

*ersten Male einen Fremdkörper aus einem menschlichen Auge., ; 2000 Henri Dor (1835-1912); Benvenutus Graphæus - der berühmteste Augenarzt des spätmittelalterlichen Europa. Following papers were read at the meetings of the French Société Francophone d'Histoire de l'Ophtalmologie: 1980 Les périmètres à coupole hémisphériques du XIXe siècle ; 1984 La Pépinière de Berlin, ses relations avec la Charité, Hôtel des Invalides et l'Université, ses Pépins ; 1986 Bernhard Aloys von Gudden et son oeuvre ophtalmo-neuro-anatomique 1987 Les ophtalmoscopes de Kussmaul (1844) et de Babbage (1847) 1990 António Plácido da Costa et l'invention de la kératoscopie; suivi d'un annexe: Le grand Trio nordique au laboratoire d'ophtalmologie de Javal ; 1991 Les ophtalmologistes Carl Ferdinand de Graefe. Eduard Adolph Graefe et Alfred Graefe - Père, oncle et cousin d'Albert de Graefe 1992 Quels noms associer au syndrome de rétraction ? ; 1994 Le phénomène de Bell décrit et dessiné en 1793 : l'oeil de Margarete Elisabeth Grunelius, épouse Soemmerring ; 1997 Les frères Pellier et la kératoprothèse. At the Halle Symposium he read in 1994 *Der Magnet in der Augenheilkunde bis 1900* and in 1999: *Die Syndrome von A.Graefe-Liebreich-Lent und A.Graefe-Sinclair-Türk*. At the Graefe-symposium in Berlin Remky presented in 1995: *Augenmuskellähmungen - Albrecht von Graefes bevorzugtes Forschungsgebiet zwischen Physik und Psychophysik*. He was Invited Lecturer and Guest of Honour, 1961, at the Argentinian Ophthalmic Society in Rosario; 1963 at the Hungarian Society in Budapest; 1965 at the Pan-American Congress in Rio de Janeiro; Invited Lecturer at the International Congress of Ophthalmology in Munich; Guest of Honor and Lecturer, 1967, at the Ophthalmic Society of CSSR in Bratislava; 1973 at the Pan-Hellenic Congress in Thessaloniki (with Witmer, Perkins and others); Invited Lecturer at the International Congress of Ophthalmology in Paris in 1974; in 1978 Remky was Guest of Honor and Lecturer at the Postgraduated Courses in Medellin; invited Lecturer at the International Congress for Toxoplasmosis in Treviso (Italy). In 1983, Remky held the "Lectura Magistrale" at Rome. He is the founder, in 1986, with H. Koelbing, R.Sachsenweiger and H.Slezak, of the *Julius Hirschberg Gesellschaft Deutschsprachige Vereinigung für die Geschichte der Augenheilkunde* (Julius Hirschberg Society. German speaking Society for the History of Ophthalmology) JPW*

Rendle, Edmund M. R. (1831-1909). British ophthalmologist. Rendle was consulting surgeon to the Royal Plymouth Eye Infirmary , from 1866 to 1893 he was surgeon and from 1896 President of the institution. *The Ophthalmoscope* 1909, p.585.

Repka, Michael X. (1954-) American ophthalmologist, with an university education at the University of Delaware (summa cum laude; Phi Beta Kappa) and a medical education at Jefferson Medical College (magna cum laude; Alpha Omega Alpha), graduating in 1979. Following a medical internship at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, Repka became a resident at the Wills Eye Hospital of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia under the direction of Professor Thomas Duane and Professor Robert D. Reinecke. He completed his residency in 1983. He then completed a 12-month fellowship in neuro-ophthalmology and orbital disease under the direction of Professor Neil R. Miller. Repka then completed a 6-month fellowship in Pediatric Ophthalmology and strabismus under the direction of Professor David L. Guyton. He joined the academic fulltime faculty of the Wilmer Eye Insitute in 1985 and was promoted to Professor of Ophthalmology in 1997. Repka has also served on several editorial boards, including the Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, the Journal of the AAPOS, and Strabismus. He has served as Secretary for the Program of the American Association for pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, as well as the Chairman of the Diagnostic and Procedural Coding Committee and the Health Policy Committee of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. Repka's major research and clinical interests have included the following: retinopathy of strabismus, prism adaptation for acquired esotropia, and neuro-ophthalmologic problems in childhood. He has published approximately 150 original articles, and 15 chapters on these and related subjects. (Deputy Director, The Zanvyl Krieger Children's Eye Center, The Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute, the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 233 Wilmer Building, 600 North Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21287-9028, U. S. A. phone:+1-410-955-8314; fax: +1-410-955-0809, e-mail: repka@jhmi.edu) (SM)

Reuling, George (1839-1915). American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of German birth and education, from Baltimore, Md., widely known in particular as an

operator on the eye, and the *first* American ophthalmologist to remove a cataractous lens within its capsule. Born in Darmstadt, Germany, he studied medicine at the University of Giessen from 1860 to 1865, and, in 1865-1866, at Munich, Vienna and Berlin. His degree was received at Giessen in May, 1866. From the day of graduation until September of the same year he served as surgeon in the Prussian Army in the war against Austria. Late in 1866 he became assistant surgeon at the eye hospital, Wiesbaden. The following year he studied at Paris under de àWecker, àLiebreich and àMeyer. In 1868 he removed to America, settling as ophthalmologist and laryngologist in Baltimore. Here he was soon widely known as an operator on the eye. In 1869 he was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the Maryland Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was also at various times oculist and aurist to the Baltimore Home for the Aged and the German Hospital. From 1871-73 he was professor of eye and ear surgery in the Washington University, and in 1893 was appointed to the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the Baltimore Medical College—a position which he held for many years. He was a member of numerous societies, both social and scientific, among them the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society, the American Laryngological, Otological and Rhinological Society. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11420-11422

Reuss, Adolf (1804-1878). A German-American physician, who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Frankfort a.M. he received his medical degree at Göttingen in 1825, presenting as dissertation "*Diss. Anatomico-Physiologica de Systemate Lentis Cryslinae Humanae.*" He practised for a time at Frankfort, but in 1834 moved to Belleville, Illinois. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11422

Reuss, August, Ritter von (1841-1924) German physician, son of August Emanuel Reuss, born in Bilin, Bohemia. Reuss received his M.D. in 1865 at Vienna, where he worked as Arlt's assistant before becoming (1870) lecturer, then professor extraordinarius of ophthalmology in 1885 and finally ordinary professor in 1904. He was chief ophthalmologist of the Vienna Polyclinic from 1872, and general director of that institution from 1909 until 1918. Reuss wrote on myopia, determination of the curvature of the cornea, color blindness, perimetry, and other aspects of physiological optics. Reuss wrote with M. Woinow: *Ophthalmometrische Studien.* Wien 1869. Albert

Reveillé-Parise, Joseph Henri (1782-1852) French physician born at Nevers, France. He studied medicine in Paris and interrupted his training to serve as a military surgeon during the Napoleonic wars, including the battle of Waterloo. Returning to Paris after Waterloo, he completed his M.D. in 1816, with the thesis *Relation medical du siege de Saragosse en 1808 et 1809 etc..* Reveillé-Parise was physician to the Gros Caillou Military Hospital until 1830, and afterward pursued private practice and a literary career. He was a member of the Académie de médecine. Most of his medical writings concern hygiene: *Hygiène oculaire, ou avis aux personnes dont les yeux sont faibles et d'une trop grande sensibilité; avec de nouvelles considérations sur les causes de la myopie ou vue basse, sur l'action des verres concaves et convexes; ouvrage particulièrement destiné aux gens de lettres, aux hommes d'état, et à toutes les personnes qui se livrent aux travaux du cabinet.* Paris 1816 (Italian edition Milano 1825) ; *Examen de Pathologie* Paris 1817 ; *Une saison aux eaux d'Enghien* Paris 1842 ; *Traité de la Vieillesse hygiénique etc.* Paris 1853 (his most famous work). JPW

Rewson, Adinell (1820-1889). American surgeon, of some importance in ophthalmology. Born the eighth son of Professor Thomas T.Hewson of Philadelphia, he received the degree of A. B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and that of M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College in 1850. For a time he studied at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. Returning to Philadelphia in 1851, he practised there for the remainder of his life. He was for several years surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, and wrote the following papers of ophthalmologic interest: "*On the Prominence of the Eyeball with Sinking of the Caruncle and Semilunar Folds Following the Ordinary Operations for Strabismus*" (*N. Am. Surg. Review*, Phila., 1858) ; "*On Localized Galvanism as a Remedy for the Photophobia of Strumous Ophthalmia*" (*Am. Jour. of Med. Sciences*, Phila., 1860). He also edited, with numerous excellent notes, William Mackenzie's "*Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye*" (1855). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.8,p.5916-5917

Reybard, Jean François (1790-1863). French surgeon who occupied himself considerably with diseases of the lachrymal drainage apparatus. Born at Croysiat (Jura) he received his medical degree at Paris in 1816. He practised first at Annonay, then at Lyons. A very kindly and charitable man, he not only treated and operated on the poor *gratis*, but he even gave them board, lodging and clothing without money and without price. He invented a worthless instrument with which he perforated the lachrymal bone in cases of dacryocystitis. His writings of a special ophthalmologic character are: "*Nouv. Procédé pour Guérir la Fistule Lacrimale.*" (*Arch. Générales.*, 1852) and "*Etiologie des Fistules Lacrimales*" (*Gaz. Heb.*, 1862). He died in Paris, of an infected wound of the finger, received during the performance of an operation. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11423

Reyes-Noche, Rosie M. (1944-) Filipino ophthalmologist, Director of the Institute of Ophthalmology of the National Institute of Health, University of the Philippines (UP) Manila. She graduated and received her M.D. degree from the UP College of Medicine Class 1967. After completing Residency training in 1971, she started working as a Research Associate, then Researcher at the Institute. In 1998, she became the Director. She is also a member of the Faculty of the UP College of Medicine starting as an Instructor in 1971, then Clinical Assistant Professor, and in 1995, Clinical Associate Professor. She served as the Vice-President (1989-1990) and President (1991-1992) of the Philippine Society of Ophthalmology. In 1998, she became the Secretary of the newly formed Philippine Ocular Inflammation Society. She carried out research on uveitis during her stay at Juntendo University in Tokyo (1983) and at Yokohama City University (1990). She published 36 scientific papers and contributed chapters to 4 books. Of note are the following publications: "*Subconjunctival FK506 in experimental acute uveitis.*" *Acta Med. Philippina* Vol. 20: 99, 1992, "*Humoral immune response to porcine retinal -S antigen in Filipino Patients with uveitis and in normal volunteers.*" *Trans. Dept. Ophthalmol. UP* 2: 41, 1994 and "*A study of the evolution of optic neuritis in rabbits caused by ethambutol.*" *J. Phil. Med. Assoc.* 64: 67, 1988. She received Awards from the Philippine Society of Ophthalmology, and for the last paper on ethambutol she received the *Alcon Research Award*, *Abbott Research Award* and *NAST Outstanding Published Paper Award*. (Institute of Ophthalmology, National Institute of Health, UP Manila, PGH Compound Taft Avenue, Manila, phone/fax: 63-524-7119)

Reyling, Frederick Thomas(1859-1920) American ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist, as well as-teacher of histology, pathology, bacteriology, and some other branches. He was born in Havana, Cuba. He came to New York when a boy, and received a liberal education at the University of New York at which institution, in 1884 he received also the M.D. After a brief period of general practice, he studied the eye, ear, nose and throat, and from that time forward practiced as a specialist in those branches. For a time he was Professor of Pathology at his alma mater, and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New York College of Comparative Histology and Veterinary Surgery as well as visiting ophthalmic surgeon to the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. In 1896 he moved to Kansas City, MO. Here he practised as ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist but was also, from 1899-1901 Professor of Histology and pathology in the University Medical College, and from 1901 to 1905, professor of Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology in the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons. *AJO* 1920,3:631-632.

Reymond, Carlo (1833-1911). Italian ophthalmologist, born in Albertville (France). Studied first in Chambéry, went later to Turin and received there his medical degree in 1857. His apprenticeship in ophthalmology was served respectively under Desmarres and Sichel in Paris. He returned to Turin and became 1876 professor of ophthalmology, a chair founded 1859. He was among the first to apply antiseptic principles to eye surgery in Italy. Numerous publications. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11423; *The Ophthalmoscope*, 1911,pp.673-674.

Reynolds, Dudley Sharpe (1842-1915). American ophthalmologist of Louisville, Ky., born near Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky., he received the degree of A. M. at Ogden College, Bowling Green, and, in 1868, his medical degree at the University of Louisville. From 1869-71 he was surgeon-in-chief to the Western Dispensary-a position which he signed to begin the study of ophthalmology and otology. After a considerable period at the

University of Pennsylvania, the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, proceeded to Europe where he studied at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields), the London Throat Hospital, and, in Utrecht, under àDonders and àSnellen, in Paris under de àWecker, àSichel, Ed. àMeyer, and àGalezowski; in Vienna under Stellwag vonàCarion, àFuchs, àGrul andàPolitzer; in Berlin, under àSchweigger, àHirschberg, and von Bergmann. Returning to America, he was soon widely known as an oto-ophthalmologist. One of the organizers of the Hospital College of Medicine (the Medical Department of the Central University of Ky.), he was professor of ophthalmology and oto-laryngology at this institution from its very inception in 1874. He was also professor of general pathology and hygiene from 1882 to '92. In 1892, on the establishment of a chair of medical jurisprudence at the college in question, Reynolds was made the first incumbent, retaining the position until 1901, when he retired from teaching altogether. Reynolds was one of the organizers of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and was Chairman of the Judicial Council of that body for a number of years. He was later the chairman of the Judicial Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges. In 1880 he was elected Chairman of the Section of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology of the American Medical Association. He was once foreign delegate of the A. M. A., and in 1881, was made an honorary member of the British Medical Association. In 1887 he was President of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He wrote: *Accommodation and Refraction: a Review of Dr.Fenner's Pamphlet* Louisville 1873. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11424-11426

Reynolds, Edward (1793-1881). American surgeon, one of the founders of the Tremont Medical School and of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Born at Boston, Mass., he received the degree of A. B. at Harvard College in 1811, and, for a time, was engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. John CollinsàWarren. Then for three full years he studied at Paris and London, in the latter city coming much under the influence of Sir WilliamàLawrence, who turned his attention strongly toward diseases of the eye. Returning to Boston, Reynolds found his aged father blind from double-sided cataract. With a boldness rare enough among the operators even of the present day (1920), he couched both lenses at a single sitting and both the couchments were brilliantly successful. The cataract operation had not previously been performed at all in Boston, and the consequence was that Reynolds was a made man. In 1824 Reynolds, together with JohnàJeffries, established a dispensary which developed into the well known Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Jeffries, for a time, was senior surgeon, but upon his resignation, the vacancy was filled by Reynolds. Reynolds was one of the founders of the Tremont, Medical School in which he was professor of surgery for some years. He also, for a time, taught anatomy and surgery at the Harvard Medical School. In 1864, at the founding of the American Ophthalmological Society, he was made an honorary member. He wrote: *Hints to Students on the Use of the Eyes* Edinburgh 1835 and *An Address at the Dedication of the New Building of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary* Boston 1850. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11426-11427

Rhazes *see* **Ar-Razi**.

Rhee, Sang Wook (1931-) Korean ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Catholic University, Seoul, Director of the Eye Center of Kangnam Medical Center Seoul. He graduated from the Seoul National University School of Medicine in 1956, and studied at the Postgraduate School of Medicine at Seoul National University and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1966. He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Catholic University during 1964-1991. He conducted research at Johns Hopkins University Hospital, Baltimore, and NIH, U.S.A. in 1968-1970. After retirement from the University, he is currently serving in the present position as above. His professional activities are numerous: Vice President and Councillor, Korean Foundation for the Prevention of Blindness (1974-presnt), Executive Director, the Korean Ophthalmological Society (1982-1984), President, Korean Intraocular Implant Club (1984-1989), President of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) (1993-1995), Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 12th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1989), Founding Member of the Asia-Pacific Intraocular Implant Club (1988- present), the President of the Korean Contact Lens Society (1993-1996), the Founding Member of the Korean Academy of Science and Technology (1994-

present) and a Member of the International Council of Ophthalmology (1994-1995). He founded the Korea-Japan Joint Meeting of Ophthalmology and served as the President in 1992-1998. He has many editorial assignments for Professional Journals: J. Kr. Ophthalmol. Soc., Kr. J. Ophthalmol. , Asia-Pacific J. Ophthalmol., Afro-Asian J. Ophthalmol. and many others. He has published 170 articles in Professional Journals and has written many books, e.g. "*Textbook of Ophthalmology*, Soomonsa Seoul 1970", "*Refraction and Refractory Error*, Korean Optical Association, 1977", "*Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis in Korea*, in *Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis*, Tokyo Univ. Press, 1989" and "*Cataract and Glaucoma*, Seoul Publ. Co. Seoul 1996". He delivered a Special Lecture "*Epikeratoprosthesis*" at the 27th Congress of the Korean Ophthalmological Society. He is a recipient of many honor Awards, e.g. *Distinguished Service Award of the APAO* (1987), *de Ocampo Award Lecture of APAO* (1993)(*Keratoplasty and Eye Banking in Asia Pacific Zone*), *Jose Rizal Medal* from APAO (1999), *APIIA Medal* from the Asia Pacific Intraocular Implant Club (1996). In recognition of his meritorious serviced, he was granted the *National Medal of the Republic of Korea* in 1988. (402, Dongsu Villa, 115-1 Chungdam-Don, Kangnam-ku, Seoul, Korea; Phone: 82-2-512-4235)(SM)

Rhoads, George (1859-1912). A well-known homeopathic ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist. Born at Richmond, Vt., he received his liberal training at the Goddard Seminary and at the University of Vermont. He then studied medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He practised for a time at Fitchburg, Mass., then at Winchendon, and moved in 1894 to Springfield, where he remained until his death. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11432

Riberi, Alessandro , Italian Turinese ophthalmologist, inventor of an excellent ectropion operation for the lower lid, a procedure which is, however, only occasionally called by his name. This is the well-known operation whereby a V-shaped incision is made in the skin of the lid and of the cheek below it, apex downward, the sides extending to the inner and the outer canthus of the eye respectively. The procedure in question has been attributed, quite wrongly, both to Thomas WhartonàJones and toàVelpeau. Riberi was born at Turin, became professor of surgery and obstetrics at Turin University and president of the Medical Faculty. His chief ophthalmic writings are as follows: 1. *Trattato di Blepharotalmo-Terapia Operativa*. (Torino, 1837, 2d ed., 1839). 2. *Su i Seni e su le Fistole delle Vie Lagrimali*. 3. *Della Ceratitide*. (Torino 1839.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11435-11436

Richter, August Gottlieb (1742-1812). German surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Zoerbig, Saxony, the nephew of a well-known Göttingen professor of medicine, he received his medical degree at Göttingen in 1760, his dissertation being *De Prisca Roma in Medicos suos haud Iniqua.* After extensive travels in search of further scientific education, he returned to Göttingen, where, in 1766, he was made extraordinary professor of medicine, and, five years later, full professor. He was both an eloquent speaker and a dextrous and highly successful operator. Being of a warm heart and frank disposition, he was almost worshipped by his students. He simplified and made more practical the surgical technique of his day, and for these facts alone he deserves the title he has always borne of the "Reformer of German Surgery." Among his numerous services, furthermore, should not be forgotten that of putting an effective brake upon the reckless operating of his day. In ophthalmology he rendered the special service of removing the cataract-extraction operation (Daviel, 1748) almost entirely from the hands of the itinerant quack and of placing it in those of the scientific surgeon. According to àHirschberg he was also probably the first to call attention to the fact that frontal sinus inflammation may be the cause of ocular inflammation and even blindness. Of Richter's general writings, the following should be remembered even by ophthalmologists, so epoch-making are they: 1. *Chirurgische Bibliothek*. 2. *Abhandlung von den Brüchen*. (2 vols., 1777) 3. *Anfangsgründe der Wundarzneikunst*. (7 vols., 1782-1804.) 4. *Specielle Therapie*. (9 vols. and a supplement Berlin, 1813-'36.) His ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Varias Cataractam Extrahendi Methodos Exponit et ad Orationem qua Munus Professoris Med. Extraord.* Clementissime sibi Demandatum die viii Oct. 1766 Aditurus estInvitat D. Aug. Gottlieb Richter, Gött., (1766,4to) 2. *Operationes Aliquot, quibus Cataractam Extrahit*, (Gött., 1768) 3. *Observ. Chir. Fascic. Continens de Cataractae Extractione Observationes*. 2 vols (Gött., 1770-1776, 8vo.) 4. *Abhandlung von der Ausziehung des Grauen Stars*. (Göttingen, 1773, English ed. 1791) 5. *Observatione de*

Fistula Lacrymale. (Göttingen 1778.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11436-11438.

Ridley, Nicholas Charles (1863-1937) British ophthalmologist of Leicester, father of Harold Ridley, the pioneer of IOL. He was a founder and an original member of the Council of the Congress. He was also a founder and Past President (1915-1917) of the Midland Ophthalmological Society. Ridley was born the eldest son of the Rev. Charles George Ridley, Vicar of Bratoft, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Boston and proceeded to St. Mary's Hospital, where he qualified and then acted as House Surgeon to Edmund Owen. He entered the Navy as Surgeon, being second out of 40 examined, but unfortunately after a few years' service was invalided out, on account of ankylosis of a knee due to pyogenic infection following fever. He then specialized in ophthalmology and became Clinical Assistant to Silcock at Moorfields, afterwards becoming temporary Curator for five months in the absence of Treacher Collins. Succeeding Hodges at Leicester, he passed the primary and final F.R.C.S.Eng. within six months and was appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon to Leicester Royal Infirmary where he was the sole Ophthalmic Surgeon for 28 years. At the outbreak of the Great War he volunteered for active service but was refused on account of his disability. BJO 1937,21: 460-461.

Ridley, Nicholas Harold Lloyd (Sir Harold) (1906 – 2001) British ophthalmologist. Ridley was the eldest son of a naval surgeon who later graduated into ophthalmology. He was educated at Charterhouse and Pembroke College, Cambridge completing his basic medical training at St Thomas' Hospital. In 1938 he was appointed to the consultant staff at Moorfields Eye Hospital (1938 - 1971). Early in the war he was posted as a major in the Royal Army Medical Corp to the Gold Coast. Here he studied the cause of local blindness, the parasitic tropical disease known as onchocerciasis (river blindness) He published a monograph on the subject in 1945. In 1949 at St Thomas' Hospital, Ridley performed the first cataract extraction with an artificial lens implantation, pioneering the surgery that would restore sight to millions of people around the world. During the Second World War, as surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital, Ridley treated injured RAF pilots whose eyes had been penetrated by slivers of Perspex from the cockpit. He noted how well the eyes tolerated the material. His early pioneering work was unsuccessful and the ophthalmic establishment was hostile to such a daring project. With the courage of his convictions that the concept of the operation was correct, ultimate triumph came in the 1970s with new technology, new instrumentation and the adoption of microsurgical techniques, all of which combined to bring a success rate hitherto unknown. After his retirement in 1971 he was elected to the Royal Society and amongst his many medical honours he received the Gullstrand Medal of the Swedish Medical Society and the Gonin Medal from the International Council of Ophthalmology. Belatedly, in 2000 he received a Knighthood. (John Winstanley) R.C.K.

Riehm, Wolfgang (1896-1971) German ophthalmologist born in Halle/Saale, Germany. Riehm studied medicine in Halle and Marburg, receiving his medical degree 1923 in Halle. From 1923 to 1925 he was assistant at the Eye Clinic in Halle and from 1925 to 1935 first assistant (Oberarzt) at the University Eye Clinic in Würzburg under Schieck. During the second named period he became (in 1928) lecturer and (1933) professor extraordinarius. Riehm became full professor of ophthalmology at Giessen in 1935 and remained there until 1941. He then moved to Bonn becoming professor of ophthalmology at the Bonn University Eye Clinic and receiving a teaching position there in 1953. Riehm then accepted becoming professor and director of the Münster University Eye Clinic where he remained until 1964 having reached the age limit. Riehm was particularly interested in allergy and immunity and became very successful on that special topic in ophthalmology reflected in his contribution to the treatise *Allergie* by Hansen, published in Stuttgart 1957. *Klin Monatsbl.f.Augenheilkunde* 1971,159:138.JPW

Rigal, Jean Jacques (1755-1823). French surgeon, who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Cussac, he received his medical degree at Montpellier. Settling at Gaillac, he became especially renowned for his skill as an operator. Rigal's only ophthalmologic writing is entitled "*Considération Pratiques sur les Maladies des Voies Lacrymales*" (Hist. et Mém. l'Acad. Roy. de Toulouse, Vol. XXX) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14,p.11440.

Rinecker, Franz von (1811-1883). German pediatricist, microscopist and physiologist of slight ophthalmologic importance because of his graduation dissertation, "*Die Entzündung der Gefäss-Nerven-und Glashaut des Auges und ihre Ausgänge.*" Born at Schlesslitz, Germany, he received his medical degree at Munich in 1832. He taught and practised chiefly at Würzburg. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11442



C. Calvin Ring

Ring C. Calvin (1910 -1998) New Zealand ophthalmologist. He graduated from Otago Medical School in 1938. Following his overseas war service, he was trained at Moorfields Eye Hospital where he became the senior registrar in 1948 (He received FRCS, FRACO, DOMS, DLO). Subsequently he started private ophthalmic practice in Auckland, New Zealand. He held many important positions in the professional organizations and societies: they embrace Senior Medical Staff, Auckland Hospital Board (1968-), Chairman Combined Medical Staff, Auckland Hospital Board, Chairman, Division of Surgery, Auckland Hospital (1976-1979), Secretary of Ophthalmological Society of New Zealand (1956-1961) and its President (1968), Founder and President of New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Blindness (1966-1977), Organizer and Trustee of Auckland Eye Research and Education Trust (1976-), Examiner in Ophthalmology, Royal Australian College of Surgeons (1968-1973) and Member of New Zealand Committee RACS (1972-1976). He was Vice-President of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1987-1989) and served as the President of the Academy (1989-1991).(Lim K.H. & Lim Arthur L.S.M. *Ophthalmology awakens in Asia, 40 years of Asia-Pacific Ophthalmology*, Singapore, 1999)

Ring, G. Oram (1861-1933) American ophthalmologist. G. Oram Ring graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, and later worked in the Eye Department of the out-patient service of the University Hospital. He at once became interested in ophthalmology, and soon became Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, an active service which he continued for over twenty-one years, until he was made Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Hospital. He was also Ophthalmologist to the Widener Home for Crippled Children, and Consulting Ophthalmologist to the American Oncologic Hospital. Some of his most important papers were based on cases seen and operated on at the latter institution. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1895, and in 1901 a member of the American Ophthalmological Society. He was a member and President of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, and early took the certificate of the American Board for Ophthalmic Examinations.

Riseley, Stanley (1868-1915). British ophthalmologist of Sheffield, England. Born at Bristol, he graduated at Edinburgh University, and then settled in 1898 as ophthalmologist at Sheffield. In 1912 he was president of the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society, and, at the time of his death, was ophthalmic surgeon to the Sheffield Royal Hospital, and to Rotherham Hospital. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11445-11446

Risley, Samuel Doty (1845-1920) American ophthalmologist of Philadelphia. Born at Cincinnati, O. His medical degree was received at the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. For the next two years he engaged in general practice. Having studied the eye at the Wills Eye Hospital and at the University of Pennsylvania under William F. Norris, he engaged, in 1872, in the practice of diseases of the eye exclusively. He was Lecturer and Assistant Surgeon in ophthalmology at his alma mater from 1872 to 1879; professor of diseases of the eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic from 1886 to 1900, and emeritus professor thereafter; attending surgeon to Wills Eye Hospital Philadelphia, 1890; a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded; alumni manager of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital since 1896. He was Chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association in 1893, a member of the House of Delegates in 1907, President of the American Academy of Medicine in 1891, Chairman of the Ophthalmological Section of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1904 and of the American Ophthalmological Society in 1907. He was a member of the International Congress of Ophthalmology at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1894, and at Utrecht, Holland, in 1899. Among the doctor's more important articles were "*The Comparative Value of Mydriatics*," "*School Hygiene*," "*The Genesis of the Myopic Eye*," and "*The Etiology of Uveitis*." He devised a form of a "rotary prism" for the measurement of ocular imbalance, a phoropter, an ophthalmoscope combining cylinders with the usual spheres, a

secondary cataract knife with its blade hand tooled so that the shaft, equaling the size of the corneal puncture, served as a check to the escape of vitreous. *AJO* 1920,3:632-633

Ritch, Robert (1944-) American ophthalmologist, Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology (since 1983), The New York Medical College, Valhalla, New York, USA, Surgeon Director (since 1991) and Chief, Glaucoma Service (since 1983), The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York, NY, USA. He received BA from Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1965, MA from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1967 and MD from Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY in 1972. He completed Residency Training in Ophthalmology at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY during 1973-76. He further extended his studies under the fellowships of Heed Ophthalmic Foundation (1976-1977) and of National Eye Institute Health (1976-1978) at Mount Sinai School of Medicine under Dr. Steven M. Podos. Subsequently, he has held the following positions: Assistant Professor, Mount Sinai School of Medicine (1978-1980), Associate Professor, Mount Sinai School of Medicine (1980-1982) and is Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology, NYMC (as above) since 1983. He was elected as a Member of the American Ophthalmological Society in 1994 by submitting a thesis *Exfoliation syndrome: clinical findings and occurrence in patients with occludable angles*. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc.* 1994, 92:845-944. He is and has been a Member of many prestigious professional societies, some selected societies where he has served as an officer are as follows: 1. Fellow, American Academy of Ophthalmology, 2. Fellow, American College of Surgeons, 3. Fellow, International College of Surgeons, 4. Fellow, Royal College of Ophthalmologists, 5. Fellow, New York Academy of Medicine, Chairman, Program Committee, Ophthalmology (1991-92), President, Section on Ophthalmology (1993-1994), 6. Fellow, American Society for Laser in Surgery and Medicine, Chairman, Ophthalmology section (1991-1992), 7. Ophthalmic Laser Surgical Society, Co-Founder with Francis L'Esperance, 1981, Secretary-Treasurer (1982-1998), President (1998-2000), 8. New York Society for Clinical Ophthalmology, Chairman, Program Committee (1990-1991), President (1991-1992), 9. New York Glaucoma Society, Co-Founder President (1991-1993), 10. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, Program Committee, Glaucoma Section (1991 – 1993), Chairman, Program Committee, Glaucoma Section (1993-1994), 11. Glaucoma Committee, International Congress of Ophthalmology, 12. The Glaucoma Foundation, Founder, 1985, Vice-President, Secretary, Medical Director and Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board (1985 – present), 13. American Telemedicine Association Member, International Task Force, 14. Lindberg Society Co-founder with Drs. Ahti Tarkkanen and Gottfried O.H. Naumann, President (1998-), 15. New York Glaucoma Research Institute, Founder (1995), President (1995-). He has founded many organizations and they are 1. *Ophthalmic Laser Surgical Society* (1981), 2. *New York Glaucoma Society* (1991), 3. *The Glaucoma Foundation* (1985), 4. *Lindberg Society* (1998), 5. *New York Glaucoma Support Group* (1983), 6. *Alt.support.glaucoma newsgroup* (1995), 7. *New York Glaucoma Research Institute* (1995) and 8. *Annual Optic Nerve Rescue and Regeneration Think Tank* (1994). He has written 280 original papers and 68 book chapters, and he has recorded 359 abstracts. His main interest is glaucoma and some examples of his books are 1. Ritch R, Shields MB: *The Secondary Glaucomas*. CV Mosby Co, St Louis, 1982, 2. Ritch R, Shields MB, Krupin T: *The Glaucomas*. CV Mosby Co, St. Louis, 1989. 2 vols., 3. Ritch R, Shields MB, Krupin T: *The Glaucomas*. CV Mosby Co, St. Louis, 1996, 2d edition. 3 vols. and 4. Ritch R, Caronia R: *Classic Papers in Glaucoma*, Kugler Pub, Amsterdam, 1999. He has given 14 Named Lectures, and has been Visiting Professor to 22 Universities and organized 41 International Symposia. He also serves as a member of Editorial Board to 6 professional journals. In recognition of his significant contributions, many organizations conferred honor awards upon him, and they are 1. Founders Award, National Exhibits by Blind Artists (1985), 2. Executive Director's Award, International Center in New York (1985), 3. Honor Award, American Academy of Ophthalmology (1985, 1987), 4. Listed, Who's Who in the World, Who's Who in America (1987 –present), 5. 1990 Special Honoree, The Glaucoma Foundation (1990), 6. Senior Honor Award, American Academy of Ophthalmology (1995), 7. Ophthalmologist of the Year, Heed Ophthalmic Foundation (1996), 8. Gold Medal of Merit and Honour of A. Anagnostakis and A. Trantas - Greek Glaucoma Society (1998), 9. Commander of Grace and Lieutenant Knight Hospitaller of the Sovereign Order of the Orthodox Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem (1998), 10. Ophthalmology Times Achievement in

Ophthalmology Award (1998), 11. 1998 Louis Rudin Award for Research in Glaucoma (1999), 12. Special Honoree, Helen Keller Foundation (2000) and 13. Special Honoree of the Glaucoma Foundation (2000). (Glaucoma Associates of New York, 310 East 14th Street, New York, NY 10003, USA. Phone: +1-212-673-5140; Fax: +1-212-420-8743; e-mail: ritch@inx.net) (home-pages : <http://www.glaucoma.net> ; <http://www.nyee.edu>) (SM)

Ritterich, Friedrich Phillipp (1782-1866). German ophthalmologist. Born at Leipsic, he received his medical degree at the University of his native town. He then studied ophthalmology exclusively at Vienna under àBeer and Adam àSchmidt. Returning to Leipsic, he there practised as ophthalmologist until his death. He was one of the founders (in 1821) of the Leipsic Eye Infirmary, and its director from 1821-1852. In 1828 he was made extraordinary professor of ophthalmology at the University, and, in 1847, Hofrath. For a long time he was wholly blind. He was a friendly, warm-hearted man, and liked by all who knew him, but he had very little ability as a teacher. His judgment and his operative skill, however, are said to have been of a high order. His chief ophthalmologic writings are as follows - 1. *Jährliche Beiträge zur Vervollkommnung der Augenheilkunst.* (Bd. 1, 1827.) 2. *Enumeratio Instrumentorum ad Tollendam Canalis Nasalis Obstructionem- Commendatorum et Depictorum.* (1830.) 3. *Die Heilanstalt f. Arme Augenranke zu Leipzig zur Zeit ihres 25jäh. Bestehens.* (1845.) 4. *Anweisung zur Erhaltung des Sehvermögens.* (1847 ;2 Aufl. 1852.) 5. *Das künstliche Auge.* (1852.) 6. *Zur Lehre vom Schielen und über das Anpassungsvermögen der Augen.* (1856.) 7. *Lehre von den Blutigen Augenoperationen am Menschlichen Körper.* (G. B. Guenther's *Lehre v.d. Blutigen Operationen*, 1858.) 8. *Die Hornhautbeere, Staphylom der Hornhaut.* (1859.) 9. *Weitere Beiträge zur Vervollkommnung der Augenheilkunst.* (1861.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11446

Rittmann, Alexander (1827-1882). German ophthalmologist. Born in Mährisch-Trübau, he received his degree in medicine and surgery at Prague in 1856. For a time he was assistant to àArlt, in the Eye Clinic, afterwards settling in Brünn. From 1862 till 1870 he was chief of the Eye Division at the Brünn Hospital, and, after a number of other official positions, died Jan. 21, 1882. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11446

Rivaud-Landrau, Louis (1817-1874). French ophthalmologist. Born at Poitiers, France, he received his medical degree in 1839. He married a daughter of Dr. Parfait-Landrau, and at once joined his father-in-law at Poitiers in the practice of ophthalmology exclusively. In 1854, he, in company with Parfait-Landrau, moved to Lyons, where they two together founded a private Eye Infirmary, called *Maison de Santé Spécæe pour les Maladies Ophthalmiques*. Rivaud-Landrau was especially renowned as an operator, yet, in addition, he wrote almost a score of articles which appeared in the *Annales d'Oculistique* from 1854-'62 inclusive. Parfait-Landrau, according to Hirschberg, discovered the condition now termed "*synchisis scintillans*." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11446-11447

Rivaud-Landrau, Paul, was the son of the better known ophthalmologist, Louis Rivaud-Landrau, 1817-1874, who practiced in Lyons where he had an ophthalmic clinic (see *Annales d'oculistique* vol.31,p.45) and was esteemed as a cataract surgeon and ophthalmologist. He wrote: *Du strabisme.* La Guillotière 1846 and *Études ophthalmiques.* La Guillotière 1852.

Rivers, Edmund C (1858-1915). American, Denver ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist. Born in 1858, he received the medical degree in 1879 at the University of Maryland, Baltimore. For many years he practised his specialties at Denver, and was president of the board of trustees and professor of ophthalmology in the Denver and Gross College of Medicine, as well as vice-president of the board of directors and consulting oculist to the Denver Maternity and Woman's Hospital Association. He was drowned in Barr Lake, near Denver.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11447-11448; Ophthalmology,1915, 3: 432

Rivière, Lazare (1589-1655). French, Professor of Medicine at Montpellier, and follower of Paracelsus. He is memorable to ophthalmologists because of the following passage, which occurs in his "*Praxis Medica*": "When a cataract cannot be dissolved by any sort of medicine, then the last resort is a surgical operation. If the cataract mass be thick and

enclosed in a little membrane, it is thrust down into the depths of the eye with a needle (with which the eye has been penetrated) just as one opens a window. This operation is sometimes successful, but often not. However, if there is no hope in any other means, it is better, according to the opinion of Celsus, to try an uncertain remedy rather than none at all. Yet, because of its great uncertainty, the cataract operation should be performed not by ordinary surgeons, but by quacks, who, for the sake of this practice, travel hither and thither and, therefore, the choice of the time for and the kind of operation should be left to them too." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11448-11449



Jose Rizal y Mercado

Rizal y Mercado, Jose (1861-1924) Filipino ophthalmologist and hero of the Independence of the Philippines. Rizal was born in the town of Calamba of the province of Laguna. Volumes have been written on his life and works. Among the best known are those by W. Retana, a Spanish writer; that by Austin Craig, former Rizal research professor in the University of the Philippines, and that by Russell and Rodriguez. He is known at home and abroad, not only as a patriot and a hero who died for his country, but also as a most versatile genius, who according to Russell and Rodriguez scarcely has a companion in human records. *"He was a physician that had chosen diseases of the eye for his specialty, wherein he stood in a place of distinction before his profession. He was next an artist in sculpture and painting; a poet; a master of verse and prose in Spanish, in his native Tagalog, and in ten other languages English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Greek and even Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic. He was next a scientist distinguished in original research, already honored with regard by leading European minds in many branches of recondite knowledge."* Rizal obtained his early education at home and in Binan, a town near Calamba, and then in Manila where he took his A. B. degree with highest honor at the age of 15 in the Ateneo de Manila, a school conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. He then began the Medical course in Santo Tomas University. But shortly after he had to leave the islands because of the beginning of troubles which his family had with Spanish officials. That was a time of unrest and discontent in the Philippines, because of the increasing abuses committed by the Spanish government. No wonder that the greater part of this great man's energy and thoughts was centered, as shown in his writings, in the sufferings and needs of reform in the Philippines under the heavy yoke of Spanish rule. He finished his medical course in the Universidad Central de Madrid in 1885, there also obtaining honors. He also studied philosophy and literature in this University, and while outside he devoted his time to arts and modern languages. In 1866 he received the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy. He then visited the Universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1887 he traveled in Austria, Switzerland and Italy. In April 1888 he went to the United States and from thence he proceeded to London, Paris, Belgium and Holland. In his travel he made the acquaintance and was honored by the friendship of great men like Virchow, Jäger, Meyer, Blumentritt and others. From Madrid he went to Paris and was chosen clinical assistant to Dr. Louis de Wecker, one of the famous oculists of Europe. He had also worked with Galezowski in Paris and Schulzer in Heidelberg. He had a special liking for this branch of medicine and devoted much time to ophthalmic surgery. In Vienna he studied under Prof. Fuchs. In 1887 he returned to the Philippines, anxious to be of assistance to his mother after having received the news of her gradual failing of sight. In the same year he successfully performed in their house in Calamba the cataract extraction of her left eye which restored her vision. This was the first operation of its kind done in the Philippines. News of his success spread rapidly throughout the islands and neighboring countries and this brought him into eminence and great practice. Patients came from all parts of the Islands and even from China. During that year he also performed in Calamba an enucleation, two cases of correction of strabismus, and one removal of pterygium. *AJO*, 1924, 7:560-561. To honor this Hero Ophthalmologist, the Ophthalmological Society of the Philippines established the "Dr. Jose P. Rizal Memorial Lectureship" in 1955. (*A Century of Ophthalmology in the Philippines*, by Salceda S.R., 1997). The Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology also honored this hero and created the "Jose Rizal Medal" in 1968 as the highest Honor Medal of the Academy. (Hui and Lim: *Ophthalmology awakens in Asia: 40 Years of Asia-Pacific Ophthalmology*, by Singapore National Eye Centre, 1999). (SM)

Roaf, H.E. (1881-1952) British physiologist, George Holt Professor of physiology at Liverpool University. Roaf worked 1906 under Sir Charles Sherrington and was appointed

1920 to the Chair of physiology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical College, London. He returned to Liverpool University in 1932 where he became George Holt professor of physiology. He did much research on the physiology of the central nervous system, vision and particularly colour vision. He wrote a *Textbook of Physiology*. The Optician 1952,522

Roaldes, Arthur Washington de (1849-1918) American, blind ophthalmologist and aurologist from New Orleans, born in Opelousas, Louisiana from an old south of France family. He was educated by the Jesuits in France, and later awarded the diploma of "bachellier és-lettres" in 1865. The following year he was made "bachelier és sciences". Returning to America, he received the medical degree at the University of Louisiana in 1869 and then went back to France for further medical study. His ad eundem was received at the University of Paris in 1870. He served with great distinction during the Franco-Prussian war, rescuing at one time seventeen wounded from a burning house in Bazailles during the heat of battle. In 1872 he returned to New Orleans, and soon was widely known as a general practitioner. In 1887-89 Dr. de Roaldes made a special study of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the hospitals of Europe; and returning again to New Orleans, began to practice otology and laryngology in New Orleans. In 1889 he founded the *Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital*, also known as "*The Senses Hospital*" and was a trustee thereof and its surgeon-in-chief for many years. In 1890 he was made professor of diseases of the ear, nose and throat in the New Orleans Polyclinic. We cannot mention here all the numerous honors which came to Dr. de Roaldes. He was made, however, a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and when he founded the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, the French government promoted him, and made him a grand commander in the Legion. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the Institute of Social Sciences, and Chevalier of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare and Commander of the Papal Order of St. Gregory the Great. For the last twenty years of his life he was wholly blind. AJO, 1:695-696.

Robert, Professor (19th century). A German ophthalmologist who lectured on his specialty at Marburg about the middle of the 19th century. He also had a private eye infirmary in that city. His ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Ueber Subkutane Durchschneidung des Orbicularis und die Canthoplastik zur Heilung der Blepharophimosis, nebst Bemerkungen über die Subkutane Durchschneidung der Sphinkteren überhaupt*. (Jour.d.Chir.und Augenhk., 1843,32:27-37) 2. *Angeborene Geschwulst der Sklerotica und Cornea des Linken Auges bei Gleichzeitig Angeborener Missbildung des Rechten Aeusseren Ohres und Naevus der Linken Wange*. (Ibid., pp. 38-42.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11449

Roberts, Bernard Hamilton St.Clair see **St.Clair Roberts**

Robertson, Charles Archibald (1829-1880). American ophthalmologist (mistakenly spelt "Richardson" by Hirschberg in the chapter "American ophthalmologists". Born at Mobile, Alabama, he received the degree of A. B. at Harvard University in 1850, and his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College. For a time he studied diseases of the eye and ear in Boston at the Perkins Institution and at the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary, and, later, at the Wills Eye and Ear Hospital in Philadelphia. After a year and a half in Europe, he settled at Boston as ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist, but in a very short time moved to New York City. For about two years he served with the Northern Army in the Civil War, but, having been retired on account of illness, he practised at Poughkeepsie, then at Albany. Here he remained until his death. He was ophthalmic and aural surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital, and to the Albany Hospital. He was also attending oculist at the Troy Hospital. He was one of the founders of the American Ophthalmological Society, a member of the International Ophthalmological Society, and of the American Otological Society. Robertson's most important ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *The Importance of Examining the Dioptric Media in Some Pathological Affections of the Eye*. (1865.) 2. *Glaucoma and its Cure* (transl. From the French, 1866) 3. *Some curious reflex phenomena after injuries of the eye* (1870) 4. *Remarkable perturbation of the Olfactory Nerve following Extraction of Cataract* (1873) 5. *An Eye Case in the Courts* (1874) 6. *Pigmentation of the Retina* (1877) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11449-11450

Robertson, Douglas Moray Cooper Lamb Argyll (1837-1909) British ophthalmologist. Argyll Robertson received his medical education in Edinburgh, St. Andrews and on the continent. He took his degree in medicine 1857 at St. Andrews (Scotland) and became Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh five years later. From the first he devoted his attention exclusively to ophthalmology. In 1863 he published a pioneer communication in the Edinburgh Medical Journal: „*The Calabar Bean as a New Ophthalmic Agent*“. In December 1869 he published in the same journal an article: „*Four Cases of Spinal Myosis with Remarks on the Action of the Light on the Pupil*“. In that communication he described a symptom later called „Argyll Robertson pupil“. From 1867 to 1870 he was assistant surgeon in the ophthalmic department of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary under William Walker. After Walker's retirement in 1882 he took charge with G.A. Berry of the department of ophthalmology. For several years, Robertson was lecturer on diseases of the eyes in the University of Edinburgh. He received a post as honorary surgeon-oculist to Queen Victoria and later of King Edward VII at the Scottish Court. He wrote *Trephining the Sclerotic, a new operation for glaucoma* London c.1880 and *The Calabar bean as a new agent in ophthalmic medicine* Edinburgh 1863. The Ophthalmoscope, London 1909, p.135-141 (with notes by A.Critchett; S.Snell; G.Mackay and H.Sattler.). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 14, p. 11450-11457

Robertson, John Argyll (18th c.) British surgeon, father of the much more famous Douglas Argyll Robertson, himself a distinguished operator, and the first compiler of a comparative table of statistics of the cataract operation. The dates of his birth and death are not known. He was, however, surgeon to the Eye Dispensary at Edinburgh, and lecturer on surgery at the Edinburgh University. He wrote on iritis, amaurosis and the cataract operation. His most important article is entitled "Observations on Extraction and Displacement of the Cataract, with Tables Showing the Relative Success from the Performance of These Operations- (*Edinburgh Journal, No. 131 XLVII: 378-390*). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15, p.11457-11458

Robin, Albert (1847-1928) French physician born in Dijon. Robin received his M.D. in 1877 at the Paris Faculté, with the thesis *Essai d'urologie clinique* (Paris 1877) where he became lecturer in internal pathology in 1883 and professor of clinical therapy in 1905. He became (1887) a member of the Academie de médecine. He published extensively on pharmacology and therapeutics. He wrote: *Des troubles oculaires dans les maladies de l'encéphale*. Paris 1880 ; *Des affections cérébrales consécutives aux lésions non traumatiques du rocher et de l'appareil auditif* Paris 1883 ; *Leçons de clinique et de thérapeutique médicales* Paris 1887 ; with Nicolle *De la rupture du cœur* Paris 1885 ; *Les maladies de la nutrition* Paris 1900

Rochon-Duvigneaud, André (1863-1952) French ophthalmologist, a pupil of Ph.Panas. Following his book *Titres et travaux scientifiques du Dr. Rochon-Duvigneaud* (Paris 1900) he was first, from 1885 to 1888, preparator at the histological laboratory of the faculté de médecine at Bordeaux, and at the same time and place, anatomical assistant. His internship was served at the Hôpitaux de Paris between 1889 and 1892. During the same period Rochon-Duvigneaud was serving an internship at the Clinique Ophtalmologique de l'Hôtel-Dieu. He was also (1890-1892) preparator at the ophthalmic laboratory of the Hôtel-Dieu. He received his medical degree June 23, 1892 with the thesis *Recherches de l'angle de la chambre antérieure et le canal de Schlemm* (published the same year also in book form) and became head of the ophthalmic clinic at the Faculté in 1892, keeping this position until 1895. He was medical assistant at the Hôpital Lariboisière from 1895-1898. Rochon-Duvigneaud became a member of the Société d'Ophtalmologie de Paris November 1895. He wrote: *Précis iconographique d'anatomie normale de l'Œil* Paris 1895 ; *Recherches sur l'Œil et la Vision chez les Vertébrés* Laval 1933 ; *Les yeux et la Vision des vertébrés* Paris 1943. JPW

Rodger, Anderson (? – 1909). A wealthy English shipbuilder, once Provost of Greenock. In 1894 he founded the Greenock Eye Infirmary. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15, p.11459

Rodgers, John Kearney (1793-1851) American surgeon, of much importance in early American ophthalmology. Born in New York City, he received his training in the liberal

arts at Princeton College, and afterwards studied medicine with a preceptor, Dr. Wright Post, in New York. In 1816 he received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After a term as house surgeon at the New York Hospital, he proceeded to London in company with Dr. Edward Delafield. Soon these two were greatly interested in ophthalmology, and, returning to New York, they, in collaboration with a number of others, established in 1820 the New York Eye Infirmary. For very many years Rodgers was surgeon to this institution, and some of the more important later ophthalmologists for example, Cornelius ReaàAgnew, were students (and sometimes protegés) of his. Rodgers' chief performance was the tying of the left subclavian artery (in 1845) within the scaleni muscles, a procedure which he was the first to execute upon the living human subject. As an operator on the eye, he was swift bold, and brilliant. He wrote but little, his most important paper being "*Ligature of the Left Subclavian Artery within the Scalenus Muscles for Aneurysm*" (1846). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11459-11460.

Rodriguez, Juan Sixto (2nd half 18th century). Spanish surgeon of the latter half of the 18th century, who devoted considerable attention to diseases of the eye. He was professor of surgery at the University of Seville, surgeon to the navy and to the royal family, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. His chief ophthalmologic writing was "*De la Fistula Lagrimal Completa y su Método Curativo*" (Seville 1789). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11460

Rognetta, Francesco (1800-1857). Italian ophthalmologist, who spent most of his professional career in Paris. Born at Reggio, Calabria, he received his medical degree at Naples, and for a time was privatdocent in that University. For political reasons he moved to Paris, where he began to practice in 1833 becoming in a short time a most influential personage. According to Pagel, he it was who introduced operative ophthalmology into France, a statement which is strongly objected to by Hirschberg, and which, undoubtedly, is an exaggeration. He established a free course in ophthalmology at the Ecole Pratique, and was an esteemed collaborator on the *Gazette Médicale* and the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. He was also prominent as a medico-legal expert. In addition to a number of works on legal medicine and surgery of the bones, he wrote or edited: 1. *Traité Pratique des Maladies des Yeux* (Edited and elaborated by Rognetta, Paris, 1839.) [this a translation of Antonio Scarpas famous treatise "*Saggio di Osservazioni* etc. Pavia 1801-JPW] 2. *Cours d'Ophthalmologie ou Traité Complet des Maladies de l'Oeil*, etc. (Paris, 1839.) 3. *Traité Philosophique ou Clinique d'Ophthalmologie*, etc. (Paris, 1844.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11462

Rohault, Jacques (17th century) A Cartesian of the 17th century, who was one of the first, but not the very first, to promulgate the doctrine that a cataract is not a pellicle of inspissated humor, seated in front of the lens, but the lens itself in a more or less opaque condition. The passage in which the statement occurs is found in his work entitled "Physics" (1672), and runs as follows: "*Cataract is not a skin which forms in front of the crystal, as has been long believed, but rather an alteration in the crystal itself, which has lost its transparency.*" The first to announce this, of course the true doctrine, was probablyàQuarré (1643-1650 ?) ; the first, however, to demonstrate the theory by actual anatomical dissection was Rolfinck (1599-1673), in 1656. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11462

Rohrschneider, Wilhelm (1895-1966) German ophthalmologist, born in Berlin. Rohrschneider studied medicine in Berlin and Heidelberg, becoming physician in 1921 and receiving his medical degree (1922) in Berlin with the thesis *Ein Fall von primärem Sarkom der Iris mit ringförmiger Ausbreitung* . 1921-1923 he was assistant at the Nauen district hospital. He received (1923) a stipendium from the Rockefeller Foundation to work at the pathologic institute of professor Versé at the Marburg University (until 1925). Rohrschneider was from 1925 to 1931 assistant to Krückmann at the Berlin University Eye Clinic. During that time, in 1928, he became lecturer with the thesis *Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Veränderungen normaler Augengewebe durch Röntgenstrahlen*. Between 1935 and 1936 he was first assistant at the Cologne University Eye Clinic under professor Meisner and became 1936 professor of ophthalmology at the University of Königsberg, remaining there until 1945. Rohrschneider settled as ophthalmologist 1945 to 1948 in Weimar. He received (1948) a call to Münster and became there professor and director of the University Eye Clinic. He was in that position in Münster until 1953. Rohrschneider now received a call

from the Munich University which he accepted and became (1953) professor and chairman of the Munich University Clinic, remaining there until he was named Professor Emeritus, in 1964. Rohrschneider contributed many chapters in different treatises between 1930 and 1962. see also *Klin Mbl f Augenheilk* 1995,206:280-281.JPW

Rolando, Lorenzo. An 18th century naval physician of Spain, who, in 1755, invented a serrated forceps for the extraction of the central portion of after-cataracts. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11462

Rolfinck, Werner (1599-1673) German anatomist, botanist, chemist, and physician, and the first important supporter of William Harvey, as well as the first to demonstrate by actual dissection that the natural position of a cataract is actually in, not in front of, the crystalline lens. The son of a well known professor and the nephew of the celebrated Schelhammer, he was born at Hamburg, Germany. He studied philosophy at Wittenberg, and medicine there and at Leyden. After a number of journeys to England, France, and Italy, he studied medicine again, this time at Padua, where he received his professional degree. He held in succession a number of notable positions: the chair of anatomy at Wittenberg; the chair of anatomy, surgery and botany at Jena; the directorship of the botanical garden at the same institution, etc. He founded, at the Jena University, a laboratory and an anatomical theater (unusual institutions in those times). He wrote a very large number of articles and dissertations, but nothing at all of a longer character. Ophthalmologically, he is very important, because of the aforesaid demonstration by him (in 1656) of the true situation and nature of cataract. Quarré, a little before this date, had theoretically taught, but not anatomically demonstrated, the same truth. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11462-11463

Romaine, Hunter H. (1910-1968) American ophthalmologist, Executive Surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at the New York University Medical College. Romaine was born in Morristown, New Jersey in 1910 and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Virginia in 1939. He was a graduate of the Phillips Exeter Academy of 1928 and Yale University in 1932. During World War II, he served in the Army Medical Corps. He was active in the programs of the New York Academy of Medicine, and had served as Chairman of the Section of Ophthalmology, initiating afternoon seminars for residents. He had a long and distinguished career in the early development of the Association for Research in Ophthalmology, first as secretary and finally, chairman of the board of trustees. He was also active in the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. For many years, Romaine was one of the outstanding instructors in the graduate courses of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. During the 1954 International Congress of Ophthalmology, he performed an advancement of the inferior oblique and recession of the superior rectus muscles on the first color television program of that Society. In addition to being Chief of the Research Department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary at one time, Dr. Romaine found time to teach such basic subjects as refraction and orthoptics in the resident training program. He was consultant to the New York University Reading Clinic for many years and was emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology at the Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School. He was active in the American College of Surgeons and assisted in many examinations of the American Board of Ophthalmology. He was a descendant of Nicholas Romaine one of the founders of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. *AJO* 1968,66:353-354

Romano, Paul Edward (1934-) *see p.489*

Rones, Benjamin (1902-1984) American ophthalmologist. Having lived all of his early life in Baltimore, Dr. Rones obtained his bachelor's degree at the Johns Hopkins University in 1922, pursued graduate studies at Harvard and the University of Chicago, and obtained his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1926. He was the first Hopkins graduate to become an intern in ophthalmology under Professor William Holland à Wilmer and was almost immediately promoted to the status of second assistant resident. While in residency training he came under the stimulating influence of the great Jonas Friedenwald, who indoctrinated him in the basics of pathology, which subsequently became the focal point of his academic pursuits for his entire career. In 1928, in collaboration with Alan

Churchill Woods, Ronnes Published the first paper from the Wilmer Institute on the therapeutic use of tuberculin in ocular tuberculosis. During the academic year 1929-1930, Ronnes inaugurated a structured didactic teaching program in ophthalmology, which included a sort of home-study course, at the Hopkins Hospital. He was also the one who arranged for Dr. Friedenwald to conduct bimonthly clinico-pathologic conferences. This was the beginning of what gradually emerged as Wilmer's world-renowned postgraduate training program in ophthalmology. During his second year as senior resident (1930-1931), Ronnes learned how to handle the "prima donnas" among Dr. Wilmer's famous patients who included Booth Tarkington, J. P. Morgan, Adolph Lewinsohn, and the King of Siam. Midway during his residency, the formal dedication of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute was held on Oct. 15, 1929. Three of the greatest ophthalmologists of all time: Professor George E. deSchweinitz, Professor Hofrath Ernst Fuchs, and Sir John Herbert Parsons delivered lectures and were photographed with Dr. Wilmer. Some believe that Dr. Ronnes took that famous photograph himself. After five years of specialty training in ophthalmology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, he became an Associate in Ophthalmology at the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute. When Professor Wilmer retired from Johns Hopkins and returned to private practice in Washington in 1934, Ronnes joined him and then carried on Dr. Wilmer's practice after the latter's death. During his many years of active practice in Washington, Dr. Ronnes became a dynamic leader and stimulating academician at the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, and a driving force in developing the Department of Ophthalmology when the Washington Hospital Center was established. In his capacity as director of the Eye Pathology Laboratory at those institutions, Dr. Ronnes had a profound influence on many generations of young physicians-in-training, who have subsequently become leaders in the ophthalmologic world of Washington and elsewhere. At the same time Ronnes maintained a busy surgical practice and had Presidents Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson, innumerable congressmen, senators, diplomats, judges, journalists, and other dignitaries and their families among his private patients. Ronnes expertise was used by many organizations. He was Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at the George Washington University and a consultant to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, to the National Institutes of Health, and to the Howard University School of Medicine. He served as a member of the Committee on Pathology of the National Research Council. He wrote many scientific papers and was a popular public speaker. He held memberships in the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Southern Medical Association, and the Cosmos Club. In 1946, he, together with the late John McLean of New York and Theodore Sanders of St. Louis, was a co-founder of the Ophthalmic Pathology Club (now the Verhoeff Society), which became the prototype for several similar organizations in the United States, Europe, Canada, South America, and Asia. After retiring in 1971 he spent six months in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he served as a volunteer educator in ophthalmology and ophthalmic pathology at the University of Guadalajara, and where he also studied the history of Mexican civilization and the Spanish language. *AJO* 1984,98:256-257

Rönne, Henning (1878-1947) Danish ophthalmologist. Rönne graduated M.B. B.Ch. in 1903. He immediately began to specialize in ophthalmology in different Copenhagen clinics. Among his superiors Bjerrum was the man who became of the greatest importance to him. Rönne's scientific production comprised in the first instance a number of original papers dealing with the visual pathway, investigations into the primary visual centres in the midbrain, and visual field investigations with demonstration of the nasal step in glaucoma simplex. The series of visual pathway papers was introduced in his M.D. thesis in 1910: "*Anatomical, Pathological, and Clinical Studies on Alcoholic Amblyopia.*" Immediately before his illness Rönne finished a paper giving a comprehensive account of the Architecture of the Visual Pathway. Rönne's numerous contributions to periodicals show his wide interests and knowledge of such subjects as colour sense, Weber's law, dark vision, squint, orbital inflammations, choroidal sarcoma, syphilitic choroiditis, and dyslexia, to mention only the more important. Rönne's great interest in the pathological anatomy of the eye manifested itself in the establishment of a central laboratory attached to the Eye Department of the Rigshospital, to which all eyes enucleated in Denmark were sent. In addition to his great work as university professor and head of the leading eye clinic of Denmark, Rönne had a large private practice. He was widely travelled and was

honorary member of various foreign societies, including the Royal Society of Medicine.
BJO 32. Annales d'oculistique 1948,181:191.JPW

Roosa, Daniel Bennett St. John (1838-1908) American ophthalmologist, chief of the founders of the New York Post-Graduate medical school and for many years the president of that institution. Born at Bethel, N.Y., he attended for a single year at Yale, but left that institution because of ill-health. Afterwards he received from this institution the degree of A.M., *honoris causa*. The year after he left Yale he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which institution he received his degree in 1860. He served for some years in the Federal Army as assistant surgeon of the 5th New York volunteers, and was for a time house surgeon at the New York Hospital. Then, for a year, he studied ophthalmology and otology in Berlin and Vienna. For a very brief period, he served in the U. S. Army again, and having completed the service for which he had been engaged, he settled (in 1863) in New York City as ophthalmologist and otologist exclusively. For five years he was professor of ophthalmology and otology at the University of Vermont, and from 1866 till 1894 he held the corresponding chair at the University of the City of New York. He was a member of the American Ophthalmological Society and a corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, etc. He was president of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York State Medical Society, and was twice president, of the American Otological Society and once president of the International Otological Society. As stated above, he was chief of the founders of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in which institution he taught from 1883 until his death. He was also one of the founders of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, of New York, and of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, Brooklyn. In both of these institutions he was a surgeon for many years. In 1880 he received the degree of LL. D. (*honoris causa*) at the University of Vermont. Roosa's more important ophthalmologic writings and translations are as follows: 1. Stellwag *On the Eye*. (Trans. with Drs. Hackley and Bull, 1868.) 2. *Ophthalmic and Otic Memoranda*. (In conjunction with Dr. E. T. Ely.) 3. *Remarks on Simulated and Hysterical Loss of Sight*. (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1874.) 4. *On Conjunctivitis*. (*Ibid.*, 1878.) 5. *Oil Sympathetic Ophthalmia*. (*Ibid.*, 1878.) 6. *An Examination Under Atropine of the Refractive State of Eyes with Normal Vision (201,20.) and Which had Never Been Affected with Asthenopia or Inflammation*. (New York, 1878.) 7. *Keratitis; its Relation to the General Condition of the Patient*. (N. Y. Med. Rec., 1879.) 8. Lacrymal Catarrh. (*Ibid.*, 1879.) 9. *The Cure of Constitutional Diseases by the Use of Glasses*. (N.Y. Med. Rec., 1880.) 10. *A Doctor's Suggestions*. (1880.) 11. *Traumatic Retinal Hemorrhage*. (Trans. Am. Oph. Soc., 1881.) 12. *Handbook of the Anatomy and the Diseases of the Eye and Ear*. (In conjunction with A. Edward Davis, Philadelphia, 1904, p. 297.) We may add, as of interest to oto-ophthalmologists: "*A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Ear*." (1866, 6th ed., 1885. One English and one German edition.) *A clinical manual of diseases of the eye including a sketch of its anatomy* New York 1894; *Defective Eyesight; the Principles of its relief by glasses* New York 1899. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11463-11465

Roosbroeck, Jean Julien van (1810-1869) Belgian ophthalmologist. Van Roosbroeck was born in Leuven and died in Ghent. He obtained the M.D. degree at the Leuven University in 1833. He specialized in ophthalmology in Berlin under Jüngken and in Vienna under Friederich Jäger. In 1834 the Belgian government asked both Jüngken and Van Roosbroeck to help the ophthalmologists of the Belgian army in their fight against military ophthalmia. By Royal decree of April 4, 1838 Van Roosbroeck was nominated professor of sanitary science and of theoretical and practical ophthalmology at the University of Ghent. In 1849 he became chief of the eye clinic at the Ghent public hospital. Other duties were added: the direction of the Ophthalmic Institute of Brabant since 1853, and teaching of legal medicine and of pediatrics at the Ghent University since 1854. However ophthalmology remained his principal occupation. He was known as an excellent surgeon. He operated (by inferior incision) the cataract of the right eye with his right hand and that of the left eye with his left hand. Could we believe that he healed corneal pannus by Jäger's inoculation technique of pus from gonococcal urethritis with succes in more than 100 cases and with corneal perforation in only 2 cases ? His principal publication was the two volumes of his course of ophthalmology taught at the Ghent University (*Cours d'ophtalmologie enseigné à l'Université de Gand ou traité théorique et*

pratique des maladies des yeux, 2 vols. 1853). He also wrote : *Coup d'Oeil sur l'Opération de la Pupille Artificielle*. (Leuven, 1841.) and *Précis de l'Ophthalmie des Nouveau-Nés* (Brussels, 1843.) According to the school of Lucas Schönlein and Theodor Ruete he subdivided the ocular diseases in morphoses, hematoses and neuroses with an infinity of subdivisions. He was member of the Belgian Academy of Medicine. (Verriest) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11465. Annales d'Oculistique 1869,61: 81-91, JPW

Roose, Arthur (1860-1918) Belgian ophthalmologist, the first ophthalmologist established in Kortrijk. He obtained the M.D. degree in Leuven in 1886 and specialized in Vienna in eye diseases and neurosurgery. He wrote between 1896 and 1898 many practical ophthalmological papers in the "*Annales de l'Institut St. Antoine à Courtrai*". In 1900 he abandoned medicine for the rubber industry. His private practice was taken over by Léon Peeters. (Verriest)

Roper, Kenneth L. (1898-1984) American ophthalmologist, 76th president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (1973). Roper was born in South Dakota. He received his M.D. degree from Creighton University in 1922 and interned at Mercy Hospital and the Veterans Hospital in Chicago. He was in general practice and was a physician for the Pennsylvania Railroad for many years. In 1938, he began basic graduate studies in ophthalmology at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. He was then a resident at the Wills Eye Hospital and received a master of medical science degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941. He joined the staff of the clinical division of the Dartmouth Eye Institute in Hanover and became chief of the clinical division and assistant professor of ophthalmology at Dartmouth Medical School. He was a close associate of Walter Lancaster at the Dartmouth Eye Institute and worked closely with him in refraction problems and cataract extraction. In 1945, he returned to Chicago and joined the staff of Northwestern University Medical School and the attending staff of Wesley Memorial Hospital. He retired as associate clinical professor of ophthalmology. He was named to the Scientific Exhibit Committee of the Academy in 1947 and became chairman in 1949. From 1952 to 1971, he served as secretary responsible for the annual ophthalmology program. He was president of the Academy in 1973. From 1956 to 1957, he was president of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society. Roper wrote extensively on cataract surgery with particular emphasis on Walter Lancaster's technique. His "*Manual on Cataract Operation*" was published by the Academy in two editions. In later years, Dr. Roper developed a great interest in genealogy and was author of "*The Ropers. A Biographical Record from Circa 1300 to 1982*," published by Gateway Press, Baltimore, 1983. AJO 1984,97:525

Rosas, Anton (1791-1855) Austrian, Viennese ophthalmologist, author of a textbook now forgotten but very useful in its time. Born at Fünfkirchen, Hungary, he studied at Pest and Vienna, at the latter institution receiving his medical degree in 1814. On this occasion his dissertation was "*Diss....quae Rejecta Fistulae Lacrymalis Idea, Veram Fistulae Sacci Lacrymalis Nationem et Sanandi Methodum, Excepta Occlusi Ductus Nasalis Operatione, Proponit.*" In 1816 he received the degree of Master of Surgery, and was at once appointed assistant physician in the General Hospital. For a time he was assistant to Beer, and then (1819) became professor of ophthalmology at Padua. In 1821, however, he returned to Vienna in order to accept the chair of ophthalmology. He was ennobled in 1837. He wrote with equal facility in German and in Italian. His ophthalmologic compositions are as follows: 1. *Saggio sul Ottalmia, che Regno negli Anni 1822-23 nell. J. R. Regimento ital. N.13 d'Infanteria Wimpfen*. (Venice, 1824.) 2. *Handbuch der Theoretischen und Practischen Augenheilkunde*, 3 vols. Vienna, 1830. 3. *Lehre von den Augenkrankheiten*, (597 pp., Vienna, 1834.) 4. *Ueber den Werth der Staar-Ausziehung im Allgemein und ihrer Verschiedenen Methoden insbesondere, nebst Vorschlägen zur Sicherung des Erfolges derselben*. (Med. Jahrb.d.K.K. Oesterreichischen Staates, Vol. XXI.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11466-11467

Rosenwasser, George Otto Daniel (1957-) American ophthalmologist born in Flemington, New Jersey. Rosenwasser received his bachelors degree in 1979 and M.D. degree in 1983, at the University of Miami. He did his residency training at Duke University Eye Center (1985-87), returning to Miami for a fellowship at Bascom Palmer

Eye Institute in Cornea and External Disease (1987-88). He worked there under Richard Forster, Eduardo Alfonso, Scheffer Tseng, Steven Pflugfelder, and Thomas Rousel. After training, he took a faculty position at Penn State University's Department of Ophthalmology as a Director of Cornea and External Disease Services. He is currently associate professor with tenure in the department. He reactivated the Lions Eye Bank of Central Pennsylvania and has been its medical director since 1988. His research works include describing the clinical variation in Avellino Cornea Dystrophy, participating in the genetic studies to map neurofibromatosis, myotonic dystrophy and Avellino cornea dystrophy. Other facets of his research interests include Eye Banking and very high frequency ultrasonography. Other interests include the history of ophthalmology. He is a member of the Ocular Heritage Society and member of and part of the executive board of the Cogan History of Ophthalmology Society. He serves on the board of the American Academy of Ophthalmology Museum. He authored the *first Atlas of Eyebanking Practice* with a former student and medical illustrator, William Nicholson, to be published in 2002 (Wayenborgh Oostende). Important publications include: Rosenwasser, G.O.D., Sucheski, B., Rosa, N., Pastena, B., Sebastiani, A., Sassani, J.W., Perry, H.D., *Phenotypic Variation in Combined Granular/Lattice (Avellino) Corneal Dystrophy*, Archives of Ophthalmology 1993; 111:1546-1552; Stone, E.M., Mathers, W.D., Rosenwasser, G., Holland, E., Folberg, R., Krachmer, J.H., Nichols, B.E., Gorevic, P.D., Taylor, C., Streb, L.M., Fishbaugh, J.A., Daley, T.E., Sucheski, B., Sheffield, V.C., *Three Autosomal Dominant Corneal Dystrophies Map to Chromosome 5q*. Nature Genetics 6(1): 47-51, 1994; Rosenwasser, G.O.D., *Corneal Abnormalities in the Newborn and Infant, Diagnostic Problems in Clinical Ophthalmol.*, Edited by Margo, Mames, and Hamed, W.B. Saunders Publishing, Orlando, Florida, (By Invitation of the Editor); Rosenwasser, G.O.D., M, Rosenwasser, "Vladimir P. Filatov", in *Corneal Transplantation: A History in Profiles*, Hirschberg History of Ophthalmology, The Monographs, Vol.6: 170-191, JP Wayenborgh, Oostende, Belgium 1999; Rosenwasser, G.O.D., *A Photomuseum of Keratoplasty*, in *Corneal Transplantation: A History in Profiles*, Hirschberg History of Ophthalmology, The Monographs Volume 6, pp 337-365, 1999, JP Wayenborgh, Belgium. (Penn State University of Ophthalmology, 500 University Drive, Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033, or 985 Greenlea Road, Hershey, Pennsylvania 17033.)

Roser, Wilhelm (c.1817-1888). German ophthalmologist whose observations and investigations related chiefly to staphyloma of the cornea and specific ophthalmia. According to Wernich, he was born at Marburg; according to Hirschberg, however (who is probably right) he was born at Stuttgart. His father was a well-known entomologist; and his uncle, the poet Ludwig Uhland. He received his medical degree at Tübingen in 1839. After a number of scientific journeys, he qualified in surgery at Tübingen. About the same time, he founded, in conjunction with Wunderlich and Griesinger, the *Archiv für Physiologische Heilkunde*. In 1844 he published his masterpiece, "*Handbuch der Anatomischen Chirurgie*" (8th ed. in 1884). In 1851 he was called to the ordinary professorship of surgery at Marburg, where he lectured on ophthalmology, as well as on general surgery. Aside from works of a general character, he wrote the following: 1. *Die Lehre vom Hornhaut-Staphylom*. (Marburg, 1851.) 2. *Ueber die Sogenannte Specificität der Ophthalmien*. (Arch.f.Physiol.Heilk., 1847.) 3. *Thränen-Absorption und Thränen-Fisteln*. (*Ibid.*, 1851 and 1857.) 4. *Zur Lehre von der Chorioiditis*. (*Ibid.*, 1852.) 5. *Ueber einige Operationen am Augenlid*. (*Ibid.*, 1853.) 6. *Ueber Hypopyon-Keratitis*. (Arch. f. Ophth., 1856.) 7. *Ueber Klappenwirkung bei Sogenannten Glaukom*. (Arch. f. Physiol. Heilk., 1859.) 8. *Zur Behandlung der Granulösen Augen-Entzündung*. (*Ibid.*, 1863.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11467-11468

Rosmini, Giovanni (1832-1896) Italian, Milanese ophthalmologist, founder of the Eye Hospital at Milan. He was a student of Quaglino's, and, for about four years, his first assistant. In 1859 he became a military physician. He was, however, almost exclusively occupied with ophthalmology. He wrote no book, but a number of practical articles and case reports, and he very materially assisted Quaglino in the introduction into Italy of Graefe's iridectomy for glaucoma. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11468

Ross, Gustav (1818-1861) German. Well-known physician, brother of the celebrated archeologist, Ludwig Ross. Born near Altkoppel, he received his medical degree in 1843,

presenting as dissertation "*De Morbis Brightianis Adnumerandi Specimini Memorabili.*" For a number of years he served as physician in the German army, and then established at Altona a private infirmary for surgical and ophthalmic patients. In addition to a number of general works, he wrote "*Mittel und Wege des Abflusses der Thränen.*" American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11469

Ross, James Alexander (1881-1965) Scottish ophthalmologist. Born in Perth, he went to St. Andrews University where he studied arts and then to Edinburgh University where he completed his medical course; afterwards he studied in Sunderland. Having served during the First World War in Salonika and Italy, he became ophthalmic surgeon to the Cumberland Infirmary at Carlisle where he worked until 1943, when he retired because of ill health. Brit.J.Ophthal.1965,49:609

Rosset, Moses John de (1838-1881). American chemist, physician and ophthalmologist. Born at Pittsboro, North Carolina, his early education was received at Diedrich's Academy, Geneva, Switzerland. Returning to America in 1857, he entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which institution he received his degree in 1859. From then until the outbreak of the War he was resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, but, throughout the Civil War was assistant surgeon in the Confederate Army. At the close of the War he settled in Baltimore, and there became adjunct professor of chemistry in the University of Maryland and full professor of the same subject in the Dental School. In 1873, however, he moved to North Carolina as ophthalmologist, shortly afterward returning to New York. Here he practised as ophthalmologist till shortly before his death. Among his ophthalmologic articles is an excellent one in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* entitled "*The Muscle of Accommodation and its Mode of Action.*" American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11468-11469

Rosset, Otto (1790-1859) Polish surgeon, who devoted considerable attention to diseases of the eye. Born at Polock, he was for a time a surgeon in the Russian army. His medical degree was conferred in 1849 at Warsaw, his dissertation being "*De Usu Lapidis Infernalis in Blepharophthalmia et Illius Sequelis.*" From 1851 until his death he was a Fellow of the Medical Council for Poland. He published a number of ophthalmologic writings in a Polish journal, *Pamiętnik Tow. lek. Warszawskiego.* American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11469

Rossi, Vincenzo (? – 1948) Italian ophthalmologist, professor of ophthalmology in Pisa. Rossi qualified as a medical man at Naples University in 1914, and became an assistant at the ophthalmic clinic of that university in the following year. Here he worked for a number of years under àAngelucci. In 1929 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Modena, and afterwards at Pisa University. His academic output covered a wide range of subjects, including trachoma, endocrinology and glaucoma, but perhaps his chief interest lay in linking-up ophthalmic signs with general derangement of the constitution. BJO 1948,33:521. Annales d'oculistique 1949,182:568.JPW

Rothmund, August von (1830-1906) German ophthalmologist, known throughout the world for his writings on cataract, bullous keratitis, and the artificial pupil. Born at Volkach, Germany, the son of Franz ChristophàRothmund, a well-known general surgeon, he received the degree of M.D. at Munich in 1853. He then studied ophthalmology in Berlin under vonàGraefe, in Prague under vonàArlt, and in Vienna underàJaeger. From 1854 he taught ophthalmology at the University of Munich until his retirement at the age of 70. He wrote: *Beiträge zur künstlichen Pupillenbildung* Munich 1855. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11470

Rothmund, Franz Christoph von (1801- ?) Father of August von Rothmund and himself a German ophthalmologist. He received his medical degree in 1823 at Würzburg, and settled as court physician (expert in legal medicine) first at Miltenberg then at Volbach. In 1843 he became professor of surgery and ophthalmology at Munich, a position which he held till 1871, when he was superseded by Nussbaum.-[the time of his death is not known, however he was still alive in Munich in1887-JPW] American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11470

Rousille de Chamseru. see Chamseru.

Roustan, Félix Marie Gabriel (1849-1885). French, Montpellensian surgeon, who devoted considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Mirabel (Drôme) he was for a time a surgeon in the army, after which he received his medical degree at Montpellier (1874). His dissertation on this occasion was entitled "*Traitement par la Lumière des Maladies des Yeux et en Particulier de l'Héméralopie.*" In 1875 he was made professor agrégé (associate) in Paris, and two years later moved to Montpellier in order to accept a similar position there. He died only 35 years of age. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11471

Roux, Philibert Joseph (1780-1854) French surgeon. Born in Auxerre, he studied in Paris under Bichat, whose prosector and assistant he soon became. In 1810 he became a surgeon at the Charité. In 1820 he was made professor of surgery. About this time he began to devote a great deal of attention to ophthalmology, though his chief activity continued in the general field. He was one of the warmest supporters of cataract extraction, as opposed to depression or reclination. He was an operator of extraordinary skill, but not as great a surgeon as his rival, Dupuytren. Most of the writings of Roux relate to surgery in general. The following compositions are, however, ophthalmologic in character: 1. *Observation d'un Strabisme Divergent*, etc. (1814.) 2. *Mém. sur l'Opération de la Cataracte par Extraction*. (Jour. Gén. de Méd., 1818.) 3. *Cours Complet des Maladies des Yeux*. (Paris, 1820.) 4. *Remarques sur le Strabisme*. (Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sc., 1840.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11471-11472

Rowland, Henry Augustus (1848-1901) American physicist, born at Honesdale, Pa. Appointed in 1874 assistant professor of physics at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., he spent the following year underàHelmholtz in Berlin, and while there established experimentally the fundamental principle that a moving electric charge gives rise to a magnetic field. On his return in 1876 he became the first professor of physics in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and held the post until his death. He determined in 1878-1879 the unit of electrical resistance and the mechanical equivalent of heat; constructed in 1881 a dividing-engine for ruling diffraction gratings, and invented in 1882 the concave grating by which spectra can be photographed without the intervention of lenses. By its aid he prepared his great map of the solar spectrum, which, in conjunction with his tables of standard lines and measurements of elemental spectra, placed solar chemistry on a new basis. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11472

Rowley, William (1743-1806). An English obstetrician and ophthalmologist. Born at London, he received his medical degree at Oxford, became a naval physician, in which capacity he served for several years, and then returned to London. Here he had a large practice. His most important writings are: 1. *Essay on Ophthalmia or Inflammation of the Eyes*. (London, 1771.); 2. *A treatise on the principal diseases of the eyes* etc. London 1773 (German edition Breslau 1792); 3. *A treatise on the 118 Principal Diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids*, etc. (London 1790.); 4. *The rational practice of physic* London 1792. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11472. JPW

Rubbrecht, Raphael (1874-1955) Belgian ophthalmologist. Rubbrecht obtained his M.D. degree in Liège in 1897 and specialized in ophthalmology and oto rhino laryngology in Zürich (withàHaab), Paris, Vienna (withàFuchs and Politzer) and London. He settled in Bruges in 1889 and married a niece of Eugene Van Oye. He wrote papers on *dacryocystorhinostomy* (from 1914), *cataract operation* (from 1926), *treatment of retinal detachment* (from 1927), *treatment of corneal ulcers* (from 1931, with a report for the Belgian Ophthalmological Society in 1940) and *textbooks for nurses*. Many of this papers were published not only in French but also in Dutch (in the *Vlaamsch Geneeskundig Tijdschrift* founded in 1920). He is the only ophthalmologist who has been member of the Flemish Royal Academy of Medicine of which he was the president in 1943. His brother Oswald was professor of stomatology at Ghent University. (Verriest)

Rubinstein, Kazimierz (1916-1985) British ophthalmologist of Polish origin. Born and educated at Łódz, Poland he began his medical studies in Wilno. These were interrupted by the Russian occupation of East Poland at the begin of World War II. He managed to leave Poland to join the Polish Forces in the Middle East. There he was given the chance the complete his medical training at the University of Beirut. After the war he started his ophthalmic specialisation in Sheffield, and having passed the DOMS and FRCS

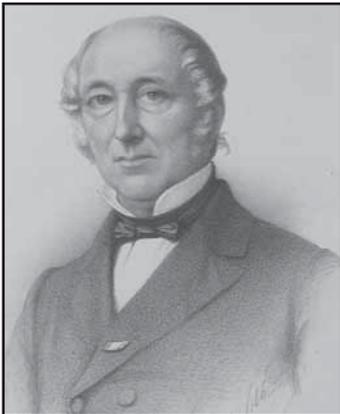
examinations he obtained a consultant post in Burton-on-Trent. He developed a special interest in the surgery of the oblique ocular muscles, obtained considerable experience in this subject and published his results. A few years later he was appointed consultant in Birmingham. The new technique of cryosurgery appealed to him, and with the help of a low temperature engineer he created a cryosurgical unit based on liquid nitrogen. Rubinstein became also fascinated by fluorescein fundus angiography, and mastering this technique, he used it combined with the application of laser in the treatment of diabetic retinopathy and senile retinal dystrophy. Publishing his results he gained international recognition. *BJO* 1986; 70:77.

Rucker, Charles Wilbur (1900-1991) American ophthalmologist. M.S. in ophthalmology, consultant in ophthalmology at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota from 1937 until 1967, head of the Department of Ophthalmology from 1949 until 1961, and professor of ophthalmology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. Rucker was born in Goodhue, Minnesota. After high school in Red Wing, Minnesota, he attended the University of Minnesota, where he received his B.S. degree in 1922 and his M.D. degree in 1926, after completing a year of internship at Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. He entered the Mayo Foundation as a fellow in ophthalmology April 1, 1926, and spent 27 months in ophthalmology, three months in experimental surgery, and three months in ENT. He attended the University of Minnesota Medical School for six months. He was awarded the M.S. degree in ophthalmology in 1929. After leaving the Mayo Foundation July 1, 1929, he began a private practice in Minneapolis. He was appointed instructor in the University School of Medicine, as ophthalmologist in the Student Health Service, and was on the staff of Northwestern Hospital. In 1937, Rucker rejoined the Mayo Clinic as consultant in ophthalmology and was appointed assistant professor of ophthalmology in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine. He became associate professor in 1944 and professor in 1950. He was chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology from 1949 until 1961, and senior consultant until his retirement in 1967. He restricted his practice to medical ophthalmology and neuro-ophthalmology. He was certified by the American Board of Ophthalmology in 1929, and in 1956 was elected to the Board. He served eight years as a director and four additional years as consultant, and as chairman in 1962 and 1963. Rucker contributed over 100 published papers to the medical literature, most concerning medical ophthalmology, neuro-ophthalmology, and ophthalmic history. He collected old and rare ophthalmic books and donated these to the Mayo Medical Library. He wrote and published privately: *A History of the Ophthalmoscope* (1971). For many years he was an active member of the Mayo Medical Library Committee, and in 1972 the Library presented him with a plaque in recognition of his services. He was a member of the American Medical Association (chair of the Section on Ophthalmology in 1962), the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the Minnesota Academy of Ophthalmology, the American Ophthalmological Society (74th president in 1970), the Alumni Association of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, the Society of Sigma Xi, and the Tau Kappa Epsilon academic fraternity. Rucker was awarded the Lucien B. Howe medal twice: in 1966, from the Section on Ophthalmology and the American Medical Association, and in 1971 from the American Ophthalmological Society. In 1974, he received the Leslie Dana Medal from the Society for the Prevention of Blindness. He delivered the Gifford Memorial Lecture in Chicago in 1956, the Charles H. May Memorial Lecture in New York in 1960, and the de Schweinitz Lecture in Philadelphia in 1962. He was associate editor of the *Archives of Ophthalmology*. *AJO* 1991,112:223-224; [GM 6007.1]

Rudall, James Thomas (1828 - 1907) a founder of ophthalmology in Australia and a leading pathologist, worked at the Melbourne Hospital 1865-75, the Alfred Hospital 1887-1901 and was an examiner in pathology and physiology at the University of Melbourne 1866-1901.

Ruedemann, Sr., Albert Darwin (1897-1971) American ophthalmologist, son of Dr. Rudolph Ruedemann and the former Elizabeth Heitzmann. He was born in Dolgeville, New York. Ruedemann's father was a scientist of international fame who retired in 1937 after 38 years as a paleontologist in the New York State Museum at Albany. "Ruede" entered the University of Michigan the fall of 1914, and received his M.D. degree from that school in 1921. Following graduation he worked there for three years as an assistant

in the department of ophthalmology. In 1924, he organized the department of ophthalmology for the Cleveland Clinic and in 1926 he received his certification by the American Board of Ophthalmology. In 1945, he experienced a close brush with death in an automobile accident that took the life of his colleague and friend, Dr. Albert D. Frost, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Ohio State University. The two men and their wives were returning from the American Ophthalmological Society meeting when the accident occurred. In 1947, Dr. Ruedemann entered the office of Parker Heath, in Detroit. Later the same year, Dr. Heath became Director of Ophthalmic Pathology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and Dr. Ruedemann succeeded him as Professor and Chairman at the Wayne State University College of Medicine, a post he held until 1968, when he was made Professor Emeritus. In 1947, he also became Chief of the Department of Ophthalmology at the City of Detroit Receiving Hospital, where he became senior surgeon in 1964. He was also named senior surgeon at Harper Hospital where he was Chief of the Eye Department from 1950 to 1963. In addition, he served as ophthalmic consultant to the Veterans Administration and Herman Kiefer hospitals in Detroit. Ruedemann played a key role in the organization of the Kresge Eye Institute which was incorporated November 22, 1948, "for the purpose of conducting science to improve the status of eye care". The activities of the institute were expanded in 1951 under his direction to include the ocular biochemistry and biophysics, Orthoptics, and ophthalmology residency programs. The A.D. Ruedemann Memorial Library fund was established by the Kresge Eye Institute Alumni Association. Ruedemann served as president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in 1963: as its secretary for instruction, 1938-61, and its secretary for public relations, 1964-67. In addition, he was chairman of the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, and president of the American Society of Ophthalmologic and Otolaryngologic Allergy. Many honors were bestowed upon Dr. Ruedemann during his long and distinguished career: the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology Honor Award, 1944; the Lucien Howe Medal, University of Buffalo (N.Y.), 1959; the civic citation for creative leadership and contribution to the community, University of Detroit, 1961; and an honorary Doctor of Science degree, California College of Medicine, 1944. He was also the recipient of a number of awards for scientific exhibits: the AMA gold medal and the Academy's blue ribbon for "*Lesions in the region of the optic chiasm*," the AMA certificate of merit for "Use of radium in ophthalmology," and the Academy's blue ribbon for "Beta radiation in ophthalmology." AJO 1972,74:359-360



Christian Georg Theodor Ruete

Ruete, Christian Georg Theodor (1810-1867) German ophthalmologist, born at Scharenbeck, near Bremen. He received his medical degree at Göttingen in 1833, and at once became an assistant to Himly. Three years later he became a privat-docent (lecturer) for ophthalmology, and, the year following, resigned his assistantship. In 1841 he became extraordinary, and in 1847 ordinary professor. In 1852 he moved to Leipsic in order to accept the chair of ophthalmology and the directorship of the Eye Infirmary in that city - a position which he held until his death. From 1853 to 1861 he was chief of the Medical Polyclinic. Ruete was very inventive. Ophthalmoscopy by means of the inverted image was introduced by him in 1852. His first monograph was titled *Die Scrophelkrankheit* Göttingen 1838. His most important writings are as follows: 1. *Die Anwendung der Physiologie in die Augenheilkunde*. (Wagners Handwörterbuch, 1845.) 2. *Neue Untersuchungen und Erfahrungen über das Schielen und seine Heilung*. (Göttingen, 1841.) 3. *Klinische Beiträge zur Pathologie der Augen und Ohrenheilkunde*. (Braunschweig, 1843.) 4. *Lehrbuch der Ophthalmologie*. (Braunschweig, 1845, '46; 2. Aufl. 1855.) 5. *Ophthalmotrop*. (Göttingen, 1846.) 6. *Der Augenspiegel und das Optometer*. (Ibid., 1852.) 7. *Bildliche Darstellung der Krankheiten des menschlichen Auges*. (Leipsic, 1854-'60.) 8. *De Irideremia, Congenita ejusque Vi in Facultatem Accommodationis Oculorum*. (Ibid., 1855.) 9. *Explicatio Facti quod Minimae paulum Lucentes Stellae tantum Peripheria Retinae Cerni Possint*. (Ibid., 1859.) 10. *Das Stereoskop*. (Ibid., 1860; 2. Aufl. 1867, Dutch edition Hoorn 1863) 11. *Commentatio de Visu Insectorum cum Oculis Polyedricis*. (Ibid., 1861.) 12. *Ueber die Einheit des Principis im Bau der Augen bei den Verschiedenen Thierclassen*, etc. (Ibid., 1861.) 13. *Uebersicht der in den Jahren 1862-'64 in der Augenheilanstalt zu Leipzig Verrichteten Lap-penextractionen*. (Ibid., 1867.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11473-11474

Rufus of Ephesus (early 2nd century). A famous physician of Alexandria, who lived in the time of Trajan, i. e., the early portion of the second century, A. D. His genuine works were: 1. *On the Names of the Parts of the Human Body*. 2. *On Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder*. 3. *On Purgative Medicines*. 4. *On Arthritis*. Only the first of these is of special interest to ophthalmologists. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11474-11476

Ruggieri, Cesare (1768-1828). Italian surgeon, of slight importance in ophthalmology. Born at Crema, Italy, he studied at Pavia, visited France and London, and, returning to his native country, settled at Padua. For a time he was police-physician. In 1803 he became instructor at the Medical School for Marine Surgeons, and twelve years later full professor of surgery at the University of Padua. He seems to have written nothing on the eye, but was widely known as an ophthalmic operator, and from 1817 to 1819 was chief of the clinic at Padua. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the "*Dizionario Enciclopedico di Chirurgia, traduz. dal Francese, accresciuto di aggiunte e note pratiche*" (6 vols., Padua, 1805-'09). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11476

Ruprecht, Klaus W. (1940-) German ophthalmologist. Ruprecht received his medical education at the universities of Tübingen, Vienna (Austria) and Hamburg. He earned his MD (Dr.med.) in 1966 and became, under G.O.H.àNaumann, ophthalmologist in Hamburg in 1974. In 1979 he became lecturer in ophthalmology at Tübingen University and professor of ophthalmology 1980 at Erlangen University. In 1989 Ruprecht became Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology and Eye Hospital at the University of Saarland in Homburg (Saar). Ruprecht co-authored with G.K. Lang, K.W. Jacoby and K. Schott "*2.Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Intraokularlinsen Implantation*" (2nd Congress of the German Society of Intraocular Lens Implantation) and published two chapters "*Auge und Allgemeinerkrankheiten*" (The Eye and General Diseases) and (with J. Weindler) "*Morphologie der Augenveränderungen bei medikamentöser Therapie*" (Morphology of Eye Alterations in Drug Therapy) both in G.O.H. Naumann: "*Pathologie des Auges*" Berlin Springer Verlag 1997, pp.1451-1456, 1547-1594. Ruprecht is a member of the following societies: Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft, American Academy of Ophthalmology, The Royal College of Ophthalmologists, Societe Francaise d'Ophtalmologie, European Professors of Ophthalmology, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Phone: +49 (0) 6841/16-2387 Fax: +49 (0) 6841/16-2400 email aurupr@med-rz.uni-saarland.de Internet: http://www.med-rz.uni-saarland.de/med_fak/augen-poli/index.html (AB)

Rust, Johann Nepomuk (1775-1840) Austrian surgeon born at Jauernig, in Austrian Silesia. Rust received his M.D. in 1799 at Prague, and was professor of surgery at Cracow (1803-1809) and chief surgeon at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus in Vienna (1810-1815) before settling in Berlin as surgeon general of Prussia and professor of surgery at the University. Rust's major activities were in the field of medical civil service; he oversaw Prussian medical-surgical teaching and hospital administration for over two decades. Although an effective teacher of ophthalmic and general surgery, he was himself a clumsy operator. Late in life he developed bilateral cataracts but continued to lecture while Dieffenbach performed his operations for him. Of his many publications, a few address eye diseases, most notably the treatise on Egyptian ophthalmia: *Die Agyptische Augenentzündung unter die Königl. Preuss. Besatzung ... ein Beitrag zur nähern Kenntniss und Behandlung dieser Augenkrankheitsform*. Berlin 1820 (Dutch edition by F.v.d.Breggen, Amsterdam 1821) ; *Theoretisch-Prakt. Handbuch der Chirurgie, mit Einschluss der syphil.u.Augenkrankheiten*, 18 vols.incl.index volume, Berlin 1830-1836; *Aufsätze und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der der Med., Chirurgie und Staatsarzneikunde* 3 Vols. Berlin 1834-1840. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11481-11482.Albert. JPW.



Uthai Rutnin

Rutnin, Uthai (1929-1992) Thai ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, Ramathibodi Hospital of Mahidol University. He graduated from the University of Medical Sciences, Bangkok, and received his M.D. Degree in 1952. He continued further studies in the United States of America, at Mount Vernon Hospital (1953-1954), New York University (1954-1955), New York Eye and Ear Infirmary (1954-1957) and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary (1957-1958). From 1960, he carried out clinical

research at the Retina Service of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harvard University, and was named the Senior Fellow in the Retinal Service in 1963. In the same year, he also received the degree M. Sc. in Ophthalmology from New York University. He was Fellow of the International College of Surgeons from 1963 and Fellow of American College of Surgeons since 1966. On homecoming he worked as the Head of the Retina Service, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University in 1964-1967, then he was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital of Mahidol University in 1969 and served until 1975. He left the University and founded the Rutnin Eye Clinic and worked as the Director. He was on the Training and Examination Committee of the Thai Board of Ophthalmology (1968-1975), and served as the Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Ophthalmological Society of Thailand (1977-1981), President of the Ophthalmological Society of Thailand (1982-1986) and the Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the 8th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) in 1981. He received the *Distinguished Service Award of the APAO* in 1981. (SM)

Rutten, Louis (1856-1923) Belgian ophthalmologist. Rutten was born in Sittard (Holland), obtained the M.D. degree in Liège, specialized in ophthalmology in Vienna, and practiced in Namur from 1883 before becoming in 1901 director of the Liège Ophthalmic Institute. He published about many ocular diseases and specialized in *nystagmus*, on which he wrote important papers from 1908 to 1922 (mainly on miners nystagmus). (Verriest)

Ruysch, Fredrik (1638-1731) Dutch apothecary and physician, who was first to describe the arteria centralis retinae, the tunica Ruyschiana, the venae vorticosae, and the ciliary nerves. Born at the Hague in 1638, he there became an apothecary in 1661, and received his medical degree at Leyden in 1664. He was made prelector of anatomy to the Surgeon's Guild at Amsterdam in 1666, and, in 1672, prelector to midwives. He was afterwards appointed professor of legal medicine and of botany at the Athenaeum. He was one of the first (and certainly the best) to practice the injection of vessels in anatomical specimens. By Baas (medical historian-JPW) he is called "the inventor of minute injections." He made a remarkable collection of anatomical specimens, including a number of eyes and eye-tissues, which he sold to Peter the Great in 1717 for 30,000 florins. Only a part of the collection, however, arrived in the Russian capital, for the sailors on the vessel which carried the collection, having somehow (perhaps instinctively) learned of the character of the fluid employed in the preservation of the specimens, drank the most of it. Our patient Dutch professor, however, set to work with characteristic placidity to form another collection which he succeeded in doing at the end of ten years. Ruysch also discovered the valves in the lymph-vessels, the bronchial arteries, and pointed out the differences between the male and the female skeleton. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11482

Ryba, Joseph Ernst (1795-1856). A Bohemian surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Rozminta, Bohemia, he received his medical degree in 1829 at Prague. Here he settled, and, for a number of years, was professor of ophthalmology at the University. He was a slow, but very successful, operator. Ryba's chief ophthalmologic writings are: 1. *Beschreibung Zweier Fälle von Behaarten Muttermätern der Hornhaut.* (v. Ammon's Zeitschr. f. Ophthalm.) 2. *Ueber den Ausserlichen Gebrauch der Karlsbader Thermaldämpfe und des Karlsbader Säuerlings in Augenkrankheiten.* (De Carro's Almanach de Carlsbad.) 3. *Ueber Theorie und Anwendung des Augenspiegels.* 4. *Fälle von Symblepharon.* American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11482-11483

Rycroft, Peter Vere (1928-1968) British ophthalmologist, son of Sir Benjamin W. Rycroft, the well known pioneer in modern corneal transplantation. Peter Rycroft studied medicine at Trinity College, Cambridge, and carried out his clinical studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, graduating M.B., B.Ch. in 1955. He held an appointment of house-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's and subsequently served in the R.A.M.C. before deciding to specialize in ophthalmology. He was appointed house-surgeon to Moorfields Eye Hospital and later became senior resident officer there. He gained the D.O. in 1959 and his Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1963. From Moorfields he went to Guy's Hospital as ophthalmic registrar and as clinical assistant at the Queen Victoria

Hospital, East Grinstead. His organizing ability and zest for hard work were displayed to the full in the work involved in the 2nd World Corneo-Plastic Conference held in July, 1967. A work which devolved upon him because of the sudden death of his father, B.W. Rycroft.

Rycroft, Sir Benjamin William (1902-1967). British ophthalmologist. Sir Benjamin Rycroft studied medicine at St. Andrews University (1919-24) and after qualifying started general practice in Bradford, Yorkshire. He soon took up ophthalmology studying in London during the week and returning north to work at the weekends; when he was admitted to the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons in 1931 he moved south to Taplow and London, where he worked as a clinical assistant at St. George's Hospital and later at Moorfields Eye Hospital. Even at this early stage enthusiasm and industry had their rewards, and he became a Hunterian professor and Leverhulm Scholar at the Royal College of Surgeons, a Lang Research Scholar at Moorfields, and Middlemore Prizeman of the British Medical Association. His hospital staff-appointments included the Maidenhead Hospital, King George's Hospital, Ilford, the East Ham Memorial Hospital, and the Royal Eye Hospital in London. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the R.A.M.C., serving first in Northern Ireland, then Africa, and finally, in Italy where he acted as ophthalmic adviser to the Army. On the way to North Africa his ship was torpedoed and he had the very unpleasant experience of being rescued with difficulty from the sea. After the war he resumed his practice in London and was appointed consultant ophthalmic surgeon to Park Prewett E.M.S. Hospital near Basingstoke, the Royal Eye Hospital in London, the Canadian War Memorial Hospital, Taplow, and the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead; at the last hospital his permanent interest was centred, and here he developed a corneo-plastic unit which rapidly increased in scope and importance. Keratoplasty, a subject on which he published his first paper in 1935, was his major interest. In 1955 he edited a series of essays on corneal grafts by world authorities, the *first* book on this subject to be published in the English language. His most valuable contribution to British ophthalmology, was the active part he played in the advocacy of the Corneal Grafting Act of 1952 which put surgeons in Britain in a position to practise keratoplasty on a useful scale for the first time. Arising out of this he foresaw the need for Eye Banks: the first was established at East Grinstead and this now has successors elsewhere, in London and the provinces. Subsequently he became clinical director of the Pocklington Eye Transplantation Research Unit at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and he gave the Doyne Lecture at Oxford on corneal grafting in 1965. In 1960 he was knighted. *Brit.J.Ophthal.* 1967,51:431-432; *AJO* 1967,64:173-174



Sabatier, Raphael-Bienvenu L (1732-1811). French surgeon of Paris, whose work, entitled "*De la Médecine Opératoire*" (Paris, 1796, 1810, 1821, 1824) was highly valued in its day for its full and clear account of the most important ophthalmic operations. Sabatier was born at Paris, studied under Petit and Verdier, and became both a Fellow of the College of St.Côme and of the Royal Academy of Surgeons in 1752. He became a celebrated anatomist, as well as surgeon, and wrote in addition to the treatise named above, "*De Bronchotomia. Thèses Anatomicae et Chirurgicae*" (1752); and "*Traité d'Anatomie*" (3 vols., Paris, 1775; 17SI). *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11485

Sachs, Albert (1803-1835) German, Berlin surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Berlin, he there received his medical degree in 1825. For a number of years he practised, or attempted to practise, in Berlin, but died of phthisis only 32 years of age. Sachs's ophthalmologic articles were as follows: 1. *Neues Ophthalmophantom.* (*Hufeland's Jour.*, 1827.) 2. *Augenentzündung bei Erschütterung des Schädels und Verletzung der Hirnhäute ist ein Zeichen des Nahen Todes.* (*Ibid.*, 1828.) *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11485

Sachs, Th (? – 1897) Swiss ophthalmologist, who was privat-docent at Innsbruck. His most important writing was "*Anatomical and Clinical Contributions to the knowledge of Central Scotoma in Affections of the Optic Nerve.*" *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11486

Sadid b. Raqiqa (1168-1237). Syrian oculist, friend of the famous Usaibia and one of the official ocular surgeons to the Bagdad Hospital. Usaibia has the following to say

concerning him: "He possessed at the same time knowledge of ophthalmology and of the treatment of wounds, and devised many of the methods of treatment with the iron for the cure of diseases of the eye, and also operated on immense numbers of cataracts, and his operations were successful, and every person saw again, and the needle which he employed was hollow and presented a curve which rendered possible the sucking-out of the cataract at the time of the operation, which made the healing more successful." It is to be remembered that the process of extracting cataract, in the modern sense of the term, was not discovered till the 18th century. Sadid b. Raqiqa wrote a kind of medical treatise in verse. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11486

Sadili *see* **As-Sadili**.

Saemisch, Edwin Theodor (1833-1909). German ophthalmologist, renowned for his investigations into diseases of the conjunctiva, sclera, and cornea, and one of the founders of the famous Graefe-Saemisch *Handbuch der Gesammten Augenheilkunde*. Born at Luckau, Nieder Lausitz, he studied at Würzburg and Berlin, at the latter institution receiving the degree of M. D. in 1858. He then studied ophthalmology for more than a year under Albrecht von Graefe. From 1860 till '62, he was assistant to Alexander Pagenstecher at Wiesbaden, with whom he published the "*Klinische Beobachtungen*," .In 1862 he settled as ophthalmologist at Bonn, where he remained until his death. In 1867 he became extraordinary, in 1873 ordinary, professor of ophthalmology and director of the University Eye Clinic. He was a great operator, teacher, investigator, author and editor. In 1907, at the age of 74, he resigned his professorship. His most important ophthalmologic writings are: 1. *Klinische Beobachtungen aus der Augenheilstalt in Wiesbaden*. With Pagenstecher, 2 issues, Wiesbaden 1861 till '62.) 2. *Beiträge zur Normalen und Pathologischen Anatomie des Auges*. (Leipsic, 1862.) 3. *Das Ulcus Corneae Serpens*. (Bonn, 1870.) . He edited with Alfred Graefe the *Handbuch der gesammten Augenheilkunde*, Vol.1-7 (Leipzig 1874-1880) followed by a second, much enlarged edition in 37 parts. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11486-11487 The Ophthalmoscope 1910, p.155. JPW

Saint-Yves, Charles de (1667-1733) French ophthalmologist. Born at Maubert-Fontaine, near Rocroy, entered the College of St.Côme, in Paris, where he studied and practised ophthalmology for more than 25 years. In 1711, however, he established his own private infirmary for eye-patients, where he worked for one more quarter century. St. Yves is to be remembered for a number of very important innovations, most of which are described in his great book, *Nouveau Traité des Maladies des Yeux..etc.* (Paris 1722, German ed. 1730, Dutch 1739, Italian Venice 1781) "*New Treatise on the Diseases of the Eyes, the Remedies which are Proper Therfor, and the Surqical Operations which their Cure Requires, with the Discoveries on the Structure of the Eye which Demonstrate the mediate Organ of Vision*" London 1741. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p. 11496-11498

Saishin, Mototsugu (1934-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Nara Medical University. He graduated from Nara Medical University in 1964, studied under Prof. NAKAO Shuitsu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1969 (thesis: *Statistical study of visual acuity distribution in school children*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 75: 1495, 1971). He has been in the present position since 1983. His major interest is ophthalmic optics and amongst his many publications is included "On the theory of retinoscopy. *Optik* 51: 257. 1978" and "*Fundamentals of ophthalmic optics*. Kanehara Publ. Co. Tokyo 1990". He is the President of the Ophthalmological Optics Society of Japan, and a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1983-), Board of Trustees of Japanese Association of Ophthalmic Medical Electronics (1982-), Japanese Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery (1993-), Japan Contact Lens Society (1978-) and Japanese Association of Strabismus and Amblyopia (1984-). He is a member of the Optical Society of America. (Department of Ophthalmology, Nara Medical University, Shijo-cho 840, Kashihara-shi, Nara, 634-8522, Japan. phone: +81-7-4429-8884; fax: +81-7-443-23-8032)(SM)

Saito, Takuma (1932-) Japanese anatomist, Professor Emeritus of Jichi Medical School. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1957, and studied at the Department of Anatomy of the Kansai Medical School, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1969

(thesis: *Ultracytochemical study of enzyme activities in rat hepatic parenchymal cells during the course of carcinogenesis induced by 3'-methyl-4-dimethyl-aminoazobenzene [3'-MeDAB]*). He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anatomy of Jichi Medical School from 1976 to retirement in 1998. He served on the Board of Directors of the Japanese Association of Anatomists, (1976-1998), Directors of the Japan Society of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry (1987-1992), Board of Directors in Japan Society of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry (1993-1997) and the President of the Japanese Society of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, (1988), Chairman of the Board of Directors in Japan Society of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry (1997-1998), and Board of Directors of Japanese Society of Electron Microscopy (1984-1985). For the excellence of his research the Japanese Society of Electron Microscopy granted him the Seto Prize in 1990. He has many publications in the field of Histology and Histochemistry, e.g. "*Ultra thin cryosection techniques. In Electron Microscopic Cytochemistry and Immunocytochemistry in Biomedicine*, Eds. Ogawa K. et al. pp. 34, CRC Press Florida, 1993" and "*The identification of an active enzyme site by rapid freeze substitution enzyme histochemistry on rat retina*. Acta Histochem. Cytochem. 24: 121, 1992". He is currently serving as the President of the Organization for Social Welfare in Sabae City Fukui, Japan. (4-14-12, Funatsu-machi, Sabae, 916-0054, Japan, phone:81-7-7851-2116,fax: 81-7-7851-2437, e-mail: honsaito@lilac.ocn.ne.jp)(MS)

Sakai, Shizu (1935-) Japanese Physician, Professor and Head of the Department of History of Medicine, Juntendo University. She graduated from Mie University in 1960, studied in the Graduate School of Medicine of Tokyo University and completed the course under Prof. OGAWA Teizo at the Brain Institute: she received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1967. When Prof. OGAWA founded the Department of History of Medicine at Juntendo University, she moved to the Department and was promoted to Lecturer in 1973 and to Associate Professor in 1984. She has been in the present position as above since 1991. She has extended studies as a visiting Fellow at the Wellcome Institute for History of Medicine in London in 1989. She has held many executive positions in the professional societies and they are Executive Board of Trustees of the Japan Society of History of Medicine (1984-), Executive Board of Trustees of Noma Archives of Medical Sciences (1983-), Councillor of Juntendo University (1997-), Councillor of Japan-Holland Association (1985-), Councillor of Japan-China Medical Association (1985-), and Honorary Member of Korean Association of History of Medicine (1998-). Her Department is the main office of the Japan Society of History of Medicine. She has published many papers and wrote many books that cover various aspects of History of Medicine in Japan. Some examples are "Translation of *Kaitai-Shinsho of SUGITA Genpaku* (see his biography) into the modern Japanese Language, Kodansha, Tokyo (1st Edition, 1982, 2nd Edition 1998)", "*The First Japanese Translation of an Anatomy Book*, Shibunkaku Publ. Kyoto, 1995", "*Historical Documents of Hansen's Disease*, in *Modern Life of the Public 20*, Ed. Okada, Y. San-Itsu Shobo, 1995", "*Era of Epidemic Diseases*, Taishukan Publ. 1999" and "*Modern Medicine in View of History*, Journal Izumi, currently in periodical publications". At the 90th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, she delivered a Special Lecture "*History of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 91: (12), 1987" and the paper was translated into English in a concise form "*History of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society*, Documenta Ophthalmologica 68: 171, 1988". She also wrote "*A History of Ophthalmology in Japan*. Hist. Ophthal. intern. 1: 67-110, 1979" (Department of History of Medicine, Juntendo University, 2-1-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, phone: +81-3-5802-1052, fax:+81-3-3813-1592, e-mail: shist@med.juntendo.ac.jp)

Sakaue, Ei (1923-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Ehime University. He was born as the son of a scholarly Ophthalmologist in Niigata and graduated from Kyoto University in 1946. He studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. YAMAMOTO Seiichi, Prof. ASAYAMA Ryoji and Prof. KISHIMOTO Masao, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1957 (thesis: *Influence of thyroid hormone on the distribution of vitamin B1 in the retina, choroid and optic nerve*. No.1-5: J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 58: 288, 1954; 58: 293, 1954; 59: 934, 1955; 61: 71, 1957; 62: 48, 1958). He extended his studies in 1957 at the Department of Ophthalmology of the University of Bonn, Germany and he was promoted to the Associate Professor of Kyoto

University in 1966. He was invited to become the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Ehime University in 1975 and worked in this position until 1982, when he was elected to the President of Ehime University and he remained in this position until 1988. Subsequently he served as the Director of Ehime Juzen School of Medical Sciences and the Director of its Hospital. He worked in the field of retinal detachment, retinal and choroidal diseases, and published more than 100 papers: some examples are "*Custodis Plombe method for retinal detachment*. Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 18: 7, 1964" and "*Retinal Detachment*, Vol. 4 of *Handbook of Ophthalmology*, Kanehara Publ. Tokyo, 1971". He delivered a special report to the 81st Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (*Problems and Possibilities of photocoagulation*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 81: 1966, 1977). In recognition of his meritorious service, the Government of Japan conferred on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasures in 1996.(SM)

Sakimoto Takashi (1936-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Nihon University. He graduated from Nagasaki University in 1962, studied Ophthalmology at Tokyo University under Prof. MISHIMA Saiichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1970. He worked with Prof. Kaufman at the University of Florida in 1972 and published "*Intermediate term corneal storage*. Invest. Ophthalmol. 13: 219, 1979. His interest is in the cornea and contact lens, and his many publications include "*Absorption of preservatives in therapeutic soft contact lenses*. J. Jpn. Contact Lens Soc. 35:177, 1993. He is a member of many domestic professional Societies and also of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology.(Department of Ophthalmology, Nihon University, Hikarigaoka Hospital. 2-11-1 Hikarigaoka Nerima-ku, Tokyo 179-0072, Japan, phone: +81-3-3979-3611)(SM)

Sakuragi Shozo (1937-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Akita University. He graduated from Tohoku University in 1963, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. KIRISAWA Naganori and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1968 (thesis: *Electron microscopic studies of leaking vessels of the eye*. Jpn J Ophthalmol. 13: 158, 1969). He was invited to Akita University as the Assistant Professor to Prof. URAYAMA Akira in 1971. He worked as a research fellow for one year (1979-1980) at the Francis I Proctor Foundation (publication: *Minocycline in the chemotherapy of murine toxoplasmosis*. Parasitology 84: 297,1982. , *Effects of conjunctival resection on the corneal immune response*. Am J Ophthalmol.94: 388,1982.). He was promoted to the present position as above in 1984. He is interested in molecular biology underlying uveitis and some examples of his many publications are "*Molecular cloning of the S-antigen cDNA from bovine retina*. Biochem.Biophys. Res. Commun 142: 904, 1987" and "*analysis of uveitogenic sites in phosducin molecule*. Curr. Eye Res. 17: 677, 1998". He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society and a member of the International Ocular Inflammation Society, besides being a member of many Japanese professional Societies. (Department of Ophthalmology, Akita University, Hondou 1-1-1, Akita, 010-8543, phone: +81-1-8834-1111, fax: +81-1-8836-2621, e-mail: sakuragi@oph.med.akita-u.ac.jp)(SM)



Tsuya Sakurai

Sakurai (Kitagawa) Tsuya (1911-1995) Japanese ophthalmologist. She graduated from Tokyo Womens Medical School (presently Tokyo Women's Medical College) in 1933, and studied Ophthalmology at Mitsui Charity Hospital (presently Mitsui Memorial Hospital). While working in this Hospital, she published an article "*Multiple small nodules on the anterior iris surface in patients with neurofibromatosis*. Acta Soc.Ophthalmol. Jpn. (J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc.) 39: 87, 1935". The point of this paper was that she printed very detailed sketches of her findings. This was the first description of the ocular signs of neurofibromatosis 2 years earlier than Lisch (Zeitschr. Augenheilkd. 93: 137, 1937). The iris nodules are now known as the typical ocular changes of this disease and contribute to early diagnosis of the disease. Because of her discovery, she is exalted as a pioneering Ophthalmologist in "*The History of Ophthalmology*, Eds. D. M. Albert and D. D. Edwards, Centennial Publication of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. She married Dr. KITAGAWA and practiced in the city of Tokyo.(SM)

Salah ad-din ibn Jusuf al-kahhal bi-Hamat. A distinguished oculist, of Hama, who flourished in the latter half of the thirteenth century, and who wrote an important work on ophthalmology titled "*The Book, Light of the Eyes and Collection of Divisions*". In the first book of this work occurs the earliest illustration of now extant.

Salceda, Salvador Rances (1932-) Filipino ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus, College of Medicine, University of the Philippines (UP), Manila, and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Manila Medical Center. He graduated from the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines in 1959 and received the M.D. degree. He completed residency training in Ophthalmology at the Philippine General Hospital under Prof. ãde Ocampo G. He extended his study at National Institute of Health (U.S.A.) (1965-1967) and carried out research in histochemistry, immunology and ophthalmic pathology: "*Endothelial cell survival after keratoplasty in rabbits, the effect of storage of donor corneas.*" Arch. Ophthalmol. 78: 745, 1967. He further received training at Harvard University School of Public Health (1976) and at the College of Public Administration of University of the Philippines (1977-1978). He was appointed the Professor of Ophthalmology of the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines in 1967, and he held many key positions since then, and some examples are Chairman, Department of Ophthalmology, College of Medicine UP (1979-1982), Assistant to the Dean of the College of Medicine and Director of the Philippine General Hospital (PGH) Planning, Research and Development (1979-1983): he was in charge of the planning of the PGH renovation and expansion project and its implementation. He also served as the Director of the Institute of Ophthalmology, UP (1972-1984, 1987-1997), Director of the PGH (1984-1986) and many others. Currently, he serves as the Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Manila Medical Center (1987-), Vice-president of the Board of Trustee, Philippine eye bank, International Federation of Eye Banks (1993-), Editorial Board Member of the Philippine Journal of Ophthalmology (1985-), Vice-Chairman of the Philippine Board of Ophthalmology (1995), Editor-in-Chief of the Proceedings of the XVII Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) 1999, and the Chairman of the National Program of Research on Blindness and Philippine Council for Health Research and Development of the Republic of the Philippines (1995). He carried out extensive research and published more than 150 original papers, e.g. "*subconjunctival feramycetin in pseudomonas aeruginosa corneal infection.*" Philip. J. Ophthalmol. 1: 128, 1969, "*Keratomycosis with emphasis on the diagnostic and therapeutic value of anterior keratectomy.*" Trans. Ophthalmol. Soc. New Zealand 25: 202, 1973, "*Serratia marcescens endophthalmitis.*" Arch. Ophthalmol. 89: 163, 1973 and "*Intermediate-term preserved corneas in penetrating keratoplasty.*" UP Manila Journal, 1: 3, 1995. He is the recipient of many honor awards, e.g. XVth Jose Rizal Memorial Lectureship (1983), Distinguished Service Award of the APAO (1981) and many others. He delivered many Award Lectures, e.g. "*Fungi and Human Eye*, 4th Ocfemia Memorial Lecture, Phil. J. Biol. 5:143, 1976, and a Centennial Lecture "*A Century of Ophthalmology in the Philippines*" in 1997, and the book describes in detail the process of evolution of modern Ophthalmology and the current state of Prevention of Blindness in the Philippines. (Institute of Ophthalmology, University of the Philippines, Manila, PGH Compound, Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines, fax: 63-2-524-71-19) (Institute of Refractive Laser Surgery, G/F Alegria Bldg. 2229 Chino Rocces Ave. Makati City, Metro-Manila, Pholippines, phone: 632-813-0343, fax:632-893-1152, e-mail: info@4u2c2020.com) (SM)



Isak Salim

Salim Isak (1911- ?) Indonesian ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of the University of Indonesia. He graduated from the University of Indonesia, and then worked as a Research Fellow in 1953-1956 at University of Amsterdam. He submitted his thesis on the iris tumor to the University of Amsterdam and received Ph.D. in 1956. He returned home and began his career as a teacher and was appointed the Professor of Ophthalmology of University of Indonesia. He played central roles in organizing an efficient ophthalmic service for the Indonesian people. He founded the Indonesian Association of Ophthalmology in 1964, and in the following year he initiated publication of the Journal of the Indonesian Association of Ophthalmology, which is now named "*Ophthalmologica Indonesiana*". He has published many articles on ocular tumors, glaucoma, Vitamin A deficiency, keratoplasty and many the fields of Ophthalmology. He served as the Vice-president of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) (1972-1972) and the

President of the 6th APAO Congress in 1976. In recognition of his outstanding service, the APAO granted him the highest honor, Jose-Rizal Medal in 1976.(SM)

Sallmann, Ludwig J. K. von (1892-1975) American ophthalmologist of Austrian offspring. Von Sallmann was a major contributor on experimental cataract, and glaucoma and trained many of America's current generation of research ophthalmologists. Born in Vienna, Dr. von Sallmann graduated from the University of Vienna Medical School. He took his ophthalmic training at the same institution and had the good fortune to be associated with such luminaries as àFuchs, àMeller, and àLindner during his early professional years. In the early 1930s he served as assistant professor of ophthalmology at Peking Union Medical College in China; and before coming to this country in 1939, he became head of the Ophthalmology Department of the Empress Elizabeth Hospital in Vienna. A vigorous opponent of Nazism, Dr. von Sallmann left his homeland at the outbreak of World War II. He was welcomed to this country by Dr. Hermann àKnapp of New York City, founder of the Knapp Eye Hospital and of the *Archives of Ophthalmology*. Dr. von Sallmann served as director of the research laboratories of the Knapp Eye Hospital before joining the staff of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, where he later became professor of ophthalmology. In 1955 Dr. von Sallmann became director of the Ophthalmology Branch of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness in Bethesda. In the following 15 years he was highly productive in the fields of experimental cataract, glaucoma, and ocular immunology. He was a prolific writer, having authored more than 200 papers in his career. In the latest volume of his "*System of Ophthalmology*," Sir Stewart Duke-Elder wrote: "Much work has been done on the subject of experimental cataract for more than a century. On this subject Ludwig von Sallmann has not been surpassed by anyone in this generation" AJO 1975,80:1095

Salomon, Christian. A surgeon and ophthalmologist of St. Petersburg, Russia. He was academician, Fellow of the Medical Council and professor of surgery and clinical ophthalmology. His life dates are not known. Salomon's ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *Beiträge zur Anatomie des Auges.* (Graefe's und Walther's Jour., 1825.) 2. *Beschreibung einer im J. 1823 zu Oranienbaum Beobachteten Contagiösen Augenentzündung.* (Petersb. Verm. Abhandl. der Heilk., Samml., 3.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11500

Salomon, Jakob (1801-1862) German physician and ophthalmologist, father of max Salomon. Born at Schleswig Sept. 24, 1801, he received his medical degree in 1823 at Kiel, presenting as dissertation "*De Pupillae Artificialis Conformatione.*" He then, until his death, practised at Schleswig both as an ophthalmologist and general practitioner. In addition to his graduation dissertation, above-mentioned, his only ophthalmologic writing was "*Beitrag zu den Beobachtungen über das eindringen Fremder Körper in dem Augapfel*" (Graefe u. Walther's Jour., XIV., 1830. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11500-11501

Salomon, Max (1837-1912) German ophthalmologist, son of Salomon Jakob Salomon, born at Schleswig. Salomon received his M.D. in 1861 at Kiel. After a period of ophthalmologic study under von Graefe in Berlin and several years as a medical officer in the Prussian army, he established a general and ophthalmologic practice, first in Hamburg (1870-1874) and then in Berlin (1874-1912). Salomon was a biographer and historian of medicine as well as the author of numerous papers and monographs on clinical topics in both general and ophthalmologic medicine. He wrote: *Die Krankheiten des Linsensystems: auf Grundlage von v. Graefe's Vorträgen, bearbeitet von Dr. Max Salomon.* Braunschweig 1872.

Salter, Richard Wash (?- 1918) American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of New Orleans, La. Born in New Orleans, his medical degree was received from the medical department of Tulane University, New Orleans, in 1892, whereupon he proceeded to the study of ophthalmology and oto-laryngology in New York, London, and Vienna. Returning to New Orleans, he soon was widely known as a skilful operator, especially on the eye. In 1908-18 he was connected with the New Orleans Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11501

Salzmann, Maximilian (1862-1954) Austrian ophthalmologist born in Vienna. Salzmann received his M.D. at the University of Vienna in 1887 and worked as assistant of Ernst Fuchs for some time before becoming professor of ophthalmology at Vienna (1906) and Graz (1911). He was the editor of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth editions of Fuchs' *Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde* (1921-1926). He wrote: *Durchschnitt durch das menschliche Auge*. Breslau 1899. (Magnus/ *Augenärztliche Unterrichtstafeln*, Heft 18); *Anatomie und Histologie des menschlichen Auges im normalzustande, seine Entwicklung und sein altern* Leipzig & Wien 1912 (same year published in USA: *The Anatomy and Histology of the Human Eyeball* etc.translated by E.V.L.Brown, Chicago 1912). JPW

Samelsohn, Julius (1841-1899) German ophthalmologist, founder of the Ophthalmic Institute for the Poor, at Cologne. Born at Marienbad, West Prussia, he studied at Breslau and Berlin, at the latter institution receiving his medical degree in 1864. Three years later he settled as ophthalmologist at Cologne. He was a prolific writer and a fairly good operator. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11526

Samelson, Adolf (1817-1888) German-English ophthalmologist. Born in Berlin, he received the degree of Doctor in Medicine (at Berlin?) and settled as practising physician in a village near Berlin-Zehdenick. Because of his participation in the political upheavels of 1848-49, he suffered a number of months' imprisonment and was deprived of his right to practise medicine. Again attempting to study medicine in Berlin, he was promptly and definitely rejected by the University authorities. Although given by A. v. Graefe an excellent opportunity to study ophthalmology, poor Samelson was exiled from the capital. For a number of years he studied ophthalmology in Paris, Holland and Belgium, and eventually (1856) settled in Manchester. Three years later his right to practise medicine in Prussia was restored but he continued to reside and to practise in England until his death. From 1862-1876 he was physician to the Manchester Eye Infirmary. His latter years were rendered miserable by an almost intractable trachoma for which he was treated in Berlin in 1865 by his old and loyal friend, Albrecht von Graefe. He died at Cannes, whither he had gone in search of health. Samelson wrote but little an article or two on the iris and one on pyramidal cataract.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11526-11527

Sampaolesi, Roberto (1925 -) Argentinian ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus University of Buenos Aires. Sampaolesi was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Universidad del Salvador (1962-1992) and later Professor and Chairman of the University Clinic of Ophthalmology of Buenos Aires. Sampaolesi started his medical studies in 1944, receiving his medical degree in 1951, and specialising in Ophthalmology under Bernasconi Cramer. He was first appointed as ophthalmologist at the University of Buenos Aires in 1953. Since 1998 Sampaolesi holds an appointment as Director of the Course of Specialisation in Ophthalmology at the University of Buenos Aires. He is a Member of the Academy of Medicine of Rome. Member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and of the French, German and Italian Societies of Ophthalmology; Honorary member of many Latin American Societies of Ophthalmology; Honorary Member of the Argentine Medical Association and of the Argentine Society of Ophthalmology. He is Emeritus Member of the "International Ophthalmic Microsurgery Study Group" and a Founding member of the Club Jules Gonin and of the International Glaucoma Society, a Member of the International Society of Ultrasound (SIDUO), of the International Perimetric Society, etc. He is Past President of the Argentine Society of Ophthalmology (1983-1984). Sampaolesi has authored following books: "*Glaucoma*" Buenos Aires 1974 (2nd edition 1991) and "*Ultrasonidos en Oftalmología*" (Buenos Aires 1983 (Ultrasound in Ophthalmology). He edited following books: "*Modern Problems in Ophthalmology* vol. 6" (proceedings of the First South American Symposium, held in 1966) and "*Ultrasonography in Ophthalmology*" (proceedings of the 12th SIDUO Congress held in 1988). He co-authored: "*Bases de la Oftalmología*" [with Schieck and Leydhecker] (Basics of Ophthalmology), "*Tomografía confocal de la retina y del nervio óptico*" [with Juan Sampaolesi] (Confocal Tomography of the retina and optic nerve) and "*Confocal Tomography of the Retina and the Optic Nerve Head*" [with Juan Sampaolesi]. He has been the President of the 12th Meeting of the SIDUO, of the 14th Argentine Congress of Ophthalmology and of the Seventh International Meeting on Scanning Laser, Ophthalmoscopy, Tomography and Microscopy, held in Bariloche, Argentina, in 1999.

Sampaolesi was awarded the following Prizes: Biennial "*Pedro Lagleyze*" (1955), "*Josefina Sabin*" (awarded by the Argentine Society of Ophthalmology in 1960) and "*Noceti Tiscornia*" (awarded by the National Academy of Medicine in 1961 and 1987) Awards. In 1994 he was the "*Jules Francois Memorial Lecturer*", with a lecture on congenital glaucoma, at the SIDUO Meeting held in Cortina D'Ampesso, Italy. In 1995, the Pan-American Society of Ophthalmology created the "*Roberto Sampaolesi Honorific Conference*" and he was in charge of the first one during the 20th Pan-American Congress of Ophthalmology, held in Quito, Ecuador, which was entitled: "*Computerized tomography of the optic nerve in congenital glaucoma. Its correlation with echometry and intraocular pressure*". In October, 1995 he was in charge of the "Annual Report", organized by the Argentine Society of Ophthalmology, on "Computerized confocal tomography of the retina and optic nerve", and in the same month he was invited by the University of Texas, to give the Special Lecture at the Meeting on Scanning Laser Ophthalmoscopy, Tomography and Microscopy held in San Antonio, Texas, where he gave a lecture on "*Laser scanning optic disc tomography with the Heidelberg Retina Tomograph. Elschnig's ring does change*". In 1998 he was guest of honor at the Joint SOG-SSO Meeting held in Zurich and presided over by Prof. Gloor. In February 2001 he was invited as "keynote lecturer" to speak on non-penetrating deep sclerectomy at the "First International Congress on non-penetrating glaucoma surgery" held in Lausanne, Switzerland. Email: sampaolesi@interar.com.ar AB.JPW.

Samuels, Bernard (1879-1959) American ophthalmologist, professor emeritus of Cornell University. Born in Front Royal, Virginia, Samuels received his early education at Randolph Macon Academy and his Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. His training in ophthalmology was received under the direction of Ernst Fuchs of Vienna and he continued his work in Prague and Berlin before he returned to the United States. While in Europe, Samuels became proficient in languages and spoke German and French fluently and was able to converse in Spanish and Italian. He became interested in the history of ophthalmology and the development of eye hospitals in the Americas. This background aided him in his future writings on the progress of ophthalmology in the United States and especially concerning the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Through the influence of Prof. Fuchs, Samuels developed a special talent for ophthalmic pathology. With the slides he made himself and the preparations he was able to obtain in Vienna and Prague, Samuels returned to New York prepared to give his course in histopathology of the eye with great success. In 1914, Samuels joined the ophthalmic staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in the clinic of Robert G. Reese. He became an instructor in ophthalmology in the Cornell University Medical College and was made full professor of ophthalmology in 1927, a post he occupied until his retirement in 1946. He introduced the study of histopathology of the eye in the sophomore year of the medical curriculum, which was an innovation at the time and proved extremely popular. Samuels was elected to the positions of attending surgeon and pathologist at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1930. His clinic became one of the most active at the infirmary; on one memorable operating day, more than 30 operations were performed by him and his staff. He conducted his course on histopathology in the evening with the assistance of Edgar Burchell, as a part of the Post-Graduate School of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Students from all parts of the world attended the lectures. It was during this period that the famous collection of slides for teaching was prepared in the Eno Laboratory of the Infirmary. He became an advisory surgeon and pathologist of the hospital in 1946, the time of his retirement. Samuels served as editor of the *Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society* for many years and succeeded Arnold Knapp as representative to the International Council of Ophthalmology. He attended the council for the last time in Brussels just prior to the XVIIIth Congress in 1958. With the aid of the Board of Directors and the Board of Surgeons of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Samuels established the Institute of Ophthalmology of the Americas, a postgraduate teaching division of the hospital. It received enthusiastic support from Dr. Moacyr Alvaro of Sao Paulo, Brazil, the executive director of the PanAmerican Association of Ophthalmology, and many other Latin American ophthalmologists. Since the opening in 1957, the institute has been patronized by many students from North and South America. Samuels was president of the XVII International Congress of Ophthalmology, which he obtained for New York in 1954. He served on the Board of Directors of the National

Society for the Prevention of Blindness and was a member of the Executive Committee at the time of his death. Samuels wrote with A.Fuchs *Clinical Pathology of the Eye- A practical Treatise of Histopathology* 1952. In addition to being a student of history, Samuels was a collector of rare books, works of art, and antiques. He established a library in one of the old houses on his estate in Front Royal, Virginia, and furnished the main house with many interesting objects. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Century Club, and the Southern Society. He served as a major in the Medical Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I and became identified with many patriotic enterprises. Due to his interest in the library and portraits of the founders, directors, and surgeons of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Samuels Library was established and named for him in a special ceremony in 1954. Samuels was a member of the leading medical and scientific societies of the world. AJO 1960, 687-689, JPW

Sancto Paulo, Johannes de *see* **John of St. Paul.**

Sandford, Arthur Wellesley (1858-1938) Irish ophthalmologist, born in Ireland, the son of the Rector of Clonmel. Sandford was educated privately and at Queen's College, Cork. He graduated M.D., M.Ch. in 1882 and at once began his long connection with Cork as an ophthalmic and aural surgeon. He soon acquired a great reputation all over the South of Ireland and for many years had a very large practice both private and in hospital. He held the post of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Cork County Hospital and Southern Infirmary, and on retirement was elected Consulting Surgeon. Sandford joined the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1884, he served on the Council from 1896 to 1899 and was Vice-President, 1902 to 1905. On the formation of the British Journal of Ophthalmology he became the representative in South Ireland and held that post until 1922. He had also served as President of the Irish Ophthalmological Society, and as Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at University College, Cork. BJO 23, 499, 1939

Sanitprachakorn Panom (1931-) Thai ophthalmologist, Managing Director of Mitraparp Memorial Hospital, Saraburi, Thailand. He graduated from Mahidol University in 1956 and received his M.D. degree. He then extended his studies at the Institute of Ophthalmology, London, and received his Diploma in Community Eye Health in 1981, and became Fellow of the International College of Surgeons in 1991. He is the Founder of the First Low Cost Spectacles Project, MOPH, Thailand (1985) and served as the Principal Investigator of Trachoma Studies in the Urban Communities in 1984. He has been in the present position as above since 1994. He also serves as Regional Co-Chairman, Southeast Asia International Agency for Prevention of Blindness (PBL) since 1993 and senior advisor of the National PBL program of the Ministry of Health. He worked as the Chief of the Eye Department of Phraputtabat General Hospital (1981-1989). His academic assignments are the Faculty of Korat Institute of Public Health Ophthalmology (1993-present) and Lecturer at the Korat Institute of Public Health Ophthalmology (1986-present). He received a Distinguished Service Award from the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology in 1993 for his outstanding service for the Prevention of Blindness.(SM)

Sanson, Louis Joseph, (1790-1841) French surgeon born at Nogent-surSeine, France. Sanson received his medical degree in 1817 at Paris with the thesis *Des moyens de parvenir à la vessie par le rectum etc.* (reedited 1921), where he was a student of Dupuytren. In 1825 he became second surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu and in 1830 director of its eye clinic; he succeeded Dupuytren as professor of surgery of the Paris Faculté in 1836. Sanson published numerous monographs and papers on general surgery and ophthalmology; he is chiefly remembered as the first to employ diagnostically, (though not the discoverer of) the Purkinje-Sanson images. He wrote: *Leçons sur les maladies des Yeux faites a l'hospital de la Pitié, Partie 1 Cataractes* Paris 1838 ; *Traité de la cataracte.* 2nd ed. Paris 1842 (2nd ed. of *Leçons sur les maladies des Yeux*). .American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11532-11533.Albert. JPW

Santa Anna, Joaqim José de. Portuguese ophthalmologist of the 18th century, concerning whom but little information seems now to be procurable. He published at Lisbon in 1793, a book containing 293 pages, and entitled "*Elementos de Cirurgi Ocular Offrecidos a Sua Altezza Real O Senhor D. Jaão Principe de Brasil par Joaqim José desta*

Corte. (Lisbon 1793) "American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11533

Santos, Sabino S. Sr. (1925-) Filipino ophthalmologist, Vice-President of the Ophthalmological Foundation of the Philippines. He graduated from University of Santo Tomas College of Medicine, with M.D. degree granted, meritissimus cum laude. He received training abroad, i.e. postgraduate studies in Ophthalmology at New York University Bellevue Medical Center (1952-53), Pennsylvania Graduate Hospital (1953-54), Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington DC (1953), Institute of Ophthalmology, University of London (1954-55) and also in New York , Eye and Ear Infirmary(1975). On home coming, he continued to serve as the Head of Santos Clinic (Malolos) Inc. which his father Luis U. Santos founded. He is an active member of many National and International Ophthalmological Societies and a Fellow of International College of Surgeons. He served as the President of the Ophthalmological Society of the Philippines (1965-1966), Director of the Philippine Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Society (1965-1966), President of the Central Luzon Chapter, Philippine College of Surgeons and Governor of the International College of Surgeons, Philippine Section (1987-1989). The Santos Clinic is maintained by 3 ophthalmologists, Remedios A. (Wife and Assistant Director), and two sons, Sabino A. Jr. and Jose Gabriel.(SM)

Sarenko, Wassili (1814- ?) Russian physician and ophthalmologist. He received his medical degree in Moscow, and became a military surgeon. He afterwards practised at St. Petersburg. The date of his death is not known. Sarenko's chief ophthalmologic writings are: 1. *De Affectione Oculorum Cacochymica*. (1854) 2. Ueber Glaucom. (Drug. Sdraw., 1838 and 1839.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11545-11546

Sargent, Elizabeth (? – 1900) American, Californian ophthalmologist. Born in Nevada City, Calif., the daughter of Senator A. A. Sargent (who for a number of years, was U. S. Minister to Germany). She received her medical degree at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, now the Medical Department of Stanford University. While her father was minister to Germany, she studied ophthalmology at Zurich and Vienna. Settling as ophthalmologist exclusively in San Francisco, she soon was widely known as an expert in her profession. In 1883 she became oculist to the Hospital for Children and Training School for Nurses, a position which she held till 1891, when obliged to resign because of failing health. Sargent never married. She was, however, deeply interested in children, and was devoted to her practice among them. She was also an ardent advocate of woman's suffrage, thus following in the footsteps of her mother.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11546

Sasaki, Kazuyuki (1935-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Kanazawa Medical University. A son of SAKAKI Toichiro, he graduated from Tohoku University in 1961 and from the Graduate School of Medicine of the University in 1966, and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1969. He has been in the present position as above since 1987. His professional activities are numerous: President of the Japan Cooperative Cataract Research Group and Asian Cataract Research Conference, and Councillor of many domestic Societies. His many publications include "*Multipurpose Camera: A new anterior eye segment analysis system*, Ophthalmic Res. 22 (Suppl) 3, 1990" and "*Scheimpflug photography as a tool for anterior eye segment biometry*. Optical Engineering, 34: 758, 1995". He received Awards at the Scheimpflug Club Meeting in 1985, International Association for Cataract and Related Research (Italy) in 1989 and International Award from US-CCRG in 1995.(Department of Ophthalmology, Kanazawa Medical University, Daigaku 1-1, Uchinada, Ishikawa-ken, 920-0265, Japan. phone: +81-7-6286-2211, fax: +81-7-6286-1010, e-mail: sakaki-k@kanazawa-med.ac.jp)(SM)



Toichiro Sasaki

Sasaki, Toichiro (1905-1980) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Manshu Medical College (presently China Medical University Shenyang, China). He graduated from Manshu Medical College in 1925 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. FUNAISHI Shinichi. He received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1933 from Kyoto University (thesis: *experimental studies of lactic acid content in the aqueous humor*). He further studied at the University of Frankfurt and of Berlin in 1937-1939 and he published "*Untersuchungen der Linse, des Blutes und des Kammerwassers von ratten bei*

galaktosevefärbung. I: v Graefe Arch. Ophthalmol.138: 351, II: Ibid. 123:365, 1938. He was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of the Manshu University in 1943 to succeed Prof. àFUNAISHI Shinichi. After the World War II, he returned home and practiced in Sendai. (SM)

Sato Tikasi (1914-) Japanese ophthalmologist, a leading researcher of Myopia. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1938, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. àISHIHARA Shinobu and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1943 (thesis: *Studies of myopia*, series of articles in J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 45: 2277,1941; 46: 71, 509, 1457 1942; 47: 23, 919 1352, 1943). He is a member of the International Society for Myopia Research and delivered the Honorary Lecture “*Pitfalls of ignoring refractive emmetropization*” at the 6th International Conference on Myopia in 1996. He is the author of “*The Cause and Prevention of acquired Myopia*”, Yokohama 1957 and “*The cause and prevention of school myopia*”, Excerpta Medica, Tokyo 1993 and is an Honorary Member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society.(SM)



Tsutomu Sato

Sato, Tsutomu (1902-1960) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology of Juntendo University. He graduated from Tohoku University in 1927, and studied Internal Medicine: he received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1932 (thesis: *Studien über die Gewebsquellung*. Tohoku J. Med. 1932). Then he studied Ophthalmology at Tokyo University under Prof. ISHIHARA Sinobu, and became the Head of the Eye Clinic of Juntendo Hospital in 1944, and the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Juntendo University in 1947. He was interested in ocular surgery and invented the Sato knife in 1950 and radial keratotomy for myopia. Sato’s surgery for keratoconus was exercised by many ophthalmologists before contact lenses and keratoplasty became popular. The technique is the precursor of radial keratotomy for myopia practiced 40 years later. He was interested in contact lenses and produced the corneal contact lens. As a leader in this field, he founded together with Prof. àMAKIUTI Shyoichi, Dr. àHASEGAWA Shyunroku and Dr. àMIZUTANI Yutaka, the Japan Medical Contact Lens Society: this is probably the oldest National Society of contact lenses in the world. (SM)

Satoh, Kenshi (1930-) Japanese biochemist working on the crystalline lens, Professor Emeritus of Science University of Tokyo. He graduated from Tokyo College of Science in 1957, received his D.Sc. Degree in Biophysics from Kyoto University. He worked at the Howe Laboratory of the Harvard University in 1960- 1962 with Dr. KINOSHITA Jin and at Brandeis University with Dr. Nathan O. Kaplan (a famous American oncologist 1943-1986. JPW) in 1962-1965. He served as the Professor at Science University of Tokyo from 1974 to 1997; after retirement he has worked as the Professor and Chairman, Department of Informatics, Higashi Nippon International University. His many publications include “*Age-related changes in the structural proteins of human lens*. Exp. Eye Res. 14: 533, 1972” and “*Identification of a new fluorescent compound isolated from human lens insoluble protein fraction*. BioMed. Chem. Lett. 13: 345, 1993. He served as the President of the 11th Congress of the Japanese Chapter of the International Society for Eye Research in 1997. He is an Honorary Member of the International Society for Eye Research. (phone & fax : 81-4-7191-3233)(SM)

Sattler, Hubert (1844-1928) German emeritus professor of ophthalmology in Leipzig. He was born in Salzburg, Austria. His father was a painter, creator, of the Sattler panorama which is still displayed in Salzburg. From him the son acquired his skill in drawing and his joy in products of the plastic arts. At the age of twenty-eight years Sattler became assistant to Ferdinand Arlt in Vienna, after having spent some time with Theodor Billroth at the surgical Clinic. He became privatdozent in 1876, in the following year was called as professor to Giessen, two years later to Erlangen, and seven years later still to Prague. In 1891, he succeeded àCoccius at the University of Leipzig, where he remained as director of the University Eye Clinic and as emeritus professor until his death. For decades the clinic which he conducted was one of the leading centers for ophthalmologic training in Germany, and from it went forth many valuable scientific works and many excellent ophthalmologists, among them five teachers at German or Austrian universities. Among other honors, Sattler became president of the German Ophthalmological Society and joint editor of *Graefe's Archiv für Ophthalmologie*. Sattler was outstanding as an operator. Plain and unassuming as to his own person, he was receptive to everything fine

that art and nature had to offer. How he enjoyed masterpieces of music and of plastic art, he who knew every good picture, whether it hung in an Italian castle, or in a museum of Germany, Holland, or England. How sensitive he was to the beauties of nature, especially when in bodily vigor he wandered through his beloved mountains, he who knew intimately every flower. His was a personality of unusual gifts and extraordinary alertness and productivity. He demanded much of his pupils, but still more of himself. He was inspired on behalf of the branch of medicine which he represented, its scientific basis, and its practical activity. In his small, simple workroom in the old Leipzig clinic he spent evening after evening at his beloved microscope, adding to his knowledge of the normal and pathologic anatomy of the eye, his mastery of which was equalled by few others. His interest was by no means limited to ophthalmology, but reached out into all branches of medical science, whose relation to ophthalmology he followed indefatigably. Whoever carefully studies his book, published in 1926, on malignant tumors* will hardly consider it possible that this should come from the pen of a man of eighty-three years. His strictly scientific tendency had a strong influence on Sattler's clinical activities. Every individual case was for him an object of scientific inquiry, which stimulated him to the most careful and scientifically thorough investigation. It was this unity of science and practice which inspired the most profound respect in his pupils. Sattler wrote: *Über die sog. Cylindrome und deren Stellung im Onkologischen Systeme*, Berlin 1877; *Die Basedowsche Krankheit* in Graefe-Saemisch *Handbuch der Augenheilkunde*, 1st edition, volume 6); *Trachombehandlung einst und jetzt*, Berlin 1891; *Sehnervengeschwülste und ihre chirurgische Behandlung*, Stuttgart 1892 and **Die bösartigen Geschwülste des Auges*, Leipzig 1926. AJO 1929,12:236 ; Klin Monatsbl f.Augenheilk. 1928,81:857. Fischer 1365. JPW

Saunders, John Cunningham (1773-1810) English, London anatomist, surgeon, and ophthalmologist. Born in Lovistone, Devonshire, he studied his profession for the most part in London. In 1804, moved by "the terrible suffering of our troops from ophthalmia in the expedition to Egypt," he founded the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, or "Moorfields," the name at the time, however, being "The London Dispensary for the Relief of the Poor Afflicted with Eye and Ear Diseases. " The building was in Charterhouse Square, and was very small and inconveniently arranged. It was not opened till 1805. The institution grew rapidly, however. In the first year only 600 patients were treated, but two years after it was founded, its accommodations had to be restricted to ophthalmic patients only, while in 1821 the number of new patients amounted to 5,000; in 1862 to 12,000; in 1914 to more than 42,000. In 1890 the hospital was incorporated by Royal charter. This institution has been of enormous importance for the development of ophthalmology in England. According to the *London Lancet*, ophthalmologic instruction began to be given at this institution in 1814, and, at the present time, "Moorfields" is a Mecca for students of ophthalmology from every portion of the world. Saunders was a man of middle height, and was cheerful and friendly in manner. He was a great teacher, as well as a skilful operator. He will always be remembered chiefly as the founder of "The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital." Saunders' most important writings were: 1. *The Anatomy and Diseases of the Ear*. (London, 1806; 2d ed., 1817.) 2. *Treatise on Some Practical Points Relating to Diseases of the Eye*. (London, 1811; 2d ed., 1816.) 3. with Farre, B. Travers and W. Lawrence *A Special report of the General Committee of the London Infirmary for curing the diseases of the Eye* London 1815. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11547-11548

Saurel, Louis Jules (1825-1860) French surgeon of Montpellier. He worked for several years as a naval surgeon before taking his M.D. in 1851 at Montpellier, where he subsequently taught both surgery and ophthalmology. He was editor of the *Revue thérapeutique du midi* from 1852 until his death, and was the author of numerous papers and monographs on a broad range of surgical topics. In ophthalmology he wrote: *De l'importance de l'ophtalmologie. Première leçon du cours d'ophtalmologie professée à la faculté de médecine de Montpellier pendant le semestre d'hiver de 1857-1858*. Paris & Montpellier 1858. Albert

Savage, Giles Christopher (1854-1930), American ophthalmologist born in Mississippi, received his M.D. in 1878 at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. After

postgraduate ophthalmologic study there and in London and Vienna, he settled in Nashville, Tennessee, where he joined the faculty of Vanderbilt University as professor of ophthalmology (1886-1911). Savage was the author of several treatises on ophthalmic neuromyology. He authored: *New truths in ophthalmology* Nashville 1893. Albert

Savaresi, Antonio M. T. (late 18th century) Italian military physician, whose life-dates seem to be unascertainable. He was born, however, in the latter years of the 18th century at Naples, and there received his medical degree. In 1824 he was made physician-in-chief of the Neapolitan Army and First Scientific Fellow of the Milito-Sanitary Commission. His only writing of ophthalmic interest is an article entitled "*Description et Traitement de l'Ophthalmie d'Egypte*" in Des Genette's *Hist. Med. de l'Armee d'Orient.*, 2d ed., Paris, 1830. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11549

Sawa Mitsuru (1948-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Nihon University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1973, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. MISHIMA Saiichi and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1980 (thesis: *The morphometry of the human corneal endothelium and follow-up of postoperative changes*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 23: 337, 1979). He has been in the present position since 1992. His professional activities are numerous: he is the President of the Japan Cornea Society, Executive Councillor of the Japan Eye Bank Association and Councillor of many Japanese Societies. He is Executive Editor of the *Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.* and Editor of "*Ganka: Ophthalmology*". He is also a member of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, International Society of Eye Research and many other international Societies. His many publications include "*Topical indomethacin in soft cataract aspiration*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 20:514, 1976" and "*New quantitative method to determine protein concentration and cell number in aqueous in vivo*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 32: 132, 1988": he is the developer of "*Aqueous Flare-Cell Meter*". (Department of Ophthalmology, Nihon University School of Medicine, 30-1 Oyaguchi-Kamimachi Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173-8610, Japan. phone: +81-3-3972-8111, fax: +81-3-3554-0479, e-mail: msawa@med.nihon-u.ac.jp)(SM)

Sawada Atsushi (1932-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Miyazaki Medical College. Born as the 3rd generation in an Ophthalmology Family, he graduated from Kumamoto University in 1958, studied ophthalmology at the University under Prof. SUDA Keiu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1963 (thesis: *Rheological study on the vitreous body of the normal rabbit*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 67: 296, 1963). He was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Miyazaki Medical College in 1976 and served until retirement in 1998. He served as the Secretary General of the Japan Society for Glaucoma Research (now the *Japanese Glaucoma Society, JGS*) (1977-1989) and recorded the *History of Glaucoma Research in Japan*, "*Progress of Glaucoma Research – Records of Glaucoma Group Discussions*, Igakushoin, 1992". His research interest has been glaucoma and ultrasonography in Ophthalmology. He served the JGS on the Executive Board of Trustees and the President of the 5th Congress of the JGS. He studied ultrasonography of the eye at the University of Iowa, U. S. A. under Prof. Karl C. Ossoinig (1974-1975) and he serves the International Society for Ophthalmic Ultrasound (SIDUO) as the Vice-President (1997-). He has been an executive board member of many National Societies, and is Honorary Member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, of the Asia-Oceanic Glaucoma Society and Eminent Member of the Japan Society of Ultrasonics in Medicine. He delivered the Suda Award Lecture at the 6th Congress of the JGS in 1995 (Glaucoma and Ultrasonic Diagnosis). His many publications include "*Glaucoma and ultrasonic diagnostic techniques*. Atarashii Ganka, Journal of the Eye, 13: 921, 1997" and "*Ultrasound biomicroscopic findings of acute angle-closure glaucoma in Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome*. Am J. Ophthalmol 122: 735, 1996". Currently he is engaged in teaching at Kyushu University of Health and Welfare, School of Health and Science, and serves as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Orthoptics and Visual Science. (Kyushu University of Health and Welfare, School of Heal and Science, 1714-1, Yoshino Nobeoka, Miyazaki 882-8505, Japan. phone:+81-9-8223-5555, fax: +81-9-8223-5697)(SM)

Sawaguchi, Shoichi (1955-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Ryukyu University, Okinawa. He graduated from Niigata University in 1979, studied under Prof. IWATA Kazuo and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1987.(Thesis: "*Axonal transport damage in glaucoma*"). He has been in the present position as above since 1998. His research interest is in glaucoma and anterior segment surgery. His many publications embrace "*Effects of intracameral injection of chondroitinase ABC in vivo*. Arch. Ophthalmol. 110: 110, 1992" and "*Three dimensional scanning electron microscopic study of keratoconus corneas*. Arch. Ophthalmol.116: 62, 1998". He is a Councillor of the Japanese Glaucoma Society and many other National professional Societies. He is also a member of many international Societies including the International Ophthalmic Pathology Society and Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. (Department of Ophthalmology, Ryukyu University Hospital, Nishihara-cho, Nakagami-gum, Okinawa, 903-01 Japan. phone: +81-9-8895-3331; fax: +81-9-8895-6024, e-mail: sshoichi@med.u-ryukyu.ac.jp)(SM)

Say, Antonio S. (1950-) Filipino ophthalmologist, Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Santo Tomas, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery. He graduated from the College of Medicine of Santo Tomas University in 1976 and received his M.D. degree. After having completed residency training at the University Hospital and the postgraduate Course of the University, he received the Diplomate of the Philippine Board of Ophthalmology in 1985. He has been in the present position as above since 1984. He was appointed the Chief of the Section of Cataract and Refractive Surgery in the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Santo Thomas Hospital in 1999. He serves as the Board Examiner of the Philippine Board of Ophthalmology (1989-present), Treasurer and Founding Member of the Philippine Implant and Refractive Surgery Society and Chairman of the Community Service (1989-present). He was appointed as one of the Governors of the Philippine College of Surgeon (1988-present) and is a member of many National and International Societies in Ophthalmology. He served as the President of the Philippine Academy of Ophthalmology (1996) and joined the organization of the 17th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology as Scientific and Executive Committee member. He also received humanitarian awards for his medical missions in the Philippines from his residency days to the present. His special interest is in cataract, vitreous and retinal surgery and has presented papers, e.g. "*Sutureless Phacoemulsification*." Bali, Indonesia, 1995 and "*Combined phacoemulsification and Pars plana vitrectomy with liquid perfluoroenophthane and argon laser endo-photocoagulation for giant retinal tear*." Annual Meeting of Philippine Academy of Ophthalmology, 1996. He contributed a chapter on ocular trauma to the Philippine College of Surgeon Treatment Guidelines in Trauma. (Department of Ophthalmology, University of Santo Tomas, Espana St. Sampaloc Manila. fax: 63-2-890-6547, 63-2-415-3914)(Institute of Refractive Laser Surgery, G/F Alegria Bldg, 2229 Chino Roces Ave. Makati City, Metro-Manila Philippines, phone 632-813-0343, fax:632+893-1152, e-mail: info@4u2c2020.com)

Scarpa, Antonio (1752-1832) Italian anatomist, surgeon and ophthalmologist, whose name is commemorated in the expression, "*Scarpa's triangle*." Born in Italy, he received his medical degree at Padua when only 18 years of age. In 1772, at the early age of 20, he was elected full professor of anatomy and theoretical surgery at the University of Modena. At his instigation, Duke Franz III, caused to be constructed the Modena Anatomical Institute. In 1783, on the invitation of Emperor Joseph II, he was called to the chair of anatomy at the University of Pavia. For many years he was Director of the Medical Faculty at the same institution. The importance of Scarpa for medicine and surgery in general, can hardly be overestimated. The first to describe "*Scarpa's triangle*," he also discovered the naso-palatine nerve, as well as the "*true posterior staphyloma of Scarpa*," and wrote the greatest work on ophthalmology that had appeared until his time. In this memorable book, the distinguishing features are, a clear and almost brilliant literary style, greatly bettered definitions of ophthalmologic technicalities, and a well-marked tendency to the practical application of the then known pathology and optics. The book (No. 4 below) was a high authority in a number of countries for many years. Scarpa's most important writings are as follows: 1. *Anatomicarum Annotationum Lib. I et II* (2 vols., Modena and Pavia, 1779, 85; 2d ed., Pavia and Milan, 1792.) .2. *Anat. Disquisitiones de*

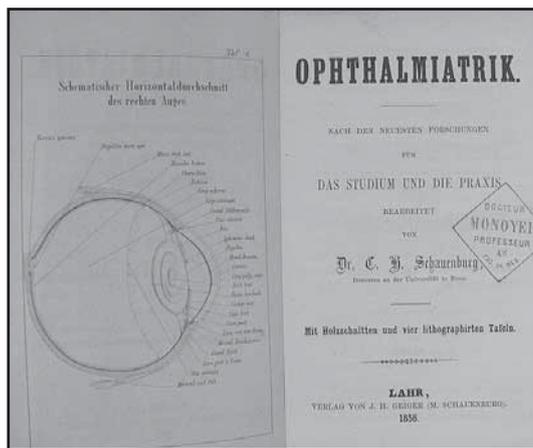
Auditu et Olfactu. (Pavia and Milan, 1789.) 3. *De Penitiori Ossium Structura Commentarius.* (Piacenza, 1800; 2d ed., Leipsic, 1799; Ger. trans., Leipsic, 1800; Eng. trans., London, 1830.) 4. *Saggio di Osservazioni ed Esperienze sulle Principali Malattie degli Occhi.* (Pavia, 1801; later eds., 1802,1805, 1811, 1817, 1836; Ger. trans., Leipsic, 1803, 2d ed. 1823; Eng. trans., London, 1806, 2d ed., 1818; French trans., Paris, 1802, 2d ed. 1807, 3d ed. 1811 and a French elaboration by Fournier-Pescay and Bégin, Paris, 1839; Dutch trans., Groningen, 1812; Spanish by Don Jayme Ysern y Jener, Barcelona 1828) 5. *Sull' Aneurisma, Riflessioni ed Osservazioni Anat.-Chirurgiche.* (Pavia, 1804; numerous later eds. and translations.) 6. *Mem. sulla Legatura delle Principali Arterie degli Arti, con una Appendice sull' Opera dell' Aneurisma.* (Pavia, 1817; Ger. trans., Berlin, 1821; French trans., 1822.) 7. *Mem. sull' Ernie del Perineo.* (Pavia, 1821) 8. I storia d'una specie straordinaria di cecità congenita Florence 1824. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11558-11559. JPW

Schacher, Polycarp Gottlieb (1674-1737). German anatomist and surgeon, who first described the ophthalmic ganglion, and who first proved, by means of an artificial, or schematic, eye, that opacities in the vitreous might be the cause of the so-called *muscae volitantes*. In addition to an excellent work on anatomy, he wrote "*De Cataracta*" (Leipsic, 1701). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11559

Schaeffer, Johann Gottlieb (1720-1795). German physician who paid considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Querfurt, Saxony, younger brother of the celebrated scientist, Jakob Christian Schaeffer, he was for a time an apothecary. Turning his attention to medicine, he received his degree at Altdorf in 1745. Having held a number of high official positions, he died at Ratisbon. His only ophthalmologic writing was entitled "*Geschichte des Grauen Staares und der Neuen Operation, solchen durch Herausnehmung der Krystallinse zu Heilen*" (1764). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11559

Schalling, Jacob (1587- c.1620) German physician. Schalling was born in Windsheim/Mittelfranken, Germany, the son of the school rector Azarias Schalling who was originated from Nürnberg. Schalling was enrolled at the University of Altdorf in 1603, aged 15. The same year he moved to the Jena university where we lose track of him, only to find him back, at the Giessen university 1611 and at Erfurt university 1612/13, inscribed as *Jacobus Schalling, Winshemio-Francus, medicinae candidatus*. This means that Schalling, after 9 years of studies, still did not have his doctoral degree! We also know Schalling was a member of the fraternity *Orden der Rosenkreutzer*, which society was founded by Johann Valentin Andreae (1586-1654) who was much interested in mathematics, optics and astronomy. Andreae's teacher was Michael Mästlin who himself had been Kepler's teacher. From a remark in *Augentrost* one can conclude that Schalling had a stay in Kassel in the year 1614 when Andreae had his idea of the *Rosenkreutzer* fraternity printed. Schalling was involved as its lector as well as in its printing too. The contact Schalling had had with Andreae explains his astonishing knowledge of optics shown in *Augentrost*. Schalling's trail is definitively lost after the printing of *Augentrost* which was shortly before the eruption of the Thirty Years War where he might have vanished. Wolfgang Münchow who had received an original copy of *Augentrost* from Wayenborgh in the early seventies, was the first ophthalmologist to do intensive research about this book as well as about Schalling, refuting Hirschberg's negative remarks. A multi-page analyse of Schalling's *Augentrost* can be found in W. Münchow *Geschichte der Augenheilkunde* Stuttgart, Enke, 1984, 271-280. The title of this rather unknown and very rare book is: *Ophthalmia sive Disquisitio Hermetico-Galenica: De natura oculorum eorumque visibilibus characteribus moribus et remediis* Erfurt 1615, printed in Latin and German. JPW

Schauenburg, Karl Hermann (1819-1876). German physician, who devoted much attention to ophthalmology. Born at Bünde, near Herford, Westphalia, he received his medical degree at Berlin in 1843. He practised in many places: Herford, Schildesche near Bielefeld, Brodenbach near Coblenz, Diisseldorf, Quedlinburg, and elsewhere. He was an excellent operator on the eye, incidentally a poet and dramatist of no mean ability. His chief ophthalmologic writings are: 1. *Das Accommodationsvermögen der Augen.* Nach A. Cramer und Donders. (Lahr 1854). 2. *Ophthalmiatrik.* (Ib., 1856). 3. *Der Augenspiegel.*



nebst Beiträgen zur Diagnostik innerer Augenkrankheiten. (Ib, 1854; 5th ed., 1873) 4. *Ueber Cholestearinebildung in dem Menschlichen Auge* Erlangen 1852. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15.p.11559.JPW

Scheffler, Hermann (1820-1903) German scientist of Braunschweig, was educated at the technical college of his native city and in 1846 went to work for the government railway system. He published numerous papers on mathematics and physics (especially mechanics), and wrote on philosophy and economics as well. Included here are his works on physiological optics. Scheffler wrote: *Die physiologische Optik; eine Darstellung der Gesetze des Auges und der Sinnesthätigkeiten.* Braunschweig 1865; *Die Gesetze des Räumlichen Sehens* Braunschweig 1866 (supplement to *Die Physiologische Optik*); *Die Theorie der Augenfehler und der Brille* Wien 1868 (english by Robert Brudenell Carter: *The theory of ocular defects and of spectacles.* London 1869).

Scheie Harold G. (1909-1990) American ophthalmologist born in Brookings, South Dakota. Scheie received the B.S. degree and the M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota. He interned at the University of Pennsylvania Hospitals where he was a resident in the Department of Ophthalmology, and received the Doctor of Science degree from the University Of Pennsylvania. During World War II, Scheie was chief of ophthalmology of the 20th General Hospital in the China-Burma Theater and later at Crile General Hospital. He was subsequently named a brigadier general in the Army reserves and served as commanding general of the 303rd Hospital Center. Scheie was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania. He succeeded FrancisàAdler as the William F.Norris and George E. de Schweinitz Professor and chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1960. He was also chairman of the ophthalmology services at Philadelphia General Hospital, Childrens' Hospital, and the Veterans Administration Hospital. In 1972 he founded the Scheie Eye Institute. Scheie was secretary and then chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, and received the Prize Medal of the Section. The Section developed the Knapp awards for the best paper and the best exhibit under his direction and also had a large and active program committee. He served as president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and vice president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and the American College of Surgeons, which he also served as regent. He was an honorary member of the Order of the British Empire. He received honorary doctorate degrees from Villanova University and the University of Pennsylvania, which also established the Scheie Research Professorship. A Scheie professorship was established at the University of Minnesota. Modern Medicine awarded him the Distinguished Achievement Award; the American Schools and Colleges Association, the Horatio Alger Award; the American Academy of Achievement, the Golden Plate Award. He received the Howe Awards of the American Ophthalmological Society and the University of Buffalo, the honor award of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, and the Strittmatter Award of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Scheie gave many named lectures and was an honorary member of many foreign ophthalmological societies. Scheie published widely and his name is associated with two phenotypes of mucopolysaccharidosis I, the Hurler-Scheie syndrome, and a mild form, the Scheie syndrome. He popularized scleral cauterly in glaucoma filtration procedures. Together with FrancisàAdler, he localised the site of the lesion in Adie's syndrome. He was co-author with Meyer Weiner of "*Surgery of the Eye*" and co-author with Daniel M.àAlbert of "*History of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania*" and two editions of a "*Textbook of Ophthalmology.*" Two editions of his "*Lecture Notes in Ophthalmology*" were published. He served on the editorial board of the *Archives of Ophthalmology* and several other ophthalmic journals. AJO 1990,109:753-754.

Scheiner, Christoph (1575-1650). More commonly called "Pater" Scheiner. Born at Walde, near Mindelheim in Swabia, he entered the order of Jesuits in 1595, became professor of Hebrew and Mathematics, first at Freiburg later at Ingolstadt, taught for a number of years at Rome, and finally became Confessor to the Grand Duke at Neisse in Schlesien, where he died. He wrote: *Oculus hoc est: fundamentum opticum, in quo ex accurata oculi anatome*, (Innsbruck 1619) & *Pantographice, seu ars delineandi res quaslibet per parallelogrammum lineare seu cavum, mechanicum, mobile* etc. (Rom 1631) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11560

Schell, Henry S. (1835-1890). American ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist. Born at Philadelphia, he received his medical degree of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. For the next three years he practised general medicine in Philadelphia. From 1860-'69 he was assistant surgeon in the regular army. Retiring to private life, he settled as ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist in Philadelphia, where he lived until his death. Schell was a rather prolific writer. Among his more important ophthalmologic articles, are 1. *Iritis*. (Phila. Med. Times, 1874). 2. *Hemiopia*. (Med. and Surg. Reporter, Aug., 1876). 3. *Glaucoma*. (*Ibid.*, Nov., 1876). He authored *A Manual of Ophthalmic Practice* Philadelphia 1881. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11560

Schelske, Ludwig Eduard Rudolf (1830-) German ophthalmologist born in Marienburg, Germany, received his M.D. in 1856 at the University of Berlin, where he subsequently lectured on ophthalmology and wrote a voluminous textbook on ophthalmology: *Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde*. Berlin 1874.

Schenck von Grafenberg, Johannes (1530-1598) German physician born at Grafenberg, Germany. He studied under Leonhart Fuchs and Jakob Schegk at Tübingen, receiving his M.D. in 1554; he practiced for some years in Freiburg im Breisgau. Schenck's main work is his *Observationum medicarum rararum, novarum, admirabillium et monstrosarum* etc. 7 vols. Basle and Freiburg 1584-97, the most important compilation (of that time) about the pathological observations of earlier physicians together with Schenck's own observations. Interesting for ophthalmology is this part of his above mentioned work: *Observationes medicae de capite humano: hoc est, exempla capitis morborum, causarum, signorum, evetum, curationum* Basle 1584.

Schepens, Charles L. (1912-) American Ophthalmologist, born and educated in Belgium, Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Emeritus, Harvard Medical School and Founder of the Schepens Eye Research Institute. He graduated from the University of Ghent and received his M.D. degree in 1935 (Thesis University Competition, Therapeutic Sciences [1933-35]: *Mechanisms of the stimulating action of the dinitroderivatives on cellular respiration*). He was a first time assistant to Léon Hambresin from 1937 to 1939. An early resistant in the second World War, he had to stop precipitately an eye operation in order to escape by running on the roof of the hospital. He reached England through Spain and was from 1939 to 1944 captain in the Belgian Air Force in England. He received ophthalmology training at Moorfields Eye Hospital (1936-37) and as Moorfields Research Scholar (1943-1944) with the DOMS granted in 1944. After a year in Moorfields he was again assistant to Leon Hambresin from 1945 to 1947. He presented his *binocular ophthalmoscope* at the Belgian Ophthalmological Society in 1945. He further extended his studies as fellow in ophthalmic research, Harvard Medical School (1947-1949) and received his Diploma in Ophthalmology from the American Board of Ophthalmology in 1950. He then served as Instructor in Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School (1950-1952), Clinical Associate in Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School (1953-1968), Associate Clinical Professor, Harvard Medical School (1968-1978) and Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Emeritus, Harvard Medical School (1978). He also has held the following positions: Senior Consulting Surgeon, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary (1972-), Founder and Director of Retina Service, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary (1949-1972), Director Emeritus of Retina Service, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary (1972-), Director of Retina Research, Eye Research Institute of Retina Foundation, Boston (1951-1983) and Member of the National Advisory Eye Council, Washington, D.C. (1975-1977). He contributed to the following professional societies as a key Member: American Association of Ophthalmology; American Academy of

Ophthalmology; New England Ophthalmological Society; Belgian Society of Ophthalmology; French Society of Ophthalmology; Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom; Jules Gonin Club; Retina Society which he founded; Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology; Schepens International Society; Brazilian Society of Retina and Vitreous. He carried out research on the stimulating action of dinitroderivatives on cellular respiration (Comptes Rendus Soc Biol 115, 1388, 1933; 118, 369, 1934; 115, 1727, Inst. J.F. Heymans of Pharmacodynamics and Therapeutics (3998, 1935). Then he became interested in optical neuritis (Ann Oculist 176, 519, 1939; Bull Soc Bel Ophthalmal 79, 115, 1940; 82, 45, 1945; Ann Oculist 179, 191, 1946; Trans Ophthalmal Soc UK 66, 309, 1947; Ophthalmologica 118, 751, 1949). For the balance of his career he concentrated his interest on retinal detachment, its examinations and its treatment, and the relations between the retina and the vitreous body. These subjects are best summarized in three of his books: *Retinal Detachment and Allied Diseases*, W.B. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1983; *Atlas of Vitreous Biomicroscopy*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Boston, 1999, and *Schepens' Retinal Detachment and Allied Diseases*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Boston, 2000. He has published numerous original articles, and some examples of the books he edited are *Importance of the Vitreous Body in Retina Surgery*, C.V. Mosby, St. Louis, 1960; *Controversial Aspects of the Management of Retinal Detachment* (co-edited), Little Brown, Boston, 1965, *The Vitreous and Vitreoretinal Interface* (co-edited), Springer-Verlag, New York, 1987. He established an excellent training course in vitreo-retinal diseases at his Institute, and many Schepens fellows spread all over the World and are teaching as professors in many Countries. He is a recipient of numerous honor awards, that include Winner of "Concours Universitaire" of Belgium in Therapeutic Sciences (1935), *Medaille des Evades*, Belgium (1946), *Croix de Guerre*, France (1948), Honorary Member, Instituto Barraquer (1948), *Croix de Guerre Belgique* (1959), Honorary Member, The Australian College of Ophthalmologists (1952), New England Ophthalmological Prize for outstanding Work in the Field of Ophthalmology (1955), Honorary Degree, Doctor of Science, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont (1956), Honorary Degree, Doctor of Science, Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, North Carolina (1973), Honorary Member, Penido-Burnier Institute, Brazil (1973), Honorary Degree, Doctor of Science, Suffolk University, Boston (1974), Dr. Luis F. Perez-Martinez Memorial Lecture, Cuban Ophthalmological Society in Exile (1979), Memorial Lecture, Kansas Medical School, Department of Ophthalmology (1980), American Academy of Ophthalmology, Jackson Memorial Lecture (1980), Honorary Doctorate Degree, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine (1982), Honorary Doctorate Degree, Jacksonville University (1984), Honorary Doctorate Degree, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia (1985), Plantin Award for outstanding work abroad; Antwerp, Belgium (1985), Honorary Doctor of Science degree from Lehigh University (1987), Honorary Member and first gold medal, Fondation Oftalmologica Nacional, Bogota, Colombia (1988), Albrecht von Graefe Award, Society for Contemporary Ophthalmology, Hollywood, Florida (1988), Festschrift honoring Doctor Schepens, New England Ophthalmological Society (1988), Foreign Correspondent at the Royal Academy of Medicine, Brussels (1989), Hermann Wacker Prize, Club Jules Gonin, Lausanne, Switzerland (1990), Everett L. Goar Memorial Lecture, Houston Ophthalmological Society Meeting (1991), Honorary Member of the Sociedad Dominicana de Oftalmologia (1993), One of the Ten Most Influential Ophthalmologists of the Twentieth Century (Living or Dead) by American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery (1999) and Award by Ophthalmology Times - *The Ten Greatest Living Ophthalmologists* - Millennium Awards (1999). In recognition of his outstanding contributions, many Governments conferred on him their National Orders, and they are Officer of the Order of Leopold (Belgium, 1960), Honorific Commandantore (Italy, 1981), Order of Merit de Duarte, Sanchez y Mella (Santo Domingo, 1983), Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Couronne (Belgium, 1985) and Commandeur de l'Ordre de Leopold (Belgium, 1988) (Schepens Retina Associates, 100 Charles River Plaza, Suite 201, Boston MA 02114, U.S.A. Fax: +1-617-523-0878)

Schevensteen, Auguste see Van Scheventeen

Schiess-Gemuseus, H. (1833-1914) Swiss ophthalmologist from Basle. He had the chair of ophthalmology in Basle, and, after retiring, became totally blind. He received his M.D.

in Basle in 1856, studied under A.v.Graefe in Berlin and was professor of ophthalmology in Basle from 1867-1896. He founded the *first* eye hospital in Basle 1864 and was its director for over thirty years. Schiess was the author of numerous articles and monographs on pathology of the eyes: „*Kranke Augen, in 30 Bildern Dargestellt und beschrieben für Aerzte und Studierende*“, Basel 1876, „*Kurzer Leitfaden der Refraktions- und Akkommodations-Anomalien. Eine leicht fassliche Anleitung zur Brillenbestimmung.*“ Wiesbaden 1893. The Ophthalmoscope, 1915,p.312. Albert:Source Book of Ophthalmology,p.303.

Schiferli, Rudolph Abraham (1773-1837) 18th century Swiss obstetrician and surgeon, who devoted much attention to ophthalmology. Born at Thun, Switzerland, he received his professional degree at Jena in 1796, presenting as dissertation "*De Cataracta.*" After a brief period of graduate study in Paris, he became Chief Field Surgeon in the Swiss Army, a position which he held throughout the war with Austria. After he had held a number of other state and military positions, he was appointed in 1805 professor of surgery and obstetrics at Bern. Late in life he retired to Elfenau, where he died.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11564

Schiff-Wertheimer, Suzanne (1895-1958) French ophthalmologist, pioneer in retinal detachment surgery. She was native of Lyons, where her father was a physician and her brother Pierre (1892-1982) was an esteemed professor of neurosurgery. MD, Faculte de Medicine, Paris, with an important thesis, *Les Syndromes hemianopsiques dans le ramollissement cerebral* (1926). Wertheimer married the psychoanalyst and war hero, Paul Schiff. Studied with Henri Vaquez, Pierre Marie, Charles Foix, and Paul Bailliart. Schiff-Wertheimer became Chef de service at the Quinze-Vingts in Paris (1934-1958). She narrowly escaped from the Gestapo while continuing to work at the Quinze-Vingts during World War II. Mme.Schiff-Wertheimer was well known for her charm, devotion to patients, surgical skill, teaching and research. She was the author of about 100 case studies in the *Annales d'oculistique* and *Archives d'ophtalmologie*. She co-authored, with Marc Amsler, the section on retinal detachment in *Traite d'ophtalmologie* (1939). She co-authored with L.Guillaumat, G. Offret and A.Dubois-Poulsen the section ophthalmology in *Collection Medico-Chirurgicale: Ophtalmologie* (1953) and with A.Busacca and H.Goldmann: *Biomicroscopie du corps vitre et du fond de l'oeil* (1957). (Ann d'Ocul 1959; 192: 317-318; Arch d'Ophtal 1959; 19: 181-184; Bull Mem Soc Fr Ophtal 1959; 72: cxii-cxiv) (James Ravin)

Schindler, Heinrich Bruno (1797-1859). German surgeon and ophthalmologist, grandson of Heinrich Wilhelm S. and son of Heinrich Traugott Schindler. Born at Greiffenberg, in Silesia, he studied at Dresden and Breslau, receiving his professional degree at the last-named institution in 1819. His dissertation, on this occasion, was "*De Iritide Chronica, ex Keratonyxide Orta.*" Even before his graduation he had become assistant at the Breslau surgical clinic. Settling in his native town, he became a famous operator, especially on the eye. In his latter years he was Sanitary Councillor and President of the Society of Physicians of Silesia. Among his writings, which are very valuable, the following should be especially noted: 1. *Ueber Entzündung der Kapsel der Wässrigen Feuchtigkeit, über Iritis Chronica als Folge der Keratonyxis und über die Kapsel selbst.* (Langenbecks Neue Bibl. f. Chir. und Augenh.II, p. 401-417, 1819). 2. *Neurologisch-therapeutische Ophthalmologische Andeutungen.* (v. Graefes und v. Walthers J. der Chir. u.. Augenh., XII, p. 165-271, 1828). 3. *Reminiscenzen aus der Praxis der Augenkrankheiten.* (1832). 4. *Die Entzündungsformen der Menschlichen Hornhaut.* (Ammons Monats-Schr., 1838). 5. *Zur Lehre von den Traumatichen Augen-Entzündungen* (Ammon's Zeitschr. f. Ophthalm., V, p. 54-72, 1837). 6. *Die Neuesten Richtungen in der Augenheilkunde.* (Ammons Monats-Schr., II, p.111, 1839). 7. *Resorptio Cataractae Spontanea.* (Ammons Zeitschr. f. Ophthalm., V, 1837). 8. *Die Lehre von den Unblutigen Operationen, Ahaematurgia.* (2 Vols., Leipsic, 1844). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11564

Schirmer, Rudolph (1831-1896) German ophthalmologist. Born at Greifswald, Germany, he received his medical degree at the Greifswald University in 1856. After a "Wanderjahr" at Göttingen, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, he returned to Greifswald, where he settled as ophthalmologist. In 1860 he became the first teacher of ophthalmology in Greifswald.

Seven years later, his chair was made an extraordinary professorship, and in 1873 an ordinary one. He was also Director of the University Hospital for Eye Diseases. Schirmer was an operator of great skill, but not a prolific writer. Among his compositions, are "Die Lehre von der Refractions-und Accommodations-Störungen des Auges" (Berlin, 1866) and "Die Krankheiten der Thränenorgane" (Graefe-Saemisch Handbuch der ges. Augenheilkunde, 1st ed.)

Schlagintweit, Wilhelm August Joseph (1792-1854) German ophthalmologist. Born at Regen, Germany, he received his medical degree at Landshut in 1816, presenting as dissertation "De Cataractarum Origine." Devoting himself almost exclusively to ophthalmology, he settled in Munich and became a renowned operator. In May, 1822, he founded in Munich a private infirmary for eye diseases, of which he was the first superintendent, and in which, although an institution of sixteen beds in 1852, much excellent work was done. His ophthalmologic writings are: 1. Ueber den Gegenwärtigen Zustand der Künstlichen Pupillenbildung in Deutschland. (Munich, 1818). 2. Erfahrungen über mein Iriankistron. (Rusts Mag., 1820, VIII). 3. Jahresberichte über die Privatheilaustalt für Augenranke. (Munich, 1822-1854) 4. Die böartige Augentzündung der Neugeborenen etc. München 1852. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11565

Schleich, Gustav (1851-1928) German ophthalmologist born in Waldenbruch, near Stuttgart. He was a pupil of Liebermeister and of Nagel at Tübingen and received there his medical degree. He was first employed at the medical, later at the ophthalmic clinic becoming, in 1880, lecturer and in 1884 professor of ophthalmology. He became (1889) professor at the veterinary high school in Stuttgart and 1895 Professor and Chairman at Tübingen. He became emeritus in 1921. Schleich was mainly interested in clinical ophthalmology and veterinary ophthalmology and wrote: Beitrag zur Lehre der Myopie Tübingen 1882; Das Sehvermögen der höheren Tiere Tübingen 1896; Tieraugenheilkunde Berlin 1922.JPW

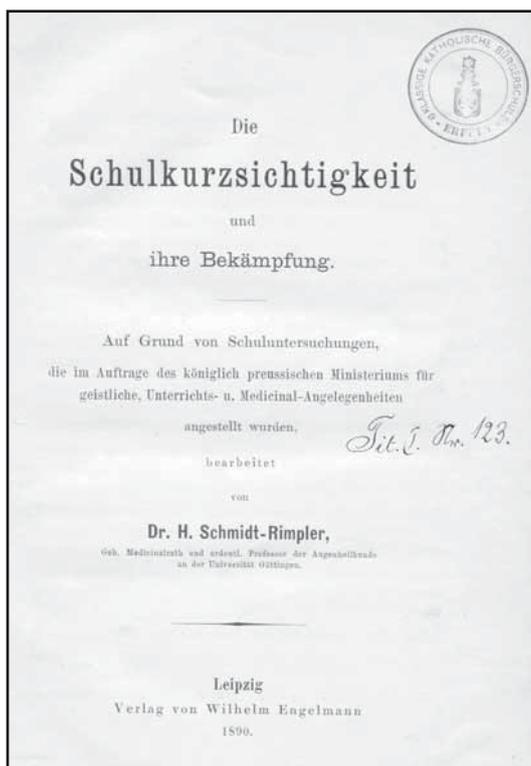
Schmidt, Johann Adam (1759-1809) German anatomist, surgeon and ophthalmologist of Vienna, who invented the term "*iritis*," and did much to advance our knowledge of that disease. He also wrote extensively on the various affections of the lachrymal apparatus. Born at Aub, near Würzburg, Germany, he was apprenticed in his fourteenth year, very much against his will, to a private instructor in anatomy and surgery. Afterwards, however, he learned to love the medical profession, and became an enthusiast in everything connected with the art of healing. In his eighteenth year he ran away, and joined, as assistant surgeon, the Austrian regiment of the Grand Duke Charles. In 1779 he was stationed in the garrison at Vienna, and, while in that city, he studied anatomy with Barth, surgery with Leber, and internal medicine with Stoll. Under all these teachers he was an earnest and capable student. In 1780 Schmidt was appointed clerk to the Sanitary Division of the army, in which position he remained for more than five years. On August 11, 1788, he became extraordinary instructor in anatomy and surgery and prosector at the Joseph's Academy in Vienna. In 1789 he received his medical degree. In the very same year (it was 1789) that the Emperor Joseph II, instructed Barth to educate two young physicians as specialists in ophthalmology, there being at the time, in addition to Barth, no expert on this subject throughout the whole of his domains. Barth was given the privilege of selecting the physicians, either from within or from without the Austrian Empire. He was also granted a yearly allowance of a thousand guildens for the maintenance and education of these ophthalmologic students. Barth chose his prosector, Ehrenritter and Schmidt, the subject of this sketch. In 1795 he was appointed full professor at the Josephinum, as well as Field-surgeon-in-chief of the armies in Austria and Italy. In 1801 he founded with àHimly the "Ophthalmologische Bibliothek," the first ophthalmologic journal in history. In 1807 he received the honorary M.D. from the University of Würzburg. He died of typhoid fever. Aside from works of a general character, his most important writings are as follows: 1. Ueber Nachstaar und Iritis nach Staar-Operationen. (Wien, 1801). 2. Ueber die Krankheiten des Thränen-Organs. (Vienna, 1803). 3. Ueber eine Neue Heilungsart der Augenliderlähmung und des Anhaltenden Augenlidkrampfes. (Abh. d. Josephs-Akad., II, p. 365, 1801). 4. Prüfung der von Herrn D. Beer bekanntgemachten "Methode, den Grauen Staar sammt der Kapsel Auszuziehen." (J. f. d.

Chir., Geburtsh. und Gerichtl. Arzneikunde.III, 3, pp. 395-446, 1801). 5. *Praelectiones de Morbis Oculorum Professoris Adami de Schmidt.* (1801). 6. *Ansicht der Ophthalmomonosologie und Ophthalmiatrik als Theorie und Kunst im Jahre 1801.* (Ophth. Bibl. von Himly u. Schmidt, I, 2, 1802, pp. 1-66). 7. *Ueber Herrn D. Beer's Antwort zur Vertheidigung seiner Handgriffe, die Staar-Linse samt der Kapsel Auszuziehen.* (Vienna, J. f. d. Chir., Geb., etc.IV, pp. 17-26, 1802). 8. *Ueber Pupillen-Bildung durch Einschneidung, Ausschneidung und Ablösung der Iris.* (Ophth. Bibl. von Schmidt u. Himly, 1803, II, 1). 9. *Beschreibung einer Merkwürdigen Abnormen Metamorphose des Augapfels.* (Ophth. Bibl. II, 1, p. 54-72, 1803). 10. *Reihen von Krankheitsformen, deren Substrat die Conjunctiva des Menschlichen Auges ist.* (Ophth. Bibl.,III, 1, 1-74, 1805). 11. *Augenlid-Tripper.* (Ophth. Bibl., 111, 2, 107-192, 1806). 12. Des Herrn D. Beer, zu Wien, Antwort auf des Herrn Rath und Prof. Schmidt's Prüfung s. Methode, den Staar mit der Kapsel Auszuziehen. (J.f.d. Chir., Geburtsh, etc., III, pp. 654-667, 1801). 13. *Der erste Gelungene Versuch, den Ueberwiegenden Expansionstrieb der Iris,* etc. (Ophth. Bibl.,III, 1, p. 178, 1805). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11566-11569

Schmidt-Rimpler, Hermann (1838-1915) German ophthalmologist. Pupil of A.v.Graefe and assistant both in the Master's private clinic and in the Berlin Charité. In 1871 Schmidt-Rimpler was appointed extraordinary professor of ophthalmology in Marburg, where he became, two years later, ordinary professor. In 1885 he opened a new fourty-four bed eye clinic due largely to his efforts. He became rector of the University of Marburg in 1880. Most of Schmidt-Rimpler's scientific work was accomplished during his time in Marburg. Schmidt-Rimpler also became vice-mayor of Marburg and using his political influence he improved public hygiene, schools and care for the blind. He accepted 1890 a call to Göttingen , and one year later to Halle a.S. where he later died. During the year 1905/06 he became also Rector of the Halle University. Schmidt-Rimpler wrote: 1. „*Die Erkrankungen des Auges im Zusammenhang mit anderen Krankheiten*“ Wien 1898 (in Nothnagel's *Handbuch der Speziellen Pathologie und Therapie*) and a second edition in 1905; ; 2. *Glaucom und Ophthalmomalacie.* (Graefe-Saemisch *Handb.*, Leipsic, 1873). 3. *Augenheilkunde und Ophthalmoscopie.* (Braunschweig, 1884;2nd ed 1886, 6 ed., 1894; trans. into English (Amer.ed.1889), Italian, and Russian). 4. *Die Erkrankungen des Auges im Zusammenhang mit anderen Krankheiten.* (Vienna, 1898). 5. *Die Schulkurzsichtigkeit und ihre Bekämpfung.* (Leipsic, 1890). 6. *Ueber Blindsein.* (Breslau, 1882). and further more than 140 articles.; The Ophthalmoscope, 1916,p.56.[GM 5943]; Albert:Source Book of Ophthalmology, p.306. R. Franz:Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gelehrte 16-19.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11569-11570

Schmucker, Johann Leberecht (1712-1786). German, Prussian military physician of some importance ophthalmologically. He studied in Berlin and Paris, became "General-Chirurgicus," and was extremely active in a medical and surgical capacity throughout the Seven Years War. A keen observer and skilful operator, he was also a clear and forceful writer, and his "*Chirurgische Wahrnehmungen*" (Berlin and Stettin, 1774) and "*Vermischte Chirurgische Schriften*" (3 vols., Berlin, 1776-'82) constitute veritable mines of accurately observed and well-expressed experience. In the latter of these works, the author presents a highly valuable treatise on the cure of "Black Cataract."American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11570

Schnabel, Isidor (1842-1908) Austrian ophthalmologist, renowned especially for his studies in internal eye diseases. Born at Neubidschow, Bohemia, he received his medical degree at Vienna in 1865. His graduation thesis was entitled "*The Position and Size of the Upright Retinal Image.*" He was then for a time assistant to àJaeger, soon thereafter becoming privatdocent for ophthalmology at the University. In 1877 he was made professor ordinarius of ophthalmology at Innsbruck, and in 1887 was called to the like chair at Graz, in 1892 at Prague, and, at length, in 1896, at Vienna, in succession to the great Stellwag von Carion. He also was the inventor of an ophthalmoscope. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11572; Schett/*The Ophthalmoscope*,vol.1,p.100.



Schneideman, Theodore B. (1861-1931) American ophthalmologist. His parents having come from North Germany to Philadelphia, Schneideman was educated in the schools of that city and at Princeton College, where he gained a fine knowledge of mathematics, and worked with Professor Young. His medical training was gained at Jefferson Medical College, where he received his M.D., in 1883. His knowledge of optics naturally turned his attention to ophthalmology. He was placed in charge of the eye service at St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, and soon after became a clinical assistant at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. His faithful performance of every duty, and keen interest in teaching, rapidly brought promotion to Chief of Clinic, Instructor, Adjunct Professor, and in 1897 Professor of Ophthalmology, in that institution. He was, also, Assistant Surgeon at Wills Hospital from 1890 to 1898. His knowledge of optics made him the first to appreciate and teach the use of the cross-cylinder, as a practical advance in the measurement of refraction. Although he had good surgical judgment and operative skill, he had no ambition to be known as a great operator; but devoted his attention rather to refraction, muscle anomalies and the medical aspects of ophthalmology. He read widely, and his excellent knowledge of French and German made him a valuable contributor and collaborator in the conduct of ophthalmic journals. He became the first collaborator to assist the editors of the *Ophthalmic Year Book* in 1907, and continued his editorial assistance until it was finally embodied in the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*. As a collaborator of this journal he continued his interest in it and service to his profession, until the last year of his life. From the beginning of his professional career he took an active interest in general and special medical societies. He became a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in 1904, and continued a member until his death. He joined the American Ophthalmological Society in 1898, and resigned his membership in 1930 because of inability to attend its meetings. His activity in society meetings may be gathered from the list of his published papers. He was never a voluminous writer, and only wrote when he had something worth bringing to the attention of the profession. His abstracts, prepared for the *Ophthalmic Year Book* and the *Am J. Ophthalmol.*, illustrate his clear and accurate thinking, his unusual selective judgment of what was important, his careful translation, and his mastery of English. Schneideman had a good preliminary education and with his keen sense of medical ethics quickly came to appreciate his professional responsibility toward every patient. On this basis he quickly gathered a good practice, and his patients continued to return for his advice over long periods of years. His duties as a practitioner limited what he might have done in other directions. Some of his papers were: *Ointment of yellow oxide of mercury*. Philadelphia Polyclinic, 1892, p. 118; *Acute inflammation of the lacrimal sac*. Phila. Polyclinic, 1893, p. 318; *Spontaneous absorption of cataract* Phila. Polyclinic, 1894, pp. 334-336; *Report of Eighth International Ophthalmological Congress, Edinburgh, August, 1894*. Phila. Polyclinic, 1895, pp. 336, 345, 354,365; *Opacity of lens after injury*. Reports of Wills Hospital, v., 1, 1895; *Clinical Lectures: Extraction of cataract, Optic neuritis, Glaucoma*. Phila. Polyclinic, 1895, p. 141-143; *Skiascopy*, Phila. Polyclinic, 1895.,p. 406; *Antisepsis and asepsis in ophthalmic surgery* Phila. Polyclinic, 1897, p. 276; *Operative treatment of high myopia*. Phila. Polyclinic, 1897, p. 289; *Pupillary inequality in health and disease*. Phila. Polyclinic, 1898, pp. 1-418; *The crossed cylinder*. Ophthalmic Record, 1900, p. 169; *Central superficial choroiditis*. Ophthalmic Record, 1904, p. 413; *Spontaneous hemorrhage into vitreous*. Trans. Amer. Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, 1905, p.109; *High hyperopia*. Trans. Amer. Acad. - Ophth. and Oto-Laryngology, 1906, p. 125; *Pseudo-optic neuritis*. Ophthalmic Record, 1908, Nov.; *Double paralysis of motor oculi*. Trans. Amer. Acad. Ophthalmology and OtoLaryngology, 1909, p. 211; *Paralysis of third nerve in both eyes*. Ophthalmology, 1910, p. 428. He wrote with Lucien Howe, and H.F. Hansell,: *Report of Committee on collective investigation concerning ocular muscles*. Trans. Section on Ophthalmology, Amer. Med. Assn., 1921, p. 311 and with H.F. Hansell, *Luetic ophthalmitis*. Trans. Amer. Ophth. Soc., 1922, p. 270. Further: *Correction in ametropia and heterophoria*. Atlantic Med. Jour., 1925, p. 150. *AJO* 1932,15:255-256

Schneider, Eugen (1795-1874) German surgeon and professor of anatomy at Landshut, Germany, of a slight importance in ophthalmology because of his "*Das Ende der Nervenhaut im Menschlichen Auge*" (Munich, 1827). He was born in Tischenreuth, Upper Palatinate, and received his medical degree at Würzburg in 1820. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 15,p.11572

Schneller, Moritz (1834-1896). German ophthalmologist. Born at Heinrichswalde, East Prussia, he studied at Königsberg, Vienna and Berlin, receiving, however, his medical degree at the first named institution in 1854. In 1855 he settled as ophthalmologist in Danzig, where he soon was widely known as an operator. In 1855 he founded, with Nagel, a private eye infirmary, whose director he at once became, so remaining until his death. He was one of the first to understand the advantages of the ophthalmoscope, an instrument which he improved materially. He had peculiar views regarding specialisation, the chief of which was that every specialist should remain throughout his life in general practice. He himself, in fact, lived up to this idea. His most important investigations were made in connection with medical ophthalmoscopy, heterophoria and the development of myopia in schools. His well-known "test-letters" are extremely accurate, though not in common use. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11572-11573

Schober, Herbert (1905-1975) Austrian born in Innsbruck. Schober studied physics and medicine in Munich, Innsbruck, Prague, Vienna and Hamburg. He received a Doctoral degree in philosophy in Vienna 1928 and became in that town lecturer in physics in 1933. Schober was assistant in physics at the physical institute of the Technical High School in Vienna from 1933-1935 and was guest assistant from 1935 to 1936 at the Oceanographic Institute in Göteborg. From 1936 to 1938 he was employed at the Spectroscopic Laboratory of the Physical Technical Reichsanstalt in Berlin and became in 1938 Director of the Institute for Medical Physics at the Veterinary High School in Vienna. Schober became in 1940 professor extraordinarius and director of the Institute of Applied Physics at the Technical High School in Vienna. During the war he was a member of the Marine at the Hydrographical Institute in Hamburg. After the war he was employed at the Ophthalmic Clinic of the Hamburg University under prof. Marchesani. From 1948 Schober was head of the physical department at the Tuberculosis-Research Department in Borstel. Schober received his medical degree 1950 with the thesis *Physiologisch-optische Betrachtungen über die Möglichkeit einer stereoskopischen Röntgendurchleuchtung*. In 1955 he became professor for medical physics at the Hamburg University and 1957 professor and director of the Institute for Medical Optics at the Munich University. He was one of the most important specialists in medical optics in Germany. He contributed many chapters in different treatises: *Handbuch der Feinmechanik und Optik* (1950); *Praxishelfer für Augenärzte* (1954); *Handbuch der Radiologie* (1962) and *Der Augenarzt*, Vol.7 (1966 and 2nd edition Vol.1, 1972). He co-authored with R. Roehler *Abbilden und Sehen* (1962); with E. Ingelstam *Visual Problems in Night Traffic* (1964); with H. Schmidtke *Sehanforderungen bei der Arbeit* and with J. Rentschler *Das Bild als Schein der Wirklichkeit* (1972, translated into Dutch 1973). Schober was very well known for books he authored and which became classics: *Das Sehen* (1950, 4th ed. 1970) and *Photographie und Kinematographie in der Wissenschaft* (Hamburg 1957). He was editor from 1957 to 1971 of *Technische Informationen, Feinmechanik und Optik* and co-editor of *Röntgenblätter* (1953-1973); *Zentralblatt für Verkehrsmedizin* (1954-1961) and *Vision Research* from 1961. Klein. Mbl.f.Augenheilk.1975,167:639. JPW

Schöbl, Josef (1837-1902). Bohemian ophthalmologist. Born at Pilsen, he received his medical degree at Prague, and was for a time assistant to Hasner. Settling in Prague, he became in 1866 the Royal Bohemian oculist, and in 1883 the full professor of ophthalmology at Prague. Schöbl was a very prolific writer of journal articles, and in 1898 composed "Diseases of the Retina" for Norris and Oliver's *System of Diseases of the Eye*. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11573

Schoeler, Heinrich Leopold (1844-1918) German ophthalmologist born in Hellin, Livonia. He received his M.D. in 1869 at Dorpat with the thesis *Experimentelle Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Irisbewegung* and continued ophthalmologic studies at Berlin, where he became assistant to Ewers in 1870 and from 1879 until his death was professor of ophthalmology. He wrote on the physiology and surgical treatment of the eye, and devised a number of ophthalmologic instruments, including an ophthalmometroscope and stereoscope for the treatment of strabismus. He wrote with Wilhelm Uhthoff *Beiträge zur Pathologie des Sehnerven und der Netzhaut bei Allgemeinerkrankungen nebst einer Operations-Statistik 1882/1883* Berlin 1884; Zur operativen Behandlung und Heilung der

Netzhautablösung Berlin 1889; with Albrand *Experimentellen Studien über galvanolytisch-kataphorische Einwirkungen auf das Auge* Wiesbaden 1894. Albert.JPW

Schoen, Johann Matthias Albrecht (1800-1870). German ophthalmologist and general practitioner. Born at Hamburg, Germany, he studied at Halle and Berlin, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1823. Returning to his native town, he taught and practised there until 1869, when, retiring from medicine absolutely, he moved to Stuttgart. Though he never was an ophthalmologist exclusively, yet most of his practice and nearly all his publications concerned that special field. The most important of his writings are: 1. *Handbuch der Pathologischen Anatomie des Auges.* (Hamburg, 1828). 2. *Die Erweichung im Menschlichen Auge.* (Hecker's Annalen, Bd. 16). 3. *Einige Worte über die neu Empfohlene Keratoplastik.* (Rust's Magazin, Bd. 23, 1826). 4. *Ueber Kegelförmige Hervortreibung der Hornhaut.* (Ib., Bd. 24, 1827). 5. *Anat. Untersuchungen von Zwei Kranken Menschlichen Augen.* (1829). 6. *Ueber farbige Augengläser, bes. Bernsteinbrillen.* (1830). 7. *Ueber die Eigentümliche Lage und Bewegung des Auges bei Krankheiten.* (Hecker's Annalen, 1830). 8. *Ueber Marasmus Senilis der Kapsel und Linse.* (Ammon's Zeitschrift, Bd. 1, 1831). 9. *Zwei Fälle von Angeborener Atrophie des Augapfels.* (Ib.) 10. *Zur Geschichte des Epicanthus.* Jb., Bd. 2, 1832). 11. *Nosologisch-therapeutische Darstellung der Gonorrhöischen Augenentzündung.* (Hamburg, 1834). 12. *Zur Pathologischen Anatomie des Auges.* (Ammon's Zeitschrift, Bd. 4, 1835). 13. *Beiträge zur Praktischen Augenheilkunde.* (Hamburg, 1861) 14. with W. Uthoff *Beiträge zur Pathologie des Sehnerven und der Netzhaut bei Allgemeinerkrankungen nebst einer Operations-Statistik 1882/1883* Berlin 1884. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11573-11574

Schoen, Wilhelm (1848-1917) German ophthalmologist born in Minden, Germany. Schoen studied in Bonn, Zürich, Prague, and Berlin, receiving his M.D. in 1870. Schoen was for several years assistant to Horner at the Zürich eye clinic before joining the faculty at Leipzig as lecturer (1874-1896) and then as professor of ophthalmology (1896-1917). He was particularly interested in glaucoma. He wrote: *Die Lehre vom Gesichtsfelde und seinen Anomalien* Berlin 1874; *Die Funktionskrankheiten des Auges. Ursache und Verhütung des grauen und grünen Staares* 2 vols. Wiesbaden 1893-1901; *Die geschichtliche Entwicklung unserer Kenntnis der Staarkrankheit* Leipzig 1897; *Kopfschmerzen und verwandten Symptome* Wien 1903 and *Das Schielen* München 1906. Albert.JPW

Schoenlein, Johann Lucas (1793-1864). German surgeon of moderate ophthalmologic importance. Born at Bamberg, Germany, he studied at Landshut and Würzburg, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1816. After certain scientific journeys and a period of practice at Bamberg, he qualified in 1817 as privatdocent (lecturer) in Würzburg in pathological anatomy. From 1820 till 1830 he was professor of special pathology and therapy and superintendent of the University Hospital. During this period he lectured on ophthalmology. He died in his native city of Bamberg of exophthalmic goitre. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11574

Schopenhauer, Arthur (1788-1860) German philosopher, born in Danzig (now Gdansk), studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Jena. After an unsuccessful attempt to challenge the teachings of Hegel and establish himself as a lecturer at Berlin, he lived and worked in retirement; he died in Hamburg. Schopenhauer's pessimistic vision of man as driven by blind forces that he can neither understand nor control, of the world as a scene of competing, unsatisfied wants and ceaseless pain without purpose or meaning, is given fullest expression in *The World as Will and Idea* (1818). Urged by Goethe, who was himself interested, he wrote about optics and colors: *Ueber das Sehn und die Farben* Leipzig 1816 and *Exponens theoriam colorum physiologicam.* Berlin 1829 in *Radius, Scriptores ophthalmologici minores,* (German edition 1854). Albert

Schott, Gaspar (1608-1666) German compiler of works on physics and technology, born near Würzburg. Schott entered the Jesuit order in 1627 and was sent to Würzburg University, where he became the pupil and admirer of Athanasius Kircher. While a teacher of mathematics and physics at Palermo (1631-1652), he corresponded with such leading

physicists as Guericke, Huygens, and Boyle, collecting and publishing their reports of new discoveries and inventions in a series of compilations, of which the most important are *Mechanica hydraulico-pneumatica* (1657), *Magia universalis* (4 vols., 1657-1659, and many other editions), *Physica curiosa* (2 vols., 1662) and *Technica curiosa* (1664). Albert

Schreger, Christian Heinrich Theodor (1768-1833) German physician born at Zeitz, Germany. He studied law and political economy before turning to medicine; he received his M.D. in 1800 at Erlangen, where his brother, the renowned surgeon Bernhard Nathaniel Schreger (1766-1825), was teaching. He practiced in Erlangen for a decade, and subsequently was professor of chemistry and materia medica at Wittenberg; after a considerable period of service in the army in a medical capacity, he became the professor of medicine at Halle. The majority of his writings are concerned with general medicine. He wrote: *Synonymia Anatomica* Fürth 1803; *Versuch einer vergleichenden Anatomie des Auges und der Thränenorgane der Menschen* Leipzig 1810. Albert.JPW

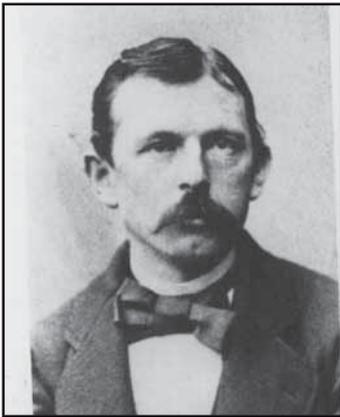
Schroeter Paul Julius (1840-1930) German ophthalmologist born near Riesa, Germany. Schroeter received his M.D. at Leipzig in 1864 with the thesis: *Hundert Fälle von granulöser Conjunctivitis*. He was assistant to Ruete in Göttingen from 1865 to 1867, then returned to Leipzig as assistant to Coccius (1867-1872). He established an ophthalmologic practice in Leipzig in 1872, became lecture in 1873 and in 1890 was named professor at the University. Schroeter's investigations of miners' nystagmus and traumatic anesthesia of the retina are particularly noteworthy. Albert.JPW

Schubert (? – 1885) Belgian artist, the author of many magnificent lithographic portraits published in the *Annales d'oculistique*, and partly reproduced in IBBO. JPW

Schubert, Paul (1849-1905). German ophthalmologist and otologist, known especially for his work in school hygiene. Born at Neisse in Silesia, he studied at Breslau, Berlin, Würzburg and Vienna, receiving his medical degree in 1876. Three years later he settled as ophthalmologist and otologist in Nürnberg. His more important ophthalmologic writings are: 1. *Ueber Syphilit. Augenkrankheiten*. (Berlin, 1881.) 2. *Schiefsschrittfrage*. (Aertzl. Intelligenzblatt, 1881; 1882; *Berliner Klin. Wochens.*, 1884.) 3. *Schulbankfrage*. (Aertzl. Intelligenzbl., 1881.) 4. *Schulbücherdruck*. (Mittheil. des vereines f. Oeffentl. Gesundheitspflege, Nuremberg, 1882.) 5. *Retinitis Syphilitica*. (Centralblatt f. pkt. Augenh., 1881.) 6. *Amaurose bei Bleivergiftung*. (Aertzl. Intelligenzblatt, 1880.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11586

Schulek, Vilmos (1843—1905) Hungarian Ophthalmologist. Vilmos Schulek was the son of a clerk in the City of Pest. He studied medicine in Vienna. After having obtained his doctor's degree, he visited the ophthalmological institutes of Berlin, London and Paris. From 1867, for five years, he was Assistant of Professor F.àArlt. In 1872 he was appointed to the newly established Chair of Ophthalmology at the University of Kolozsvár, and in 1874 he received an appointment as professor at the Eye Clinic of the University of Budapest. Within a short time, he became so well-known that his hospital soon proved too small, owing to the growing number of his patients. He fought tenaciously for a larger hospital and eventually succeeded in obtaining 60 beds in the central building of the Medical Faculty. Soon he came to realize that a specialized library was essential for research work and so he established a comprehensive medical library, partly from his own resources. He had many scientific publications. In 1881 he took over the Editorship of 'Szemeszet ('Ophthalmology') from Ignacz Hirschler, and with a fair number of new authors he succeeded in raising the level and interest of the Journal. Recognizing the fact that the language barrier was a serious obstacle hindering the results of Hungarian ophthalmology from being known abroad, he started a German publication in 1894, entitled '*Ungarische Beitrage zur Augenheilkunde*', the second volume of which appeared in 1899, and the third in 1903, containing valuable scientific material. He was a skilled surgeon, and was also active in the training of young ophthalmologists. Professor Schulek — like his great ideals, Graefe and Arlt, — established a school of ophthalmology. During his activities as Professor, over a period of 30 years, he trained such a great number of ophthalmologists that, for a long time to come, all professors and outstanding ophthalmologists came from the ranks of his students. We must consider

Professor Schulek as the greatest Hungarian ophthalmologist at the turn of the Century.
Magda Radnòt: Famous Hungarian Ophthalmologists (Budapest 1970)



Emil August Wilhelm Schultze

Schultze, Emil August Wilhelm (1840-1924) German Army Surgeon, Teacher at Tokyo University, 1874-1881. He graduated from Friedrich-Wilhelm Medical School in Berlin in 1863 and was invited to Tokyo University as a teacher of surgery. During his stay in 1875-1881, he taught very up-to-date Ophthalmology of that time, and his lecture was translated into Japanese and published in 1880. This book was used as the textbook of Ophthalmology in Japanese Medical Schools before 1887.(MS)

Schultze, Max Johann Sigismund (1825-1874). German, son of a famous anatomist and physiologist, Karl August Sigismund Schultze, and himself a distinguished anatomist of much ophthalmologic importance. Born at Freiburg, Germany, he studied at Greifswald and Berlin, returning, however, to Greifswald in 1849 in order to receive his medical degree. From 1850-'54 he was prosecutor and privatdocent in Greifswald, from 1854-'59 in Halle, and from 1859 until his death he was director of the Anatomical Institute in Bonn. His services in connection with the further development of the cell theory and to comparative anatomy and physiology were truly very great. To him, in fact (together with Brücke and Beale), is owing the absolute rejection of the cell-membrane as an essential portion of the cell. In the words of Waldeyer, "He became thereby the creator of the modern conception of the cell." Hardly less important were his services in connection with microscopic technique. For the ophthalmologist the following articles of Schultze possess an especial interest: *Observationes de Retinae Structura* etc. Bonn 1859 and also: 1. *Note sur une Matière Colorante Existante chez Plusieurs Animaux et Identique avec la Chlorophylle Végétale.* (Compt. Rend., 1852.) 2. *Zur Kenntniss des Gelben Fleckes und der Fovea Centralis des Menschen und Affenauges.* (Ib., 1861.) 3. *Zur Kenntniss der Leuchtorgane von Lampyrus Splendidula.* (Archiv f. Mikr. Anat., 1, 1865.) 4. *Zur Anat. u. Physiol. der Retina.* (Bonn 1866.) 5. *Untersuchungen über die Zusammengesetzten Augen der Krebse und Insecten.* (Bonn, 1868.) 6. *Ueber die Nervenendigungen in der Netzhaut des Auges bei Menschen und bei Thieren.* (Archiv f. M. Anat., V.) 7. *Neue Beiträge zur Anat. u. Physiol. der Retina.* (Jb., VII) 8. *Die Retina.* (Stricker's *Handbuch der Lehre von den Geweben.*) 9. *Ueber die Retina der Neunaugen.* (Sitzungsber. der Niederrhein. Gesellsch., 1871.) 10. *Ueber den Bau der Netzhaut von Nyctipithecus Felinus.* (Ib., 1872.) 11. *Ueber die Netzbaut des Störs,* (Jb., 1872.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11586-11587

Schurig, Martin (? – 1733). German physician, who paid considerable attention to ophthalmology. He received his medical degree at Erfurt in 1688, and practised at Dresden until his death in 1733. Schurig edited and elaborated Verbrugge's German translation of Guillemeau's "*Traité des Maladies de L'Oeil*" under the title, "*Der Aufrichtige Augen- und Zahnarzt, oder 113 Augenbeschwerden mit ihren Ursachen, Signis, und Curen.*" Dresden, 1810). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11587

Schuster, Michael Philip (1860-1918) American ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist of El Paso, Texas, and founder of the Providence Hospital in that city. Born in Gyor, Hungary, in 1869, he received his medical degree in 1889 at the University of Vienna, Austria. For the next three years he was chief assistant to the celebrated Ernst Fuchs. Coming to America, Schuster settled in Kansas City, where, for a time, he was chief surgeon to the American Smelting and Refining Co. He also taught for a number of years in the Kansas City College of Medicine. Moving to El Paso, Texas, he remained chief surgeon to the American Smelting and Refining Co., a position which he held, for eighteen years. In 1905 he was President of the El Paso County Medical Society. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a thirty-second degree mason.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 15,p.11587-11588 AJO 1919,2:167-168

Schwalbe, Gustav Albert (1844-1916) German anatomist born in Quedlinburg, Germany. He received his M.D. in 1866 at Berlin and, after histologic study under Max Schultze in Bonn and under Wilhelm Ktilme in Amsterdam, became professor of histology at Leipzig (1871-1873) and professor of anatomy at Jena (1873-1881), Kbnigsburg (1881-1883), and Strasbourg (1883-1914). The majority of Schwalbe's many works deal with the microscopic anatomy of the sensory organs. He wrote *Die Lymphbahnen des Auges* (in Stricker's *Handbuch*) Wien 1871; *Mikroskopische Anatomie der Sehnerven, der*

Netzhaut und des Glaskörpers (in Graefe-Saemisch Handbuch, 1st.edition) Leipzig 1874; *Lehrbuch der Anatomie der Sinnesorgane* Erlangen 1887. He wrote *Morphologischen Arbeiten* (8 volumes) Jena 1891-1898 and edited from 1892 to 1916 the *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte*. Albert.JPW

Schwartz, Bernard (1927-) American ophthalmologist of Canadian origins. Born in Toronto. Pre-med University of Toronto 1945-1947, M.D. University of Toronto 1951. M.S. degree State University of Iowa and Ph.D. degree (physiology) State University of Iowa 1959. Dr. Schwartz was a pupil of Alson E. Braley; Hermann M. Burian, Frederick C. Blodi and Placidus J. Leinfelder. He became Research Fellow, Department of Physiology, State University of Iowa 1952 and 1956-1958, Laboratory Teaching Assistant in Medical Physiology, State University of Iowa from 1956 to 1958. Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center from 1958 to 1963 and Associate Professor at the same institution from 1963 to 1968. Bernard Schwartz then went to Tufts University School of Medicine and became there Chairman of Department of Ophthalmology from 1968 to 1990 and Professor of Ophthalmology from 1968 to 1993 at the same place. Professor Emeritus since 1993 and lecturer at Boston University School since 1968. *Publications:* Schwartz B (ed): "*Corticosteroids and the Eye*". International Ophthalmology Clinics, Vol. 6, No. 4, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., 1966. Schwartz B (ed): "*Decision-making in the diagnosis and therapy of the glaucomas.*" Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass., 1969. Schwartz B (ed): "*Syphilis and the eye*". Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, NW., 1970. Contributions in following journals: *Acta Ophthalmol* 1986-87, 1988 (Suppl), 1993, 1995 (Suppl); *Am J Manag Care* 1996; *Am J Ophthal* 1954-55, 1981, 1987-88, 1991; *Ann Surg* 1979; *Applied Optics* 1989; *Arch Ophthalmol* 1960, 1962, 1965, 1968, 1972-73, 1977, 1980-81, 1983-84, 1986-87, 1989, 1991; *Bolletino de Oculistica* 1994; *Br J Ophthalmol* 1984, 1995; *Brooklyn Eye and Ear Bulltetin* 1962; *Bull Soc Belge Ophthalmol* 1992; *Can J Ophthalmol* 1988; *Chibret Int J Ophthalmol* 1986; *Current Eye Res* 1997; *Doc Ophthalmol Proc* 1976, 1981, 1983, 1986-87; *Excerpta Medica* 1971, 1979; *Exp Eye Res* 1984; *Eye* 1990; *Gen Comp Endocrinol* 1985; Graefe's *Arch Clin Exp* 1993; *Int Ophthalmol* 1983, 1989; *Int Ophthalmol Cl* 1966 (ed.), 1994; *Invest Ophthalmol* 1962, 1964, 1982; *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 1978, 1983-1987, 1991; *Japan J Ophthalmol* 1986; *J Glaucoma* 1997; *J Ocul Pharmacol Therapeut* 1997; *Klin Monatsbl Augenheilkd* 1972; *N Engl J Med* 1978; *New Trends in Ophthalmology* 1986; *NY J Med* 1962; *Ophthalmic Res* 1997; *Ophthalmology* 1980-81, 1983, 1985, 1987-89, 1991-92; *Ophthalmologie* 1991; *Photogram Eng and Remote Sensing* 1979, 1986-87; *S Afr Arch Ophthalmol* 1973; *Soc Photo-Optical Instrumen Eng* 1973; *Surv Ophthalmol* 1975, 1979-80, 1983, 1997; *Trans Acad Ophthalmol Otolaryngol* 1960, 1976. Professor Schwartz is interested in the history of ophthalmology. Current address : 20 Park Plaza, Ste.535, Boston, MA.02116 (USA) (AB)

Schwarz, Otto (1859-1931) German ophthalmologist born in Stuttgart, Germany. Schwarz studied medicine at Leipzig and Kiel, and after receiving his M.D. in 1886 worked as assistant to Voelkers at Kiel before establishing himself as an ophthalmologist in Leipzig. He joined the faculty of Leipzig University as lecturer (1889-1898) and professor of ophthalmology from 1898 to 1931. Schwarz wrote: *Die Bedeutung der Augenstörungen für die Diagnose der Hirn- und Rückenmarkskrankheiten* Berlin: S. Karger, 1898; *Die Funktionsprüfung des Auges und ihre Verwertung für die allgemeine Diagnostik* Berlin 1904; *Augenärztliche Winke für den praktischen Arzt* Leipzig 1904. Schwarz translated Bjerrum's *Anleitung zum Gebrauche des Augenspiegels* Leipzig 1892 and was editor from 1902 to 1909 of the *Enzyklopädie der Augenheilkunde*. Albert.JPW.

Schweigger, Karl Ernst Theodor (1830-1905) German ophthalmologist. Born at Halle a. S., the son of Johann Salomon Christoph Schweigger, professor of physiology at the Halle University, the subject of this sketch studied medicine both at Erlangen and at Halle. At the latter institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1852. For a time he served as assistant in internal medicine to Krukenberg. Turning his attention, however, to ophthalmology, he proceeded in 1856 to Würzburg, where, for some months, he studied with Heinrich Müller the microscopical anatomy of the eye. In 1857-1864 he was assistant to A. von Graefe in Berlin. In 1860 he qualified as privatdocent for