

DENTAL HISTORIAN



**MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN
DENTAL SURGERY.**

**MESSRS. HAYMAN AND LITTLE,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
4, Cumberland-Street, Brunswick-square,
BRISTOL.**

Beg to call the attention of the Public to their

PATENT TERRA-METALLIC TEETH,

which are fixed upon their improved principle, and prevent decay by the closest observer, insuring comfort and mastication; —upon their usual scale of moderate charges.

One of the above Firm visits Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire every month, so that parties may be attended at their own residences without fee. All letters to be addressed above.

Number 34

November 1998

22 JAN 1999

4 STREET
WIMBORNE

Telephone: 0171 835 0876

5

136

DENTAL HISTORIAN

NUMBER 34

December 1998

CONTENTS

Officials of the Lindsay Society, 1998/99	2
Foreword	3
<i>Papers read at the Glasgow Conference, September 1998</i>	
Treasures of the College <i>James Beaton</i>	4
Robert Burns: Toothache and other pains <i>Robert Orchardson</i>	17
Glasgow History of Dentistry Group <i>Stanley Gelbier</i>	23
History of Dentistry at the World Dental Congress in Spain <i>Stanley Gelbier</i>	25

Cover Illustration

From Mathew's Bristol Directory for 1851
Supplied by F. Rawlings.

LINDSAY SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF DENTISTRY

OFFICIALS

1998-99

Hon. Chairman	Dr C. Hillam Dept. of Clinical Dental Sciences University of Liverpool Pembroke Place Liverpool L3 5PS
Hon. Secretary	Ms R. Khan 44 Broadway Cheadle Cheshire SK8 1LD
Hon. Treasurer	Prof S. Gelbier Division of Dental Public Health & Oral Health Services Research, King's College London Caldecot Road London SE5 9RW
Committee	P. Frost G. Garnett H. Noble

Membership eligibility

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

Overseas: all dental practitioners and others interested persons not dentally qualified.

Subscriptions

£12 per annum payable in sterling to the Hon. Treasurer in October. Free to student members of the BDA.

Dental Historian

Free to members. £2.50 per issue to non-members, available from the Hon. Secretary. People wishing to submit papers for publication should send them to the Editor, Mr G Garnett, Stanhill Hall, Oswaldtwistle, Accrington, Lancs BB5 4PP.

FOREWORD

In the May 1998 issue of *Dental Historian* Christine Hillam alluded to the fact that, having produced ten issues of the journal, she felt that it was time to bow out of that role. She thanked all the people who had contributed papers during her five year spell as editor. Christine has now finally bowed out to become chairman of the Lindsay Society. The Society cannot let this event pass without expressing a heartfelt thank you for all her hard work.

From this issue Geoffrey Garnett has taken up the reigns. Those of us who have read his diary in the *BDA News* will know that he is a most amusing writer, basing his notes on careful observation. He will make another excellent editor, a task he has taken on even before relinquishing the post of President of the British Dental Association. We wish him well.

SG

TREASURES OF THE COLLEGE†

James Beaton*

Of the 24,000 books currently held in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, fewer than 100 are classified in 'dentistry'. There are a number of reasons for this, and before going on to consider some of the more important works, I propose to state those reasons briefly. First, is the relatively late involvement in dentistry of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, (or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow as it was originally known). This did not occur until 1879, when the first Licence in Dental Surgery was awarded by the Faculty. By that time, the Faculty had been in existence for almost 300 years, and the Library for about 200. Second, is the relatively peripheral status of the dental profession in relation to the College Library. The evidence of the Faculty Minute Books is that the Higher Dental Diplomates from the 1920s, and the Fellows in Dental Surgery from the 1960s, were not involved to any great extent in the running of the Library by serving on its Committee, although they have certainly been empowered latterly by the Regulations to be so. Third, the Dental Hospital has had a Library for some considerable time, and this has been, and continues to be, a source of information for the dental practitioner in the City; this has meant that the College or Faculty Library has been somewhat less important.

I do not propose to write about each book in the collection. I intend to deal with them generically as the collection as it currently exists falls fairly neatly into a number of discrete categories. Thereafter, I will consider the provenance of some of the books where this can be identified. I believe that provenance is one of the most important elements to be found in those books, as it shows personal or professional relationships and previous personal or corporate ownership of the book in question, thus allowing some insight into the interests of the person or institution which owned the book. I propose to speak briefly about some

of the books which are to be found in the printed catalogues of 1885 and 1901, and which cannot now be traced.

I would like first of all to consider the books on the anatomy, histology and pathology of the teeth. Much on these subjects is to be found in the larger dental texts in the College, but this section consists by and large of monographs. The oldest purely dental text in the College Library falls into this category. This is the *Libellus de dentibus* of Bartholomeo Eustachio or Eustachius, the eponymous discoverer of the Eustachian Tube. The *Libellus* is part of his larger work *Opuscula anatomica*, first printed in Venice in 1564. A second edition was published in Leiden in 1707. The College's copy is part of an *Opuscula anatomica* printed in Delft in 1726 by Adrian Beman. Eustachius made a considerable contribution to the anatomy of the teeth, basing his researches on the dissection of foetuses and still born children¹. Also into this category falls the 1694 dissertation of Johann Jacob Rau. This is entitled *De ortu et regeneratione dentium*. Rau was actually a surgeon who achieved his main fame as a lithotomist. He was a native of Baden and was educated at Leiden, obtaining his medical degree in 1694; this work is, in fact, his inaugural dissertation for that degree. He was appointed Professor of Surgery at Leiden in 1713, and in 1718 was nominated Rector of that University. He died the following year². It is interesting to see that the teeth are a suitable subject of discourse for the orthodox surgical practitioner, who did not go on to make a further special study of them. The work of Alexander Nasmyth also falls into this category. This is his *Researches on the development, structure and diseases of the teeth*, which dates from 1839. This was the same year in which his seminal work *On the structure, physiology and pathology of the persistent capsular investment and pulp of the tooth* appeared in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*. This article first described the structure which became known as 'Nasmyth's Capsule'³.

The histology of the teeth is also covered by the collection, in two works by major figures in late nineteenth and early twentieth century dentistry, Otto Walkhoff and Arthur Hopewell-Smith. Walkhoff's *Mikrophotographischer Atlas der Pathologie menschlicher Zähne* comes from the earlier part of a long career, which began as a dental apprentice in Berlin in 1877 and ended as Director of the Dental Institute at Würzburg in Bavaria in the 1920s. Walkhoff is mainly remembered for being a proponent of the scientific approach to dentistry, and he was the first German dentist to have his own scientific laboratory. He also set up the first dental X-ray laboratory, and indeed made a radiograph of his own teeth

† Based on a paper delivered to the Glasgow Conference of the Lindsay Society for the History of Dentistry, September 1998.

* James Beaton, Librarian, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

two weeks after Roentgen announced the discovery of X-rays⁴. The Library holds the second edition of Hopewell-Smith's *Dental microscopy*. Hopewell-Smith ended his career at the University of Pennsylvania where he was Professor of Dental Histology, a subject in which he published widely. His obituary appears in the *British Dental Journal* of 1931⁵. Finally, in this section, Abraham Jacobi's *Dentition and its derangements* must be mentioned. Jacobi is better known as a paediatrician, and indeed he made significant contributions to paediatrics. He was a native of Germany, and was imprisoned for his part in the Revolutions of 1848. Escaping in 1854, he fled first to Manchester, then to the United States, where he settled in New York and became an established teacher of paediatrics. In 1860, he was appointed Professor of that discipline at the New York Medical College, a post he held until 1870 when he was appointed to be Professor of Paediatrics at Columbia University⁶. This work is based on lectures he delivered at the New York Medical College.

An important part of the collection is comparative dental anatomy. It is but one facet of comparative anatomy, many works on which are to be found in the College Library. (This is an area of the Library's collection which needs further investigation by medical and dental historians, as I believe that it would shed light on the wider scientific and intellectual pursuits of those who made up the Fellowship of the Faculty in the nineteenth century). Perhaps the most outstanding work on this subject to be found among the dental books is Sir Richard Owen's *Odontography, or, a treatise on the comparative anatomy of the teeth*. This phenomenal work was published in two volumes, the first appearing in 1840, the second in 1845, and it covers all the toothed vertebrates living and extinct. It discusses in detail the microscopic structure of the teeth and the physiology of dentition⁷. An earlier researcher on the comparative anatomy of the teeth of man and the other animals was Robert Blake. Blake was an Edinburgh graduate, whose inaugural dissertation for his degree of MD was on teeth. This work, *An essay on the structure and formation of the teeth in man and the various animals*, is a translation of that thesis, and it was published in Dublin in 1801. Blake, who died in 1822, returned to Dublin to practise as a dentist after his graduation. He was for many years the Secretary of the Physico-Chirurgical Society which met regularly at the Mercer Street Rooms of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. This Society ceased to function in 1816, at which time Blake was still secretary⁸. The last work of Francis Hancock Balkwill must be included in this category also. It is entitled *The testimony of the teeth to man's place in nature: with other essays on the doctrine of evolution*. Balkwill was a native of Plymouth and one of the first to receive in 1860 the Licence in Dental

Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was an active member of the Odontological Society, and indeed his greatest contribution to the dental literature was made at a meeting of that Society in 1866, when he read a paper which for the first time accurately described the physiology of mastication⁹. Balkwill was forced to retire from practice in 1892 due to increasingly numb fingers¹⁰, but this work of his on evolution shows the breadth of his interests.

A small proportion of the collection consists of student textbooks, mainly from the nineteenth century. Most valuable in a local sense is *On extraction, with notes on the anatomy and physiology of the teeth: for medical students*. The author is William DeBrassey Woodburn, who obtained the Licence in Dental Surgery of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1888. He held a hospital appointment as Dental Surgeon to the Western Infirmary in Glasgow¹¹. The work of Henry Sewill is represented in this section with his *Students' guide to dental anatomy and surgery*. Sewill was Dental Surgeon to the West London Hospital and President of the Odontological Society¹². He published in the *Lancet* and the *British Journal of Dental Science* in the 1860 and 70s, and some of those papers were drawn together to form another of his publications to be found in the College collection *Irregularities and diseases of the teeth*. The final work I shall mention under this section is Edmund Roughton's *Oral surgery: a text-book of diseases of the mouth for students of dentistry*. Roughton was not a dentist but a general surgeon at the Royal Free Hospital. His major contribution to surgical practice was to invent a splint called 'Roughton's splint' which enabled 'more control to be secured for the position of the foot in fractures of the ankle joint'.¹³ His life and work is, I think deserving of some close study, for his obituary paints a picture of him as very much a surgical generalist in the fullest sense, and he provides an interesting example of a generalist at a time when surgical specialties were in their infancy.

Turning to dentures and dental mechanics, perhaps the most noteworthy titles here are the 1797 *Dissertation on artificial teeth in general...* of Nicolas Dubois de Chémant.¹⁴ The Library has two editions of this work: the first, and a typescript which purports to be the fifth edition. This typescript contains two engravings, one of the author dating to 1803, and another dating to 1802 of artificial teeth, which would suggest that they were taken from an earlier edition. The origins of the typescript are unknown to me, and to tie down which edition this actually is will require some careful bibliographical research. The volume was presented to the Library by Dr R Barclay Ness in 1941. Barclay Ness was President of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons from 1931 to 1933, and he also served as Honorary Librarian for a time.¹⁵ There is certainly no

mention of its presentation in the Library Minutes. Also to be mentioned in passing is the work of Sir John Tomes, the founder of the dental profession in the United Kingdom, whose *Instructions in the use and management of artificial teeth: the last of a series of lectures on dental physiology and surgery...* published in 1851 features in the collection. It is interesting and instructive to note that many of the dental books, particularly in the pre-1879 period came into the Library almost as soon as they were published, despite the fact that the Faculty made no provision for dentists until that date. A good example of this can be seen in another of Tomes' books, *A system of dental surgery*, published in 1859. The handwritten *exlibris* on the front pastedown records that this book was received into the Library on 12 August 1859, not long after its publication. At that time, the Library was open only to Fellows of the Faculty, the elite of Glasgow medicine, and it raises questions about their involvement in dentistry and dental surgery before the passing of the Dentists Act and awarding of the first Glasgow licence in 1879. The most obvious Fellow in this respect is Dr Francis Hay Thomson, whose life and practice has been described by Dr Henry Noble,¹⁶ but he was not actually a Fellow of the Faculty at this point, as he entered in 1866. This is an area worthy of further research.

Paediatric dentistry is also to be found within this small collection of books. One of the most important authors in this field is Richard Denison Pedley whose *The diseases of children's teeth, their prevention and treatment: a manual for medical practitioners and students* we hold. This was published in London in 1895. Pedley was very active in the field of children's dentistry. He qualified Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1883 and Licentiate in Dental Surgery in 1884. In 1887, he obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He served on the Commission appointed by the British Dental Association to enquire into the state of children's teeth. The Commission presented a series of reports which led to the systematic inspection and treatment of children's teeth. He was a founding Member and President of the School Dentists Society, and was also Dental Surgeon to Barnardo's Homes.¹⁷

The most outstanding work on oral surgery owned by the College is James Edmund Garretson's *A system of oral surgery, being a consideration of the diseases and surgery of the mouth, jaws and associated parts*. This is the second edition of his *Treatise on the diseases and surgery of the mouth, jaws and associated parts*, published in 1869. He was the pioneer of oral surgery, and was the first to receive an official hospital appointment as an 'oral surgeon'.¹⁸ The Jack-

sonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons of England for 1867 is also to be found among the dental books. This is Christopher Heath's *Injuries and diseases of the jaws*, first published in 1868, with a fourth edition in 1894. Heath was Professor of Clinical Surgery at University College London, and he was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1895. He was a general surgeon, and again we see what would now be considered very much an oral specialty falling under the aegis of the general surgeon¹⁹. One of the works of Leonard Koecker, who certainly received some of his professional education in America²⁰, also features in this section on oral surgery. This is his *Essay on diseases of the jaw and their treatment*, originally published in 1828, but here in a new edition by J. B. Mitchell. Mitchell held an MD, and dedicates this edition of Koecker's *Essay* to John Burns the first Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University. This dedication makes it extremely likely that Mitchell is to be identified as James Barr Mitchell, who graduated MD from Glasgow University in 1838, and who died on 29 August 1887, aged 67.²¹ Another of Koecker's works also appears in the collection. This is his *Principles of dental surgery*, published in 1826. It contains annotations which are worth mentioning in passing, though none too complimentary to the author. The first annotation refers to a point at which Koecker is describing the grafting by another dentist of an artificial tooth. This has gone wrong. Koecker relates, 'On examining the root on which the artificial tooth had been grafted, I found that it was split into two equal parts, and that the lower ends of those parts were almost an inch apart'. The anonymous annotator notes 'Shameful and disgusting fibbing. The author is not to be trusted'.²² Koecker, at a later point in his narrative relates the tale of an unhappy visit of his own to the dentist. Our reader and annotator notes, 'Such gross lying stamps the author with infamy. A quack in disguise'.²³

Many of the classics of dentistry are to be found in the College Library. Firstly, there are those most well known of dental books, John Hunter's *Natural history of the human teeth* of 1771 and *A practical treatise on the diseases of the teeth: intended as a supplement to the natural history of those parts*. Hunter is well enough known to need little in the way of further elucidation from me. Also from the eighteenth century is Joseph Hurlock's *Practical treatise on the dentition, or, the breeding of teeth in children*, the first English essay on children's teeth²⁴. From 1770 comes the new or third edition of Thomas Berdmore's *Treatise on the disorders and deformation of the teeth and gums*, the first edition of which was published in 1768. Berdmore was the first to mention the use of the microscope for the study of the minute structures of the teeth.²⁵ The work of the father of dentistry, Pierre Fauchard is also to be found. This is the third edition

of *Le chirurgien dentiste*, published in Paris in 1786 by Servières; the first edition was translated into English by Lillian Lindsay²⁶. The early nineteenth century work of Joseph Fox also features, with the first and second editions of his *Natural history of the human teeth*, the former dating to 1803 and the latter to 1814. This is considered to be the first work on orthodontics²⁷. In 1848 Chapin Aaron Harris's *Principles and practice of dental surgery*, third edition appeared, and this work is represented in the College collection. It was one of the most popular books on dentistry ever published, first appearing in 1839 as *The dental art, a practical treatise on dental surgery*. It underwent 13 editions between 1839 and 1913²⁸. I have already mentioned Sir John Tomes' work on artificial teeth. His *magnum opus*, *A course of lectures on dental physiology and surgery*, published in 1848, is also in the collection.

I would now like to turn to talk about the provenance of some of the works we hold. Some provenances require little research, and indeed some provenances add little to our understanding of the history of dentistry or to the history of the book, but others are of great importance as they show patterns of ownership and relationships between practitioners and institutions which might otherwise not be obvious. Dr J. Menzies Campbell's *Dental bibliography British and American, 1682-1880* has a bold inscription on its title page which reads 'To Emeritus-Professor T K Monro, with the compliments of the author, J Menzies Campbell, July 29 1949.' Thomas Kirkpatrick Monro was one of the grand old men of Glasgow medicine at the time this book was presented to him. He had been Regius Professor of the Practice of Medicine at Glasgow University and he was a considerable authority on the writings of Sir Thomas Browne, the author of *Religio medici*, and indeed owned a large number of the editions of that work²⁹. He was a regular donor to the Library, and indeed the bookplate of the College's copy of Dr Campbell's bibliography shows that it came into the Library from Professor Monro's collection, probably posthumously. The provenance index of the catalogue shows other donations by Dr Campbell, namely Thomas Howard's *On the teeth and the best means of restoring them*, published in London in 1858 and Leonard Koecker's *Essay on the diseases of the jaw*. Howard's work shows that it was originally on sale in Manchester, as it bears the book stamp 'W. T. Johnson, Bookseller and Stationer, 28 Corporation Street, Manchester'. One can speculate that it may have belonged originally to a dental student or practitioner in that city before being obtained by Dr Campbell and donated to the College. Dr J. F. Webster, a former Dean of the Glasgow Dental Hospital and School, also made donations, giving five items to the College Library. These are *The report on odontomes* from the British Dental Association, *Dental disease and its*

relations to general medicine by Sir James Colyer and Dr Stanley Colyer, John Hutchens Gartrell's *Continuous gum work* of 1896, Hopewell-Smith's *Dental microscopy* 2nd edition, and Thomas Wingate Todd's *Introduction to the mammalian dentition*. These are books probably used by Dr Webster in his basic or post-graduate dental education. A senior medical practitioner who presented a dental book to the College Library was George Henry Edington. He made a gift of James Sim Wallace's *Variations in the form of the jaws*. Dr Edington was an eminent local surgeon and President of the College from 1927 to 1929. He also, incidentally was the man who gifted the first edition of the College Founder's, (Peter Lowe) *Whole course of chirurgie*³⁰. Wallace and Edington were near contemporaries at Glasgow University³¹. Adam Cubie, a well known local practitioner and educator, also made gifts of two items, Bouland's *Etudes dentaires en France* of 1923 and Durand and Morgan's *Laws of dental practice* of 1950.

Perhaps the most interesting provenances are those which trace the different owners of a book or books, and which can thus display the relationship between owners. A good example of this is J. W. Davenport's *The mirror of dentistry: a review of the dental profession* which appeared in 1852. Davenport was a surgeon dentist active in Hull in possibly 1844, but certainly from 1848 until the late 1850's or early 1860s. By 1861 he was in practice in Leeds, and from 1870 he was active as a dentist in Devonport. He died in 1877. He was a member of the College of Dentists³². The book contains a handwritten dedication to 'W. Bourne, Esquire, Surgeon, Nottingham with the author's most respectful compliments'. W. Bourne, Surgeon, Nottingham can be identified tentatively with the William Bourne listed in the 1854 *Medical Directory* as practising in Howard Street, North Shields. He graduated AM from King's College Aberdeen in 1839, and obtained the MD of that College in 1844. In that same year he qualified as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He became a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in 1846³³. There are two other inscriptions in this book, and the two names mentioned in them can be clearly identified. The first is 'Richard Carmichael Bourne to Charles Huthwaite, January 8 1859'. The second 'C. Huthwaite' is clearly the signature of Charles Huthwaite. Richard Bourne may have been the son or younger brother of W. Bourne. He obtained the Licence of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1847, and the Licence of the Society of Apothecaries in 1853³⁴. He held appointments as a militia surgeon in the 1860s and appears to have been a general practitioner in Nottingham until the 1870's, when he disappears from the *Medical Directory*. Charles Huthwaite was also a Nottingham practitioner. He became a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1863, and a

Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in the same year³⁵. He disappears from the *Medical Directories* round about 1880. What is interesting about this book (eventually presented to the Library by the Trustees of Dr John Burns) is that it concerns itself with the state of the dental profession, yet it is owned by three medical practitioners, two of whom appear to be at the lower end of the social scale, but none of whom describe themselves as dentists or surgeon dentists. This raises questions about their involvement in dental practice. It seems to me that it is possible that for these men, dentistry was part of their medical practice, and in a crowded medical marketplace, may have been a useful source of income to them. Another example of a dental text being owned by an identified medical practitioner is J. C. F. Maury's *Traité complet de l'art du dentiste* published in Paris in 1828. Maury was possibly the inventor of the dental probe, and this text is the first to describe a mouth mirror³⁶. The signature on the cover of the work reads "Wm McTyer, Paris, 1828". William McTyer can be identified. He graduated MD from Glasgow University in 1826, and became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1827³⁷. This would imply that he was in London in that year, possibly furthering his medical education in a way in which many Glasgow graduates had done before him. The inscription on this book places him in Paris in 1828, probably studying in the Paris hospitals, but by 1829 he was back in Glasgow, as he entered the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in February of that year, his probationary essay being entitled *Observations on the treatment and pathology of cancer*³⁸. In 1829 he was also attending the meetings of the Glasgow Medical Society, to which he delivered an essay entitled *Fractures connected with the hip joint*, the manuscript of which is held in the College Archive³⁹. He spent the greater part of his career in Maybole in Ayrshire, where he died in 1878⁴⁰. McTyer is an example of a medical practitioner from the top end of the social and economic spectrum owning a standard dental textbook, which again raises questions about the involvement of the medical profession in dental practice in the nineteenth century.

Two Greenock Medical Societies and a Greenock doctor feature in the dental books' provenances. The first of the Societies is the Greenock Medical and Chirurgical Society, from whose library comes John Fuller's *A popular essay on the structure and formation of the teeth*. This dates from 1815, and is in fact a new edition, with observations by Richard Downing. The first edition dates to 1810.^{*} The Greenock Medical and Chirurgical Society was founded in 1818 and existed until 1851, when it was left with five members who came to the decision to disband it. It had had a library since its inception from which the members were at liberty to borrow books, and this was split among the remaining mem-

bers. The Society had a number of functions, including acting as a forum for postgraduate education. At its monthly meetings, held over the winter from October to April, papers on various topics were read. The Society also advised the local poor and municipal authorities on matters relating to the provision of medical services and the public health. The College Library holds the Society's Minute Book covering the period 1841 to 1851. There are no details of any dental subjects being discussed, and indeed the list of the Library Catalogue which appears at the end of the Minute Book, reveals that Fuller's *Popular essay* was their only dental text⁴¹. After the Society was disbanded the books disappear from view, but some of the library books and the Minute Book were obtained by Professor T K Monro in the late 1920s and presented to the College Library⁴². It seems unlikely that much use was made of Fuller, as the pages remain uncut. The Greenock Medical Society was founded in 1865. By 1881 it appears to have possessed a Library with its own book label, and this is to be found on the third edition of Chapin Aaron Harris's *Principles and practice of dental surgery* of 1848. The Greenock Medical Society existed up until 1907, its principal aims being to 'receive communications in medicine and surgery, to converse on medical topics, and to generally promote professional improvements and amicable feelings by any means that from time to time [may] be approved of by the Society'. Its minute books are no longer extant⁴³. This work by Harris is also inscribed 'E. Dowie MD 24 September 1860' and again 'Presented by E. T. Dowie MD September 1879'. E. T. Dowie is Ebenezer Telford Dowie who graduated MD from Glasgow University in 1856⁴⁴. He spent his career in Greenock, and was a Member of the Greenock Medical Society, holding office as its President in 1881⁴⁵. He died in 1885.

The final provenance to be considered is that of Andrew Nisbet's *Digestion and the teeth*, published by Thomas Murray in Glasgow in 1857. Nisbet describes himself as a Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, but he was in fact a Licentiate of the Faculty, having obtained this qualification in 1834. On the title page of the work he describes himself as a 'surgeon-dentist'. The *Medical Directory* of 1859 confirms this, and in it he is shown as living at 153 St Vincent Street. His entry in this same source also reveals that he is the author of *A pocket guide to the preservation of the teeth*⁴⁶. He does not appear in the *Medical Directories* nor the *Medical Registers* of the 1860s and 70s, nor does he feature in the first *Dentists Register* of 1879. It may have been the case that his career was drawing to a close at this point, as his last entry in the *Glasgow Post Office Directory* is dated 1879-80 there he is described as a Surgeon-Dentist, with consulting rooms at 108 Renfield Street, his residence being at 6 Woodvale

Place, Govan⁴⁷. The dedication on the College's copy of *Digestion and the teeth* reads as follows: 'To Ja[mes] Wilson with the Author's Compli[ment]s'. There were two James Wilsons, father and son, active in Glasgow medicine in the middle of the nineteenth century. The elder James Wilson was born in 1782, and entered the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons as a Fellow in 1816. He obtained his MD from Glasgow University in 1837. Between 1830 and 1838 he lectured in midwifery at the Portland Street Medical School. He was one of the founders of the Maternity Hospital in 1851. James Wilson senior died in 1857, the year of publication of this book⁴⁸. James Wilson junior (or James G Wilson) was also an obstetrician. He was Professor of Midwifery at Anderson's University from 1863-1881⁴⁹. The question of which James Wilson is named in the dedication arises. It is more likely to be the elder Wilson. The Library holds a number of the younger Wilson's books, the majority of which have a bookplate reading 'Dr J G Wilson'. He is also generally in the habit of signing his books on the title page. This work has neither the younger Wilson's bookplate nor his signature. The College archive holds the roll book of the Portland Street Medical School, which shows Nisbet attending classes there in 1831, during which time Wilson senior was on the staff⁵⁰. This dedication can therefore be seen in the light of a pupil-teacher relationship, and should be considered to be from Nisbet to James Wilson senior.

A number of the texts in the printed Library Catalogues remain unlocated, or possibly lost. Examples include Seguin Henry Jackson's *De physiologia et pathologia dentium eruptionis*, an inaugural medical dissertation from Edinburgh University, published in Edinburgh in 1778. Jackson practised in London, dying in 1816, and is better remembered for his *Dermatopathologia* and his work on skin pathology⁵¹. Another dermatologist whose work featured at one point in the College Library is Johann Jacob Plenck, a native of Vienna whose *Doctrina de morbis dentium* is no longer to be found⁵². From the eighteenth century, the Library also held at one point Jorg Prochaska's *De Decremento Dentium*, part of his *magnum opus Adnotatum academicarum fasciculi*, published in Prague between 1780 and 1784, as well as Samuel Allvey's *De dentitione morbisque ex ea pendentibus*, an Edinburgh inaugural dissertation of 1788. The nineteenth century also throws up lost works such as George Tinkler's *Hints on the growth and management of the human teeth* of 1805, as well as Robert Reid's *Observations on the dentition of Lilliputian Aztecs*, dating from 1854. From the penultimate decade of that century comes Adolf Weil's *Die Pilze der Zahnkrankheiten*, published in 1881. It is my hope that these works remain unlocated rather than lost, and that the fullness of time will result in their re-appearance.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Mr R. A. Cohen for his helpful comments on the catalogue which forms the basis for this article, as well as his information on some of the authors listed in it. I am also grateful to Dr Christine Hillam, and Dr Henry Noble for their help in the preparation of the catalogue and this article.

¹ Jeremy M. Norman, *Morton's Medical Bibliography: an Annotated Checklist of Texts in the History of Medicine (Garrison and Morton)*, fifth edition, (Aldershot: Scolar Press, 1991), p.578.

² John Aikin, the Rev. Thomas Morgan and William Johnston, *General Biography, or, Lives Critical and Historical of the Most Eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions 10 vols.* (London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1813), Vol. 8 pp. 469-70.

³ Norman, p.578.

⁴ R. F. Rezai, Otto Walkhoff: 'Renaissance Man of Dentistry', *Bulletin of the History of Dentistry*, 34 (1986) 115-21.

⁵ *Obituary of Arthur Hopewell-Smith*, *Brit. Dent. J.*, 52 (1931), 352.

⁶ *Obituary of Abraham Jacobi*, *J. Am. Med. Assoc.*, 73 (1919), 211.

⁷ Norman, p. 578.

⁸ John Fleetwood, *History of Medicine in Ireland*, (Dublin: Brown and Nolan, (1951), p. 327.

⁹ Rowland Fereday, 'Francis Balkwill and the Physiology of Mastication'

Brit. Dent. J., 176 (1994), 386-93.

¹⁰ 'The work of Francis Hancock Balkwill: a Criticism and an Appreciation: by a Correspondent' *Dent Rec.*, 42 (1922), 549-53.

¹¹ *The Medical Directory 1916* (London: Churchill [1916]), p.1916.

¹² *Obituary of Henry Sewill*, *Brit. Dent. J.*, 41 (1920), 618-19.

¹³ *Obituary of Edward Wilkinson Roughton*, *Brit. Med. J.*, (1913), II, 106.

¹⁴ Norman, p. 576.

¹⁵ *Report of the Death of Dr Robert Barclay Ness*, *Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Minute Book 1950-1962* (RCPGS 1/1/1/19) pp. 265-67.

¹⁶ H. W. Noble, 'Francis Hay Thomson: a Man of Art and Science', *Dent. Hist.*, 17 (1989), 3-17.

¹⁷ *Obituary of Richard Denison Pedley*, *Brit. Dent. J.*, 46 (1925), 1481-82.

¹⁸ Norman, p. 578.

¹⁹ *Obituary of Christopher Heath*, *Brit. Med. J.*, 1905, II 359-60.

²⁰ Leonard Koecker, *Principles of Dental Surgery...* (London: Underwood, 1826), p. 17.

²¹ W. Innes Addison, *A Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow from 31 December 1727 to 31 December 1897 with Short Biographical Notes* (Glasgow: Maclehose, 1897), p. 441.

²² Koecker, *Principles of Dental Surgery...*, p.29

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 79.

²⁴ Norman, *Morton's Medical Bibliography*, p. 575

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p.575.

²⁷ Norman, p. 577.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 578.

²⁹ *Obituary of Thomas Kirkpatrick Monro*, *Brit. Med. J.*, 1958, I, p. 164-65.

³⁰ *Obituary of George Henry Edington*, *Glasgow Medical Journal* 140 (1943), p.123-27.

³¹ *Obituary of James Sim Wallace*, *Brit. Med. J.* 1951, II, 242.

³² I am most grateful to Dr Christine Hillam for this information.

³³ *The London and Provincial Medical Directory* (London: Churchill, [1854]), p. 342.

³⁴ *The London and Provincial Medical Directory inclusive of the Medical Directory for Scotland and the Medical Directory for Ireland and General Medical Register 1865*, (London: Churchill, [1865]), p. 287.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 400.

³⁶ Norman, p. 577.

³⁷ *The Medical Directory and General Medical Register for Scotland 1859* (London: Churchill, [1859]), p. 98-9.

³⁸ Alexander Duncan, *Memorials of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow 1599-1850...* (Glasgow: Maclehose, 1896), p. 284.

³⁹ Alexander Duncan, *Alphabetical Catalogue of the Library of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow* (Glasgow: Maclehose, 1885), p. 409. This essay's current Archive catalogue number is RCPSPG 2/1/20.

⁴⁰ Duncan, *Memorials of the Faculty...* p. 284.

⁴¹ *Minute Book of the Greenock Medical and Chirurgical Society* (RCPSPG 27/1).

⁴² *Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Minute Book* (RCPSPG 1/1/1/15), p. 138.

⁴³ Jacqueline Jenkinson, *Scottish Medical Societies 1731-1959: their History and Records* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1992), p. 173.

⁴⁴ Addison, *A Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow...*, p. 164.

⁴⁵ *Medical Directory for 1881...* (London: Churchill, [1881]), p. 935.

⁴⁶ *Medical Directory for Scotland...* 1859, p. 104.

⁴⁷ *Post Office Glasgow Directory for 1878-79* (Glasgow: William Mackenzie, 1878), p. 379.

⁴⁸ Duncan, *Memorials of the Faculty...*, p. 276.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ *List of pupils attending Portland Street Medical School with Names of Teachers 1830-32, 1836-41* (RCPSPG 20/10/1), p. 12.

⁵¹ Karl Holubar and Cathrin Schmidt 'Dermatopathologia 1792 and Henry Seguin Jackson (1750?-1816): a bicentennial', *J. Roy. Soc. Med.*, 87 (1994), p. 464-65.

⁵² Giovanni Aliotta et al. 'Joseph Jacob Plenck (1735-1807)' *Am. J. Nephrol.*, 14, (1994) p. 377-82.

ROBERT BURNS: TOOTHACHE AND OTHER PAINS†

Robert Orchardson*

Robert Burns was born in Alloway in January 1759, son of William Burns, a farmer. In due course Robert also took up farming and persevered with it until 1790, when he joined the excise service; this offered a steady income and better opportunity to pursue his writing. Burns had a natural talent for words, both spoken and written. He is best remembered for his numerous poems and songs, but he was also a prolific letter-writer, often writing several in one day. Although Burns did not travel outside Lowland Scotland, he was very aware of events in the wider world: he wrote, for example an ode for George Washington's birthday and a ballad on the 'American War'.

Burns was a shrewd observer of behaviour-both human and animal-and he could express his thoughts clearly and vividly. Of all Burn's works, the one of most interest to dentists is his 'Address to the Toothache'. This account of his own experience provides an insight into how toothache, and other pains, affected people two hundred years ago. Medical science has come a long way in the past 200 years, but in that time the human body has scarcely changed-if at all, and people in the eighteenth century would have experienced things like pain much as we do today. This is borne out by Burns and his contemporaries in their letters and journals.

The second half of the eighteenth century was an exciting and turbulent time. It was an age of intellectual and scientific Enlightenment. Prominent men in the medical world included William Cullen, Alexander Munro, Joseph Black and the Hunter brothers. Notable in other fields were David Hume, Adam Smith, James Boswell, Henry Raeburn, Robert Adam and Walter Scott, as well as Burns himself. The American 'colo-

† Paper delivered to the Glasgow Conference of the Lindsay Society for the History of Dentistry, September 1998.

* Dr Robert Orchardson, BSc, BDS, PhD is Senior Lecturer at the Institute of Biomedical & Life Sciences, Laboratory of Human Anatomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ. He is also honorary Clinical Assistant at the Glasgow Dental Hospital & School.

nies' declared their independence from the British Crown in 1776 and the French Revolution (1789-93) followed less than twenty years later. Medical and dental knowledge was still very basic. John Hunter built on the foundations of the sixteenth century anatomists such as Bartolemeo Eustachius, Andreas Vesalius, and Gabriele Fallopi. In the seventeenth century Britain, texts by Peter Lowe (*A Discourse on the Whole Art of Chyrurgery*) and Charles Allen (*The Operator for the Teeth*) paved the way for clinical dentistry to progress from the era of the tooth drawers to that of the operators for the teeth'. The age of the dentist dawned in the eighteenth century with publication in 1728 of Pierre Fauchard's *Le chirurgien dentiste*. However, the practice of dentistry would not reach modern proportions until midway through the nineteenth century.

Burns and toothache

We know from his correspondence that Burns suffered toothache. On 31st May 1795, he wrote to his publisher William Creech:

I had intended to trouble you with a long letter, but at present the delightful sensations of an omnipresent toothache so engross all my inner man, as to put it out of my power even to write nonsense.

He encloses what he describes as 'a few poetic clinches and a song'.

He continues:

.... they are mostly ill-natured, so are in unison with my present feelings while fifty troops of infernal spirits are riding post from ear-to-ear along my jaw bone.

Burns also described his experiences in his poem, *Address to the Toothache*:

My curse upon thy venom'd stang¹,
That shoots my tortur'd gums along²,
An' thro' my lugs³ gi'es mony⁴ a twang⁵,
Wi' gnawing vengeance,
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines!

It is perhaps unwise to try to reach a diagnosis from this 'history', as the account may not describe a single attack. Rather, it may combine the features of several painful episodes. Nevertheless, the main symptoms (intense, fleeting pains referred to the ear) seem more consistent

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| ¹ | Sting |
| ² | Along |
| ³ | Ears |
| ⁴ | Many |
| ⁵ | Twinge |

with pulpal rather than periodontal pathology. Interestingly, Pierre Fauchard described the association between dental caries and earache or headache well before 1750.

Measuring pain

Pain severity can be assessed from the words patients use to describe pain. Such verbal assessments (or descriptors) form the basis of the McGill Pain questionnaire. It is significant that many of the words used by Burns to describe his toothache ('stinging', 'tortured', 'gnawing', 'tearing', 'bitter' and 'twinge') are among the most severe in their respective categories in the McGill Pain Questionnaire (MPQ).

Burns was not alone in his suffering. Other near-contemporary accounts provide similar reports of toothache:

I am ...very much afflicted with grievous pain to my jawes (C. Mather, 1711).

... in the utmost torments of the toothache (Henry Fielding, 1754)

A vile toothache (Lord Broughton, 1820)

A dreadful toothache ... grievously tormented night and day (Michael Fry, 1836)

One disadvantage of the MPQ is that it does not include all the words that people use to describe pain. For example, it does not include 'grievous' or 'vile'. This merely highlights the difficulties of trying to quantify pain severity from the words used by patients to describe their pain. An alternative approach is to identify limitations or restrictions imposed on lifestyle, and this is the basis of the Glasgow Pain Questionnaire. The following examples indicate ways in which daily activities may be restricted by pain:

I am at present quite occupied with the charming sensations of the toothache, so I have not a word to spare .. (Robert Burns, 1795)

I have a little toothache that keeps me from working much today. (Sir Walter Scott, 1826)

... I could eat nothing, I could not sleep. I could neither read nor write. (Sir William Hardiman)

The fact that toothache caused so much distress suggests that the remedies were far from effective. What 'treatments' were available for toothache?

Toothache - remedies

In the Middle Ages, people resorted to prayers (to St Apollonia) and charms (such as dead men's teeth) to ward off the toothache. When these failed, sufferers could use herbal remedies, poultices and mouthwashes. Extractions were undertaken by barber-surgeons, apothecaries, blacksmiths or tooth-drawers. Fauchard recommended the cautery and removal of carious material. He treated cavities with cotton soaked in oil of cinnamon or cloves then filled them. Extraction was a last resort. Numerous proprietary medicines and anodynes were available. Opium was available 'over the counter' and was probably used then much as today we

use drugs like aspirin. Dorothy Wordworth noted in her diary for 24 November, 1800:

I had toothache in the night. Took laudanum.

In his *Domestic Medicine* (1797), William Buchan reported the use of counter-irritants:

Few applications give more relief in the toothache than a blister applied between the shoulders; or rather put behind the ears, and made so large as to cover a great part of the lower jaw.

These 'blisters' almost certainly contained cantharidin, prepared from the skin and wings of a beetle (*Cantharis vesicatoria* or Spanish fly). They are probably the 'cantharidian plaisters' that Burns mentions in his poem, *The Holy Fair*. Toothache was clearly extremely debilitating in those times. Without antibiotics and effective antipyretics, dental abscesses caused systemic illness. The sufferer was frequently driven to bed:

I have a bad toothache and I am going to bed. (J. Gallatin, 1817)

I have been confined to my bed-chamber for more than a week with a swelled face. (Charles Sharpe, 1817)

Burns does not refer to any dental treatment that he received. This may not have been for lack of opportunity, as it is reported that his contemporary James Boswell was treated for toothache by John Rae in Edinburgh. Others provide accounts of the work of tooth-drawers. Dorothy Wordsworth, sister of William, records an episode in June 1800:

William and I went to Ambleside to get his tooth drawn and put in. W's tooth was drawn with very little pain.

Col. Peter Hawker explains with admirable clarity the rationale for this 'treatment':

After being tortured for three days and three nights with the toothache, I had the tooth drawn and driven in again, by which severe operation you effectively remove all the pain (by destroying the nerve), and at the same time restore the tooth for mastication. (3 January 1812).

This procedure was apparently quite commonplace, and did not require complete removal and reimplantation of the tooth. The tooth could be loosened and twisted in its socket to interrupt the nerve supply.

Sir Walter Scott placed less faith in dentists (5 April 1826):

Yesterday every tooth was positively waltzing. I would have (had them) drawn by the half dozen, but country dentists are not to be lippened to [relied upon].

Scott's scepticism was not unfounded. Charles Sharpe noted in 1801: 'I lay the whole night groaning, squealing and rubbing my gums.'

In the morning he was attended by the poticary (apothecary) from Henley. He clapt an old rusty instrument on my tooth; one tug delivered me of this scurvy production.

Thus, toothache was indeed an unpleasant business. If anodynes did not work, patients were faced either with suffering the pain until it abated or else enduring extraction. It is not surprising that many chose the former course.

Other pains

Burns recognised the pains of emotion and depression. In his *Address to the Toothache*, he also commented on the discomforts of other physical conditions. His descriptions can be recognised even today:

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,

Rheumatics gnaw, or colic squeezes.

Burns was frequently afflicted with 'depression' and 'headaches' and subject to 'fainting fits'. He drank a lot: 'hard drinking is the devil to me.' Burn's letters record various ailments including: a headache and stomach complaint (1786) and a sprained knee (1787). In 1788, he suffered influenza. In 1790 he developed a 'slow fever and a malignant squinancy' [suppurative tonsillitis or quinsy] that lasted three weeks. For the last eight to ten months of his life, Burns was 'tortured with an excruciating rheumatism'. His last days were 'rackt with rheumatisms'. He wrote on 4 July 1796:

Besides my inveterate rheumatism, my appetite is quite gone, and I am so emaciated as to be scarce able to support myself on my own legs.

No treatment is recorded, although he was advised to bathe. Spa therapy was popular in the eighteenth century. Burns used the iron-rich spa at Moffat (as did many others including David Hume, Joseph Black and James Boswell). Latterly, Burns waded daily in the sea spa at Brow Hill on the Solway Firth. He died three weeks after finishing his 'treatment'. There has been much speculation about the cause of Burns's death. Rheumatic carditis is one possibility. Alternatively, he could have succumbed to an infective endocarditis arising from a bacteraemia associated with his earlier bout of tonsillitis, or even from his poor dental health.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my father, Dr Robert L. Orchardson, for help in researching background material. I am also grateful to Dr Dorothy Lunt and Dr Henry Noble who have provided much useful information and insight.

Bibliography

- A. Dent, *Burns in his Time*. (London, Nelson 1966).
- W. S. Douglas, *The Works of Robert Burns*. Vol. 2, Poetry, Edinburgh: W. Paterson, 1877), pp. 273-75.
- Pierre Fauchard, *The Surgeon Dentist or Treatise on the Teeth*, 2nd Edition, 1746, translated by L. Lindsay (London: Butterworth, 1946).
- J. de L. Ferguson, *The Letters of Robert Burns*. Vol. I, 1780-89, Vol. II, 1790-96 (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1931).
- W. Findlay, *Robert Burns and the Medical Profession* (Paisley & London: Alex. Gardner, 1898).
- G. P. H. Foley, *A Treasury of Dentistry* Wallingford PA: Washington Square East Publishers, 1972).
- D. Hamilton, *The Healers, A History of Medicine in Scotland* (Edinburgh: Canongate, 1981).
- The Roots of Dentistry*, ed. by Christine Hillam (London: BDJ, 1990).
- J. Kinsey, *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns*, Vol. II (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1868).

1. McIntyre, *Dirt and Diety: A Life of Robert Burns*, (London: Harper-Collins, 1995).
- R. Melzack, 'The McGill Pain Questionnaire: major properties and scoring methods', *Pain* (1975), 277-99.
- J. Menzies Campbell, *Dentistry, Then and Now*, 3rd ed. (Glasgow: privately printed for the author by Bell & Bain, 1981).
- R. Orchardson 'Toothache- "the hell of all diseases"', *Brit. dent. J.*, 182 (1997), 71-73.
- R. Porter, *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind. A Medical History of Humanity from Antiquity to the Present*, (Harper-Collins, 1997).
- R. J. Thomas, J. McEwen and A. J. Asbury, 'The Glasgow Pain Questionnaire: A new generic measure of pain; development and testing', *Int. J. Epidem.* 25 (1996); 1060-67.

GLASGOW HISTORY OF DENTISTRY GROUP

Stanley Gelbier*

The recent excellent meeting of the Lindsay Society for the History of Dentistry in Glasgow was organised by the Glasgow History of Dentistry Research Group. The idea for establishment of a group to consider the historical aspects of the profession in Scotland was first put forward by Dr Henry Noble in 1984.¹ However, a group was not formally established until January 1996, following discussions initiated by Professor David McGowan then Dean of Dental Education at Glasgow Dental School. Present at the inaugural meeting held at the West of Scotland Postgraduate Dental Centre were Professor McGowan, Sir David Mason, Dr Noble, Dr Rufus M. Ross, Mr R. (Bob) McKechnie and Mr W. (Bill) Smith. Dr Noble was appointed Chairman, with Dr Ross as Secretary of the History of Dentistry Research Group.

Since then, a number of other people have joined the group, including Mr James Beaton, Librarian to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow and Dr Helen Marlborough, Subject Librarian at the University of Glasgow, also, Dr Robert Orchardson, Ms Carol Parry, Ms L. Richmond and Mr A. Whitelaw. Dr Ross is still Secretary and Mr McKechnie is currently Chairman.

Prof S Gelbier, MA, PhD, FDSRCS DHMSA, DDPH, FIMgt, is Head of the Division of Dental Public Health, Oral Health Services Research and the Schools of Dental Nursing at Guy's, King's and St Thomas' School of Dentistry, King's College London, Caldecot Road, London SE5 9RW.

¹ Anon. 'From small beginnings. The History of Dentistry Research Group', *History of Dentistry Research Group Newsletter*, No 1, October 1997.

Over time, a number of research activities have been undertaken and three annual newsletters have been produced. The first, edited by Rufus Ross, outlines the aims and objectives of the group as:

- The preservation and indexing of archival material associated with the founding and development of the Glasgow Dental Hospital & School.
- Research designed to update the history of the Hospital and School.
- Initiation of historical research in all areas associated with dentistry in general and Glasgow and the West of Scotland in particular.
- To foster an appreciation of the importance of dental history by means of lectures, papers and publications.

The publication of *The History of the Glasgow Dental Hospital & School 1979 - 1989* has been completed by Bill Smith, who has brought up-to-date the original history written by Tom Brown-Henderson.²

The group is active in a variety of projects. For example, it has been compiling an *Index of Archival Material*. James Beaton has produced an excellent catalogue of the books of dental historical interest held in the library at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.³ The catalogue was made available to members of the Lindsay Society who were attending the Glasgow meeting.

It is clear that this small group is producing an output of dental historical material out of proportion to the numbers of people concerned. It would be interesting to know if there are any other similar groups working elsewhere in the UK, Europe or indeed anywhere else in the world.

² T Brown Henderson, *History of the Dental Hospital and School 1879-1979*, (printed for Glasgow Dental Hospital by Bissett and Sons, 1980).

³ James Beaton, *Catalogue of the Historical Dental Books in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow*, August 1998.

HISTORY OF DENTISTRY AT THE WORLD

DENTAL CONGRESS IN SPAIN

Stanley Gelbier*

The FDI World Dental Congress took place jointly with the annual scientific meeting of the Spanish Dental Association in Barcelona, Spain. The FDI's Section of the History of Dentistry met at the Hotel Fira in Barcelona, Spain, on 11 October 1998. Its scientific programme was one of the best ones organised by the Section. In addition to papers from dentist historians in a number of countries, there was an excellent paper on 'Dental therapeutics through the materia medica of Dioscorides', by Dr Touwaide, a historian from Spain who has written widely on a range of topics from medical history. The other papers were:

'A retrospective vision of Spanish odontology',
Dr J Ustrell.

'The beginning of dental education in Iberian America', Dr H T Loevy.

'The Queen Hortense dental operative case: myth or reality?' Dr C Rousseau.

'The beginning and development of dental school health service in Germany, demonstrated by national systems and the regional example of the city of Darmstadt', Dr M Büttel.

'Odontology in Granada (1875 - 1936)',
Dr F Monsalve.

At the Annual General Meeting, Professor Stanley Gelbier stepped down after 6 years in the Chair. He was succeeded by Dr Marguerite Zimmer of Strasbourg, France, who becomes President of the Section.¹ Prof Gelbier is immediate-past President. The new Honorary Secretary is Dr Hannelore Loevy of Chicago, USA. The Committee Members are Dr Michael Laier (Frankfurt, Germany), Dr Claude Rousseau (Paris, France), Professor Josep Ustrell (Barcelona, Spain), Dr Hilary Cooray (Colombo, Sri Lanka) and Dr Alain Touwaide (Madrid, Spain).

Dr Zimmer reported on arrangements for the 1999 meeting, which is scheduled to take place in Mexico City. Also, on preparations for the centenary meeting in Paris in the year 2000. It is hoped to mount an FDI History of Dentistry exhibition at that meeting. Dr Zimmer also indicated that the FDI had asked the Section to be involved in the production of a 'popular' history of the FDI.

¹ Prof. S. Gelbier, MA, PhD, FDSRCS DHHMSA, FIMed, is Head of the Division of Dental Public Health, Oral Health Services Research and the Schools of Dental Nursing at Guy's, King's and St Thomas' School of Dentistry, King's College London. He is the immediate Past-President of the FDI's History of Dentistry Section.

² Dr Zimmer will deliver the Lilliana Lindsay Memorial Lecture to the Lindsay Society on 1 May 1999.