

THE LINDSAY CLUB

OCCASIONAL NEWSLETTER NUMBER 7

SEPTEMBER, 1981

COMMITTEE 1980-81

Chairman	R. A. Cohen, L.D.S., F.F.D.R.C.S. Irel.
Hon. Secretary	Mrs. B. Fox, B.D.S., D.D.P.H., R.C.S.
Hon. Treasurer	J. D. Walter, D.D.S., F.D.S.R.C.S.
Committee	J. A. Donaldson, O.B.E., B.A., F.D.S.
	Dr. Shirley Hughes, Ph.D., F.D.S.R.C.S.
	J. E. McAuley, L.D.S.
	Mrs. M. Cohen (formerly Spencer) M.B.E., B.A. (co-opted)

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

25th November, 1981 at 5.30 p.m. The Annual General Meeting of the Lindsay Club will take place at 64 Wimpole Street after which Dr. S. Gelbier will give his paper entitled 'The Beginnings of the School Dental Service in London'. Tea will be served at 5 p.m.

21st April, 1982 at 64 Wimpole Street, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. Shirley Hughes will present a paper on her researches into the life and work of Howard Mummary.

6th June, 1981 at The Annual Conference of the British Dental Association in Brighton. A paper will be presented by Dr. David Richards on the beginnings of the school dental service.

THE LINDSAY CLUB OFFERS CONGRATULATIONS TO MURIEL AND RONALD COHEN

Members of the Lindsay Club will know that Muriel and Ronald were married early this year and wished to show their appreciation of the event. A suggestion that the Club might present them with a small gift to mark the occasion produced an enormous response.

As a result, at the meeting at the Science Museum in April, I was able to present them with a modern silver bowl and book tokens, with congratulations and best wishes from all their friends and colleagues in the Lindsay Club. A card was included which contained the names of all those who subscribed to the gifts. Too late I learned that the Science Museum could have provided glasses for champagne!

TRIBUTE TO A SECRETARY

Muriel Cohen resigned as Secretary to the Lindsay Club in November, 1980 as she would not have secretarial facilities when she left the B.D.A. I took over Muriel's post with some trepidation as I knew that she had been a most efficient Secretary to the Club for some years.

I was left with some most helpful guidelines, but if omissions have occurred they are mine and not hers. The Committee realised at once that such experience was not easily replaced and so Muriel was co-opted onto the Lindsay Club Committee for the coming year.

It is appropriate I think to record our thanks to Muriel for all the work she has put into the Club, arranging speakers, meetings and producing the Newsletter in her term of office as Secretary.

Brenda Fox

DR. SHIRLEY HUGHES - LIFE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the Representative Board held on the 20th June, 1981 Dr. Shirley Hughes was elected to Life Membership of the British Dental Association. Dr. Hughes is, of course, a founder member of the Lindsay Club and has been a member of its Committee for some years.

The British Dental Journal reported, "Dr. Shirley Hughes qualified from the National Dental Hospital (U.C.H.) with LDS in 1924. She entered the school dental service in Cambridge. After a few years she joined her husband at Strangeways research laboratory in Cambridge to undertake research into dental development.

In 1939 she was awarded the Howard Mummery Prize for her work on the development of tooth germs in tissue culture. She later returned to clinical dentistry in private practice and continued her research work in the Anatomy School, Cambridge. She was awarded an Honorary FDS by the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1955 and in 1956 had the degree of PhD conferred on her by Cambridge University for her thesis on 'The Embryology of Tooth Germs'.

Dr. Hughes joined the B.D.A. in 1926 and has ever since been an active member of the Eastern Counties branch and the Cambridge and District section. She has twice been section Chairman in 1953 and 1959.

MARGARET A. CLENNETT B.A., ALA - LIBRARIAN TO THE BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Although the retirement of Muriel Cohen left a gap at the British Dental Association which will be difficult to fill, we would like to extend a warm welcome to her successor Margaret Clennett.

Margaret comes to us from the Eastman Dental Institute and is already familiar with dental literature. Margaret is now a member of the Lindsay Club and has continued the tradition set by Muriel Cohen of providing references for this newsletter which may be of interest to Lindsay Club members.

THE C. E. WALLIS MEMORIAL LECTURE - MR. J. A. DONALDSON

Archie Donaldson was invited by the Section of the History of Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine to present the C. E. Wallis memorial lecture in January, 1981. Members of the Lindsay Club were of course invited to be present. It was therefore to a large audience that Archie Donaldson presented his paper.

A summary of this paper has been published in the Journal of the Royal Society of Health and appears in the references. However, here, with the author's permission, are a few short extracts from the paper itself.

Charles Edward Wallis was a keen and active member of the Section of the History of Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine, as well as a member of its Section of Odontology. He was not merely interested in early dentistry and medicine although he produced scholarly work in those fields and was assiduously preparing a history of Harley Street and its denizens when he died. He had also wide interests in literature and art and he was a keen traveller. Among his publications were accounts of children's dental clinics he had visited or school dental services he had thoroughly investigated.

The link between Charles Edward Wallis and Percy Sidney Spokes, the man who is the subject of this lecture, given in memory of Wallis, lies in their common interest in the provision of better dental care for children.

Wallis, both medically and dentally qualified, devoted much of his practising life to children's dentistry, ultimately becoming

to the London County Council. He was a member of the School Dentists' Society, not quite from its inception, when it was established by Sidney Spokes, but from an early date. He continued in that Society when it became the Dental Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health and was President in 1926, the year before his death.

Mr. Donaldson described how Sidney Spokes entered the Medical School of the North London or University College Hospital in 1873. He obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1876. In 1878 he left for South Africa as a medical officer with the troops in the Transvaal. By 1886 he had returned, settled in Queen Anne Street and married. Then apparently began his interest in dental surgery. The records of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh state that he completed the examination for its licence in dental surgery on 28th April, 1887 and registered the qualification seven days later. His name does not appear on any annual "list of present students" at the National Dental Hospital and College, but his name does appear on a list of past students published in 1887 with his Edinburgh L.D.S. after his name. In that same annual report his name appears for the first time on the hospital staff, as an anaesthetist. By 1893 he had been elected Dean. George Cunningham was of course on the staff of the hospital for many years.

During his time as Dean an entirely new hospital was erected on the corner of Devonshire Street and Great Portland Street with a long lease of the site at a very low ground rent.

Sidney Spokes was an active member of the British Medical Association and British Dental Association. He became involved in the surveys conducted by the B.D.A. of the dental health of school children in order to provide evidence to present to school authorities in support of its declared policy that proper attention to the teeth of children should have priority in health care, not only in the interests of the health of the children themselves, but also as plain economic sense for the community.

He undertook appointments as school dentist to a school in Hanwell and at Haileybury School and attended them regularly for many years. This interest in children's dental care led him to found in 1898 the School Dentists Society, the first society within the B.D.A. for a special group of practitioners. He served as its president until 1908

and until that year, when they were held at the rooms of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, the meetings were held at his house. Eventually, in 1920, when he was on the point of retiring, Spokes was one of the officers concerned in its metamorphosis into the Dental Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

In the first sentence of his preface to his biography of Mantell, Sidney Spokes wrote, "an account of the life of an individual must be largely made up of an accumulation of details, some petty in themselves, but so arranged as to give a general idea of the character and fortunes of the person."

This Archie Donaldson said, he had endeavoured to do of Percy Sidney Spokes. He succeeded admirably and brought alive a professional man - but one not separated from his private and family life. There must have been many in the audience who also went away wondering how some individuals could accomplish so much in one life.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR MEMORIAL LECTURE

Our Chairman, Mr. Ronald Cohen, as Honorary Senior Research Fellow in the History of Dentistry was invited to give the Alexander MacGregor Memorial Lecture at the centenary of the Birmingham Dental Hospital. His paper was called "19th Century Birmingham an Expanding Town; Boulton, Dumergue, Sims and the Dental School".

This was a fascinating account of the development of dentistry in industrial Birmingham and was illustrated by some excellent slides.

After the lecture Dr. Lester Cahn, a distinguished honorary graduate of Birmingham University, presented a piece of Matthew Boulton silver to the dental school. Also on view was a historical exhibition of dental health education material produced by Ian Maddick and Mrs. Brenda Fox for the B.D.A. Centenary and lent to the Birmingham celebration. There were also displays of old and recent photographs of people and places associated with the Hospital and School, of rare books from the Dental School library and of material from the archives of the school and hospital and of early instruments and prostheses.

A VISIT TO THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

On Wednesday 29th April, 1981 the Lindsay Club held its Spring Meeting at the Science Museum. Dr. David Wright from the Museum explained to members of the Club how the Wellcome Collection had been formed and he displayed some items from the collection for Lindsay Club members.

The members of the Lindsay Club were then able to visit the new gallery to see "Glimpses of Medical History" accompanied by Dr. Wright.

The following report is reproduced with the kind permission of the editor of the British Dental Journal.

"Dentistry has a generous amount of space in the new gallery. To the material inherited from the Wellcome Institute has been added a large collection of obsolete equipment recently donated by many practising dentists. From his own experience and with the advice of Mr. J. A. Donaldson Mr. Wright has been able to select objects for display with care and to reconstruct two dental surgeries with close attention to period detail in both the equipment and the decorative taste.

In the 1890's surgery the dentist is preparing restorative treatment for a velvet-jacketed boy seated in a superbly restored 1885 Ash Chair. The patient looks apprehensive, perhaps at the thought of what the treadle-powered dental engine may do to him. Furnished with a desk and three instrument cabinets and with a mantelpiece ornamented in dubious taste the surgery resembles a late Victorian bourgeois study. Verisimilitude is completed by a stoneware spittoon specially made in the 1880's by Doulton for the dental supplier, Claudius Ash and Sons, and the anaesthetist's bag which lies ready for use in the corner.

When we reach the 1930's surgery we find an anaesthetist applying a face mask for the delivery of N_2O and O_2 to a woman while the dentist prepares his forceps for an extraction. He is equipped with the popular 1932 'Rathbone' dental unit, cabinets, an x-ray set with its lead film cupboard on the wall and a boiling water steriliser in a less opulent room than before. This dentist, however, displays a membership certificate of the National Dental Association, rival to the B.D.A., although he might be considered redeemed by

To inform the visitor of the most up-to-date trends in equipment and ideas the museum has acquired equipment from British manufacturers to equip a 1980's dental surgery guaranteed to make many readers envious. The seated dentist is surrounded by his ergonomically designed 'Marquis' cabinets with his patient before him on a fully reclining couch with built-in cuspidor and light. The d.s.a. may help him with the compact x-ray set and processor, the fixed-cycle hot air autoclave, the N₂O and O₂ relative analgesia apparatus, or use the 'Dental Management System' microcomputer to keep treatment and dental records, make appointments and list the treatment required at different levels of urgency.

The originator of this vast and miscellaneous collection was the wealthy Edwardian manufacturing chemist and patron of science Sir Henry Wellcome (1853 to 1936). Sir Henry's collection of roughly 150,000 objects has been rescued principally by the establishment of a new Wellcome Department at the South Kensington Science Museum under Dr. Brian Bracegirdle. To make the collection more accessible to the public, to stimulate scholarly historical research and to save the expense of upkeep the Wellcome Trustees are transferring the 100,000 medical objects on permanent loan to the Science Museum (whose other six curatorial departments do not together possess this number of objects) and paying for the methodical computer-cataloguing and photography of the collection consistent with rigorous modern museum standards.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM REMEMBERED

On Tuesday, 17th March, 1981 members of the Lindsay Club joined members of the Cambridge and District section and Eastern Counties branch of the British Dental Association at Downing College, Cambridge. The occasion was to mark the centenary of the founding of the Eastern Counties branch in 1881 by Richard White of Norwich and George Cunningham of Cambridge. Mr. H. Colin Davis gave a most interesting account of the life and career of George Cunningham largely compiled from papers and film discovered in a chest when headquarters moved from Hill Street to Wimpole Street in 1969. This paper was of course first presented to the Lindsay Club at its meeting in 1969.

At the meeting a plaque was on display which will be affixed at 2 Kings Parade, Cambridge where he was in practice for many years.

A buffet supper was enjoyed by members and guests after Mr. Davis' paper and tribute was paid to Mrs. Shirley Tribe who had undertaken much of the organisation.

It is very pleasing to note that George Cunningham once regarded as a forgotten Victorian should at last be honoured in this way by his colleagues.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF DENTAL DISPENSARIES

E. M. COHEN

Given at the Annual General Meeting of the Lindsay Club,
11th November, 1980.

In medicine the dispensaries dated from 1697 but they provided no treatment other than extraction for patients with toothache and in 1839 the London Institution for the Diseases of the Teeth was founded at 10 Windmill Street, admitting the poor for treatment of diseases of teeth, gums and adjacent parts. The founders were Edwin Saunders, William Anthony Harrison and, possibly, James Snell, though no firm evidence exists of his participation. Donors and subscribers included Thomas Bell and the brothers Claudius and George Ash. The Institution opened until 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday mornings, Harrison and Saunders attending one day each. Restorative treatment was provided as well as extractions, teeth were scaled and the gums treated, while obturators were supplied to those requiring them, the only mention of these except in Brighton some 50 years later. The Institution was abandoned as too great a tax on time and energy in 1845.

Ten years later Charles James Fox established the London Dental Dispensary at 44 Clarence Gardens, Regent's Park, initially at his own expense, John Lee Statham being the dental officer and John Tomes the consulting dentist. The dispensary was open between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on Mondays to Saturdays. By 1859, 44 Clarence Gardens had become the North-West London Dental Dispensary with Alfred Canton as consulting dentist and John Evans as dentist, while the London Dental Dispensary, with its original staff, had moved to 476 New Oxford Street. No subsequent reference to it has been traced.

Samuel Adams Parker, a pupil of John Tomes who may have seen Fox's dispensary in action, founded the Birmingham Dental Dispensary in 1858 after a meeting on 18th December, 1857 at which 11 rules and regulations were drawn up and a committee elected. Extractions, stopping and scaling and the regulation of children's teeth were done on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for an hour in the morning, Parker being the only dental surgeon until F. Sims joined him in 1864 at larger premises in 2 Upper Priory, whence in 1871 it moved to 9 Broad Street, becoming the Birmingham Dental Hospital. At this time Charles Sims became dental officer and Lloyd Owen was appointed chloroformist, and the hospital opened daily at 9 a.m. Nitrous oxide gas was administered for painless extractions. In 1873 Parker became honorary consulting dental surgeon and Charles Sims assumed his former responsibilities. By 1874 they sought recognition by the Royal College of Surgeons of England as a teaching institution, which was granted in 1880.

Another early dispensary was founded in Plymouth on 4th November 1861, the staff comprising a physician, a surgeon, two consulting dentists and four dentists. By 1870 the dispensary was open four mornings a week at 9 o'clock and was recognised as a teaching institution by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, pupils of dental surgeons attached to the dispensary or of other licentiates or members of the Odontological Society being allowed to qualify L.D.S. from the dispensary on payment of a guinea a year for attendance. One annual report shows that 45 gold fillings and 438 amalgam were done, and the amount of treatment steadily grew. In 1882 the name was changed to the Plymouth Dental Hospital and several changes of location ensued until at the beginning of 1913 the hospital moved to the outpatient department of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital of which it became an integral part.

In 1879 Charles Spence Bate who had been associated with the Plymouth Dispensary suggested the formation of a provident dental dispensary in Exeter. In 1880 a dental dispensary was established but as a charity, with five dental surgeons participating in premises with two operating rooms where daily treatment was available between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. Patients in pain received immediate help; others needed a letter of recommendation from a governor or subscriber.

By 1905 over 3,000 cases were being seen annually, with a grand total since the opening of 122,820 cases. One benefactor, Mrs. Nosworthy, presented 24 Southernhay West for a permanent hospital and later gave £500 to grant help for patients requiring dentures. The dispensary, now known as the Devon and Exeter Dental Hospital, continued until in 1936 it was amalgamated with the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. William John Newman, as early as 1860 collected statistics about extraction of teeth in Liverpool, reporting that of 7,000 teeth annually extracted at general dispensaries and hospitals, half might have been saved. Parker of Birmingham gave his advice and at 82 Russell Street a dental dispensary was opened on three mornings a week on 20th September, 1860. It was named the Liverpool Dental Hospital in 1863 and opened daily, two other dental surgeons having joined Newman, who in his report for 1863 drew up early statistical tables for caries incidence. Instruction was made available in 1864 to students for two guineas a year, pupils and apprentices of honorary officers getting free tuition. New premises were opened at 29 Russell Street in 1866. In 1871 nitrous oxide was available for dental anaesthesia, and in 1876 the hospital was recognised as a school and moved to Mount Pleasant, being affiliated to the Faculty of Medicine, founded in 1864, until in 1909 the University of Liverpool established its own qualifying examination.

There had been early attempts at founding a dental dispensary in Brighton, but it was not until July 1886 that the Brighton, Hove and Preston Dental Hospital was opened after a stormy period of discussion. There was one surgery, a waiting room, anaesthetic apparatus and seven participating dentists plus two consultants. Treatment was available daily from 8.30 a.m. to 10 a.m., immediately for those in pain and upon a letter of recommendation for others. A full range of treatment was offered including orthodontics, treatment of deformities and the provision of obturators. After 24 years a move was made to 27 Queen's Road in 1911, and in 1921 the name was changed to the Brighton and Hove Provident Dental Hospital, charging fees to those who could pay but giving free treatment to the very poor. The hospital continued until in 1947 it became part of the National Health Service and lost its identity.

A late arrival on the scene was the British Dentists' Hospital, founded in 1911 and renamed the British Dental Hospital in 1924. George Thomson was the prime mover. From temporary premises in

Hampstead Road it moved to 31 Camden Road in 1912 with a branch at St. Pancras which was the first dental clinic for expectant and nursing mothers. Other centres grew up, mainly in South London, and by 1929 there were five main centres, eight maternity and child welfare clinics, eight tuberculosis clinics, a full-time L.C.C. school dental clinic and a special clinic for pre-school children in Battersea, with a staff of 39 dental surgeons, 12 anaesthetists and two doctors. In 1946 the hospital was transferred to the new National Health Service.

Many other dispensaries existed throughout the country whose history could be pursued locally. There were dispensaries in Banbury, Belfast, Bury, Edinburgh, Leicester, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Peterborough, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Worcester and many other towns and cities.

A SHADY BENEFACTOR

No enduring dental hospital or dispensary was established in Newcastle-upon-Tyne until 1895, but an early and rather curious undertaking has been unearthed. It was on 7th February, 1881 that in the Sunderland Daily Post a notice appeared, proposing that a dental hospital should be built for the town, then one with 130,000 inhabitants. This notice incurred the wrath of the editor of the British Journal of Dental Science because of its remarks about the 'young gentleman' awarded the honorary appointment of dental surgeon to the hospital. This 'young gentleman' was G. Frederick Tate, L.D.S., who replied with some dignity in a subsequent issue of that Journal, whereupon the editor rapidly withdrew his imputations. The notice was appended as an example of 'how not to do it' and in order to prove that there had been some justification for the editorial comment:

"My readers will be glad to learn that a Dental hospital for the treatment of disease of the teeth for the suffering poor of the North of England is about to be established in Newcastle. Under the prevailing system professional dental attendance is not always within the reach of all classes, and too often those who are suffering from disease of the teeth fly to the nearest chemist's shop for alleviations, where in six cases out of a dozen the inexperienced and experimenting operator does more harm than good to his patient. Medical men, too, have but a superficial and theoretical idea

of this description of work, and in cases where tumours exist it is absolutely dangerous to permit unskilled treatment, for every risk is run of thwarting and frustrating the designs and discoveries of Dental science. I feel glad, therefore, that an institution of the kind is about to be established so near at hand, and further, that the honorary appointment of Dental Surgeon to the Hospital has been conferred on Mr. G. F. Tate, L.D.S.R.C.S., Blackett Street, Newcastle (son of Mr. Wm. Tate, Sunderland, inspecting engineer for the Earl of Durham), a young gentleman of unlimited experience, gained not only in a wide practice in his native country, but on the Continent of Europe, and at the Court of Egyptian Royalty," etc.

Sunderland Daily Post

As a sop to Mr. Tate's hurt pride, the editor now adds a comment that 'the fact that Mr. Tate is content to undertake single-handed all the work of a hospital which is open free on three days in each week, shows that he is possessed of plenty of energy, and this is pretty sure to lead to success in any walk of life.'

This was not the end of the unsought publicity to which Mr. Tate was subjected, for in the Newcastle Examiner of 6th May, 1881 was found the comment that 'this accomplished dental surgeon has the special recommendation of having spoiled the mouths of the Egyptians!' The editor of the British Journal of Dental Science sounds as though he thought Mr. Tate might have encouraged such local comment, when he writes severely "We hope that Mr. Tate will quickly undeceive them, and that he will believe us when we tell him that though such puffs may cause a little temporary notoriety, they are likely in the end to do him a great deal more harm than good; and that industry and conscientious work will do more to get him a practice than a volume of such rubbish".

Tate had been in practice before 1878 and had gained the L.D.S. of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1880. According to the Dentists Register, he left Newcastle and returned to Egypt, his address being given in Alexandria in 1883, where he lived in Rue Cheriff Pasha. By the 1888 Register he was in Smyrna and remained in that part of Asia Minor until in 1900 he disappeared from the Register for good. The General Dental Council's records

show that he was deleted from the Register in 1899 under Section XII, that is, for non-payment of fees. Did he die or cease to practise or is there some more romantic explanation? It does seem probable that the editor of the British Journal of Dental Science of 1881 may well have been justified in his criticisms. Tate's hospital presumably came to an end with his departure from Newcastle, or perhaps ceased its existence before that. Until the new dental hospital was founded in 1895 the poor of the populace had to entrust their dental problems to the general dispensaries of the town.

E. M. Cohen

THE EVOLUTION OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

This paper was presented by Professor G. E. M. Hallett to the Northern Counties Centenary Meeting at Leeds in September, 1980.

Professor Hallett outlined the different influences which make up clinical practice as we know it today.

The legal framework was of crucial importance, beginning with the Dentists' Act of 1878, the 1921 Act which closed the profession and finally the 1956 Dentists' Act. Prior to 1878 dentistry was practised by a handful of men; dentists who had availed themselves of the Diploma L.D.S. of the Royal College of Surgeons of England Instituted in 1859 and others who had pursued an organised apprenticeship with an unregistered, but non-the-less proficient, dentist of great practical skill and often with progressive ideas.

Such a man was James Robinson, born 1813, articled at 14 years of age to a London surgeon and chemist and at the close of his indenture studied at Guy's Hospital. In 1834 he was appointed Surgeon Dentist to the Metropolitan Hospital (later the Royal Free) and established his practice in Gower Street. In 1846 (November) he was the first to introduce ether as a general anaesthetic just a month after Morton had demonstrated his 'Letheon' at Massachusetts General Hospital. A letter still survives written by one of his first

patients, Mr. E. Anthony, who described the extraction of one of his teeth to a friend in Paris in school boy French. In 1849 he was appointed Surgeon Dentist to Prince Albert. Mr. R. D. Caddy was an example of an unregistered practitioner, a member of the incorporated Dental Society with 'dental rooms' at Filey, Malton and Scarborough. Mr. Caddy died in 1953 aged 79 years after practising in Yorkshire for fifty years. Professor Hallett showed slides of his advertising leaflets which were distributed in public places drawing attention to his "Painless Extractions" by the "New American Process", to his "dainty sets of teeth" reinforced by a portrait of King George the V. They must have been distributed some time between 1910 and 1921 for Mr. Caddy's name appears for the first time on the Dental Register of 1922. This Act saw the end of advertising, but of course sporadic outbreaks of advertising continued to appear through the 1920s and 1930s.

Dentistry was often a painful and unpleasant business for the patient and Tomes observed that in the upper classes a visit to the dentist was to be concealed from general knowledge as something rather shameful. But as scientific knowledge increased treatment procedures became more soundly based. The pendulum has swung over the years and some research had enormous influence on dental practice, such an example is "focal sepsis", which resulted in many people becoming edentulous often on medical advice. As technology advanced the materials and equipment used in clinical practice became safer and made treatment procedures more pleasant for the patient.

Dental practice has often been a lonely and isolated life for the dentist and his technician. This independence has made co-operative action difficult over the years. The formation of group practices and enthusiastic attendance at post-graduate courses are hopeful signs of change for the future.

NEWS OF OTHER SOCIETIES

Ian Maddick and Brenda Fox were invited to present a paper at the Society for the Social History of Medicine in November, 1980 on 'Dental Myths and Messages, a Hundred Years of Dental Health Education'.

In January, 1981 they presented a similar paper, one in a series of seminars, organised by the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, at the History faculty, University of Oxford.

These papers have resulted in renewed interest and contact between dentists and members of these groups. Indeed a paper was presented by Geoffrey Bowles at the Annual Conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine entitled 'National Health Dental Services, 1948 - 1955.' Unfortunately, this conference clashed with that of the British Dental Association in Newcastle, so Chairman of the session was not, regretfully, a dentist.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS

1. Additions to the Library's rare book collection.

ANGLE, E. H. The Angle system of regulation and retention of teeth
5th edition. Revised. 1899.

FAUCHARD, P. Le chirurgien dentiste ou traite des dents. Being a
Facsimile of the 1746 French edition together with the Lindsay
English translation of 1946. (Classics of Dentistry Library.)
2 Vols. and booklet 1980.

FOX, J. Histoire naturelle et maladies des dents de l'espece humaine. 1827

GALL, J. Populare Anleitung uber die wichtigsten Gegenstande
der Zahnheilkunde fur Aerzte, Mund-und angehende Zahnarzte. 1834.

HUNTER, J. Historia naturalis dentium humanum... in linguam latinam et
batavam versa a Petro Boddaert. 1773

HUNTER, J. Practicaale verhandeling over de ongemakken der tanden....
uit het engelsch Vertaald door Pieter Boddaert. 1780.

OTTLEY, D. Observations on surgical diseases of the head and neck.
1848.

WHITE, J. W. The mouth and the teeth. 1880

B.D.A. WESSEX BRANCH

Bournemouth section minutes. October 1926 to March 1948 with a list
of chairman to 1954.

2. Books on Dental History

GELBIER, S. The first stirrings of a school dental service for
London. A dissertation submitted to the Worshipful Society
of Apothecaries of London... for the Diploma in the History of
Medicine. 1980.

HOFFMAN - AXTHELM, W. A. History of dentistry. 1981.

KIDD, F. Profile of the Negro in American dentistry. 1979.

KNIGHT, B. Discovering the human body; how Pioneers of medicine solved
the mysteries of anatomy and physiology. 1980.

SCHOOL DENTISTS SOCIETY.

Its aims and objectives, 2nd Edition. 1913.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS IN DENTAL HISTORY

1. GENERAL

THE FEAST OF ST. APOLLONIA IN DIFFERENT REGIONS (Spanish). Bol.Inform.Dent
40 (305), 49-59. 1980

FIFTY YEARS OF CEPHALOMETRIC RADIOGRAPHY (Editorial). Angle Orthod.,
51, 89-91. 1981

BIRD, P.D. The Development of dental radiology : the realisation of a
scientific dream. Br.Dent.J., 151, 28-30. 1981.

COOKE, B. E. History of oral medicine. Br.Dent.J. 151, 11-13. 1981.

COVENTRY, J. B. The Dental Estimates Board : 33 years at Eastbourne.
Br.Dent.J. 151, 33-34. 1981.

DONALDSON, J. A. Ars Scientia Mores. Abstract of the Menzies Campbell
Lecture on July 11th, 1980. Br.Dent.J., 149, 335-6. 1980.

DEWEL, B. F. Orthodontics : mid century recollections. Eur.J.Orthod.,
3, 77-87. 1981.

- DREYER, W.P. The history of periodontology in South Africa.
J.Dent.Assoc.S. Afr., 36, 271-275. 1981
- EMSLIE, R. D. A history of oral hygiene measures. Commun.Dent., 8,
225-29. 1980
- FOX, B. and MADDICK, I, A Century of Dental Myths & Messages, Society
for the Social History of Medicine Bulletin No.27, P47-P53.Dec.1980
- GROSSMAN, L. I. A personal history of dental practice, 1920 - 1980
J.Am.Dent. Assoc., 102, 360-365. 1981
- HAMILTON, W. A. and HAMILTON, P.R. Sex and the dental practice: a
reinterpretation of the history of dental hygienists. Bull.Hist.Dent.
28, 64-68. 1980
- HARGREAVES, A. S., The Development of Denture Design Br.Dent.J., 151,
101-102. 1981
- HARGREAVES, A. S. Old bones are brittle. Dent.Practice., 18, (8)18,
20-22. 1980
- HELD, A. J. Concerning dentifrices and Dr. Albert Senn (1869-1934);
historical note (French). Schweiz.Mschr.Zahnheilk., 91, 218-220
- HINDLEY-SMITH D. The General Dental Council: 25 years on. Br.Dent.J.
151, 31-32. 1981.
- HINE, M. K. Practical hints on the teeth. Extracts from the book by
W. E. Ide published in 1852. J.Indiana.Dent.Ass. 59 (4),
18-20. 1981.
- HOFFMAN-AXTHELM, W. The dentist in this world - yesterday, today and
tomorrow. (German). Zahn.Mitt., 70, 1080-86. 1980
- JAMES, P. M. C. One hundred years of dental public health. Br.Dent.J.,
151, 20-23. 1981.
- JENKINS, G. N. A century of oral physiology. Br.Dent.J., 151, 6-10
1981.
- THE JOURNAL - a record of professional transition and progress.
(Editorial). Am.J.Orthod., 79, 219-222. 1981
- KOWITZ, A. You don't have anything, do you? The historical resources
of the Bureau of the Library Services of the American Dental
Association. Bull.Hist.Dent., 28, 69-75. 1980

- LEATHERMAN G. H. The F.D.I: 1900-1980. Probe., 23, 5-6, 9-10. 1981
- LEATHERMAN, G. H. 80 Years of FDI - a chronicle of modern health politics (German). Zahn.Mitt., 70, 1070-79 (1 Sept.), 1172-8 (16 Sept.), 1234, 1236-39 (1 Oct), 1313-17 (16 Oct), 1392-3 1396-7 (1 Nov).1980
- LEIGHTON, B.C. The Dental Education Authority Council : 50 years. Br.Dent.J. 149, 267-8. 1980.
- LEIGHTON, B. C. and HOWARD, R. D. Orthodontics : the last hundred years. Br.Dent.J., 151, 14-19. 1981
- LIDDLELOW, K. P. Faculty of dentistry: faculty staves. Ann.R.Coll. Surg.Engl., 63, 225-6. 1981.
- MAYER, R. Dental education at the Free University of Brussels (French). Rev.Belg.Med.Dent., 36, 130-136. 1981
- MOSKOW, B. S. The dental cartoons of Honore Daumier (1808-1879). J.Am.Dent.Assoc. 102, 82-86. 1981
- PACK, A. R. C. Women in New Zealand dentistry, 1880-1980. N.Z.Dent.J., 77, 19-25. 1981
- PAOLINO, V. J. The development of dentistry as a profession. New Dentist, 11 29-35 (October). 1980
- RAMIREZ de ARELLANO, M. Women in Spanish dentistry (Spanish). Bol.Inform.Dent., 40, 40-47. (Mar-April). 1980
- RICKETTS, R. M. Perspectives in the clinical application of cephalometrics. Angle Orthod., 51, 115-150. 1981
- RING, M. E. Oddments in dental history: mixed medicines for cure of the toothache and whatever else ails you. Treatment in Turkey of 1861. Bull.Hist.Dent., 29, 29-30. 1981
- RING, M. E. Oddments in dental history: the beard as protection of the teeth! Bull.Hist.Dent., 28, 88-9. 1980
- ROSS, P. J. The history of hypnosis in dentistry. Bull.Hist.Dent., 29 24-28. 1981
- SCHREIBER B. G. A tooth for a tooth. Dent.Practice, 18, 14-15 (Oct) 1980.
- SUGDEN, K. Glimpses of medical history (Science Museum Gallery), Br.Dent.J. 150, 75-76. 1981.
- TAL, M. Periodontal disease and oral hygiene described by Antoni Van Leeuwenhoek, J. Periodontol., 51, 668-9. 1980.
- TONGE, C. H. Oral anatomy - progress of a discipline. Br.Dent.J., 151 3-5. 1981

- WEIMERSKIRCH, C. L. Dentistry in America of the 1850s as seen by a foreign visitor. Bull.Hist.Dent., 28, 96-7 1980.
- WHITAKER, D. K. MULLESON, T., BENNETT, R. B. EDWARDS, I. ap. JENKINS, P. R. AND LLEWELYN, J. H. The prevalence and distribution of dental caries in a Roman-British population. Arch.Oral.Biol., 26, 237-245. 1981.

2. PEOPLE AND PLACES

- BIRTH OR NEW ZEALAND DENTAL ASSOCIATION. (Editorial). N.Z.Dent.J., 76 107. 1980.
- EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL JUBILEE 1930-1980. J.Irish Dent.Assoc. 26 viii (July-August). 1980.
- SHE PLAYED A ROLE IN DENTAL HISTORY. (Malvina Cueria, assistant for C. E. Kells). ADA News., p.11 (3-11 Nov). 1980.
- BONDT, J. De. History of dentistry at the Catholic University of Louvain (Dutch; French abstract). Rev.Belg.Med.Dent. 36, 111-114. 1981
- DONALDSON, J. A. The life and times of Sidney Spokes. J.R.Soc.Med., 74, 537-9. 1981
- DUMMETT, C. O., Stephen John Lewis and his contributions to American dentistry. Bull.Hist.Dent., 29, 15-23. 1981
- EISENRING, R. Dental medicine at the University of Liege. (French). Rev.Belg.Med. Dent., 36, 137-140. 1981.
- ESCOE, R. A new look at John Greenwood's denture for George Washington. Bull.Hist.Dent., 39, 37-39. 1981.
- FEBRES-CORDERO, F. Teaching the history of odontology in Venezuela (Spanish). Acta Odont.Venez., 17, 201-11. 1979.
- FEBRES-CORDERO, F. Concerning the foundation of the dental school in Venezuela (Spanish). Acta Odont.Venez., 18, 7-35. 1980.
- GARDINER, J. F. C. Edmund Kells : New Orleans' gift to dentistry. Bull.Hist.Dent., 29, 2-7. 1981.
- GYSEL, C. A century of dental events in Belgium (1830-1930) (French). Rev.Belg. Med.Dent., 36, 124-127. 1981.
- GYSEL C. The development of dentistry in Belgium from 1830-1930 (Dutch). Rev.Belg.Med.Dent. 36, 103-110. 1981.
- HERSCHFELD, J. J. Classics in dental history. G. V. Black and the search for a better amalgam. Bull.Hist.Dent., 28, 76-82. 1980.
- HERSCHFELD, J. J. John Hunter and his 'Practical treatise on diseases of the teeth'. Bull.Hist.Dent., 29, 32-36. 1981

- MITTIS, F. J. Some concepts of dentistry in Ancient Greece.
J.IrishDent.Assoc., 26, 41-43. 1980.
- MORRANT, G. A. Eastman Dental Hospital Jubilee, 1930-1980.
Ann.R.Coll.Surg.Engl., 62, 394-5. 1980.
- MORRANT, G. A. The Eastman reaches its century. Br.Dent.J., 149, 237-8. 1980.
- PEARSON, G. Yorkshire dentists in the formative years of the B.D.A.
Br.Dent.J., 150, 231-232. 1981.
- SUGAR, L. Role of Gustav Morelli (b. 1881) in development of education in Hungarian parodontology. (Hungarian; English abstract).
Fogorv. Szemle. 74, 33-36. 1981.
- VANES, J. M. The Indiana University School of Dentistry in times of war. Bull.Hist.Dent., 28, 91-5. 1980
- WILLENS, S. H. Dr. Nathaniel Peabody and his book The Art of Preserving Teeth. Bull.Hist.Dent., 28 83-86. 1980.
3. EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES
- THE ELECTRIC DRILL. (Italian). Pandental, 2(3), 26-29. 1981
- MONOFLUOROPHOSPHATE STORY. Br.Dent.J., 150, 285-286. 1981
- BAER, P. N. and BENJAMIN, S. D. Gingival grafts : a historical note.
J. Periodontol., 52, 206-207. 1981.
- BETHMANN, W, HAMPEL, H. and KNOFLER, W. On the problems of stomatological implantation : a historical survey of implantology research with an attempt to divide it into periods according to scientific viewpoints. (German; English abstract). Stomatol.DDR. 31, 100-107. 1981.
- BRADLEY, B. E. The historic use of diazepam in dentistry. (English translation of Davidau's French paper first reporting its use in 1966)
Anesth.Prog., 28, 38-40. 1981.
- BOULTON, T. B. The rise and fall of general anaesthesia in the dental chair. SAAD Digest., 4, 156-63. 1980
- DONALDSON, J. A. The use of gold in dentistry. An historical overview. Part 11. Gold Bull., 13, 160-65. 1980
- HOFFMAN-AXTHELM, W. The development of the dental drill. Parts I and II (Extract from the book "History of Dentistry". Quintessence Int., 12, Sect IX (6). 645-653, (7) 743-753. 1981.

- HOHMANN, E., 100 years of equipment technology for the practise of dentistry. Dent.Echo., 51(3), 89-92, 95-98, 101-104, 107-109 1981.
- SCHWEITZER, J. M. An evaluation of 50 years of reconstructive dentistry. I. Jaw relations and occlusion. J. Prosthet.Dent., 45, 383-388. 1981.
- STACKHOUSE, J. A. Electrodeposition in dentistry. A review of the literature. J.Prosthet.Dent. 44, 259-63. 1980
- WAJS, S. On the first uranoplasty in Poland (Polish,English abstract). Czas Stomatol, 33, 1043-1046. 1980
- WILLIAMS, D. F. In search of perfect dental materials. Br.Dent.J. 151, 24-27. 1981