The American Academy of the History of Dentistry, a not-for-profit organization founded in 1951, has as its goals the following:

- Creating an authoritative body to which important questions relating to dental history could be referred for factual verification.
- Stimulating more thorough and comprehensive research in dental history, thereby extending the boundaries of dental knowledge, giving substantial support to growing professional culture.
- Increasing interest among dentists in dental history.
- Encouraging both the development of historical collections on dentistry, and the offering of adequate instruction in dental history.
- Stimulating professional discussion of the facts of dental history as an aid in solving problems in dental education and practice.
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Francisco Martínez de Castrillo: An Early Spanish Author

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Francisco Martínez de Castrillo was a pioneer Spanish dental author who wrote and published Coloquio Breve y Compendioso Sobre la Materia de la Dentadura y Maravillosa Obra de la Boca, the first book published ever in the Spanish language. However, his life and work is largely unknown to the history of the dental profession.

After the fall of the Roman Empire in 476, Europe entered in a long period of decadency and war. During the 15th and 16th centuries, many European philosophers questioned the principles established by the Roman Catholic Church and most of them gained interest in studying Latin and Greek literature, historical, and oratorical texts. During this period, known as the Renaissance (the cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history), many physicians, surgeons, and dentists greatly contributed to the development of medicine. For instance, Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), Gabriele Falloppio (1523-1562), Ambroise Paré (1510-1590), and Bartolomeo Eustachi (1514-1574) made important contributions to anatomy and surgery. In 1530 the Artzney Buchlein (Medicines for the teeth) was released in Germany, the first book ever devoted exclusively to dentistry. In 1544 Walter Hermann Ryff (1500-1562) published another book on dentistry and in 1545 he published Gross Chirurgey. In 1563 Eustachi published Libellus de Dentibus, considered the first book on dental anatomy and histology. It was within this academic context where Francisco Martínez de Castrillo (Fig. 1) lived and practiced dentistry. Born in Castrillo de Onielo
Figure 1. Portrait of Francisco Martínez de Castrillo (1520-1585) was the first Spanish dentist to write and publish a book on dentistry. Original painting by Carlos Figueroa, based on a portrait included in Martínez Castrillo J. Diccionario general de odontología y de arte dental. Bailly-Bailliere. Segunda edición. Madrid, 1915.

(Palencia, Spain) circa 1520, Martínez de Castrillo was selected as the dentist to Spanish King Felipe II in 1565 due to his “skills and experience in curing mouth and teeth”. In 1557 he published in Valladolid the Coloquio Breve y Compendioso Sobre la Materia de la Dentadura y Maravillosa Obra de la Boca (Brief and Compendious Colloquy on the Structure of the Denture and the Wonderful Construction of the Mouth), which was the first book devoted exclusively to dentistry in the Spanish language (Fig. 2). This 152-octavo-page book dedicated to the Prince Carlos, son of Felipe II of Spain, gives a respectable idea of the status of dentistry in the Iberian Peninsula during the 16th century. Of note, it was the second book published about dentistry after the Artzney Buchlein.

In such comprehensive book, written in the form of a conversation where Ramiro (a common person) and Valerio (the one who knows about teeth) discuss oral conditions and myths, Martínez detailed oral pathology, oral surgery, restorative dentistry, periodontology, prosthodontics, and
Figure 2. Front cover of the Coloquio breve y compendioso sobre la materia de la dentadura y maravillosa obra de la boca. Con muchos remedios y avisos necesarios y la orden de curar y aderezar los dientes. Dirigido al muy alto y muy poderoso Señor: el Príncipe Don Carlos Nuestro Señor. Compuesto por el Bachiller Francisco Martínez, natural de la Villa de Castrillo de Onielo. Estate en Valladolid 1557. Con privilegio. Esta tasado en LVII maravedís. (Brief and Compendious Colloquy on the Structure of the Denture and the Wonderful Construction of the Mouth. With Many Remedies and Necessary Advice. Together with the Mode of Treating and Beautifying the Teeth. Addressed to the most high and powerful sire: the Prince Don Carlos our Lord. Composed by the Baccalaureate Francisco Martínez, native of the city of Castrillo de Onielo, Valladolid 1557. With Privilege. This is valued at LVII maravedis - The Maravedi was the name of various Iberian coins of gold and then silver between the 11th and 14th centuries and the name of different Iberian accounting units between the 11th and 19th centuries). In 1570, Martínez published a second book, Tratado Breve y Compendioso Sobre la Maravillosa Obra de la Boca y Dentadura (Brief and Compendious Treatise on the Wonderful Construction of the Mouth and Denture), where he abandoned the vernacular writing of the Colloquy and implemented a more formal, expository writing.
many clinical conditions that reflected not only then-current knowledge, but also his vast clinical experience. Many dental instruments, especially those designed and used for extractions, are well-described (Fig. 3). The long title of the book shown in Figure 2 unequivocally follows the tendency of early authors to give to the titles of their writings the character of introductory paragraphs.

Martínez divided the Colloquy into four parts:
Part I: deals with the definition of the teeth and the purpose of their creation.
Part II: disserts on the three periods into which he divided the life of teeth and the respective treatment at a given period.
Part III: describes the four main diseases affecting the teeth during their third period of life.
Part IV: discusses the methods of preserving the teeth.

This authoritative piece was greatly followed by dentists, physicians, and surgeons in both Spain and the colonies in America. Moreover, it made a positive impact that lasted for more than a century. It was, without question, the greatest dental book published in Europe before the work of Pierre Fauchard in 1723. In fact, it was not until 1686 when Charles Allen published his book The Operator for the Teeth. Following a long life devoted to dentistry,
Martínez died in 1585 in Alameda del Valle (Madrid).

Written almost 460 years ago, this seminal book is barely known in the English-speaking academic circles. Furthermore, Francisco Martínez de Castrillo, the mind behind the Colloquy, has largely been ignored or unknown to the history of the dental profession, although he nailed many false concepts long before Pierre Fauchard. Most books on the history of the profession that discuss the period when he practiced do not even mention his name or his publications. At the beginning of the 20th century it was believed that only two copies of the Colloquy were in existence, both in Madrid: one at the library of King Alfonso XIII and the other one at the personal library of Dr. Florestán Aguilar (1872-1934). In 1904 José María Martínez Castrillo included him in his Diccionario General de Odontología y de Arte Dental (General Dentistry and Dental Art Dictionary) as one of the most preeminent dentists of his epoch. In an effort to vindicate his work, the Colloquy was reedited in Madrid in 1975 by Alberto Vasallo de Mumbert.

For a number of reasons that have not been studied sufficiently, Spanish-speaking scholars (especially those in Hispanic America) do not publish as much as their North American, European, and Asian counterparts. This situation is particularly true in the dental field, where it is still an oddity to find a Hispanic author/paper published in high-impact factor journals. What is more, the number of dental scientific journals in Spanish is minimal when compared to those available in English, although Spanish is the second-most widely spoken language after Chinese. One of the purported arguments for this situation is the lack of a large scientific heritage. Even though this may seem to be a valid explanation, the Hispanic dental academia certainly can take pride on the work of Martínez. When Pierre Fauchard stated in his 1723 book Le Chirurgien Dentiste ou Traite des Dents that decay was not caused by worms, the concept was not innovative for those who had studied Martínez 171 years earlier.

In a time where dentistry was plagued of quackery, fraud, and dental charlatans, this early Spanish author appears as a dedicate professional who amply questioned those who practiced the profession without solid knowledge. More importantly though was Martínez’s motivation to write in an epoch where his European colleagues were more interested in deceiving their patients. The challenge for Spanish-speaking scholars would be to not only maintain this heritage, but also to enhance it by writing in a time where other preoccupations consume their lives.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to express his most sincere word of gratitude to Dr. James L. Gutmann for his comments and thoughts that greatly improved this paper and to plastic artist Carlos Figueroa for the painting of Francisco Martínez de Castrillo especially composed for this manuscript.

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2. Martínez de Castrillo F. Coloquio breve y compendioso sobre la materia de la dentadura y maravillosa obra de la boca. Valladolid, 1557.
Dental Trade Cards XLV: Presidential Victorian-Era Trade Cards

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It is fitting with a new president moving into the White House in 2017, that we pay homage to some of our past presidents whose celebrity status made them ideal trade card salesmen for a myriad of products and services including those involving dentists, dental offices, toothache remedies, chewing gum, and breath fresheners. We have seen presidential visages from George Washington to Teddy Roosevelt on stock and customized advertising trade cards for “Electric Lustre Starch,” furniture, an undertaker, fertilizer, a fresh meat and canned fruit dealer, picture frame maker, publisher, sewing thread, farm equipment, patent medicines, the “US Clothing Company” (that made one card picturing 19 presidents from George Washington to Ulysses S. Grant), and many others. “Presidential” and “vice-presidential” dentistry-related trade cards are pictured here.

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Figure 1A-B. Martin Van Buren (D), 8th President [1837-1842] is pictured with McNEILS PAIN EXTERMINATOR, a patent medicine that claimed to cure multiple ailments, including toothache.

Figure 2. (right) 12th President, Zachary Taylor (Whig) is pictured on Dr. W.F. Miles office card (the back of the card is blank). “Old Rough and Ready” followed his distinguished military career (Mayor General) with 17 months in the White House, before he died of a severe stomach ailment. Millard Fillmore succeeded him.
3A-B, 4A-B, 5A-C. (Above, below, and on pg 49) Ulysses S. Grant (R) - The great general and 18th President offered a serious expression on the front side, with DR. SHEFFIELD’S ELIXIR BALM for the teeth gums and breath on the reverse side of the card (3A,3B). A handsome color portrait of General Grant and thoughtful political comment, along with his birthplace is pictured on this card. The reverse side advertises Purity Chewing Gum with its various dental claims (4A,4B). The third Grant piece is a “puzzle” card that was trimmed and has torn corner (5A,5B,5C). To “Find Our next President” one turns the card over and the General’s
Presidential Trade Cards

Find our next President

MALT BITTERS
A FOOD MEDICINE.
Prepared from Unfermented Malt and Hops.

MORE FOOD AND LESS MEDICINE is what our feeble and exhausted bodies require. More of Nourishment and Strength, less of the Debilitating Influence of Drugs. Nowhere in medicine or Malt can be found a remedy possessing one-tenth the grand restorative properties of MALT BITTERS, which Enrich the Blood, Solidify the Bones, Harden the Muscles, Perfect Digestion, Quiet the Nerves, Cheer the Mind, and Vitalize with NEW LIFE every Fluid of the Body.

For Feeble Digestion, Weakness of the Lungs, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness and Want of Sleep, Ulcerative Weaknesses of Females, Exhaustion of Nursing Mothers and the Aged, of Delicate Children, and every form of Debility, they are marvellous.

Ask for MALT BITTERS, prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly Signed and enclosed in Wave Lines, as seen in cut. MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists.

MALT BITTERS COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.
James A. Garfield (R)—took office as 20th President, from 4 March 1881, and served for 200 days before his assassination. This stock card, was from as set by copyrighted by Chas. T. Baker (see the Grant card, Figure 4A), and advertised the Albany Dental Association office in Cincinnati. The reverse side of the card shows much damage from the glue that pasted it into a collector’s album. The card could have been soaked in water much more carefully, to avoid tearing the surface while the album page was separated from the card.
Figure 7A-E. (left to right) - NEUTRALINE deodorizer and detergent which would “give the teeth a remarkably pearly appearance” and “purify the breath,” was “endorsed” (certainly without their knowledge or consent) by:

- James G. Blaine (R) - defeated for the presidency by Grover Cleveland (D) in 1884.
- John A. Logan (R) - Vice president candidate in James Blaine’s 1884 loss to Cleveland.
- Thomas A. Hendricks (D) - Served as Grover Cleveland’s Vice President for only 8 months, until he died in 1885.
- Stephen Grover Cleveland (D) - Both the 22nd and the 24th President of the United States. Rubbing damage is seen on the facial image. The NEUTRALINE cards all have the same text on the reverse.
Figure 8A-B. The 1888 candidates are pictured on this Brown’s Instant Relief for Pain card. Multiple cures were claimed including toothache. Although Grover Cleveland (D) and his vice president choice, Allan G. Thurman won the popular vote, they lost the electoral vote to Benjamin Harrison (R) and Levi P. Morton. The reverse of this card shows election results from four years before, in 1884.

Figure 9A-B. Benjamin Harrison (R) was the 23rd President and grandson of William Henry Harrison, the 9th President. Harrison graces the front of this WHITMER MEDICINE COMPANY trade card. Numerous patent medicines from this company offer curing claims for humans and animals, including toothache.
Figure 10A-D. (read from left to right) Benjamin Harrison (R) was the 23rd President and grandson of William Henry Harrison, the 9th President. Harrison graces the front of this WHITMER MEDICINE COMPANY trade card. Numerous patent medicines from this company offer curing claims for humans and animals, including toothache.
Figure 11. The North Chicago Dental Infirmary was located at the intersection of Lincoln Avenue, Cleveland Avenue, and another avenue that we are not sure of. The figure on the right could be James Garfield, but our search of Chicago Street maps and other photos of politicians of the era did not yield a definitive answer as to his identity. Any reader who can offer information about that visage, please share it with the authors. We thought it quite peculiar that primary teeth were referred to as “deciduous” on this card. Traditionally that word is used among dentists, but generally not by lay people. Perhaps it was, during the Victorian Era.
Dear Fellows, Colleagues and Friends of the Academy,

I would like to share with all of you the wonderful time all attendees had at our recent joint meeting of our Academy with the Lindsay Society the History of Dentistry in London - The Anglo-American Dental Conference. From the venue at the British Dental Society (BDS), to our multiple tours, which included the BDS Library and Museum, the Royal Society Library and Museum, and the Wellcome Library and Museum and to the wonderful weather and the warm and engaging hospitality of our hosts, it could not have been more perfect. The presentations were highly varied, most enlightening and left us all with a true sense of having perused the vaults of antiquity, with both serious and humorous encounters. Highlights included our Academy being honored with the prestigious Lindsay Medal and Professor Stanley Gelbier, retired Honorary Curator of the BDA Museum, being honored with the Hayden-Harris Award, the highest honor bestowed by your academy. All events were so perfectly orchestrated by our British colleagues, with no stone left unturned. Special thanks goes to Kate Gulick-Tuers, our Managing Editor and David Chernin our Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief for their untiring organizational efforts on this side of the Atlantic and to Rachel Bairst, the President of the Lindsay Society and Brian Williams, the Honorary Secretary of the Society and to the Officers of the Society on the far side of the Atlantic for their preparing and facilitating all activities held at the BDA. This was a marvelous experience and I want encourage all members to take advantage our meetings in the future, as we will continue to strive to provide excellent educational and social activities with the scope of the history of dentistry. We welcome your suggestions for future encounters.

Presentations at this joint conference will be highlighted in a future publication of the Dental Historian, which is an international journal published by the Lindsay Society; Dr. Margaret Wilson serves as its editor and she can be reached at m.wilson1000@btinternet.com

James L. Gutmann
President
American Academy of the History of Dentistry
Top: 2016 AAHD annual meeting attendees at our banquet.

Right: Liz Williams, Shannon O’Dell, and Dawn McInnis examining the archives at the BDA.

Below: Members examining paintings at the Royal Society tour.
Left: Malcolm Bishop, Rachel Bairsto, and Staci Gaffos.

Below Left: Jim Gutmann presenting an award to Malcolm Bishop, thanking him for presenting the annual Orland lecture.

Below Right: Mary Alice Gaffos, Staci Gaffos, Maggie Chernin, and David Chernin.

Above: Dawn McInnis, Johannes Kirchner, George Bause, Sheldon Peck, David Chernin, Jim Gutmann, Louis Boryc, Mary Kreinbring, Staci Gaffos, and Shannon O’Dell with a plaque commemorating the Academy’s receiving the Lindsay Memorial Medal.
Left: Sheldon Peck introducing Professor Stanley Gelbier, this year’s recipient of the Hayden-Harris award.

Below: Shannon O’Dell, Jim Gutmann, and Mary Kreinbring.

Below: Members from the Academy and the Lindsay Society examining dental history related books and manuscripts at the Royal Society.

All photos courtesy of Shannon O’Dell, Maggie Chernin, David Chernin, and Kate Gulick-Tuers.
A History of Caries in the Middle Ages: Characteristics and Cultural Profiles

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In paleopathology, since the mid-1960s, caries and its characteristics have been studied on medieval teeth by many different teams in Europe, particularly in relation to the dietary and cultural habits of the populations concerned. The aims of this article are to propose a global study of caries within European medieval populations through various parameters such as prevalence, distribution, location, gender, and diet.

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In anthropological and historical terms, medieval populations provide interesting study material because of the great number of skeletal remains exhumed and the archives available. The medieval period covers a considerable time-span, over 1,000 years, divided into the Early (c. mid-fifth to mid-eleventh centuries) and Late (mid-eleventh to mid-sixteenth centuries) medieval periods.

In paleopathology, teeth are considered as real “witnesses of ancient populations”. For decades teeth have provided inestimable information about demography, diet and way of life of various populations. Because of their strong minerality, which gives them great resistance, they survive the “test of time” and bad taphonomic conditions. Since the mid-1960s, the paleopathology of medieval populations has been studied by many different teams in Europe and caries are among the pathologies most studied, in relation with their characteristics and cultural habits of the populations studied.

Dental caries starts in early childhood and is a frequent and predictable infectious pathology. Individuals are susceptible to it throughout their lives, and it is one of the major causes of facial pain and tooth loss. The process can be stopped or potentially reversed at early stages of the disease, however more often it extends progressively and without good oral hygiene, will progress to complete destruction of the coronal portion of the tooth and at times the roots.

Caries provides oral health markers and an efficient interface between the biology, adaptation and environment of human beings. At the beginning of his history, man was not significantly affected by caries; however, over time and with the advent of sugars, man began to suffer from what the World Health Organization calls “one of the most important global oral health burdens”. In these anthropological, historical and paleopathological contexts, the aims of this article are to propose a global overview of caries existence within European medieval populations through various parameters such as prevalence, distribution, location, gender and diet.

**Prevalence of tooth decay among various medieval European populations**

The literature reveals marked variations of the prevalence of caries during the Middle Ages, depending on the populations studied and the period investigated. The percentage of caries ranges from 3% to more than 23% (Fig. 1), with variations being large within a given country. For example, Slaus has demonstrated various prevalences of caries from 5% to 20% in different populations of continental...
For Caffell, who studied dental caries in medieval Britain, “Caries prevalence was low in the early medieval period and significantly higher in the late medieval period.”

According to Wittwer-Backofen et al., during the Early Middle Ages (6th-10th century), the frequency of caries was around 6% in western Europe, 11% in eastern Europe, 15.5% in south eastern and central Europe and 4.8% in Mediterranean Europe. During the High Middle Ages (11th-15th C.) the frequency of caries increased to around 9% in western Europe, 11% in eastern Europe, 7% in central Europe and 11% in Mediterranean Europe. Caries was much more frequent in eastern and central Europe than in western and Mediterranean Europe. It is interesting to note that central Europe differed from the other regions.

The frequency of caries was greater in the High Middle Ages than in the Early Middle Ages. In all other configurations, the frequency of caries increased over the centuries.

Distribution and locations of tooth decay

In the literature, occlusal and proximal cavities seem to be the most frequent (Figs. 2a & b). In the observations of Lunt in medieval groups, most lesions were proximal and cervical (Figs. 3a & b).

The high occurrence of proximal cavities can be explained by the fact that carious attack in young adults was preferentially located on the occlusal surfaces of the teeth. With age, this clinical picture changed because of the amount of wear, frequent in medieval populations. The occlusal surfaces would no longer be a favoured site for decay (pits, fissures) and proximal and root caries would develop. The cementum-enamel junction and the roots would be increasingly exposed, with an opening of the interdental spaces, the best place for the accumulation of food debris and the apparition of caries.

In all medieval populations studied, there is a decreasing caries gradient from the molars to the anterior teeth (fig. 5). Carious anterior teeth are more associated with age. For Brabant, caries of anterior teeth with age is considered as “a millennium tendency of the variation of dental caries/decay”.

Figure 2A&B. Caries frequencies inside some medieval European populations (adapted from Polet, 2001)

Figure 3A&B. Proximal and cervical caries on medieval teeth (Vilarnau’s collection - reproduced with permission)
Prevalence of caries and gender

The literature often shows medieval women as having a greater prevalence than men.\textsuperscript{1} (Fig. 5) Several hypotheses have been proposed to explain the higher caries prevalence in women in the Middle Ages; with the role of medieval women in cooking meals being frequently suggested by anthropologists. For Kelley et al., “there is a tendency towards a greater caries prevalence in women, which can be attributed to the division of labour between the sexes, with the obligation for women to prepare and taste the meals.”\textsuperscript{32}

Larsen suggested that “women had a diet rich in carbohydrates and low in proteins, which could explain a higher caries prevalence in women than men”.\textsuperscript{33} In the Middle Ages, food preparation was an important part of a women’s work in the house.\textsuperscript{34-35} For Laurioux, although the medieval woman was supposed to prepare the meals, she also had to be careful not to eat too much.\textsuperscript{36} The only moment she could consider what she wanted to eat was during pregnancy. She had to avoid food with too much salt as “she may gave birth to a child without nails,” according to an old medieval superstition attributed to Aristote.

Considering mortality, women died earlier than men in the Middle Ages.\textsuperscript{34-37} Findings in the medieval cemetery of Frénouville (France) have shown that the mean age of adult mortality for men and women was between 20 and 29 years, but the mean age of death was 49 years for men and 30 to 39 for women. The reason for this disproportion may be linked to iron deficiency in the diet, which could have been responsible for women’s deaths.\textsuperscript{34} Early medieval women suffered from iron deficiencies triggered jointly by poor nutrition and frequent childbearing and these deficiencies contributed substantially to their average early age of death.\textsuperscript{38}

Not only in medieval times but also in all the periods of history considered, women have shown a higher prevalence of caries than men.\textsuperscript{1,39-44} Caffell noted in medieval Britain, “there were no sex differences in caries prevalence in the early or middle medieval periods, but females had a significantly higher prevalence in the late medieval period.”\textsuperscript{2} Recently, Lukacs synthesized and suggested that sex differences could be explained as follows by “a) a variation in the quality of tooth enamel, b) a variation in oral ecology (saliva flow and composition), c) variation in dietary preferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medieval Site/Period</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Prevalence of Caries in Women (%)</th>
<th>Prevalence of Caries in men (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canac (France)/12th-13th C.</td>
<td>Crubezy\textsuperscript{30}</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Joao de Almedina (Portugal)/12th-15th C.</td>
<td>Cunha\textsuperscript{31}</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciply (Belgium)/7th-8th C.</td>
<td>Polet\textsuperscript{25}</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torgy (Belgium)/6th-7th C.</td>
<td>Polet\textsuperscript{25}</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5 Examples of gender differences in caries frequency between men and women in the Middle Ages.
and d) variation in the pathogenic micro-organisms of the oral cavity”. 41
Nevertheless, this is not a universal pattern and there are studies where prevalence is greater in men, even in medieval periods.45-50 To possibly explain a higher prevalence of caries in men in the medieval Village of Vilarnau, Eslassan et al. pointed out that medieval peasants were supposed to eat three meals a day, but these meals would not exclude any other food intake, for instance early in the morning before going to work.49-50 They had to eat frequently to maintain their capacity to work.

Finally, less regular buccal hygiene in men in the Middle Ages could be another possibility. Erasmus wrote in his “Civilities” in 1530 that “tooth whitening with a powder is only good for women. Brushing teeth with salt or alum is very harmful for the gums and using one’s own urine has the same effect”. For him, having white teeth was “a coquetry for women”.

Which diet was responsible for caries in the Middle Ages?

Documentary sources (estate accounts, recipe books, and descriptions of feasts) provide information about the diet of the upper classes. However, it is much harder to gain information about the diet of the poor.2,51 In the Middle Ages, the higher a man’s position in society and the higher an animal or plant’s physical position in the natural world, “the more noble and perfect they were.”36 This resulted in the suggestion that the highest strata of society should eat what belonged to the highest reaches of the natural world.36, 52-53

In medieval Western Europe, tree fruits or bird meat were considered as the most appropriate for the upper class. Conversely, vegetables such as leeks, sprouts, onions, roots or grass were more suitable for peasants. Social status was influenced by the quantity and the diversity of meals generally eaten. Dyer indicated that “the peasants subsisted on a basic, cereal-based diet of bread, pottage and ale”, so the risk of caries would appear to be quite low.51 According to Caffell, for the poor and the peasants, large quantities of carbohydrates were consumed - the majority in the form of bread.2 Unrefined flour has been assumed to be less cariogenic but more aggressive for the teeth, causing wear or fracture.54

Honey was one of the main sweetening agents but it is not clear how available it was to the poorer classes, although it seems reasonable to assume that, as for many other items, the quantities consumed were not large.2,55 Honey could be harvested in the wild and from carefully guarded domestic hives.38 In the early medieval periods, honey was probably the main sweetening agent, with bread being the main source of carbohydrates. Cane and beet sugar were unknown, but small amounts of fructose were consumed in fruits.

In the Roman period, it is conceivable that some individuals had access to luxury imports such as figs and dates. Until the early sixteen century, cane sugar was generally unavailable to the majority of the population, however, a study of seventeenth-century Britain revealed an increase in caries rates.56 The only other sugars present in the diet were theless dangerous sugars contained in fruits and berries (fructose) and vegetables (glucose), which were consumed in small quantities, and lactose from milk.2,57

Similar to the peasant diet, the upper class diet would also have been based on the staples of bread, ale and legumes, accompanied by fruit, vegetables and dairy produce. However, their bread would have been finer, white wheat bread and they would have been able to include a larger quantity and variety of meat and fish in their diet.2 The presence of more refined carbohydrates is a factor that could have increased cariogenicity but on the other hand, the inclusion of more protein would not have been detrimental to the health of the teeth. The diet of the upper classes, although more plentiful, was not necessarily healthier than that of the peasant class, and elements of the diet would certainly have promoted the development of dental caries.

Towards the end of the medieval period, sugar would have been available to an ever-increasing section of the population. In addition, honey was widely used as a sweetener, as a preservative and in medicines, and dried fruits were frequently-enjoyed ingredients of many dishes. With many more
sources of non-milk extrinsic sugars in their diet, the gentry and nobility were probably at increased risk of developing dental caries relative to the peasant population.58

Finally, the quantities of meat and fish consumed would probably have been beneficial in protecting against the development of caries. Consumption of marine fish and other sea food may also have provided a kind of “protection” against the development of caries due to their high fluoride levels, but this was a resource only available to people living close to the sea.2

Conclusions

While caries was present in the Middle Ages in Europe, it was somewhat infrequent, occurring in various percentages in different countries and the populations. Comparisons between different populations are complicated because of differences in the samples (number of individuals, their social status, number of teeth studied, etc.), differences in the methodology and in the data recording. An interesting perspective would be to make a comparison of caries frequencies according to social status.

The most frequent caries locations were proximal and occlusal with no significant difference between men and women, even though women seemed generally more concerned by caries than men. The diet consumed during the early medieval period probably had low cariogenicity but the changes in diet became more pronounced in the late medieval period, with an increase in cariogenicity.2 Concerning diet, the preference for white bread made from finely ground flour and the combinations of food containing large amounts of carbohydrates with food containing sugars could have contributed to the risk of caries.

On the other hand, rural populations had to deal with rudely sieved flour and the large quantities of gravel it contained. Their daily intake of bread full of gravel meant that medieval peasants may have had less tooth decay but their teeth wore very rapidly and could easily break on chunks of stone in the flour they used.

When the price of sugar dropped considerably between 1350 and 1550, it became more affordable for a larger portion of the population, with larger quantities affordable by the wealthy.59 From the 16th century, the increased intake of sugar and the refined diet led to a marked increase in caries. The abrasive power of food decreased and the cariogenic and sticky power increased. The epidemiology of caries, which had not varied for a millennium was to radically change and increase.29,56,60

References

Historical Perspectives on Core-Carrier Gutter-Percha Obturation

35) Cassaignes-Brouquet S. La vie des femmes au
Obituary for Dr. H. Martin Deranian, August 21, 1922 - September 26, 2016

Dr. Charles Millstein, DMD
Member, American Academy of the History of Dentistry

Dr. Deranian was born in Worcester, Massachusetts to immigrants from the Ottoman Turkish Empire. His mother weathered the Armenian genocide and lost her six children and husband. She emigrated to Worcester in 1920, met her future second husband and they nurtured one gifted, well-loved son. His mother died when he was seven years old.

He matriculated through the Worcester Public Schools and in September, 1941 entered Clark University which was within walking distance of his home. His English teacher, Norris D. Hoyt, taught him how to write. Other serious professors instructed him in the obligations of an educated person. He was to think for himself and not go by what society thought or what the newspapers printed. He entered an accelerated officers training program at
Clark with the United States Navy after December 1941.

He chose dental medicine as a career and attended the University of Pennsylvania in January, 1944. At the dental school, he was taught by some of the most creative clinical scientists of the age. They included Dr. Louis I. Grossman in endodontics, Dr. Herman Prinz in materia medic and therapeutics and dental history, Dean Joseph Appleton in bacteriology and pain control, and Dr. Lester Burket in oral medicine and oral pathology.

From Prinz’ Dental Chronology, he learned that there were members of the profession who gave the world more than just their history. One of these was Dr. Thomas W. Parsons, an apprenticed dentist, who was the first American to publish a translation of any of Dante’s Inferno (The First Ten Cantos). Years later, Deranian would publish a biography of Parsons. These gifted teachers at Penn and people he read about gave him the impetus to seek out the history of dental medicine. At Penn, he met Dr. Varaztad Kazanjian, the father of plastic surgery who was also from Worcester. He was giving a guest lecture and, years later, Deranian wrote Miracle Man of the Western Front: Dr. Varaztad H. Kazanjian, Pioneer Plastic Surgeon.

World War II ended before graduation and he was dismissed from the service. He practiced general dentistry with Dr. Ronald King on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston and, soon after, enlisted in the US Naval Reserve as a lieutenant junior grade. The Korean conflict had begun. After serving in Bainbridge, Maryland, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and French Morocco, he was discharged in 1953. He returned to Worcester to be near his aging father and practiced there until 2014.

Early on, he joined the newly formed The American Academy of the History of Dentistry. Feeling that it was his duty to contribute, he worked with historians such as Milton Asbell, Gardner Foley, and Malvin Ring. All were prolific writers and they set the stage for the present day organization. Martin presided over the association in 1968 and later received the prestigious Hayden-Harris Award in 1982.

In 1964, the Massachusetts Dental Society celebrated its last century. Deranian was the chairman of the Centennial Historical Booklet committee. With Mildred McClary Tymeson, a professional writer, they researched and wrote the classical history of the society. In 1967, he and his colleague, Dr. Gerald Shklar, an oral pathologist, co-authored a centennial history of Tufts.

He taught full denture prosthetics at Tufts beginning in 1949 and later, dental history in the department of social dentistry. His association with the school lasted for 40 years. Realizing that history was important to the school, Dean Erling Johansen enabled the H. Martin Deranian Museum of Dental History to become a reality on the 7th floor at 1 Kneeland Street in 1998.

Daranian wrote a number of well-researched and thoughtfully written books on Armenian subjects. Worcester in America: The Story of Worcester’s Armenians, Hussenig: The Origin, History, and Destruction of an Armenian Town and President Calvin Coolidge & The Armenian Orphan Rug. He sought to accurately trace his mother’s odyssey from her ancestral home in Hussenig, Armenia through the genocide to Worcester.

The most important part of his legacy will be the successful effort in creating the Modern Armenian History and Genocide Studies Program established at Clark University in 2001. It is a component of a larger holocaust program housed in the Strassler Center. The Mugar Foundation endowed the program.

Through his research and literary efforts, he was instrumental in engaging Joyce Van Dyke, an award-winning playwright and Shakespeare scholar to write a play documenting his mother’s plight. Van Dyke’s grandmother came from the same town in Armenia and traveled with his mother from Turkey to Syria to America. The playwright fused memories and dreams and then added music and dance. Deported/A Dream Play was first performed at the Modern Theater on Washington Street in Boston near the Tufts Medical Center in 2012.

At Clark as a young student, Martin Deranian was taught to change the world. His rich, full life exemplified this axiom.
An Illustrious Illustrator’s Toothache, Illustrated: A 125-year-old “Selfie”

Theodore P. Croll, DDS
Private Practice, Pediatric Dentistry, Doylestown, PA

Edward Windsor Kemble was born 18 January, 1861 in Sacramento, California. He attended a boarding school in Philadelphia as a 14-year-old. By the time he was 20, his illustrating talent was showcased in a number of periodicals. As the years passed, he was a frequent and popular cartoonist for The New York Graphic, Life Magazine (founded in 1883), Collier’s, Harper’s Weekly, Leslie’s Weekly, and Judge. Figure 1 shows Kemble at work on his drawing board.

Kemble’s work caught the attention of Samuel Langhorne Clemens who commissioned the artist to illustrate Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Kemble also illustrated Mark Twain’s Puddin’ Head Wilson, Washington Irving’s Knickerbocker’s History of New York, Harriet Beecher Stowe’s Uncle Tom’s Cabin and some of the Uncle Remus Stories of Joel Chandler Harris. Figures 2 and 3 show illustrations from Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, and J. C. Harris’s story, How Black Snake Caught the Wolf.

The Kemble letter shown here is 125 years old (Figure 4). It reads:

Correspondence:
Dr. Theodore P. Croll
708 Shady Retreat Road #2
Doylestown, PA 18901
Phone: (215) 348-3745
Fax: (215) 345-6035
willipus@comcast.net
Dear Mr. Fraser.

I had hoped to call on you in regard to the Bill Nye Mspt (Manuscript) last week but - since receiving your letter a banged (bumped?) up tooth has been master of the situation. I am confined to the home with a face thusly.

The manuscript I distinctly remember carrying down town & leaving on your desk with the drawings.

I remember showing the drawings in the cars to Mr. Nelson of the Fellows craft (Fellinscraft?) The mspt was then in the package & I referred to it on the desk after you looked at the pictures. I am very sure of this.

Yours Sincerely,

E W Kemble

Our best guess would be a carious, abscessed permanent first, second, or third molar, but perhaps an impacted third molar was the pathological culprit. Notice the resemblance of the illustration to the image of Kemble in Figure 1. We are relieved to know that Mr. Kemble obviously survived this probable odontogenic ordeal of 1891, because after a storied career in illustration, E.W. Kemble died at 72 years of age in 1933, in Ridgefield, Connecticut.
From the Archives: Vol. 5, Nos. 11 & 12

Volume V, No. 11 November, 1957

BULLETIN OF THE HISTORY OF DENTISTRY

Official monthly publication of the American Academy of the History of Dentistry

MIAMI BEACH MEETING OF THE A.A.H.D.

The American Academy of the History of Dentistry met in the Palladium Theatre of the Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach, November 1, and a historical program was presented as scheduled. (See May, June and August Bulletins).

At the business meeting C. Willard Camarier was installed as President and Robert Thoburn of Daytona Beach, Florida was chosen President-elect. The following were re-elected: Harold L. Faggart, Vice-President; Milton B. Asbell, Secretary-Treasurer; and C. B. Denton, Editor. The following were elected honorary members of the Academy: Gerald H. Leatherman, England; Sir E. Wilfred Fish, England; Georges Dagen, France; and Hedvig Lidforss Stromgren, Denmark.

J. Ben. Robinson gave a critical report on the teaching of history in dental schools. The Academy adopted a resolution requesting that the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association consider the importance of dental history in the curriculum of dental schools and encourage its teaching in the dental schools.

HEDVIG LIDFORSS STRÖMGREN

H/ Mrs. Stromgren of Denmark who was elected to honorary membership in the A.A.H.D. at its last meeting, is one of the outstanding historians of dentistry in the world. Although she has distinguished herself as a pedodontist and as an organizer of a dental clinic and several libraries, her long career as a contributor to dental history is of most interest here. Her earliest work appeared before 1920 and the latest only two years ago when she was already in her 78th year. She has been professor of medical history (with the specialty of odontology) in the Royal Dental College of Copenhagen.

A partial list of her published works is given below. One interesting factor which made possible much of her accomplishment and which is generally lacking for history scholars, was the grants she received from various funds and institutions enabling her to travel and visit the chief libraries of Europe.

Tandlakekonsten hos Romarna. (Dentistry among the Romans)
Copenhagen. 1919. Illustr. 91 pages.

Tandlaegekonsten hos Araberne. (Dentistry among the Arabians)
Copenhagen. 1921. 23 pages.
EARLY OHIO SOCIETY

The Northern Ohio Dental Association, organized in 1857, was the subject of a "centennial tribute" presented by Carl J. Stark at the Callahan Award Commission Luncheon, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1957.

NEW SPECIMENS OF THE JAWS OF FOSSIL MAN

In Le Dentiste de France (17:41-55, Oct. 1, 1957) Professor C. Arambourg summarizes his discoveries of pleistocene human remains in Algeria. (See also the same journal 16:36-41 Jan. 15, 1956). Three mandibles were found during excavations in 1954 and 1955. These are believed by Professor Arambourg to be 450,000 years old and to belong to the pithecanthropid type, previously found only in the Orient. The author points out that Africa is the only continent on which all stages of the human race are represented. The jaws and teeth discovered are interesting to the student of dental anthropology.

GENERAL TREND OF ORTHODONTICS


A NEW HISTORY NEEDED?

In the November number of the Journal of the Missouri State Dental Association (37:6-7) the editor (E. S. Khalifah) argues for a new history of dentistry in that state to commemorate the centennial of the Association in 1965. He points out two reasons for augmenting the work of the late E. E. Haverstick by the writing of a new volume comprising the complete history to date. The Haverstick history was compiled in 1938 and consequently is not up-to-date. Moreover, the older book, like many state histories, is more of a record, giving valuable data, than a narrative giving readable continuity. Dr. Khalifah also argues for employing the services of a trained historian.

These are matters which any prospective dental historian should consider well before undertaking the history of dentistry in a state or locality.

PROSTHESIS FOR CLEFT PALATE

"Zur Geschichte des künstlichen Gaumensegels" is the title of an anonymous article on the history of obturators for cleft palate patients in Zahnärztliche Praxis (8:12 Oct. 1, 1957). The work of the pioneers in this field is stressed.

** All communications should be addressed to George B. Denton, editor, 222 E. Superior Street, Chicago 11, Illinois
From the Archives

Volume V, No. 12  December 1957

BULLETIN OF THE HISTORY OF DENTISTRY

official monthly publication of
American Academy of the History of Dentistry

THOMAS W. EVANSANA

A new document pertaining to the life of Thomas W. Evans, famous American dentist practicing in Paris in the early nineteenth century, has recently come to the attention of Dr. Camaller, President of the A.A.H.D. A "diary" by Dr. Theodore Evans, nephew and assistant to Thomas Evans, was submitted to Dr. Camaller by Mr. Lester L. Evans of Miami, during the recent meeting of the A.A.H.D. The "diary" is in fact a miscellany of notes and transcripts of documents set down by Theodore Evans after the death of his distinguished uncle. The document, which includes hitherto unpublished information, has been offered to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Bulletin of February 1955 had a notice of a French biographical article on Thomas Evans. Many articles and several books have been devoted to the life of Dr. Thomas W. Evans. His memoirs were published in 1910.

NEWS OF INTERNATIONAL GROUP

Dr. F. H. Witt of Cologne, Germany, has published in ZM (Dec. 15, 1957) a notice of the organization of an International Group for the Study of Dental History (Internationale Gruppe zum Studium der Geschichte der Zahnheilkunde) similar to the notice in the September Bulletin. In the same issue of ZM he has also addressed to members of the German dental profession a plea for greater activity in the historical field. Specifically, he urged membership and participation in Deutschen Vereinigung für Geschichte der Medizin, Naturwissenschaft und Technik e. V., the next meeting of which will be at Goslar, Oct. 4-8, 1958.

REVISED INTERPRETATION OF ROMAN FRESCO

A Roman fresco of the fourth century, as reported in the Bulletin of May 1956, has been interpreted by some historians as depicting the teaching of anatomy by dissection at a date earlier than formerly known. A different interpretation is pointed out in the last number of the Bulletin of the Cleveland Medical Library (4:65-66 Oct. 1957). Dr. Walter Artelt, historian of medicine and dentistry, believes the fresco represents the vision of Ezekiel restoring life to the dead (Rheinischer Merkur, June 7, 1957).

Hermann Prinz, distinguished dental pharmacologist and dental historian (especially of dental therapeutics), honorary member of the A.A.H.D. and professor emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, died November 24 at the age of 89.
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by Dr. Hans Sachs
Translated by Anna C. Souchuk, PhD
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by Dr. Barbara E. Mattick

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by Gerald Shklar, DDS, MS & David A. Chernin, DMD, MLS
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Edited by David A. Chernin, DMD, MLS & Gerald Shklar, DDS, MS

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The printing of the book has the left-hand pages as an exact facsimile of the original French text, with the English translation on the right facing page.

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By Arden G. Christen and Peter M. Pronych

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By John M. Hyson, Jr., Joseph W.A. Whitehorne & John T. Greenwood
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The first page should list the title of the manuscript with the first letters of the main words capitalized. The title should not have more than ten words. This is followed by the name(s) of author(s), including first name(s), academic degree(s), the institutional affiliation of each author, and a short title of not more than 45 characters. In instances of multiple-authorship, indicate the author and address designated to receive correspondence. The first page should also include reference to any grant support information that requires acknowledgement, and whether the paper is based on a thesis or dissertation. The work becomes the exclusive property of the AAHD when accepted for publication.

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The second page should contain an abstract of no more than 200 words. This abstract should be factual and summarize reason(s) for the study, the main findings, and the principal conclusions. Include four to eight keywords for indexing purposes.

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References should be listed at the end of the paper, typed, double-spaced, and numbered sequentially. When citing a reference in the text, follow these examples: Smith and Jones found...

Sample References


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If other than English abbreviations are used, they must be defined with first use: i.e., American College of Dentists (ACD).

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Tables should be typed one-to-a-page and numbered consecutively. Each table must have a title. Explanatory captions are to be used whenever possible to eliminate a separate “Remarks” section. References in table captions are cited in the same manner as in the text. Tables must be self-explanatory so that the reader will not have to consult the text to understand the captions. Additionally, all tables should be provided as figures in electronic format as discussed below.

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Within the text, all tables, graphs, drawings, maps, photographs, scans, etc. are to be referred to as figures (abbreviated as Fig.). An original and two photocopies (or an original and a scanned image) of each figure must be submitted without sequence number or letter on the area to be reproduced. All figures must be provided as separate electronic files (on disk or as e-mail attachments) in JPEG, TIFF, or BMP format, of at least 300dpi (dots per inch) resolution. If the author does not have images in electronic format, most copy centers will scan images for a nominal fee. When preparing figures, it is important to consider the page size of the JHD, and allow for necessary reduction. All lettering must meet professional standards and must be no smaller than 9 point type after reduction in size. This is especially important in lettering tables and graphs. Hand lettering is not acceptable. To ensure minimal reduction, extraneous material should be cropped out of all figures. All figures must be discussed in the text. In producing an article, it is recommended that the first step should be to create every figure in electronic format. Then, while producing the text, the author should insert the images using the word-processing program. This will minimize confusion as to the placement and orientation of the various figures within the manuscript. Each inserted figure should immediately be followed by the figure number and caption. In summary, the final manuscript submission should include the MS Word document and an electronic image for every figure. Each electronic image file should be identified with the corresponding figure number, i.e., Fig1.jpg, Fig2.tif, Fig3.bmp.

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