

DENTAL HISTORY MAGAZINE





‘Der Zahnarzt’

Dr Maureen Park, Lecturer in the History of Art, Glasgow University, comments that It was in the 17th century that the Dutch witnessed a Golden Age in their art, and with their new-found wealth through trade, there was an increased demand for paintings (for the wealthy) and prints (for the less well off). These images can be taken at face value but the Dutch would have appreciated them for their many hidden meanings and their symbolism steeped in medieval traditions. Genre scenes were moralising tales, reminding the viewer how to behave and reflecting on spiritual and physical matters but the message is usually conveyed in a light, whimsical manner.

Tooth-extraction was a popular subject because it was one pain that most people would have experienced and understood, and so it became a standard visual representation of touching or feeling, one of the five senses (sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell). Occasionally one image was used to represent all the senses but more common was for each sense to have an individual image. A good example is to be found in the numerous versions of Gerrit Dou’s *Der Zahnarzt* (The Tooth Drawer) of which there are six versions in the collection, HC.J. 43,52,61,66, 70 and 94. The original painting (Gemälde Galerie, Dresden) is by Gerrit Dou (1613-1675), a pupil of Rembrandt, and dated 1672.

The version displayed on the cover is HJ.C.34 This oval framed oil painting on copper is possibly 18thC but could be late 17thC; it misses out the details of the window frame; the dentist wears a brown jacket and the scene is framed by green curtains. Note the lancet case, bowl and testimonial in the foreground. The dentist holds up the extracted tooth in one hand and touches the head of the child; in turn, the child touches his gum, the site from which the tooth has been removed and from which blood is pouring, and he also rests his other hand on his hat. So visual reference is made to four textures – enamel, hair, gum and hat (two for the mouth and two for the head) and one of the five senses – touch or feeling. In fact, this image invokes all five senses – the dentist staring at us, the groan of pain from the boy, the taste of blood, the pain experienced and the smell of decay from the boy’s mouth and the extracted tooth – but it was more common for images of dental practice to represent only feeling. This painting is one of the most widely reproduced of all images of tooth extraction and other copies are held by the Wellcome and BDA museums, and the National Museum of Dentistry in Baltimore USA.

**From the Menzies Campbell Collection at the Surgeons’ Hall Museum, Edinburgh
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DENTAL HISTORY MAGAZINE

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Contributions on the History of Dentistry from any source are welcomed. Word and JPEG files by e-mail are preferred but other formats are acceptable.

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Update

Dental Symposium: From Apprenticeship to Life Long Learning Dental Education Through The Centuries



The Speakers

From left to right: Roy McBurnie, Malcolm Bishop, Stanley Gelbier, David McGowan, Helen Marlborough, Jim Rennie, Nairn Wilson, Colin Smith, Robin Basker, Stuart Robson

The Henry Noble History of Dentistry Research Group, in company with the Lindsay Society for the History of Dentistry gathered together on Thursday Evening the 6th October in the Easterbrook Hall on Crichton Campus, Dumfries for a Reception and Dinner. Professor David McGowan welcomed everyone and before we commenced our meal, Dr. John Craig gave a rendering of Robert Burns' 'Address To The Toothache'.

Forty-six registrants attended the symposium which commenced on Friday morning at 09.00 following a welcome by Professor David Clark Director, Crichton Campus. He gave us a brief history of this venue, which opened in 1999 together with a review of the courses and activities currently available at the Crichton Campus.

Dr. Stuart Robson was in the Chair. He introduced the first speaker of the day, **Malcolm Bishop**, a retired general dental practitioner, Hertford, who chose as his subject:

"Novices and Apprenticeships, the Monasteries and the Barber Surgeons"

Dr. Bishop took us briskly through the past 700 years 1136 – 1841, which preceded the formal stages in the creation of dentistry as a modern profession. He drew particular attention to the continuity of apprenticeships to the barber surgeons as an educational medium for those, particularly the tooth-drawers who supplied dental services in the past. More sophisticated and specialised 'operators for the teeth' developed later, and Sir Thomas More's rules of governance for students and apprentices were influential and remarkably far-sighted. The early 1500's saw the dissolution of the Monastic Hospitals, followed by the Civil War and the formation of the Royal Society in 1660. By 1745 the 'Surgeons' split from the 'Barber Surgeons' and the 'Tooth drawers' became known as 'Operators for the Teeth.' In 1771 John Hunter entered the scene and by the early 1800's more formal education for dentists was underway. Dr. Bishop's talk was beautifully illustrated and a wonderful start to our morning.

Our next speaker was **Professor Stanley Gelbier**, History of Dentistry Unit, King's College London Dental Institute. – his chosen subject was:

The Royal College, the LDS and the struggles of the 19th century.

Professor Gelbier moved on from the earlier days of the barbers, the blacksmiths and the charlatans who performed dentistry in the markets as entertainment for the crowds, to the 19th century Victorian times when the dental profession moved rapidly forward and formal steps were taken to train and set standards for the assessment of dental practitioners. A small group of mainly London based surgeons practising dentistry wanted to be aligned with the Royal College of Surgeons of England. They set up the Odontological Society of London. Other practitioners desired separation from surgery so established the College of Dentists of England. Both started training programmes, the Odontologicals at the Dental Hospital of London, the College at the Metropolitan School of Dental Science. 1858 saw the opening of the Dental Hospital of London as a teaching hospital and in 1859 the introduction of courses for the LDS diploma. Following the 1858 Medical Act the English surgical college was empowered to examine students for the License in Dental Surgery, the first British dental qualification. The first LDS Degree was awarded in March 1860, John Tomes being among the first to receive this. Following the passage of the 1878 Dentists Act the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in Edinburgh and Ireland and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow introduced their own LDS Degree one year later in 1879. Sir John Tomes is the first name to appear on the Dental Register. Women were not admitted to study dentistry until 1908. Professor Gelbier gave a clear and well-illustrated report of this important advance in our dental history.

Dr Helen Marlborough, retired medical subjects librarian, University of Glasgow, continued our morning session moving forward to:

The First University Degree Courses in Dentistry.

Following the Dentists Act, 1878 the LDS awarded by the surgical colleges and in particular the LDS RCS Eng. became the standard qualification for the few who sought a dental qualification.

From the late 19th century onwards, dental reformers sought to raise the standard of professional education and qualification to achieve parity with other medical professions. High standards of education conducted in a clinical environment where teaching was carried out alongside and closely related to research would invest practitioners and their professional representatives with the authority and credibility, the status and influence to negotiate terms with clients and government and position the profession within the mainstream of the medical establishment. Although only 40 years elapsed between the establishment of the LDS and the first U.K. dental degree, university degrees did not become established in the U.K. as the standard entrance qualification in dentistry, and dentistry was not fully integrated into the culture of university education and research until after 1956. Today's paper examined the academic case for a dental degree and the circumstances, including the registration of large numbers of unqualified dentists in 1921 and the inter – and intra – professional rivalry, which impeded the establishment of higher standards of dental education.

Professor David McGowan, Emeritus Professor of Oral Surgery and former Dean of the Dental School, Glasgow, led us forward to the 1950's and our break for lunch:

Pre and Post WW11 – The 1930s to 1950s.

Professor McGowan led us through the 30s, 40s and 50s. Concerns about the declining number of dentists in the 'thirties, as many of the largest group on the Register, 'the 1921 men' were retiring, lead to the President of the BDA 1929 Malcolm Knott, advocating to simplify and shorten the course, therefore making it cheaper and more affordable. This was successfully resisted by William Guy of Edinburgh, a leading member of the Dental Board's Education Committee, Malcolm Knott who had proposed this 'solution', was the founder Chairman of the DEAC, which today remains the body which assists national coordination of hospital support for clinical dental education. Dental Schools continued with little change through the war years 1939-1945, though there was fewer staff. The 1945 Teviot Report advocated increased student numbers, but post-war austerity delayed the necessary facilities. However after 1945 the GDC increased funding with bursaries for ex-servicemen and university grants for school leavers. This brought a new generation into dental training. Graduates were expected to be able to practice independently on graduation, this was welcomed by a generation keen to qualify and reap the financial rewards of the new NHS in 1948. Professor McGowan concluded with some personal reminiscences of his time as a student at Belfast Dental School 1956 – 1961. There were 26 students in his year and two Dental Board scholarships of £200 per year were available. The undergraduate course had changed little from the pre-war generation. Students were expected to use their initiative and not expected or encouraged to question the education process – but as the

'sixties' dawned change was in the air.

The next part of the Symposium moved on to the second half of the 20th century from 1950 – 2000. **Professor Robin Basker**, Emeritus Professor of Dental Prosthetics and former Dean of the Dental School, Leeds, chose as his title:

The Early Years of GDC Involvement.

Professor Basker commenced his presentation with a brief reference to the Dental Board of the U.K, before progressing to the General Dental Council. The first meeting of the GDC in 1921 was immediately faced with the major problem of the lack of dentists, of recruiting suitable dental students and providing undergraduate education. The GDC also gathered registration fees and prosecuted those who practiced without a license and moving on to the banning of advertising. Whilst starting to tackle these difficulties other means were made available. 1,100 bursaries were made available, grants for dental schools and teaching posts, along with full time teaching and research, including diet and oral hygiene. Other means of attempting to minimise the difficulties was to create regulations to govern ancillary workers. 1953 brought the end of 14 years of rationing, while the need and demand for dental health care was rocketing. About 900 more dentists were required – only 495 had applied, and at this point the GDC created bursaries for poorer families. The 1956 Act, gave the Council permission for visitations to schools to assess pupils and teaching. It was not until 1977 that the figure of 20,000 dentists was achieved. The GDC approved an experimental scheme for the training and employment of dental auxiliaries, later to be known as dental therapists, and also the employment of dental hygienists. Rules and regulations were promulgated for a Statutory Examination which would offer a way onto the Dentists Register for those who had received their education in other countries. Professor Basker closed his address with an insight into European issues and the development and encouragement of postgraduate activity.

After the lunch break, the first speaker of the afternoon was **Professor Colin Smith**, Emeritus Professor of Oral Pathology and former Dean of the Dental School, Sheffield. He continued our journey:

From the 1970s on: The Age of Committees: New directions and opportunities, taken or not.

Mutterings about deficiencies in the education of dentists were common in the mid-1970s, but neither the GDC nor the BDA were keen to take the lead. Instead, The Nuffield Foundation was persuaded to set up a Committee of Inquiry into Dental Education that could take a more independent view. The Nuffield Report into Dental Education was published in 1980 setting out 35 broad ranging recommendations. Professor Smith considered a number of these recommendations, not all of which succeeded. At the same time a University of London Committee were debating the future of medical and dental education in the Capital. In the end, one London Dental School was closed. During this time in the 1980s, the Department of Health produced a report by its Dental Strategy Review Group that recommended the closure of the School for Dental Auxiliaries at New Cross in 1982. 'Manpower' issues were prominent in the '80s and addressed by several groups. One of these was the University Grants Committee, which set up a Dental Review Working Party in 1988. This led to a cut of 10% in the intake of students to the dental schools overall and the closure of another school in London, to be followed later by the closure of Dundee Dental School in Scotland. Student intake was adjusted to a minimum of 50 per year, courses were lengthened to 5 years and 1 year vocational training recommended. The McCallum Report in 1989 proposed to close the undergraduate course at Edinburgh, to keep Dundee open, to increase Glasgow's intake to 70 students and to build a new Postgraduate Dental Institute in Edinburgh. Unfinished business from the first Nuffield Committee led the Foundation to set up another in 1991 to look at the education and training of personnel auxiliary to dentistry. Recommendations from that inquiry provided the impetus for the chain of events that eventually led to the registration of Dental Care Professionals by the GDC in 2006. Professor Smith ended his talk with this question: What lessons have we learnt? Be persistent and be patient as there is a limit to recommendations. We have come so far but still a huge amount in front of us to be done.

Professor Nairn Wilson, Dean of King's College London Dental Institute and former President of the General Dental Council, continued our journey towards 2000:

Regulating the education and training of dentists 1975 – 2000: an overview of exponential growth in a key function of the General Dental Council.

Regulating the education of the training of dentists 1975-2000 was the core function of the GDC and was relatively straightforward, being limited to essentially similar and stable programmes of instruction leading to eligi-

bility for initial registration. A proposal to permit dentists to use the title 'Dr' was not carried. Recommendations and guidance moved along in approx 5 year jumps until 2000, when the GDC, while remaining with the same principles and purpose, expanded to include postgraduate education, including lifelong learning and speciality training, a new millennium ambition. A Specialist Review Group was set up in 1995. Specialist lists with ever increasing complexity and variation were introduced. Throughout this time leadership in the regulation of dental education was provided by nominated GDC members representing the Dental Authorities (the Universities and Colleges). Professor Wilson concluded by saying 'This function of the General Dental Council from 1975 – 2000 has laid solid foundations for the future of dentistry'.

Dr Roy McBurnie, retired general dental practitioner, Glasgow, took us forward to:

The Development of Vocational Training and Postgraduate qualifications in General Dental Practice.

Dr McBurnie left University in 1968, 20 years after the start of the NHS in 1948. He worked in general practice living through the evolution of Vocational Training in Scotland from its inception to its present form today. He informed us about the Schemes for newly qualified dentists and the Aims and Objectives of Vocational Training. The first formal substantive scheme was in 1987, followed by distance learning schemes in 1989. Foundation schemes set up in Scotland provided 10 places in Glasgow and 10 in Edinburgh. Some of the difficulties and drawbacks faced in vocational training, a) the high turnover of staff, b) the loss of experienced trainers, c) personality clashes between trainer & trainee and d) vocational training was not compulsory. Dr McBurnie continued with a brief summary of the history and role of the Royal Colleges in developing postgraduate qualifications designed for and obtainable by the general dental practitioner. Also other avenues opening a way into Dental Practice are: a) The Armed Forces, b) Community Dentistry, c) SDVTECC and d) EC Nationals, who are maintaining an interest in promoting further education in general dental practice. Dr McBurnie a keen supporter of 'Queen of the South' was born in Dumfries which has a population today of 31,600 and was the home of Robert Burns from 1759 – 1796.

Dr Jim Rennie, retired Director of Dental Education NES Scotland, took as his title:

Devolution and Dental Education.

Devolution came about around the time of New Labour and the Scotland Act led by Donald Dewar in 1998. This last decade of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century dental provision in Scotland received very bad press and negative reports. The public were finding it increasingly difficult to get NHS dental treatment as general dental practitioners opted for other remuneration systems out-with the NHS. The MSPs were faced with an increasingly hostile public and press reaction to this reduction in the access to NHS services. In 2005 the Scottish Government issued new recruitment incentives and bursaries, bringing forward a programme of modernisation and public health workforce development, with new investment in the education of the whole dental team: dentists, therapists, nurses, technicians, and with the opening of Dental Outreach Centres and Centres for Health Sciences. There are now 17 dental teaching and treatment centres across Scotland, with the outstanding Inverness Centre funded by Enterprise Scotland and the opening of the new Aberdeen Dental School. Looking ahead there are development projects for On-Line Learning and 3D training studios. Every General Practice in Scotland has been visited and given support by the government in decontamination training. Devolution and the Scottish Parliament have done a huge amount and made significant differences in the way NHS dental services are provided north and south of Hadrian's Wall.

Opening the discussion **Professor Sir David Mason**, Emeritus Professor of Oral Medicine and former President of the General Council, remarked on this fascinating day - from barber surgeons through our remarkable heritage to our present day education facilities and achievements. He felt that dentistry is better prepared now to meet future changes as a result of what we had learnt today. In the discussion which followed many questions were discussed: what is the future for dental students, are University fee-costs making the courses unattractive, will students still apply for dentistry, these were a few of the questions reviewed. All felt assured that dentistry will still be a stable long-term occupation for the future. Prof. Mason closed the discussion with these remarks: Today's Symposium of 'Apprenticeship of Long Life Learning' I think we will all agree has been a huge success and has been recorded for the future of Dental History.

Professor David McGowan closed the symposium at 5.15pm concluding a fascinating day with very special speakers with a great contribution to Dental History. Prof. McGowan thanked all for their attendance and special thanks on behalf of the Henry Noble History of Dentistry Research Group to all the speakers. Thanks also to **Angus Ferguson** and **Malcolm Nicolson** of the History of Medicine Department at the University of

Glasgow with whom we are now affiliated. Thanks to **Stuart Robson** for his organising skills and liaison with the Lindsay Society. This symposium would not have been possible without funding from the Menzies Campbell Bequest and Dorothy Geddes Donation, University of Glasgow.

Stuart Robson concluded by thanking Prof. McGowan, as without his forethought this event would not have been possible. **Author of Report: Audrey Noble**



The Audience

Henry Noble History of Dentistry Research Group Symposium
Easterbrook Hall, Dumfries, 7 October, 2011

Forthcoming Lectures in 2012

The Spring Lecture will be given by Dr Maureen Park, Lecturer in the History of Art at Glasgow University, at 12 noon on Tuesday 20th March at the RCPSG. The autumn Menzies Campbell Lecturer will be Dr Paul Riley who has been asked to evaluate the role of fluoride toothpastes in the improvement in UK dental health in the last 50 years. The date and time of this lecture are yet to be confirmed.

Lindsay Society Annual Meeting at Dumfries

The 49th Autumn Meeting of the Lindsay Society was held at the Aston Hotel on the Crichton Campus, Dumfries, on the Saturday and Sunday following the HNHDRG Symposium. On the Saturday morning members heard papers from Paul Riley on the history of fluoride in dental care, from Stuart Robson on dentist's advertising and from Michael Trenouth on the development of the norm concept in orthodontics. The morning ended with a presentation on the history, development and future of the Crichton Campus. The Victorian benefactor Mrs Elizabeth Crichton originally wished to found a University on the extensive parkland site, but her ambitions were thwarted by the existing Scottish Universities and instead she founded the Crichton Hospital for the care of the mentally ill. This was a very enlightened and forward looking institution which was eventually closed about twenty years ago, and the site has since been developed for educational and commercial purposes - ironically including campuses of the University of Glasgow and the University of the West of Scotland.

In the afternoon the group had the privilege of a visit to the unique 'Garden of Cosmic Speculation' at nearby Portrack House, created by the internationally renowned landscape artist Charles Jencks at his late wife's family home. The wet and misty weather contributed to the mystery of this extraordinary place and the Head Gardiner, Alastair Clarke gave us an enthralling and entertaining account of the creation of the garden, and also of the Maggie's Cancer Care Centres which have been set up to provide a caring facility for those, like Maggie Jencks, afflicted with cancer.

The annual dinner was held in the hotel that evening and was, as ever, an enjoyable and convivial occasion. The Sunday morning session began with an update from Sophie Riches of the BDA Museum on the progress of the John McLean Archive Project. We were then entertained by two delightfully dated films from the Army and RAF archives, which vividly brought home to many in the audience how much ideas, manners and social attitudes have changed in our lifetimes. The meeting ended with a presentation on the exploration of the art history context of the pictures in the Menzies Campbell Collection by David McGowan and Maureen Park. The Lindsay Society

AGM followed the presentation. It was agreed to accept the invitation from Stuart Geddes to hold the 50th Annual Meeting in Cardiff in 2012.

Witness Symposium Report – Correction.

Apologies are due to Professor Sir David Mason and Mr Sandy Cockburn for the incorrect attribution of Mr Cockburn's reminiscences of service with the army in Germany (page 23). Sir David did his National Service with the RAF. Please annotate your copy accordingly.

Dental Roots Revisited:

In this third essay tracing his family's genealogy, Mike Gow chiefly recalls the outstanding career of dentist and sportsman, Edward James Alexander Tull-Warnock.

Dental Pulp DNA at the Cutting Edge of Historical Investigation:

Part I: *A Selection of Historical Cases Including , 'How Gold Killed The King's Mistress' by Xavier Riaud.*

Part II: *'There's A Dead Rat On The Landing' by Jo Cummins*

In a two part article looking at the role of dental pulp DNA in historical investigation, Xavier Riaud explains how DNA is used in historical research and considers some specific cases. In Part II, Jo Cummins highlights the ongoing controversy over the cause of the medieval Black Death and reports on the recent, probably definitive, answer to the question which has been provided by dental pulp DNA. Dr Riaud will continue this series on the uses of dental DNA in a future edition of *Dental History Magazine*.

A Room In The White Hart: A History Of Dentistry In Kintyre

John C. O' Neill provides an affectionate retrospective of the practice of dentistry in Kintyre, one of the most beautiful parts of rural Scotland.

Web News

Carol Parry reviews the online exhibition at King's College London and other websites associated with the history of dentistry.

Editor's Note: 'Word of Mouth' will return in the next edition of *Dental History Magazine*.



Lindsay Society Members Exploring a Charles Jencks Landform at Portrack.

Dental Roots Revisited

by

Mike Gow

I have published details of my 'dental roots' in a previous edition of this magazine and its predecessor, the *HNHDRG Newsletter*.¹ These papers detailed James Aitken, Benamina Aitken, and Leonard B. Gow.

I have recently discovered another branch of my family tree with dental roots and included this in a three part paper published in *Dentistry Scotland*.²

James Kay Warnock (Fig.1) was born to Robert Warnock and Helen Warnock, nee Kay in Dumbartonshire.

James Warnock married my great great grandfather James Aitken's half sister Jean Cooper on 31st December 1880. At the time of his marriage James' occupation was, 'Block Printer'. It seems that James Warnock became an unregistered dentist sometime between 1891 and 1901. It is quite possible that James Warnock may have trained as an apprentice with his brother-in-law (my great great grandfather) James Aitken who was an unregistered dentist and had a practice in the Gallowgate, Glasgow.

In the 1891 census, James is 35, working as a 'Calico printer' and living in Bonhill, Dumbartonshire with his 28 year old wife and 12 year old daughter Lizzie. The family had one lodger.

In November 1900, James and his wife adopted Edward Tull, of whom details follow. By 1901, however, their address was 465 St Vincent Street and James is listed as 'Dentist Mechanical' age 44 years. It is noted that he is the employer of the business.

Edward is listed as his 13 year old son, and Lizzie as his 22 years old daughter. Also listed as living at the same address was 28 year old Robert Adamson who is described as an employee 'apprentice assistant dentist' from Alva, Clackmannonshire. It is unclear if the practice was located at 465 St Vincent Street when they lived there in 1901, however there are several references to the practice being located later at 419 St Vincent Street. Edward's son in law, Rev. Duncan Finlayson also recalls that James Warnock was referred to within the family as 'pater', his wife Jeanie was called 'mater'. James died at home on August 4th 1914 at 419 St Vincent Street aged 59 of chronic nephritis, and the practice was taken over by his adopted son, Edward.

Edward James Alexander Tull, was born on 28th June 1886 to Daniel Tull from Barbados and Alice Elizabeth, nee Palmer. His paternal grandfather and his grandmother were slaves. His father left Barbados to start a new life as a carpenter and joiner in England.

Upon the death of Alice, Daniel married his wife's niece Clara. Daniel also died shortly after he

and his new wife Clara had a daughter. Sadly, Clara was unable to support such a large family on the small household income. Their Church intervened and Edward and his brother Walter went to live in a childrens' home. Clara later remarried. The Children's Home and Orphanage was founded by Dr Thomas Stephenson a Methodist



Figure 1
James Kay Warnock



Figure 2.
Edward James Alexander Tull Warnock



Figure 3. Walter Daniel J. Tull seated front middle.

Left to right Lelillia (Cecilia aka Cissy) Sarah A. Tull, Edward James A Tull, Daniel Tull (father) and Elsie Alice E. Tull. The photograph was taken after the death of their mother

minister, who in 1869 opened his first children's home. By 1908 the organisation had developed into the NCHO - The National Children's Home and Orphanage.

Walter and Edward lived together at the orphanage for two years, keeping close contact with their family. Walter joined the orphanage football team and Edward joined the choir. In 1900, Edward went on a fund raising tour with the choir and was spotted by Jeanie and James Warnock who were struck by his beautiful voice. By November 1900, Edward had been adopted and moved to Glasgow leaving Walter at the orphanage. The Warnocks were keen for the Tull family to remain in contact, and would frequently invite the Tulls to their home in Scotland.

Edward eventually followed in the footsteps of his adoptive father and became a dentist, qualifying with his LDS in 1910 from the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, and was fully registered by 1912.

Edward was an excellent dental student, taking second prize for both the Dall and Ash Awards. In researching my family history, I uncovered certain coincidences which are worth pondering. I have recently become a partner in the Berkeley

Clinic, with Jamie Newlands. We bought premises at 5 Newton Terrace. One of Edward's former lecturers had a practice at 15 Newton Terrace, and his former Dean had a practice across the road on Newton Place. It seems that this particular area of Glasgow was very popular for medical and dental practices. We purchased the premises for the new clinic with no idea that 100 years previously it had been a private medical practice, sitting in a row of medical and dental practices. I have recently discovered that William Dall (who sponsored the Dall prize mentioned here), practised for a time at the end of the 19th Century from just next door to our clinic at 4 Newton Terrace.

Edward James Alexander Tull Warnock

Edward's son-in-law Rev. Duncan Finlayson tells the story about a young, newly qualified Edward who went off to his first job as an assistant dentist in Birmingham around 1910. Upon arriving at the practice, he was met by the dentist, who exclaimed 'My God, you're coloured! You'll destroy my practice in 24 hours!' This hurt Edward, who returned home to Scotland. Apparently Edward had even taken the precaution of sending his photograph ahead of arriving. Despite this early setback, Edward carved out a very successful career as a well respected dentist in Scotland. He worked in the north, and in Girvan and Glasgow. Ultimately he took over his 'pater's' St Vincent Street practice upon James Warnock's death in 1914.

But Edward's first job after qualifying was in Aberdeen. Edward learned a great deal during these couple of years. It was during his time in Aberdeen



Figure 4
Edward Tull-Warnock far left
James Warnock back centre

that Edward met his future wife Elizabeth Elliot Hutchison. Edward would have regularly travelled back to Glasgow to see his family. He certainly returned on the 18th September 1911 when he was the best man at the wedding of his adoptive cousin

Leonard B. Gow to Mary (my great grandparents). Edward married Elizabeth E. Hutchinson on 28 September 1918 and in 1920 they had a daughter Jean (the future wife of Rev. Duncan Finlayson). The Tull-Warnock family lived at the dental practice at 419 St Vincent Street Glasgow. Apparently the family dining room doubled as the waiting room. In 1926 they moved out of the practice to live in Glasgow's west end, in Randolph Road.



Figure 5

Edward's daughter Jean playing at the back entrance of 419 St Vincent Street Practice in the early 1920s. The two adults may be members of staff, a workshop mechanic nicknamed, 'Wee Ferguson' and a maid, named, 'Bella.'

The following is an obituary for Edward Tull-Warnock, probably from a local Girvan newspaper:

DEATH OF MR TULL-WARNOCK

"The death occurred on Sunday 3rd December of the well know dental surgeon, Mr Edward Tull-Warnock, who for 36 years had carried on a branch practice in Girvan. Mr Tull-Warnock was in his 65th year and died in a Glasgow hospital, after being in ill-health for some months. A native of Folkestone, he was the adopted son of the late Mr and Mrs Warnock, and was educated at Allen Glen's School, Glasgow. Later he attended Glasgow University where he gained the degree of L.D.S.

For two years Mr Tull-Warnock practiced in Aberdeen, after which he came to Glasgow. Soon after this he established a branch in Girvan, practicing at first at Ailsa Street West and later at 29 Henrietta Street. Several of his holidays were spent in the town, and over a period of years he built up strong

associations with Girvan and its residents. Mr Tull-Warnock was a member of the British Dental Association, and took a prominent part in the activities of the Allan Glen's Old Boys' Club, holding the presidency in 1936.

Well known in sporting circles he was a member of the Turnberry Golf Club, and the winner of several trophies. In one year he won the Ballantrae Visitors' Cup, the Weir Trophy of the Turnberry Club, and the Glasgow Dental Cup. This latter trophy he retained for three successive seasons. In his younger days he was also noted as an amateur footballer.

Mr Tull-Warnock was a member of the Methodist Church, taking an active interest in its affairs both in Glasgow and Girvan. His fine baritone voice was heard on many occasions as a singer of sacred music and also on the concert platform. In this sphere he excelled with his rendering of Negro Spirituals. Mr Tull-Warnock, whose home was at Randolph Road, Glasgow, is survived by his widow and one daughter."

An Appreciation.

"My first introduction to 'Eddie' was in Ballantrae about 1904/1905. On holiday there he was assisting the 'locals' in a friendly football encounter against a Girvan Ailsa XI, containing such 'stars' as Willie Paterson, John Kirkwood, 'Toat' Steed, 'Docky' Lindsay, and the late Hughie (Quinn) Davidson, Jock Hill and Tom Gourlay. Shades of James McCrorie's twenty-seater horse drawn brake! Warnock was a grand little sportsman, a tricky inside forward and a menace in the goal area. He had played with distinction at Allen Glen's School in Glasgow, and later in the Rockbank with ex-President Jas. Bowie, Rangers F.C. and the Scottish Football League. The senior Girvan Athletic now in being 1908/1912 had his assistance at Hamilton Park along with Ronnie Spence, Sam Kennedy, Tom Allen, Martin McCubbin, etc- grand entertainment for the 'soccer' enthusiasts of that particular period. His brother who was with Tottenham Hot-spurs F.C. joined H.M. Forces in the 1914/18 War and paid the supreme sacrifice in France.

On qualifying as an L.D.S. he had a short spell in Aberdeen (where he met his wife) and later returned to the Overnewton district of Glasgow where he was well known and respected. He fixed at this time his first surgery in Girvan, and henceforth on Wednesdays and Saturdays he visited our town. In Wesleyan Church circles he was an ardent worker and as a singer possessing a rich voice, he

was well received everywhere in South Ayrshire. On the Turnberry Golf Links or on the Bowling Green he was a 'stout' opponent and enjoyed nothing better than a fighting finish. His professional colleagues in the City and here in Girvan appreciated him for his cheerfulness and the high quality of his work. The greatest compliment and tribute paid to Warnock was when the Allen Glen's Old Boys' Club elected him as their President in, I think, the year 1936.

To one who knew him intimately it can be said that he truly loved his Girvan and his many friends in the town. He has passed on, leaving in our hearts a lasting and fragrant memory. 'He was a man take him for all in all: I shall not look upon his like again'."

Walter Daniel John Tull

Edward's brother, Walter Daniel John Tull was born on 28 April, 1888. On leaving the children's home, he went on to play football for local club Clapton and then professionally for Tottenham Hotspurs and Northampton Town. Walter was the second ever black professional footballer in England, and the first to play in an outfield position. Walter joined the 'footballer battalion' of the Middlesex Regiment at the start of the First World War and impressively became the first British black combat officer. Walter was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in May 1917 despite the 1914 Manual of Military Law specifically excluding 'Negroes' or 'Mulattos' from holding command as officers.

In 1917 while undergoing officers' training in Gales, Scotland, Walter signed to play for Glasgow Rangers (the first black player to be signed by the club) on the understanding he would join the team when the war finished.

Walter was hoping once again to be closer to his brother Edward. Edward had played some football with Ayr Parkhouse and Girvan Athletic, and had become close friends and golfing partner with Rangers player Jimmy Bowie who would later become a Rangers director and chairman, and President of the Scottish Football League. This connection may have been of some influence when Rangers took an interest in signing Walter.

Walter fought in six major battles of the first world war. It was following his actions in Italy in 1917/18 that he was cited for his 'gallantry and coolness' by Major General Sydney Lawford, commander of the 41st division, having led his com-

pany of 26 men on a night raiding party, crossing the fast-flowing rapids of the River Piave into enemy territory and returning them unharmed. Soon after was recommended for a Military Cross although it was never awarded. There is an ongoing campaign for him to be awarded this honour posthumously. To support this campaign please visit: www.crossingthewhiteline.com

Walter returned to northern France in 1918, and was killed in action on 25 March during the Spring Offensive, near the village of Favreuil in the Pas-de-Calais. His body was never recovered, despite the brave efforts of Leicester City goalkeeper Private Tom Billingham to retrieve his body while under fire.

Walter Tull is remembered at the Arras Memorial, Bay 7, for those who have no known grave, and there is a memorial and road dedicated to him *Walter Tull Way* by Northampton Town's football stadium.

In 2004, Tottenham Hotspur and Rangers contested the Walter Tull Memorial Cup. Rangers won the Cup after defeating Spurs 2-0. A drama about Walter's life called 'Walter's war' was aired on BBC4 in 2008 and there are plans to make a film of his life.



Figure 6

Brothers: Walter Tull (left) and Edward Tull-Warnock

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Author: Mike Gow, Glasgow

Dental Pulp DNA at the Cutting Edge of Historical Investigation

A Selection of Historical Cases Including ‘How Gold killed the King’s Mistress’

by Xavier Riaud

and

‘There’s a Dead Rat on the Landing’

by Jo Cummins

Part I: by Xavier Riaud

Today, dental pulp DNA, free from any dental pathology, constitutes a remarkable means of investigation in odontology but also archaeology. Indeed, numerous historical researches in forensic dentistry use this scientific device in order to specify different elements such as the origin of the body, its identification, the cause of its death, its eventual filiations or even its place in the long chain of human evolution. Here are a few historical examples where dental pulp DNA gave extraordinary results.

Origin

In Segudet, Andorra, human remains coming from a newly-discovered prehistoric tomb were found in the parish of Ordino, at 1324m of altitude. This body came from the ancient Neolithic Age (Epicardial, 4300 and 4050 BC). The remains were submitted for analysis at a paleoanthropology laboratory in Barcelona where they were identified by the acronym S-2001. The skeleton was found to be female, 30-35 years at the time of death. A mitochondrial DNA analysis of the upper right canine was performed which suggested an individual from the European haplogroup K, about 12,900– 1800 years old. This haplogroup was present in the Neolithic populations of the Basque Country and was linked mainly to the indigenous people of Andorra.¹

The Titanic and Eino Viljam Panula

On 15th April 1912, *The Titanic* sank after striking an iceberg. Many lives were lost. The body of an unknown child was recovered on 21 April and subsequently buried in Halifax, Canada. In the summer of 1998, the child’s body was exhumed. It was thought that the re-

mains could be identified as those of Gösta Leonard Pålssons, a Swedish child of two years of age when the disaster occurred. Only three teeth, thought to be from the child’s mouth could be found. A mitochondrial DNA analysis of these deciduous teeth revealed that there was no filiation with the child’s living descendants. The teeth proved to be those of a baby between 9 and 15 months, no more. Then, a microscopic and histological study confirmed the presence of dentin in one of the deciduous teeth but not the other two. DNA was eventually isolated at the Brigham Young University of Utah. The DNA of two boys who had died in the shipwreck (obtained from descendants) corresponded to the profile obtained in Utah, one was aged 19 months and the other 13 months. One boy matched the age range. He was Eino Viljam Panula. His remains were re-interred.²

Copernicus (1473-1543)

The famous astronomer, Copernicus was buried in the Cathedral of Frombork, on the banks of the Vistula River but no one knew exactly where. In 2005, archaeologists exploring one of the sixteen altars in the cathedral found the remains of 13 bodies under the St Cross altar. One of these was identified as Copernicus. Although genetic tests were performed on the dental material, it did not, at that time, confirm the subject as the noted astronomer. However, some time afterwards in Sweden, a hair was found in a book known to have been used by Copernicus all his life. The comparison of the hair DNA and that found earlier in the cathedral led to a positive identification. Nicholas Copernicus was solemnly reburied at Fromberk Cathedral in May 2010.³

Gold and the king's mistress

In the 16th century, Diane de Poitiers was one of the mistresses of King Henry II of France. Another of the king's mistresses, the Duchess of Etampes unkindly nicknamed her rival Diane as, 'the toothless old lady'. Apparently, although she was only 38 years old, and known for her beauty, Diane wore obviously false teeth.⁴ Indeed the duchess commissioned the satirist, Jean Voûté to publish a mocking poem on the subject.

Diane's remains were exhumed in 2008. An intact toothless jaw was found, a hemimaxillary and a tooth were also collected. These remains were displayed with her last portrait, painted by Clouet in 1562. (Chantilly Museum) DNA testing of the recovered tooth, found a higher percentage of gold than normal. Diane was known to take drinkable gold as part of her beauty routine. It is thought that the gold slowly poisoned and killed her.⁵

Condition of Napoleon's troops revealed

In 2001, a communal grave containing the remains of hundreds of French soldiers was excavated. The men had fought in the 1812 retreat from Vilnius during the Napoleonic Russian campaign. The study was comprehensive involving anthropological work, uniform and soil analysis in addition to dental research. The scientists conducting the programme managed to retrieve lice from the various samples which were taken from the grave. Five types of lice were identified. In three of these types, the bacterium *Bartonella quintana*, the typhus carrier was isolated. The dental pulp of 35 soldiers was examined. The material revealed bacteria which had infected the host. Again, *Bartonella quintana* in seven cases and *Rickettsia prowazekii* in three others. In other words, after several examinations thirty per cent of the Vilnius soldiers had died from epidemics caused by lice. The insects which carried typhus played an important role in the retreat.⁶ It was the primary cause of death, accounting for about 80 per cent of the mortality caused by disease. According to Oleg Sokolov, 300,000 men died during the campaign with five men dying from disease for every one killed in battle.⁷

The Protestant graveyard of the 15th century Saint-Maurice was excavated in 2005. It concentrated on the archaeological remains of the first temple and 156 burials. The initial paleopathologic analysis showed Vitamin D resistant rickets in the major part of the graveyard

population and the presence of three plague victims. The bacterium was associated with two female bodies from the site and the third was a mummified cadaver which had been discovered in 1986, buried in a lead coffin. The man was a Protestant English nobleman named, Thomas Craven. He had died in 1636 at only 18 years of age. Dental samples were taken from seven sepulchres, including that of Thomas Craven. Two genes among which the sequence was specific to the plague bacterium, *Yersinia pestis*, were amplified by the Polymerase Chain Reaction technique in the presence of sceptical witnesses. Three bodies produced positive indications for plague infection. Thomas Craven's remains gave the first results.⁵

Conclusion

DNA testing as a means of research in archaeological investigation has become an essential procedure. There are some areas where DNA analysis is less reliable than others but generally its uses are almost limitless. Provided that DNA can be retrieved intact enough to be readable, it can provide remarkable results despite the expense of the procedure.

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Dental DNA at the Cutting Edge of Historical Research
Part II
‘There’s a Dead Rat on the Landing’

by
Jo Cummins

The ominous opening line of Albert Camus’ novel *The Plague*, ‘There’s a dead rat on the landing.’ is reminiscent of the dark fascination of plague-writing over the centuries. From Boccaccio’s, *Decameron* and Daniel Defoe’s, *Journal of the Plague Year* to the currently successful film, *28 Days Later*, plague fiction sells. It is scarcely surprising that the enormous mortality of real outbreaks in the Great Plague of London in 1666 or the Black Death of 1348-51 have left an indelible mark on the collective psyche. This chilling excerpt from John of Fordun’s, *Chronicle of the Scottish Nation* written in 1385, describes the horror:

“In the year 1350 there was, in the kingdom of Scotland, so great a pestilence and plague among men...as, from the beginning of the world even unto modern times, had never been heard of by man, nor is found in books, for to such a pitch did the plague wreak its cruel spite, that nearly a third of mankind was thereby made to pay the debt of nature. Moreover, by God’s will, this evil lead to a strange and unwonted kind of death, insomuch that the flesh was somehow puffed out and swollen, and they dragged out their earthly life for barely two days Men shrank from it so much that, through fear of contagion, sons fleeing as from the face of leprosy or an adder, durst not go and see their parents in the throes of death.”¹

Naturally there has been considerable debate about the cause of the Black Death. Historical commentators were apt to favour divine retribution but following Alexandre Yersin’s isolation of the plague bacillus, *Yersinia pestis*, during an outbreak in Hong Kong in 1894, the modern focus has been on clinical research. Following Yersin’s discovery, every school child learned that the Black Death was caused by the *Yersinia pestis* microbe and spread by fleas from the black rat which was prevalent in Europe at the time.

It is less well known that some scientists and historians have hotly questioned Yersin’s findings. Dissenters, notably Professor Samuel K. Cohn of the University of Glasgow, argue that modern plague outbreaks, known to have been caused by *Yersinia p.* are too mild to have been caused by the same organism as the Black Death. The rat flea as a primary vector is also under dispute.² Susan Scott and Christopher Duncan have suggested that historical plagues were caused by Ebola, others

have put forward anthrax or typhus as the source.³

The Black Death Decoded

DNA analysis of dental pulp retrieved from burial pits is likely to provide the definitive answer to the cause of the Black Death. However attempts over the last decade to identify *Yersinia p.* from the dental pulp of exhumed victims have been fraught with difficulty. Sceptics have raised concerns about contamination of samples or complained that the DNA available was too degraded to yield meaningful results. But as recently as October 2011, *NATURE* journal published an article on ground-breaking research which reports that geneticists, have indeed, ‘reconstructed the genome of *Yersinia p.*, the bacterium that causes bubonic plague...’ from the remains of dental pulp.⁴ *Yersinia* DNA was successfully



recovered from the dental pulp of teeth found in a 14th century burial pit in East Smithfield, London; this particular pit is known to have been reserved for victims of the Black Death. A new DNA recovery technique called, ‘targeted capture’ was utilized. The process involves using lab synthesized DNA to snag ancient DNA from the sample. The authors say that it is, ‘pretty much like fishing in a pond.’⁵ The procedure leaves other microbial and soil contamination behind. The pure DNA strands obtained were subsequently used to reconstruct the entire code of the bacterium.

Most scientists and historians are now convinced that bubonic plague was indeed the cause of the Black Death. The implications of the research are far reaching. The *Yersinia p.* strain found in London is in a sense, ‘the mother’ of all modern bubonic plague. The same technique will be used to study other pathogens, providing insights into the evolution of various diseases.

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A Room in the White Hart

A History of Dentistry in Kintyre

by
John C. O'Neill

The people in Kintyre, like all others, were given 20 deciduous or baby teeth and 32 permanent or adult teeth. Many years ago in order to look after these teeth various methods were used, such as twigs split to look like brushes, dipped in salt and soot and used to clean. The type of diet then, with lots of roughage, also helped preserve the teeth. Sugary snacks and fizzy drinks, so prevalent now, had not yet arrived. When a tooth became troublesome and gum conditions made it loose, people went to a blacksmith, barber, pharmacist or doctor to have it removed.

I have seen adverts in the local paper saying: 'Extractions: 1 shilling with anaesthetic or 6d. without.' At the turn of the century and before, these conditions existed, there being next to no provision of dentures, and this is one reason why in photographs in Victorian times people looked so sombre and did not smile for the camera.

In and around 1879, the training of dentists commenced in centres like Edinburgh and Glasgow, and this was to conform to the passing of the Dentists' Act in 1878, which ruled that all who practised dentistry must have a dental qualification recognised by the College of Surgeons and Physicians.

A room in the White Hart

I have seen adverts in the *Argyllshire Herald* where dentists publicised their visits to Campbeltown. They travelled by train and steamer and on arrival they hired a room in the White Hart or Royal Hotel and this was where they treated the patients. They also advertised full upper and lower dentures costing £4 10s. These were made of vulcanite rubber, not the modern acrylic which came into vogue around 1945-50.



White Hart Hotel

Adverts in the *Argyllshire Herald*

2 January, 1892:

PAINLESS DENTISTRY

A. Morrison, Surgeon Dentist, 315 Argyll Street, Glasgow. Teeth extracted without causing pain. Artificial teeth inserted without extracting roots. Fees and Charges the most moderate in the city.

Mr. A. Brownlea Young, L.D.S., 108 Renfield Street, Glasgow. May be consulted at Mrs. Paul's, 10 Cross St., Campbeltown, on Friday 8th January, 1892, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

James Bryan, F.S.Sc., Lond., Surgeon-Dentist, Glasgow. Visits Campbeltown on First Monday and Tuesday of every Month. Prices strictly moderate. Address ... Miss Burge, 62 Longrow.

Then we move on to 1914 and Mr. Ronald McKellar, 2 Kirk St., Campbeltown, who also practised in Greenock and Paisley. His advert proclaimed:

'WAR! WAR! WAR!'

on high prices for false teeth in Campbeltown.

Mr McKellar asked the newspaper's readers, 'Why pay £3 10s. and £4 10s. when you get the same article for £2 10s., £2 15s. or £3 3s. per set?' payable by cash or in instalments.

Extractions were priced at 1s. each and free advice offered. I have intentionally taken the next advert out of sequence to discuss a most colourful character, C. de Winton Stewart, 'The Only Practical Dentist in Campbeltown'. His surgery was in Reform Square, above Eaglesome's Italian Warehouse. The advert is dated June 22nd 1907 and is headed, 'British and American Dentistry':

'American Crown, Bridge, Bar, Continuous Gum, and Porcelain Work, or Artificial Teeth without plates a speciality. Also, the ordinary Gold, Platinum, Dentalloy, and Vulcanite Plates, at Prices to suit all Classes. Repairs of every description within a few hours. Teeth Painlessly

Extracted under Nitrous Oxide Gas and every known Anaesthetic, including the new Brazilian Anaesthetic, Dorsenia. Instalments for Dental Work taken from any Respectable Resident of the County.”

It would be interesting to learn who qualified to pay by instalments. Another 1907 advert by M. H. Taylor, 13 Union St., Campbeltown, offered complete sets from 35s. and single teeth from 2s. 6d. He boasted a ‘Reliable Assistant of Great Experience in Attendance from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m.’ In 1910, a dentist called Callum McGaw came to the town. He married a McArthur of Meadows Farm. The family is still represented locally. Mr McGaw practised in Barochan Place.



Sartorial Elegance

Another two dentists are still well remembered in Campbeltown. First, a local man, Campbell Taylor Mitchell, who came from an old Kintyre family, being the youngest son of Mr. Neil Mitchell, wine and spirit merchant, Longrow. He studied in Anderson College, Glasgow, and qualified L.D.S. R.F.P.S.G. in 1918. He returned to Campbeltown and practised first in Longrow and then at 14 Cross Street, which is still the address of our present surgery. His two daughters, Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Colville, still reside in the area. It is perplexing as to why he was known as, ‘Tie’ Mitchell. However one of his daughter’s revealed that her father was well known for his wearing of a bow-tie.

The other dentist, still well remembered, was William A. McMillan, L.D.S. R.F.P.S.G., who qualified in Glasgow in 1922. He was born and educated in Rothesay and joined the forces as a young man, serving as a pilot in the newly-formed Royal Flying Corps, which later became known as the Royal Air Force. He came to Campbeltown and started a practice in Creagdhù Mansions, Kirk Street, and worked there till 1959. For a time, he travelled to Tarbert each Sunday, but at the outbreak of war in 1939, both he and Mr. Mitchell were extremely busy treating their own patients plus the influx of military personnel to the area.

During the war, around 1941, the Royal Navy posted their own dental surgeons to the district. One of the Navy appointees was Mr. Don Chrystie of Paisley. He liked the area so much that when he

retired he came to live in Peninver. His son, Colin, still lives in town.

Dental Nurses and Technicians

A dental surgeon working on his own is limited, and in fact needs the help and service of at least two other assistants, one a dental nurse and the other a dental technician. Many women over the years have worked both as receptionists and chairside assistants with the dentists in Kintyre. I will try not miss anyone out. There was Madge McLachlan and Margaret Martin, who both worked for Mr. William McMillan in Creagdhù Mansions during the war years and immediately after. Maimie Coffield, nee McIntyre, was with Dr. Large and stayed on to work with John C. O’Neill when he took over in 1959. Dawn Garbutt, now Mrs. John McSporrán, and Isobel Hamilton, nee Binnie, both worked for James B. MacPherson. Some were qualified dental nurses. Joan Stewart, nee McKerral, trained at Glasgow Dental Hospital on the two-year course and returned to Campbeltown to work. She is now the Dental Nurse Manager for Argyll & Bute N.H.S. Highland. Margaret Wilson, nee Dalgarno, also passed the national exam, but studied at home while working in the Community Dental Service.

Other dental nurses past and present are:

Gail Sugarman, Elizabeth Stanford, Kirsty Black, Caroline Glen, Susie Jackson, Betty McSporrán, Mary Wilson, Flora Paterson, Maureen Stanford, Marlyn McMurchy, Mary O’May, Maria Grumoli, Maureen Coats, Cora-Lynn Shepard, Rona Campbell Margaret Wareham, Sheila Davies, Jean Taylor (Brown) Mrs Crawford Gray, and Odette McFarlane.

When ‘Tie’ Mitchell died in 1951, his practice was taken over by Dr. Stanley S. Large L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S. L.D.S., who was qualified as both doctor and dentist, and he continued at 14 Cross Street. His qualification was called the ‘Triple Degree’ and is no longer available to students, but in fact Dr. Douglas Campbell, the community or schools’ dentist here in Kintyre had the same qualification. His daughter, Mrs. Patricia Hurst, now lives in Carradale.

The popularity of a morning appointment

James B. MacPherson, born in Inveraray and educated at Keil School. He studied dentistry in Glasgow and qualified, L.D.S. R.F.P.S.G. in 1949. After doing his National Service, he worked in Annan for a period before setting up practice at Lochview, Kilkerran Road. He had a modern surgery with a high speed drill, which his patients considered a blessing in comparison to its

predecessor the treadle drill and the electrically-driven cord drill. It used to be said that when these treadle drills were in operation, people invariably asked for an early morning appointment because, as the day wore on, the dentist's leg became tired and the drill went more slowly. Mr. MacPherson retired in June 1991 and the goodwill of the practice was bought over by John and Ismay Duncan.

In 1948, all dental students were moved to the Faculty of Medicine where they studied for five years to qualify as a Bachelor of Dental Surgery. B.D.S.. The course was offered by Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee Universities. (Edinburgh no longer has a Dental School.)

Dr. Large retired in January 1959 and 14 Cross Street was taken over by John C. O'Neill, B.D.S. Univ. Glas. He was born in Barrhead, Renfrewshire, and attended St. Mungo's Academy, Glasgow, prior to doing his National Service. While in the RAF, he was introduced to dentistry, and, on leaving, he studied at Glasgow University for a B.D.S. degree. He was the first B.D.S. to work in Kintyre.

Dr. Large had run a successful practice, but the surgery was slightly old-fashioned and gradually changes were made: modern lights, units, and high-speed drill were installed. One feature on the old Rathbone unit was electrical cautery, and when it was used, some dentists advised the insertion cotton wool in the nostrils to prevent the patients smelling the process of gum trimming or gingivectomy work.

Around the year 1976, Andre Migdalski B.S.C. B.D.S came to Cross Street as an assistant dental surgeon, and after two years became an associate with his own group of patients. His wife Tessa was a qualified hygienist and did part-time work in the practice. He later left to open his own practice in Lochgilphead.

During this period, we here in Kintyre, were fortunate to procure regular visits from Consultant Orthodontists John Houston, Stuart Taylor and Ken Moore. Also Oral Surgeon, Hugo Campbell. These consultants all came from Glasgow Dental Hospital. In addition, about this time, we had the service of a Consultant Anaesthetist, Dr. Murray M. MacLean, who worked with both dental practices in Campbel-

town. At the present time we have periodic visits from Karen Emslie, B.D.S. M.Comm. H., in her capacity of visiting Community Dentist, and also Lochgilphead-based Ewen White, B.D.S., who attends Cross Street every two weeks as Orthodontic Specialist.

Up until 1970 the dental surgeon administered the anaesthetic and then extracted the tooth during the 'recovery period'. I personally used the Ether mask and also used Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen and then extracted the tooth. This procedure, known as operator-anaesthetist, was widely used, but fell out of favour due to potential dangers for the patient. Occasionally the dentist was assisted by a local G.P. who administered the anaesthetic. In Dunoon, the dental nurse used to run up a flag at the bottom of the garden and the first G.P. passing the practice would stop and give the anaesthetic. The fee for this service was 7s. 6d. for the G.P., and the dentist also received 7s. 6d. In Kintyre we were much more sophisticated since we phoned the doctor and made arrangements, but I do know the flag system was used by our veterinary colleagues. It was therefore a great step forward in

patient care when our consultant anaesthetist, Dr. MacLean, visited the town every four weeks.

'In Dunoon, the dental nurse used to run up a flag at the bottom of the garden and the first G.P. passing the practice would stop and give the anaesthetic.....'

In 1980, John and Ismay Duncan (nee Ferguson), both B.D.S., came to Campbeltown and worked as associates in 14 Cross Street. When I gave up general practice and moved to Community Dentistry (school dentist), they took over the entire practice and have been principals there to this day.

It was about this time that it became compulsory for newly qualified graduates to spend one year under supervision. John Duncan was employed by the Health Board as a 'Trainer', and Campbeltown, via this system, acquired the services of Alan Morrison in 1986, Martin Moore in 1987, and David Woodrow in 1988, who, after his training year, stayed in the practice at 14 Cross Street and is still working there.

Kintyre over the years produced its own home-bred dentists, most of whom have left the area and are now working in hospitals and General Practice. Again, I hope I do not miss anyone out:

Campbell Taylor Mitchell, L.D.S. R.F.P.S.G.
Kenneth McCallum Lavery, B.D.S (1973), M.B. Ch.B. F.D. S. (1977) – working as a Maxillo Facial Surgeon in East

Grinstead.

John Reid, B.D.S. Glasgow, Air Vice Marshall – head of all dental services in the R.A.F.

Heather Mitchell, nee McPhail – orthodontist.

Ismay Duncan (nee Ferguson), B.D.S. Glasgow (1978) – G.D.P. in Campbeltown.

John P. O'Neill, B.D.S. Glasgow (1982) – G.D.P. in Anstruther.

Duncan Black, B.D.S. Dundee (1988) – G.D.P. in Glasgow.

David Woodrow, B.D.S. Glasgow (1988) – G.D.P. in Campbeltown.

Nicola Cole (nee MacPherson), B.Sc. B.D.S. F.D.S. – Consultant Oral Surgeon, Oxford

Kirsty Wilson (nee McCrae), B.D.S. (1992) – G.D.P. in Lake District.

Richard W.H. Pollock, B.D.S. Dundee – G.D.P. in London.

William Christopher Harrison, B.D.S. Dundee (2007) – studying Oral Medicine.

Dental Technicians/Mechanics

The service and skills of a dental technician are a great asset to any dental surgeon and we in Kintyre over the years have been well served:

Margaret Martin worked for William McMillan before, during and after the war and served as both housekeeper and dental mechanic.

John D. Gillespie started with 'Tie' Mitchell in 1949 and then worked with Dr. Large. He left in 1954 to join the R.A.F. and is now living in South Africa. He is the brother of Roger, a well-known local musician.

Duncan Brown, a Campbeltonian, was trained by James B. MacPherson and worked for him here in the 1960s. He then moved to Islay.

A technician called Jack Campbell came for a while and worked for Mr. MacPherson, but then moved to Corby to start his own Dental Lab. business. He was followed by William Clark, but again he left the area after a few years.

One man who decidedly made his mark and stayed, was William (Bill) Bogle Glendinning, who came from Lanark to Campbeltown in 1960. He worked at 14 Cross Street. His wife Nan was a teacher in Dalintober School and the family soon settled into Kintyre life. He worked for several years for John C. O'Neill, then started up his own business – Kintyre Dental Laboratory – doing work for Cross Street, J.B. MacPherson and the dental practices in Islay and Lochgilphead. He oversaw the training of his grand-daughter, Jennifer Barrett, who attended day release classes and passed her City & Guild exams in Dental Technology.

Dental Hygienists

The training of hygienists started around 1950 and was carried out at R.A.F Halton in Bucks., and all

who studied were serving members of the W.R.A.F. These women scaled and polished teeth and advised on oral hygiene.

We in Kintyre were fortunate to have Jackie McCrindle, wife of an R.A.F. sergeant stationed at Machrihanish. She worked part-time in 14 Cross Street with J.C. O'Neill. When Andre Migdalski came to work in Cross Street, his wife Tessa, who was a qualified Hygienist, also worked there.

Pat Daniels, also a qualified Hygienist, worked for the Duncans and also J. MacPherson around the period 1980-97.

Unfortunately, at the moment Kintyre does not have the services of a dental hygienist.

Community/School Dental Service

As far as I can ascertain, it was in 1974 that the Local Authority was charged with the dental examination of all school children. This was supervised in Kintyre by the Medical Officer of Health based in Oban, a Dr. Guy, and then Dr. Bissett. There were no real school dental examinations until 1956 when John McCaig L.D.S. was appointed Dental Officer, Argyll. He held the job for two years and then Mr. Hugo le Roux L.D.S., of Dunoon, took over. He travelled the length and breadth of Argyll using portable equipment. This equipment and the dental records of all Islay schools, plus his car, were lost when the *Locheil* sank in West Loch Tarbert in 1959. Fortunately, the dental caravan was saved as it had been left on Islay on this occasion.

When Mr. Le Roux retired, his job was taken over by Alan Gerrish B.D.S. M.P.H., who again supervised Kintyre from his clinic in Dunoon, and, of course, those were the days of Argyll & Clyde Health Board. During one of its many changes, John Herrick B.D.S. M.P.H. took over the 'north side' of the area, and is based at Vale of Leven Hospital.

In 1981, when Mr. Le Roux was in charge, John C. O'Neill gave up General Practice and moved to the Community Dental Service. This job entailed examination of all school children, plus treatment of those attending Woodlands School. Soft tissue exams were also carried out on all patients in geriatric hospitals and nursing homes. Every child in Kintyre was examined and given the choice of visiting their own dentist or being treated in the mobile unit. One little boy once told me that he was not coming to me, but instead was 'going to a real dentist'. A comment like that teaches one humility.

The children of the school on the Island of Gigha were also examined routinely and then, if they wished treatment, were brought to Rhunahaorine School where the mobile unit was. They enjoyed their day in a different school, and, I trust, their day at the dentist, but I think the highlight of the entire trip was their visit to McDougall's store in Tayinloan.

Tarbert, like Campbeltown, was served by visiting dentists, one of whom was a Mr. McAuley from Tighnabruaich. He visited the village each fortnight, extracting teeth and making dentures, and I was once visited by Strathclyde police to ask me about a set of vulcanite dentures found on the hillside above Ardgarten, near Arrochar. These dentures were unusual in that they had magnets built into them and I was able to tell the police that they were similar to the work of Mr. McAuley, and with further enquiries they identified the skeleton as that of a Tarbert man.

In 1983, Crawford F. Gray, B.Sc. B.D.S., came to West Loch Tarbert and started a practice there. He stayed until 1988 and then passed it on to a Mrs. Reeves, B.D.S. Edin. (now reverted to her maiden name – Garwood). Ms. Garwood moved the practice into the village of Tarbert and there she became a trainer. This she has done for the last ten years, thus affording the people of Tarbert and surrounding area quite a choice of dentists. This practice is visited on a regular basis by Ms. Patsy McShane, an orthodontic specialist, again giving the patients a very good service.

Acknowledgements

My grateful thanks go to the late Mr. David Livingstone of Seafield, Campbeltown, and then Peninver, for all his help in collecting old adverts and newspaper cuttings over many years. He had an intense interest in old Campbeltown and Kintyre and he gave me a lot of paperwork and information relating to dentistry over the ages. As to compiling the facts, presenting them, and typing the end product, I am deeply indebted to my wife Irene.

Author: John Collins O'Neill

Editor's Note:

John Collins O'Neill, BDS Glasgow 1957, was a general dental practitioner in Campbeltown for most of his professional career. He died after a prolonged illness on 9th June 2011.

This article is an abridged version of one which appeared in, *The Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society Magazine*, Number 64, pp. 11-19, in the Autumn of 2008. It appears by kind permission of the Editor, Angus Martin.

Addendum: John Mathieson Macmillan

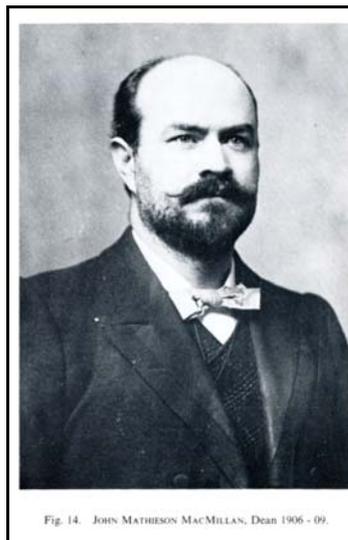


Fig. 14. JOHN MATHIESON MACMILLAN, DEAN 1906 - 09.

Angus Martin, Editor of the Kintyre Magazine, reminds us that another Kintyre dentist of historical interest was John Mathieson Macmillan. Born in the village of Glenbarr he studied dentistry and medicine in Glasgow, qualifying LDSRFPS in 1892 and LRFPS the following year. After a period in general practice in Glasgow he became Dean of the Dental Hospital and School in 1905. In 1910 he gave up dentistry on health grounds and moved to British Columbia to become a fruit farmer. However he returned to Britain to join the RAMC in 1915, acting as inspector of dental services to the Northern Command and attaining the rank of Major. On returning to civilian life he started practice at Wolverhampton, but after the death of his son, while a student at Guy's Hospital, he became Chief Dental Surgeon to the Great Western Railway Medical Fund at Swindon. In the words of his 1933 BMJ Obituary he had, 'decided to devote the rest of his life to the service of the industrial classes'.



GLENBARR VILLAGE, KINTYRE.

Glenbarr Village, Kintyre
Birthplace of John Mathieson Macmillan

Web News

Online Exhibitions

by

Carol Parry, Library and Heritage Manager, RCPSG

Those interested in the development of the dental profession in London will be able to find a great deal of information from an online exhibition entitled, 'The Birth of Modern Dentistry' which can be found on the King's College London website. Co-curated by King's College London Archives and Special Collections and the British Dental Association, the exhibition describes the growth of dentists in London and the provinces during the 19th century, the calls for legal and the Medical Act of 1858 which allowed the Royal College of Surgeons of England power to institute and hold examinations, 'for the purpose of testing the fitness of persons to practise as dentists'. The first Licence in Dental Surgery offered under the Act was in 1860. (Scotland was a little later – the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow offered their own separate licentiateship in dental surgery following the Dentists Act of 1878).

LDS Personalities

There are also separate 'LDS Personalities' pages highlighting Sir John Tomes (1815-95), the first president of the British Dental Association, and also Lilian Lindsay (1871-1960), the first qualified woman dentist who became the first woman president of the BDA in 1946. Finally there are separate pages on dental education



French Postcard, 1915

Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany tries to eat the world but it is too hard to chew.

Image: Wikimedia Commons

at Guy's Hospital, King's College Hospital, the Dental Hospital of London, and the National Dental Hospital. The pages have been well designed and contain a great amount of information as well as images.

The Cartoon in wartime propaganda

Apart from this exhibition there is much other fascinating material to discover at the Kings website including exhibitions on The Cartoon in Wartime Propaganda, the Duke of Wellington, and Images of Lord Lister. The exhibitions at Kings are available at <http://www.kingscollections.org/exhibitions/archives>

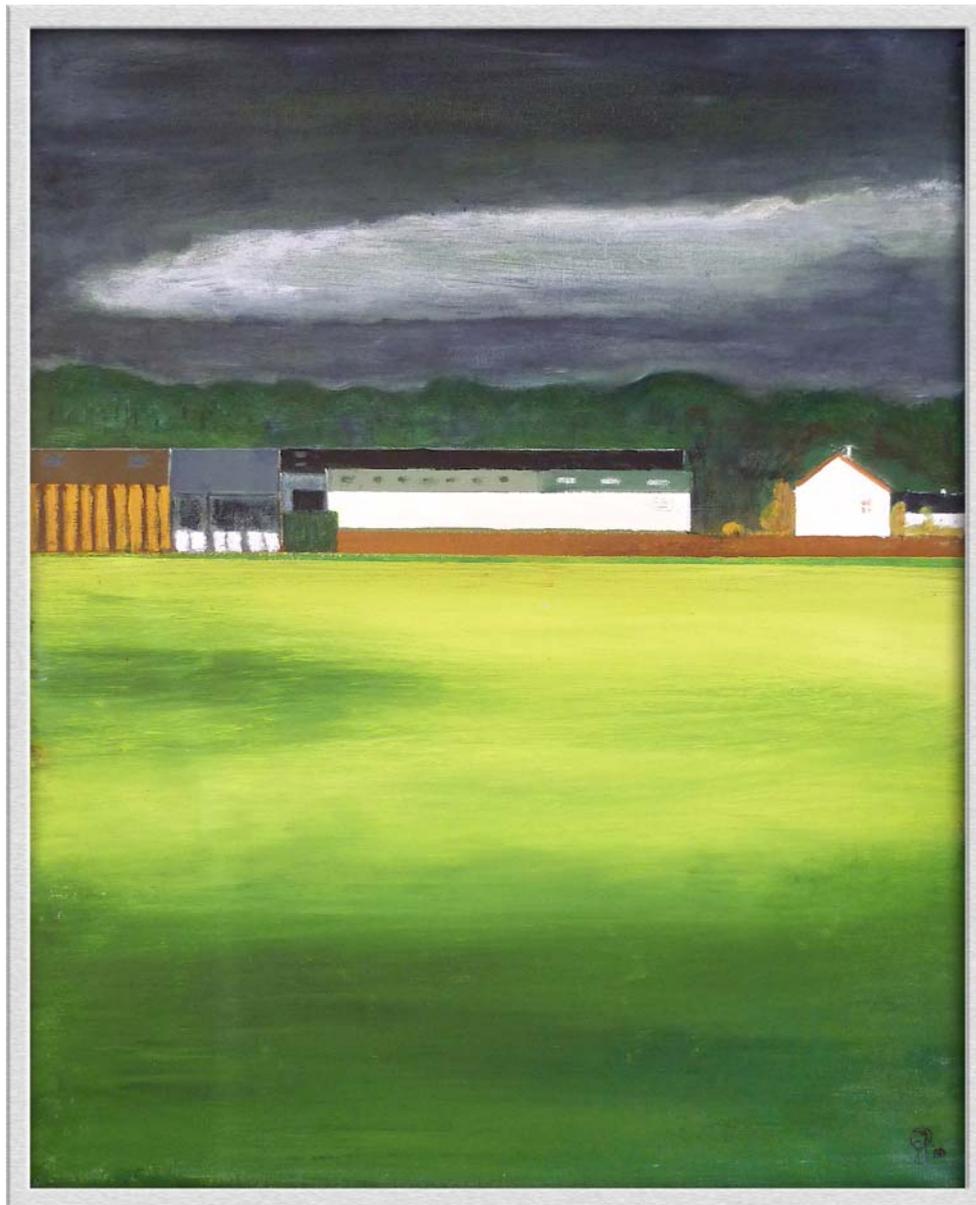
BDA Website

The website of the British Dental Trade Association has an extensive historical section with pages relating to dental manufacture and dental matters. The history of dental manufacturers such as Claudius Ash, the Dental Manufacturing Company, and Caesar de Trey, the inventor of the Solila Tooth, are described as well as pages relating to a century of dental practice in the North East of England and early photographs relating to the British Association of Dental Nurses. The British Dental Trade Association history pages can be accessed at <http://www.bdta.org.uk/history.html>.

Author: Carol Parry, Glasgow

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Winter sun – near Blairdrummond by Stirling

Acrylic on canvas, 39x49 cms, signed with monogram, DAMCG, 2010. By David McGowan, MDS, PhD, FDSRCS, FFDRCSI, FDSRCPSG, FDSRCS(Ed), Emeritus Professor of Oral Surgery and former Dean of the Glasgow University Dental School. In the Editor's collection. Painting in acrylics since 2005, he has exhibited paintings and photographs at local exhibitions in Helensburgh and Clydebank.



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