

## John Harris, the Father of American Dental Education: His True Place in American Dentistry

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**P**RECEPTOR to the founders of the first two dental colleges, of the editors of the first Eastern and Western dental journals; himself, first lecturer to medical students in this country and the first to endeavor to establish a dental college in connection with a medical university, John Harris played a most conspicuous part in the educational evolution of the dental surgeon in America.

John Harris, the second son of John and Elizabeth (Brundage) Harris, natives of England, was born in 1798. Little of his early life is known. Chapin A. Harris, in his "Dictionary of Dental Science," states that his older brother, James H., was born in Salisbury, Conn., November 3, 1795, while Chapin A. was born in Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., May 6, 1806. It was most likely that his birthplace was the same as that of James, as the Harrises did not move to New York until after the later date.

Just where or under whom he studied medicine is just as uncertain, except that he began practising prior to 1820. During that year he moved to Mississippi, "where he discharged the duties of physician and surgeon with great success." He must have begun practice and probably studied in Ohio, as we find he returned to Madison, Ohio, on account of ill health in 1821. At that time, after pursuing a course of study prescribed by the laws of the state, one could apply to the Board of Medical Censors, be examined, and then licensed to practise medicine and surgery. Just where John Harris took this examination is also not known.

It was about the above year that he became interested in dentistry. Briefly, the following is a record of that interest:

1823. Taught Chapin A. Harris first medicine and then dentistry.

1825-26. Moved to Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, and during the next two years became the preceptor of James Taylor.

1827. Married Martha Wampler, moving to Chillicothe, Ohio, giving up the practice of medicine for dentistry. Shortly afterward he influenced Chapin A. and James Harris as well as James Taylor to follow his example and devote their time and energy to dentistry.

1828. Birth of a daughter, Eliza Amanda, July 27th.

1829-30. Became the preceptor to John Allen, teaching him the rudiments of dentistry.

1830. In April was in Hopkinsville, Ky.; was made a Master Mason in Scoto Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., Chillicothe, Ohio.

1833. His daughter, Eliza Amanda, died, October 30th.

1834. Moved to Louisville, Ky. "Firm of Harris and Hobbs."

1835. Practised in Frankfort, Ky., during the session of the Legislature, January 1st, November 21st, and January 1, 1836.

Contributed an article entitled "Communication on Dental Surgery" to the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, March 28th issue. (This article is reproduced in full later in this paper.)

1835-36. Lectured to medical students, Transylvania University.

1836. Endeavored to obtain from the Legislature a charter for a dental college in the above university.

October 24th, his brother, James Harris, died.

1840. August 19th, immediately after the adoption of the constitution of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, though not present, he was the first member elected. Was one of twelve appointed to write an essay for the following year. The subject was "On the Propriety of Filing the Teeth."

The same volume, pp. 181-82, also records the presentation to the Museum of the "Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons" "of between twelve and fifteen thousand morbid dental specimens."

Present in New York, August 5th, at the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Dental Surgeons; read a paper entitled Dissertation "On Toothache." He was selected with thirteen others to write a small pamphlet on some dental subject; his was the above subject. I regret I cannot give a general

FIG. 1

**DENTISTRY.**  
**DR. JOHN HARRIS,**  
 SURGEON DENTIST.  
 (Of the firm of Harris & Hobbs, Louisville, Ky.)  
**W**ILL practice his profession in Frankfort, during the present session of the Legislature, should he meet with sufficient business. He can offer the most satisfactory testimonials. He solicits the patronage of the public.  
 P. S.—Dr. Harris may be found at Weisiger's Inn. Ladies will be waited on at their rooms if requested.  
 Jan. 1st, 1835--94--tf.  
**Printing,**  
 OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, FANCY AND PLAIN JOBS, &c.  
 will be promptly executed at the establishment.

1841. Moved to Georgetown, Ky.

1843. Given the honorary degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery" by the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

1844. "Observations on the Utility of Filing the Teeth." *American Journal of Dental Science*, 1st ser. 1844-45, pp. 42-48; *Forcepts*, II, 1845, 16-17 (Abstract).

1845. Moved to Annapolis, Md., prior to July 14th.

In the sixth volume of the *American Journal of Dental Science*, on pp. 58-59 is an article entitled "Is the Negro Subject to Hare-lip?" Also on pp. 87-88 we find a communication from him on the "Removal of a Drill-head from the cavity of a Tooth, by means of a Magnet."

summary of this paper, which appeared in the *American Journal of Dental Science*, Vol. VI, pp. 100-110, as the present edict against pulpless teeth is but a revival of the ideas then advocated by Dr. John Harris.

His last printed article appears in the June 1846 issue of the *American Journal of Dental Science*, pp. 282-87, and is, "Observations on the Evils Resulting from the Premature Application of Artificial Teeth on Plate, with Clasps, Obturators, Palates," etc. Published in this article is a letter to his brother, Chapin A., giving a description of an artificial nose and palate made by him in Scott County, Ky., in 1841. This report was also used by Chapin A. Harris in his

editions of 1846 and 1855, Fox and Harris "Diseases of the Human Teeth," pp. 421-26.

1846. Presented the diplomas at the commencement of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, February 17th.

1847-49. Resident of Frederick City, Md.

1849. Died, on July 26th, at Hertford, N. C., in his fifty-first year, and was buried in Frederick City, Md.\*

This briefly is the life story of John Harris. A man of great personality; a deep student; industrious; a good and successful physician; a skilled and scientific dentist; yet he had not much fixedness of purpose, as shown by his constant change of location.

That he was a great teacher, well qualified to explain and impart each lesson, which left a lasting impression on his students, can best be judged from the remarks of that famous practitioner, James Taylor. Taylor states: "In giving place to the following obituary notice of Dr. J. Harris, we feel compelled, from a sense of justice to the memory of one we knew so well, to add a few remarks.

"We first knew Dr. Harris in 1825, shortly after his location in Bainbridge, Ross County, Ohio, at which time we entered his office as a student of medicine, and from a long and intimate acquaintance since, with the medical profession, we must say that we know of none better calculated to advance a student in his studies. It appeared to be with him not only a duty but a pleasure, at the close of every day, to review the studies thereof, to explain and enforce each lesson and natural endowment which previous hard study had well qualified him for this purpose. The success of his practice

\* There is some doubt as to his burial-place. In a recent letter from a daughter of Chapin A. Harris, she informs me that he died and was buried in Charleston, S. C. Unfortunately, Dr. E. C. Mills or myself have not yet succeeded in locating the grave in either Hertford, Frederick City or Charleston.

From the same letter I learned that John Harris "had several sons and two daughters, for whom my father (Chapin A. Harris) was guardian."

in medicine, was the result of his thorough knowledge of his profession, and we have always thought, had he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of Medicine and general Surgery, that he would have soon enjoyed an enviable reputation. His attention was, however, turned more especially to the specialty of Dentistry, and our profession might date much of its present advancement to his unwearied zeal.

"In his death, his excellent, amiable, and affectionate family, have lost a devoted husband and father—the profession one of its best members—and we a friend and preceptor, for whom we always had the highest regard, and whose death we sincerely lament. We rejoice, that although distant from his family at the time of his decease, yet he was in the midst of friends, and that his 'end was peace.'"

From the obituary of John Harris we learn, "About the year 1821, his attention first began to be directed to dental surgery; but he did not wholly relinquish the practice of general medicine until about the year 1827. He had, however, by this time, acquired considerable reputation for skill as a practitioner of dentistry, and had made himself acquainted with the writings of the best authors upon the subject. As a physician and surgeon he enjoyed a high character.

"In dental surgery, Dr. Harris was principally his own instructor, and although he had read the best works then extant upon the subject, and obtained from an itinerating dentist some knowledge of the constructive branches of the profession, he, nevertheless, was compelled almost entirely to rely on deductions drawn from medical and surgical facts, and his own observations, for theory to guide his practice.

"He practiced in almost every principal town in the west and south-west, and few dentists have ever been more extensively known in person, or liberally patronized, than the subject of this notice.

"Few have ever commenced the practice of dental surgery with so high a reputation for skill as a physician and sur-

geon, as Dr. Harris commanded; and it was in this connection that the profession gained much: his influence increased the popular respect for the dental practitioner, and the estimated importance of his duties. In the year 1835-36, he prepared a series of articles, which were published in the 'Kentucky Commonwealth,' [wrong]\* printed at Frankfort, explanatory of the dentist's professional acquirements, denying the truth and justice of the popular opinion, that awarded to mechanical tact the chief credit of successful dental operations, and setting forth the true character and scientific position of the regularly prepared and faithfully qualified dental practitioner.

"Soon after Dr. Harris devoted his undivided attention to dental practice, he pointed out to members of the profession the importance of a systematic course of instruction, with an especial application of medical and surgical teaching to the wants of the dental surgeon. Agreeably with these views, he made an effort, in 1836, to obtain a charter for a dental college in Kentucky. . . .

"In the death of Dr. Harris, the profession in this country has lost an energetic and devoted practitioner, and the American Society of Dental Surgeons an efficient and useful member."

Some ten years later, Taylor, in a review of the "Life and Character of Chapin A. Harris,"<sup>2</sup> again refers to his earlier preceptor.

"His brother, Dr. John Harris, had, by this time, removed from Madison to Bainbridge, Ohio, my native place; and I was a student of medicine in his office. Dr. John Harris must have located in Bainbridge [wrong] in 1826, and Dr. C. A. Harris, in Greenfield, in 1827. In this latter year, the former turned his attention to the practice of Dental Surgery. He had acquired considerable reputation as a general surgeon, and was a skilful and ready operator. He was much devoted to the study of anatomy and

chemistry, fond of experimenting, had a quick and active mind, was polished in his manners, delighted in imparting instruction to his pupils, devoted much time to their interests, and prided much in their advancement in medical knowledge. At that time he had three or four students, two of whom followed his example in the pursuit of dental knowledge, myself being one of them. Being among my relatives and friends, and acquainted in all the surrounding towns, I had fine opportunities for putting into practice the little knowledge acquired.

"The insertion of artificial teeth being then something of a novelty, Dr. John Harris and myself extended our practice to some of the adjacent towns, and, while thus engaged, visited Greenfield in 1828. Dr. C. A. Harris being there at the time, we operated, to some extent, in his office, and among his patrons and friends, and here began, on his part, that career of dental study, which expanded and strengthened, till it culminated in a rich stock of dental knowledge, for the good of the profession. . . .

"Dr. John Harris and myself had many protracted discussions on the importance of a thorough medico-dental education, and the best method of securing it; and in these we were joined by Dr. C. A. Harris, on one or two occasions, or perhaps oftener. The leading ideal, for several years, was to have a department of dental surgery attached to medical colleges. But the medical faculties had already too much to teach; and it was feared that while, by this course, all might be made dabblers in dental practice, but few would be made proficient in dental science. The more our specialty was looked at, the more important it appeared, and it soon became too large for annexation in that way. Prof. C. A. Harris certainly is entitled to the credit of making the first movement in the right direction, and of establishing that system of instruction which alone can give character and stability to our profession. I am truly glad to see that this system gains more and more in favor, and I cannot see why any member of the profession should hold back, in

regard to that which exalts and dignifies his own profession and himself.

"It appears that in the early establishment of the Baltimore school, Dr. Harris met with some of that opposition which such enterprises are generally doomed to encounter. Many of the profession either opposed, or rendered no aid; and the medical department of the University of Maryland opposed the measure. There always appear to be interests, or monopolies, which are afraid of shadows, or over-jealous of their rights. I well remember when there was as much indifference, by medical men, to the establishment of medical schools, as there is now, or rather as there was ten years since in relation to dental institutions, on the part of dentists. It takes time to wear off these fossil attachments. The march of science will and must overcome all such obstacles. The mighty power of truth will ultimately prevail and triumph."

Following is presented in full the article on Dental Surgery which appeared in the *Commonwealth* (Frankfort, Ky.), for March 28, 1835:

#### Communication on Dental Surgery

By JOHN HARRIS, M.D., of Louisville, Ky.  
(No. 11).

It is a very common practice to have recourse to the use of copperas, blue vitriol, nitric acid, and many other corrosive and injurious articles, in the cure of toothache. This mode of treatment is very destructive upon all the balance of the teeth. Whole sets of teeth have been frequently destroyed in this way; as a general rule, all decayed and painful teeth should be removed, particularly where the pain is idiopathic, that is, where the lining membrane or nerve is exposed.

In the treatment of toothache and all other dental diseases, the same general rule will be found applicable that applies to other diseases; that no cure can be effected in any disease for which medical treatment may be instituted, without removing all the primary and exciting causes. Therefore, we should not extract a tooth for the sake of gratifying the inclination or caprice of our patient, or because we are requested to do so. We should be influenced in our treatment by circumstances, and the causes producing the pain. If the tooth is so far decayed as to render its preservation impracticable, we should remove it at once; if the cause be located in another tooth, as is often the case, however remote

from the one we are requested to draw, it should be drawn; if from irritation and inflammation of the gums occasioned by the presence of calculus or tartar, this substance should be removed; if seated in the stomach, our treatment should be directed to that organ, and if from general nervous irritability or constitutional derangement, our treatment should be constitutional. Hence the toothache is often relieved by the use of Dover's powder, emetics, cathartics, etc. Hundreds of valuable teeth fall victims, daily, to the ignorance of dentists, and those who officiate as such. To appreciate, therefore, under all circumstances the necessity of having teeth drawn, and to determine as to the proper ones which should be selected for that purpose, requires sound practical judgment, founded on long experience. The common practice of drawing an unsound tooth for the cure of toothache and replacing it in the socket again should ever be reprobated, as not only very injurious in every case in which it is adapted, but as contrary to all sound surgical principles, and even common sense. This practice has never been so successful as to succeed in three cases out of ten; and in no one instance has the tooth failed to exert a morbid influence upon the relative parts. The nerve or lining membrane in the tooth in this operation is torn asunder, the tooth is deprived of its vitality, and must so long as it remains in the socket act as an irritant, as all foreign bodies do.

The tooth is therefore retained in the socket mechanically only. In some rare instances teeth thus extracted and replaced have been retained in the mouth for many years, without decaying much, while most, or all of the other teeth, have decayed away.

From this fact, many have supposed that the practice was a good one without being able to account for it; as I before remarked, that it was seldom that teeth decayed rapidly from chemical causes alone; it proceeds oftener from the coöperation of several causes, acting upon them at the same time. These remarks were designed to apply to living teeth; as those, deprived of their vitality, can be acted upon only by chemical causes, for the reason that they are not capable of sympathizing with other parts, and taking on inflammation, consequently they are almost entirely exempt from the controlling influence of inflammation. Teeth seldom or never decay rapidly until inflammation takes place in their bony substance. I have noticed that the rapidity with which teeth decay was always regulated by the extent of inflammation in their bony substance. I have had occasion to extract many teeth that had been worn for from a few weeks, to six or more years, after they had been extracted and replaced in this manner, I have before mentioned; and from the appearances of them and relative parts, together with the history of each case, I am prepared to say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the species of empiricism, the practice of replacing teeth that have once

\* See DENTAL COSMOS, vol. lxxi, 1929, p. 572.

been drawn, in the mouth again, is with few exceptions the most abominable.

It sometimes happens that, from the awkwardness of the operation, a sound tooth is drawn through mistake, in attempting to draw an unsound tooth. When this happens, the tooth should never be replaced, for the same reasons given, against replacing those that were unsound.

Artificial teeth should never be confined in the mouth with sea grass, gold wire or ligatures of any kind, as the teeth to which they are confined are always more or less injured by the destruction of that part of the tooth coming in contact with the ligatures, and are frequently drawn out of place, and loosened in this way, and sometimes drawn entirely out of their sockets or rendered useless. Nor should artificial teeth ever be confined in the mouth by springs or clasps, before the maxillary, or jaw bones, are completely developed. The teeth that confine the artificial apparatus remain stationary, and as the jaw bones expand, are drawn out of their sockets, and rendered useless. The process by which teeth are destroyed in this way, occupies some years: during which time a great deal of inconvenience and suffering is experienced, from the irritation and inflammation produced by the constant pressure upon the teeth supporting this artificial apparatus.

The irritation and inflammation thus produced and kept up, for so long time, seldom, if ever, fails to produce other and more serious consequences, and sometimes terminate in the total destruction of all other teeth.

The filing of teeth is an operation of great importance in the treatment of decayed teeth, when skilfully performed. But, when performed without the proper skill and judgment, as is too often the case, it cannot be too highly censured. Notwithstanding the prejudices of society in general, and the conflicting opinion of dental authors in relation to this operation, I shall attempt to show that the merits of this operation have been estimated by its abuses, and that the discriminate use of the file does not, necessarily, cause the teeth to decay. The history of the Brahmins of India, and the negroes of Abyssinia, furnish us with proofs sufficient to establish my last proposition. The Abyssinians are a ferocious and warlike people, and to make themselves appear more like what they are, they file their teeth to points, or in such a way as to make them resemble the teeth of a saw, or the teeth of carnivorous animals. From the character of those people, it cannot be supposed that either much skill or judgment is exercised in the performance of this operation, though it no doubt requires some time to remove so large a portion of the enamel and bony substance of the teeth, without producing great pain. This operation is of ancient origin with these people. Notwithstanding the extent to which the file is used, we are credibly informed that their teeth are

remarkably sound and healthy, and that they rarely ever decay.

The Brahmins of India have also long been in the habit of using the file, principally I believe in the separation of their teeth, but whether for the purpose of removing decay, or beautifying them, I have not been able to learn; but from the circumstances of their having good teeth, it is most likely that the file is used for the latter purpose.

I have mentioned these two kinds of people on account of the contrast between their habits of life and mode of living, the better to enable me to elucidate the fact which I have attempted to prove. If the filing of the teeth, then, necessarily causes them to decay, why has not the file produced this effect in the cases just mentioned. Had I only made mention of the Brahmins, the answer might have been, that they are more skilful than the American dentists in the use of the file. But this answer could not be applied to the Abyssinian negroes, for it is well known that they are ignorant and brutish in their character and manners, and unacquainted with the arts and sciences.

Climate, habits of life, and mode of living have a controlling influence in the formation and modification of the different temperaments and in the generating and character of disease. To form a correct estimate of the use of the file, we should be acquainted with the health of the person, at the time, and subsequent to the operation; the physical condition and peculiarities of the teeth; and the competency of the dentist.

Where the general health of the patient is good, the teeth regular in their arrangement, and perfect in their physical structure, the skilful use of the file does not cause them to decay; the decay of them in such cases is the effect of disease, or else the negroes of Abyssinia, who use the file to a much greater extent, would have very bad teeth. The decay, then, of the teeth in this country, may usually be attributed to the effects of diseases and physical predisposition, and not to the operation of filing and other dental operations when conducted with skill and judgment.

The use of the file may be viewed in the same light as all other moral predisposing causes of disease. The file should be used, therefore, only in the treatment of fractured teeth, and for the purpose of removing decay from the lateral surfaces of them; which, if not removed, is sure, sooner or later, to terminate in their destruction. Viewing this operation as a predisposing cause of caries or decay of the teeth, much less danger may be apprehended from it than from suffering the decay to take its course unmolested. It does not follow that the teeth must decay because of this operation. Though, when the decay or caries is not removed, for which the file is used, the operation may be considered as an exciting cause, and as productive of

more harm than benefit. In most cases of superficial caries (decay) the disease may be radically removed by the file, but in all cases of deep-seated caries, the operation of plugging is involved, in which case the operation of filing should only be carried to a sufficient extent to form a smooth and sound superficies to the cavity, and an aperture sufficiently wide between the teeth, to enable the operator to remove the balance of the unsound tooth and perform the operation of plugging.

Where the teeth are constitutionally defective or bad, and have commenced decaying at an early period in life, we may prognosticate an unfavorable result from the operation of filing and plugging. But, where they are constitutionally good, and have not decayed so early in life, we may, with few exceptions, look for a favorable result. I have frequently noticed teeth that had been filed and plugged for eight and ten years, and occasionally for a much longer time, without having decayed.

It is very important in separating the teeth with a file, where they are crowded, not to make the separation complete, or extend it so far as to leave no sound opposing projections to prevent a proximity of the teeth.

If this precaution is not attended to in the separating of the teeth, they soon come in close contact again, when they are much more predisposed to decay. Teeth should not be filed or plugged while the gums are diseased, nor while the teeth are irritable or inflamed; nor, as the general rule, should teeth be plugged that have once been painful from an exposure of the lining membrane or nerve; nor is it a safe practice to cauterize the nerve and then plug the cavity.

It would be an important desideratum if some general rules could be laid down by which the dentist could be governed in his operations. But it is a remarkable fact, that dentistry involves a greater variety of circumstances than either of the other departments of surgery; which, with few exceptions, must ever influence or control the dentist in his operations. Dentistry is looked upon even at this day, by a respectable portion of society, as a mechanical art; and most of the injuries that have resulted from the exercise of it, are attributed to operations, without a reference to the qualifications of the operator.

Dental operations, unlike operations in general surgery, will not admit of mediocrity in their performance.

From the peculiar organization of the teeth, they are not endowed with the power of resisting the influences of external causes like other parts of the system, nor do they possess, within themselves, the healing or restorative power of other parts.

However skilfully dental operations may be performed, there are circumstances beyond the control of the dentist, which must, some-

times, counteract the favorable result of his operations; such as the influence of sickness, mercury, etc.

Following are two advertisements of Dr. John Harris and an editorial notice which appeared in the *Ohio State Journal & Columbus Gazette* for 1830 (These were kindly given to me by Dr. E. C. Mills.):

DR. JOHN HARRIS,  
SURGEON DENTIST  
from Chillicothe

Respectfully tenders his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus and its vicinity, in the various branches of the

#### DENTAL ART

From his knowledge of the Medical profession, Surgery and Dental Surgery in particular, he feels confident that he will be able to give perfect and entire satisfaction, to all who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. He will set

#### ARTIFICIAL TEETH

with much permanency, and so natural in appearance, as to escape detection; and without that pain consequent upon the operation, as performed by most Dentists—cure all cases of scurvy of the teeth—preserve those that are decaying—extract all kinds of teeth and stumps with ease, and perform every other operation of a Dental character, in a style of neatness, elegance and durability, not to be surpassed in the United States.

Dr. H. has been a practitioner for more than ten years, and has devoted more than half of his time to the theory and practice of Dentistry.

Those persons whose gums are diseased, will do well to call immediately, as all such cases require from one to six or more sittings to effect complete cures.

His charges will be as follows, viz:

|                                         |                  |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| For inserting artificial teeth, each    | \$3.00           |
| “ extracting do                         | 0.50             |
| “ cleansing the teeth in ordinary cases | \$1.00           |
| “ treatment in relation to scurvy from  | \$3.00 to \$5.00 |
| “ plugging teeth, each plug             | \$1.00           |

All other operations in the same proportion. His office is at *John Watsons Hotel*; but he will visit Ladies at their residence, if requested. As he intends remaining but a few days in this place, those wishing his aid, will please call as soon as convenient.

For information in regard to his skill in his profession, reference may be had to any citizen of Chillicothe, or the following Gentlemen residing in this place, viz: Col. John

Watson, John Bailhache, Esq. and Doctor M. B. Wright.

P.S. As Dr. Harris intends visiting this place once in each year, those Ladies and Gentlemen who may have teeth inserted, will enjoy the opportunity of having the same kept in order without extra charge.  
October 12, 1830.

(Ohio State Journal & Columbus Gazette)

#### DENTISTRY

The advertisement of Doctor James H. Harris, which will be found in a subsequent column, is respectfully recommended to the attention of our readers. The advertiser is a brother to Doctor John Harris, who has practiced in this town for some weeks past, and whose skill in Dental Surgery is generally acknowledged. We have examined the testimonials of the former gentleman, and can state that they bear sufficient evidence of his correct deportment and professional ability, to justify the confidence of those who may be pleased to avail themselves of his services as a Dentist.  
November 18, 1830.

DR. JAMES H. HARRIS  
SURGEON DENTIST.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Columbus and its vicinity, in the various branches of the

#### DENTAL ART

From his knowledge of the Medical profession, Surgery and Dental Surgery, in particular, he pledges himself to perform any operation of a Dental character, in a style of neatness, elegance and durability, not to be surpassed.

Those who need his services are respectfully invited to examine his testimonials, his improved mode and manner of operating, and his work, and judge for themselves.

His residence and room is on the corner of High and Rich Streets, a few doors south of J. Armstrong's Hotel.

Early application is desired, especially in all cases involving scurvy of the gums and teeth, or where decay, ulceration and pain, have produced any considerable local or con-

stitutional irritation or disease: as these cases will require two, three or more sittings, with intervals of several days to insure a perfect and lasting cure. But where the gums are in a healthy condition, teeth may be inserted so as to subserve all the purposes of the original teeth, both in beauty and usefulness. The natural teeth may be diseased and irritating matter or caries removed; their decayed cavities prepared and filled so as to render them as useful and durable as if never decayed, without any delay, and generally at one sitting, and without pain.

Families, if requested, will be waited on at their residences.

Charges as low as can possibly be afforded.  
Columbus, November 15, 1830. 10-1f.

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<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*: "Life and Character of Chapin A. Harris, M.D., D.D.S.," *Dental Register of the West*, Vol. xv, No. 2, pp. 79-80, 1861.

<sup>3</sup>*U. S. Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. vii, No. 4, November 1834, p. 157; Vol. viii, March 1835, p. 311; Vol. ix, No. 19, February 1836, p. 254; Vol. xiii, No. 16, November 1835, pp. 158-160.

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<sup>8</sup>"On the Education of Dentists." *American Journal Dental Science*, Vol. vi, No. 2, December 1845, p. 141.

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