



“THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS”

By Jacques FOURE - D.D.S

Past President

October 13th

1890-1990

PARIS



Thomas W. EVANS, M.D. (1823-1897)

FOUNDER
of the
AMERICAN DENTAL CLUB
of PARIS

THE AMERICAN DENTAL CLUB OF PARIS 1890-1990

In celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the American Dental Club of Paris the members can be justly proud that throughout all those years they have carried on the spirit that inspired the founders to get together to pursue the goal set in its Constitution ; (Article II)"The objects of this Club shall be the cultivation of a closer professional and social intercourse among its members ; the promotion of scientific research and knowledge pertaining to dentistry ; and to uphold the standard of American dentistry abroad."

ORIGIN OF THE CLUB :

The idea of forming a group of American dentists had been in the mind of some of the Americans practicing in Paris, and when Dr. C.A. Bogue arrived in France in the late 1870s, he had been surprised to find that the French dentists were very secretive about their work and unwilling to share the fruit of their experience. They were ever seeking to keep their professional secrets. Bogue decided to suggest to some of the outstanding practitioners to get together for "reasons of mutual interest."*

It remained for John H. Spaulding to write to his compatriots the following letter

86 Rue Cardinet
Paris, Sept. 22d, 1890

Dear Doctor,

The matter of organizing a city dental society has been mentioned from time to time during the past years by several of our confreres, but up to now nothing has been done.

To the end that this project, which seems to me a very good one, may be freely discussed, I have pleasure in inviting you to favor me as my guest, at a meeting of the American dentists of Paris, to be held at my house, 86, Rue Cardinet (near Boulevard Malesherbes) Monday evening, Sept. 29th, at half-past eight o'clock. In the interest of our profession, I am, very sincerely and fraternally, yours,

J. H. Spaulding

He obtained a hearty and encouraging response and after the meeting rue Cardinet, the following call was made for a further meeting at the home of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, which resulted in a permanent organization ;

* *Thomas Evans had also been disappointed when he arrived in Paris to find the quality and standards of the profession so low for he was aware of the importance French dentistry had had in the 18th century America.*

Paris, 4th October, 1890

Dear Sir and Colleague,

In response to the invitations which were sent out by Dr. Spaulding to the American Dentists of Paris to meet at his House, 86, Rue Cardinet, on Monday Evening, the 29th September, those whose names are appended to this Invitation were present.

The desirability of organizing an American Dental Society was fully discussed and the following resolution was unanimously adopted ;

"Resolved : That we who are present, together with those who may be present at the next meeting, or who may signify by or before that time their adhesion to the Society, do hereby form ourselves into the "AMERICAN DENTAL SOCIETY OF PARIS"*.

In accordance with this resolution you are hereby invited to meet, for the purpose of affecting a permanent organization, at the house of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, 99, Avenue Malakoff, on Monday Evening the 13th October, 1890, at 8.30 o'clock.

Signed :

Thomas W. Evans
E.A. Bogue
G.C. Daboll
J.P. Michaels
I.B. Davenport
M.M. Levett
J.E. Cravens
John Rust
J.H. Spaulding

Following the memorable meeting one hundred years ago at Dr. Evans' home, 99 Avenue Malokoff, at the corner of what is now Avenue Foch (it was then the Avenue de L'Imperatrice), the first members numbered 16 Active members and 1 Associate:

Active Members:

Thomas W. Evans	Junius E. Cravens
Charles Kingsley	J.H. Spaulding
John W. Crane	Theodore W. Evans
G.C. Daboll	John Rust
Isaac B. Davenport	J.E. Brigiotti
E.A. Bogue	W.S. Davenport
M.M. Levett	W.H. Baret
H.C. Woodward	V. du Bouchet

Associate Member :

Da Silva

* The organization was soon to take the name of AMERICAN DENTAL CLUB OF PARIS which it has been ever since.

It may be asked why were there so many American dentists in France at that time. There are two main reasons : the first is that by the mid 19th century there was a large and growing American colony which had been attracted to France- particularly to Paris-by the growing prosperity which the peaceful reign of Napoleon III had brought about after the disastrous Napoleonic wars and the politically chaotic years that followed. When Louis Napoleon became President in 1848 and then Emperor in 1852 the economy of France recovered and in the 1860s it was very good, business expanding with the spreading of the railway system and the increased production brought about by the industrial revolution.

The Americans who had, on the other side of the Atlantic, also enjoyed an increased prosperity and had acquired considerable wealth, were happy to come to Paris where they could live lavishly in comfort, surrounded by the amenities and life style that America could not yet give them.

The second reason can be said to date back to the French revolution, exactly to August 4, 1789; when the National Assembly decreed that all privileges should be abolished, resulting in the elimination of professional schools. All kinds of diplomas and licenses were abolished including that of the title of "dental experts". Anyone was free to give dental care.

It was not until a century later that the first private dental school was to be opened and that the profession began to be aware of its importance and responsibility to society. During all this time French dentists had no formal education and they acquired their professional knowledge solely through apprenticeship Hence it can be said that, for dentists, the 19th century is a total vacuum in which, by and large, incompetence and charlatanism characterizes the type of existing dental practice.

On the other hand, in America, dental schools had existed since 1840, the profession was organized and Doctors in Dental Surgery could share experience in surgery and prosthetics through specialized journals. Dental societies and their meetings, where knowledge was exchanged and experiences compared, was to contribute to enhance the quality of dental care.

CHARTER MEMBERS :

THOMAS W. EVANS

The Club had elected as its first President the already famous Dr. Thomas Wiltberger Evans, undoubtedly the best known dentist in Europe. He was born in Philadelphia on December 23, 1823.

As a boy he had a pronounced mechanical bent and precocious manual dexterity. He was early attracted by the work of a neighbour, Joseph Warner, a silver and goldsmith who manufactured instruments for dentists and constructed gold and silver plates as well as gold wire springs.

One of the leading dentists in Philadelphia had been impressed, as he was a frequent visitor to Werner's shop, by the bright young Tom's promising skill, accepted to take Tom Evans as a private student. While working with his preceptor, at the same time he studied at the Jefferson Medical College.

After practicing dentistry some time in Maryland, then in Lancaster Pennsylvania

until 1847, he was invited by Dr. Cyrus Starr Brewster, who, during a visit to America, had been impressed by Tom's work, to join him in his practice in Paris. Evans readily accepted the offer and their association lasted until 1850 at which time he established his own surgery in the Rue de la Paix.

Besides his remarkable professional ability he was a born diplomat, and his keen perception gave him the possibility of judging and understanding human nature.

Brewster had been the first dentist to practise in Paris and had many members of the French court as his patients. During his association with Brewster, Evans had many contacts with the French aristocracy.

During one of Brewster's absences he had the opportunity of treating Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of France, who was later to become Emperor. Louis Napoleon was impressed, not only by Evans' skill and competence, but also by his personality, to the extent that, over the years, as Napoleon needed frequent care for extensive dental treatments, Evans became, not only a friend, but a Counselor. It so happened that it was in his waiting room that Napoleon first met his future Empress, Eugénie de Montijo de Guzman, who also was to be a great friend of Evans.*

The relationship between Evans and Napoleon III assumed historical significance when the Emperor sent Evans on a diplomatic mission to the United States during the Civil war. After his report to Napoleon on his interviews with Lincoln, Seward and Grant, the Emperor decided not to become involved in the war altho political pressure as well as his personnel inclination would have led him to support the South.

Evans had the occasion to prove his loyalty to the Imperial Couple when Eugénie sought refuge at Evans' home as she fled from the Tuilerie Palace besieged by the people during the revolt which followed the defeat of France by the Prussians in 1870. She was haunted by the memory of the fate of Marie-Antoinette and, after a tumultuous escape with her lady in waiting Madame Le Breton, she reached Evans' home on the Avenue Malakoff.

After a night's rest, together with Mme. Le Breton and Dr. Crane who happened to be with Evans when he received the Empress, they left at dawn in Evans' coach to try to reach the coast and seek refuge in England. After a hazardous and exhausting journey,** with changes of vehicle at Mantes and Evreux, a train from Serquigny to Lisieux and a landau to Deauville, they were received by Mrs Evans.

While the ladies were resting, Evans and Crane went to find a boat willing to take them to England. They finally found a yacht belonging to an English officer, Sir John Burgoyne, who, after first refusing, was finally persuaded by wife, Lady Burgoyne, to accept to undertake the crossing of the channel. After a very stormy passage the refugees reached the English port of Ryde, and the Empress was, at last, safe. She was to spend the last long years of her life - until 1920 - in England, at Candem Place near Chislehurst, close to London, which Evans had managed to lease for her through old acquaintances. After the death of her son, the Empress bought a property in Hampshire know as Farnborough Hill near which was an enormous mausoleum where Louis Napoleon and his son were buried and where she would later rest.

*For detailed narration on the relationship between Evans and the Imperial Couple see : *Docteur Maurice Charenton's thesis on Evans.*

More recently : *The Dentist and the Empress* by Gerald Carson.

** *Gerald Carson in the Dentist and the Empress gives a detailed account of this hazardous flight.*

Evans remained a few months in London waiting for the turmoil to cease in France. The while he made a trip to Germany to tell the prisoner Napoleon III that his wife was safe as well as his son. In May 1871, after the peace settlement, Napoleon joined the Empress in exile. When Evans returned to France he resumed his practice and the Evanses their busy social life. He had founded in 1868 the first American newspaper to be published in France, a weekly publication, the American Register, but in 1887 it was overshadowed by a daily competitor, the New York Herald. Evans outlived his wife by a few month and died on November 15, 1897. When the estate was settled after long contested proceedings, \$1.7 million was left for dental education which was to go to a dental institution to merge in 1912 with the School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania, to form the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, School of Dentistry University of Pennsylvania. After his death the New York Times described Dr. Evans as "a man of graceful manners and many accomplishments (who) was in love with his profession, and, indeed, Evans gave a special distinction to American dentistry in Europe and contributed greatly to the progress and improved standards of the profession.

CHARLES KINGSLEY

The first Vice-President of the Club was Charles Kingsley. In evoking the life of the charter members of the Club we can do no better than to quote verbatim William S. Davenport who was one of the charter members and who, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Club in 1935 recorded his souvenirs of many of them.

Dr. Charles Kingsley associated for many years with Dr. Crane, and succeeded by Dr. John R. da Silva, was a very refined gentleman of a most renowned family. A brother of the late Norman W. Kingsley of New York, the oral surgeon, orthodontist, and well known sculptor, famous for his "Christ" and for many other works of art.

The Kingsley brothers were the first to use the plate with an inclined plane for "Jumping the bite", and established many classical methods, all of which are recorded in the Kingsley books.

In 1890, at one of our first meetings, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Dr. Charles Kingsley, who invited me shortly afterwards to his office, where I was able to make a study of his remarkable records of orthodontia. A man of great enthusiasm and eager to convey his knowledge to a student. I found his archives in perfect order and each and every case classified.

It was on one of these occasions he paid my brother, Dr. I. B. Davenport, the compliment which I mentioned, which concerned him.

I also remember my brother telling me, that, when quite a young man he had taken the occasion of introducing himself, at one of the conventions, to Dr. Kingsley, many years his senior, and he had done so with a certain degree of apology. Dr. Kingsley's reply had been : "I appreciate your personal introduction. Men of my age are proud to receive the attention of younger men."

In writing about Charles, one of the first pioneers of our profession abroad, and second President of our Club in Paris, it is difficult to separate him, as did the Atlantic, from his brother Norman. Two great builders of our profession in France and in America as well as leaders and examples to the world as a whole.

Dr. G.C. DABOLL

Of the first secretary G. C. Daboll, William Davenport continues his reminiscence : "Dr. Daboll was born in Danville, New York, "up-state" which contributed many well known men to the profession. He took the state degree of M.D.S. and then located for some years in Buffalo.

Drs Bogue, Moffet, Cook and Daboll, known as the "big four" started an office in Paris ; each one was supposed to remain in charge three months during the year. After some years, Dr. Daboll disposed of his Buffalo practice, and started for himself in Paris. It was at that time, 1884, that I.B. Davenport was chosen to direct the house.

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

Though no longer young, he was the first to develop porcelain art and gold inlays, never failing to bring his research before the Club, which, in the old days, was more of a study Club, open to all. His office was always at the disposal of the profession.

He often spoke of his office in Buffalo, and how he had arranged everything to be within arm reach, in order to work quickly and save time. "I found that in the end that this idea was bad for my health. In Paris, you see, I have done just the opposite. Here, I must walk about, and reach around for the things I require, leaving space to stoop over and pick up all the things I let fall, which keeps me limber in my joints, and my body in fine condition".

It was with great pride he opened his beautiful home, filled with works of art, to the Club. He loved music and his voice was appreciated by his friends. Always the leader, with Dr. Younger, of the music for our gatherings.

His practice was of a very superior class : many of his patients were his devoted friends. Masters of all Arts appreciated his charm, and Dr. and Mrs. Daboll's salon became quite famous. He was generally conceded to be the "Beau Brummel" of the profession, if not of the American Colony.

We were always proud of him, not only for his great success as a man, but because he was a real brother to the men of our profession.

His son, Dr. Louis Daboll, practiced some years in Paris with his father, but he preferred the homeland ; his daughter was married in Paris to our friend, Mr. Terry, the banker, a member of the American Volunteers with the French Army, and from this union Dr. Daboll has two grandchildren, living in Paris.

He never failed in his tradition of holding to his long French beard, his silk hat, frock coat, gloves, stick and spats. He would leave his office promptly at four. I can see him now, walking slowly and with great dignity on the Avenue de l'Opéra, to the Café de la Paix, smoking his cigar. Two hours were spent in poker or whist with friends, over one drink, when a fresh cigar was lighted and accompanied him home for dinner. To join him at poker was a real joy as he loved the game, but ignored the

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

Dr. W.H. BARRETT

He was succeeded by his pupil Dr. A.L. Hipwell who recently retired, transferring the practice over to Dr. Stuhl. Of the first treasurer, W.H. Barrett, William Davenport recalls ; In approaching the life story of our friend Dr. Barrett, we come once more to a romantic character. He was a descendant of the famous New England family that came from Maine, although many of his relatives were settlers in the South. He once related to me with great interest and amusement an incident of his start in life : During the beginning of the trouble between the North and South, he was sent to visit his cousins in Kentucky.

He found them all training for war, and an officer who was putting the men through the manoeuvre was having difficulty in teaching them to retreat. Young Barrett watched them for a time, then called out : "Learn that well, you'll need it when you face the Yankees." Even his cousins wanted to string him up, but managed to keep him in the background for a time. When he returned to Maine he joined the army, where he became in time a commanding officer under General Grant. By a special vote of Congress he was made a member of the Loyal Legion for his services, and he always wore its insignia.

President Grant and Dr. Barrett remained close friends, and in fact it was Grant himself who suggested the study of dentistry to Barrett ; Grant was his first patient, and was loyal to the end. After the President's death, Washington no longer attracted our soldier confrère, and he established himself - a real pioneer - in Paris. He was a student and a great reader and enjoyed the philosophy of the Bible, which he had read through a number of times.

He was afflicted with deafness resulting from the war and lived a retired bachelor's life, although he appreciated his Paris.

He spent one summer vacation with our party in the Black Forest where he enjoyed the walks, trout fishing, the German beer and music. I remember his being slightly humiliated, or perhaps he was just anxious about my health when I was able to drink one stein more than he.

He seemed to take with him on these occasions most of his earthly possessions, with the fixed idea that the services of the over-burdened porters who carried his luggage were included in the price of his railroad ticket. The result was that his arrival or departure at railway stations or hotels brought on many noisy and caustic remarks, of which, owing to his infirmity, he was blissfully unaware.

He even treated his man-servant as an orderly, communicating only with him by pointing his finger. With his friends he loved to play pranks and jokes, having a habit of bringing a good story to its conclusion by giving a sharp pinch in the sensitive part of one's leg.

After submitting to this twice in the same place, I took the occasion of returning this affectionate attention in the same manner. His comment was : "Did I hurt you like that?"

"William", as he always addressed me, "I have but few patients and when I have finished with one there is nothing more to be done for a long time." Which was quite true. The smallest trouble would never miss his inspection and treatment.

He thought nothing of giving hours to perform an operation, and was only satisfied with perfection. One of his old patients told me that he used only three words during an operation : "Open ! Close ! Spit !"

Dr. George Hayes in this respect was a most appropriate successor to Dr. Barrett ; adding new ideas to the already applied principals - but where Hayes surpassed his predecessor was that he retired in happy matrimony, whereas Barret remained always the typical bachelor, living with his sisters in New York until the end."

Dr. JOHN W. CRANE

On the original Executive Committee we find John W. Crane, who, as we have seen, was a good friend of Evans and participated in the historic flight of the Empress Eugénie from Paris to Deauville. Of him William Davenport recalls : "Dr. Crane, by examining the "Dental Tree"* shows that he has been responsible for many descendants in the profession.

He operated until very late in life, with many of his patients as his friends. He was an accomplished musician, a master of the organ which for years he played at the American Cathedral, and his musical soirées were a feature in the social life of the Colony. His interest in the Club never failed, whether acting as President or assisting as a simple member.

His name figured often upon the program and a dinner in this honor was given him by the Club as a token of esteem and appreciation.

A man of charming personality, he was a striking figure with his long white beard, especially when in his evening clothes.

At the loss of his son he became broken in health, at which time I was privileged to care for his practice for a short period, and it gave me an opportunity of observing the great perfection fo his work.

He had been trained by his father in the art of dentistry, at a time when they had been obliged to manufacture their own instruments.

These he distributed late in life, with great pride to his confrères. These instruments are works of art with their agate handles and heavy gold octagonal ferules.

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

His life-long friend and neighbour in Malmaison, the great philanthropist and art collector, Mr. Edward Tuck, took charge of the funeral ceremonies upon Dr. Crane's death, and buried him in the Crane Family vault at the Pecq cemetery, under the St. Germain Terrace."

**The "Dental tree" is the professional genealogical tree, so to speak, of the associates and successors of the Charter Members of the Club until WWII drawn up by William Davenport.*

THE DENTAL TREE

by William S. Davenport 1935



Dr. E.A. BOGUE

Dr. E.A. Bogue, whom we have already mentioned was also on the Executive Committee. William Davenport says of him ; "Dr. Bogue was the founder of an important practice in New York as well as in Paris from which the S.E. Davenport practice of New York, and the I.B. Davenport practice in Paris, were formed. No one has done more for the international unity of the dentists than Dr. Bogue. He discovered upon his arrival in France in the late seventies, that the practice of dentistry was done behind closed doors.

With difficulty he secured a list of the most interesting members of the profession, and to the surprise of them all, he invited them in a body to his office "for reasons of mutual interest". A number of his guests, long in practice in Paris, met at his office for the first time. Bogue was in his element, and demonstrated to them all the new ideas of his American friends. From that date on, the dental offices were open, dental societies were formed and dental schools followed. This was probably the greatest impulse given by American dentistry to France.

It was Bogue who discovered M. Duclos, rue Milton in Paris, one of the finest tooth and ivory plate carvers (model making and trimming gold plate building with normal articulation etc.) After all my American training in the real art of dentistry, M. Duclos proved one of my greatest masters.

Dr. Bogue not only brought great ideas to France but he carried back to the United States many of equal importance.

He worked until nearly ninety years old, doing the most delicate orthodontic treatment for children, having lost the sight of one eye at middle age, and supporting the discomfort of an artificial leg.

His physician, Colonel James Porter Fisks, told me he had never seen such a struggle for life as Dr. Bogue, old as he was, had put up when passing on.

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

The third member of the Executive Board was William's brother Isaac B. Davenport who, for many years, carried on a successful practice Avenue de l'Opéra and was succeeded by his son Ralph.

THE ASSOCIATES :

JOHN DA SILVA

Among the Charter members only one was an Associate. William Davenport explains : "Dr. John R. Da Silva was a British subject, born in British Columbia, from a distinguished line of Spanish ancestors. He took his D.D.S. degree in New York where he was located for some years with his master, Dr. Saford G. Perry ; a call from Dr. Charles Kingsley brought him to Paris where he became associated with him, and finally succeeded, as the chart indicates.

As a loyal confrère, and practitioner, he was an ideal example. He held closely to his classic teachings, which he never failed to follow-gold foil operations to the last-hough all newer methods were thoroughly mastered.

He experienced the complete confidence and affection of his patients, and would work day and night to fill the demands upon him, and bring his work to a state of perfection, often to the detriment of his own health. He would travel long distances to his patients in foreign lands, as they would take no one in his place.

He had a large family to educate, which he did with great thoroughness, as all his problems in life. His son took his degrees in France and America, and succeeded him in practice.

He was alert in every thought and action ; a Spanish Don ! and a real nobleman in his carriage and deportment.

Always creating and presenting his conceptions to the Club, a ready speaker, a wise leader, as President or member.

"The list shows he was the only foreigner as Associate charter member of the Club. An example that spread wide the opening of our international history.

Dr. Da Silva was a great sportsman, shooting, or often off in his balloon for a week end, in the old days. I can see him now, waving to his friends, as he started drifting over his beloved Paris. One descent, he admitted, nearly cost him his life, and kept his arm in a sling for some time.

He was a devoted friend of Santos Dumont, and flying was his great ambition, though aeroplane were a bit before his time.

He was the first member of our Club to have owned and driven a serious automobile. His gray "Mors" sporting model was well known in Paris, and he was often seen driving it through the Bois, loaded with his family. Dr Georges Hayes and I will never forget our trip with him for dinner into the country where he entertained his old friend Dr. W.W. Walker, of New York

We were all in the motor game from the start, spending the night in the forest by the road-side, waiting for the passing of the Paris-Bordeaux-Madrid automobile races. The Renault Brothers were among the competitors ; their light racing-cars reminded us of grass-hoppers jumping about the roads ! Alas ! poor Marcel took the corner a little too quickly, a few miles beyond us. A sad gloom spread itself over the thousands, watching the "mad rush", as it was considered even then - the first year of our century.

Motoring brought a new romance into our lives, touring by day and night.

On one occasion, we were invited for the week-end, and early breakfast at the Chester Hayes's studio at Etaples, near the sea; After a dinner at Malmaison, George be-

came our host ; he not only furnished the sporty Renault, but insisted on supplying the midnight supper which was most welcome on our all night ride.

Dr Da Silva was well-known in Paris as a sportsman, and was sought by many shooting parties at various Châteaux about, in which he was accepted in great intimacy to the role he was ever able to fill."

Dr. VICTOR DU BOUCHET

We get an idea of how the Club could be run as William Davenport remembers Victor du Bouchet, one of the Charter members.

"Dr. Victor Du Bouchet succeeded his father in practice, and was a brother of Charles Winchester Du Bouchet, the surgeon prominent in Paris and a founder of the American Hospital and of the Foundation Foch.

Born in Philadelphia, but possessing all the qualities of his Huguenot ancestors, Dr. Victor Du Bouchet brought discipline into every undertaking.

During his presidency of the Club everyone was under his domination. When a member wished to speak, he was obliged to rise and address the Chair : "Mr. President, am I in order ?" When told that he was, he would have to stand facing the President and say : "Mr. President and fellow members," etc.

Should there be heard, by any chance, during a discussion any lowvoiced comments, order was called and the disturbing elements were politely asked to be good enough to convey their ideas to the general assembly. During the Du Bouchet administration all speakers were obliged to keep strictly to the subject under discussion and abide firmly by the rules of the Constitution. Should anyone drift into a question irrelevant to the subject, he was immediately called to order, but always was invited to present these ideas at a following meeting, a notice of this subject being placed on the program.

All the proceedings of Du Bouchet's private practice were carried out with the same order. The services given by his assistants were checked up by he himself as the work advanced and the materials considered necessary for the case were distributed as needed.

May the discipline, chivalry and inspiration of Dr. Victor Du Bouchet continue, as it has for years !"

Dr. N.S. JENKINS

The membership of the Club quickly increased and one of the distinguished personalities who was to join was Dr. Jenkins. William Davenport remembers :

"Dr. N. S. Jenkins was born in Massachusetts on December 29th 1840. His ancestors joined the Puritans and went to America on the Mayflower where they occupied important positions in life.

At sixteen, in the year 1856, young Jenkins was employed in a publishing business which brought him into a literary atmosphere. But being under the treatment of a skillful dentist he came to admire his work, and it decided him to take up the profession, as he felt the importance of its future possibilities. He took his degree in dentistry, married, and went to Dresden in 1866. Dr. Abbot of Berlin became his first adviser. Dr. Jenkins admitted that even then he had the reflected advantages as a result

of the reputation other American dentists had obtained in Europe, and he at once filled one of the most important positions of our profession abroad.

Emperors, Kings and Ministers were as common in his life as they were in that of Dr. Evans. Many men of the arts, science and letters were his personal friends, such as Richard Wagner, etc. all of which he has recorded in the published history of his life.

My brother Isaac was a close friend of Dr. Jenkins since the middle eighties, and my brother Kirk was in practice in Dresden with him before he established himself in London. After Dr. Jenkins had retired in Dresden, he occupied quarters at my office for some years and that close contact proved a great inspiration to all those about him.

He was a real aristocrat and perhaps slightly autocratic in his bearing. He spoke Boston English with great charm and was forceful in oratory and conversation ; he gave deliberate dignity to every word he spoke and refinement was his forte, but he never missed the association with "the boys", whom he amused when telling stories, as he would use the word "fury" for "hell" and "Heavenly Father" for "God", etc.

He claimed to have been a delicate sensitive child, burdened by puritanical conceptions, and he had longed to dance and to know the mystery of card playing. "But my nature rebelled" he told me, "when I was not permitted to pluck a flower from my father's garden on the Sabbath" "I would tramp and dream for hours through the forest with my gun, with which I never killed.

Having been born in 1840, he records in his lifetime twenty two wars, from the Mexican War with the United States in 1846-48, the others "leading to or influencing conditions which made possible the World War of 1914-18" "Staining with blood all the Continents, Island's and Seas" After philosophising on the absurdity of wars, and going into details of history, he admitted he avoided joining the American Civil War in 1861-1865. "I came therefore to Germany with an open mind. If there were any advantages in a monarchical form of government I was willing to concede them" What eventually followed was a great disappointment to him, as he was devoted to the Germans as a people. At seventynine years of age Dr. Jenkins wrote the following to his children, all of whom were born and raised in Germany :

"We are now witnessing in the early days of May 1919, in which I am writing, the most dramatic and complete overthrow of the monarchical system of which the wildest democratic enthusiast has ever ventured to dream. And now the startling wonder is that it has only required two generations of the most base and widespread imperial intrigue and open and secret preparation of war, which has included the perversion of the intelligence and the debauching of the moral sense of a great people, to overthrow the monstrous theory that "Might is right" under which the human has bled ever since the dawn of history.

"König originally meant "The man who can". We must not forget what savage creatures our Anglo-Saxon ancestors were ; "The man who can" plotted against a brother, and even in religious wars there was no treachery too foul, no cruelty too horrible. America entered the Great War, a true crusade to prevent conflicts forever."

Dr. Jenkins lauded the dictator, President Diaz for his achievement in convincing the bandits of Mexico that they were unwise in their methods, and directed their lives

into usefulness ; at the same time he predicted a short existence for hereditary rulers. After the disposal of his practice to his associate Dr. Mac Bride, many of his old friends and patients from middle Europe followed him to Paris. This brought about a rather serious discord between his associate and himself. The discord took rather a Scotch-Welsh "fight on principle" aspect. I happened to be visiting in Dresden at this time, and to my delight the idea of legal intervention was not considered seriously and I was jointly chosen as arbitrator with full power, as they knew I had been in a position to have observed personally their "bone of contention". "My friends" I said "May I thank you for the greatest honor of my life. You are quite aware what you owe to one another and you love one another as a father and son. May I request you to split the difference, and to express your true feelings" Which they did in fond embrace.

Returning to his "Memoires", we find this reference to an important event in his life. He writes in part : "The climax of my professional career was reached in a banquet which the Paris Club gave me upon my seventieth birthday on December 29, 1910.

It was celebrated in something like regal splendor, which brought together the members and many friends from many parts of Europe. A reading of a telegram at that banquet from Count Vitzthum, the Saxon Prime Minister, announced that his Majesty King Frederich August had conferred upon Dr. Jenkins the title of Geheimer Hofrat. He had long possessed the title of Hofrat, but to receive both titles was rare for a foreigner.

Following this honor he received : The Jarvis Gold Medal from the New York State Dental Society ; The Gold Medal from the Societe Odontologique de France ; a message from the Dowager Queen of Spain ; honorary memberships ; addresses on illuminated parchments ; resolutions ; albums of photographs, and all kinds of beautiful and valuable souvenirs and works of art among which was a gold watch with chimes from the American Dental Club of Paris. The presents amounted to at least fifty in number ! He was further presented with thirty three honors from dental societies from 13 countries. Among the speakers representing various groups were such men as Professor Heide father of our worthy President. Professor Heide alone represented : La société d'Odontologie de Paris, the National Dental Society of Norway and the National Dental Society of Denmark.

Were also speakers :

- Dr. H.Mummery, president of the British Dental Association ;
- Drs Memlick and Schmidt representing Germany ;
- Dr. Grevers representing Holland ;
- Dr. Guerini representing Italy ;
- Dr. Aguilar representing Spain ;
- Dr. Wetzel representing Switzerland ;
- Dr. Abbott of the W.D. Miller Club Berlin ;
- Dr. Rosenthal representing Belgium ;
- Dr. Hayes represented Chicago for Dr. Brophy ;
- Dr White, represented the American Dental Society of London ;

Dr. Spaulding represented Dr. Ottolengui and friends in New York.

Dr. Daboll, represented Philadelphia

Dr. Robinson represented the American Dental Society of Europe ;

Dr. Hirschfeld represented the American Dental Club of Paris.

and above all the response from our beloved member, Dr. N.S. Jenkins

Dr. WILLIAM J. YOUNGER

Another outstanding and picturesque personality as seen by William Devenport is William J. Younger ;

"Dr. Younger was born in 1938, at Santiago, Chili, from Scotch-English parents. He moved to the United States in California, in 1849, the gold rush year ; yet, always retained a slight Spanish accent. He himself became a naturalized American citizen, whilst his father remained a British subject.

After taking his degree of medicine, he began the practice of dental surgery in San Francisco. He was renowned as a gold worker and general practitioner, but followed by specialization in pyorrhea and tooth planting. I was privileged to see much of his work, as beautiful foil fillings as I have ever seen.

Only with careful examination could I believe seven of the teeth in a mouth had been implanted ! When asked what he would do, should one loosen the patient replied : "I should return at once to California to see my friend, Dr. Younger."

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Younger was one of the founders of the well known Bohemian Club of San Francisco, where their "High-Jinks" under the mammoth trees became famous. Mrs. Younger, a gifted pianist, well known in the social and musical world, in which the Doctor joined with charm and enthusiasm. They were not only known at their mansion at Nobb Hill, San Francisco, but in Paris, their Salon was renowned.

One of the great events of the Club was the dinner organized in honour of

Dr. Younger, which was of a similar nature to the one which I have already reported in detail and given to Dr. Jenkins. At that dinner, I was called upon to give an address on behalf of the young men. What a joy it was to speak face to face to a man we all loved. We can still speak of him, and his history is most richly recorded.

Dr. Younger was always faithful to his old pals, but never so happy as when in close touch with the younger men, with whom he was ever ready to exchange experiences and stories, giving a zest to every gathering. His enthusiasm was inspiring to every man he came in contact with.

Dr Younger's physical power was most exceptional. When he was eighty he would never miss a dance at a hall. And he carried on his practice for many more years. He would often work without lunch, but take a glass of port wine and a biscuit at the end of the day. At about five o'clock, he would retire to his bed for two or three hours ; when awakened, take a hot bath, put on a dinner coat or full dress, and dine well at home or with friends, and spend the evening at some reception, concert or Opera. The Younger's treated themselves to every comfort ; fine horses and carriages, or later, automobiles, always at their command.

I had the honour of treating Dr. Younger, which brought me in close contact with our friend ; a call from a confrère, I have always considered a special honour, and this was another case where I received far more than I gave. Dr Younger and I enjoyed a joke on ourselves, the result of which was shown to the Club.

We had a mutual patient, suffering from pyorrhea about the crooked root of a thin bicuspid, and had both treated the roughness well under the gum, and this at last cut the root entirely through, and the tooth fell into my hand !

That was what decided us to use less sharp instruments. In another case, after careful cleaning away of the tartar, the tooth came entirely out. Dr. Younger showed it to the patient, and said : "Did you ever see anything so clean ?".

Owing to illness, Dr Younger was unable to attend one of our meetings. From the street, that night, he heard, from a group of his friends, his favourite toast : "May the Lord love you and not call upon you too soon". To him, that was a real benediction.

Dr. Younger's spirit never gave way to his age or illness. The last day of his life, I called upon him with my wife. When informed we were there, he asked first to see me, and, after a short conversation, he wished to speak to my wife. He told her how beautiful she looked, and that he liked her dress and hat !

That was 5.p.m. That night, however, he passed peacefully, leaving hosts of devoted friends".

THE FRENCH MEMBERS :

Dr. ARTHUR HUGENSCHMIDT

The first frenchman to become a member and for William Davenport, "Of all the friendships I have formed in Europe, this was perhaps the most romantically and historically interesting, Dr. Arthur Hugenschmidt,

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

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

He was recognized as a student of great merit, both in America and in France. I have heard him say nevertheless : "I can never accustom myself to the nervous fear of examinations, I have taken forty of them, and the last was as difficult for me as the first."

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

He enjoyed relating the following story on Pasteur. He and a few friends were lunching with Pasteur, and at the end of the meal, when fruit was served, Pasteur called to their attention the great importance of rinsing all grapes in water before eating them, which he proceeded to do and to which they all followed suit. But when they discovered that their Master had afterwards drunk the water in a moment of absent-mindedness not a remark was made.

Dr. Hugenschmidt was never known to accept an official position, but was always ready to defend a principle, and to protect a friend, especially a foreign Confrère, that he felt had been slighted. He refused to attend medical dinners, he told me, as a protest for the manner in which stomatologists were always placed at the very end of the table.

His professional advice was as much medical as dental. He only found time for sympathetic patients, distributing his practice among specialists and young practitioners, less fortunate than he. His whole staff consisted of one faithful manservant who cared for his office and his bachelor quarters, which was a museum of Empire

souvenirs, many of which have since enriched the collection at Malmaison. He was immaculate in his short flannel coats, with his rosette of the Legion of Honor, which he always respected. He was very much shocked, he told me once, when he discovered, quite by accident that he possessed hypnotic power, an idea displeasing to his nature ; however he gave a successful demonstration of this force of his before the Academy of Medicine. In reviewing the life of this most remarkable personality, one can but feel his psychic susceptibility, and that he lived at times in the mysteries or memories of the past ; memories of pride and power that "might have been". Then again forgetting all, he became brilliant as a raconteur, quick at repartee but always reticent, excepting to the privileged confidants which he sought and prized".

The following is a quotation from that interesting book "The life of the Empress Eugénie" by Octave Aubry.

"Doctor Hugenschmidt often visited the Empress at her home in Farnborough or at Cyros. This refined and charming gentleman, was, it is said, closely related to Napoleon III (tenait de près à Napoléon III)* The Empress had no wish to see him until after the death of her son, at which time she asked to know him, and he was presented to her. She looked at him for a long time and then murmured:"Howyou resemble him". (Comme vous lui ressemblez.)

Notwithstanding the parentage, and perhaps on account of it, she took him to her heart. She gave him many souvenirs of the Emperor and his family. She had full confidence in his friendship and judgement and nearly always followed his advice but more as a friend than as her medical advisor His respect and devotion to her continued for years. Recently our friend, Andre Besombes, reminded us of an important role Hugenschmidt played in modern history**

Among Hugenschmidt's patients, as we have mentioned, was George Clemenceau. At the time of the negotiations for the establishment of the Versailles Treaty after World War I, Clemenceau was taken with a violent toothache. Resorting to Dr. Hugenschmidt's care and while waiting for the anaesthetic to take effect, the dentist inquires :

"And Alsace-Lorraine will soon be returned ?

"Alas" answers the Tiger" I doubt it...Wilson and Lloyd George maintain that Alsace and Lorraine are countries of German mentality, of German race, of German language. You can well think that I have argued hard the point".

Hugenschmidt who was attached to the region where he was brought up ponders a little while he proceeds with the extraction, then tells Clémenceau :

"I have a distinct recollection of having seen with the Empress an answer to that argument, a letter whereby William (with certainly Bismark's approval), recognizing that Alsace and Lorraine were French territories but that they would annex them for stratigal and security reasons".

**Most historians now concede that Arthur Hugenschmidt was the son of Louis Napoleon and of the Comtesse de Castiglione.*

***Odontostomatologie et diplomatie de l'Impératrice Eugénie à Clémenceau. Presented by Professor André Besombes at the meeting of the Société Française d'Histoire de la Médecine January 23,1983.*

Clémenceau would then have bounced up, "You must get me that letter". That same evening Hugenschmidt left for Farnborough where he gave Clémenceau's message to the Empress. She read it and, very moved said:"What would I not do for France !". and gave him the letter from William I dated October 26, 1870.

With this letter in hand Clémenceau was able to plead his cause and show that the Germans did not really consider these two provinces a part of their country. Convinced, the allied powers were then ready to admit the return of Alsace and of Lorraine to France.

Dr. WILLIAM DAVENPORT

Having evoked the memory of some of the early members of the Club as was recalled by William Davenport, it is fitting that his own outstanding career and personality should be remembered.

William Slocum Davenport was born in 1868 at Vestal, New York. He belonged to a family of ministers and among his ancestors were the Davenports of New Haven, the founders of Yale University ; but it is probably to his mother, a woman of superior mind and very accessible to the beauties of the arts, that he owed his remarkable artistic temperament.

After having obtained his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1890 he went to Paris where his brother Isaac B. Davenport had been practicing dentistry for several years at a time when the profession was barely emerging from its emperical trend. He was to stay in Paris for nearly fifty years and due to his dexterity, his artistic sense, his passion for work well done, he was to acquire an outstanding position.

Like his brother, William was interested in occlusion, the correction of occlusal balance and orthodontia.

He was also to elaborate a crown technique by adjusting and burnishing a band on the prepared root ; he also perfected a series of non-cutting instruments for removing calculus and planing the surfaces of the root for the treatment of pyorrhea.

Over the years he collaborated for a book on orthodontia with Dr. Guildford and a treatise on prosthesis with Dr. Georges Roussel; he published numerous articles on orthodontia and prosthetics in the Dental Cosmos, the International Dental Journal and several French periodicals.

But, even more than his publications, the originality of his ideas, the perfection of his work, brought him a world wide reputation.*

He was a member of numerous societies : the American College of Dentists, the New York Academy of Dentistry and on the eve of WW I was President of the American Dental Society of Europe.

His very select patients remained faithful to him to the very end of his career; he cared for members of several royal families, notably that of Belgium, and King Albert conferred on him the Order of Leopold.

**René Thibault- Docteur W.S. Davenport, Journal of the American Dental Club of Paris- February 1938.*

He was an altruist and no one came to him to solicit help in vain. He never spared his moral or financial help. His need to encourage and help others involved his collaborators.

Thus he persuaded one of his laboratory apprentices, Fernand Bouchon, to study dentistry, helped him go to the University of Pennsylvania for a DDS and eventually associated him in his practice. Fernand Bouchon was to make a long and distinguished career and become President of the American Dental Club of Paris and also of the American Dental Society of Europe. His skill in endodontic treatments was particularly noteworthy.

Altruist, William Davenport was also on the social level. At the turn of the century, when school dental hygiene was nonexistent, he organized a dental clinic for the poor children of the Charonne Sector in Paris. Later he was to contribute to the realization of the Eastman Institute inaugurated in 1937. During the World War he treated casualties of the face and jaw at the American Hospital and also in one of the French military hospitals. He was decorated with the Ordre of the Legion of Honor, Chevalier, and later was promoted to Officer.

Another aspect of his rich personality and talent was that of painter. In 1896 he had made the acquaintance of the great American painter Whistler who was making the portrait of his brother Isaac. With Whistler's encouragement and advice he exposed his works for the first time in 1899. He worked hard on his painting and studied the works of Courbet, Monet, Manet and the masters of the second half of the 19th century.

The exposition he made in 1926 at the Durand-Ruel Gallery was the consecration of his efforts and of his talent. His works are now dispersed and one of them was acquired by the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. His name is listed in the Benezit, the world renowned biographical listing of artists. He died in 1938 after a short illness.

Dr. WILLIAM DAVENPORT J.R. :

The name of William Davenport cannot be mentioned without associating that of his son William Slocum Davenport Jr. who succeeded him. Young Davenport was born in 1897. He never obtained a formal dental degree and learned dentistry at the chair of his father. He had inherited his skill and warm personality. He obtained a medical doctorate in Paris which gave him the right to practice dentistry according to the French laws of the time. At the outbreak of WW I he volunteered with the American Ambulance Corps and served with distinction on the battle fields of France. He too was to receive the medal of the Legion of Honor and later be promoted to Officer in the Order. Returning from the War he carried on a very busy practice until the Nazi invasion of France forced him, as an American, to flee to America with his French wife. There, however, not having a dental degree, he was unable to practice dentistry. He volunteered to work with one of the pro-French organizations, "France Forever", supported by the philanthropist Miss Anne Morgan who generously helped William financially, for which he always expressed the greatest gratitude.

The war over, once more he returned to France and resumed his practice which Fernand Bouchon * had tried to preserve as best as he could under the difficult wartime conditions. William had always been associated with the dental service of the American Hospital and when Dr. Daniel Hally-Smith, the founder of the service, retired in 1947, William assumed the head of the department. He also presided the Medical Board of the Hospital from 1961 until his own retirement in 1966. He died of a heart attack in 1970.

Dr. JOHN H. SPAULDING

John H. Spaulding who sent out, as previously mentioned, the first letter on September 22, 1890 inviting the American dentists to get together, was the last survivor of the original group. He was of the Crane, Kingsley practice. He was a brilliant artist in his profession and for many years was professor in the French Dental School where the quality of his teaching inspired a high standard among his students as well as among his associates in the American Dental Club and other Societies. He had a fine command of the French language which placed him as one of the first American professional ambassadors in France.** He was one of the first in the dental profession to receive the medal of the Legion of Honor and the Palmes Academiques. During his retirement he lived at the Travelers' Club when he was in Paris, at his home in Nice or with his son, a professor of law in Washington.

THE FIRST WOMAN MEMBER

Dr. HEMMERLE Eustache

The first woman member of the Club was Suzanne Hammerlé-Eustache. Dr. Hammerlé was born in 1897. After her dental studies in Paris in 1920 she went to the University of Buffalo where she obtained a DDS in 1924; she became a member of the Club in 1927. For many years (until after WWII) she was the only woman member of the Club but she was a very active member. She had a dynamic and warm personality and managed to carry on a very active practice while she was an excellent teacher for forty years at the Ecole Dentaire de Paris, at the same time raising a family. Her kindness knew no limits. She was beloved by her students and admired by her colleagues. When asked for the Roster of the Club what her favorite activities or hobby was, she answered; "Love my former students".

PLACE OF VENUES MEETINGS

From the beginning meetings were held once a month at the home or office of one of the members. An occasional French speaker was invited to make a presentation or a visiting American dentist, but the members themselves contributed mostly to the program. The proceedings of the Club were published for 1901, 1902 and 1903 in one publication through the courtesy of the "Dental Cosmos" but no further publication was to be made until 1936 under the name of Journal of the American Dental Club of Paris. But this was short lived (1939).

* see dental tree

** W.S. Davenport Sr. Dr. John H. Spaulding-The Journal of the American Dental Club of Paris, Anniversary Number 1890-1935

Dr. DANIEL HALLY-SMITH

The number of Americans practicing in Paris was at its maximum at the turn of the century, but the number of Americans coming to France to practice was to diminish as the laws regulating the right to practice became more restrictive.* One of the last to come over before WWI was Daniel Hally-Smith who came from Danville Illinois. He graduated from Northwestern University Dental School in 1902 and, after a brief period in Chicago, came to France in 1907. For over half a century he was to carry on a most outstanding practice, Place Vendome. He was one of the co-founders of the "Face and Jaw Clinic" during the first World War and founding the dental clinic of the American Hospital of Paris in 1919 he headed it for over 25 years. He cared for several crowned heads and was decorated by Alfonso XIII of Spain and Alexander of Yugo-Slavia. He was Commander in the Order of the Legion of Honor. He was offered a Testimonial dinner at the Hotel Meurice January 10st 1965 presided by George Rousières and attended by Dean Teuscher of Northwestern Dental School. He continued to practice to the age of 82 and died in 1974 in his 95th year.**

In the years between the two World Wars, the activities of the Club were carried on very much as before the First World War, in the spirit of cordial goodfellowship and friendliness particularly when the meetings could be held in the home and surgeries of the members which gave them an intimate character greatly adding to their success. However the increased attendance could not always make this possible. (Guests were often invited). A lecture room or hall was often resorted to. Meetings were held sometimes Avenue de Monceau, guest of a pharmaceutical firm. The meetings were occasionally associated with an informal dinner. Under the title "Review of Reviews" J. Foure inaugurated a new presentation; "Ten minutes with the latest dental Journals" From 1901 exchange visits, on alternate years, had been made with the American Dental Club of London. These were well attended and proved to be a pleasant occasion to exchange ideas, the visiting guests presenting the program. These visits were of course interrupted during the war years but resumed again when peace was restored. Among the members of the Club were two cousins, Charles and Are Edwards, scions of a family which, in six generations spanning over a century and a half*** produced 26 dentists. In their own branch of the family, during the last three generations, nine Edwards received a DDS degrees. Of English origin, the dentists in the family spread over England, France and Spain practicing in Paris, Biarritz, Madrid, Windsor, London, Liverpool and Pau.

Charles died in 1947 but Are, who presided the American Dental Club of Paris in 1950 and 1958, in 1970 presided the American Dental Society of Europe of which his grandfather, Henry Charles had been vice-President in 1884-1885;****

* J. Fouré-Franco-American professional interrelationship in dentistry *Scientific, Educational Journal, I.C.D. 1973 vol VI N°2*

** J. Fouré-Hally-Smith, the last American Dentist in France - *Bulletin of the American Academy of the History of Dentistry Vol. 33 N° 2 october 1985*

***see Edwards family tree

**** Are C. Edwards- *The Edwards Family ; Generations of Dentists Bulletin of the History of Dentistry Vol 27, No.2 Oct.1979*

Among the Club's various activities, it was represented at the inauguration of the

Among the Club's various activities, it was represented at the inauguration of the Eastman Dental Institute in Brussels, July 31,1935 by Drs. Stuhl, Hipwell, Georges Villain, Davenport Senior and Junior.

Two days prior to this, July 29, a ceremony had been held in Paris for the laying of the foundation stone of the Paris Eastman Dental Institute which was followed by a luncheon at the Pavillon d'Armenonville to honor Dr. Harvey Burkhart, representing Mr. Eastman, and the distinguished guests who had attended the laying of the cornerstone.*

45 th ANNIVERSARY :

An unforgettable event for those who attended was the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the Club on October 14,1935. During the formal banquet at the Sporting Club de France the two surviving founding members, John H. Spaulding and William S. Davenport Sr. were honored and both were presented with a silver plaque on which were engraved the names, the signature, of all the members of the Club and engraved with "The members of the American Dental Club of Paris with their affectionate veneration to a pioneer American dentist in France". John Spaulding was then retired but Davenport was still practicing and an active member of the Club.

The presentation was made by the President, Albert Heide, with an appropriate speech to which responded the guests of honor. Numerous letters and telegrams had been received for the occasion and speeches were made by Hally-Smith, Frank Stuhl and Georges Villain.

The youngest member, J. Foure, in memoriam, read the names of the departed members since the founding of the Club (35). Towards the close of the evening, Ricardo Arroyo presented the chairman with a solid silver gavel which he had designed, made and engraved for the occasion to serve as the President's symbol of office in the future.**

At the time of this meeting the Club's membership totalled 88. The number of french members had increased as more french nationals were attending recognized dental colleges in America. The prerequisite for membership remained however; to hold a diploma from an America Dental College. This rule would later be modified as the number of Americans dwindled due to retirement, death or historical circumstances (war).

**Journal American Dental Club of Paris, Anniversary Number Oct. 1935*

** *Journal American Dental Club of Paris Anniversary Report 1890-1935 November 1935*

The activities of the Club were again interpreted as it had been in 1914, by the Second World War. The last meeting was held May 9, 1940, the day before the Nazis invaded France and Belgium. While the french members were mobilized, the Americans hesitated to leave France until the american declaration of war after Pearl Harbor (December 1941) made it imperative for them to leave. Thus the older men who had practiced in France all their professional life-such as Hipwell, Williams, Wilson, Merril etc- and the younger men such as Davenport, born and raised in France or Loeffler, Ortian, Brigham who had come with the American Expeditionary Forces in 1917 - all returned to America, some to retire and others to reestablish themselves as best they could, for some of them did not possess the legal right to practice in the U.S.A. (State Examination Board). The only American to stay out the war years in Paris was Hally-Smith who was interned briefly but released due to his age (65). During the German occupation, one of our french members Brille was taken away by the nazis and never heard of again. After the war, only Loeffler and Davenport were to return to Paris to practice for a few more years before their retirement. No new wave of American dentists have come to fill the ranks but the Club resumed its activities in 1946. In 1952 the annual exchange visits with the American Dental Club of London were resumed. The number of French dentists going to America for a DDS or post-graduate courses increased as economic and political conditions improved and facilities were given to foreign students, particularly by some American university, such as the University of Pennsylvania, Tufts and Boston Universities. The requirement to hold an American or Canadian DDS degree to become an active member was maintained but a quota was placed to allow a number of practicing dentists who had had some American dental education, but no DDS, to become Associate members. It is in the post-war wave of French dentists going to America that we will find women seeking to obtain a DDS degree. On their return they will grace our meetings as Active members of the Club. Cut off from America during the five war years the French dentists avidly absorbed all the information they could obtain on the progress which had been made in materials, equipment and techniques in the USA. The Club invited many of the outstanding Americans in their specialty to give lectures and courses such as Jerome Schweitzer and Laurenson in oral rehabilitation, Herbert Shilder in endodontia, Nathan Shore for T.M.O. disorders or Henry Goldman and Irving Glickman for periodontia. Outstanding european teachers are also invited such as Held from Geneva and Goransson from Sweden. During the first years after VE day, while American troops were still in France, officers of the Army Dental Corps under the command of Col. William Ryder, unstintingly contributed information and knowledge during the meetings of the Club held on the first Thursday of each month. On December 10, 1944 the Club organized a ceremony on the occasion of the return of the statue of Horace Wells which had been removed from the Place des Etats-Unis in Paris during the war years. The statue which had been inaugurated in 1910 had been removed and hidden to spare it outrage by Nazi hoodlums during the occupation of Paris. The discoverer of general anaesthesia was thus honored on the 100h anniversary of the first practical application of the use of nitrous oxide at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Jacques FOURÉ D.D.S

Speaking of nitrous oxide, at this point one should mention the name of Doctor J.M. Brille, D.D.S. University of Penn (1912) who joined the Club in 1924 and build up a most successful practice using nitrous oxide to treat his patients even for very mild treatments.

He developed his own technique as well as different equipments used at that time. He was quite a character and just could not pass unnoticed. Seized by the germans during the war and after escaping several times he was finally sent to a concentration camp where he died in 1943.

The 75th anniversary meeting of our Club was celebrated by a Banquet on October 1965. In addition, to a large number of our own members our President Dr. Michel Varin at that time welcomed many representatives from different American Dental Societies in Europe.

The first one to be mentionned was of course The American Dental Society of Europe founded in 1873 and represented by its President Doctor L. Fitting.

Then the American dental Society of London represented by its President-elect Doctor John Fry, the American Dental Society of Switzerland represented by Doctor E. Stutz.

The American Dental Society of Sweden represented by doctor Sigurd Mannfeld.

The International College of Dentist's (European Section) represented by Professor L. Baume.

At this occasion of particular interest the remarkable History of our Club was presented by Doctor William Davenport whose family was instrumental in the founding of the Club and who has himself made an outstanding contribution to its success.

When you look back on these hundred years of our activities, we can justly think that the aims of the founders have been fulfilled and that, in constantly bringing to the fore every valuable technique and every progress in our field, we have contributed in no mean fashion to maintain the highest standard in our specialities.

Aré EDWARDS D.D.S

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1988 - 1990 :**

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**CENTENNIAL OF
THE AMERICAN DENTAL CLUB OF PARIS**

UNDER THE AEGIS OF

MONSIEUR JACQUES CHIRAC

**FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE,
MAYOR OF PARIS**

*

Dr. Michel VARIN : Honorary President of the CENTENNIAL
(President of the 75th Anniversary in 1965)

*

and Presided by :

Dr. Gérard LETIER-LACAZE : President of the A.D.C.P.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 12 th 1990

GOLF : *"Centennial Tournament"*

At the CHANTILLY Golf Course

9.30-10.30 : Tee off

13.00-15.30 : Lunch in the Club House

16.00 : Return to Paris (1 hour drive)

18.30 : **Monsieur Pierre-Christian TAITTINGER,**
FORMER MINISTER,
SENATOR and MAYOR of the 16th arr. of Paris
and
"La Société Historique d'Auteuil et de Passy"

will give a cocktail-Reception in the Town Hall of the 16 th Arr.
in the Honor of

- the CENTENNIAL of the AMERICAN DENTAL CLUB of PARIS
- and its FOUNDER
Dr. Thomas W. EVANS, M.D. (1823-1897)

* *Presentation of "Médailles de la Ville de Paris" will be made.*

Adress of the Town Hall :
71, avenue Henri-Martin 75016 PARIS

SATURDAY OCTOBER 13 th 1990

11.00 : **Cocktail-Reception at the "HOTEL TALLEYRAND"**
(AMERICAN EMBASSY)

(2, rue St-Florentin
on the corner of the Place de la Concorde)

19.15 : **RECEPTION at the "AUTOMOBILE CLUB de FRANCE"**
(6, place de la Concorde)

Cocktail and presentation of the Golf Prizes in the Library.

Followed by the

"OFFICIAL BANQUET of the CENTENNIAL"

(BLACK TIE)

PLEASE , NOTE :

*The only convenient PARKING for the Saturday Functions
is the car park under the Place de la Concorde
(Entrance Place de la Concorde, facing rue Boissy d'Anglas)*

“PAST-PRESIDENTS”

1930-1931.....	Dr. E. Ortion
1931-1932.....	Dr. I. Gordon Ellis
1932-1933.....	Dr. V. Pinard
1933-1934.....	Dr. A. Heidé
1934-1935.....	Dr. A. Heidé
1935-1936.....	Dr. A. Amoédo
1936-1937.....	Dr. W. Davenport
1937-1938.....	Dr. W. Davenport
1938-1939.....	Dr. R. Arroyo
1945-1946.....	Dr. A. Heidé
1946-1947.....	Dr. J. Fouré
1947-1948.....	Dr. W. Davenport
1948-1949.....	Dr. F. Bouchon
1949-1950.....	Dr. F. Bouchon
1950-1951.....	Dr. A. Edwards
1951-1952.....	Dr. J. Fouré
1953-1953.....	Dr. W. Davenport
1953-1954.....	Dr. W. Davenport
1954-1956.....	Dr. F. Bouchon
1956-1957.....	Dr. A. Amoedo
1957-1958.....	Dr. J. Roger
1958-1959.....	Dr. A. Edwards
1959-1960.....	Dr. Y. Cantin
1960-1962.....	Dr. R. Goldstein
1962-1964.....	Dr. G. Rousières
1964-1965.....	Dr. M. Varin
1966-1968.....	Dr. R.X. O'Meyer
1968-1970.....	Dr. J.L. Reynaud
1970-1972.....	Dr. A. L'Heureux
1972-1974.....	Dr. M. Serfaty
1974-1976.....	Dr. R. Dupont
1976-1978.....	Dr. J.P. Santoro
1978-1980.....	Dr. Cl. Lemoine
1980-1982.....	Dr. Cl. Wawerka
1982-1984.....	Dr. Ed. Cohen
1984-1986.....	Dr. P. Pré
1986-1988.....	Dr. P.H. Démogé