World War One Centenary

1914 - 1918
2014 - 2018

BDA Library
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Monk.

As we briefly mentioned in the last Journal, G. Bertram Monk, a student at Guy's Hospital, was killed in action on December 18. He was born September 15, 1891, in Wiesbaden, Germany, where his father practised as a dentist. At the age of 11 he was sent to England, and educated at St. George's School, Harpenden, Rev. Cecil Grant, Head Master. At the age of 19 he went to the University of Michigan, U.S.A., and took his degree of D.D.S. Returning to England in the summer of 1913, he entered Guy's Hospital to study for his Medical and Dental Degrees. He became a member of the Artists' Rifles, and took up his duties with enthusiasm. He left for the front, in France, with that regiment, and shortly after arrival with a number of other Artists' Rifles was offered and accepted a commission in November last in the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

We learn from the Guy's Hospital Gazette that the regiment made an attack on the German trenches on the night of December 18, where he met his death.

His superior officer, Captain J. H. S. White (Royal Warwickshire), writing to his father said: "Your son died a very gallant death. He was found together with four other officers and thirty-four men within a few yards of a German machine gun, and it was obvious that he was one of a party that had made an extraordinarily gallant effort to capture the gun and prevent it killing their comrades who were coming up behind.

"We buried him next morning on the spot on which he fell.

"May I add my own personal sympathy with you in losing a son whose bright personality had endeared him to all ranks, and who gave great promise of becoming a really good officer."

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 19 Dec 2014

Second-Lieutenant G B Monk, 24. Killed in action, Dec 18, 1914. Student at Guy's Dental Hospital. #WW1Dentists #WW1
Dentists in the French Army.

Our member, Mr. J. R. S. Ash, of Nice, writes: “This War has proved over and over again how valuable and necessary the dental surgeon is in an army. I think the dental profession in England will be pleased to learn that the Minister of War in France is about to draft a law concerning qualified dental surgeons, which will shortly be placed before the Chamber of Deputies. I append a translation of the clauses which are of interest.

DENTISTS IN THE ARMY.

“Paris, January 15, 1916 (Official). The Minister of War wishes to assure to qualified dentists a rank and service according to their professional capacity and scientific knowledge. To this effect, a law has been drafted for submission to the Chamber of Deputies. The following results are contemplated:

1. Incorporation in the hospital staff sections of all qualified dentists and, according to requirements, a certain number of dental mechanics.

2. Creation of a corps of one thousand military dentists to rank as adjutants and wear special badge of their functions.

3. Utilization of this corps in three stations (échelons)—regimental service and sanitary formations at the front, sanitary formations at the clearing stations (zone des étapes), and sanitary formations in the interior (du territoire).

“In this case, half the corps would be attached to the armies and half to the interior.

“As will be seen, these new dispositions will use to the best advantage the special knowledge and the professional capacity of dentists, at the same time assuring them a rank of authority.”

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says:—

The following Order has been issued regarding the employment of Dentists in the French Army: “The Minister of War has arranged that qualified dentists should be given military rank, and be utilized according to their scientific qualifications, and a Bill will be brought before the Chamber to this effect. The Bill provides for the following scheme: (1) The incorporation in Red Cross sections of all qualified dentists, and, if necessary, of a certain number of dentist mechanics; (2) the creation of a corps of a thousand military dentists, with the rank of adjutant, and a special badge designating their function; (3) the utilization of the personnel in three grades, namely, in regimental service and with the Red Cross at the front; work at the Red Cross depots in the rest camps; and Red Cross depots in the rear. Half of the staff are to be with the colours and half in the rest of the country.”

BDJ February 15th, 1916

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 14 Dec 2014
French army dentists’ "special knowledge &...professional capacity" used & a "rank of authority" given #WW1Dentists
DENTISTRY AND THE WAR.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

First General Annual Report, for the year September 1, 1914—September 1, 1915.

By Dr. GEO. B. HAYES, Chief Dental Surgeon.

In his letter transmitting the foregoing report for publication, Dr. Hayes appends the following note:

“I have just been reading an article entitled ‘The American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly. An appreciation by Dr. Harvey Cushing, Professor of Surgery, Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Mass.’ On page 5 of that article Dr. Cushing says, ‘All of the surgeons in attendance are men of outstanding rank in the profession, and some of the work of a newer order, like that performed by the dental surgeons, has been an object lesson beyond praise.’

‘Dr. Cushing served at the Ambulance as chief surgeon of the Harvard Surgical Unit, and his appreciation of the work of the dental department is most highly esteemed and carries influence.’

Helen Nield @BDALibrary - 7 Dec 2014
"the English Army, without a single dentist...early sought our assistance."
buff.ly/1Aucq42 #WW1Dentists #WW1
Dental Student killed in Flanders: Lieutenant E. A. L. Sturridge.

We regret to learn that Lieutenant Ernest Arthur Leland Sturridge, 6th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, eldest son of Mr. Ernest Sturridge, L.D.S., D.D.S., of 29A, Winopele Street, W., was accidentally killed in Flanders on December 30, 1915. He was born at Kingston, Jamaica, on August 14, 1895, and was educated at University College School, where he passed the London University Matriculation. At school, he took a keen interest in the cadet corps, in which he obtained the rank of sejourn, and he was also in the Hockey team. In sports he was proficient, being in the first Rugby football and cricket teams, both at school and college, and he held many cups for athletics. He entered University College for the medical and dental curriculum, and was also a student at the Middlesex Hospital for a short time before the War began.

At the outbreak of war, he obtained a commission in the King's Own Liverpool Regiment, but was transferred later into the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and went to France last May. For seven months he was continually under fire in the Ypres salient, where he faced and escaped death so often that his men spoke of him as having a charmed life. In July he was promoted on the field to the rank of Acting Captain, and was commanding officer of his company till his death, although never gazetted. Whilst drilling his men in bomb practice on December 30, on the parade ground near Peperinge, a hand grenade thrown by one of the men exploded prematurely, wounding him fatally, and he died a few hours later.

The Colonel of his regiment writes: "The battalion has lost one of the very best and most promising officers I ever met in my twenty-five years of soldiering. He was a natural soldier, absolutely fearless, and the men would do anything for him."

Lieutenant R. L. Kitching, R.A.M.C., writes: "I have just heard of the tragic death of your son. I was attached to the 6th K.O.Y.L.I. as medical officer for some time, and I have seen more of your son than anyone else in the battalion. I was immensely attracted by his unsparing fearlessness, and amongst many brave men I have never seen anyone more courageous or less concerned for his own safety. He had the hardest time and was more severely tried than anyone I know. As the conditions got worse and worse, he was above dangers, hardships and discouragements in a way beyond all praise, and I never saw the slightest sign of how much he suffered. As you know, the battalion has lost very heavily, but he carried on when he was left without his friends to help him in a way that excited my intense admiration. I shall feel the loss of his friendship and example very much. I can judge a little what his loss must mean to you, and I felt that I should like to pay this tribute to his memory and to tell you how well he fought."

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Helen Niell @BDA, 7 Dec 2014

Dental Student, Lt Ernest Sturridge, accidentally killed by a prematurely exploding hand grenade #WW1Dentists #WW1
In the recent Honours List, we note with pleasure the following:

Military Cross: Temporary Lieutenant John Wesley Gilbert, R.A.M.C. (attached 9th Brigade, R.G.A.), for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, near Ypres, December 29, 1915. After three attempts he succeeded in entering a farm, which was being heavily shelled with gas and other shells, and rendered valuable assistance to the wounded infantry who were billeted there.” Lieutenant J. W. Gilbert practises at Bristol, and his fellow-members of our Western Counties Branch will especially congratulate him upon the distinction he has won. He qualified as L.D.S.Eng. in 1912 from the University of Bristol, and last year obtained the Conjoint Diploma.

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 30 Nov 2014
...succeeded in entering a farm...being heavily shelled with gas. Military Cross given. @The_BDJ Feb '16 WW1Dentists
Captain E. H. Wyand, L.D.S., Killed in Action.

We regret to note in the casualty list, reported under date February 4, the name of Captain Edward Herbert Wyand, of the 16th King's Royal Rifle Corps (Church Lads' Brigade Battalion), who was killed in France on January 31.

Captain Wyand was the youngest son of Mr. Samuel Juler Wyand, of 33, Marloes Road, Kensington, and was in his 38th year. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Guy's Hospital Dental School, from which he qualified as L.D.S.Eng. in 1901. He served with the troops as dental surgeon in South Africa in 1901-2, and in the same capacity at Aldershot from 1906 to 1908. Subsequently, he commenced private practice at 104, Loxham Gardens, Kensington, W. He had been for many years a keen Territorial officer with the Tower Hamlets Engineers, and when war broke out he was gazetted Captain in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. After over a year's training in England, he went to France last November with his Battalion, which was specially enlisted from the Church Lads' Brigade, in which he took an enthusiastic interest. His regiment had lately the honour of being given a prominent and responsible position in the trenches, and after an arduous time he was expecting to come home on leave.

Colonel Wyld, his commanding officer, writing on January 31, says: "He was killed this morning at 3.45. He was with his company in front of the parapet improving the wire defences, when he was shot through the heart and died at once. We have lost a companion whom we cannot replace; one who, however tired and over-worked, was always cheerful and inspired others by his brightness and courage. He was an invaluable officer, whose like we shall not see again." The Major-General commanding the 33rd Division, writes: "His loss is indeed a sad one for you and for all of us. He has been a splendid example of all that makes a good officer, and the 16th K.K.R. will never forget him and all he has done for them."

Captain E. H. Wyand married in 1911 Miss E. H. Gee, daughter of Mr. Walter Mallock Gee, Secretary of the Church Lads' Brigade, and is survived by his widow and three young children.

Seven former dental students of Guy's have now laid down their lives in the War.

BDA Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 30 Nov 2014
Edward H Wyand 16th King's Royal Rifle Corps - Jan 1916, 7th former Guy's dental student killed in #WW1 #WW1Dentists
Helen Nield @BDALibrary 26 Nov 2014

BDA

Claude Colyer one of 1st #WW1Dentists in CCS op theatre & a group shot - part of current @BDAMuseum exhibition #WW1
ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE (REGULAR FORCES).

R.A.M.C.—To be temporary Lieutenants:—
C. G. Colyer.
H. C. Colyer.
S. A. Riddett.
C. Weller.
F. W. Broderick.
G. G. Timpson.
(The above are appointed as Dental Surgeons for service at the front.)

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 26 Nov 2014

On this day in 1914 After intense lobbying 6 dentists sent to France in RAMC - names in @The_BDJ #WW1Dentists #WW1
Dentistry in the Trenches at Gallipoli.

CAPTAIN J. H. DON, B.D.S., N.Z.M.C., writes to the New Zealand Dental Journal:

"Here is the War about a year old now, and it finds me sitting in a shell-proof dug-out, 7 by 4 by 6 ft., in a day bank on Gallipoli. Just outside my residence is a sand-bag room, 12 ft. by 10 ft., where I practise dentistry. I am making dentures and repairing broken ones for the troops here, and as there are 25,000 you can imagine that there is plenty to do. The number of men wearing dentures is astonishing. I have two mechanics, but one knows hardly anything and has to be watched, even while packing; but the other is fairly good and inclined to be a little careless. The Australians brought no dentists with them, but General Birdwood said the other day that seven were being sent by Australia. Finn, of Auckland, is also here doing all the extensions, but he has a fairly easy time. All the other dentists from New Zealand are in Egypt, at the various hospitals, and two are over at Imbro, where General Hamilton has his headquarters. I am attached to the New Zealand Field Ambulance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Begg, of Wellington. We have had five killed and thirty wounded in the Ambulance, but so far no officers have been hit. The weather here is very trying, and each day the temperature is somewhat about 90°F. in the shade. The hard biscuits are playing havoc with the men's dentures, and most broken ones are not worth repairing. I am turning out an average of twenty new dentures a week, and twenty repairs, but for the last week I did less, as I have been suffering from the prevalent complaint, a very acute form of diarrhoea, which in many cases has been mistaken for cholera in the early stages. It usually takes from seven to ten days to clear up, and during the first few days one suffers nearly all the time from very severe abdominal pains. Water here is very scarce, and nearly all the water has to be brought ashore in barges. All the miserable wells which we had have now dried up, with the exception of one about a mile away from us, which produces beautifully clear, cool water. The allowance per day for each man is half a gallon, but fortunately we are able to wash in the sea at nights,

when the Turks are not sniping on the beach. The beach where all the stores are landed is under heavy shell fire all day, so one is not able to swim there in the daytime. Our ambulance had its dressing station down there for a start, but we had to shift as everything was getting blown to bits. One morning over fifty high explosive shells burst within twenty yards of the dressing station, so we had to get out of it. We are now located at the foot of Walker's Ridge, about 250 yards behind our advanced trenches, and only 300 yards from the Turks; but rifle fire cannot get us and we are fairly well protected from artillery fire, except from two guns, one of which is known as 'tucker-time Liz,' and the other, which is fired from the neighbourhood of a Turkish village called Anafarta, is familiarly known in the officers' mess as 'flattened Annie.' General Godley comes round and has a look at my work once or twice a week. He expressed himself the last time as very pleased with the excellent work I was doing, and said that it was making history to be doing dental work within a few hundred yards of the enemy. The other day I was visited by five generals altogether, so I am getting quite swell-headed."

British Dental Journal, December 15th, 1915

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 16 Nov 2014
Dentistry Gallipoli trenches "The hard biscuits are playing havoc with the men's dentures" #WW1Dentists #WW1 @The_BDJ
Glasgow Dental Student killed in Action.

We regret to have to record the death in action of another student of the Glasgow Dental Hospital, namely, Captain George Melven Harley, 12th Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Loos on September 25.

Captain Harley was 25 years of age, and got his early training in the Officers Training Corps of Glasgow University. Four years ago he passed into the Special Reserve of Officers, being gazetted Second-Lieutenant and attached to the 2nd Highland Light Infantry. On the outbreak of the War he, with some others, was retained to help with the training of some of the new service battalions. He was attached successively to the 10th, 11th, and finally the 12th Battalions Highland Light Infantry, and was gazetted Captain in March of this year. He was a student of the Anderson Medical College, the Glasgow Dental Hospital, and the University, and was in the final year of his studies. He was a keen Rugby player and played for Hillhead High School E.P.'s. He resided with his parents at 31, Westminster Gardens, Hillhead.

In a letter to Captain Harley's parents his Commanding Officer says: "It is with the greatest sorrow that I write to tell you that your dear son was killed in action when gallantly leading his company against the German trenches on the 25th inst. He died a hero's death and I hope this may in some measure console you. Your son's death was—I always feel—a piece of very bad luck. He had got right through the worst of it, and beyond the German first line trench to their 'support' trench, and there I saw him lying—having been shot through the head. He had fired all the cartridges in his revolver, and must have been shot at close quarters by some of the enemy in the trench. I feel your dear son's loss very much; he was an officer in whom I placed the greatest reliance, and I indeed sympathize in your loss.'"
We wish to remind members of the large Christmas-in-Wartime Sale to be held by the Professional Classes War Relief Council at the Albert Hall in December. Mrs. Norman Bennett, who is one of the stall-holders in Section I (Hospital Comforts), will be greatly obliged for any assistance that members or their families can give by sending suitable articles for sale, or by such donations as they may feel able to give, in spite of the many calls upon them. The kind of articles particularly desired for this stall are as follows:

(A) Clothing ... Socks, bed socks, handkerchiefs, ties, open-backedannel shirts, bed jackets, &c.

(N.B.—No nightgales or pyjamas.)

(B) Sundries ... Almanacs, workboxes, photo frames, soap boxes, shaving glasses, writing cases, fountain pens, &c.

(C) Sick-room Furniture Bed tables, flower vases, cabinets, foot rests, &c.

(D) Nurses' Needs ... Aprons, chatelaines, housewives, pin-cushions, scissors, &c.

(E) Amusements ... Games, puzzles, jigsaws, scrap-books, draughts, cards, &c.

(F) Edibles ... Dairy produce, jams, flowers, fruit, game.

Members are no doubt aware that the Professional Classes War Relief Council has from its inception been doing most useful work in helping in various ways those members of professions who have been seriously affected by the War, and that with regard to members of our own profession, the Council acts closely in conjunction with our own War Relief Fund. It is therefore clear that inasmuch as the Council has great difficulty in obtaining means to meet the large demands made upon it, this Christmas sale is worthy of all support from members of our profession, several of whom have already offered most generous assistance to Mrs. Norman Bennett for her stall.

Letters should be addressed to Mrs. Norman Bennett, "Hillerest," Green Lane, Northwood, Middlesex, who will be very pleased to give further information.
Dental Treatment for the Troops.

In a letter to the Scotsman of September 9, on the above subject, Mr. J. L. Elphinstone, of Aberdeen, says: "The dental treatment provided for the soldiers is a subject which ought to be brought to the notice of the public. There are two kinds of dental treatment—the old kind, which freely extracted the natural teeth, and supplied their lack by artificial plates; and the newer methods of dentistry, which can do much to restore the natural organs, and frequently avoids altogether the need of artificial teeth, or, at any rate, minimizes their use.

"Unfortunately, the military authorities have decided to encourage the bad old way and to discourage the newer and better methods. The following schedule of fees will prove this: Restorative treatment of a natural tooth—Maximum fee, 2s. 6d.; maximum payment for individual soldier, eight teeth, £1. Supplying artificial tooth, 5s.; plus extraction fee, 2s. 6d.; total for one tooth, 7s. 6d.; maximum payment for individual soldier, £4 12s. 6d. In short, the inadequate maximum fee (2s. 6d.) is paid for saving the natural tooth, while 7s. 6d. is paid for the less satisfactory artificial substitute. The inevitable result will be that large numbers of savable teeth will be sacrificed and many unnecessary artificial teeth will be supplied. Although our soldiers in their simplicity submit like lambs to the slaughter of their natural teeth, they are surely worthy of the best dentistry. While 2s. 6d. is sufficient fee for treating many natural teeth, there are other teeth which cannot be saved for this sum. Again, many soldiers have more than eight savable teeth in need of treatment. We do not want more money, but is it too much to ask the authorities to pay where required the same for the natural tooth that they are willing to pay for the less satisfactory artificial tooth? The present schedule is unfair to the soldier, unsatisfactory to the Service, and demoralizing to the dentist; it tempts him to do the wrong thing."

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 2 Nov 2014
Salvage rather than extraction not such a recent idea. Mr Elphinstone in @The_BDJ September, 1915 #WW1Dentists
Lieutenant John Trude Fripp, L.D.S.Eng., killed in Action.

ANOTHER promising career has been cut short by the death of Lieutenant J. T. Fripp, 1/4th Lincolnshire Regiment, elder son of Mr. John Trude Fripp, of Station Road, Harlesden, N.W., who was killed in the recent British offensive in France. Lieutenant Fripp, who was 29 years of age, enlisted over a year ago in the Public Schools Battalion, and after completing his training received a commission. He was educated at Berkhamstead School, and after pupillage with his father, entered at the National Dental and Middlesex Hospitals, gaining at the former the £40 entrance scholarship. He qualified as L.D.S.Eng. in 1910, and until the outbreak of War was practising in Golden's Green, N.W. He was a stalwart, both physically and intellectually, a staunch friend and a delightful companion, much beloved by all who knew him. A brother officer writes: “He was shot through the back, in the second German trenches, as he was turning round to rally his men, preparatory to making a further advance. Accordance to all accounts, his conduct was magnificent throughout, and he showed the utmost gallantry and splendid leadership right up to receiving his mortal wound, and I believe death was instantaneous. He was an ideal officer and a gallant gentleman. Our Battalion is greatly indebted to him for the honour and glory he helped to gain for us that day.” He was killed at the battle of Loos in the Hohenzollern Redoubt on October 13.

His brother, Lieutenant Samuel Trude Fripp, of the Royal Field Artillery, has now gone to the Front in France.

Helen Nield @BDALibrary - 2 Nov 2014
BDA
Lt John Trude Fripp, LDS Eng, aged 29, "gallant gentleman". Killed at battle of Loos Oct 13, 1915 #WW1Dentists #WW1
The Dentist at the Front: Our Soldiers' Debt to Him.

Under the above heading the Daily Mail of July 22 published the following article "By a Physician":—

"One of the hardest-working men at the Front, and one who has received nothing like the recognition his services deserve, is the dentist. The need for dentists at the Front may not be very obvious to those of us at home who do not understand the hazards of modern war. However, characterized as it is by trench fighting, in which the head is the part most exposed to the fire of the enemy, a large percentage of the most severe injuries are suffered in the face and jaws. These wounds are extremely liable to become "septic" (that is, poisoned by the products of microbes), and even without that they leave the wounded men in a deplorable condition. When the jaw is fractured by a bullet or a fragment of shell casing the soldier can very often neither eat nor speak, and if a competent dentist-surgeon were not at hand to give him immediate relief his fate may be conjectured. The dentist is therefore as necessary a part of the Army as the surgeon or the nurse.

"Marvellously skilful work has been done by the dentists attached to the Army in cases of this kind. Generally speaking, the first step is to take an X-ray photograph. This, by the way, can now be taken as a 'snap-shot' in place of the former slow process. The fractured jaw is then modelled in plaster and a cast of the sound jaw is made. The model is studied by the dentist, its defects are corrected so as to secure the 'bite,' and the splint which is to restore the fractured jaw to usefulness is made to fit the model. The old method was to manipulate the fractured jaw into the nearest possible approach to its normal state, and then to apply a splint. This new method of making the splint from the perfectly adapted model and then fitting the soldier's jaw to the splint is so much superior that in many cases very little or no deformity remains. Sometimes half the jaw is shot away, but even this terrible accident is not beyond the resources of the dental surgeon, who inserts a temporary metal plate, around which dense fibrous tissue comes to be formed in the course of time. So marvellous is the reparative power of nature that when the metal plate is removed the hard fibrous tissue adequately supplies the place of the lost bone and very little disability remains. Instead of the metal plate a piece of bone may be inserted, or, as in the case of one wounded soldier, the lost fragment of the jaw may be replaced by a piece of bone from his own leg.

British Dental Journal August 16, 1915

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 12 Oct 2014

BDA Appreciation in @The_BDJ for dentists working at the Front that originally appeared in Daily Mail #WW1Dentists #WW1
Parliamentary Intelligence.

Dental Services for the Troops.

SIR HENRY NORMAN asked the Under Secretary for War, on one of the last days of the closing Session, to state the names, rank, and pay of the consultants in dentistry to the Forces abroad; how many dental surgeons were employed upon dentistry alone for the Forces at home and abroad; and the numbers of each rank. Mr. Tennant replied that there were no consultants in dentistry to the Forces abroad. There are, it appears, forty-eight qualified dental surgeons serving abroad and forty-eight at home with the rank of lieutenant. There are also ninety-three honorary consulting dental surgeons at home. These numbers do not include the dental surgeons employed by local military authorities at home, nor those doing duty with Colonial troops. Mr. Tennant added that he did not know whether it was the case that there had been a certain amount of invaliding from bad teeth, but it did not follow from that that there was an insufficiency of dentists at the Front.

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 12 Oct 2014
Question was asked in Parliament re no of dental surgeons employed in the Forces. @The_BDJ Aug16, 1915 #WW1Dentists
Men at the Front, who have such bad teeth that they cannot manage to eat “bully beef” and biscuits as supplied to the trenches, are frequently employed at bases where other food is available, doing “pioneer” work at railway sidings; a letter from Boulogne describes these men as belonging to the “Toothless Brigade.”

Helen Nield @BDALibrary - 12 Oct 2014
Men at the Front with bad teeth still played a part in the "Toothless Brigade". @The_BDJ
May 1 1915 WW1Dentists WW1
Dental Student killed at the Front.

It is with regret we have to record the death in France of Lieutenant Donald R. C. Cameron, elder son of our member Mr. Donald R. Cameron, L.D.S., of 118, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Cameron, who was only in his 20th year, was educated at Stanley House and Glasgow Academy, afterwards proceeding to the University and the Glasgow Dental Hospital with a view to taking his M.B. followed by his L.D.S.

While at the University he became a member of the Officers' Training Corps from which he received a commission at the beginning of the War, and went to France with his regiment, the 11th Highland Light Infantry, in April. Always keen, either as a student or soldier, he soon got promotion, and was appointed assistant Adjurant in France.

His death occurred while out mapping the enemy's lines on the early morning of September 13. Accompanied by one man, he had accomplished his work and was returning to the trenches, when evidently he was spied by a sniper and shot in the leg. His man went on and got assistance to carry him in, but the spot where he lay was evidently marked, as when an attempt was made to bring him in, Lieutenant Cameron received two other wounds, the last of which proved fatal, his companion and another man being also killed.

His Captain writes "that he bore everything with the greatest pluck and died like a brave and noble fellow."

Helen Nield @BDAlibrary · 12 Oct 2014
Student, Lt Donald R C Cameron, 11th Highland Light Infantry aged 20, killed in France, Sept 1915. #WW1Dentists #WW1
In the old days the girl who was clever with her fingers was set to make an elaborate "sampler." Now she is being far more usefully employed in making dentures.

"Awfully messy work!" exclaims someone. "I could not do it, even if I knew how. It is about the last thing that I should go in for."

Now this objection may perhaps be made with respect to actual dentistry. Many girls do not care for the prospect of extracting teeth, taking impressions, and practising the various other arts of the dentist. But the work of the mechanic is not in any way unpleasant. It is, on the other hand, extremely interesting, and it is work which requires a skill of hand and a nicety of judgment which any woman might be proud to possess.

A girl friend of mine, herself the daughter of a dentist, has for many months been doing the work of the dental mechanic whom her father employed, but who had to join the Army. This girl is happy in doing the work, and more than that, she is successful. She really feels that she is doing something that "counts," and, of course, this consciousness adds to the contentment which she feels at being able to help her father so materially.
WOMEN AS DENTAL MECHANICS.

An occupation which is not exploited by women so thoroughly as it might be is mechanical dentistry, says a writer in the Glasgow Herald. Yet this is work which women should be able to do just as well as men. Obviously the output of artificial teeth will have to be increased enormously, and much of the work in connection with the making of dental plates for wounded soldiers could be performed by women. The supervision of the work, the extraction of teeth, and the professional operations generally must be done by registered and experienced dental practitioners, but under their guidance women could perform very useful services. In France women are being encouraged by the directors of the Army Medical Service to take up this class of work. It has been found possible to entrust women who have undergone an apprenticeship of from ten to twenty days with such operations as the casting of plaster models, the making of dental modelling wax, the filling of casts, finishing and polishing, and so on; and it has been demonstrated that a trained mechanic, assisted by two women, can double his output. There are, of course, women so engaged in this country, but there is room for many more.

Helen Nield @BDA Library 5 Oct 2014
In France, Army Medical Service encouraged women to become dental mechanics. Dental Surgeon, Feb 24, 1917 #WW1Dentists
Read more about Sir William Kelsey Fry in his @The_BDJ 1963 obituary buff.ly/1nKgXO4 #WW1Dentists #WW1
Mr. John Eric Rhys Evans, who was Petty Officer in the Royal Naval Air Service, was killed in action at the Dardanelles on May 27, aged 27 years. He was the second son of the late Rev. T. Rhys Evans, and was a nephew of Mr. John Wood, of 28, Old Steine, Brighton. Mr. Rhys Evans was a very popular student at the Guy’s Hospital Dental School, which he entered in May, 1908. After qualifying as L.D.S.Eng. in November, 1912, he served for a time as assistant to Mr. W. Kittow at Cardiff, and subsequently became associated with his uncle’s practice at Brighton. A Guy’s colleague writes: “As I remember him personally, he was a lovable kind of fellow, always bright in spirits, and the happy possessor of a winning personality—in fact, a healthy young Englishman of the best type. A very good athlete, he kept goal for the first eleven of the Hospital.”
Some could eat
But have no meat;
Some have meat
But cannot eat;
If you have meat
And you can eat
Then to the Lord give praise!

And think of us
From field and fleet
Who cannot eat
Though we have meat,
And why? - Because,
In facing death,
We lost our teeth,
That you might eat
In peace our meat.

Now is it meet,
That you should eat,
In peace your meat,
While we, who beat
Away defeat,
Go hungry
Through the lack of teeth?

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 14 Sep 2014
Call for aid for teeth - old grace adapted by journalist & poet W Dunkerley (J Oxenham) for Ivory Cross #WW1Dentists

Dunkerley's poem appeared on Ivory Cross leaflets and posters during the war.
http://buff.ly/1lYceHX  #WW1Dentists #WW1
Lt Wood aided "tooth-aching soldiers with a few instruments he took...on the chance of their being a comfort to some comrade"
DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

* A. E. Ball, Captain in 1/1st Battalion Hants Regiment (New Army).
W. H. Cornelius, Lieutenant in R.A.M.C., Special Reserve.
S. A. Coxon, Lieutenant in 4/5th Norfolk Regiment—Norfolk and Suffolk Brigade Transport Office.
R. H. Davy, Captain in Devon R.G. Artillery.
R. G. Farrington, Sergeant in City of London Rough Riders.
R. P. Penn.
Dr. David Fyfe, Captain in 4th Scottish Base Hospital.
Alan Goodridge.
F. C. Godsmark, Surgeon in 5th Royal Scots Regiment.
* Bernard Greiller, Captain in R.A.M.C., Special Reserve.
T. E. Henderson, Public Schools Battalion.
J. H. Hinton, Captain in 1st North Midland Brigade, R.F.A.
E. D. R. Jacob, Captain in R.G. Artillery (Freshwater).
J. H. Johnston, Royal Scottish Cycling Corps.
R. Mantle King, Sergeant in 4th Royal Sussex Regiment.
C. J. Lamb, dental surgeon attached to the Fortress Hospital, Dover.
R. W. List, civilian naval dental surgeon on hospital ship.
F. A. Lowe, R.N. Volunteer Reserve.
J. K. Mackintosh, Major in A.S.C. (T), 2nd Mounted Division (Goring).
* Guy Neely, Sub-Lieutenant in R.N. Volunteer Reserve.
* H. B. Neely, 2nd Lieutenant in 3rd Suffolk Regiment.
F. C. Nichols, Captain in R.A.M.C. (T).
W. Nicholson, Captain in 3rd Western Hospital (T.F.).
Reginald Page, 9th Royal Scots (Highlanders).
F. W. Paul, Civilian dental surgeon on hospital ship.
C. H. G. Penny, Lieutenant in R.A.M.C., Special Reserve.
C. F. L. Ruck, Lieutenant in Territorial Regiment.
E. C. Sprawson, Lieutenant in R.A.M.C.

E. S. Tait, in R.A.M.C. (New Army).
C. S. Taylor, Captain in Reserve (T.F.).
A. L. Whitehouse, Captain in East Surrey Regiment.
R. W. White, dental surgeon with the Fleet.

DENTAL STUDENTS AND PUPILS.
E. W. Carr (pupil of Mr. J. R. Brown, of Uttoxeter), 5th North Staffordshire Regiment.
C. E. Cardwell (Manchester Dental Hospital), 2nd Lieutenant in 5th Battalion King's Own Lancaster Regiment.
J. S. Coles (Manchester Dental Hospital), 2nd Lieutenant in 4th Battalion King's Own Lancaster Regiment.
T. E. Forshaw (Manchester Dental Hospital), 7th Battalion Manchester Regiment.
J. L. Gilbert (London Hospital Dental School), in R.A.M.C.
L. L. Hallworthy (Manchester Dental Hospital), Public Schools Corps.
W. S. Hartley (Manchester Dental Hospital), Public Schools Corps.
T. R. Horton (London Hospital Dental School), Artists' Rifle Corps.
H. Leadley (Manchester Dental Hospital), in 7th Battalion Manchester Regiment.
Douglas M. Page (London Hospital Dental School), in Public Schools Corps.
M. C. Paterson (Manchester Dental Hospital), 2nd Lieutenant in 4th Battalion Manchester Regiment.
T. B. Plugge (Manchester Dental Hospital), Public Schools Corps.
S. E. Power (London Hospital Dental School), Electrical Engineers, Royal Navy.
E. M. Ramsay (Manchester Dental Hospital), and Lieutenant in East Lancashire Regiment.
N. L. Smallbones (London Hospital Dental School), Electrical Engineers, Royal Navy.
D. Stewart (Manchester Dental Hospital), Lieutenant in R.A.M.C., Special Reserve.
Batchelor Taylor, M.D. (London Hospital Dental School), in R.A.M.C.
R. W. Thomas (London Hospital Dental School), 3rd County of London Regiment.
G. E. Watts (Manchester Dental Hospital), Gunner in R.F.A. (T).
L. W. Wilton (London Hospital Dental School).

British Dental Journal, October 15th, 1914

Helen Nield @BDAlibrary - 7 Sep 2014
Further names of dentists & dental students serving in armed forces published in @The_BDJ Oct 1914. #WW1Dentists #WW1
As we briefly mentioned in the last Journal, G. Bertram Monk, a student at Guy's Hospital, was killed in action on December 18. He was born September 15, 1891, in Wiesbaden, Germany, where his father practised as a dentist. At the age of 11 he was sent to England, and educated at St. George's School, Harpenden, Rev. Cecil Grant, Head Master. At the age of 19 he went to the University of Michigan, U.S.A., and took his degree of D.D.S. Returning to England in the summer of 1913, he entered Guy's Hospital to study for his Medical and Dental Degrees. He became a member of the Artists' Rifles, and took up his duties with enthusiasm. He left for the front, in France, with that regiment, and shortly after arrival with a number of other Artists' Rifles was offered and accepted a commission in November last in the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

We learn from the Guy's Hospital Gazette that the regiment made an attack on the German trenches on the night of December 18, where he met his death.

His superior officer, Captain J. H. S. White (Royal Warwickshire), writing to his father said: "Your son died a very gallant death. He was found together with four other officers and thirty-four men within a few yards of a German machine gun, and it was obvious that he was one of a party that had made an extraordinarily gallant effort to capture the gun and prevent it killing their comrades who were coming up behind.

"We buried him next morning on the spot on which he fell.

"May I add my own personal sympathy with you in losing a son whose bright personality had endeared him to all ranks, and who gave great promise of becoming a really good officer."
How almost fratricidal a great European war may be is grimly illustrated in the loss Guy’s Hospital School has sustained by death in hostile battle-fields of two promising young men. Second Lieutenant G B Monk, DDS Michigan – the son of Dr Monk, an American dentist, late of Germany, now in London – gallantly espoused the cause of Britain and her Allies. Max Schneider, a brilliant dental student, fought four our enemies, - a victim of militarism.

The former, but 24 years of age, entered Guy’s only in 1913; the latter, nearly ten years senior, commenced study there in 1908, was dental house surgeon in 1913, took the Newland-Pedley gold medal for practical dentistry in 1912, and last year was enjoying the travelling dental scholarship.

BDJ January 15, 1915, pp 80-81

BDA Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 24 Aug 2014

Earliest dental deaths in @The_BDJ Guy’s dental students. One on side of Britain, the other Germany #WW1Dentists #WW1
First list of names of serving dentists and students published in BDJ 1914, October 1st

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 24 Aug 2014
BDA Hon Sec BDA asked for details of dentists & students in armed forces.
Names were published in @The_BDJ #WW1Dentists
The Wreck of the "Rohilla."—We are very glad to know that our member, Mr. F. W. Paul, who was dental surgeon on board the hospital ship "Rohilla," which was wrecked off Whitby, is among those saved. We hear that, after having waited thirty-six hours without food, Mr. Paul put on a cork jacket and swam to shore. Mr. Paul has quite recovered from his trying experience and is hoping to join a new hospital ship, to be commissioned shortly.

Frederick William Paul practiced in Taunton after the war and was last listed in the Dentists Register in 1973. #WW1Dentists

BMJ report mentioning FW Paul, Civilian Dental Surgeon & the Rohilla
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2299986/pdf/brmedj07308-0028.pdf#page=8 ...
#WW1Dentists #WW1
In reply to British Dental Jnl

Helen Nield @BDALibrary · 15 Aug 2014

MRT @The_BDJ Read about Valadier and his impact on plasticsurgery in WW1 ow.ly/Ah3SW ©IWM WW1Dentists
After intense lobbying from the profession the BDJ reported in the November 16th, 1914 issue:

"...six dental practitioners have been specially appointed to the Royal Army Medical Corps, and have gone to France, as dentists, with the rank of temporary Lieutenants, to the Regular Forces. Thus, should future developments justify it, the nucleus of a special Dental Corps is already in being."

Read more about the six dentists and other #WW1Dentists history on our Glimpses of BDA Past site https://www.bda.org/library/history/snippetsbdapast #WW1