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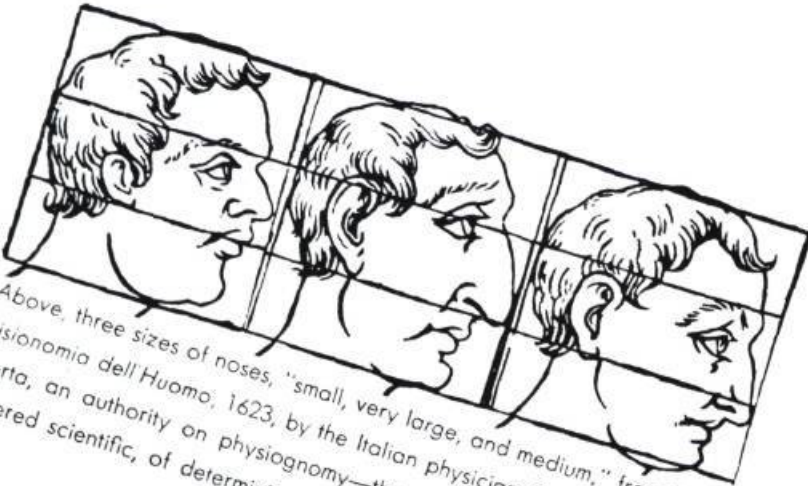
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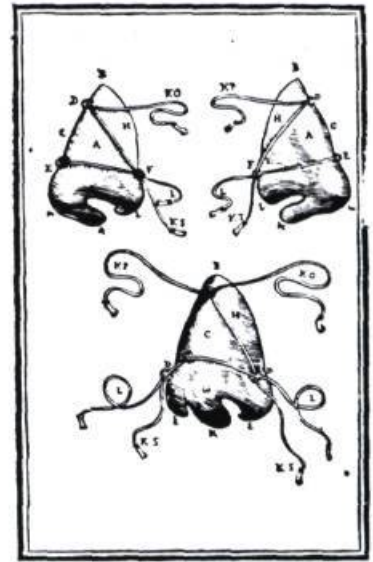
Right, etching from *De Curtorum Chirurgia per Insitionem*, by Gasparo Tagliacozzi—the extraordinary Bolognese surgeon who first wrote, in 1597, about rhinoplasty—illustrating the surgeon's famous nose reconstruction with a skin graft from the forearm. Straps lock the arm and the nose in position until the skin graft has "taken."



Right, another etching from the Tagliacozzi book depicting nose moulds made of lead, silver, or gold (for rich patients) to be strung over newly grafted noses in order to protect them, for a while, from accidents and cold weather, and, supposedly, to help them acquire a good, permanent shape.



Above, three sizes of noses, "small, very large, and medium," from *Della Fisionomia dell' Huomo*, 1623, by the Italian physician Giambattista della Porta, an authority on physiognomy—the practice, for centuries considered scientific, of determining character by facial features.



Left, "Those who have wide and large nostrils are indeed ready to anger, savage and powerful like bulls or lions," wrote extravagantly Della Porta, in spite of the meek look of both beast and man.

