president of the American Ophthalmological Society and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, a member of the American Board of Plastic Surgery, American College of Surgeons, and the Canadian Ophthalmological Society. He was a member of the Editorial Board of the Archives of Ophthalmology for many years, a director of Recording for the Blind, ophthalmic advisor for the Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc., and honorary vice-president of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. He received the Howe Medal in 1934, was an honorary member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, the Ophthalmological Society of Northern Greece, and the Pan American Association of Ophthalmology. His honorary lectures included the Schönberg and Gifford in 1950, the Jackson Memorial, 1951; Bedell, 1953; Bowman, 1955; Proctor, 1956; and de Schweinitz, 1957. AJO 1978,85:267-269

Dunphy, Edwin Blakeslee (1896-1984) American ophthalmologist, Henry Willard Williams Professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology at Harvard Medical School, and distinguished in many fields of his specialty. Dunphy was born in Newark, New Jersey. He received his A.B. from Princeton in 1918, and his M.D. from Harvard in 1922. Dunphy had been a Lieutenant (j.g.) in the United States Navy in World War I; and on the outbreak of World War II, rejoining the Navy, he was assigned to the task of ascertaining the ocular effects of poisonous gases. He was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Captain (MC.), USNR. Among the medical societies to which he belonged were the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American College of Surgeons (board of governors, 1961-1964). the American Medical Association (chairman, Section of ophthalmology, 1951), the New England Ophthalmological Society (president, 1946). the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (vice-president, 1950; councillor, 1959-1962) and the

American Ophthalmological Society (vice-president, 1959; president, 1960). He was an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine (England). Other memberships included the National Research Council (Ophthalmology Committee, 1947-1948), the Ophthalmology Training Grant Committee (1956-1960), the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness board of directors, and the Association for Research in Ophthalmology. A diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology, he served as its secretary (1948-1955). He was a member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Ophthalmology (1944-1965). He also served as consultant to nine hospitals. Dunphy was awarded the Howe Medal of the University of Buffalo (1957), was given the Alpha Omega Alpha Honors Award the following year, and the American Medical Association Prize in Ophthalmology in 1962. In the same year the Edwin Blakeslee Dunphy Lectureship was established and endowed by the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was awarded the Howe Medal of the American Ophthalmological Society in 1965. Among the named lectures he delivered were the May (1956), the Gifford (1957) and the Edward Jackson (1963). Dunphy's accomplishments were notable, and many of his contributions to ophthalmology were of vital importance, but a mere recital gives little indication of his unique individuality. AJO 1984,98:525

Dupuytren, Guillaume (1777-1835) French surgeon born at Haute-Vienne near Limoges, Dupuytren moved at the age of twelve to Paris and shortly afterwards began the study of anatomy and surgery. At the age of sixteen (seventeen?) he had been appointed prosector and became a successful teacher. In 1801, still hardly more than of age, he began to lecture on pathological anatomy, and two years later wrote "*Propositions sur quelques Points d'Anatomie,de Physiologie, et d'Anatomie Pathologique* "1803). From this time forward, his life consisted of an even more rapid succession of scientific achievements.Among his appointments were body-surgeon to Louis XVIII and Charles X, and General Inspector of the University. He was made a baron. In the fall of 1833 he suffered a slight attack of apoplexy, and, in the following spring, made a journey to Italy in search of better health, which, he failed to find. Feb.8,1835, he died. The strengths of Dupuytren are still a great tradition. As an observer he possessed almost miraculous ability. Keen-sighted, strong of inference, he got at the heart of an obscure trouble, as it seemed to those who stood about him, almost instantaneously. His operative dexterity seemed almost equally marvelous. Still more wonderful, this versatile Frenchman enjoyed an even more exalted reputation as a lecturer. Never at a loss for a word, speaking in brief pictorial sentences, which, almost without exception, were strikingly germane to the subject, he attracted instantly and held throughout the time assigned to him the excited attention of even the dullest student. He is said to have preferred, among his patients, the poor and humble to the well-bred and the rich, and often to have operated on dozens of the extremely indigent while multi-millionaires were cooling their heels in his well-nigh forgotten waiting-room. In his work about the hospital he wore a white gown. In the street and at home, he was very simply dressed. He was always rough in manner, sometimes actually shouting, but kind of heart and truly in love with his work. As to his oculistic ability, opinions differ much. The most adverse opinion is that of Guépin, of Nantes, who said of him., "I have, followed closely the great Dictator of the Hôtel-Dieu, M. Dupuytren, and I am very far indeed from accepting the usual estimate of the man. From 1824-1829 I never saw him form one single artificial pupil. I have seen him fail in two-thirds of his cataract operations. I heard, as the patients answered him, that they saw, under the influence of the terror which he instilled into them; while, in reality, they were not able to count my fingers. The whole world knows his method of operating for lachrymal fistula, brilliant for the moment, but reprehensible for its ultimate result." Dupuytren's procedure for the "cure" of fistula lachrymalis, was, perhaps his greatest contribution to ophthalmology-*great*, that is, in a *negative* sense. It was, of course, inevitable that this barbarous proceeding should sooner or later be tried, and sufficiently advertised(as a failure) to be more or less permanently condemned. It consisted of an incision in the anterior wall of the lachrymal sac, and then of the introduction, via the incision and the nose, of a golden canula. The method was by no means new with Dupuytren, though it was generally supposed to be so. It had been anticipated, both by Wathen and Foubert. These surgeons, however, had not been able to secure for their discovery a very extensive attention; hence, as the "Dupuytren procedure" was often a cause of caries, palatal

perforation, and even death, it was well that the famous operator re-discovered it, so that, by bringing it to wide-spread notice, it could be condemned forever. Not quite, perhaps, forever. The procedure is still(1915) "discovered" from time to time and announced with great éclat in ophthalmologic journals. Dupuytren wrote little. The greater portion of his accomplishments have come down to our time in the books and articles of his numerous and appreciative students. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4092-4095.

Dutrie, Ogilvie Maxwell (1899-1977) British ophthalmologist. Ogilvie Duthie was born in Manchester. After education at Manchester Grammar School he enlisted in the Navy in 1916 as a Sub-Lieutenant. Entering Manchester University after the war he qualified in 1921 and became house surgeon to Professor John Morley at the Manchester Royal Infirmary. He was then appointed as a resident at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital which he served for almost forty years as house surgeon, resident surgical officer, assistant surgeon and consultant. He also held appointments at the Christie Hospital and Salford Royal. After the second world war he secured the FRCS and was instrumental in forming the Manchester University Department of Ophthalmology against stiff opposition. He was later appointed reader in ophthalmology at the University and developed a very busy department with 65 beds, ably assisted by Alan Stanworth as his chief assistant. He was one of the first surgeons in England to adopt the technique of intracapsular extraction of cataract. Though a busy clinician his keen and alert mind made him an invaluable member of many committees and he was on the governing body of the Manchester Royal Infirmary. An original council member of the Faculty of Ophthalmology at Manchester, he was President for three years in the nineteen-fifties. He was also a former Vice-President of the North of England Ophthalmological Society. Outside his own clinical work his chief love was in the growth and progress of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, to the council of which he was elected in 1946. He gave invaluable help in the administration, became deputy master in 1957 and Master of the Congress in 1959 for the Jubilee meeting at Balliol College and the University School of Physiology. His interest in the Congress continued throughout his life and he presided over a past masters dinner only four months before his death. Duthie contributed some forty papers to the literature, notably on cataract and glaucoma. Brit. med. J. 1978,1:41-42. LFRCSE

Dutrieux, Pierre-Joseph (1848-1899) Belgian ophthalmologist, who performed the most of his professional duties in Africa. Born in Tournai, Belgium, he received his medical degree at Ghent and proceeded at once to Egypt. He settled in Cairo, and was soon appointed Professor to the local School of Medicine and body-physician to the Vice-roy of Egypt. Returning to Belgium, he was soon appointed by the King to the leadership of an expedition to the Congo. Ruined in health, he returned from Africa and practiced as an ophthalmologist in Paris, dying, however, Feb. 5, 1899, at the young age of 41. His chief ophthalmic compositions are: "*Considérations Générales sur l'ophtalmie Communement Appellée Ophtalmie d'Egypte, Suivie d'Une Note sur les 0pérations Pratiquées a l'Ecole Khédiviale des Aveugles au Caire, avec une préface en Forme de Lettre à Riaz-Pascha*" (Cairo, 1878); "*Contribution A l'Étude des Maladies et de I'Acclimatement des Européens dans I'Afrique Intertropicale*"(Ghent, 1880). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4096.

Duval Le Roy, Nicolas Claude (1730-1810) French physicist and astronomer, was born in Bayeux and spent most of his life in Brest, where he taught mathematics at the Académie Royale de la Marine. In addition to a number of original works on mathematics, physics, astronomy, and navigation, Duval produced in 1767 a translation of Robert Smith's Compleat System of Opticks (1738) : *Supplément a l'optique de Smith, contenant une théorie générale des instrumens de dioptrique*. Brest & Paris 1783.

Duval, Mathias Marie (1844-1907) French histologist and physiologist, son of the botanist Joseph Duval. He was born in Grasse,(South France) and studied medicine in Strasbourg receiving his MD in 1869. From 1873 Duval lived in Paris, where he taught anatomy for artists at the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Beaux-Arts from 1873 to 1899. He published more than 250 papers and dictionary articles. Of ophthalmic interest is his *Structure et usages de la rétine* Paris 1873. He also wrote *Cours de Physiologie* 1872 (and

further 7 editions until 1897, translated in English[Boston 1875],Spanish[Madrid 1876 & 1884],Greek[Athens 1887] and Russian[St.Petersburg 1893]), with L. Lereboullet: *Manuel du Microscope dans ses applications au diagnostic et à la clinique* 1873. In 1878, he wrote a biography a the famous French physiologist Claude Bernard.

Duyse, Daniel van (1852-1924) Belgian ophthalmologist. Van Duyse was born in Ghent and died in Brussels. He was the son of the poet Prudens Van Duyse, a protagonist of the flemish movement, and had three well known brothers: the musicologist Florimond, the writer Gustave and the archeologist Herman. Daniel obtained the M.D. degree at the Ghent University in 1876. He specialized in ophthalmology from 1877 to 1881 in Paris wunder →Panas, de →Wecker, →Galezowski, →Abadie and →Landolt, in Vienna under von →Arlt, →Fuchs, von →Jaeger, →Stellwag von Carion and →Mauthner, in London under →Critchett, →Bader and →Nettelship, in Berlin under J. →Hirschberg and in Heidelberg under 0.→Becker. Thereafter he specialised in 1883 in pathological anatomy in Strasburg under von Recklinghausen. He was appointed by the Ghent University as professor of pathological anatomy in 1891 and as professor of ophthalmology in 1899. He left this chair in 1920 in favour of his son Marnix. He was the founder of ocular teratology and wrote many works on *palpebral malformations* (with emphasis on *amniotic pressure*), *dermoid cysts*, *optic nerve malformations*, *aniridia*, *persistance of the pupillary membrane*, *macular coloboma*, *anophthalmia*, *cryptophthalmia*, *cyclopia*, *colobomatous cysts* etc. He was also a specialist in histopathology of the ocular and orbital tumours, particularly of the angiomas. Moreover he wrote many papers on clinical ophthalmology, e.g. on the use of pilocarpin, radiotherapy, traumatic enophthalmia, chromatopsia, and antiglaucomatous surgery. He was interested in the history of medicine and wrote papers on Michel Brisseau, the wandering oculists in the 18th century, ocular prothesis in the Antiquity etc. He wrote *Coup d´Oeil sur l´Histoire de l´Ophtalmologie en Belgique au XIXème siècle* Ghent 1912. He was the author of the chapters on embryology and teratology of the eye in the first "*Encyclopédie Française d'Ophthalmologie*" published by Lagrange and Valude and separately republished as a monograph: *Elements d´Embryologie et de Tératologie de l´Oeil*, Paris 1904. He was a founder member of the Belgian Ophthalmological Society and has been its secretary from its foundation to his death. He was member of the (French) Belgian Academy of Medicine. (Verriest)JPW

A drawing by Daniel van Duyse about ocular teratology with lateral proboscis.

Duyse, Marnix van (properly Guillaume) (1885-1940) Belgian ophthalmologist, son of Daniel Van Duyse. He was born in Ghent and died in the same city. He obtained his M.D. degree at the Ghent University in 1910 and obtained also a degree as hygienist. Following the advices of his father he specialized abroad not only in ophthalmology (e.g. with Ernst→Fuchs in Wien) but also in basic sciences (pathological anatomy with Aschof, ocular bacteriology with von →Szily and ocular embryology with Schredde, all in Freiburg, and hematology with Pappenheim in Berlin). At his return in 1912 he became assistant in the department of pathology and obtained the special doctorate in ophthalmology in 1920. He succeeded his father as professor of ophthalmology in the same year 1920. As pupil and follower of his father he wrote important papers on *ocular teratology* (*palperal colobomas*, *epibulbar dermoids*, *uveal coloboma*, *aniridia*, *microphthalmia*, *cyclopid*, *arhinencephaly* etc.) and on *ocular histopathology* (tumours of the Meibomian and lacrymal glands, non pigmented cystic naevi lymphocytemic tumours of the corneal epithelium). As hygienist he wrote on *prevention of myopia*, *trachoma and measles*, on *medical school inspection* etc. As clinician he wrote a.o. on *ocular complications of diabetes*, *chiasmatic syndrome*, *glaucoma operations*, *nystagmus and ocular injuries*. With Julien Van→Canneyt he did experimental work on ocular and orbital syphilis in the rabbit. However, his principal achievements were a book on *pathological*

anatomy of congenital ocular malformations (1919), a report on *ocular heredity* for the French Ophthalmological Society (1931) and a *classification of the causes of blindness* for the International Society for Prevention of Blindness (1935). He was the secretary of the Belgian Society of Ophthalmology from 1924 to 1940. He was member of the (French) Belgian Academy of Medicine. Thanks to a gift of Camille Delecoeuillerie (1865-1947), pupil of Daniel Van Duyse and friend of Marnix Van Duyse, the Belgian Ophthalmological Society realized a medal joining the profiles of father and son. During the second World War the vacant chair of ophthalmology was occupied by Reimond→Speleers. (Verriest) BJO 24,264,1940

Dyer, Ezra (1836-1887) American ophthalmologist and one of the founders of the American Ophthalmological Society. Born in Boston he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1857. In 1859 he received his medical degree from the same institution. Proceeding at once to Europe, he studied at Dublin, Bonn, Vienna, and Berlin. While in Vienna he came within the influence of →Arlt, and so was induced to turn his attention to ophthalmology. In Berlin he studied with von →Graefe, to whom he bore a letter of introduction from Arlt. Returning to America in November, 1861, he settled in Philadelphia,and soon had an excellent practice. In the following year, at the invitation of Surgeon-General Hammond, he took in charge "all the eye and ear cases then in the Philadelphia Army Hospitals." While engaged in this work, he personally treated hundreds of cases daily under the most adverse circumstances. Concerning these matters, the following passage occurs in one of his letters to his wife: " To-day I had over ninety to dress myself. On my way home from the hospital I saw, just above the bridge, a whole train of wounded rebels, and they wanted attention. I hitched Prince and 'went in.' The day was hot, and, though I took off coat and waistcoat, I was drenched. Deliver me from such a scene again. They were brought in cars, lying on the floors, which were swimming and slippery from filth. We got water and sponges, and some good women brought old linen and made lint and bandages, while I climbed into the cars and worked. Many of the shelled wounds had mortified and were full of maggots. The poor fellows did not complain, but were in a horrid state, Officers and men were all together, and as soon as one was fixed up a dozen said: 'Doctor, can't you look at me now? I don't know how long I have been here." Dyer was always active in medical society work. In 1865 he read before the American Ophthalmological Society a paper entitled, "Asthenopia not Connected with Hypermetropia," in which he proposed "for cases of asthenopia not depending on any error of refraction or muscular insufficiency, a system of ocular gymnastics." This excellent means of treatment has ever since been known as "Dyerizing". In 1866 he published a notable paper on "Fracture of the Lens from Death by Hanging." For a time he was ophthalmologist to the Wills Eye Hospital, and also held a number of other appointments, but, in 1873, owing to the chronic illness of a member of his family, he removed to Pittsburgh, where, it was thought, the change of scene and climate might prove of service to the sick one. In Pittsburgh, too, he was soon very busy, and was promptly connected with the Dispensary and a number of hospitals. It was in Pittsburgh that he wrote the paper entitled " The Treatment of Asthenopia by Systematic Exercises." This article he read in 1876 before the International Ophthalmologic Congress, which met in New York. One day in the autumn of 1879, leaping suddenly to the slippery deck of a ferry boat that was just on the point of departing from the dock, he fell and ruptured the ligaments of the left knee. After this accident he was always lame, and, now and then, the knee would give way under him. This distressing accident led to another still more serious. In the spring of 1880, while stepping from a horse car, the injured knee gave way, and he fell, breaking the right thigh and dislocating the right hip. After remaining in bed for six months, he was once more able to go about, but never again did he fully recuperate. Two years later, a spinal affection supervening, he sought for a milder climate in Newport, RI. Here, in spite of his serious condition, he invented the perimeter, still known by his name. During the earlier portion of his stay at Newport, he seemed to be slightly improved; but, beginning again to decline, he was taken by his family to Florida. Here, too, however, he failed to receive the expected benefit; so, on Feb. 5, 1887, he was taken on board a ship bound for New York, and, four days later, while still on board the vessel, he died. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4096-4098.

Dyes, August (1813-1899) German physician of Hannover, who practiced in his native city following study in Göttingen and Berlin. He wrote: *Aerztlich begründete Schweinefütterungs-Methode* Verden 1864; Aerztliche Beobachtungen, Forschungen und Heilmethoden Hildesheim 1877; *Die rationelle Heilung der Cholera* Hildesheim 1867 and *Verhütung von Augentrübung und Blindheit; ein Beitrag zur Ophthalmotherapie*. Berlin & Neuwied 1885.


OBSERVATIONES
OPHTHALMOLOGICAE.
AUCTORE
C. H. DZONDI
HALAE
PROSTAT APUD EDUARD ANTON
1834.

Karl Heinrich Dzondi

Dzondi, Karl (Carl) Heinrich, (1770-1835) German surgeon. He studied theology and philosophy at Wittenberg before turning to medicine; he received his M.D. at Würzburg at age thirty-six (1806). In 1811 he became professor of surgery and director of the surgical clinic at Halle. Dzondi was a skilled ophthalmic surgeon, experimenting with new methods of blepharoplasty. He wrote:*Anhang zur Geschichte des Institutes für Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde*, Halle 1818; *Lehrbuch der Chirurgie*"(Halle, 1821); "*Die Dampfmaschinen, ein Neues Heilmittel*" Leipzig, 1821; *Die Funktionen des weichen Gaumens beim athmen,sprechen, singen*.. Halle 1831; *Observationes Ophthalmologicae* Halle 1834; *Die Augenheilkunde für Jedermann, welche lehrt die Gesundheit der Augen zu erhalten und die Krankheiten derselben bald und sicher zu heilen*. Halle 1835, *Was ist Rheumatismus und Gicht?* Halle 1829, *Was ist häutige Bräune?* Halle 1827. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4112; Albert.JPW

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Eales, Henry (1852-1913) British ophthalmologist of Birmingham, England, born at Newton Abbott the son of the Vicar of Yealmpton, Devonshire. His medical education was received at University College, London, where he was awarded two silver medals in anatomy and one in materia medica. In 1873 he was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He served for a time as House Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, later becoming Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy at Queen's College,Birmingham. In 1878 he was made one of the Honorary Surgeons to the Eye Hospital. In 1911 he was President of the Ophthalmic Section of the British Medical Association. He was,at the time of his death, Medical Referee for Ophthalmic Cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act.He did not write much, but all that he wrote was clear, sound,and practical. His most important composition was entitled "*State of the Retina in 100 Cases of Granular Kidney*." He also wrote on strabismus, retinal hemorrhage, and glaucoma. He was a kind and courteous man,loved by those who knew him intimately, popular with all. He was an original member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and a member of the Council from 1890 to 1893. He was honorary treasurer of the Midland Ophthalmological Society. He delivered 1897 the →Middlemoore Lecture. The Ophthalmoscope, 1913, p.196-197. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.6, p.4113-4114.

Earle, James (Sir) (1755-1817) British surgeon of London. He received his medical training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, serving on the surgical staff from 1776 to 1815. Famed for his operating skill, especially in lithotomy, he was surgeon extraordinary to George Ill, who knighted him in 1802. Earle devised a new procedure for cataract