

THE LINDSAY CLUB

— society for the history of dentistry —



OCCASIONAL NEWSLETTER NO. 10

September 1984

Chairman: Muriel Cohen
8, Warwick New Road
Leamington Spa CV32 5JF.

Hon. Secretary:

Margaret Clennett
B.D.A. Library
64, Wimpole Street
London W1M 8AL.

Hon. Treasurer:

Christine Hillam
6, Brancote Road
Oxton
Birkenhead L43 6TJ.

Committee Members:

Stanley Gelbier
Anne Hargreaves
David Wright

MEMBERSHIP

In the British Isles - members of the British Dental Association, dental students, and other interested persons not dentally qualified.

In other countries - all dental practitioners, and other persons not dentally qualified.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

£4 per annum payable in October. Free for student members of the British Dental Association.

Contents

Chairman's remarks	E.M. Cohen	1
Continuity of dental practice addresses in the provinces before 1855	C. Hillam	2
Warwickshire doctors and dentists	R.A. Cohen	8
Work in progress: R.A. Cohen		11
Dental mechanics in the 1940s	G.E.M. Hallett	12
British dental tokens	B.E.Z. Swanson	17
A hundred years ago		20
The dental trade and development of dental journalism	S. Gelbier	21
A hundred years ago (continued)		25
History of pharmacy conference	C. Hillam	26
Honorary membership for R.A. Cohen		26
In memoriam: Miss Jessie Dobson	J.E. McAuley	27
Jess'ie Dobson: Bibliography of her writings		29
Attitudes to lancing the gums in 1884		31
History of dentistry: papers from journals received in the BDA Library		32
Additions to the BDA bookstock		38

Programme 1984-85

21st November 1984
BDA Headquarters

Dr. S. Gelbier

27th February 1985
BDA Headquarters

Dr. R. Ellis
(and Lindsay Club AGM)

29th June 1985
Southport (BDA Annual meeting)

Mrs. C. Hillam

Chairman's Remarks

E. Muriel Cohen

Greetings to all Lindsay Club members! I feel this opening is justified since so few are able to attend the meetings in London and this year the Annual Conference was also in the capital. Does anyone think it would be a good idea to form regional groups to avoid travel and perhaps encourage local practitioners to join us? This has been suggested and your reactions would be welcomed by the committee.

In January Ronald and I made a joint presentation to the Odontological Section of the Birmingham Medical Institute; his subject was Dentistry in Art, illustrated by slides, and mine Dentistry in Literature. We made history ourselves by being the first husband and wife to address the Section together.

Recently we were visited by Dr. Malvin Ring and his wife. He is preparing a 'coffee-table' book on dental history, in fact, has virtually completed it, and Ronald displayed some of the treasures of his collections for his interest. We tried to persuade Dr. Ring to include Lilian Lindsay in his chapter on women in dentistry but alas! he was unimpressed.

Our Treasurer having diligently pruned the mailing list, our membership has fallen, but we cannot afford to send to anyone who contributes nothing to our finances. How splendid it would be to make up our numbers with really interested new members. Let's see what can be done, shall we?

Continuity of Dental Practice Addresses in the Provinces
Before 1855

Christine Hillam

From early in the 18th century certain addresses in London became established as dental practices. The best known example of this phenomenon is No. 1 Racquet Court which was home to a succession of dentists after John Watts began to practise there in 1702 and which continued to be used as dental premises until late into the 19th century. From a survey of all provincial trade directories published before 1855, it is clear that the same trend was in operation in some other towns, although no such long succession has been found as that in Racquet Court.

In Birmingham E. P. Warren continues at 34, Temple Row in succession to T. G. Palmer from 1847; in Bristol Joseph Hart moves into the premises vacated by Graham Young at 50, Park Street in 1850 and R. W. Fox junior into those of W. E. Curtis in 1839 at No. 13 in the same street. Ephraim Mosely acquires 81, New Elvet in Durham after John Caldcleugh in 1855 and from 1851 James Gilbard practises at the Dispensary in Queen Street, Exeter, in succession to Samuel Hele. Similarly, in Leeds, Edmund Brae sets up practice at the address previously occupied by Joseph Murphy until 1828 at 29, Park Street.

Some of this continuity can be accounted for by the passing of a dental practice from one generation to another, as in the case of Thomas Robert English who carried on his father's practice (founded in 1818 at 23, Colmore Row, Birmingham) at the same address until 1892. The same factor is at work in the cases of two families in Bristol, the Harts (four of whom practised at 24, College Street between 1797 and 1824) and the Shews, whose dental practice at 51, Park Street extended from 1809 until 1871. Bath is another town where subsequent generations continued at the same addresses: The Willsons at 12, Paragon Buildings from at least 1837, the Winckworths at 14, Milsom Street from 1840 and another branch of the Shew family from 1812 at 1, Bladud's Buildings. In Manchester John Faulkner Junior was succeeded at 2, Lever Street by his son Thomas John from 1840.

In other cases the continuity arises from a dentist continuing at the same address after the death of a former partner or employer, as with James Robertson of Bath who succeeded in 1846 to the practice of James Prew at 8, Edgar's Buildings. Prew had himself taken over the practice after the death of his former employer, Joseph Sigmond, in 1824. In the same way,

George Stothert Penny acquired the practice of his former partner Robert Pearsall at 17, Rodney Terrace, Cheltenham in 1850, and Joseph King that of his former colleague at 43, Coney Street, York, Benjamin Hornor.

The same address might be used when a practice was continued on behalf of a widow, as is seen from the advertisements of Mrs. Elizabeth Manne who 'made arrangements with Mr. Robert Marks... to carry on the profession of her late husband'¹ and Mrs. Martha Blair who informed the Liverpool public that Thomas Whitfield Lloyd was to continue the practice 'for the joint benefit of herself and Mr. Lloyd'², an arrangement which lasted for six years.

In the remaining cases there seems to be evidence of certain premises becoming established as suitable places for the practice of dentistry. Perhaps they were in a good commercial position in a town, had an amenable landlord or simply provided good size rooms with abundant natural light, an important consideration before the advent of artificial lighting.

Practices were also bought and sold, as is evidenced by such comments as those in Forceps about Abraham Moseley who 'by industry and perseverance, realised a sum of money sufficient to purchase the practice he has for the last four or five years carried on in Bristol'³. A combination of the dentist's stock in trade (which by the 1840's had become increasingly more complex than the small case of instruments of the early days and might well include a special operating chair) and the goodwill built up over the years, made a dental practice a saleable commodity.

The following table gives the full results of the search for continuity of practice addresses in the provinces before 1855. The dates given refer to directory entries and it should be remembered that many towns do not have continuous runs of such directories. Thus there may appear to be gaps when none in reality existed. It should also be pointed out that a period at a particular address does not necessarily represent the whole of a dentist's career and he might well have practised at a number of other addresses which do not feature in this list.

The list only includes cases where there is a change of principal.

TOWN	ADDRESS	DENTISTS
Bath	6 Paragon Buildings	1829-33 Felix Parkinson
		1837-42 Francis Bayntun
	12/13 Paragon Buildings	1819-37 Isaac Willson
		1841-50 Isaac Willson & son John
		1852 + John Willson

TOWN	ADDRESS	DENTISTS
Bath	3 Princess Buildings	1837-49 Felix Parkinson 1850 + George Parkinson
	6 Broad Street	1819 Theodore Brewer 1829 Joseph Walker
	43 Broad Street	1793-96 C. Goldstone 1800 George Goldstone
	14 Milsom Street	1840-42 John Winckworth 1846-48 John Winckworth & son 1849 + William Dawson Winckworth
	26 Milsom Street	1846-49 Edward Edwards 1848 Francis Bayntun
	8 Edgar's Buildings	1812-24 Joseph Sigmond 1822 Reath & Winckworth 1829-46 James Prew 1848 + James Robertson
	1 Bladud's Buildings	1812 George Shew 1819-29 Robert Shew 1830-41 Robert Shew & son 1842 Robert Shew
	10 Bladud's Buildings	1833-37 Peter Michel 1846 + Robert Shew
	34 Temple Row	1833-46 Joseph Gunn Palmer 1847 + Edward Pritchett Warren
	23 Colmore Row	1800-16 Robert Shew 1818-37 Thomas English 1841-47 Thomas English & son T. R. 1849 + Thomas Robert English
Brighton	127 St. James Street	1832-40 James Clarke 1845 Wood
	9 Ship Street	1839 Frederick & George Fisher 1843 Frederick Fisher 1845 Frederick Fisher & Blundell 1846 Frederick & George Fisher 1848 Frederick Fisher 1854 + Alex & Jones
Bristol	2 College Green	1824-25 James Joseph de Boulnois 1826 James Joseph de Boulnois & son 1827-28 John de Boulnois

TOWN	ADDRESS	DENTISTS
Bristol	22 College Green	1828-33 James Gordon 1836 J. H. Harcourt
	51 Park Street	1809-27 Henry Shew 1828-35 Henry Shew & son Charles 1836-38 Henry Shew 1839 + Charles Shew
	50 Park Street	1848-50 Frederick Graham Young 1850 + Joseph Hart
	13 Park Street	1836-39 William B. Curtis 1839-40 Robert Were Fox junior
	24 College Street	1797-1815 Hammett Hart 1816-18 Hammett Hart & Mrs Hart 1819 Hammett Hart 1820-21 Mrs Hart 1822-24 A. S. & Joseph Hart
	17 Rodney Terrace	1830-48 Robert Pearsall 1849 Robert Pearsall & G.S. Penny 1850-52 George Stothert Penny
	81 New Elvet	1853-55 John Caldcleugh 1855 + Ephraim Mosely
	19 High Street	1828 Robert Were Fox 1848 Henry Frederick Huntley
	Dispensary, Queen Street	1842-50 Samuel Hale 1851 + James Gilbard
	2 Crescent Row	1827-30 Henry Micholls Jones 1848-54 James Levander
Hastings	3 Verulam Place	1839 Francis Fuller 1852 + Robert Ransom
Hull	8 Etherington Place	1848-50 George Arthur Manne 1851-52 Elizabeth Manne 1855 Robert Marks
	46 George Street	1840 James Murphy 1848-52 Joseph Wilde Davenport

TOWN	ADDRESS	DENTISTS
Leeds	10 Park Row	1834-41 John Dixon 1842-46 Ruth Dixon
	13 Trafalgar Street	1840-41 Col. Wilkinson 1849 James Evatt
	29 Park Square	1828 James Murphy 1828 + Andrew Edmund Brae
Manchester	18 Oldham Street	1834-38 John Faulkner senior 1840-43 John Faulkner senior & Pierrepont 1845 + John Pierrepont
	2 Lever Street	1821 John Faulkner junior 1822-38 John Faulkner junior & son T.J. 1840-43 Thomas John Faulkner
	29 Piccadilly	1834 Eleazer Gidney 1838-41 John Simpson
	41 Piccadilly	1840-43 Eleazer Gidney 1845-48 John & John Hastings Atkinson
	75 Piccadilly	1838-43 Robert Marshall Imrie 1845 Robert Marshall Imrie & Deane 1846-48 Henry Edward Deane
	91 Piccadilly	1841-46 Barnett Moss 1848 Edward Albert
Oxford	63 High Street	1847 Stanley Stokes 1851-52 John Norman Spencer 1853-54 Henry J. Virgin
Southampton	184 High Street	1836 J. F. Barnard 1851 F. A. B. Vinen
Worcester	9 Foregate Street	1850-51 George Joseph Sylvester 1853 John James
York	33 Coney Street	1837 Henry Swan Graves 1843 Robert Parsons
	4 Coney Street	1828-41 John Turner 1843-46 John Turner & Wade 1848 + Edwin Wade
	43 Coney Street	1828-30 Benjamin Hornor 1837 Benjamin Hornor & King 1840 + Joseph King

- Notes:
1. Compiled from trade directories published before 1855
 2. Liverpool has been deliberately excluded as there was extensive renumbering of houses in the area favoured by dentists towards the end of the period.

The phenomenon of continuity of practice address does not cease with 1855, as we know. Perhaps, as a Society, we might begin to compile a register of such addresses, continuing to the present day. I should be pleased to hear of any examples, however modern, from members.

References

- 1 Francis White, Gazetteer, Directory & Topography of Hull... 1851
- 2 Liverpool Mercury, 16 January 1818 -
- 3 Forceps, 1844 1 52

Warwickshire Doctors and Dentists

Ronald A Cohen

(Summary of paper given to the Lindsay Club,
2nd July 1983)

The material on this subject has proved unexpectedly large, necessitating the exclusion of medical and dental practitioners in Birmingham and Coventry and rigid selection of the remainder.

In the cartulary of St. Mary's in Warwick, consisting of deeds dating from about 1100, are found four names of interest. A charter of Henry de Newburgh, first Earl of Warwick, dated between 1113 and 1123, has as a witness "Gregorio comitis medico" (Gregory, doctor of the Earl) who, being the first witness, was probably a cleric. "Brian medicus" is mentioned as living in Warwick in a document of about 1153, while a document of about 1150 mentions Gilbertus nutricius (Gilbert the nurse) who must be one of the first male nurses of whom precise record exists. Finally, "Magister Thomas de Warewic phisicus" is mentioned about 1200, "Magister" suggesting he was a Master of Arts.

Edmund Albone, appointed Dean of St. Mary's, Warwick, in 1481, was a doctor of medicine as well as a priest, as was quite common at this period. Others so qualified were John Burgis (1563-1635), Rector of Sutton Coldfield in 1617, Henry Clerk (1632-1686), Vicar of Willoughby, Thomas Holyoke (1616-1675) who became Rector of Wolverhampton and Matthew Fanjoux, a Huguenot, who was a physician in Warwick in 1695 and later Rector of Faringdon, Oxon.

Probably the most remarkable man to practise physic in Warwick was Henry Stubbs (or Stubbes) (1632-1676). He attended Westminster School and Christ Church Oxford, where 'showing himself too forward, pragmatical, conceited.. was often kicked and beaten' according to Wood's Athenae Oxoniensis. Stubbs was a very fine classical scholar who, after fighting in the Parliamentary Army, became assistant librarian to the Bodleian in 1657 but was dismissed for writing a book attacking the university and the clergy. He then, after practising in Stratford-upon-Avon for some years with visits to Jamaica and London, finally settled in Warwick with a large summer practice in Bath. Of his books on medical and philosophical subjects one is of special interest, published in 1666 and called 'The Marvellous Conformist, or an account of several marvellous cures performed by the stroking of the hands of Mr. Valentine Greatarick'.

9.

This Valentine Greatrakes was an Irishman known as 'The Stroker' who evidently did cure some patients by stroking them, as Robert Boyle testified on his behalf, including three patients on crutches sent him by the King's doctors on 24th April 1666. He failed to heal Ann, Lady Conway, who apparently suffered from incapacitating migraines.

James Cooke was a contrast to firebrand Stubbs. He was born about 1614 and died in 1693 or 1694. A Roundhead, he was doctor to the Greville family of Beauchamp Court from about 1635 and served in the Parliamentary Army with Robert Greville, 2nd Lord Brooke. While posted to Stratford-upon-Avon during the Civil War he met Shakespeare's daughter Susannah, widow of Dr. John Hall, who showed him her husband's books recording over 1000 cases he had treated. Cooke published a selection of them; the original manuscripts are in the British Museum. When Lord Brooke was killed at Lichfield during the Civil War, Cooke had to embalm the body, a process he has described in one of his works. Cooke was also pastor to the Baptist community in Warwick.

A number of Warwick men are recorded as subscribers at Worcester Diocesan Office between 1660 and 1714. By subscription is meant signing a declaration promising to observe the canons of the Church of England and uphold the Constitution. These were Samuel Dougan of St. Mary's Warwick, surgeon 1664, Matthew Fanjoux, physician 1695, Henry Holden M.A., physician 1698, Abraham Simmonds, physician and surgeon 1698, John Jarvis, surgeon 1661, Henry Stubbs, physician 1661, Henry Rogers, physician 1697 and Samuel Rudd, surgeon 1661. Rudd was surgeon to the gaol as recorded by payments made to him in the Quarter sessions Order Book between 1660 and 1680. In 1625 James Myddgley or Mitchell of Warwick was paid 5/- for curing a felon, Thomas Biddle, in the gaol.

Dr. William Johnston, born about 1643, was a very distinguished Warwickshire man and physician. He received the doctorate of medicine of the University of Angers in 1673, was incorporated at Cambridge in 1682, and at the Royal College of Physicians was admitted a candidate in 1683 and became a Fellow in 1685 and a Censor in 1688. He left London to practice for many years in Warwick, his licence to practice issued by the Royal College of Physicians being still in the Shire Hall in Warwick. This is of special interest, having been issued while he was still a candidate, not, as usually, a Fellow of the College. Johnston is buried in St. Mary's where a wall memorial to him is placed in the south transept.

Dr. Walter Landor, father of the poet, lived in Johnston's house in Warwick and was another notable Warwick doctor as was his partner Dr. Lambe, who published an analysis of the waters of Leamington in 1794, helping to promote the town as a spa.

The growing popularity of the spa and the consequent expansion of the town led naturally to an increase in the number of medical practitioners, of whom Henry Jephson (1798-1848) is the best known. After an apprenticeship to a Mansfield apothecary, he joined Charles Chambers in Leamington about 1818. He obtained the licence of the Society of Apothecaries in 1823 and the M.D. of the University of Glasgow in 1828. Jephson built up a large practice and attended the famous, the wealthy and the aristocracy, interesting himself in many aspects of life in the town.

Dr. John Connolly (1794-1866) set up practice in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1822 after qualifying in Edinburgh and spending time in Sussex. He served on the Town Council and was Mayor in 1825-6. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College London, but disliking London life he moved to Warwick in 1830. He became resident physician at Hanwell Asylum in 1839 where he pioneered the abolition of physical restraints for the mentally afflicted.

There is a scarcity of information on dental practitioners in Warwickshire, though in 1845 there were nine in Leamington, one in Warwick and two in Stratford-upon-Avon. The subscribers at Worcester included four dental practitioners of whom only one, Charles Hawker of Alcester, lived in this county. On 13th April 1722 he subscribed to 'Lett blood and draw teeth'. Thomas Yorke of Stourbridge, subscribed as a surgeon in 1709, is also recorded as drawing a tooth for a Thomas Milward, as well as one for Milward's servant to show him how easy it was!

In the Warwick Advertiser of 27th May 1809 appeared an advertisement of Samuel Brown at the Black Swan Inn who fitted artificial teeth with transparent ligatures.

Only one dental apprentice was found in over 18,000 mentioned in various depositions. This was Thomas, the son of Samuel Brown of Henley-in-Ardan who was surgeon, apothecary, dentist and midwife and proprietor of a private asylum.

A George Brown of Leamington advertised in 1831 that his (unnamed) brother, a student under Bell and assistant to Dr. Nasmyth, was about to become his assistant. This may have been Henry Brown who was practising in Warwick in 1841.

Another advertisement of 1888 gave the cost of stopping teeth with white enamel as 1/6, and specimens of artificial teeth were displayed in showcases at Leamington and Warwick railway stations.

Sir John Tomes, the greatest name in British dentistry, was born near Weston-on-Avon on 21st March 1815, but his practice and all his important work in research, lecturing, writing and dental politics took place in London.

To quote Montaigne: 'Here I have but gathered a nosegay of strange flowers, and have put nothing of mine into it, but the thread to bind them'

Work in Progress - R.A. Cohen

1. Kevin Down of Worcester has discovered a will in the Worcester Record Office of one Agnes Peyte of Ilmington near Stratford-upon-Avon dated 1512 in which is left 4d 'to the light of Saint Apollonia' (sic) in Ilmington Church. He kindly provided a photocopy, transcription and translation from the Latin. Details of the background are being prepared for publication in view of the rarity of such references to St. Apollonia in England.
2. Dr. Christine Hodgett of Warwick has discovered the will in Lichfield Diocesan Record Office of Humphrey Baker, blacksmith, of Offchurch near Leamington Spa dated 1610. In the list of bequests it is stated 'I gyve to Thomas Jecocke of Oloughton (Upton, near Leamington) my tooles which I used to draw teeth with and iis which hys father oweth me'. It has long been believed that village blacksmiths, as well as itinerant tooth-drawers at fairs, and of course surgeons and apothecaries, extracted teeth but proof was lacking. Many 18th century prints show scenes of such operations. This accidental discovery provides documentary evidence and is therefore of great importance. A short paper is being prepared.
3. Various inventories of precious objects at the Abbey at St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, are in existence and all list the jaw bone of St. Apollonia bound in silver and gilt wire as stated in the inventory of 1535. In the belief that these references are unknown to dental historians, a paper is being prepared.

Dental mechanics in the 1940s

G.E. Maurice Hallett

Going through some papers recently I came across some from 1942 when I was in charge of an Army dental laboratory in Manchester; I was sent there in 1940 to take over the old dental hospital which was standing empty and start a laboratory. I had thirteen men (dental mechanics); one was a Sergeant and one a Clerk. By the time I was posted elsewhere, two and a half years had gone by, and the personnel had grown to about 75 mechanics (all tradesmen), together with a handful of clerical and general duty staff and we were doing the denture work for approximately two-thirds of the Western Command - i.e. about 3000 jobs per month.

The experience of building up this service, and as the sole officer being responsible over the 2½ years for more than 1000 mechanics, their training for trade tests, as well as for the routine work, led me to develop great interest in their background, and to learn something of why they had come into the Army Dental Corps, as it was then. In 1942, the B.D.A. was engaged in discussions with NUDAW regarding many unsatisfactory aspects of dental mechanics' training and pay. From enquiries I made amongst my Unit, I realized that in general their situation was little short of chaotic in civilian life. I there prepared a questionnaire and asked some 35 mechanics if they were prepared to answer the questions - promising of course complete anonymity. I was appalled at what I learned. The questions which I posed were as follows:

Age - now and on enlistment
 Married or single
 Details of education - elementary, secondary, technical, evening classes, etc.
 Age on leaving school and commencing dental mechanics
 Reasons for entering trade
 Employers (Qualified dentists, Registered 1921, repair shops, mechanics to the profession)
 Was there a formal Contract, indentures, premium?
 What were the conditions of employment?. Other mechanics?
 Wages - initial, intermediate, final, overtime.
 What were the nature of the duties initially, intermediately and finally?
 What did the soldier intend doing after the War?

Did he enjoy dental mechanical work? Wish for self advancement in theory and practice?

And as a rider for some of them I asked for their opinions on the NUDAW/BDA Incorporated Dental Society and PDSA Agreement which came into operation on the 29th June 1942 - reference is made to this later.

The data which I have related to 41 mechanics. The youngest to enlist had been 17½ years of age and the oldest among the group in July 1942 was 31 years. But, for the most part, they enlisted at 19/20 years and were 23 years of age for my enquiry. In general, they had left higher elementary school at 14½/15 - only 6 had been to secondary school and one seems to have had a private education. One had left school at 16, two at 17 and one at 18, the last two after fruitless attempts at School Certificate or Matriculation, the parents being dentists. As to choice of trade, 5 had fathers who were registered dentists, 1921; one had two uncles who were registered dentists, 1921; one had an uncle and another a cousin who were dental mechanics, so that one-sixth of the number had positive family connections with dentistry. For the remainder, the entry was casual indeed - advertisements in the newspapers, the Juvenile Bureau of Employment, the Labour Exchange, and one dentist (LDS) habitually recruited his apprentices at a particular elementary school.

Most started work soon after leaving school, i.e. at 14 years of age or by the time they were 15, and eight engaged in a rather desultory fashion in night school attendance (technical drawing, mathematics, metalwork). A few institutions (London Polytechnic) had courses in dental mechanics. Two of the above soldiers had attended for two years, the remainder for one or two terms.

With regard to employers, these fell into four groups:

Registered dentists, 1921
 Qualified dentists
 Dental mechanics to the profession
 Repair shops

Twelve had formal contracts. The rest were informal and these varied initially from 3 to 5 years. Only three premiums appear to have been paid, one of £25, and two of £50. Some seem to have broken the contract with impunity - usually because of dissatisfaction with the nature of the work or the wages, or both. Some changed employers up to three times before they enlisted. However, by the time they enlisted most had had 4 to 8 years of exposure, or experience of dental mechanics. One, aged 30 years on enlistment,

had left his dental employers and had run a repair shop for 5½ years. Only two had some 2½ - 3 years experience, their fathers being dentists and their original aim being to qualify.

The enquiries relating to dental experience at the place of employment was interesting - the first one or two years were mostly spent as messengers, on plaster work and clearing up! Over the third and fourth years some very limited experience of setting-up was allowed in about 50% of cases - for the most part, flasking, packing, polishing and repairs were as far as they were allowed to go by the dental employer or the senior mechanic.

About 25% had cast a few inlays, four had helped with struck or cast metal plates, and about the same with plastic materials - then not widely used - Luxene, Becolite, Resovin.

The typical picture of wages that emerges is dismal in the extreme. These lads started at 14/15 years of age at 5/- to 7/6d per week, rising by 2/6d per week to £2.0.0d to £2.10.0d per week after four years.

There were 3 who had then settled down to £2.12.6d to £3.10.0d per week. The latter figure was for the son of a dentist father.

The one who ran a repair shop did not disclose his earnings, but his final wage after six years with his LDS employer had been £2.10.0d

In general, the mechanics to the profession seemed to provide rather better conditions of employment than the dentists, i.e. a formal five-year contract, no premium, a wider range of organised experience, and better wages.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Editor of the B.D.J. for June 1st 1942, which I wrote after considering my findings and which summarises the situation:

"... The proportion of mechanics entering the trade on a properly conducted basis, i.e. as articulated apprentices, would appear to be in the region of 20 per cent. Many are led to believe at the outset that there are good and reasonable prospects on the termination of a four years' apprenticeship. Disillusionment follows swiftly, and is complete after two or three years. About 75 per cent are genuinely interested in their work, and keen to learn - yet, in spite of this, perhaps 25 per cent have no intention of returning to dental mechanics after the war. A further 50 per cent are only willing to return if given new and reasonable prospects. Of the young mechanics who terminate their apprenticeship period

after four or five years, approximately 50 per cent have little or no first hand experience of setting-up - their activities having been confined to plaster work, packing, filing and polishing vulcanite dentures. This irrespective of the type of employer (practitioner, or mechanical firm to the profession develops. In the search for more remunerative work the repair shop is becoming ever more popular and attractive. ..."

The NUDAW/BDA Agreement referred to previously, established a Union section to be called the Associated Dental Mechanics section and sought to homologate wages of apprentices and technicians with those of the goldsmiths, jewellers and kindred trades unions.

They proposed minimum scales of wages for apprentices of 10/- to 35/- per week over the five years of training and then a minimum wage of £3.10.0d per week. (The average recognised salary for a Public Dental Officer at that time was £450 per annum).

There were also conditions of service relating to hours - a 44 hour week, overtime, holidays - and the pious exhortation that employers should observe the conditions for members of their union.

There was also a war bonus varying from 7/6d to 20/- from the under-eighteens to those with thirty years service or over.

Allowing for the changes in value of money (5/- would buy about 100 cigarettes as I recall at that time), the general conditions of the dental mechanic were pretty lamentable. Of those I asked about the NUDAW agreement, most were of the opinion that it was "perhaps a step in the right direction but did not go far enough". One could not but agree. As with many other things, the war provoked great changes in people's working conditions.

Forty-two years later, a student dental technician aged 16 years should now start at £2,815 p.a. reaching £3,496 five years later. The established gradings, through Dental Technician to Senior, Chief and Senior Chief, can lead to a salary of £10,521 per annum - but an average wage for the younger technician in the 23-30 year age group would be around £5,000 to £6,000 per annum. The Community Dental Officer in the same group will command around £10,000 to £14,000 per annum. The dental technician today has far greater prospects than his counterpart of yesteryear - due largely to changes in health socio-economics, particularly since 1948, - and the pattern of present day dental practice. Standards of qualification have

crystallised, with City and Guilds Certificates or T.E.C. equivalent. Training courses with dental hospitals, commercial laboratories, specialist laboratories with day release to T.E.C. course, offer sound training schemes with suitable variety of experience.

Very few private practitioners can offer the necessary training, and elaborate and expensive equipment necessary.

The dental technician of today is a vital and indispensable factor of modern dentistry and has come far from the dental mechanic of 50 years ago. But, there is still no Dental Technicians' Register.

Postscript

Of the 35 subjects of my 1942 investigation, one age 20 years then, elementary school (central) left school at 15 years of age, started dental mechanics at 15 and after five years with his employer, had very restricted experience. After the war he secured a post with a British dental hospital and school and within five years became the Senior technician and an instructor graded as academic-related staff.

In my own university, all dental technicians in the dental school are instructors graded academic-related staff and three have taken Open University degrees -

Ever Forward!

British Dental tokens

Ben Z. Swanson

As one of the Lindsay Club's newest members I thought that I would write about a research project that I am undertaking on dental tokens as part of my postgraduate course at King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry. The help of any member who knows of the existence of unrecorded pieces would be very much appreciated. I am also in need of biographical material. This article has been written to further explain my needs.

A token is defined as a "piece of durable material (usually metal) appropriately marked and unofficially issued for monetary, advertising, services or other purposes."¹ This definition, when applied to dental subjects, encompasses a wide variety of material. I shall list known areas of British material, but bear in mind that my research also takes in dental tokens from other countries, especially the United States and France.

Dentists in these three countries produced the greatest number of advertising tokens. I have grouped the dental tokens of the United Kingdom in convenient categories to further explain them.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BARBER SURGEON TOKENS

Williamson² catalogues at least 13 different pieces in this elusive series. I am particularly looking for a very fine or better example of the one issued by Thomas Wynne of Caerwys, Wales, in both 1668 and 1669. Biographical information is needed on all issuers.

Other names, locations and dates are:

John Brearcliffe	Halifax	
Thomas Bull	Manawden	1669
Henry Carter	Manningtree	1669
George Davis	Bideford	1668
Peter E. Gailard	Totnes	1657
Edward A. Goldinge	Faringdon	1668
George Lench & Will Tomson	Droitwich	1667
Samuell Rogers	Broomsgrove	1688
Edward Steavens	Benley on Thames	
Robert E. Tippetts	Portsmouth	1666
Thomas M. Underwood	Reading	1666
James Wight	Kingston on Thames	1669

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS

An extensive listing of eighteenth century³ tokens included very few of dental interest. Even so one of the most challenging to me as a researcher is catalogued. That is the farthing size piece from Middlesex with the legend "Harrison, Hair Dresser, No. 64 Long Lane, West Smithfield, Bleeding and Tooth Drawing, 1797". At least one authority⁴ is convinced that this is not an authentic piece, but one made to sell to coin collectors. I need to prove or disprove this theory. The Burchell tokens, all twenty-one varieties, are also here. This notorious purveyor of quack remedies offered for sale the Anodyne Necklace for children cutting teeth and his Famous Sugar-Plumbs for worms. It was considered somewhat of a scandal that he enjoyed royal patronage.

ENGRAVED DENTAL TOKENS

I only know of three engraved tokens, two of which are dental. Engraved tokens were made from well worn or effaced half penny pieces which were then engraved with the advertiser's message. The names associated with the two dental tokens are Blunt and Spence, both practising as 'Operator of the Teeth'.

Several varieties of each are known and dated examples of each exist. The Spence token is dated 1722⁵, which makes it too early to relate to one of the royal dentists, T.R. Spence or George Spence. I am hoping to connect it with James Spence who was associated with Berdmore in his royal appointment⁶. The Blunt piece is dated 1721⁷ and I have no knowledge at all of this individual other than his address, Great Windmill Street, near the Haymarket, London.

COUNTERMARKED OR COUNTERSTAMPED COINS

These pieces, catalogued by Scott⁵ along with engraved tokens, were made with the aid of a small metal punch. The coins were then returned to circulation and acted as reasonably cheap advertising pieces. Known examples are:

HAYES/DENTIST/MAYS/BUILDINGS on an 1807 halfpenny;

DENTIST/CHESTER/X on an 1862 penny;

CABANE'S/STRAWBERRY/TOOTHPASTE on a French ten centime.

One coin not catalogued by Scott has turned up in the United States: G.W. ANDREWS/DENTIST counterstamped on an 1864 farthing. This counterstamp appears on various small denomination coins of several countries and I believe it to be of American origin, although authorities there believe it to be English⁸.

UNOFFICIAL FARTHING

This group of tokens received little notice until the Bell catalogue⁹ was published in 1975. There is only one dental token (Gerrard of Longton) listed in the book, but two others have come to light since publication. Circa 1820-1870, the three are:

Gerrard, Chemist, of Longton: teeth scaled and stopped without pain.

Dr. Dixon, Dentist, of Hanley: artificial teeth supplied.

G. Duff, Surgeon Dentist, 205 Sloane St. Knightsbridge.

CAMPBELL COLLECTION

Two other known specimens not listed in the major reference works are to be found in the Menzies Campbell collection in Edinburgh, Scotland. They are:

Thomas Chambers, Dentist, 18 Bark Street, Bolton: all branches of surgical and mechanical dentistry, teeth extracted without pain.

S.R. Wilde, Dentist, 11 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool: a single tooth from 5/-, a complete set from £5.5.0.

I am especially interested in hearing of any British tokens not listed above, but I also would like to correspond with anyone interested in dental numismatics or owning a piece which might be available for sale or photographing.

Address for correspondence:

King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry
Department of Community Dental Health
c/o St. Giles Hospital
St. Giles Road
London SE5 7RN Home telephone 01-202-4458

REFERENCES

- 1 Pittman, J.J. The dictionary of numismatic terms. 3rd edition. Colorado Springs, Colorado, American Numismatic Association, 1975
- 2 Williamson, G.C. Trade tokens issued in the seventeenth century in England, Wales, and Ireland, by corporations, merchants, tradesmen etc 2nd edition, London, B.A. Seaby Ltd., 1967
- 3 Dalton, R. and Hamer, S.H. The provincial token-coinage of the 18th century 2nd edition. London, B.A. Seaby Ltd., 1967

- 4 Bell, R.C. Tradesmen's tokens and private tokens 1785-1819 Newcastle upon Tyne, Corbitt and Hunter Ltd., 1966
- 5 Scott, J.G. British countermarks on copper and bronze coins London, Spink & Son Ltd., 1975
- 6 Dobson, J. The Royal Dentists Ann Coll Surg Engl 1970; 46: 277-291
- 7 Campbell, J.M. Catalogue of the Menzies Campbell Collection of dental instruments, pictures, appliances, ornaments etc. Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 1966
- 8 Rulau, R. United States trade tokens 1866-1889 Iola, Wisconsin, Krause Publications, 1983
- 9 Bell, R.C. Unofficial farthings 1820-1870 London, Seaby Publications Ltd., 1975

A hundred years ago

The 1884 BDA annual meeting was held in Edinburgh, and the Journal described possible means of transport to the city...

"There are so many different ways of getting to the Northern Athens, that one feels somewhat embarrassed by the choice. Those who start from London can travel by three lines of railway, and for those who are fond of a sea voyage, there are also several lines of steamers. The steamers of Messrs. S. Hough, and W. Landlands & Sons, of Liverpool, sail between Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool and Edinburgh. Lastly, some of the splendid Indian passenger steamers, belonging to the British India and other companies, run regularly from London to Glasgow, and in fine weather a more enjoyable trip can scarcely be imagined than the three days' steaming in one of these splendidly fitted vessels round two-thirds of the coast line of England."

Source: J Br Dent Assoc 1884; 5: 508

The Dental Trade and Development of Dental Journalism

Stanley Gelbier

Introduction

In the mid-1880s there was concern about the deplorable state of dentistry in England. At that time appeals were being made to parliament, the medical profession and the public for legislation to enforce a basic educational standard for dental practitioners. Two major issues were whether a qualification should be introduced and whether there should be a register of dental practitioners: the LDS was introduced in 1860 and the Dentists Register in 1878. It was during this period that dental periodicals began to appear.

Dental Journals

The first known dental journal in the world was the American Journal of Dental Science, which was first published in 1839. It was followed in 1843 by the British Quarterly Journal of Dental Surgery. Although an editorial in the American journal gave its first British counterpart a warm welcome, it was perhaps rather premature. After only two issues, the English journal folded.

There followed a small number of other dental journals. Although they were filled with a variety of practical articles suited to the needs of dental practitioners many, especially the British Journal of Dental Science, were devoted to dental politics as well as to scientific matters. For example, they took up a great deal of space advocating a school for dental instruction. We must remember that in 1856, there were no dental schools in the United Kingdom, the Dental Hospital of London not being founded until 1858, many years after institution of the world's first dental school in Baltimore, in 1839.

Clearly, there was a place for periodicals containing information about equipment and materials. The dental companies associated with the design, production and sales of equipment for dental practitioners played an essential part in the development of British dental journals. The then major traders such as Claudius Ash and Sons, the Dental Manufacturing Company of London Limited, the SS White Company of Great Britain Limited, and Cottrill and Company were all involved in the evolution of such journals. A number of the dental periodicals which the trade produced had a long and invaluable life. Some were merged. Others went out of existence.

However, even before developing periodicals the dental trade had provided excellent support for the profession. It played an important part in the development of other types of literature, for example, well-illustrated and informative catalogues and pamphlets.

The Dental Manufacturing Company began to publish the Dental Record in 1881. It was probably the first true dental trade journal to appear in England. The Dental Record continued to be published monthly, for three-quarters of a century, until amalgamated with the Dental Practitioner in 1955.

Its first editorial indicated how this new trade journal was to help the dental profession. The pages of the Dental Record would be open to all contributions possessing literary merit, as well as to correspondence on topics of interest to the dental profession. It emphasized strongly that it would remain independent of any political party or society.

The educational advancement of any professional group is always associated with the development of its literature. The Dental Record offered "every facility" for the publication of matters of interest to the profession, and thus gave dentists a stimulus to write and communicate the results of their research, experiences, and opinions. There were illustrations of new inventions in operative and mechanical dentistry. Also, reports of societies, review of books, notices of other literature about dentistry, as well as correspondence columns: "A page set apart for inter-communications: for asking questions as to modes of practice, etc.", all found a place in the pages of the Dental Record. Space was even allocated to advertising exchanges.

The editor hoped that these "new features", together with a sufficiency of scientific and literary articles, would ensure the Dental Record a welcome to "the house of every English-reading dentist".

Four years later, in March 1885 Claudius Ash and Sons began to publish its Quarterly Circular. It was referred to by some writers of the period as a dental journal. However, at first it was really a series of catalogues, which hardly merited the designation of journal. Nevertheless, it was highly useful to its readers. A notice in the first issue indicated an awareness of the need to cooperate with dental practitioners. It stated: "We are prepared to make instruments of every description to dentists' own patterns or working sketches and to submit them in the rough for approval before finishing them". Evidence of a very real service by the trade to the profession. It went on: "Our aim in publishing the Quarterly Circular is to put before the profession the latest novelties,

It is clear that not only was the dental trade making major contributions to the development of professional practice, but it was also bringing these developments to the notice of the dental profession.

In January 1921 Oral Topics appeared as a monthly journal. It very soon carried articles with preventive content. The first number of Oral Topics had many lessons for today's traders and dentists. In an editorial on 'Dentistry today - and tomorrow', it drew the attention of its readers to the changes that were going on around them, and the need to take account of these changes. It pointed out that in recent years dentistry had assumed a new character. Once the prerogative of the rich, it was becoming more and more available to the lowest, as well as the highest, in the world, and it was gaining recognition as one of the most vital factors in the general well-being of humanity. Its pages warned: "The dentistry of today and tomorrow presents many phases for continuous consideration, all of which will play their part in the ultimate destiny of the profession."

The journal promoted the concept of an organised effort for dentistry as a factor in community welfare. And dental health education was not forgotten. It quoted Sir William Osler who pronounced: "You have one gospel to preach, and have to preach it early and late, in season and out of season. It is the gospel of cleanliness of the mouth, cleanliness of the teeth, cleanliness of the throat."

In 1929 Oral Topics combined with the Dental Magazine to become the Dental Magazine and Oral Topics. The new journal reminded dentists that their own health was important; as was an interest in leisure activities.

In September 1970, Dental Magazine and Oral Topics came to an end to be absorbed into the British Dental Journal. As Mr. H. Albany Butler, Director of Oral Topics Limited, wrote in the final edition: "There could be no doubt that Dental Magazine and Oral Topics had found a place on the dental scene which was not covered by any other journal." By the end it had reached out to 50,000 English-speaking dentists and ancillary staff in 30 countries: no mean achievement.

Amongst the minor periodicals produced by the trade for dentists was Elliot's Quarterly, published by Elliot and Company of Edinburgh and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealers in dental supplies. In addition, there were PCL Quarterly, published by C J Plucknett and Company, a dental supply company in London. Cottrell and Company's Dental Chronicle began, in April 1907, as a journal to advertise its publisher's business. It ended three years later.

Another major contribution by the trade to the profession was the Dental Delineator, first published by S S White in 1934. In each issue it aimed to present two or three comparatively brief articles of everyday interest; articles which were not limited in their application to specialists.

and to offer to dentists a medium for making known their ideas and inventions in the shape of new preparations and appliances. We intended to form an illustrative supplement to our own catalogue and the various dental journals, and we shall spare no pains to make it useful and interesting".

Most space in the journal was taken up by advertisements. Nevertheless, even in its first number the Quarterly Circular began to educate its readers. For example, there was an article on an 'Improved electric lamp for the mouth'. It stated, that of the various methods for examining the mouth then known to dental surgeons, "The electric light is pronounced, by the highest authorities, to be by far the most suitable." The article explained that the difficulty hitherto experienced, had been to invent a lamp sufficiently small and convenient for such a purpose. It went on to outline how a light could be produced in the new lamp by an electric current heating to incandescence a very fine carbon filament fitted with platinum connections, enclosed in a small glass bulb or closed tube, from which all traces of oxygen has been removed.

By 1901 there were many more articles appearing in addition to the advertisements, a major service to its readers. They related to many phases of dental practice. Thus, the Quarterly Circular had become a recognisable professional journal.

Over the years the Quarterly Circular was developed and re-named, first becoming the Ash's Quarterly Circular in 1908 later Ash's Monthly (1911). In November 1916 the Monthly was discontinued owing to conditions caused by the first world war.

In January 1917 the Monthly was replaced by Ash's Journal, which was renamed in 1918 as the Dental Magazine, a journal devoted to the science of dentistry. Ash's Dental Magazine satisfied the need for shorter, easier to read, articles on any subject which could guide and inform dentists. At least as important, it recognised the chasm in dental news and views between countries. Its Australian and South African reports were, for a number of years, the only continuing dental link between those countries and Great Britain. The Dental Magazine provided regular reports on school dental services throughout the country, thus recognising the need for community dental care facilities for children. It also introduced the kind of advertising practices that we know so well today. So this relatively early journal, although provided by the trade, was by no means confined to articles promoting the sales of dental equipment. It was a real pillow of support to the dental profession.

For many years the front cover of each issue of the journal had rather a nice touch. It featured a photograph of the author of one of its articles. One editorial reminded us of the essential part played by the trade in developing equipment and materials. It said: "No practitioner who has given serious thought to the matter would deny the value of the essential research work conducted by the leading manufacturers, nor will they deny it has an important bearing on the progress of dentistry." The Editor reminded dentists that the staff of these leading manufacturers contributed a great store of knowledge to the production of dental supplies. Surely an essential lesson for us all today.

A hundred years ago (continued)

The dinner at the BDA annual meeting at Edinburgh was held at the Waterloo Hotel, and cost 7/6d...

"... The company was played into dinner by a stalwart bagpiper, dressed in all the grandeur of Stewart tartan kilt and plaid, slashed doublet, gartered hose and brogues, topped by a Glengarry cap and black cock tail. The vast proportions of the corridor and hall modified the shrill northern music to our southern ears, and when, as the evening advanced, this same piper-reinforced by another equally vigorous performer-marched round the room again and again, their music was voted quite exhilarating, and was much applauded, even by those who were strangers to the weird coranachs and pibrochs which excited the enthusiasm of our Scottish hosts...

The dinner fare was as novel to many of us as the dinner music, for, in addition to Scotch broth, we had "sheep's head and trotters," "minced collops," and "haggis." This last dish is very commonly held in aversion by Englishmen, but I am bound to admit that many of us retired with less prejudice and more admiration for the homely "chieftain of the pudding race" than we had hitherto acknowledged."

History of Pharmacy Conference

Christine Hillam

The British Society for the History of Pharmacy held its spring conference this year in a small hotel in the centre of York. The event was attended by about 20 members with their spouses, who met together for dinner on the Friday evening before the first session of the conference. Papers were also given on the Saturday morning and evening and on Sunday morning, the meeting being rounded off with Sunday lunch.

The subjects of the papers ranged from apothecaries' mortars to the examination of an 18th century surgeon's account books. There was a conscious emphasis on the medical history of York, and an illustrated talk on the city by one of the official guides proved an excellent preparation for the free sessions.

The whole occasion was a splendid opportunity for members to get to know each other and the city better. Not only were the papers stimulating, but the residential element of the conference nurtured a greater exchange of ideas and research information than is often possible in that short time after an evening meeting before everyone starts thinking about their train home. Might the Lindsay Club perhaps think of following the example of their pharmaceutical colleagues and having their own exclusively historical week-end conference next year?

Honorary Membership for R.A. Cohen

At the meeting of the Club on 22nd February, honorary membership was conferred on Ronald Cohen. J.A. Donaldson said that he was privileged to speak on that occasion. Ronald Cohen was a founder-member of the Lindsay Club, its chairman and for many years a committee member. He was being honoured first to show admiration and gratitude for his work for the Club and secondly for his pre-eminence as a dental historian since his earliest publication in 1936. He had given all the important eponymous lectures, and all his historical work had been exemplary, displaying breadth of knowledge and experience and meticulous research.

IN MEMORIAM: MISS JESSIE DOBSON

Died 19th June 1984

There are others better qualified to give a more accurate and chronological account of Jessie Dobson's life and activities. This is merely an appreciation by one who had the pleasure of her friendship for some thirty years.

Jessie was born in Manchester. She took a BA and BSc, and later the MSc at the University of Manchester. Following qualification it is believed that she taught biology for some time before coming to London. Professor Frederic Wood Jones, FRS, who had been Professor of Anatomy at Manchester, was appointed in 1945 to the Chair of human and comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons. The Hunterian Museum had been badly damaged during an air raid in May 1941, and Wood Jones had the task of rehousing the Hunterian collection. It is thought that he enlisted Jessie Dobson to assist him in this undertaking, and thus began her long association with the Museum and the RCS. She was appointed Anatomy Curator in 1955.

She was a founder member of the Lindsay Club and one of the few select members who was not medically or dentally qualified. She had known Lilian Lindsay and was a staunch friend of the dental profession, and considered dentistry had an important role in the general history of medicine. She was particularly interested in the dental researches of John Hunter, and was the speaker at the first ordinary meeting of the Club in March 1963 when her subject was "John Hunter and the Dentists". She again spoke at the meeting on 1st November 1978 with the text: "The importance of the teeth is such that they deserve our utmost attention". This quotation is taken from the opening lines of Hunter's Natural History of the Human Teeth.

To speak of Jessie Dobson as a formal lecturer seems almost a misnomer. She seldom used any notes and her style was so relaxed and lucid, that she must have been the envy of any potential speaker. At the College she was a Hunterian lecturer and delivered the Arnott demonstration on several occasions. She gave the Thomas Vicary Lecture in October 1963, and the Menzies Campbell Lecture in May 1969 on "The Royal Dentists". She read papers on many less formal occasions, in fact it was well known that she seldom refused such requests, and it was certain that she would be a pleasure to hear.

Jessie's first major publication, Anatomical Eponyms, appeared in November 1945 with a second and enlarged edition in 1962. It has now become a standard work of reference on the subject. Her second book was a biography of William Clift, John Hunter's last apprentice, and was published in 1954. She was the joint author with Sir Cecil Wakeley in 1957 of the life of Sir George Buckston Browne, but the work which probably gave the greatest satisfaction and pleasure to write was the biography of her hero, John Hunter, which was issued in 1969. In addition, there appeared in her name innumerable papers and abstracts, most of which appeared in the Annals of the RCS. All were of a high standard and a joy to read.

In some ways Jessie was a rather private person but she was a charming, attractive and warm hearted woman, ever willing to help others in matters of medical historical research. On the other hand she was genuinely grateful for any snippets of information on such subjects even though she was probably aware of them.

There is no doubt that she was an outstanding medical historian, and after her official retirement from the College she accepted a post of archivist to the Worshipful Company of Barbers, where on two days a week she continued her research into medical and surgical history. She was co-author with R. Milnes-Walker in 1979 of a history of the Barber Surgeons of London.

In her field she had held several high offices. She was a former president of the Section of the History of Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine, president of the Osler Club of London from 1967-69, and a member of the Faculty of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy, Society of Apothecaries, for some years. In all these circles Jessie Dobson will be sadly missed, but not least in the smaller sphere of the Lindsay Club.

J. E. McAuley

Jessie Dobson

Bibliography of her writings

- Pioneers of osteogeny: John Hunter 1728-1793. J Bone Jt Surg 1948; 30B: 361-364
- Pioneers of osteogeny: Robert Nesbitt. J Bone Jt Surg 1948; 30B: 551-555
- Fanny Jones Shrapnell. J Hist Med 1949; 4: 239-242
- Pioneers of osteogeny: George William Callender. J Bone Jt Surg 1949; 31B: 127-129
- Pioneers of osteogeny: Frederick Oldfield Ward. J Bone Jt Surg 1949; 31B: 596-599
- "Anatomizing" of criminals. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1951; 9: 112-120
- College criminals: Jonathan Wild. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1951; 9: 339-346
- Pioneers of osteogeny: Frederick Augustus Dixey. J Bone Jt Surg 1951; 33B: 275-277
- Cardiac action after "death" by hanging. Lancet 1951; 2: 1222-1224
- College criminals: Eugene Aram. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1952; 10: 267-275
- College criminals: John Thurtell. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1952; 10: 324-331
- College criminals: William Corder. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1952; 11: 249-255
- 18th century anatomists: Joshua Brookes. Practitioner 1952 169: 180-184
- Dr. Edward Crisp: forgotten medical scientist. J Hist Med 7: 384-400
- Pioneers of osteogeny: Clopton Havers. J Bone Jt Surg 1952; 34B: 702-707
- William Cole (1635-1716) and his discovery of spiral nature of intestinal musculature. Proc R Soc Med 1952; 45: 435-438
- Some 18th century experiments in embalming. J Hist Med 1953; 8: 431-434
- Surgical problem of the last century: Garibaldi's bullet and Nelaton's probe. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1953; 13: 266-269
- Army nursing service in the 18th century. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1954; 14: 417-419
- John Sheldon, M.D., F.R.S., 18th century anatomist. Practitioner 1954; 173: 77-83
- The Hunters and the absorbents. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1955; 16: 60-62
- John Hunter and the unfortunate Doctor Dodd. J Hist Med 1955; 10: 369-378
- Story of Caroline Crachami: "Sicilian dwarf". Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1955; 16: 268-272
- William Clift F.R.S: first conservator of Hunterian museum. Proc R Soc Med 1955; 48: 323-325
- Curiosities of natural history. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1956; 19: 118-133
- Lord Nelson and the expenses of his cure. Ann R Coll Engl 1957; 21: 119-122
- The pernicious remedy of the naval surgeon. J R Nav Med Serv 1957 43: 23-28
- Tobias George Smollett. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1957; 20: 260-264
- Mary Sabina: the variegated damsel. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1958; 22: 273-278
- Nelson and the surgeons. J R Nav Med Serv 1958; 44: 111-117
- The surgeons of the Bounty. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1958; 22: 70-72
- A curator's curiosity. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1959; 24: 331-337

- Facts and fallacies. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1959; 25: 331-335
- John Hunter's artists. Med Biol Illus 1959; 9: 138-149
- John Hunter's views on cancer. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1959; 25: 176-181
- The architectural history of the Hunterian museum. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1961; 29: 113-126
- John Hunter's microscope slides. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1961; 28: 175-188
- John Hunter's animals. J Hist Med 1962; 17: 479-486
- The Nubian collection. Ann R Coll Surg 1963; 33: 249-252
- The place of John Hunter's museum. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1963; 33: 32-40
- Records of a naval surgeon: Garden Milne. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1963; 32: 314-322
- John Hunter and the dentists. Dent Mag Oral Topics 1964; 81: 9-14
- The training of a surgeon. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1964; 34: 1-36 (Thomas Vicary lecture)
- William Clift to Philip Syng Physick. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1964; 34: 197-203
- John Hunter's practice. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1966; 38: 181-190
- Frank Buckland and rare Ben Johnson. Proc R Soc Med 1967; 60: 296-298
- John Hunter's anatomy. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1967; 41: 493-501
- Lost treasures. The substance of a report made to the Board of Trustees of the Hunterian museum. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1968; 42: 387-393
- Some of John Hunter's patients. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1968; 42: 124-133
- The trials of the medical student. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1969; 44: 274-286
- Curiosities of natural history as illustrated in John Hunter's museum. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1970; 47: 233-242
- The Royal Dentists. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1970; 46: 277-291 (Menzies Campbell lecture)
- Percival Pott. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1972; 50: 54-65
- Barber into surgeon. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1974; 54: 84-91
- Kenneth Bryn Thomas (1916-1978). Med Hist 1979; 23: 234

Books

- Anatomical eponyms: a biographical dictionary of anatomists etc. Edinburgh, Livingstone, 1945. 2nd edit. 1962
- William Clift. London, Heineman, 1954
- DOBSON, J. and WAKELEY, C. Sir George Buckston Browne. Edinburgh, Livingstone, 1957
- John Hunter. Edinburgh, Livingstone, 1969
- DOBSON, J. and WALKER, R.M. Barbers and barber surgeons of London. A history of the Barbers' and Barber Surgeons' Companies. Oxford, Blackwell, 1979

- Sources: Index Medicus 1940-1983
- Index to dental literature 1945-1980
- BDA Library catalogue

Margaret A Clennett

"Mr. Hamilton Cartwright was distinctly of opinion that both diarrhoea and convulsions might be caused by dentition. There were two conditions under which lancing the gums was indicated; if the gum were tense and glistening at the epoch when the tooth was about to come forward, by cutting into the sac of the tooth great and immediate relief was afforded; secondly, in an inflammatory condition of the gums, with tumidity, but without the extreme tension of the first class of cases, incision gave relief; in the latter class of cases, the treatment was empirical but none the less successful.

Dr. C.J. Hare said that it was to him a matter of great surprise and regret that the profession should so blindly give way to fashion, as it had done on many points. Hundreds of lives had been lost by abandoning the use of bleeding; and, among the forms of bleeding, the practice of lancing the gums, that is, bleeding from the gums, was one that deserved to be revived or continued.

Dr. Webb had seen so many children on the point of death saved by lancing the gums, that he regarded it as a most valuable method of treatment.

Dr. Sansom, while admitting that many untoward symptoms were associated with the eruption of the teeth, doubted whether that cause was not invoked with too great frequency. In a paper published in the Obstetrical Journal, he had shown that the period of most frequent occurrence of diarrhoea concided (sic) with the period of dentition. He had found that it was very useful to rub the gums with glycerine, and had observed that the greatest amount of irritation occurred at the eruption of the first molar teeth.

Dr. Seymour Taylor believed that a horny condition of the gums was brought about by rubbing, and by chewing hard substances. Such a condition must obviously interfere with the eruption of the tooth.

Mr. B.T. Lowne thought that the theory that the eruption of the tooth could cause diarrhoea was a mere hypothesis; the whole process was physiological, and not pathological.

Dr. R. Crocker thought that it was very seldom necessary to use the lancet.

Dr. W.A. Duncan had seen many cases of severe diarrhoea and convulsions evidently due to teething, and relieved by lancing the gums. The mere lancing of the gum, and the abstraction of a little blood, was of little use; the operation ought only to be resorted to to relieve tension.

Dr. Travers, though always prepared to use the lancet, had never, during nineteen years, met with a case in which he had felt himself justified in doing so.

Dr. Ewart was a firm believer in the use of the lancet where it was absolutely required."

Source: Journal of the British Dental Association 1884; 5: 678-679

History of dentistry

papers from journals received in the BDA Library,

August 1983 - July 1984

General articles

- BENNETT, M. Dental therapists: past, present and future. Dent Advertiser 1984; (32) 7-8
- CHRISTEN, A.G. Orally used smokeless tobacco as advertised in the metamorphic trade cards of 1870-1900. Bull Hist Dent 1983; 31: 82-86
- COVENTRY, J.B. One man in his time. E Dent J 1984; 156: 418-419
- DOUGHTY, J. The dentist in comic postcards. Br Dent J 1984; 156: 186-187
- FOLEY, G.P.H. A treasury of dentistry: Early offices were a dangerous place to practice. J Am Coll Dent 1983; 50: (2) 24-24
- FOX, B.W. Dental school circa 1920. Cal 1983; 47: (6) 9-11, 21
- FOX, B.W. Turn of the century dentistry. Cal 1983; 47: (2) 18-19, 21-24
- HIGGINS, P. Men who marched away [dental profession and the 1st war] Dent Pract 1983; 21: (15) 6, 8-9
- HOFFMAN-ANTHELM, W. Hitler's rise to power 50 years ago. (German) Zahnärztl Mitt 1983; 73: 2499-2500, 2503
- 125th anniversary commemoration [of the American Dental Association] 1859-1980: The early years. 1881-1917: An era of discovery. 1918-1928: Coming of age. 1929-1945: An evolving social conscience. 1946-1962: The quest for new knowledge. 1963-1984: Shaping the future. J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 479-492; 496-510; 516-522; 527-536; 541-556; 561-578.
- MOSKOW, B. Dentistry and folk art. XVIII. Feindel dentiste. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 57
- MOSKOW, B.S. The iconography of the dental profession. Raffet: Le dentiste. Quintessence Int 1983; 14: 1278-1279
- Der Zahnbrecher: Quintessence Int 1984; 15: 40-41
- L'arracheur des dents. Quintessence Int 1984; 15: 166-167
- Louis Alexandre Gosset de Guines. Quintessence Int 1984; 15: 306-307
- Le Perdent. Quintessence Int 1984; 15: 406-407

Louis Alexandre Gosset de Guines (pseud. Andre Gill)
(1840-1855). Quintessence Int 1984; 15: 622-623

Pietro Longhi (1702-1785). The itinerant toothpuller
at the carnival. Quintessence Int 1984; 15: 728-729

- MUHLEMANN, H.R. 30 years in dentistry. (German). Swiss Dent 1983; 4: 7-13
- MUHLEMANN, H.R. Some conclusions after 30 years of dentistry. Swiss Dent 1984; 5: 23-32
- PEDLEY, C.E. A personal record of dentistry. J Dent Ass S Afr 1984; 39: 11-20
- PERREIN, P. The world dental profession and its history. (French). Chirurg Dent France 1984; 54: (241) 7-8
- RING, M.E. Oddments in dental history: down with toothbrushes, up with tobacco. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 31-32
- RING, M.E. The rubber denture murder case - the true story of the vulcanite litigations. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 3-18
- RING, M.E. Oddments in dental history: another case of a denture in the esophagus with near-fatal consequences. Bull Hist Dent 1983; 31: 99-100
- ROSEN, J. Of serpents and symbols. J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 534
- SCHADEWALDT, H. Dentistry in art. (German). Zahnärztl Mitt 1983; 73: 2760, 2762-2764, 2768-2770
- SIGRON, G. Dental medicine in the early Middle Ages. (German, English abstract) Schweiz Mschr Zahnmed 1984; 94: 49-56
- When dentistry was in its apprenticeship. (German). Zahnärztl Mitt 1983; 73: 2766-2767
- WOOD, J.F.L. The battle over the Health Service: Bevan and the BDA. Dent practice 1984; 22: (12) 8,10 (13) 12-13

People, institutions and places

- AMADEO, E.M. A figure in international dentistry and pioneer of endodontics: Henry Lentulo 1889-1981. (Spanish) Rev Asoc Odont Argentina 1983; 71: 150-152
- ANDERSON, R.J. A history of the British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry. Community Dent Health 1984; 1: 5-10
- ASBELL, M. Dentists who served in the civil war. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 59-61

- BEALS, E.W. Minihistorical perspective of the AAE: 1943-1983. The fourth decade. J Endodont 1983; 9: 311
- BARBER, D.N. Doc Holliday, the wildest dentist of the West. Probe 1984; 25: 301-302
- BEECHER, D.M. The history of dental health on Guam. Bull Hist Dent 1983; 31: 108-112
- BROWN, F. Early history of the South Dakota Dental Society. Northwest Dent 1983; 62: (4) 17-22
- "DENTIBUS". Revere, the first US forensic odontologist. Probe 1984; 25: 412
- DUNN, W.E. Dentistry and society in late 1800s and early 1900s in South Dakota. Northwest Dent 1983; 62: (4) 23-27
- DUNN, W.E. The devastating thirties. [in South Dakota] Northwest Dent 1983; 62: (4) 28-29
- ERAMO, S. A fresco depicting St. Apollonia in the Basilica of St. Maria di Collemaggio at Aquila. (Italian). Dent Cadmos 1984; 52: (4) 135-137
- FOLEY, G.P.H. The dental attractions of the Wells cathedral. J Am Coll Dent 1983; 50: (3) 16-17
- FORD, G. The London hospital. Br Dent Surg Assist 1984; 43: 10-11, 14
- GARDINER, J.F. Solyman Brown and his epic poem: "Dentologia". Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 44-50
- HARSCH, O.M. Dentists portrayed on stamps. (German). Zahnärztl Mitt 1983; 73: 2514-2515, 2518
- HERSCHFELD, J.J. E.J. Greenfield and artificial implants. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 33-41
- HERSCHFELD, J.J. Joseph Fox: pioneer dental investigator and author of The natural history of the human teeth. Bull Hist Dent 1983; 31: 101-107
- HOLTJE, W.I. The Calais family from Hamburg have practised dentistry for 175 years. Zahnärztl Mitt 1984; 74: 1269-1270, 1275
- HUGHES, S.G. The life and work of John Howard Mummary. Bull Hist Dent 1983; 31: 69-81
- HUSZAR, G. Pioneers of Hungarian periodontology. (Hungarian) Fogorv Szemle 1984; 77: 115-117

- The Iron duke's dentures [Presentation by Prof. R. Musil]. Br Dent J 1983; 155: 353
- John H. Holliday, dentist. J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 488
- Kirsten Mahneke and dolls depicting St. Apollonia. (Danish). Tandlaegeblad 1984; 88: 151-153
- LOEVY, H.T. M. Evangeline Jordon, pioneer in pedodontics. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 19-26
- MARVITZ, L. St. Apollonia and Danish dentistry. (Danish, English abstract) Tandlaegeblad 1984; 88: 5-8
- MIKY, F.H.M. The investigation of dental plaque by Anthony van Leeuwenhoek in 1683. (Dutch, English abstract). Ned Tijdschr Tandheelkd 1983; 90: 421-424
- MILLSTEIN, P.L. and HOWE, E. A hundred years of dental history in a Boston building. J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 641-642
- PUJOL, F. Dentistry at the end of the Roman empire: Gaius Aurelianus. (French) Chirurg Dent France 1984; 54: (252) 21-25
- RAGSDALE, J.S. What did Thomas Jefferson mean by "I have not yet lost a tooth by age". J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 643-644
- REZAI, R.F. Tribute to dental pioneer Friedrich Otto Walkhoff. Quintessence Int 1984; 15: 655-657
- RIETHE, P. and STRAUB, M. Johannes Stocker (c1513): town physician in Ulm and personal physician to princes in Southern Germany. (German, English abstract) Dtsch Zahnärztl Z 1984; 39: 307-310
- ROMM, S. Hans Pichler: oral surgeon to Sigmund Freud. Oral Surg 1984; 57: 31-32
- Royal dental college, 1953-1983. (Danish) Tandlaegeblad 1983; 87: 543-558
- SANFILIPPO, S. The life and accomplishments of Dr. Samuel B. Fastlicht. Bull Hist Dent 1983; 31: 87-92
- SCHLISSEL, C.H. A short history of dentistry in China from earliest times through 1900. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 52-56
- SOGNAES, R.P. George Washington's roots: the case of a dental and parental presidential cover-up? Harvard Dent Alumni Bull 1983; 43: 6-10
- SUCKLING, H.H. Arthur Suckling: pioneer dental specialist. NZ Dent J 1983; 79: 117-119

- SUGDEN, K.C. Dentists in the Rare Books. Vittorio Cornelio. Br Dent J 1983; 155: 278
- SUGDEN, K.C. Joseph Audibran and incorruptible artificial teeth. Br Dent J 1983; 155: 420
- SUGDEN, K.C. Nicolas Dubois de Chemant and the disputed invention of mineral teeth. Br Dent J 1983; 155: 202
- SWANSON, B. Spain's private dental museum. Bull Hist Dent 1984; 32: 27-30
- WILL, R. Contributions to the biography and commentary on the work of Philipp Pfaff (1713-1766) in honour of his 270th birthday. (German, English abstract) Dtsch Zahnärztl Z 1984; 39: 154-157
- WILLIAMS, W.D. Did Horace Wells stage a newspaper publicity scheme? Some unreported newspaper items. Bull Hist Dent 1983; 31: 93-98

Specialties, equipment and techniques

- Adjusting the dental chair. [photographs] J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 490-491
- ASFETH, J. 20 years of Scandinavian plaque pharmacology. (German, English abstract). Schweiz Mschr Zahnmed 1984; 94: 86-90
- BARBER, D.N. [Dennant's seconds indicator]. SAAD Digest 1984; 5: 256
- BAUM, L. Gold foil. Operative Dent 1984; 9: 42-49
- BIBEL, D.J. The discovery of the oral flora: a 300 year retrospective. J Am Dent Assoc 1983; 107: 569-570
- The bright side of dentistry. [photographs of dental lights] J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 520-521
- BROADWAY, R.T. The pendulum swings - or haven't I been here once before. [changes in orthodontic diagnosis in the last 35 years] Br J Orthod 1983; 10: 171-177
- Dental equipment at the DTF. (Danish). Tandlaegebladet 1984; 88: 311
- DOWNING, J. An outline of the history of dental mechanics. Dent Technician 1984; 37: (3) 17-18; (4) 17-18
- GEPPERT, W., HARTMAN, E., HENNIS, I. and SCHIENBEIN, H. The development of dental equipment. I - III. (German). Quintessenz 1983; 34: 115-121, 325-335, 543-549

- IMFELD, T., SCHMID, R., LUTZ, F., SAXER, U.P. and BARBAKOW, F. Cariology. Zurich 1953-1983: some aspects of one man's stand. Dedicated to Professor H.R. Mühlemann. Swiss Dent 1983; 4: 7-10, 12, 16-19
- JAMES, P.J. The cell theory and disease. In: Gore, L.F. and Beck, P. editors. An historical perspective of laboratory medicine. [Symposium held at Rotherham, 1982]. London, Medical Sciences Historical Society, 1982 pp69-77
- LONGFIELD-JONES, G.M. A set of silver dental instruments from the New Milton collection. Med Hist 1984; 28: 42-48
- MANDEL, I.D. Caries through the ages: a worm's eye view. J Dent Res 1983; 62: 926-929
- MUHELMANN, H.R. 25 years of Swiss plaque pharmacology. (German, English abstract). Schweiz Mschr Zahnmed 1984; 94: 91-101
- NALLY, J.N. The scientific development of prosthetic dentistry, and the respect of a medical code of ethics. (French, English abstract). Schweiz Mschr Zahnmed 1984; 94: 23-28
- NEUMANN-REDLIN, V. and MEDING, E. Neumann's sheaths and Tomes fibres: in honour of the 150th birthday of the Königsberg pathologist Ernst Christian Neumann. (German, English abstract). Dtsch Zahnärztl Z 1984; 39: 65-69
- PADFIELD, A. and ALDERSON, J.D. Early days of anaesthesia in Sheffield. Ann R Coll Surg Engl 1984; 66: 293-296
- POVEY D.W. Historical perspectives of mucogingival surgery. J Canad Dent Assoc 1983; 49: 721-723
- A review of dental radiography. [photographs of equipment] J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 552-553
- SCHMUTH, G.P.F. Milestones in the development and practical application of functional appliances. Am J Orthod 1983; 84: 48-53
- A short history of the dental drill. [photographs] J Am Dent Assoc 1984; 108: 572-573
- SIGURJONS, B. "Extension for prevention": historical development and current status of G.V. Black's concept. Operative Dent 1983; 8: 57-63
- VIDAL, F. Worms and caries, according to 18th century dentists. (French) Chirurg Dent France 1983; (212-213) 15-19

Additions to the BDA bookstock

- ASSOCIATION DENTAIRE FRANCAISE Du charlatan au chirurgien dentiste. Paris, ADF. 1982. [Brochure issued in connection with an exhibition held in 1982]
- CARSON, G. The dentist and the Empress: the adventures of Dr. Tom Evans in gas-lit Paris. Boston, Houghton-Mifflin, 1983.
- FAUCHARD, P. Frantzösische Zahnarzt oder Tractat von der Zahnen. Berlin, J.A. Rudigern, 1733. 2 vols. 8vo. Reprinted by W. Herbst, 1980
- GLENNER, R.A. The dental office: a pictorial history. Missoula, Montana, Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 1984
- HIRSCH, F. Practische Bemerkungen über die Zähne und einige Krankheiten derselben. Jena, 1801. Reprinted by A. Huthig Verlag 1982.
- LASSIG, H.E. and MÜLLER, R.A. Die Zahnheilkunde in Kunst und Kulturgeschichte Cologne, Du Mont Verlag. 1983
- LINDERER, C.J. Lehre von der gesamten Zahnoperationen nach dem besten Quellen und eigener vierzigjährigen Erfahrung. Berlin, A. Hirschwald, 1834. Reprinted by W. Herbst. 1981.
- PFAFF, P. Abhandlung von den Zähnen. Berlin. Haude und Spenner 1756. Reprinted by A. Huthig Verlag, [1983]. Includes a commentary by R. Will.
- ROWE, N.L. The changing face of oral surgery. Inaugural memorial lecture dedicated to Brigadier Donald Verner Taylor. 1983. 27pp Typescript.

Minute books

- BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION. Metropolitan Branch, Minutes of annual general meetings 1932 to 1982.
- BDA Northwestern Branch. Minutes of Council and Branch meetings. June 1951 - November 1971; March 1972 - March 1974