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Jack D. Carr

Oral examination:

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Committee:

Lloyd E. McCann, Chairman
J. H. Best
J. H. Moore

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Major Professor

Lloyd E. McCann

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HISTORY OF THE INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE
1879-1925

by

Jack D. Carr, D.D.S.

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Science
College of Education

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A history of the Indiana Dental College, in existence from 1879 to 1925, has not been written in a complete form; consequently there has been little opportunity to properly evaluate the influence that this school exerted in the evolution of dental education or to understand the background of events leading up to the situation which existed in 1925 when the Indiana Dental College became a part of Indiana University.

The Indiana Dental College was established during a period in which definite standards for medical and dental education were lacking and co-operation among dental schools was almost non-existent. The evolution of the dental profession through the various phases of education from 1879 to 1925 has been outlined in so far as national trends are concerned, but has not been written into any separate and distinct history of the Indiana Dental College.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to compile an accurate and, in so far as possible, a complete history of the Indiana Dental College. It is hoped that such a study will help to clarify the reasons for the emphasis upon certain aspects of the dental curriculums in the past, and that it will help in

evaluating the needs of the future program to eliminate encumbrances of traditional approaches which, in some instances, are no longer appropriate.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study attempts to cover these various factors influencing dental education at the Indiana Dental College: state legislation, dental associations, state boards of examiners, dental literature, and the inter-association of dental schools.

Sources of Information

There were several dental histories available for studying background and comparative analysis: Gies,¹ Horner,² O'Rourke-Miner,³ and Koch.⁴

There was a short historical report of the Indiana Dental College in Koch's History of Dental Surgery.⁵ Dr. Thurman B. Rice wrote a chapter on the Indiana Dental College

¹William J. Gies, Dental Education in the United States and Canada, Bulletin No. 19, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, (New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1926).

²Harlan Hoyt Horner, Dental Education Today, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1947).

³John T. O'Rourke and Leroy M. S. Miner, Dental Education in the United States, (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1941).

⁴Charles R. E. Koch, History of Dental Surgery, (Indiana Ed.; Chicago: The National Art Publishing Co., 1906).

⁵Ibid., I, 492-496.

in his book, A History of the Medical Campus,⁶ and Dr. Robert Gillis⁷ presented some material concerning the school in an address at the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association.

The main source of information regarding the activities of the school in its early years was the secretary's book which contained the original minutes of the activities of the school. These minutes were written by the secretary, Dr. Junius E. Cravens, who was also secretary of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Cravens was meticulously accurate in his recording of these transactions and wrote a very legible and beautiful hand. These records and the bulletins of the school are in the library of the Indiana University School of Dentistry.

The transactions of the Indiana State Dental Association also contain much information regarding the school and often present opposite views to those expressed in the minutes recorded by the secretary of the school. After the resignation of Dr. Cravens, the information recorded in these minutes provides a less valuable source of material.

Dental periodicals issued prior to the turn of the

⁶Thurman B. Rice, "History of the Medical Campus," Indiana State Board of Health, Monthly Bulletin, September, 1947, pp. 211-216.

⁷Robert W. Gillis, "Dentistry--When the Indiana State Dental Association Was Born" (Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association, Indianapolis, May 16, 1933).

century provided additional material for this study because they often published school reports, and many times even printed commencement addresses and the theses of some of the graduates.

A final source of information was a series of three questionnaires sent to the dental profession in Indiana.

Method of Investigation

The method of investigation was a simple sifting of the material collected from the various sources. Whenever available, the original source was used but if an original document could not be located, a careful cross-check was made to verify the accuracy and authenticity of secondary information. Vague references, statements made at memorial services, and articles read at historical celebrations were not used unless the facts could be verified by other sources.

Summary

None of the previously mentioned Indiana histories is complete and some of them contain inaccuracies or what appear to be modest exaggerations. They make no attempt to correlate the educational trends of Indiana or of the Indiana Dental College with that of other states or other schools. There is little mention of the many contributions made by Indiana educators who were substantially influential in establishing the trends of dental education in the United States.

CHAPTER II

EARLY TRENDS IN DENTAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

The establishment and phenomenal progress of dental education in the United States can be attributed to many factors. Unlike the dental profession in Europe, dentists in early America were not bound by the traditional controls of a Surgeon's Guild, medical schools, or hospital dental clinics. Even if the dentists in the American colonies had wanted to follow the European trends, it was not possible to do so because there were no Surgeon's Guilds in America and the medical schools were not interested in teaching a full course in dental subjects. These schools had enough problems in teaching medical subjects and raising the poor standards of education in their own profession. Although the physicians were indifferent to the establishment of dental schools, they did not voice any strong objection to the idea of separating dentistry from the traditional realm of surgery.

The entire academic field in this period was so disorganized and its standards so low that it was easy for the dental profession to establish its own educational institutions and to obtain charters from state legislatures without serious opposition.

Until 1840 the only method of acquiring a dental education in America was through the preceptor-apprentice relationship, or by reading the chapters pertaining to dentistry contained in the textbooks on Surgery, or by attending the infrequent series of lectures presented by some medical schools.

In 1840 four physicians who were interested in dentistry petitioned the legislature of Maryland for a charter to establish a dental school.¹ In this charter, they were granted the right to confer a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree on the graduates. They were also allowed to issue honorary degrees such as the American Society of Dental Surgeons had issued, but it is important to note that this school, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, was the first in the world to award an earned doctor's degree in Dental Surgery.

There were no entrance requirements except the ability to read and write. Three years of apprenticeship to a dentist was accepted as one term's credit. The terms were usually four months in length and two terms were required for graduation. The school did not teach clinical dentistry, and did not have facilities for demonstrations during the first four years of its existence; therefore,

¹William J. Gies, Dental Education in the United States and Canada, Bulletin No. 19, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, (New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1926), p. 40.

graduates were expected to get practical knowledge as an apprentice before their academic course, or to become associated with a practicing dentist after their graduation.

The second school, the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, was established at Cincinnati in 1845² and ultimately played a very important part in the development of dentistry in the midwest. Schools which were organized later followed a pattern of development similar to that of Baltimore and Ohio. Harvard Dental College was established in 1867³ and was the first dental college to become associated with a university which also maintained a medical college. This school can be credited with having helped to raise the standards of dental schools. It was the first school to require at least three years of apprenticeship before entrance, two full terms of academic training, and the satisfactory completion of a written thesis. After completing these requirements, Harvard Dental College gave an examination. The applicant for graduation was also required to submit a satisfactory specimen of mechanical dentistry or one of pathological anatomy which he had prepared as a student.⁴

The course of study at Harvard became the prototype for most of the schools which were established during the

²John T. O'Rourke and Leroy M. S. Miner, Dental Education in the United States, (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1941), p. 36.

³Richard Locke Hapgood, History of the Harvard Dental School, (Boston: Harvard University Dental School, 1930), p. 12.

⁴Gies, op. cit., p. 41.

next several years. The subjects listed in the curriculum were anatomy, chemistry, histology, materia medica and therapeutics, mechanical dentistry, operative dentistry, pathology, physiology, and surgery. The second term was not a mere review of the first term with more attention to operative and mechanical dentistry as the original Baltimore curriculum had been but was a progressive course of instruction planned for two full terms.

In 1867 an attempt was made to establish an "Association of Colleges of Dentistry."⁵ Although five colleges formed this group, the association was short-lived because the schools could not reach an agreement on the question of the amount of credit to be allowed for previous "pupilage"⁶ under the guidance of a reliable practitioner.

Two other factors influenced the progress of dental education and the establishment of more dental schools--regulatory dental laws and the dental societies. Early dental laws did not require a person to have a college degree in order to take the state board examination but they did make it advisable to have had some attendance or, preferably, to have graduated from some school, because most state boards

⁵Harlan Hoyt Homer, Dental Education Today, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1947), p. 33.

⁶While the term "pupilage" is not completely acceptable for use at the present time, the word was used extensively throughout early dental literature and was a definitive term employed in the writing of early dental legislation.

exempted such graduates from state board examinations. The state of Alabama passed a law regulating the practice of dentistry in 1841 but it was not enforced; Kentucky enacted a dental law in 1869 and later that same year New York and Ohio followed with similar laws.⁷

Most of the dental societies were cognizant of the fact that organization and education were of the utmost importance in elevating the profession above the level of the unskilled operators and charlatans. These early dental societies provided a tremendous service by publishing journals for the profession. The American Journal of Dental Science was started in 1839 and the first Dental Register of the West was published in 1847.⁸ The contents of the articles in these early periodicals show that dentistry was a struggling new profession, but a dedicated and determined one.

The only groups opposed to the expansion of dental schools and the enactment of dental legislation were the preceptors who foresaw a loss in income from their apprentices, and a few dealers in dental supplies who feared there would be a serious limitation of their customers.

These men were not successful in curtailing the number of dental schools, because there were nineteen schools

⁷Charles R. E. Koch, History of Dental Surgery, (Indiana Ed.; Chicago: The National Art Publishing Co., 1906), II, 694.

⁸Koch, op. cit., I, 347.

established by 1879.⁹ A few of these have since closed and some have merged, but there are about ten of these original schools still in existence today.

The main purpose of the schools of this period was to produce dental operators capable of relieving the immediate dental problem. Preventive dentistry or dental research had not been developed. Knowledge of these fields and facilities for them were not advanced enough to warrant their promotion. It is for this reason that the period from 1875 to 1895 has often been termed the "Mechanical Age of Dentistry."¹⁰

⁹Gies, op. cit., pp. 42, 46.

¹⁰O'Rourke and Miner, op. cit., p. 43.

CHAPTER III

EARLY INFLUENCES ON THE BEGINNING OF DENTAL EDUCATION IN INDIANA

It is difficult to determine exactly who was the first dentist to establish a permanent office in Indiana, or the date that this was done; however, one of the earliest and most outstanding Indiana dentists to make an important contribution to dental education was J. P. Ulrey, of Rising Sun. He helped in the founding of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery and was rewarded for his efforts when the school conferred upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.¹

Dr. Ulrey was a charter member of two early dental associations--the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons, which was formed in 1844, and the Indiana State Dental Association, organized in 1858.

The Ohio College of Dental Surgeons exerted great influence upon dental education in Indiana through the direct relationships of its graduates who located in Indiana and by lectures and advice given by some of their faculty members who were frequent visitors at the Indiana dental meetings.

¹Charles R. E. Koch, History of Dental Surgery, (Indiana Ed.; Chicago: The National Art Publishing Co., 1906), II, Addenda.

The Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons was important to the dentists of Indiana because it published a journal, The Dental Register of the West. This journal provided an expedient means of circulating up-to-date dental literature to ethical practitioners in the mid-west. H. R. Smith, of Terre Haute, was a contributor to the first issue of this periodical in 1847² and his article explaining the manifestation of systemic disturbances was an impressive contribution for that period of dental literature.

David P. Hunt of Indianapolis, F. E. Squire of Madison, Dr. W. R. Winton of Dayton, Indiana and Dr. Ulrey were among the organizers of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association;³ these men are considered the founders of organized dentistry in Indiana.

David P. Hunt died after only a few years in dental practice and left his office to his brother, P. G. C. Hunt, who had been his apprentice for two years. Both P. G. C. Hunt and his brother, Andrew, became members of the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons and helped continue the efforts of David P. Hunt and J. P. Ulrey in organizing

²H. R. Smith, "Diseased Gums, Involved With General Irritation of the Mucous Membrane of the Alimentary Canal," Dental Register of the West, I, (September, 1847), 30-33.

³Robert W. Gillis, "Dentistry--When the Indiana State Dental Association Was Born" (Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association, Indianapolis, May 16, 1933).

the profession in Indiana.

In 1853, Dr. John F. Johnston, then a recent graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, located in Indianapolis. His reputation as an able organizer was ultimately enhanced by his leadership in forming the Indiana State Dental Association in 1858.⁴ Dr. Gillis points out that this is the oldest State Dental Association in the world which has always restricted its active membership to residents of its state and has maintained a continuous existence since its inception. Its service to the profession is a fine tribute to these organizers.⁵

In the early sessions of the organization, the intense interest shown in attempting to elevate the standards of dentistry in Indiana stimulated many heated arguments as to the method of its accomplishment.

Although it remained a strictly state organization, guests from other states were invited to participate in the discussions regarding education, legislation, etc. Dr. Jonathan Taft, dean of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery was often a guest, as was Dr. G. H. Perine, of New York.

As it became obvious that elevation of the profession could not be accomplished without legislation, the Indiana State Dental Association devoted much of its effort toward

⁴Indiana State Dental Association. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1858.

⁵Gillis, op. cit.

obtaining the enactment of a law similar to the Ohio dental law.

The members of the legislative committee of the dental association felt that the legislature might be more willing to pass such a law if there was a dental school in the state. Dr. P. G. C. Hunt was unsuccessful in persuading one of the Indianapolis medical schools to create a dental department.⁶ Dr. John F. Johnston, who openly opposed the establishment of a dental school, wrote an article entitled, "Have We Not Too Many Dental Schools?"⁷ In this article he advised strengthening and enlarging the schools already in existence, rather than forming a new school in Indiana.

There were two editorials in a commercial periodical, The Dental News, published in Knightstown in 1878⁸ and 1879,⁹ which criticized the proposed dental legislation. Mr. T. P. Wagoner, editor and owner of the publication, also owned a dental supply depot. Advertisements for this supply depot constituted the major part of this paper. He felt that the \$25.00 examination fee was oppressive, that it created a monopoly, and was generally unfair to dentists.

⁶ Indiana State Dental Association, op. cit., 1878.

⁷ John F. Johnston, "Have We Not Too Many Dental Schools?" Dental Register of the West, XXXIII (1879), 76-77.

⁸ Editorial, Dental News, Vol. I, No. 5 (September 1, 1878). Chicago. Library, Northwestern University School of Dentistry.

⁹ Editorial, Dental News, Vol. I, No. 9 (January 1, 1879). Chicago. Library, Northwestern University School of Dentistry.

Although it seems that some members of the legislative committee promised members of the state legislature that a school would be formed if the dental law passed, there is no evidence that the dental association officially made such a commitment. In any event, the law was enacted in 1879. It gave the state association the power to establish an examining board, collect the fee and to issue certificates as a license to practice. The law permitted any graduate of an accepted dental school to practice without such a certificate. A diploma was all that was needed.¹⁰

Dr. P. G. C. Hunt, the first president of the State Board of Dental Examiners, was one of the men most interested in the establishment of a school.

The final step toward the organization of a dental school in Indiana was taken when William L. Heiskell, President of the Indiana State Dental Association instructed Drs. Hunt and Cravens to issue an invitation to all the dentists in the state of Indiana to attend a meeting for the purpose of establishing a dental school. The meeting was called for June 23, 1879, at the office of Dr. William Heiskell in Indianapolis.¹¹

¹⁰ Koch, op. cit., p. 726.

¹¹ Indiana State Dental Association, op. cit., 1879.

CHAPTER IV

THE MECHANICAL AGE OF DENTISTRY

In response to the invitation issued by Drs. Cravens and Hunt, a group of dentists met on June 23, 1879 at the office of Dr. Heiskell. They formed a Dental College Association and elected a board of trustees. All of these trustees were active members of the Indiana State Dental Association. Dr. S. T. Kirk was from Kokomo, Dr. M. W. Chappell was a graduate of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery and located in Knightstown, and Dr. P. G. C. Hunt was from Indianapolis. Dr. Hunt's achievements in early dental organizational work were recognized as outstanding contributions by the Ohio College of Dental Surgery; they conferred upon him an honorary dental degree in 1854, and in 1869 the Indiana Medical college conferred an honorary M. D. degree.¹

Dr. Junius E. Cravens and Dr. Merit Wells were Indianapolis dentists who had also graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. S. M. Goode was from Madison; he deserves much of the credit for the enactment of the first Indiana dental law. William M. Herriott had practiced dentistry prior to moving to Indiana; however, he bought the dental supply house in Indianapolis from a Mr. Strong and thereafter developed

¹Thurman B. Rice, "History of the Medical Campus," Indiana State Board of Health, Monthly Bulletin, September, 1947, p. 213.

this business into one of the outstanding dental depots in the midwest. Frank Hutchenson was a member of the Board of Trustees but little is known about him.

The first meeting closed after the election of these trustees and reconvened again on July 2, in Dr. Heiskell's office. Dr. Goode was temporary chairman and the following officers of the board were elected:

William L. Heiskell, president,
M. W. Chappell, vice-president,
J. E. Cravens, secretary,
M. Wells, treasurer.²

The first official business was the passing of a resolution to incorporate the association; the incorporation was completed July 11, 1879.³ Unlike many of the earlier schools in other states, this school did not receive a charter from the state legislature; however, Articles of Association were filed and the organization was incorporated under this early Indiana law which was rather vague in its regulations and limitations.

The particular state law governing this type of association was a rather loosely-written law which was primarily meant to govern church and fraternal groups; therefore, the accurate interpretation of the status and rights of the association became difficult, especially in later years.

²Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1879.

³Ibid. 1879.

The organization was to be financed by a stock issue not to exceed \$10,000, with each share having a par value of \$5.00. Stock shares sufficient to finance the establishment of a school were immediately sold and the board lost no time in making arrangements for the school to open in the fall. This stock was sold mainly to practicing dentists and to the Indiana State Dental Association.⁴

Suitable rooms in which to operate the school were rented at a cost of \$20.84 per month in the Thorpe Block, 147 East Market Street in Indianapolis. A two year lease of this space was signed on September 1, 1879. An agent represented the owner, James A. Roosevelt, of New York, father of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

When the Indiana Dental College opened on October 1, 1879, it was the nineteenth school to be established in the United States and was the thirteenth in existence at that time; six of the original eighteen had been closed.⁵

Announcement bulletins of the school of 1879-80 and 1880-81 do not name anyone as the dean; the president of the board of trustees seems to assume that duty. Some of the early faculty members credit Dr. P. G. C. Hunt with having organized the faculty, but he was officially listed as

⁴Ibid. 1879.

⁵William J. Gies, Dental Education in the United States and Canada, Bulletin No. 19, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, (New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1926), pp. 42, 46.

Professor of Institutes of Dental Science.

Dr. Junius E. Cravens was professor of Operative Dentistry and of Dental Histology and Pathology; Dr. Milton H. Chappell was professor of Clinical Dentistry and Dr. Joseph Richardson of Terre Haute, an 1853 graduate of Ohio College of Dental Surgery, was the professor of Mechanical Dentistry and Metallurgy.

Dr. Richardson had previously been a faculty member of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery where he had taught in this same capacity, and his experience was most valuable to this school.

He was the author of the first actual dental textbook on Mechanical Dentistry; it was published in 1860.⁶ (A series of articles written by Solyman Brown had previously been published in a journal and subsequently was bound in book form in 1853.⁷ Just which one of these men was the author of the first dental textbook on Mechanical Dentistry is a matter of individual interpretation.) Dr. Richardson had also written articles in the Dental Cosmos. One of these was, "Extraction and Propriety of Early Dentures," which dealt with the importance of immediate dentures.⁸

⁶J. Menzies Campbell, A Dental Bibliography, (London: David Low, 1949), p. 49.

⁷Ibid. p. 41.

⁸Joseph Richardson, "Extraction and Propriety of Early Dentures," Dental Cosmos, II, (1860), 453.

The Medical College of Indiana, a department of Butler University, offered aid in teaching those subjects which were also taught at the Indiana Dental College. This offer was gratefully accepted and the medical professors listed as faculty members were:

Dr. John Chambers--Description and Microscopic Anatomy,
 Dr. William B. Fletcher--Physiology and Histo-chemistry,
 Dr. Charles Wright--Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
 Dr. Henry Jameson--Chemistry and Diseases of Childhood Dentition.⁹

Robert VanValzah, of Terre Haute, was listed as a special lecturer. He was a descendent of a famous family of physicians from Pennsylvania. As a member of the legislature he had exerted much influence in obtaining dental legislation. His interest in education was not limited to dentistry for he was also chairman of the school board in Terre Haute and a member of a number of civic organizations there.

Most of these faculty members served without pay except when the board of trustees voted a special payment--usually because of the great amount of time involved in teaching subjects. Some out-of-town faculty members visited Indianapolis to deliver their lectures as a concentrated course given over a period of time ranging from a few days to a week or so. Special lecturers would often spend several

⁹ Indiana Dental College Bulletin for 1879-1880.

days covering their particular special lectures.

This period in history saw a decline in the preceptor type of education, a gradual beginning of co-operation among dental schools and an increase in dental legislation. It is important to remember that while these schools were teaching dissection in anatomy and other medical subjects, there was no real interest in them. At that time, medical science and research had not progressed to a point where they showed any promise of aid in the control of dental problems. At this time, teaching of dentistry was divided into (1) operative dentistry, a course which included all work done at the dental chair, and (2) mechanical dentistry, which was the dental work done in the laboratory.

Policies and Curriculum

"Institutes of Dental Science," taught by Professor P. G. C. Hunt, was described as a course embracing the whole science and art of dentistry. In this course was a special study of difficult operations, contour fillings, and the correcting of irregularities of the teeth.¹⁰ It was more or less the finishing touch to a dental student's education, taught by the outstanding faculty member.

The courses given by the other professors were listed in descriptive terms that are familiar in today's curriculum

¹⁰Ibid. 1879-1880.

and are still the basic subjects taught.

Sometime after the initial faculty list of the school was announced, a few additions were made. William Heiskell was appointed to teach Operative Dentistry; Thomas S. Hacker, Doctor of Dental Surgery became a demonstrator in Mechanical Dentistry; John B. Morrison, Doctor of Dental Surgery was a demonstrator in operative Dentistry; and Dr. Joseph W. Marsie, M.D., was demonstrator in Dental Anatomy.

Much of the original dental equipment was either sold to the school at a discount or actually given to it by the dental supply house owned by William Herriott.

In the first bulletin of 1879-1880 the entrance requirements listed were: "All applicants must first pass an examination upon the ordinary branches of a common school education or otherwise satisfactorily prove to the faculty their accomplishments in that relation."¹¹

There was no definite mention made of the length of the course in this first bulletin; however, it is apparent from the text that it consisted of two terms, junior and senior terms. The bulletin stated that any student could qualify as a senior student if he had proper knowledge of common school education and could satisfy either of the following requirements:

¹¹Ibid. 1879-1880.

Have five years of reputable practice and to be able to satisfactorily pass an examination before the faculty,

OR

to have had two year's pupilage under a competent dentist.¹²

The fees were set at \$5.00 for each lecture course, and \$5.00 for matriculation fee, making a total of about \$90.00 per term. \$30.00 of this total amount was paid by the student to the Medical College as fees for the medical subjects which were taught him there. The diploma fee was \$25.00.

There were six students enrolled the first year and three of them had qualified for the senior standing.

The board set the charges for gold fillings placed by the student at fifty cents for those up to two grains and twenty-five cents for each additional grain. Any filling over thirty grains was charged at the discretion of the instructor.

Textbooks listed in the 1879-1880 announcements were:

Richardson's Mechanical Dentistry
Taft's Operative Dentistry
Wedl's Dental Pathology
Piggot's Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy
Gray's Anatomy
Flint's or Dalton's Physiology
Bartholow's Materia Medica
Cooke's or Fowne's Chemistry

¹²Ibid. 1879-1880.

Holden's, Heath's or Ellis' Dissector
Dunlison's Medical Dictionary¹³

There is no record which states that students were required to perform dental operations in the mouths of patients, but at least the opportunity was present if they were so inclined.

The first year of the Indiana Dental College progressed in a satisfactory manner and on March 10, 1880, the board received the report from the faculty. (There was special mention emphasizing the fact that after the recommendation of the faculty was made, the board of trustees conferred the degrees.) After the authorization of the board, it was ordered that the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery be conferred upon three students--Robert VanValzah of Terre Haute, Indiana, William E. Sweigert of New London, Missouri, and Edward J. Church of LaPorte, Indiana.¹⁴

The names of the other three original students have not been found. It is possible that they were classified as junior students and graduated in the next class.

All three of the first graduates were required to write a thesis on the subject of "Treatment of Children's Teeth, both Deciduous and Permanent." It is discouraging to

¹³Ibid. 1879-1880.

¹⁴Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees. op. cit., 1880.

report that there is no evidence that they were published or filed in any library, although mention was made of the title in the periodical, Dental Cosmos.¹⁵

The valedictorian of the first graduating class was Robert W. VanValzah and the faculty member who delivered the Commencement address was the Honorable Robert VanValzah, presumably the former VanValzah's uncle. The title "Honorable" was used because he was a member of the Indiana State Legislature.

An honorary degree was awarded to S. W. Dennis, M.D. of San Francisco. It is interesting to note that Dr. Dennis applied for the degree, and there is no evidence that he had submitted a thesis which was often required when a physician desired a dental degree.

Even though all of the stock of the school was not sold, the financial status of the school was good because the expenditures for the first year were less than had been anticipated.

Drs. Goode and Hutchenson retired from the Board of Trustees; Drs. Church and VanValzah were elected to take their places. Dr. Kirk's term also expired but he was re-elected to the board.

¹⁵"Treatment of Children's Teeth, Both Deciduous and Permanent," Dental Cosmos, XXII, (1880), 205.

The Second Year at Indiana Dental College

The announcements of 1880-1881 indicate the same length of term--from October to March--but there were a few changes that were interesting. All students were registered as juniors and an examination in December determined whether or not the student was qualified for the senior grade. No student could graduate unless he was in the senior grade.

Mention was also made of the fact that there were more clinic patients available than the students could care for and that the students were encouraged to conduct their clinical work as a private practice.

Lady students were invited to attend and were assured that special facilities in physiology and anatomy classes would be accorded them.

The graduates of 1881 were ten in number. Four were from Indiana and the others from Mississippi, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Illinois.

A statement in the bulletin of 1880-1881 emphasized the fact that the Indiana Dental College was not a part of a medical school but was a stock company owned by dentists.

The officers of the Board of Trustees remained the same and at the meeting of the Board of Trustees a new faculty was chosen for the year ending March, 1881. Chairs were created for the following:

Dental Pathology, Therapeutics, and Oral
Surgery--

Professor Milton H. Chappell, D.D.S.

Principles of Prosthetic Dentistry--

Professor Joseph Richardson, M.D., D.D.S.

Clinical Prosthetic Dentistry--

Professor Thomas S. Hacker, D.D.S.

Dr. Hacker was an 1873 graduate of the Ohio College of Dental
Surgery.

New Trends and a New Location

Increased enrollment necessitated the leasing of adequate space in the Aetna Block, located at 23-25 North Pennsylvania Street in Indianapolis. With this additional room and the enlarged faculty it was then possible for the school to teach more of its own courses. At this point a special meeting was called because of a conflict of the chemistry class hour at four o'clock at the medical school. This period was inconvenient because of the clinic hours at the dental school and in this period of education, the clinic hour was most important. A special committee suggested teaching chemistry in a waiting room which could be converted for that purpose.¹⁶

Dr. Henry Jameson resigned his position as Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy; Dr. John N. Hurty assumed this responsibility.

It is of interest to know that Dr. John F. Johnston

¹⁶ Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees, op. cit.,
1881.

had encouraged Colonel Eli Lilly to come to Indianapolis in 1873 in order to establish a pharmaceutical company and when he agreed to the formation of the firm of Lilly and Johnston, he brought Dr. Hurty with him as a chemist. The outstanding work of Dr. Hurty as the Hoosier Health Officer is well described by Dr. T. B. Rice.¹⁷

Finances of the Indiana Dental College continued to be satisfactory so a great deal of new equipment was purchased. The chemistry department and library were enlarged and better equipment was provided.

Announcements in the bulletin of 1881-1882 were lavish in their descriptions of the costly equipment, the library, and a large museum of natural anatomy which included a valuable specimen of "papier-mache." This is concrete evidence that visual education was used in teaching dentistry at an early time.

In 1881 Dr. J. E. Cravens was sent to the Georgia State Dental convention to represent the Indiana Dental College and every effort possible was made to have the school accepted as a first-rate college. Subsequent records of the Board of Trustees do not contain a report of Dr. Cravens' trip.

Dr. P. G. C. Hunt was appointed dean of the faculty

¹⁷ Thurman B. Rice, "The Hoosier Health Officer," Indiana State Board of Health, Monthly Bulletins, January, 1939-December, 1946.

for a period of one year and Dr. William E. Sweigert of Spencer, Indiana, one of the first graduates, was added to the faculty as a demonstrator in mechanical dentistry. Classes continued to have a five and one half month session and on February 28, 1882, a class of fifteen students was graduated.

At a stockholder's meeting in March, 1882, the Articles of Incorporation were changed.¹⁸ The capital stock was reduced to \$1,000 with a value of \$5.00 per share. The number of trustees required for a quorum was established at five.

An executive council was established; it consisted of a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. This council was given the authority to manage the school during the year. Seemingly a misunderstanding between Dr. Hunt and the executive council led to the resignation of Dr. Hunt as dean.

An early act of the Board of Trustees was to pass a resolution to validate the acts of P. G. C. Hunt while he was acting as Dean, after his appointment for one year had expired. The loss of Dr. Hunt's services from the faculty for a period of time was considerable, but his influence on education was still felt through his efforts as president of

¹⁸ Indiana Dental College, Stockholders. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1882.

the State Board of Examiners and as an influential member of the State Dental Association.

The president of the board of trustees was also to be the president of the faculty thus the term, "Dean" was not used again until quite some time later.

During November, 1882, the board appointed Dr. J. E. Cravens to be in charge of the infirmary, and Dr. T. S. Hacker to be head of the mechanical laboratory--each to receive \$75.00 a month. The secretary was granted funds collected as matriculation fee of \$5.00 per student.

At this time, ninety shares of unsold stock were withdrawn from the market because the financial status of the school showed no need for its sale.

The balance on hand in March, 1883, was \$2,016.98, so the board ordered \$200.00 to be paid to faculty members Hurty, Chappell, Morrison, Hacker and Cravens, plus an extra \$125.00 to Hacker and Cravens. Richardson was paid \$25.00 for the previous year but he donated it to the college. The board passed a resolution to grant an honorary Doctor of Dental Surgeon degree to W. L. Heiskell and conferred it on him.

The faculty presented the names of twenty-one students and the board ordered these graduates to be granted the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The officers of the board were

re-elected and the faculty remained the same. Later that year, honorary degrees were conferred on Robert VanValzah and Samuel Kirk.¹⁹

In June of 1883, a special meeting was called to consider the case of a recent graduate, Dr. Isaac N. Shepard. The Illinois State Board of Examiners had refused to honor his diploma. It is understandable that the state board of Illinois should be critical of diplomas because there were some twenty-eight dental schools established in Illinois between 1883 and 1902, many of which were diploma mills, selling diplomas for as little as \$10.00²⁰ This brought the problem of establishing a national recognition of Indiana Dental College diplomas because many of the students were from other states. Dr. P. G. C. Hunt, president of the Indiana State Board of Examiners was consulted about this problem. It is interesting to note that in 1883 the Indiana State Board of Examiners joined with five other state boards to form the National Association of Dental Examiners.²¹

The difficulty with the Illinois State Board of Examiners stimulated the Indiana Dental College to seek recognition of their diplomas by this recently formed National Association of State Board of Examiners. This board had as its

¹⁹Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees, op. cit., 1883.

²⁰William J. Gies, op. cit., pp. 48-49.

²¹Harlan Hoyt Horner, Dental Education Today, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1947), p. 34.

purpose the establishment of a uniform dental practice act for all states, and the establishment of a reciprocity agreement between all state boards of examiners.²² No record was found wherein the National Board of Examiners officially established a rating for the diplomas of the Indiana Dental College at that time; however, the minutes of the Board of Trustees do not mention any further trouble in having their diplomas accepted by other states.

The bulletin of 1883-1884 repeated the statement of former catalogs that there were more patients available as clinical subjects for dental operations than could be cared for.²³ Mention was also made of the fact that the degree was never granted in absentia. A complete instrument outfit could be purchased for \$50. to \$75. The student had to furnish his own forceps. A new textbook, Magitot's, Origin of Dental Follicle was added to the book list.

The same bulletin mentioned the fact that the course in mechanical dentistry included practical cases of rubber, celluloid, cast and swaged plates, solder and base attachments. Cases of continuous gums were burned in the laboratory each session. This was a method of joining single porcelain teeth together and at the same time joining them to a platinum base by a fusing of pink porcelain. This was a difficult

²² Ibid. p. 34.

²³ Indiana Dental College Bulletin for 1883-1884.

procedure to accomplish but it produced a beautiful result as a finished case.

An interesting note appears in the hiring of a janitor at a cost of \$35.00 per month. This salary was more than that received by some faculty members and much more than by the president of the board who was the acting dean.

At the annual meeting of the board on March 5, 1884, \$600.00 was appropriated to be divided as salary among lecturers Hodges, Hurty, Oliver and Chappell.²⁴ The treasurer was allowed 2 per cent of the funds as his previous year's salary--\$87.15. John R. Clayton was accepted on the faculty as Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics. Dr. Heiskell was re-elected President of the Board of Trustees. There were twenty graduates this year.

The National Association of Dental Faculties was formed in August of 1884 and thereby started the first real cooperation in founding a uniform dental curriculum.²⁵ Although Indiana Dental College did not qualify immediately, it gradually worked toward the prescribed curriculum which was:

First Year:
Anatomy with dissection,

²⁴Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees, op. cit., 1883-1884.

²⁵Horner, op. cit., p. 37.

Chemistry, didactic and practical,
 Histology,
 Mechanical dentistry,
 Physiology.

Second year:

Review of first year work,
 Materia medica and therapeutics,
 Operative dentistry,
 Pathology and surgery.

The only requirement that Indiana Dental College did not meet was the one of requiring two full terms in attendance. The association did not allow credit to be given for apprenticeships; neither did it allow credit for courses taken during short summer terms to apply toward any part of a winter term.

The minutes of the Board of Trustees meetings of 1885 showed that Dr. W. M. Herriott had died.²⁶ The board sent an appropriate letter to the family, expressing their sympathy and also their gratitude for Dr. Herriott's contributions to the school. Other items of interest included business and administration facts. The balance on hand was \$1,714.80. Dr. Heiskell was re-elected president of the board. Other officers were: Dr. Kirk, Vice-President; Dr. Cravens, Secretary, and Dr. Wells, Treasurer. Records of 1885 showed thirteen graduates. Dr. E. J. Hodges resigned his post as Professor of Pathology to assume duties at the medical college. He was succeeded by L. S. Henthorne, M.D.

At the annual meeting of the board in 1886 it was ordered that \$100.00 be paid each of the lecturers for his

²⁶Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees. op. cit., 1885.

previous term's work. New clinical lecturers were C. S. Fahnstock, S. A. Thompson, J. A. Conninger, J. K. Patterson and P. G. C. Hunt. The balance in the treasury had fallen to \$1,333.32, but since no salary guarantee was made to the faculty members, there seemed no cause for concern. The lease on the Aetna Building was renewed for ten years.

It is interesting here to note a "sign of the times." The first electric street lights were installed in Indianapolis in 1886. One of these on the circle was on a pole 153 feet high; the others on Washington Street were 100 feet high.²⁷

Until this time, most of the electricity for lights and electric motors was produced by individual manufacturers and sometimes supplied to neighboring businesses. It was shortly after this time that electrical appliances began to be listed as equipment at the dental school.

There was very little of interest in the board of trustees' minutes for the year 1887. One student whose eyesight had failed was refunded \$80.00 of the \$100.00 he had paid the school. The lecturers each were allotted \$100.00 for services rendered the previous year and each faculty member and the president of the board were paid \$50.00.

Dr. Heiskell was re-elected president of the Board of

²⁷ Indianapolis News, December 5, 1955, p. 19.

Trustees. An honorary degree was granted Thomas Cogswell of California. According to the minutes of the meetings of the stockholders, Mr. Cogswell applied for this diploma. After consideration of all of the fine references sent by physicians and dentists of Boston, Cogswell's former residence, the board granted the degree.

S. B. Brown was sent as a delegate to Ann Arbor to represent the Indiana Dental College at the Michigan State Board of Examiners' meeting, and Dr. Cravens went to a meeting of the National Association of Dental Faculties. Cravens was admitted to the meeting and was made secretary of the organization, and it was at this time that the Indiana Dental College joined the Faculties group.²⁸ Dr. Brown, however, met with a very indifferent board in Michigan.

Different lengths of terms and differences in curriculums at the various dental schools continued to be obstacles in establishing a definition of an "accredited" school--a term so often used in dental laws but not clearly defined.

To further complicate this situation, the University of Tennessee conducted a short summer course for out-of-state students and upon the completion of the course granted them a degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. In 1887 the Indiana State Board of Examiners refused to certify several Indiana

²⁸ Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees, op. cit., 1887.

students who had received such diplomas. Later this year the ruling of the Indiana State Board of Examiners was endorsed and sustained by the National Board of Dental Examiners.²⁹

During 1887 the Indiana legislature passed a law which required all dentists to register with the State Board of Dental Examiners. Those with diplomas from accredited schools paid a fee of \$1.00, yet were not required to take an examination. A few dentists with diplomas failed to register and although they continued to practice, apparently no action was taken against them. Even outstanding men such as Dr. Chappell of Knightstown were in this group.

The Board of Examiners was changed so that one member was to be appointed by the Governor of Indiana, one member represented the State Board of Health and three members were named by the Indiana State Dental Association. The law also required the license issued to the dentist be filed with the County Clerk. Despite legislation, it was still possible for anyone without a dental education to apply for a State Board examination. Dr. P. G. C. Hunt continued as President of the Board of Examiners.

The National Association of Dental Faculties was formed in 1884, with the object of obtaining more co-operation

²⁹ Charles R. E. Koch, History of Dental Surgery, (Indiana Ed.; Chicago: The National Art Publishing Co., 1906), II, 729.

between the dental schools. Its influence and size had grown so that most schools were abiding by its rules.

Three Year Curriculum Proposed

The curriculum of the Indiana Dental College in 1887 was adjusted to meet the requirements of the National Association of Dental Faculties and also those of the National Association of State Boards of Examiners. The National Association of Dental Faculties suggested a three year curriculum in 1887 and although it was rejected, it served as a guide for the schools and was finally approved in 1899. Also included in this three year course was the completion of one year of high school as an entrance requirement.

The first year studies of the three year curriculum were:

- Anatomy (including dissection)
- Chemistry, inorganic (including laboratory)
- Comparative Anatomy
- Dental Anatomy
- Histology
- Materia Medica
- Physiology
- Prosthetic technic

The second year studies were:

- Anatomy (comparative and regular)
- Bacteriology
- Chemistry, Laboratory and organic
- Materia Medica
- Metallurgy
- Operative dentistry (didactic and technic)
- Orthodontia (didactic and technic)
- Pathology
- Physiology
- Prosthetics (didactic)
- Infirmery (prosthetics, and crown and bridge)

The third year studies were:

Electricity
 Ethics and History
 Jurisprudence
 Operative dentistry
 Orthodontia (didactic and practical)
 Pathology
 Prosthetics
 Surgery (oral and general)
 Therapeutics
 Infirmary (crown and bridge
 (operative
 (prosthetics

The school entered into a new era about this time as the effects of the new law and rulings of the National Association of Dental Faculties were felt. There were many changes in the faculty and on the board as well as changes in the curriculum. Materia Medica and Therapeutics had been taught as a part of chemistry but were separated at this time. Chemistry included physics and metallurgy. The use of the microscopes was included in the anatomy course. Dental students were admitted to the clinics at the City Hospital.

During this period a series of dental periodicals was published in Indiana. Advertising sheets were printed in Warsaw, Indiana by Charles Rigdon. The first was The Dental Student published in 1885. In it were reprints of articles from the Dental Surgery, Dental Cosmos, and other dental publications. In 1886 the name of this paper became the Dental Review but it soon went out of business without contributing anything of an original nature.

Important to note here is the creation of the chair

of Clinical Dentistry. Dr. Ernest E. Reese was elected to this first full-time position on the faculty for a salary of \$500.00 a year. Dr. A. C. Kimberlain was appointed as Demonstrator of Anatomy at \$50.00 a term. Dr. Milton Ault, M.D., D.D.S. was appointed Professor of Physiology. Dr. Cravens represented the school at a meeting of the National Association of Dental Faculties in Louisville, Kentucky.

After serving almost continuously as President of the Board of Trustees since 1879, Dr. Heiskell was finally replaced by Dr. Senica B. Brown in 1889. Dr. Cravens urged the college to adopt the three-term rule after March, 1890 and this was passed by board decision. Further board action in 1889 regulated the class standings into primary, intermediate, and senior grades. Primary students were those who had had less than one year pupilage in the office of a reputable dentist and were required to attend three full terms. Intermediate or senior status was given students with advanced pupilage or to students who had graduated from medical schools.

The annual term was lengthened to six months, beginning in 1889. September was listed as a free month; students were not required to attend during that month but were strongly urged to do so in order to gain more practical experience. Dr. Hacker resigned his position as Professor of Mechanical Dentistry and assumed the chair of Gold Crown and

Bridge work. Dr. Reese and Dr. Martin took over the mechanical dentistry teaching. Dr. L. P. Haskell of Chicago was appointed instructor of prosthetic dentistry. His pay was to be \$25.00 for each trip to Indianapolis over and above his train fare and hotel expenses. He was expected to make three trips a session.

Dr. P. G. C. Hunt was invited to attend a special board of trustees meeting. He urged them to secure the services of G. V. Black of Jacksonville, Illinois, as a teacher for the Indiana Dental College.³⁰ The president and secretary of the board were authorized to go to Jacksonville to confer with Dr. Black concerning the teaching of histology, embryology, and microscopy. Dr. Black had been teaching at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery since 1883 and it is regrettable for the Indiana dentists that this great teacher chose to go to Iowa instead of Indiana. He left Iowa in 1891 to become a faculty member at the Northwestern University School of Dentistry.

At another special meeting in 1889 Dr. J. E. Cravens resigned as secretary, trustee, and faculty member. Dr. J. R. Clayton was appointed to fill the faculty positions vacated by Dr. Hurty, who was elected secretary of the board, and of Dr. P. G. C. Hunt, who was elected to finish the unexpired term as a trustee.

³⁰ Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees. op. cit., 1888.

George Edwin Hunt, son of Dr. P. G. C. Hunt, was awarded a free scholarship to the school with the understanding that he was to receive a free diploma if he graduated. Dr. Hacker was elected Superintendent of the Infirmary Clinic at a salary of \$100.00 a month. A tribute to Dr. Cravens, praising his services as a teacher and as secretary, was inserted in the minutes of the board. Drs. Hunt and Hacker were given permission to conduct a special course in prosthetic dentistry under the name of the college. It was understood that fees collected from this were to go to Hunt and Hacker, but they were to pay the college for any expenses incurred.

The balance in the treasury as of March, 1890, was \$4,500.57. Percentage grades were listed in the Board of Trustee's book. George Edwin Hunt led the class with a percentage of $93\frac{1}{4}$; 75 per cent was required for graduation.

A letter written by the student body was forwarded to the Board of Trustees, praising the efforts of Dr. Martin as a superintendent and instructor.

In the announcements for the year 1889-90 the school guaranteed ample clinical materials and announced a change in the lecture rooms. It stated clearly that the school was still a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties, and that the class accepted in 1889 would be the last one admitted under the old rule of admissions requiring less than three years or its equivalent. A full course in the

college embraced courses in operative dentistry, Dental Embryology, Dental pathology and Therapeutics, Mechanical Dentistries, Oral Deformities, Oral Surgery, Conduct of Dental Practice, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, and Dissecting.

Because there was so much money in the treasury, the treasurer was instructed to deposit \$1,500.00 in a bank so the school might benefit from the interest.

Members at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1890 re-elected Dr. Brown as President, Dr. P. G. C. Hunt as Vice-president, Dr. Hurty as Secretary, and Dr. Wells as Treasurer. A. W. Brayton, M.D., B.S. was appointed Professor of Biology, Bacteriology and Microscopy. This marked the first appearance of a course in bacteriology. Dr. Clayton was named Professor of Operative Dentistry, and Dr. P. G. C. Hunt was appointed as Professor Crown, Bridge, and Porcelain work. The name of Harry S. Hicks first appears on the faculty roster at this time, as Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry. Dr. Hicks was paid \$50.00 per month for his services. New electrical appliances were added to the equipment and all students were instructed about the proper use of them.

Another "sign of the times" entered in the announcements of 1890-91 read: "Both Pennsylvania and Court Streets having been recently paved with asphalt, the annoyance of vehicles clattering over bouldered streets has been entirely

done away with." The rule stating that each student must have a full set of instruments was so rigidly enforced that an announcement in the bulletin emphasized the fact that students were prohibited from borrowing or lending instruments.

At the close of the 1889-90 session the members of the graduating class and the resident graduates formed an organization to be known as the Indiana Dental College Alumni Association. The minutes of this organization are in the library of the Indiana University School of Dentistry. In 1891 the board of trustees went on record as urging support of the recently formed Alumni Association and donated \$10.00 for the expenses of five guests at the alumni banquet.

A very lengthy report was written into the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, presumably by Dr. P. G. C. Hunt, regarding improvements of the infirmary, the laboratories, and the lecture halls. He even suggested that the school purchase caps and gowns to loan to the students so that no graduate need be ashamed of his clothes at commencement.

The Articles of Incorporation were amended on March 4, 1891. The Board of Trustees was given the authority to appoint the faculty or to delegate the authority to the executive council. This council was to be elected by the board instead of being composed of the officers of the board as had been the case in the past.

Extra lecturers in 1891 included: W. B. Fletcher, M.D., "Dentistry in Relationship to Nervous Disorders"; Dr. L. H. Dunning, "Maternity and Its Relationship to Dentistry"; and Dr. S. B. Brown, "Ethics." A course in Conduct of Dental Practice was added to the curriculum.

The minimum grade average requirement was raised to eighty per cent. Perhaps there was no connection, but following this new demand for higher grades, one student was withdrawn because of insanity and his entire tuition was refunded.

At the Annual Meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association Dr. Milton F. Ault read an article on the subject of "An Ideal College Curriculum."³¹ Although it was well received at the meeting, little attention was paid to it by the Dental College. It is interesting to note that Dr. Chappell wrote an article regarding "Hypnotism" at this time.³²

Many of the improvements suggested by Dr. P. G. C. Hunt were put into effect. An electric projection lantern, electric motor lathes and an electric engine were installed. The total cost of improvement was \$669.20. Dr. Hurty gave seventy-two lectures and received \$434.00. George Edwin Hunt was appointed to the faculty to teach materia medica and therapeutics. The previous year's board officials continued

³¹Milton F. Ault, "An Ideal College Curriculum," Dental Register of the West, XXXV, (1891), pp. 421, 468.

³²Indiana State Dental Association. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1891.

in office; the balance on hand was \$6,540.28.

Hunt v. Indiana Dental College

On November 30, 1891, Drs. P. G. C. Hunt and George Edwin Hunt, accompanied by two witnesses, called upon the secretary and offered to him a sum of gold for sixty-odd shares of reserved stock of the dental college. The secretary, Dr. Hurty, refused the offer then, and again on two later occasions. Dr. George E. Hunt then brought suit in Marion County court for mandamus to compel the issuance of stock. This suit was defended at considerable cost to the college and the decision was found in its favor. Attorney fees for the suit were \$165.00.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1892 primary students were referred to for the first time as freshmen. Two such freshmen were presented with free scholarships. They were Robert VanValzah, Jr., a trustee's son, and D. H. Oliver, brother of Dr. J. H. Oliver.

The requirements for graduation were still rather general in this period and there were some instances where students were graduated without having placed a filling in a patient's mouth.³³ It seems that Indiana Dental College spent more time on medical subjects and biological studies than did most of the other privately owned schools of this

³³ Letter from Dr. A. A. Powell to writer. February 12, 1955. Dr. Powell was a graduate of Indiana Dental College (1892).

period.

In addition to answering the questionnaire sent them by the author, several of the early graduates of the Indiana Dental School sent additional letters of information and comments about the School at that period of its operation. Some sent dental museum pieces which are now in display at the Indiana University School of Dentistry. One of these men was Dr. A. A. Powell, a graduate of the class of 1892.

Dr. Powell's memories of the faculty were most interesting. He felt that Dr. J. N. Hurty was the most capable of all the faculty members and considered C. A. Kimberlin, M.D., a very able anatomy teacher. Dr. John Oliver, M.D., lectured on aseptic surgery and Dr. Powell quotes him as having said that advances in aseptic surgery meant the end of waiting for "laudable pus."

Dr. Powell felt that Dr. Cravens talked "over their heads" in his lectures on histology and embryology. He mentioned, too, that there were no descriptive names or uniform classifications for cavities used at the school while he was a student. Lawrence amalgam fillings, he said, took two hours to harden, and gold foil was used wherever it was possible.

Dr. Powell recalls that dissection was delayed until January during the term of 1890-91 because it was difficult to obtain a cadaver. The janitor and a student finally

brought one to the school and a serious situation immediately developed. A faculty member allowed some visitors to see the dissecting room and one of the visitors recognized the body as a recently departed relative. During the ensuing commotion, the janitor took the body down the stairs in a trunk and exchanged it for a different one at a nearby medical school. By the time the police arrived the substitute was in place and the visitor decided that a mistake had been made.

Although Dr. Powell is retired and living in California, a classmate of his, Dr. Arthur T. White of Pasadena, is still in active practice--over 65 years in the practice of dentistry!

The announcements of 1892-1893 stated that all who do not possess a high school diploma must pass an entrance examination. In order to graduate, the candidate must have attended three full winter courses of lectures, the last of which shall be at this college. He must prepare a specimen case of artificial dentistry to be deposited in the college collections. No mention was made of a thesis being required this year.

Dr. Theodore Potter, A.M., M.D., lectured on bacteriology and Dr. J. E. Cravens returned to teach operative dentistry. More new equipment, including gas apparatus, lantern slides and a new skeleton, was purchased. New officers

of the Board of Trustees were: Dr. Brown, President; Dr. Heiskell, Vice-president; Dr. Hurty, Secretary; and Dr. Wells, Treasurer. Dr. VanValzah, a trustee, died this year and was succeeded by Dr. J. E. Cravens. Dr. VanValzah's son apparently withdrew from the school for there is no evidence that he completed his dental education at the Indiana Dental College.

In listing the equipment, the school boasted of the most modern electric pluggers, electric lights for dental use and electric motors for driving dental engines and lathes.

There is a report of great length, presumably written by Dr. J. E. Cravens, which concerns the difficulty of grading the work performed on patients who would not return for examinations. The author suggested that the demonstrators, rather than the head of the department, grade the student in such a case.

The year of 1893 was unusual because there were only three graduates. The change to a three-year course had been responsible for this small number of graduates. Dr. Harry Corken was listed as the first post-graduate student; he had graduated the year before. His fee for the post-graduate course was \$25.00. Dr. Oliver gave some interesting lectures on cases of hare lip and on extraction cases with complications of necrosed bone.

Since there was \$2,841.28 in the treasury, more

equipment was purchased--chairs for the lecture room and infirmary, and a Remington typewriter. Because cadavers were hard to acquire and were expensive, students were asked to help locate sources whenever possible. An inventory committee of the previous year was discharged for its inactivity and a new one, with P. G. C. Hunt as chairman, was appointed.

In the year 1893 it was estimated that tuition, books, instruments, board and "washing" should cost about \$288.00 per term for each student. The salary of the president of the board was increased from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per year. The same officers of the board were elected in 1893.

Dr. Heiskell again was elected president of the Board of Trustees in 1894. This was a year during which many meetings were held. They were necessitated by frequent consideration of questions regarding the purchase of property for the school or of building a new school building.

Dr. Henry Jameson who, with his wife and several others, owned property at Delaware and Ohio Streets, offered to build a suitable building and lease it to the school. This plan was rejected, and other offers of building sites were also rejected. Dr. Jameson then offered to sell his share of the property to the school, and his offer was accepted. The Board of Trustees entered into a contract for the construction of a building at the southwest corner of Delaware and Ohio Streets in Indianapolis and arranged the

necessary mortgages and loans. Since \$1,500.00 was needed for furnishings and equipment, a short term loan of sixty to ninety days for that amount was obtained from V. G. Mallott.

The name of Dr. David E. House is listed on the faculty as an instructor in crown and bridge work and Dr. R. I. Blakeman was a demonstrator in the infirmary. This is the beginning of service to the profession of two men destined to become nationally known dentists.

Dr. Cravens had just published a book on Pyorrhea Alveolaris and he was generally accepted throughout the mid-west as an outstanding authority on the subject of pyorrhea.³⁴

Because Dr. Cravens had issued circulars stating the superiority of his treatment of pyorrhea and the absolute success of some cases, Dr. Heiskell introduced a resolution to condemn this action as unethical. This brought about Dr. Cravens' expulsion from the Indiana State Dental Association and he immediately resigned as secretary of the dental college and as a faculty member. This resignation was "unreservedly" accepted.

A careful examination of these charges and the penalty imposed indicated some degree of professional jealousy. It is also important to note that such expulsions were frequent

³⁴Junius E. Cravens, Pyorrhea Alveolaris, (Indianapolis: William Herriott Co., 1894).

and that re-admittance to membership in the State Dental Association was usually accomplished at the next annual meeting as was done with Dr. Cravens.

At a subsequent election, Drs. Cravens and Hurty were nominated for secretary of the Board of Trustees. After a tie vote had resulted, Dr. Cravens' name was withdrawn and Dr. Hurty was elected. This ended the service of a man who was responsible for the exceptionally fine records of the early days of the Indiana Dental College. From this time on, the records are not nearly so accurate nor complete. Dr. P. G. C. Hunt resigned as president of the State Board of Examiners at this time because of a ruling by the National Association of Dental Examiners which stated that a member of a state board of examiners should not be a faculty member at the same time.

As the era termed "the Mechanical Age of Dentistry" ends, it should be noted that the financial status of the Indiana Dental College was sound, and that their academic standards were acceptable to both the National Association of Dental Examiners and the National Association of Dental Faculties.

CHAPTER V

CHANGE OF CONTROL AT THE INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE

The desires of Dr. P. G. C. Hunt and his son, Dr. G. E. Hunt, to be the major stockholders of the Indiana Dental College were gradually being fulfilled. These men were capable organizers and had proven their interest in dental education by their many dental affiliations.

In early 1895 Dr. P. G. C. Hunt and Dr. George Edwin Hunt, Dr. Harry Hicks and Mary Hicks, sister of Harry Hicks, entered into a written agreement to buy up all of the college stock, with the provision that the Hicks family own three shares more than half of the total. This transaction accounts for some of the subsequent actions of the board,¹ in which the organization was changed in such a manner that it gave more power to the executive committee. Shortly after the elections of Dr. P. G. C. Hunt as president of the board; Dr. George Edwin Hunt as secretary; and Harry Hicks as treasurer, these men were given full power to act as the executive committee in managing financial affairs.

This executive committee met and ordered twenty shares of stock sold. An advertisement calling for bids was

¹Hicks v. Hunt, U. S. Circuit Ct., Dist. of Indiana, No. 10477.

inserted in the paper on April 15, 1895. The stock was sold to the only bidder, Mary Hicks, sister of Harry Hicks, for \$400.00.

Announced courses of study for the year 1894-95 included: porcelain work, crown and bridge, chemistry, operative technique and dentistry, prosthetic technique and dentistry, physiology, anatomy, and therapeutics. Auxiliary courses listed were: pathology, microscopy, oral surgery and bacteriology. According to Dr. T. B. Rice, the description of Dr. Potter's course of bacteriology seemed well advanced for that time.²

A lecture course on dental jurisprudence was made a part of the curriculum in 1895, and was taught by Byron K. Elliott, an ex-judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. Another new course listed was that of relations of the nose and throat to the teeth and antra. Wet and dry sterilizing equipment was added to the microscopical laboratory. A stereopticon was made available, along with a valuable collection of slides on anatomy, physiology, operative dentistry and pathology.

A comparison of the curriculum of Indiana Dental College with that of other privately owned schools of the 1895 period indicates that the Indiana College curriculum

²Thurman B. Rice, "One Hundred Years of Medicine," Indiana State Board of Health, Monthly Bulletin, Vol. 54, 1951.

was not lacking in the medical aspects of dental education. The faculty list included many of the outstanding physicians of Indianapolis who taught the biological courses, anatomy and other medical subjects related to dentistry.

The problem in Indiana seemed to be one of competition within the state as to who could do the most to help to raise the standards of dental education and the general standing of the profession. Some men felt that the Indiana Dental College classes were too large and that individual instruction to students was minimal. These men expected the students to have more attention to clinical operative dentistry with emphasis on actual work on patients.

The controversy regarding the expulsion of Dr. Cravens helped to form interested educators into two definite groups, so as Dr. Hicks and Dr. Hunt gained control of the Indiana Dental College, the ground work for the forming of a new dental school in Indiana was being established.

In the announcements of 1895-1896 Dr. Milton F. Ault was not listed as a faculty member and the author could find no reference as to whether he resigned or was dropped from the faculty. He was a close friend of Dr. Cravens and undoubtedly felt that Dr. Cravens had been unjustly censored. The domination of the board of trustees by Dr. Hicks and Dr. Hunt continued to be more obvious.

The officers of the previous year were elected to the

board of trustees of the Indiana Dental College in 1896, along with the same executive committee. Dr. S. B. Brown resigned from the board. The sketchy notes of the secretary merely mention that the salaries of the secretary and the treasurer were fixed at \$2,000. each.

Dr. P. G. C. Hunt died on April 24, 1896 and there is only a short mention of this in the minutes of the Board of Trustees of Indiana Dental College. It is unfortunate that Dr. Cravens was no longer the secretary because in the past he had been so adept at writing a biographical sketch of such men into the records.

There are some biographies of Dr. P. G. C. Hunt which describe the colorful life of a fine man who was vitally interested in his profession and the education of others. His interest in students was ever-present and his value to the advancement of dentistry was tremendous. One of these reports is in the transactions of the Indiana State Dental Association; it was written by a committee composed of Drs. Chappell, Wells and Brown.³

Beginning of the Extra-curricular Organizations

Dental colleges are confronted with many of the same problems as other colleges in evaluating the social and professional organizations. The first fraternity to appear at

³Indiana State Dental Association. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1881.

the Indiana Dental College was the Xi Psi Phi and the college bulletin of 1896-1897 lists the names of the members. F. R. Henshaw, then a junior in the college, was listed as a member and Drs. G. E. Hunt and Harry Hicks were listed as honorary members.

Just as the authors of the report, General Education in a Free Society ponder the unique interest the college student has in college fraternities,⁴ so it is a source of concern to regard the dental student's interest in dental fraternities. Some psychologists explain it is merely a fulfillment of the desire to belong, while others explain it as a response for companionship of students with similar tastes. Whatever the explanation, there has been some influence upon dental education by the rather extreme interest shown in these organizations during the late eighteen hundreds and the early nineteen hundreds. Although primarily social in function, fraternity affiliation has carried weight in obtaining appointments to faculties and in winning election to dental association offices. There is no way to evaluate the influence as good or bad; however, it seems that the lofty ideals stated as the objects of these organizations are far from being fulfilled. The secretary of a large national undergraduate fraternity suggested that little true value to educational trends can be expected from these groups until

⁴General Education in a Free Society, Report of the Harvard Committee, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1945), pp. 33-34.

there is a co-operative attitude similar to the one that the undergraduate college fraternities have established. In his opinion, the dental fraternities are about fifty years behind the undergraduate organizations. He listed strong, co-operative interfraternity councils, scholarship funds and awards, the establishment of a high scholastic standard, and the elimination of honorary memberships as imperative if there is to be any real value to educational trends from these groups.⁵

University of Indianapolis⁶

Another important thing which went unmentioned in the secretary's notes of the Indiana Dental College for 1896 was the founding of the University of Indianapolis. It was composed of Butler College, Medical College of Indiana, Indiana Dental College and the Indiana Law School. The list of Board of Trustees carried a great many names of the outstanding families in Indianapolis. There were visions of centralization of buildings and the establishment of various other colleges of music, engineering, etc.

The minutes of the Board of Trustees indicated that the trustees contributed money to the organization but the colleges did not. The law school borrowed from this fund but it was eventually relieved of the obligation to repay it.

⁵Statement by Malcolm C. Sewell, National Secretary, Sigma Nu Fraternity, personal interview, 1956.

⁶University of Indianapolis, Board of Trustees. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1896-1904.

Although the minutes of this University were not found for the period after 1906, the Indiana Dental College bulletins still listed its affiliation to the University of Indianapolis until Indiana University assumed control of the Indiana Dental College in 1925.

Actually this University became such on paper only, and this association had very little effect on the Indiana Dental College. Dr. G. E. Hunt was the first secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University.

Dr. J. N. Hurty was elected president of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Dental College in 1897. L. M. Brown, a friend of Dr. Hicks', (the first officer who was not a dentist), was Vice-president, G. E. Hunt, Secretary, and Harry Hicks, Treasurer. Hunt and Hicks were designated as the executive committee and further business was assigned to them. They promptly fixed their salaries as \$2,400. a year each. The Articles of Incorporation and by-laws were changed so that three, instead of five, trustees constituted a quorum.

Dr. William Heckard was appointed superintendent of clinical dentistry. F. R. Henshaw was president of the junior class. John Q. Byram, D.D.S., was appointed Professor of Dental Technique, and J. R. Francis, Ph.D., an associate of Dr. Hurty, was Demonstrator of Chemistry.

In 1897 the Central College of Dentistry was estab-

lished.⁷ Organization of this school was achieved chiefly through the efforts of Drs. Cravens, Ault, Hamilton and a few physicians from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. Many of the stockholders were former stockholders of the Indiana Dental College. The competition between these two schools was keen and undoubtedly this rivalry helped to elevate dental education in Indiana.

It was in this period of 1897 that Dr. John Hurty of the Indiana Dental College began to direct attention to children's dental health by promoting a child's dental health program in the Indiana State Board of Health. Dr. Hurty was the secretary of the State Board of Health and in this capacity he was a valuable asset to the dental profession.

In 1898 the executive committee voted to continue the same salaries as for the previous year. At the Board of Trustees meeting later in the year, Dr. G. E. Hunt resigned and Dr. Hicks was elected secretary; thus he became the secretary as well as the treasurer. Dr. H. D. Weller and D. L. Stine were elected clinical instructors. Improved equipment was installed in the school. The catalog became larger, more comprehensive, and was illustrated with pictures of the school and its facilities.

The announcements of 1898 stated that the requirements for admission were those requirements of the National Associa-

⁷See also: Jack D. Carr, Central College of Dentistry, 1897-1905 (unpublished manuscript, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1957). 46 pp.

tion of Dental Examiners.

In 1898 Dr. Ed Hunt established the Indiana Dental Journal. It was a true journal, published on a very high plane. This publication was most important to the field of dental education in Indiana because it afforded the dentists of the state a better opportunity to publish dental articles. Dr. Hunt encouraged everyone to submit material; many of the original articles were printed. A book of clippings in the library at the Indiana University School of Dentistry shows that reprints of articles from the Indiana Dental Journal were published in many dental periodicals, some in state journals and some even in dental publications in England.

The Indiana Dental Journal, Vol. I, published in November, 1898, printed an article on the subject of "Need of Dental Education in Public Schools," written by Dr. F. R. Henshaw. In Vol. II, 1899, there was an article, "Chemistry: Its Importance to the Dentist," by J. P. Buckley, Phar.G., D.D.S. Other early contributors were Drs. Robert T. Oliver, G. V. Black, J. Q. Byrum, H. C. Kahlo and S. T. Kirk.

Apparently the task of being the dean of the dental school and owning and editing a dental journal was too much. After the third volume was published, the Indiana Dental Journal went out of existence with the final words, "The editor is tired."

There was an article in this journal regarding the

formation of the P. G. C. Hunt Dental Society. It was an extra-curricular organization which students were expected to join. It met with limited enthusiasm and was not mentioned to any extent until 1915, after the death of G. E. Hunt; it then became the P. G. C. and G. E. Hunt Society.

A new dental law was passed by the state legislature on March 6, 1899. It stated that the board should examine all applicants, so for the first time, those having diplomas had to pass a state board examination; however, there was seldom anything more than a perfunctory examination given to the graduates of an accepted school.

On April 11, 1899, the Board of Trustees elected John N. Hurty as president and Dr. Harry S. Hicks as secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Dental College. Trustee G. E. Hunt offered a resolution to the effect that the positions of dean of the faculty and secretary of the Board of Trustees should be held by the same person; he should be required to spend four hours daily at this work; and a salary of \$1,500. should be paid him. Dr. Hunt himself, was assigned the position. He immediately moved that the salary of the treasurer be \$1,500.

Dr. Jameson was the teacher of orthodontia; however, his ability to teach was not as astute as his inventive genius.⁸ He developed a centrifugal casting machine which

⁸ Statement by Dr. Charles R. Jackson, 1898 graduate of Indiana Dental College, personal interview, 1956.

was considered one of the best.

New Administrative Trends

The Articles of Association were amended to provide that the trustees should elect a dean of the faculty to serve for one year, or until a successor should be named. This amendment was introduced by G. E. Hunt and shows that he had profited by the unpleasant experience his father had had in a similar position when he presumed that his appointment as dean was to continue until a successor was named.

A resolution was passed to set aside \$10.00 of each tuition fee paid the school; this money was to be used to buy up the outstanding stock.

The bulletin of 1899-1900 listed Dr. John H. Oliver as Professor and Lecturer in the course of oral surgery. The course of histology and pathology was described as "a study of dental pathology and histology using photomicrographs, etc." It also included microscopic study of lesions of the mouth, methods of disinfecting, and aseptic technic. Electro-therapeutics was a course added to the curriculum this year. It endeavored to teach laws that governed electricity. This year's announcement stated that all anesthetics in use were administered in extraction of teeth and surgical operations of head and face.

As the century came to a close, the Indiana Dental College had become quite large and was well regarded in dental educational circles. It was considered well advanced in operative and prosthetic techniques, even though there had been no remarkable changes in types of material used since 1879.

Dr. Hurty had begun research to find out what effect fluorine had on the hardness of tooth enamel. Although he wrote no articles on the subject, many people knew of his experiments and gave him credit for having been the first to note the importance of fluorine and its relationship to the hardness of tooth enamel.⁹

Besides his research on fluorine, Dr. Hurty was owner of a drug store at Ohio and Pennsylvania Streets, Indianapolis. As a member of the Indiana State Board of Health he concerned himself with the control of epidemic diseases.

Dr. Hurty was also interested in bacteriology and did some lecturing in the subject. He became the philosopher of the faculty and, because of this, he bore the brunt of many jokes and gibes which were published in the yearbook. His career as the Indiana State Board of Health officer is most interesting and outstanding.¹⁰

⁹ Thurman B. Rice, "The Hoosier Health Officer," Indiana State Board of Health, Monthly Bulletins, January, 1939-December, 1946, pp. 1-388.

¹⁰ Loc..Cit.

In the 1900-1901 bulletin, admission requirements were stated as two years of high school or an entrance examination on that level of accomplishment. This year Delta Sigma Delta fraternity established a chapter at the Indiana Dental College and the Psi Omega fraternity founded a chapter shortly thereafter.

In 1900 the officers of the board were J. N. Hurty, president, G. E. Hunt, secretary and dean, Harry Hicks, treasurer, and these officers remained the same for the next five years.¹¹ The control of the stock and board of trustees by these three men was almost complete; however, it was a rather well balanced situation. Dr. Hurty was the philosopher and scientist of the group, Dr. Hunt was the educator and journalist and Dr. Hicks was the business man.

J. Q. Byram seemed to be the "workhorse" of the faculty and was constantly giving lectures at the small dental societies over the state. He tried continually to persuade Charles Jackson, a graduate of 1898, to return to Indianapolis and become a faculty member. In 1901 Dr. Jackson finally joined the faculty of the Indiana Dental College as a clinical instructor. In 1902 Drs. Hicks and Hunt asked

¹¹ The minutes of the board of trustees and the stockholders book from this period on are very incomplete and usually mention only the fact that a meeting was held; sometimes they mention the officers of the board. In preparing this study, personal interviews and questionnaires become more valuable sources of information from this time on.

Dr. Jackson to teach chemistry. The reason for this change was that Dr. Hicks felt the breakage in the chemistry laboratory was too great and hoped that Dr. Jackson could control this problem. Dr. Hunt wanted this change because he knew that Dr. Hurty's chemistry course was not well organized and often dealt more with a discussion of board of health problems and story-telling than with chemistry.¹²

Dr. Hunt remained an influence in dental journalism as the editor of the journal, Oral Hygiene, and through the influence of Dr. Hurty spent much of his time giving lectures on dental hygiene, and distributing free tooth brushes to school children.

Dr. Hurty offered much to the profession but very little of his theories and research is recorded. From a cartoon in the dental yearbook, Prognosis, it is evident that he associated the decay of teeth with the lactic acid bacillus.¹³

The bulletin of 1902-03 stated that all students entering in 1902 could graduate in three years but those entering later must attend four years. This was a result of the action taken by the National Association of Dental Faculties at a meeting in 1901. This rule was to be effective

¹²Statement by Charles R. Jackson, 1898 graduate of Indiana Dental College, personal interview, 1956.

¹³Ident or Prognosis, Yearbook for the Indiana Dental College, 1904.

beginning 1903. Simultaneously, the admission requirement was raised to two years of high school. The dental law was strengthened a little this year by defining an accredited school as one which was a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties. Graduates of accepted schools were now required to take the comprehensive examination given by the state board of examiners.

The tuition at the Indiana Dental College in 1903-1904 was \$105.00 per year and although the four year course was outlined carefully, the school did not comply with this curriculum. Harvard Dental College withdrew from the Dental Faculties organization in 1903 because Harvard favored an increase in pre-professional training rather than a four year dental course. The ensuing argument lead to a re-establishment of the three year curriculum by the National Association of Dental Faculties and Indiana Dental College accepted this plan.

Charles Jackson was offered the superintendency of the operatory but accepted the position of teaching orthodontia, chemistry, and physics instead. The fees collected were not great enough for the clinic to pay its own way; however, the income from the tuitions was great enough to pay Drs. Hicks and Hunt an annual salary of \$1,800. each. The school paid tuition for Dr. Jackson to attend the Lukens-Lischer International School of Orthodontia in St. Louis and thereby helped to establish Dr. Jackson as the first specialist in

this field in Indiana.

Hicks v. Hunt Court Action

During the spring of 1904, the co-operation between Dr. Hunt as dean and Dr. Hicks as treasurer came to an end. It was most unfortunate for the school that a misunderstanding should take place between these men.

Dr. Hicks was a shrewd investor and was devoting much of his time in New York attending to his stock deals. It appears that Dr. Hunt was fearful that Hicks might use some of the school's money in his personal investments, so he called a board of trustees meeting. When Hicks failed to attend, Hunt and Hurty became more concerned. Another meeting was called and when only Hunt and Hurty appeared, they voted to relieve Hicks as treasurer and demanded that he turn over the school's funds to Dr. Hunt. In order to strengthen their positions, Drs. Hunt and Hurty voted to issue some of the reserve stock of the school which was sold to Dr. Hunt's father-in-law. As a result, Dr. Hicks entered a suit in the United States Circuit Court, District of Indiana, charging Dr. Hunt with fraudulently issuing stock. He based his case on the fact that a quorum of trustees was not present when the stock was issued.¹⁴

After much testimony, Judge Anderson observed that neither Hicks nor Hunt was entirely blameless and that the

¹⁴ Supra, p. 53.

school was operating under the articles of association of a non-for-profit organization while it was obviously producing profit for the main stockholders.

The final result was an out-of-court settlement whereby Dr. Hicks took title to the school building and Dr. Hunt acquired the school equipment and all of the stock of the school.¹⁵

The court involvement was little noticed by most of the student body and the faculty. The school continued in the same location and leased the building from the owners who obtained the building from Hicks shortly after the settlement.

¹⁵Indiana Dental College, Board of Trustees. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1906.

CHAPTER VI

DR. G. E. HUNT ASSUMES CONTROL OF INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE

The enrollment at Indiana Dental College increased, undoubtedly due in part, to the closing of Central Dental College of Dentistry in 1905.

The minutes of the school's business transactions at this time are even less informative because the Hunt family assumed its complete control and records seemed unnecessary. The new profit organization listed 1,000 shares of stock, 998 of which belonged to G. E. Hunt. Dr. Hurty and Mr. Roemler were the other stockholders, each owning one share.

In 1906-07 the tuition was increased to \$150.00 and three new faculty members, destined to become important dental educators, were listed. They were:

Carl D. Lucas, Professor of Dental Anatomy,
John T. Wheeler, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy,
W. E. Kennedy, Clinical Instructor.

The next year Ernest D. Cofield was appointed as a clinical instructor and so began his long career as a dental teacher of note.

In the 1908-09 announcements, mention is made of the fact that Dr. Howard Raper was appointed to the faculty as a clinical instructor and Dr. Alice Harvie Duden, was the

first woman lecturer. Her subject was oral prophylaxis.

The entrance requirements of two years of high school or entrance examination on that level was increased to three years of high school or an examination.

Rather extensive notice was given to announce a post-graduate course which gave special attention to porcelain art, gold inlays and crown and bridge work. Fees for the two week course on gold inlay work was \$25.00; the fee for all four weeks was \$40.00.

Dental Faculties Association of American Universities

As the controversies over curriculum continued, Harvard Dental School voiced further objection to the trends of the National Association of Dental Faculties. Harvard was instrumental in organizing the dental schools which were a part of a university into a new organization. It included Harvard, California, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.¹

The Dental Faculties Association of American Universities was formed in 1908 with the avowed purpose of promoting dental education by resisting proprietary control of dental schools. Their policies were not directed at schools such as

¹ William J. Gies, Dental Education in the United States and Canada, Bulletin No. 19, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, (New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1926). p. 53.

Indiana Dental College as much as toward the schools teaching only a minimum curriculum with practically no attention to biology and research. In 1909 the Dental Educational Council of America was established. The main objects of this council was to elevate the standards of dental schools and to create co-operation between the National Association of Dental Examiners and the National Association of Dental Faculties. The two latter groups were joined by the National Dental Association. Efforts to represent the three groups were hampered because there were not sufficient funds and because at first the Dental Faculties Association of American Universities refused to join this group.

In 1909 Dr. Raper became most enthusiastic about X-rays of the teeth after he had observed an X-ray demonstration at a meeting in Chicago. He offered to buy the apparatus himself if the dean would allow its use at the school.² Dr. Hunt was so impressed that the school purchased the X-ray machine and established the Department of Roentgenology at Indiana Dental College. Mention was not made of this fact in the 1909-10 bulletin; however, this year the students were given demonstrations concerning X-ray and Dr. Raper began a career as a distinguished dental roentgenologist. In later years he wrote a textbook on roentgenology and it was

² Statement by Dr. Lewis B. Spear, 1917 graduate of Indiana Dental College, personal interview, 1956.

used at the Indiana Dental College beginning in 1915.³

Dr. G. E. Hunt was a member of the American Institute of Dental Teachers and became secretary of many other organizations. He had become a staunch member of Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, an organization in which he held many offices, including that of historian.

Dr. T. R. Henshaw was appointed secretary of the Indiana State Board of Examiners in 1909 and so became more closely acquainted with the educational trends in dentistry and with Indiana Dental College.

This year the school library acquired some pictures of anatomical studies. These were viewed through a stereoscope which produced a three dimensional effect. They are still available for use at the library of the Indiana University School of Dentistry.⁴

Dr. A. E. White was appointed to the faculty in 1909 and in 1911, Minnie Howes became a faculty member. Both became prominent in their profession in Indianapolis.

The requirement for entrance to the school was raised from three years to four years of high school or an examination over a comparable level of education. A new act of

³Howard R. Raper, Elementary and Dental Radiography, (New York: Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Co., 1913).

⁴D. J. Cunningham et al., Imperial Stereoscopic Anatomy of the Head and Neck, (New York: Imperial Publishing Co., 1909), Vol. I.

legislation required all applicants for a license to practice dentistry to have a diploma from an accredited dental college.

Dr. Hurty's position as secretary of the State Board of Health continued to be a great help to dentistry and to the dental school. He used his influence to establish a program of preventive dentistry for children. When Dr. Charles P. Emerson became dean of the medical school in 1911, he and Dr. Hurty became fast friends and they both showed great interest in the theory of foci of infection and its relationship to the teeth.

The announcements of 1912-13 had a rather lengthy paragraph describing a new X-ray machine and along with the description was a fairly complete list of advantages in using this device. It also stated that X-rays would be taken for the profession for \$10.00.

Indiana Dental College Moves to New Quarters

In 1914 the school moved to a building located on the southwest corner of North and Meridian Streets. This building had been constructed by an automobile tire company and the rooms on the second and third stories were arranged in a way that suited the needs of the dental college.

In 1914-15, names of other dentists who later became famous in their fields were listed as members of the faculty. Glenn J. Pell was first appointed as a professor of cast and

porcelain work and Ernest Cofield was changed to the position of lecturer on anaesthesia and exodontia.

In 1914 George Edwin Hunt died, ending a life of dedication to the advancement of dental education and dental journalism. Dr. Hunt's widow retained ownership of the school and was able to get Dr. Hunt's good friend, T. R. Henshaw to take the position as dean. Dr. Hurty remained president of the board of trustees but he had little to do with the actual administration of the school.

The announcements of 1915-1916 included for the first time the names of graduate assistants. Another important addition was the picture of the basketball team. The schedule indicated a rather strong group of competitors, including Butler, Wabash and Central Normal.

Extra-curricular Activities

From 1910 to 1925 there was much more attention given to extra-curricular activities. In 1910-1911 a football team was started and it was regarded as a rather successful one because it was able to defeat Butler in some practice games. "Hez" Clark was the coach; however, football gave way to an interest in basketball and by 1915 the "Dents" were winning their rightful share of games with the teams of Butler, Wabash, DePauw, Central Normal and others. Participation in basketball lasted until after Indiana University took over the Dental School.

There was a revival of interest in the P. G. C. Hunt Society in 1916 and it was then appropriately called the P. G. C. and G. E. Hunt Society. Attendance by all students was urged and roll was kept on a class roster from the school. Dues were thirty-five cents per year. Discussion at some of the meetings was devoted to special dental topics presented by either a faculty member or Dean Henshaw.

The Annual Yearbook publication, Ident, published by the students, was revived in 1915 and is a source of some of the material of this study. These yearbooks dealt mainly with the interests of the senior students, the basketball team and contained attempts at humor, etc.

There were some organizations formed that indicated an affiliation with Masonic orders but little is known about them.

The dental social fraternities were the Alpha Omega, Delta Sigma Delta, Psi Omega and Xi Psi Phi. There was no scholarship requirement for initiation into these organizations, other than a passing grade in dental school. Although there were attempts to establish interfraternity councils, none of them was lasting. To further complicate this situation, members would resign from one fraternity and then join another. This sort of thing took place even after the men had graduated from dental school. Such memberships, merely by definition, were not termed honorary; however, they certainly were not the permanent affiliations of the under-

graduate college fraternities of today.

This unrest in the fraternal groups during the period of 1900 to 1925 has been blamed for much of the political activity in the various dental associations and the Indiana Dental College; however, much of the criticism may have been without foundation.⁵⁻⁶

The spring catalog of 1917 was one of the most impressive. There were detailed explanations of the courses and many illustrations of the physical facilities. Dr. J. L. Wilson was listed as a clinical instructor this year and so began the teaching career of another remarkable teacher.

Dr. Wade LaRue, a close friend of Dr. Henshaw, was appointed Professor of Applied Dental Chemistry. This catalog indicated the changes to be made when the four year curriculum began in the fall of 1919. Changes included new courses in biology, English and technical drawing. The fall catalog announced that the class admitted in 1917 would be the last of the three year classes.

Johnston's text on operative dentistry had been used for many years but was replaced on the freshman book list by Davis' textbook on operative dentistry.

The minutes of the demonstrator's meetings from 1917

⁵Statement by Dr. H. A. Kelsey, personal interview, 1956.

⁶Unpublished Memoirs of Dr. J. B. Carr written in 1953.

to 1925 and the minutes of the meetings of the entire faculty for 1921 to 1925 were another valuable source of information for this study.

The demonstrator's meetings in 1917 indicated that Dr. G. J. Pell was superintendent of the clinic. He suggested that school children's work be done only by senior students because those patients deserved the best care.

Fees for restorations were:

Amalgams, fifty cents
Gold shell crowns (molar) \$4.50.⁷

Students were to be penalized "25 cents" for failure to sterilize instruments. These "counts" were a method of giving credit for a certain amount of work accomplished. A certain number of these "counts" earned in each department was required for graduation; however the method of arriving at the value of a "count" was not found in the records. Each student was required to administer at least one nitrous oxide anesthetic, one conductive anesthetic and complete one root canal filling.

Indiana Dental College During World War I

In a report given by the dean at a meeting of the board on July 15, 1918, there was a request for leave of absence for military service from Dr. Ford W. Wyatt, Fred Bates, Edgar T.

⁷Indiana Dental College, Demonstrator's meetings. Secretary's original longhand Minutes. 1917.

Haynes, F. J. D'Embeau, Lt. Lewis, John T. Wheeler and F. R. Henshaw. Dr. Henshaw at first wanted Dr. Charles Jackson to be acting dean during his absence but Dr. D. A. House was finally appointed.

The activities of the board meeting on September 14, 1918 consisted mainly of accepting the contract for the student's Army Training Corps unit.

J. L. Wilson mentioned at a demonstrator's meeting that students had fallen behind in inlay technic; others mentioned that the rubber dam was being neglected, and that there should be more carving of amalgams.⁸ The treatment for ulcerative gingivitis at that time was hydrogen peroxide followed by tri chlor acetic acid. It was reported that the quality of children's dentistry was better and it was suggested that treatment of pulps of deciduous teeth was usually not indicated. Students seemed to be more interested in X-ray, according to the faculty report.

The announcements of 1918-1919 listed a Shortridge High School teacher, William N. Otto, as Professor of English. Dr. Henry L. Bruner of Butler University was Professor of Biology and Dr. L. B. Spear was Professor of Technical Drawing and Associate Professor of Roentgenology. For Dr. Spear this was the beginning of a long career in dental X-ray and through the years he has given a valuable service

⁸Ibid., 1918.

to the dental profession.

The basketball team was still playing other college teams and winning a good share of them. The athletic fee of \$2.00 per year was charged each student. A student did not have to join but he was expected to do it. This fee entitled him to entrance to all the home games.

The demonstrator's meetings included the discussion about the importance of correct diagnosis and the importance of the rubber dam.

Dr. Lester Furnas and Dr. Kayser were the only ones to pass upon the plate work for students and the students who were taught under these men, now nationally famous, were fortunate.

Dr. Henshaw was appointed to the Indiana State Board of Health in 1919. Although this appointment was not quite within the regulations of the board, it was made possible by Dr. Hurty.⁹

In 1919-1920 Dr. Pell was listed as assistant dean. Student tuition was increased to \$175.00 and this year a student council was formed. It was at this time that Dr. Pell became interested in oral surgery. For many years before his death in 1954, Dr. Pell had distinguished himself as an outstanding authority in this field.

⁹Thurman B. Rice, "History of the Medical Campus," Indiana State Board of Health, Monthly Bulletin, September, 1947, p. 214.

Dr. Henshaw had returned as dean and at a March, 1920 faculty meeting he gave a report on the Chicago Dental Meeting which he had attended.

A few fellow dentists accused Dr. Henshaw of being abrupt and arrogant; however, his students remember him as a dedicated educator and a friend who was most generous with his money whenever one of his boys was in need.

Indiana Dental College Moves to New Location

On September 1, 1920, the school moved to a building located at the southeast corner of Walnut and Pennsylvania Streets. Here they were able to expand their facilities.

The last book list to be published in the Indiana Dental College Bulletin was the following list which appeared in the 1920-1921 announcements.

Textbooks:

First year:

Anatomy and Histology of the Mouth and Teeth --
 Broomell and Fischelis
 Prosthetic Dentistry -- Wilson
 Anatomy -- Cunningham
 Chemistry -- McPherson and Henderson, A. A. Noyes
 Zoology -- Pierce
 English -- Century Handbook of Writing
 Medical Dictionary -- Stedman or Dorland

Sophomore year:

Histology -- Bailey
 Physiology -- Halliburton, Howell
 Operative Dentistry -- Black, Vol. I and II
 Anatomy -- Cunningham
 Crown and Bridge Work -- Goslee
 Prosthetic Dentistry -- Wilson
 Pathology and Bacteriology for Dental Students --
 McConnell

Recommended:

Bacteriology -- Hiss and Zinsser
Aids to Osteology -- Turner

Junior year:

Surgery and Diseases of Mouth and Jaw -- Blair
Materia Medica -- Buckley
Elementary and Dental Radiography -- Raper
Orthodontia -- Dewey

Recommended:

Anesthetics -- Hewitt
Epitome of Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary

Senior year:

Recommended:

Conductive Anesthesia -- Fischer
Oral Abscesses -- Thoma
Oral Anesthesia -- Thoma
Oral Surgery -- Brophy

Senior students were now allowed to insert silicate fillings during the final eight weeks of school. The popular passtime of "crap-shooting" was to be stopped during school hours.

The announcements of 1921-22 listed other new faculty members who have since become distinguished in their own fields. Dr. Vernon Hahn, A.B., M.D., John Paul Jones, D.D.S., Edwin N. Kime, A.B., M.D., M. M. House, D.D.S., Ert J. Rogers, D.D.S., H. B. Morrow, D.D.S., and Frank Hughes, D.D.S.

The demonstrator's minutes of 1921-22 indicated that Dr. Kayser was superintendent of the clinic and Dr. M. M. House became a special lecturer in prosthetics.

Demonstrators were asked to put the members of the basketball team at the top of the call list so they could

finish early in the afternoon and get to practice sessions. Children's dentistry was again the topic for discussion by the faculty.

Dr. Hurty's influence was still being felt by his creating an interest in children's dental health through public health work. A comic character, "Jimmy Chew," was created as a medium to help teach dental health to school children.¹⁰

In January of 1922 two senior students were appointed to assist with the work in the X-ray department. A ruling was made that if a student used more than two X-ray films in doing a root canal filling, he would be charged twenty-five cents each for the extra ones.

At a demonstrator's meeting in the fall of 1922, Dr. Edgar T. Haynes requested that students be made to do prophylaxis work more carefully. He also mentioned that the instruments listed for use were too heavy.

A faculty meeting was held on December 19, 1922, at which time Dr. Henshaw explained the trend to standardize student training and referred to the American Institute of Dental Teachers and the reports of Gies. Although the American Institute of Dental Teachers did not specify a certain curriculum, its recommendations were reaching such a high

¹⁰ Thurman B. Rice, "The Hoosier Health Officer," Indiana State Board of Health, p. 331.

plane that the privately owned schools could not afford to follow them.

On April 10, 1923, Dr. Henshaw called a meeting of the entire faculty to outline the aims and plans of the American Association of Dental Schools. In 1923 this organization united most of the dental school groups. Dr. Henshaw admitted that privately owned schools must eventually go but also stated that the discontinuance of the Indiana Dental College was not being considered. Charles Beeler, whose wife was the former Mrs. G. E. Hunt, was business manager for the school, and he concurred in this opinion.

In 1923 Dr. H. P. Werkman, Dr. Sumner Pallardy and Dr. Joseph Buck were added to the faculty.

The demonstrator's meeting again discussed uses of the rubber dam and continued a discussion of the difficulties concerning the crown and bridge department. Work in orthodontia could be used as "counts" in the crown and bridge department up to one-third of the counts required.

On May 7, 1924, Dr. Henshaw announced that the Indiana Dental College would carry on one more year, operating as it had the year before. Rating of the school by the Dental Educational Council was being withheld until a final decision could be made about the purchase of the school by the state.

At the demonstrator's meeting it was reported that the junior class average was poor. A ruling was made by the

demonstrators that no X-rays would be made for patients except those being treated at the clinic.

The standards set for dental schools were formulated by the Dental Educational Council of America. This organization was composed of delegates from the American Association of Dental Schools, the National Association of Dental Examiners and the American Dental Association. "This council concerns itself with the promotion of higher scholastic and administrative standards and the improvement of the curriculum in dental schools."¹¹

A school had to maintain the standards set by the Dental Education Council so that its diplomas would be accepted by most state boards of examiners. Therefore as the standards had become so high privately owned schools could not be operated at a reasonable profit. Such was the situation faced by Mr. Beeler and his wife, Maria Hunt Beeler when they decided to sell the school.

There was much interesting political intrigue behind the scenes at the time that Indiana Dental College was bought by the state of Indiana. Strong political pressure groups in the legislature seemed determined to block the purchase unless they were paid handsomely for their affirmative votes. They might have succeeded had it not been for the fact that the dentists of the state were so vitally

¹¹Gies, op. cit., p. 54.

interested in having a reputable dental school in Indiana. These dentists made a concerted effort to influence enough legislators to cast affirmative votes for the state to purchase the school. The legislature finally authorized the purchase for the sum of \$35,000, and the Indiana Dental College became a part of Indiana University.¹²

The University assumed ownership on June 1, 1925. They continued to operate the school in the same building at Walnut and Pennsylvania Streets, and the graduates in the class of 1925 were awarded diplomas from the Indiana University School of Dentistry.

The faculty of the Indiana University School of Dentistry remained almost the same except for a few additional faculty members from the Indiana University School of Medicine who taught medical subjects.

In 1924-1925 the fees ranged from \$230.00 for Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors to \$245.00 for Seniors. Books and instruments the first year were \$135.00, the second semester \$250.00. The Outline of courses was the same as that outlined by the Dental Educational Council of America.

The announcements for 1924-25 listed the following as those serving on the last faculty of the Indiana Dental

¹² Burton Dorr Myers, History of Indiana University, (Crawfordsville, Indiana: R. R. Donnelley and Son, 1952), II, 265-269.

College. 13

John N. Hurty, M.D., Phar.G.--Professor of Chemistry-
Metallurgy. Lecturer on Preventive Medium
Col. Robert Todd Oliver, D.D.S.--Professor Emeretus
of Oral Surgery
Fredrick R. Henshaw, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.--Dean,
Professor Operative Dentistry
Glenn J. Pell, D.D.S.--Professor of Oral Surgery
William E. Kennedy, D.D.S.--Professor of Inlay and
Ceramics
David A. House, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.--Professor of Crown
and Bridge Work
Charles R. Jackson, D.D.S., Phar.G.--Professor of
Orthodontia
John W. Puffer, D.D.S.--Assistant in Orthodontia
Karl H. Kayser, D.D.S.--Professor of Prosthetic
Dentistry
James C. Wynn, A.B., M.D.--Professor of Physical
Diagnosis
John T. Wheeler, M.D.--Professor of Anatomy
Robert A. Milliken, A.B., M.D.--Associate in Anatomy
R. E. Whitehead, B.S., M.D.--Associate in Anatomy
E. Vernon Hahn, A.B., M.D.--Professor of Surgery
Harry K. Langdon, A.B., M.D.--Professor of Bacterio-
logy and Histology
Louis D. Belden, B.S., M.D.--Professor of Pathology
John Paul Jones, D.D.S.--Instructor in Dental
Pathology
Edwin N. Kime, A.B., M.D.--Professor of Physiology
Ernest D. Cofield, D.D.S.--Professor of Anaesthesia
and Exodontia
James O. Ritchey, A.B., M.S., M.D.--Instructor in
Biology
William C. Wright, A.B., A.M.--Assistant in Biology
F. Wade LaRue, A.B., D.D.S.--Professor of Materia
Medica and Therapeutics
Edgar T. Haynes, D.D.S.--Instructor in Oral Hygiene
and Prophylaxis
William N. Otto, A.B., A.M.--Instructor in English
Lewis B. Spear, D.D.S.--Instructor in Radiology
Floyd Roberts, B.S., M.D.--Assistant in Physiology
Steele F. Gilmore, D.D.S.--Lecturer in Dental Ethics,
History and Economics
James A. Rohbach, A.M., L.L.D.--Lecturer in Dental
Jurisprudence
C. W. Richardson, C.P.A.--Lecturer in Principles of
Business
B. S. Davisson, A.B., A.M., D.D.S.--Associate in
Chemistry and Physics
W. G. Gingery, A.B., M.A.--Instructor in Technical
Drawing

J. L. Wilson
Joseph E. Buck
Ert J. Rogers
Henry B. Morrow
Frank Hughes
Herbert P. Werkman

Sylvan Bush
Ermal C. Baker
Kenneth R. Cofield
Sumner Pallardy
Edward C. Rhodes

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This history of the Indiana Dental College brings to light a few trends that are peculiar to the problems of the state of Indiana. The comprehensive situation in Indiana was one which fitted into the general pattern of dental education in the United States during the period of 1879 to 1925.

The demands upon the new profession of dentistry in a relatively new country were urgent. The great influx of immigrants to the United States when it was without an adequate number of physicians, dentists and educators created an immediate problem.

The idealist academic backgrounds of European Universities¹ was certainly not practical from a standpoint of time, even if it had been available.

In a young nation, unhampered by tradition, the dental profession established itself and rapidly met the problem of establishing a sound dental education program.

The first dentists were certainly educated only to meet a need--mainly that of the relief from dental pain by

¹ Charles R. E. Koch, History of Dental Surgery, (Indiana Ed.; Chicago: The National Arts Publishing Co., 1909). I, 658.

methods of inserting rather crude replacements, by placing fillings in cavities or by the extraction of teeth.

In a comparatively short time the schools which were established in the United States created such a strong foundation that the mechanical skill surpassed that of the schools of Europe where academic education was stressed more than the technical skill.

Having mastered a mechanical skill, the profession in the United States then turned to the development of the biological aspects of dentistry, a research program and a new emphasis on preventive dentistry. At a very early date the dental profession had progressed enough to make use of the medical advances in bacteriology, biology, etc.

It is true that many of the original schools were privately owned or "proprietary" schools and during the early period, existed independently and without affiliation with a university. It is also true that in the late eighteen hundreds many schools were formed for the sole purpose of making money; however, it is unfortunate that most dental historians and dental educators of today are attached to university dental schools and write in a manner which speaks derogatorily of all proprietary schools.² They seem to forget that some schools such as Indiana Dental College were

²John T. O'Rourke and Leroy M. S. Miner, Dental Education in the United States, (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., 1941), p. 38.

created to serve a need. Gies mentions this in passing,³ but most others attach little or no significance to the strong foundation established by these early, dedicated teachers and schools. They make the history of early dental education sound as if the university status was wholly responsible for the standard of dentistry today.

A review of the history of the Indiana Dental College from a standpoint of its curriculum and the educational background of its teachers certainly indicates that as a qualified institution of teaching, it was equal to most university dental schools and definitely was of great service to Indiana long before a state university desired to furnish any support for it.

A historical review also shows that dental educators in Indiana recognized the advantages that the universities finally could afford the dental schools and urged the establishment of such a program before the standards of Indiana Dental College showed any deterioration.

A critical review of the capabilities of each individual who served as a member of the Indiana Dental College immediately prior to its sale to Indiana University indicates that the faculty was definitely a group of outstanding educators, many of whom were, or have since become, nationally known in their profession.

³William J. Gies, Dental Education in the United States and Canada, Carnegie Foundation For the Advancement of Teaching, Bulletin No. 19, (New York: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1926), p. 47.

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APPENDIX

Dear Doctor:

I am attempting to write a history of dentistry in Indiana and I need the help of anyone who has some information about the early Indiana dentists. Perhaps you could help me. I am enclosing some questions and shall appreciate any information you can give me or your suggestion of anyone else who might be of help.

Sincerely,

Jack D. Carr, D.D.S.

1. Some of the early dentists listed are either forgotten or improperly listed. Do you know anything about the following men?

Joshua Soule of Indianapolis----	started practice in	1832
J. O. Martin of Franklin -----	" " "	1833
George H. Caldwell of Rushville	" " "	1839
James Taylor of Crawfordsville	" " "	1840
Lewis Jordan of Delphi	" " "	1844
J. B. Ulrey of Rising Sun	" " "	1845
H. R. Smith of Terre Haute	" " "	1844
David Hunt of Indianapolis	" " "	1845
Strong of Indianapolis	" " "	1849
Ebenezer Bray of Evansville	" " "	1849
W. F. Morrill of New Albany	" " "	1851
J. W. Baxter of Vevay	" " "	?
S. M. Goode of Madison	" " "	?

2. There were some early dental periodicals published in Indiana prior to 1900. They were:

Dental Review, (Warsaw), 1886
Dental Student, (Warsaw), 1885
Christian Field, (Warsaw), 1884
Dental News, (Knightstown), 1878
Indiana Dental Journal, (Indianapolis), 1898

Do you know of any others of this period or do you have any copies of those named above which I might borrow to read and copy?

3. Do you know of any school that taught dental subjects other than Indiana Dental College and Central Dental College?
4. Were there honorary D.D.S. degrees issued by Purdue or any other school or association in Indiana?
5. Do you know of any specific incidence of charlatan dentists operating in Indiana prior to 1900?

6. I am attempting to trace the relatives of some of the early dentists.
Do you know of any of the descendents of:

R. W. VanValzah of Terre Haute
Joseph Richardson of Terre Haute
? Sweigert of Spencer
Harry Hicks of Indianapolis and New York
Junius E. Cravens of Indianapolis

7. Do you have any pictures of early dental offices or early dentists that I might copy? (Prior to 1900)
8. The Indiana University School of Dentistry is anxious to enlarge its museum. If you have any old instruments, texts, etc., they would appreciate receiving them and would give you proper recognition for any such gifts.
9. Do you have any records or programs of the early component societies of the Indiana State Dental Association prior to 1900? These would include the Wabash Valley Society, the Eastern Society, etc.