

# Iz povijesti stomatologije

**Prof.dr.sc. Šime Kordić, Komiza 20. rujna 1909. - Split 18. svibnja 1984.**

Šime Kordić, promicatelj suvremene stomatološke službe u Dalmaciji, rođen je u Komizi na Visu. U njoj je završio osnovnu školu, Klasičnu je gimnaziju završio u Splitu godine 1928., a studij medicine u Beogradu 1935. Nekoliko je godina radio kao privatni i općinski liječnik u Komizi. Specijalizaciju iz stomatologije završio je na Stomatološkoj klinici Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu u listopadu 1940. godine. Kao privatni liječnik specijalist za bolesti usta i zubi radio je u Slavonskom Brodu od godine 1941. do početka 1945. Bio je organizator stomatološke službe u gradu i kotaru Slavanskog Broda. Tom je službom upravljao do godine 1935. kada je preselio u Split.

U Splitu postaje rukovoditelj Centralne zubne stanice DNZ-a, na kojem položaju ostaje devet idućih godina. Tada reorganizira stomatološku službu na pojedine odjele i podiže razinu stručnoga rada. Ujedno u Higijenskom zavodu Split vodi poslove stomatološke zaštite školske djece i mladeži s osobitim naglaskom na organizaciju i nadzor preventivnoga rada u stomatološkim ustanovama u Dalmaciji. Godine 1961. bio je glavnim organizatorom osnutka i rada Više stomatološke škole u Splitu, koja je bila utemeljena odlukama Rpubličkog savjeta za narodno zdravlje Hrvatske i Kotara Split. U toj je školi za cijelo vrijeme njezina djelovanja, tj. do 31. prosinca 1971., bio direktorom i profesorom za predmet Dječja i preventivna stomatologija.

Fakultetsko vijeće Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu izabralo ga je 10. prosinca 1965. godine na temelju habilitacijskoga rada "Prilog epidemiologiji zubnog karijesa u srednjoj Dalmaciji" za naslovnog docenta za predmet Dječja i preventivna stomatologija. Krajem godine 1971. bio je organizator Poliklinike za zaštitu usta i zubi u Splitu, kojoj je kao ravnatelj stajao na čelu sve do 1978. kada se je povukao u mirovinu. Vijeće Stomatološkog fakulteta u Zagrebu izabralo je Šimu Kordića za naslovnoga profesora za dječju i preventivnu stomatologiju 6. lipnja 1974. godine. Disertaciju "Učestalost zubnoga karijesa i nekih razvojnih nepravilnosti kod prematurusa s posebnim osvrtom na duševno i tjelesno oštećenu djecu" obranio je 26. studenoga 1975. na Medicinskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Rijeci. Godinama je sudjelovao u nastavi III. stupnja studija Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, ogranak Split, za predmet Zaštita zubi za specijalizante opće i školske medicine.

Šime Kordić objavio je više desetaka znanstvenih i stručnih radova, te nastavnih tekstova. Glasila u kojima su radovi Šime Kordića objavljeni kreću se od *Zdravstvenih novina*, zbornika različitih simpozija, *Liječničkoga vjesnika* do *Acta Stomatologica Croatica* i u njima se kontinuirano objavljao. Citiranost radova Šime Kordića može se pratiti preko

elektronskih medija, npr. MEDLINE-a, u kojoj bazi podataka i danas nailazimo na četrnaest (14) citiranih radova. Sadržaji njegovih istraživanja kreću se od pitanja deontologije liječnika u Dalmaciji, zubnoga karijesa i njegove rasprostranjenosti u raznim dobnim skupinama, malokluzija, bolesti sluznice usne šupljine spastične djece, genskih uzroka djelomičnih manjaka zuba, pa sve do vrlo brojnih tema iz povijesti zdravstvene kulture u Dalmaciji. Ako pogledamo pristupačnu bibliografiju njegovih radova, opazit ćemo da je u najvećem broju slučajeva Šime Kordić prvi i jedini autor. Svaki od tih radova rezultat je temeljito priređenog istraživanja ili obrađenog problema u svakodnevnoj praksi doktora stomatologije njegovoga doba. Istraživanja zdravstvene kulture Dalmacije provodio je na radnome mjestu, među sugrađanima, u arhivima, u muzejima, u crkvama, u samostanima, knjižnicama... Svaki njegov rad iz toga područja malo je remek djelo, a osobito treba istaknuti pomno bilježenje svih izvora koji su uvijek napisani i opisani u sastavu integralnoga teksta rada. Klasična naobrazba i znanje više jezika omogućili su mu da se lako služi arhivskom gradom, često pisanom na talijanskom jeziku.

Uz devedesetu obljetnicu rođenja Šime Kordića želimo stomatološkoj javnosti omogućiti uvid u prošlost razvoja organizirane javne stomatološke zdravstvene skrbi u Dubrovačkoj republici od godine 1777., prve u nas i u ovome dijelu svijeta. Šime Kordić radom "Povodom zapisnika o izboru Gaetana Pierinija za zubara Dubrovačke republike 1777. godine", koji je objelodanjen u *Acta Historica Medicinæ Pharmaciae Veterinae*, V, 1-2, Beograd, 1965, 77-78, dao je dragocjen doprinos istraživanju povijesti našega zdravlja.

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**Prof. Šime Kordić, Komiza, 20 September 1909, Split 18 May, 1984**

(On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday)

On the occasion of the ninetieth birthday of Prof. Šime Kordic, it is a time to recall this promoter of modern dental medicine in Dalmatia.

Šime Kordic was born in Komiza on the island of Vis, where he attended primary school. In 1928 he finished Classical High School in Split and in 1935 he graduated in Medicine in Belgrade. For several years he worked as a priva-

e general physician in Komiža. In October 1940 he completed specialisation in dental medicine at the Clinic for Dental Medicine School of Medicine in Zagreb. He worked as a private specialist in oral diseases in Slavonski Brod during the period from 1941 to the beginning of 1945. Šime Kordić was the organiser of the dental service in the town and district of Slavonski Brod. He continued this work up until 1953, when he moved to Split.

In Split Šime Kordić was Head of the Central Dental Station DNZ, for the next nine years, reorganising the dental service in some departments, and raising the level of professional work. At the same time in the Hygiene Department Split he directed the work of dental protection for school-children and adolescents with special emphasis on organisation and control of preventive care in dental institutions in Dalmatia. In 1961 he was the main organiser of the founding and work of the Higher School of Dental Medicine in Split, which was founded by decisions of the Republican Counsel for Public Health of Croatia and the District of Split. In this school, throughout the whole time of its activity, i.e. up until 31 December 1971, he performed the duties of Director and Professor for the subject "Children's and Preventive Dental Medicine".

On 10 December 1965 the Faculty Council of the School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb promoted him to Assistant Professor for the subject "Children's and Preventive Dental Medicine" on the basis of his habilitation thesis "A contribution to the epidemiology of dental caries in Central Dalmatia". At the end of 1971 he became organiser of the Polyclinic for Oral Protection in Split, of which he was Head until 1978, when he retired. On the 6 June 1974 the Council of the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb elected Šime Kordić as Professor for Children's and Preventive Dental Medicine. On the 26 November 1975 he defended his Dissertation "The frequency of dental caries and some developmental irregularities in prenatals, with a special review on mental and physical damage to the child" at the School of Dental Medicine University of Rijeka. For many years Šime Kordić participated in the teaching of III level study at the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb, Split section on the subject "dental protection" for those specialising in general and school medicine.

Šime Kordić has published numerous scientific and professional papers, and teaching texts. His papers have been published in Medical Gazette, Proceedings of various symposia, *Liječnički vjesnik* and the *Acta Stomatologica Croatica*, in which he continued to write. Citations of his papers can be found by electronic media, i.e. MEDLINE, in whose data base 14 of his cited works can be seen. The contents of his investigations range from the question of deontology of physicians in Dalmatia, dental caries and its distribution in different age groups, malocclusion, diseases of mucous in the oral cavity in spastic children, genetic causes of partial lack of teeth, to numerous themes from the history of health culture in Dalmatia. If we look at available bibliography of his papers we notice that in the vast majority of cases Šime Kordić was the first and only author. All these papers were the result of well planned research or analysed problems in the daily practice of dentists at that time. He carried out investigations on health culture in Dalmatia at the workplace, among townsfolk, in archives, museums, churches, monasteries, libraries... Each of his studies in this field was a kind of masterpiece. Particular emphasis should be placed on the precise recording of all sources, which were always written down and described in the integral text of the study. Classical education and knowledge of several languages enabled him to successfully utilise archival material, often written in Italian.

On the occasion of the ninetieth birthday of Šime Kordić, we feel it is appropriate to present an insight into the past development of the organisation of public dental health care in the Republic of Dubrovnik from 1777, which was the first in this country and this part of the world. Šime Kordić gave a valuable contribution to investigation of the history of our Public Health Service with his paper "ON THE OCCASION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF GAETAN PIERINI AS DENTIST OF THE REPUBLIC OF DUBROVNIK IN 1777", which was published in *Acta Historica Medicinæ Pharmaciae Veterinæ*, V, 1-2, Belgrade, 1965, 77-87.

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# ACTA HISTORICA MEDICINAE PHARMACIAE VETERINAE

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SOCIETAS JUGOSLAVICA HISTORIAE  
MEDICINAE PHARMACIAE VETERINAE

## POVODOM ZAPISNIKA O IZBORU GAETANA PIERINI-a ZA ZUBARA DUBROVAČKE REPUBLIKE 1777. GODINE

Sime KORDIĆ

U DUBROVAČKOM ARHIVU SAČUVAO SE JEDAN IZVANREDNO vrijedan historijsko-medicinski dokument iz zubno-liječničke struke krajem XVIII stoljeća: originalni zapisnik o izboru GAETANA PIERINI-a za zubara Dubrovačke Republike. U seriji III Arhiva Dubrovačke Republike, Acta Consilii Rogatorum, knjizi 186, 62v-63 pod datumom od 12. travnja 1777. godine, knjizi 189, 171v-172v pod datumom od 12. svibnja 1781. godine, knjizi 192, 198-198v pod datumom od 17. kolovoza 1784. godine i knjizi 193, 35v pod datumom od 26. veljače 1785. godine — govori se o izboru, plaći, službenim odnosima i stručnom radu Gaetana Pierini-a koji je dužnost zubara Dubrovačke Republike obavljao od 12. travnja 1777. godine do 26. veljače 1785. godine, odnosno u trajanju od nepunih 8 godina.\*

U navedenom zapisniku pr prvi put se spominje ime zubar (dentista) u Dubrovniku, a vjerojatno i u Dalmaciji. Iz dokumenata se vidi da je Pierini bio kirurg-dentista, tj. zubni liječnik (1).

Da bismo mogli pravilno ocijeniti pojavu Gaetana Pierini-a, po svojoj prilici prvog profesionalnog zubnog liječnika u Dubrovniku i na našem dalmatinskom području, potrebno je osvrnuti se unatrag na prilike koje su vladale u općem i zubnom zdravstvu onadašnjeg vremena.

Zubno liječništvo, danas vrlo razvijena i specijalistička grana medicine, bilo je u čitavoj Evropi u Srednjem vijeku, a i kasnije sve do sredine XVIII stoljeća, samo jedan manji i sprovedniji dio opće kirurgije, a širok djelokrug rada nadriječnika i šarlatana. Školovanih kirurga bilo je opečito malo, a svoje su znanje stjecali u kirurškim školama, na sveučilištima i kod pojedinih kirurga. Njima su u radu redovito pomagali izučeni brijači koji su najprije naukovali kod majstora brijača, zatim bili pomoćnici liječnika kirurga, a kasnije i samostalno radili kao kirurzi nižeg reda (kirurghi minori, bassichirurgi). Karakteristično je da su liječnici tog vremena držali za pravog liječnika internistu koji proučava i studira (teoretičar) i s kojim je nedostojno uporediti kirurga, čiji se rad osniva samo na manuelnoj upotrebi instrumenata. No, kirurzi su i sami zazirali od rada u ustima i smatrali ga nižom kirurgijom, pa su ga

(\* Najljepše zahvaljujem dr Vinku Foretiku, višem naučnom suradniku Dubrovačkog arhiva, čijom sam dobrotom došao do arhivskih izvora o Gaetanu Pierini-u. Ujedno zahvaljujem dr Đuri Orliću na vrijednim sugostima za pronalazak ovih izvora.

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rado prepuštali brijačima i nadriječnicima. Doduše, tokom XVI stoljeća, poznati evropski naučnjaci posvetili su se studiju anatomije (Vesalius, Benedetti, Falloppia, Eustachio) i kirurgije (Ryff, Paré), te na taj način došli do mnogih naučnih spoznaja u zubnoj medicini (2, 3), ali se ipak u zubarskoj praksi nije ništa izmijenilo. Ona je i dalje ostala na istim metodama rada do kojih su došli Kases, Avicenna i Abulqasim (4). — Ako tome dodamo da su u ono doba postojale loše higijenske prilike i navike, slaba strukturalna ishrana žitelja, pogotovo za vrijeme ratova i epidemija zaraznih bolesti, a skoro nikakva zubna zaštita, onda je shvatljivo da je žvačnji aparat stanovništva bio vrlo defektan. Sasvim je prirodno da su se u nedostatku kvalificiranih zubara, a velike potrebe za zubnom njegom, javljali brojni nadriječnici, putujući kirurzi i sajamski šarlatani (cavudenti) koji su često uz predstave i razne atrakcije obavljali svoj posao i mnogi se tim radom obogatili (5). I upravo njihovom krivnjom zapalo je zubno liječništvo u tešku zaostalost i primitivizam (6).

Slične prilike su vladale u zdravstvu Dubrovnika i drugih dalmatinskih krajeva. Dubrovačka Republika je, poput dalmatinskih gradova koji su bili pod mletačkom vlašću i imali autonomne komunalne uprave, Statutom regulirala organizaciju zdravstvene službe. Tako su pored Magistrata za zdravstvo koji se brinuo da sačuva grad i ostali teritorij Republike od zaraznih bolesti, postojale i zdravstvene ustanove koje su vršile kurativnu službu, u koju je spadala i zubna njega. Iako je liječnik fizik u pravilu liječio unutrašnje bolesti, a kirurg vršio operativne zahvate (vadio i liječio zube), ipak nije bilo lako postaviti granicu između medicinskog rada liječnika fizika i rada liječnika kirurga. Ovo pogotovo od XIV stoljeća, kad su kirurzi počeli zalaziti u područje rada interne medicine, a od XVII stoljeća fizici vršili i kirurške poslove, a i brijači se sve više bavili kirurgijom (7). No, zubarsku praksu u okviru komunalne zdravstvene službe vršili su kvalificirani stručnjaci: liječnici kirurzi i majstori brijači. Oni su službovali u lazaretima i karantenama (8), vojnim garnizonima (9), većim trgovačkim i vojnim brodovima Dubrovačke Republike (10), te dubrovačkoj bolnici (11), a odlazili su i u tuđe zemlje u pratnji dubrovačkih poslanstava (12). Pošto je zubarska služba bila na niskom stupnju razvoja, ona je predstavljala samo jedan mali dio njihove profesionalne djelatnosti. Za napomenuti je da su majstori brijači, uz svoju redovitu dužnost brijača, obavljali i dio dužnosti liječnika kirurga (puštali krv, sjekli žuljeve, vadili zube...), a naglašavam da je među njima bilo i onih koji su se istakli u radu i vršili teže kirurške zahvate (13). Staleški su bili vrlo dobro organizirani (bratovštine), a što potvrđuje jedna molba dubrovačkih brijača iz 1467. godine upućena dubrovačkoj vladi, a koju je vlada i prihvatila (14). — Ali, obzirom da su najveći dio zubarskih poslova obavljali nadriječnici i nestručnjaci, lošije je da kvalitet tih zahvata nije bio na stručnoj visini, i to ne samo u Dubrovniku i Dalmaciji, već i u drugim evropskim zemljama. Podaci o zubno-zdravstvenom radu u našim krajevima iz tog vremena su oskudni i slabo dostupni (u pojedinih arhivima i bibliotekama) za razliku od općih medicinskih djelatnosti, o kojima su naši povjesničari medicine dosta pisali u domaćoj i stranoj literaturi.

Liječnici i drugi zdravstveni radnici pristizali su u Dubrovnik (i druge dalmatinske gradove) najvećim dijelom iz medicinskih škola Italije i bili nosioci zdravstvene kulture u naše krajeve (15). Dolazili su sami zbog dobre plaće ili ih je dubrovačka vlada tražila i pozivala birajući među njima najbolje i najsposobnije (16). Tek od XVII stoljeća naovamo, u većem su broju došli sinovi, najčešće školovani u Italiji, obično kao stipendisti pojedinih komu-

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na (17, 18). Budući da je Dubrovnik organizacijom zdravstvene službe prednjačio drugim dalmatinskim gradovima, njegovi su liječnici uživali glas visoke medicinske sposobnosti i bili pozivani u susjedne zemlje Bosnu, Srbiju i Crnu Goru (19), a imućniji su bolesnici dolazili iz zaleđa u Dubrovnik na liječenje (20). — Sve to ukazuje da je opće i zubno zdravstvo Dubrovnika (a donekle i drugih dalmatinskih gradova) dostiglo onaj razvojni stupanj na kojem je bilo zdravstvo u drugim evropskim zemljama tog vremena, a tome su pridonijele dobre ekonomske prilike, uvjetovane naročito pomorstvom.

Krajem XVII i početkom XVIII stoljeća, uz politička previranja u Evropi i pobjede slobodoumnih ideja građanskog društva, kao i uz značajna otkrića na polju prirodnih nauka, došlo je do velikog napretka medicinske znanosti. Kao osnov medicinskog studija uzima se studij anatomije, fiziologije i patološke anatomije, jer oni zapravo čine temelje dijagnostici i kliničkoj medicini. Ujoredo s anatomijom razvila se kirurgija, naročito u Francuskoj (21). S napretkom medicinske nauke postajale su i sve strože naredbe o proganjanju nadriječništva, kao i nesavjesnog vršenja liječničkog poziva (22). U tom smislu 1699. godine izlazi u Francuskoj ukaz kojim se regulira status zubno-liječničke profesije, te obavezuje zubare na polaganje ispita, — ukoliko žele zadržati naslov: „expert pour les dents“, a bez kojeg ne smiju obavljati profesionalnu djelatnost (23). To je ujedno dokaz da se već tada osjećala potreba za školovanjem zubarskim stručnjacima. I doista, krajem XVII stoljeća Purman spominje naslov i zvanje zubni liječnik (Zahnarzt) u Njemačkoj (24). No, najznačajniji događaj u zubnom zdravstvu nastaje prvom polovinom XVIII stoljeća kad se zubno liječništvo odijelilo od opće kirurgije i postalo zasebna medicinska disciplina. Pariški ranarnik-kirurg Pierre Fauchard (1678-1761) osniva 1728. godine zubno-liječnički studij i temelji ga na studiju opće medicine, te na taj način vrši modernu edukaciju zubno-liječničkog stručnjaka s naslovom „le chirurgien dentiste“ (25). Ujedno piše i najpotrebiju literaturu za taj studij. Daje veliki značaj naučnoj zubnoj medicini, ali pri tom ne zanemaruje ni praktičnu stranu (26). — Njegov utjecaj na suvremene bio je velik u Francuskoj i izvan nje. Tako Bounon (27), Mouton (28), Bourdet (29), Jourdain (30) i Duchateau (31), usvajajući Fauchardeve principe, nastavljaju njegovu djelo i postižu sjajne uspjehe u izradi zubnih proteza, konzervativnom zbrinjavanju bolesnih zubi, ortodontskom radu i kirurškim poduhvatima. — U drugoj polovini XVII stoljeća istakli su se kao pisci i naučni radnici u Njemačkoj Pfaff (32) i Engleskoj John Hunter (33) i Benjamin Bell (34).

Iz prednjeg jasno razabiremo da su velika otkrića u zubnoj medicini tokom XVIII stoljeća bila plod napretka opće medicinske znanosti. A rezultati zubno-medicinskog studija bila su mnoga naučna dostignuća u svim granama zubnog liječništva, te su pružala široke mogućnosti praktičnog rada i otvorila nove perspektive za daljnji razvitak struke.

U prilikama tog vremena školovao se i radio Gaetano Pierini, zubni liječnik (kirurg-dentista). On dolazi iz Italije u Dubrovnik i 12. travnja 1777. godine podnosi molbu Vijeću umoljenih za prijem u državnu službu (slikaz) (35). Doista, nemamo podataka gdje je Pierini stekao stručnu kvalifikaciju, ali pretpostavljamo da je završio neku kiruršku školu Italije i u praksi privatno kod nekog zubnog liječnika. To stanovništvo zaustava Institut za povijest medicine Padovanskog sveučilišta (36). Ovdje je većina istaknuti da na sveučilištima Italije sve do kraja XVIII stoljeća nema nikakvog spomena o „studijama za bolesti zubi i usta“, a zubno-liječničke poslove vršili su

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najvećim dijelom brijači, nadriječnici i šarlatani. Stoga je razumljivo da je takvo stanje davalo nužnu sliku medicinske znanosti, tim više što su postojale već od ranije neke specijalističke službe (dermatološka, ginekološka, pedijatrijska i okulistička). Zbog toga Venecijanska vlada je uputila zahtjev Pado-vanskom sveučilištu (oko 1790. godine) za osnutak specijalne škole za zubne liječnika (Scuola per Dentisti), ali to nije nikad ostvareno (37).



Sl. 1. Vadenje zuba u zubno-liječničkoj ordinaciji krajem XVII stoljeća (Sudhoff, K.: Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde, G. Olms, Hildesheim, 1904, 176)

Nije nam poznato da li je Pierinijev dolazak u Dubrovnik uslijedio na zamolbu Dubrovačke Republike ili vlastitom inicijativom. Ali iz njegove molbe saznajemo da je prije toga vršio privatnu zubno-liječničku praksu u Dubrovniku i slabo zaradivao, pa je poput nekih drugih liječnika koji su sami došli u grad i dozvolom vlade privatno radili, a poslije molili za prijem u državnu službu i dobili je. Iz podnesene molbe razabire se da je Pierini vršio praksu u gradu zapazio kod velikog broja pacijenata simptome skorbutičnih afekcija, ali mislimo da je tim imenom označio malne sve uočene oralne manifestacije, od kojih su mnoge spadale u sindrome općih oboljenja. Ta okolnost govori da je Pierini poznavao savremenu medicinsku literaturu, jer se u upravo u ono doba pisale mnoge načne rasprave o simptomatologiji i terapiji skorbutičnih oboljenja (Kramer, Fauchard, Lind). Nadalje Pierini spominje u svojoj molbi pojavu visoke učestalosti zubnog kariеса kod dubrovačkih žitelja, a i

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drugih zubnih bolesti, pa ističe da je u takvoj prilici nužno potreban jedan zubni liječnik koji će ne samo dobro vaditi (38) već i liječiti bolesti zube. Pierini nije statistički registrirao patološko stanje zubala dubrovačkog stanovništva, jer se u ono doba to nije ni tražilo. Osim toga Pierini u svojoj molbi izjavljuje da će za određenu plaću liječiti sve građane, kao i da će naročitu skrb posvetiti bolničkim bolesnicima, i to ne samo liječenjem zubnih bolesti već i drugim zdravstvenim radom koji je spadao u redovitu obavezu zubara. — Navedeni podaci su vidan dokaz da je Pierini posjedovao stručne i etičke kvalifikacije visoko izobraženog stručnjaka, tj. zubnog liječnika.

Istoga dana (12. travnja 1777. g.) bila je prihvaćena molba Gaetana Pierini-a, pa mu se određuje plaća od 8 dinarića (grossetti) na dan, ali se na njegovo traženje i prigovor na teške životne prilike, malu plaću i težak rad s bolničkim bolesnicima 12. svibnja 1781. godine povećava za 4 dinarića, te otad prima 12 dinarića dnevno (39, 40, 41). Uporedimo li njegovu plaću (107 dukata godišnje) s plaćom liječnika kirurga (107–350 dukata godišnje), onda vidimo da odgovara berivima slabije plaćenih kirurga (kirurg u Stonu Vincenzo Kriesejson primao je 1780. g. 12 dinarića dnevno). Možda je ta razlika postojala zbog toga što je zubno-liječnička služba bila tek osnovana i slabo razvijena, pa je Pierini vršio manje zubno-liječničkih intervencija, a više opće medicinskih. A postojala je i mogućnost da su liječnici kirurzi primali novčanu nadoknadu za lijekove koje su davali svojim pacijentima (sve se to unajmo u plaću), a što nije bio slučaj kod Pierini-a, kako se iz gornje predstave može naslutiti. No, međutim, sasvim je sigurno da je plaća brijača u ono doba bila 2 puta manja od plaće zubara, te je brijaču Giovanni di Mattei na službi u dubrovačkoj bolnici 1788. godine bila određena plaća od 6 dinarića na dan (42). Budući da su liječnici pored plaće imali i besplatan stan ili nadoknadu za stanarinu od 20–30 perpera prema ondašnjim statističkim odredbama, po svojoj prilici je i Pierini uživao tu pogodnost, tim više što je odlukom o osnivanju dubrovačke bolnice (1540. godine) bilo utanačeno da i brijači na službi u bolnici pripada besplatan stan u blizini bolnice. Liječnici fizički i kirurzi su bili obavezani da besplatno liječe građane i bolesnike u bolnici, a strance uz naplatu prema pogodbi ili sklopljenom ugovoru, pa su sigurno iste obaveze bile na snazi i za liječnika zubare. Također je vrijedno spomenuti da je Pierini bolničkim bolesnicima puštao krv „in qualità di barbieri“, što ni u kom slučaju ne znači da je on bio i brijač. — Iz drugog dokumenta od 17. kolovoza 1784. godine (43) saznajemo da je Pierini dobio od Vijeća umoljenih tromjesečno odsustvo s plaćom za odlazak u Italiju i produženjem 2 mjeseca zbog kontumacije (1783–84. godine harala je kuga u Dalmaciji, osobito Splitu, a u jeseni 1784. godine u Konavlima i u isto vrijeme pojavile se velike boginje u Dubrovniku, pa su zaštitne mjere bile pojačane). — Ali već sljedeće godine Pierini-a se ne spominje kao zubara, jer je 26. veljače 1785. godine bio biran za nižeg oficira (alfiera, zastavnik) Gradske straže Dubrovnika koja je imala svoje sjedište u Loggi. Loggia i danas postoji i zove se „loža“ (44).

Obzirom na činjenicu da je Pierini službovao kroz period od oko 8 godina, predmišljamo da se zalagao u radu i isticao stručnom sposobnošću, pa mu je služba bila produžna iz godine u godinu. Inače su se liječnici u službi Dubrovačke Republike redovito birali na 1–2 godine dana.

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## ZAKLJUČAK

Iz izloženog može se zaključiti da je Gaetano Pierini po svojoj prilici bio prvi profesionalni zubni liječnik u Dubrovniku, a i u Dalmaciji. U tom slučaju njegov dolazak predstavlja veliki historijsko-medicinski događaj, jer znači odvajanje zubnog liječništva od opće kirurgije i osnutak zubno-liječničke struke u Dalmaciji. Isto tako ne bi bio puki slučaj što se prvi zubni liječnik spominje u Dubrovniku već je to rezultat prisne trgovačke i kulturne povezanosti Dubrovnika s Italijom, odakle su pristizali mnogi medicinski stručnjaci, — a što je i potvrda da je Dubrovnik, prvi od dalmatinskih gradova, osnovao zubno-liječničku službu i s tim pokazao veći stupanj razvika zdravstvene službe i viši nivo zdravstvene kulture svojih stanovnika.

Kroz čitavo jedno stoljeće nakon toga u Dalmaciji je službovao mali broj profesionalnih zubnih liječnika s diplomom: kirurgo-dentista, Zahara ili chirurgien-dentista (prema tome gdje su te diplome stjecali), a zubno-zdravstvenu službu su i nadalje vršili skoro sami kirurzi, brijači i nadriječnici. Iz službenih izvještaja dalmatinske vlade u Zadru saznajemo da je takvo stanje potrajalo sve do kraja XIX stoljeća, otkad se broj zubnih liječnika stalno povećava u zubno-zdravstvenoj službi Dalmacije (45, 46).

Napominjem da mi nisu poznati biografski podaci o Gaetanu Pierini-u i da u sve moje nastojanje (u Državnom arhivu Venecije i historijskim arhivima nekoliko sveučilišta Italije), nisam dosad mogao ništa doznati o njima. U klasičnom djelu o zdravstvu Dubrovnika: Prilozi za istoriju zdravstvene kulture starog Dubrovnika (Jeremić, R., Tadić, J.) tek je spomenut dentista Gaetano Pierini i nakon njega Giovanni Battista Cortesi, također dentista u službi Dubrovačke Republike (47).

Arhivske podatke o Gaetanu Pierini-u iznosim u cjelini:

SERIJA III ARHIVA DUBROVAČKE REPUBLIKE  
Acta Consilii Rogatorum  
Knjiga 186

Dne 12. travnja 1777.  
Folio 62v-63

La prima parte è di accettare la supplica di Gaetano Pierini letta — 19 contra 4 una non ballotata

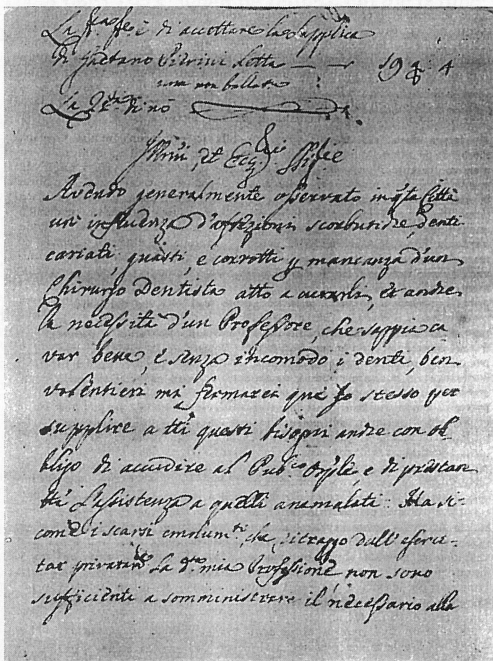
La seconda di mò — (prectano)

Illustrissimi, et Excellentissimi Signori

Avendo generalmente osservato in questa Città un' influenza d'affezioni scorbutiche, denti cariat, guasti, e corooiti per mancanza d'un Chirurgo Dentista atto a curarli, ex anche la necessità d'un Professore, che sappia cavar bene, e senza incomodo i denti, ben volentieri mi fermerei qui io stesso per supplire a tutti questi bisogni anche con obbligo di accudire al Pubblico Ospedale, e di prestare tutta l'assistenza a quelli ammalati. Ma siccome i scarsi emolumenti, che ritraggo dall'esercitar privatamente la detta mia Professione, non sono sufficienti a somministrare il necessario alla mia sussistenza, così mi rivolgo alla generosità e clemenza dell'Eccellenze Vostre; supplicandole

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Sl. 2. Početni dio zapisnika o izboru Gaetana Pierini-a za zaubara Dubrovačke Republike i citat njegove molbe za prijem u državnu službu. (Arhiv Dubrovačke Republike, Cons. Rogat., 186, 62v–63)

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a degnarsi assegnarmi un'annua pensione, con cui supplendo alle miei bisogni, potrei prestare tutto il servizio ad ogn'uno di questa Città. Che alla grazia etc.

La prima parte è di assegnare al predetto Pierini per suo salario grossetti otto al giorno in ordine alla predetta supplica dalla Cassa del Macello — 18 contra 5 una non ballotta

La seconda di nò — (preccitano)

Knjiga 189

Dne 12. svibnja 1781.

Folio 171v-172v

La prima parte è di accettare la supplica di Gaetano Pierini dentista in quel modo, e maniera, che po si dirà — 21 contra 2 una non ballotta

La seconda di nò — (preccitano)

Illustrissimi, ed Eccellentissimi Signori

Vostre Eccellenze si sono degnate per atto d'innata loro munificenza assegnarmi il salario di grossetti otto al giorno, con che sia obbligato di servire per dentista tanto la Città, che l'Ospedale degli ammalati; ed io sempre ho procurato d'ademprere il mio dovere con tutto lo studio, e l'attenzione, incaricandomi ancora l'impegno di servire l'Ospedale in qualità di Barbiero, nel qual ufficio sono ormai quattr'anni, che impiego i proprii ferri nelle moltissime emissioni di sangue che giornalmente vengono ordinate, dovendo perciò incontrare qualche spesa nel ristorante, e provisione de'ferri medesimi senza percepire nessun utile, è sussidio, come possono testificarle tanto l'illustrissimi Signori Procuratori del detto Pio luogo, quanto gli Eccellentissimi Signori Medici, e li due Capellani Reverendo Ferrich, e Reverendo Scurich, quali continuamente veggono la assiduità, e premura. Ma siccome gli-uttili, che ricevo dalla mia Professione sono tanto miserabili, e scarsi, che uniti al salario per quanta economia usi non possono essere bastanti al mio necessario sostentamento, così desideroso di continuare il mio impiego, e bramoso di non perdere l'onore del servizio dell'Eccellenze Vostre ricorro a venerati loro Piedi, e nella più umile maniera le supplico a dare un compasionevole sguardo alle somme mie ristrettezze, a riflettere alla necessità della mia Professione in Paese, e soccorrermi con quanto saranno ispirate dal misericordioso Iddio, ed in quel modo, e maniera, che sembrerà il più opportuna per il miglior utile della Patria, e per il più comodo servizio del detto Ospedale, che troppo bisogno della servitù, ed attenzione di Persone, che abino tutta la pratica; che alla grazia etc.

La prima parte è di crescere al predetto Pierini dentista in ordine alla predetta supplica al salario con grossetti 4 al giorno — 21 contra 2 una non ballotta

La seconda di nò — (preccitano)

Knjiga 192

Dne 17. kolovoza 1784.

Folio 198-198v

La prima parte è di accettare la supplica di Gaetano Pierini Dentista letta, con accordarsi per altri tre mesi la licenza di trattarsi in Italia, con che intanto li corra il salario — 20 contra 4

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Illustrissimi, ed Eccellentissimi Signori

Siccome per effetto di loro innata munificenza degnati io sono di concedere a Gaetano Pierini Dentista al servizio di questa Eccellentissima Repubblica licenza, e salario per tre mesi, affine di affettuare un suo premuroso affare con l'andata in Italia: così accaddo d'aver perduto molto tempo nel viaggio, e contumacie, ed avvicinandosi il termine di detta permissione, di nuovo implora dall'Eccellenze Vostre una proroga di mesi due, sottomettendosi intieramente a quello verrà dalla loro generosità stabilito: promettendo di restituirsì con tutta la possibile sollecitudine, per essere pronto all'adempimento del proprio dovere, e per rendere all' Eccellenze Vostre le dovute grazie, per quello spera ottenere. Quam Deus etc.

Knjiga 193

Dne 26. veljače 1785.

Folio 33v

Elezione

Dell'Alfiere in Loggia in luogo di Luigi Boileau Gaetano Pierini — 21 contra 12

IZVORI I BIJEŠKE:

- (1) *Arhiv Dubrovačke Republike*, Cons. Rogat, 186, 62v-63. — Consilium Rogatorium je „Vijeće umoljenih“, a naziva se i Senat. Kao i u Vijeću umoljenih tako i u Velikom vijeću vazda su se postavljala 2 prijedloga: prima parte (lat.: prima pars) i seconda parte (lat.: secunda pars). Kod prihvaćanja prijedloga uvijek se zapisivao rezultat glasovanja, a prihvaćanje prijedloga bilo je precizan. Izraz: non ballotta znači: glas ustegnut. — (2) *Conforti, G.*: I contributi della Scuola Anatomica Padova del '500 allo sviluppo delle conoscenze sulla embriologia e morfologia dentarie, *Acta Medicae Historiae Patavinae*, vol. VI, An. Accademio 1939-50, 69-74. — *Vesalius* (1544-1564) opisuje foramen i canalis mandibulae, te zubnu pulpu. Dijeli zube na, incizite, kanine i molare. — *Benedetti* (1455-1525) u knjizi „De anatomia“ opisuje morfološke odlike pojedinih zubi. — *Fallopia* (1523-1562) u knjizi „Observationes anatomicae“ piše o makroskopskoj histologiji zuba i embriologiji zubi i željuzi. — (3) *Palazzi, S.*: Trattato italiano di odontostomatologia, Pavia, 1959, 10. — *Ryff* (1545) konstruira seriju instrumenata za čišćenje zubnog kamena i pelikad za vadeње zubi. — *Paré* (1526-1596) izrađuje obturatore od zlata i srebra, rasklimate zube veže zlatnom žicom, zubne kavite pune zlatom i srebrom. Vrš resekciju željuzi. — *Eustachio* (1565) prvi piše anatomiju zuba i razlikuje caklinu, dentin, cement i pulpu. Diferencira mliječne od trajnih zubi. — (4) *Kranz, P.*: *Chirurgie des praktischen Zahnarztes*, H. Meuser, Leipzig, 1938, 4. — *Rutes* (850-925) puni zubne kavite maslokom i stipsom. — *Avicenna* (980-1037) izdaje „Canon medicinae“ u kojem opisuje operaciju epulide, vadeње zubi i konzervativno liječenje zubi medikamentima, instilacijom i vapoizacijom. — *Abulqasim* (1166-1222) vrši željuzne operacije (zečja usna), konstruira klijesta za vadeње zubi i instrumentari za čišćenje zubnog kamena. Klijave zube veže zlatnom žicom, a opisuje i umjetne zube izrađene od kosti. — (5) *Laignel-Lavastine*: Histoire generale de la Medicine, Paris, 1949, T. III, 644, 645. — (6) *Babini, R.*: *Clarissimi et Dentisti*, Nuova Rassegna di Odontoiatria, 1950, fasc. VI, 384-406. — (7) *Jeremić, R., Tadić, I.*: Prilozi za istoriju zdravstvene kulture starog Dubrovnika, II, Beograd, 1939, 158. — (8) *Kečkemet, D.*: Stara splitska bolnica, Split, 1964, 6-7. — (9) *Orlić, D.*: Zdravstveni pomoćnici u srednjovjekovnom Dubrovniku, *Acta Historicae Medicinae Pharmaciae Veterinae*, An. II, vol. 2, Beograd, 1962, 24. — (10) *Ferri, R.*: O zdravstvenoj i socijalnoj zaštiti jugoslovenskih pomoraca od XIV-XIX

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stoljeća, *Acta Historicae Medicinae Pharmaciae Veterinae*, Anno III, vol. 3-2, Beograd, 1963, 35. — (11) *Arhiv Dubrovačke Republike*, Cons. Rogat, 44, 291', 300'. — (12) *Jorga, N.*: Notes et extraits, II, Paris, 1899. — (13) *Berić, D.*: Liječnici, apotekari i brijači autotomnog Splita, Anali Historijskog Instituta JAZU u Dubrovniku, VI-VII, Dubrovnik, 1959, 283-292. — (14) *Arhiv Dubrovačke Republike*, Cons. Min., 17, 97-98. — Bratstvo dubr. brijača moli za odobrenje propisa: da nitko ne smije vršiti brijači znat dok ne plati kastaldu 1 dukat, kao i da nijedan dječak ne može naukovati dok ne sklopi ugovor i ne plati bratstvu 5 dukat. — (15) *Grmek, M. D.*: Salemo i Hrvatska, Liječnički vjesnik, br. 9-10, Zagreb, 1953, 259-265. — (16) *Tartaglia, H.*: Zdravstvo gradova Dalmacije u srednjem vijeku u vezi s razvojem pomorstva, *Pomorski zbornik*, 3, Zadar, 1965, 1011-1037. — (17) *Jeremić, R., Tadić, I.*: Prilozi za istoriju zdravstvene kulture starog Dubrovnika, II, Beograd, 1939, 140. — (18) *Arhiv Dubrovačke Republike*, Cons. Rogat, 185, 95', 188-189. Id. 192, 207, 211-212; Id. 193, 56'-57'; Id. 208, 42; Id. 209, 35. — (19) *Buzala, V.*: Poviestni razvoj medicine u hrvatskim zemljama, Zagreb, 1943, 45-46. — (20) *Arhiv Dubrovačke Republike*, Cons. Rogat, 3, 294'. Id. 3, 295'. — (21) *Ginsinger, L.*: Medicina kroz vijekove, Zagreb, 1954, 235-237. — (22) *Škarica, M.*: Zadarski liječnici, Radovi JAZU u Zadru, sv. II, Zagreb, 1935, 142. — (23) *Palazzi, S.*: Trattato italiano di odontostomatologia, Pavia, 1959, 11. — (24) *Sudhoff, K.*: Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde, G. Olms, Hildesheim, 1964, 186. — (25) *Godon, C.*: L'evolution de l'art dentaire, L'école dentaire, Paris, 1905, Thèse. — (26) *Jakoby, K.*: Pierre Fauchard, sein Werk und seine Bedeutung für die Entwicklung der Zahnheilkunde, Zahnärzt. Rundschau, XXIV, 1920, Nr. 50-52. — *Fauchard* u svom djelu „Le chirurgien dentiste ou Traité des dents“ (1728. g.) opisuje 103 razne zubne bolesti i veliki broj zubarskih zahvata. Puni zubne kavite olovom, kositom i zlatom. Ispravlja željuzne deformite. Konstruira klijesta i poluge za vadeње zubi i zubnih korjenova. Izrađuje proteze i obturatore. Ukazuje na fokalnu infekciju odontogenog porijekla. — (27) *Besombes, A., Dagen, G.*: Pierre Fauchard et ses contemporains, Paris, 1961, 88-89. — *Bousson* se bavi naučnom zubnom medicinom. Ukazuje na potrebu poboljšanja zubne njege kod trudnica (1741. g.) i očuvanja mliječnih zubi sve do vremena njihovog normalnog ispadanja (1741. g.). — (28) *Brauer, K.*: Zahnheilk. bei Mouton, Diss. Leipzig, 1926. — *Mouton* počinje izdavanjem prve monografije u kojoj obrađuje teme iz laboratorijske protetike (Essai d'odontotechnie ou Diss. sur les dents artificielles, 1746. g.). Tad se prvi put piše o metalnim krunicama i kukičama u parčelirnim protetzama. — (29) *Köppens, H.*: Bourdet Kenntnisse u Anweisungen in der Zahnheilkunde, Diss. Leipzig, 1925. — *Bourdet* naučno tretira pojavu željuznih deformiteta i iznosi vlastite metode za regulaciju (1757. g.). — (30) *Besombes, A., Dagen, G.*: Pierre Fauchard et ses contemporains, Paris, 1961, 96. — *Jourdain* piše o gnojnim upalama maksilarnog sinusa, protuzokovanim bolestima zubima, i o izvođenju operativne metode (1760. g.). Izrazi je kirurg, više teoretičar nego praktikar (Guerini). — (31) *Sudhoff, K.*: Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde, G. Olms, Hildesheim, 1964, 197. — *Liebkamk Duchateau* s pariskim zubnim tehničarom *Guerhardom* prvi izrađuju zubnu protezu s porculanim zubima 1774. godine. — (32) *Sudhoff, K.*: Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde, G. Olms, Hildesheim, 1964, 198. — *Pfaff* u svom priručniku (1756. g.) opisuje vitalnu amputaciju pulpe iznad koje postavlja zlatnu foliju, a zatim puni zlatom. Pedantno izvodi ekstrakciju zuba, kao da se radi o pravnoj operaciji. Za izradbu proteze upotrebljava gipsani modeli, što je znatno pridonijelo njenom stabilitetu. — (33) *Lange, H.*: *John Hunter... über Bau, Funktion u. Krankheiten d. Zähne*, Diss. Leipzig, 1922. — *Hunter* je digao zubno-medicinsku nauku na visoki stupanj, bazira ju na studiju anatomije i fiziologije. Odabire genijalna misao za regulaciju nepravilno postavljenih zubi u željuzi, jer stalan pritisk na neki zub dovodi polako do njegovog naginjanja. Preporuča punjenje zubnih korjenova sve do vrha (1773-1778. g.). — (34) *Kusel, W.*: Zahnchirurgisches bei Benjamin Bell, Diss. Leipzig, 1922. — *Benjamin Bell* naučno tretira etiologiju kariesa i pridaje značaj konstitucionalnim faktorima. U djelu „System of Surgery“ (1783-1787) opisuje svoje operativne metode u oralnoj i željuznoj kirurgiji. — (35) *Arhiv Dubrovačke Republike*, Cons. Rogat, 186, 62v-63. — (36) *Institutio di storia delle medicina nell'università di Padova*, prof. Bertoloso (pisma, 1805-1806, 1807-1808, 1809-1810, 1811-1812, 1813-1814, 1815-1816, 1817-1818, 1819-1820, 1821-1822, 1823-1824, 1825-1826, 1827-1828, 1829-1830, 1831-1832, 1833-1834, 1835-1836, 1837-1838, 1839-1840, 1841-1842, 1843-1844, 1845-1846, 1847-1848, 1849-1850, 1851-1852, 1853-1854, 1855-1856, 1857-1858, 1859-1860, 1861-1862, 1863-1864, 1865-1866, 1867-1868, 1869-1870, 1871-1872, 1873-1874, 1875-1876, 1877-1878, 1879-1880, 1881-1882, 1883-1884, 1885-1886, 1887-1888, 1889-1890, 1891-1892, 1893-1894, 1895-1896, 1897-1898, 1899-1900, 1901-1902, 1903-1904, 1905-1906, 1907-1908, 1909-1910, 1911-1912, 1913-1914, 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924, 1925-1926, 1927-1928, 1929-1930, 1931-1932, 1933-1934, 1935-1936, 1937-1938, 1939-1940, 1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 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# From the History of Dentistry

ACTA HISTORICA  
MEDICINAE  
PHARMACIAE  
VETERINAE

ANNO V  
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MCMLXV

SOCIETAS JUGOSLAVICA HISTORIAE  
MEDICINAE PHARMACIAE VETERINAE

ON THE OCCASION OF THE  
APPOINTMENT OF GAETAN PIERINI AS  
DENTIST OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF DUBROVNIK IN 1777

In the Dubrovnik Archive there is a remarkably valuable historical-medical document on the dental-medical profession at the end of the 18th century: the original minutes of the appointment of GAETAN PIERINI as dentist of the Republic of Dubrovnik. In the III series Archives of the Dubrovnik Republic, Acta Consilii Rogatorum, book 186, 62v-63 dated 12 April 1777, book 189, 171V-172V dated 12 May 1781, book 192, 198-198V dated 17 August 1784 and book 193, 35V dated 26 February 1785 - comments on the appointment, salary, official relations and professional work of Gaetan Pierini, who carried out the responsibilities as dentist of the Republic of Dubrovnik of 12 April 1777 until 26 February 1785, i.e. a period of almost 8 years. (\*)

The above minutes mention for the first time the name of the dentist in Dubrovnik, and most

likely in Dalmatia. From the document it can be seen that Pierini was a chirurgo-dentista, i.e. dentist (1).

In order to adequately assess the appearance of Gaetan Pierini, who was the first professional dentist in Dubrovnik and the Dalmatian region, it is necessary to reflect briefly on the conditions prevailing in general and dental health at the time.

Dental medicine, which is today a highly developed and specialised branch of medicine, was a minor and less important part of general surgery and a wide field of activity for the work of medical charlatans during the Middle Ages in the whole of Europe and even later up until the middle of the 18th century. Educated surgeons were very few, and their knowledge was gained in surgical schools, universities and from certain surgeons. They were regularly assisted by self-taught barbers, who after training with master barbers, became assistants to physicians-surgeons, and later worked independently as surgeons of a lower order (chirurgi minori, bassichirurgi). At that time it was usual for the physician to be considered an internal physician who trains and studies (theoretician) and with whom it was unjust to compare to the surgeon, whose work consisted only of the manual use of instruments. However, surgeons themselves avoided work in the mouth, considering it lower surgery, and consequently this work was left to barbers and medical charlatans. During the 16th century, well-known European scientists engaged in the study of anatomy (Vesalius, Benedetti, Falloppia, Eustachio) and surgery (Ryff, Pare) and thus gained scientific knowledge of dental medicine (2,3). However, in dental practice nothing was changed, and the same methods of work which had been reached by Razes, Avicenna and Abulqasim (4). If we add to this the fact that at that time conditions and hygiene habits were poor, nutrition of the people was deficient, particularly during wars and epidemics of infectious diseases, and there was almost no dental protection, then it is understandable that the chewing apparatus of inhabitants was

very defective. Quite naturally this lack of qualified dentists and deficiency in dental care, was made up by numerous medical charlatans, travelling surgeons and charlatans at fairs (cavadenti) who frequently performed their work during a show and various attractions, and thus became very rich (5). It was in fact because of them that dental medicine fell into a poor state and primitivism (6).

Similar conditions prevailed in the health service in Dubrovnik and other Dalmatian areas. The Dubrovnik Republic was, like other Dalmatian towns under Venetian rule, had autonomic communal administrations, regulated organisation of the health service by Statute. Thus, apart from the Magistrate for Health, who protected the town and other territory of the Republic from infectious diseases, there were health institutions who carried out curative services, which included dental care. Although the physician generally treated internal diseases and the surgeon performed operations (extracted and treated teeth) it was still difficult to establish a border between the medical work of the physician (fizika) and the work of the physician surgeon. This was particularly the case from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when surgeons began to enter the field of internal medicine, and from the 17<sup>th</sup> century when (fizici) performed surgical work, and barbers became more engaged in surgery (7). However, dental practice, within the framework of the communal health service, was carried out by qualified experts: physicians-surgeons and master barbers. They carried out their work in field hospitals and quarantines (8), army barracks (9), large merchant and army ships of the Republic of Dubrovnik (10) and the Dubrovnik Hospital (11). They also travelled to foreign countries accompanied by the Dubrovnik legation (12). As the dental service was at a low level of development, it represented only a small part of their professional activities. It is of interest to mention that apart from their regular work as barbers, master barbers also carried out the duties of physicians-surgeons (letting blood, lancing boils, extracting teeth...), and it should be emphasised that some of them were exceptional and carried out difficult surgical operations (13). They were a very well organised brotherhood, which is confirmed by a request from a Dubrovnik barber in 1467, addressed to the Dubrovnik Government, which was accepted by the

Government (14). However, as the major part of dental work was carried out by medical charlatans and amateurs, it is logical to conclude that the quality of such operations was not on a professional level, not only in Dubrovnik and Dalmatia, but also in other European countries. Data on dental health work in these areas at that time are scarce and poorly accessible (in some archives and libraries) in contrast to general medical activities, about which our medical historians often wrote in domestic and foreign literature.

Physicians and other health workers arrived in Dubrovnik (and other Dalmatian towns) mainly from medical schools in Italy, and were the carriers of health culture to our regions (15). They came because of good salaries or at the request of the Dubrovnik Government who selected from amongst them the best and most competent (16). Only after the 17<sup>th</sup> century was there a larger number of local workers, most frequently educated in Italy and usually scholarship holders of certain communes (17,18). As, because of the organisation of the health service Dubrovnik surpassed other Dalmatian towns, its physicians enjoyed a reputation of high medical ability and were invited to neighbouring countries Bosnia, Serbia and Montenegro (19). More wealthy patients came to Dubrovnik from the hinterland for treatment (20). Thus, the general and dental health of Dubrovnik (and to a certain extent and other Dalmatian towns) had reached the same level of development of other European countries at that time, contributing to good economic opportunities, conditioned particularly by navigation.

At the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, apart from the political crises in Europe and the triumph of liberal ideas of the town society, including important discoveries in the field of natural sciences, a great advance in medical science occurred. The study of anatomy, physiology and pathological anatomy was taken as the basis for medical study, as they comprise the foundation of diagnostics and clinical medicine. Surgery developed at the same time as anatomy, particularly in France (21). With the advancement of medical science orders for the suppression of medical charlatans and those unscrupulously performing the physician's work were harsher (22). In this respect, in 1699 a decree was issued in France, by which

the status of the dental medicine profession was regulated, which obliged the dentist to take an examination - in the case that he wished to keep the title: "expert pour les dents", and without which he was not allowed to perform professional activity (23). This is an indication that the need for educated dental experts was recognised at the time. Sure enough, at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century *Purman* mentioned the title and profession of dentist (Zahnarzt) in Germany (24). However, the most important event in dental health occurred during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when dental medicine separated from general surgery and became a separate medical discipline. In 1728 the Paris (rarnik)-surgeon, *Piere Fauchard*, (1678-1761) founded the study of dental medicine and based it on the study of general medicine, and thus carried out modern education of the dentist with the title "le chirurgien dentiste" (25). He also wrote the most necessary literature for that study. It gives great significance to the science of dental medicine, although at the same time does not disregard the practical side either (26). He had great influence with his contemporaries in France and further afield. Thus *Bounon* (27), *Mouton* (28), *Bourdet* (29), *Jourdain* (30) and *Duchateau* (31), by adopting *Fauchard's* principles, carried on his work and achieved excellent success in the production of dentures, conservative care of diseased teeth, orthodontic work and minor surgical operations. In the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century *Pfaff* (32) in Germany and *John Hunter* (33) and *Benjamin Bell* (34) in England, distinguished themselves as authors and scientific workers.

From the foregoing it is clear that the great discoveries in dental medicine during the 18<sup>th</sup> century were the result of the advancement of general medical science. The study of dental medicine resulted in many scientific achievements in all branches of dental medicine, which offered wide possibilities for practical work and opened up new perspectives for further development of the profession.

At that time and in those conditions, *Gaetan Pierini*, dentist (chirurgo-dentista), was educated and worked. He came to Dubrovnik from Italy on the 12<sup>th</sup> April 1777 and send an application to the Council of for admission to the state service (Fig. 2) (35). Although we have no information on where

*Pierini* acquired his professional qualifications, we assume that he completed a school of surgery in Italy and worked in the private practice of a dentist. This is also the opinion of the Institute for the History of Medicine at the Padova University (36). It should be stressed at this point that no mention was ever made of "studies of diseases of the teeth and mouth" at universities in Italy up until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and that the dentist's work was usually carried out by barbers and medical charlatans. It is, therefore, understandable that such a state reflected an unfavourable picture of medical science. More so because some specialist services had been in existence much earlier (dermatological, gynaecological, paediatric and (ocular). For this reason the Venetian Government sent a request to the Padova University (around 1700) to found a special school for dentists (Scuola per Dentisti). However, this was never realised (37).

Figure 1 *Extracting a tooth in the dental surgery at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century* (Sudhoft, K.: *Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde*, G. Olms, Hildesheim, 1964, 176)

We do not know whether *Pierini's* arrival in Dubrovnik followed a request by the Dubrovnik Republic or whether it was on his own initiative. However, from his application we learn that he had previously held a private dental practice in Dubrovnik and made little money and so, like so many other physicians who came to the town and worked privately with a Government permit, he later applied for admittance to the State Service and was accepted. From his application it appears that while carrying out his practice *Pierini* had noticed a large number of patients with symptoms of scurvy. Although we believe that he called all observed oral manifestations this, of which many were syndromes of general diseases. The foregoing indicates that *Pierini* had knowledge of modern medical literature, as at that time many significant reports were written on symptomatology and therapy for scurvy (*Kramer, Fauchard, Lind*). Furthermore, in his application *Pierini* mentioned the occurrence of a high frequency of dental caries in the Dubrovnik inhabitants, and other dental diseases, and stressed that in such circumstances a dentist was necessary, who would not only extract teeth well (38) but would also treat diseased teeth. *Pi-*



erini did not statistically register the pathological state of teeth in the Dubrovnik inhabitants, as this was not required in those days. In his application Pierini also announced that, for a determined salary, he would treat all citizens and that would particularly take care of patients in hospitals, not only by treating dental diseases but also other health work which was part of the regular duties of the dentist. The above data are proof that Pierini's professional and ethic qualities were those of a highly educated professional, i.e. dentist.

Gaetan Pierini's application was accepted the same day (12<sup>th</sup> April 1777) and his salary determined at 8 dinars (grossett) a day. However, on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1781, on his request and objection because of difficult living standards, low salary and hard work with hospital patients, his salary was raised 4 dinars to 12 dinars a day (39,40,41). If we compare his salary (107 ducats a year) with the salary of a physician-surgeon (107-350 ducats a year) then we see that it corresponds to poorer paid surgeons (a surgeon in Ston, *Vincenzo Kirielejson*, received 12 dinars a day in 1780). Possibly this difference was due to the fact that the dental service had only just been founded and was poorly developed, and consequently Pierini performed less dental interventions and more general medical interventions. There was also the possibility that physicians-surgeons received additional compensation for medications which they gave to their patients (this was all included in the salary), which was not the case for Pierini, as can be concluded from the above. However, the salary of the barber in those days was half that of the dentist. In 1788, while serving in Dubrovnik Hospital, the salary of the barber, *Giovanni di Mattei*, was 6 dinars a day (42) Apart from their salary, physicians had a free flat and compensation for rent 20-30 perpers, according to existing statute regulations. Thus, Pierini also enjoyed this privilege, more so because with the decision to found the Dubrovnik Hospital (1540) it was agreed that the barber serving in the hospital was also granted a free flat in the vicinity of the hospital. Physicians and surgeons were obliged to treat citizens and patients in the hospital gratis, and foreigners for a fee according to agreement. The same obligations were most likely in force for the dentist. It is worth mentioning that Pierini let blood in patients in the hospital "in qualita di barbierre", which definitely did not mean that he was al-

so a barber. From the other document dated 17<sup>th</sup> August 1784 (43) we learn that Pierini was granted three months paid leave by the Council of extended by two months because of plague (from 1783 to 1784 the plague raged in Dalmatia, particularly Split, and in the Autumn of 1784 in Konavlja. At the same time smallpox appeared in Dubrovnik. Protective measures were therefore stricter). However, already the following year Pierini was not mentioned as a dentist, because on the 26<sup>th</sup> February 1785 he was elected to lower officer (alfier, zastavnik) of the Dubrovnik Town Guard, which had its headquarters in Logga. Loggia exists today and is called "loža" (44).

As Pierini worked for a period of approximately 8 years, we assume that he excelled in his work and professional ability, and consequently his service was extended from year to year. Otherwise physicians in the service of the Republic of Dubrovnik were regularly elected for 1-2 years.

Figure 2 *The first part of the minutes on the appointment of Gaetan Pierini as dentist of the Republic of Dubrovnik and a citation from his application for acceptance in the state service. (Archive of the Dubrovnik Republic, Cons. Rogat., 186, 62V-63).*

## Conclusion

From the foregoing it can be concluded that Gaetan Pierini was the first professional dentist in Dubrovnik and Dalmatia. His arrival represents a great historical-medical event, because it meant the separation of dental medicine from general surgery and the founding of the profession of dental medicine in Dalmatian. It was also not by chance that the first dentist mentioned was in Dubrovnik, as this was a result of the close merchant and cultural connections of Dubrovnik with Italy, from whence came many medical experts. This was also confirmed by the fact that Dubrovnik was the first of the Dalmatian towns to found a dental medical service, thus showing a greater degree of development of the health service and higher level of health culture of its inhabitants.

Throughout the whole of one century a small number of professional dentists with diplomas worked in Dalmatia: *chirurgo-dentista*, *Zahnarzt* or *chirurgien-dentiste* (according to the origin of the di-

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ploma), and the dental health service continued to be performed almost entirely by surgeons, barbers and medical charlatans. From official reports of the Dalmatian Government in Zadar we learn that such a state continued right up until the end of the 19th century, from which time the number of dentists continually increased in the dental health service of Dalmatia (45,46).

I would stress that I was unable to find biographic data on Gaetan Pierini and in spite of all my efforts (in the National Archive in Venice and

the Historical Archives of several Universities in Italy) was unable to learn anything about him. In the classic part on health in Dubrovnik: Enclosures for the history of health culture of ancient Dubrovnik (Jeremić, R., Tadić, J.) the dentist, Gaetan Pierini, was merely mentioned and after him *Giovanni Battista Cortesi*, also a dentist in the service of the Republic of Dubrovnik (47).

Complete archival data on Gaetan Pierini are given: