

**A short history of the University of Michigan School of Dentistry
with historical facts arranged in chronological order / compiled by
Charles C. Kelsey.**

Kelsey, Charles C.

[Ann Arbor, Mich. : University of Michigan, School of Dentistry, 1971]

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015055659729>

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with Historical Facts Arranged in
Chronological Order

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CONTENTS

I.	Short History of the University of Michigan, School of Dentistry Historical facts arranged in chronological order.	1-17
II.	Highlights and Miscellaneous Facts concerning the history of the School of Dentistry.	.....	1-4
	Analysis of Number of Students Graduated from this School	.....	2
	Chronological Listing of Administrators of this School	.....	4
III.	Biographical Sketches of the Deans of this School	.....	1-14
	Jonathan Taft	.....	1
	Cyrenus Garritt Darling	.....	2
	Willoughby Dayton Miller	.....	3
	Nelville Soule Hoff	.....	4
	Marcus Llewellyn Ward	.....	5
	Chalmers John Lyons	.....	7
	Russell Welford Bunting	.....	8
	Paul Harold Jeserich	.....	10
	William Richard Mann	.....	13
IV.	References	.....	1-2

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
DENTISTRY LIBRARY

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY WITH HISTORICAL FACTS
ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Compiled by Dr. Charles C. Kelsey

At the time (1865) when the Michigan State Dental Association petitioned the Board of Regents to establish a "Dental Chair" at the University of Michigan, there were only a few dental colleges in existence. Most dentists were trained under preceptorships. No dental college was connected with a university.

Most schools were commercial ventures offering meager training and impressive diplomas. The only dental school in the West was the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, in Cincinnati.

- 1865 - A five-man committee of the Michigan State Dental Association petitioned the Regents of the University to establish a "Dental Chair", which would be the first dental school in the country to be connected with a university.
- Dr. Jonathan Taft presented the case to the Regents who in turn referred the proposal to the Committee on the Medical School. The proposal was rejected at the September meeting of the Regents.
- 1866 - Renewed efforts by the M.S.D.A. to establish a dental school at Michigan so that, "we may yet see the degree of D.D.S. conferred by our noble university before it is by other similar institutions".

1873 - The M.S.D.A. again petitioned the Regents for the formation of a dental school during the June meeting. They noted that Harvard had already organized a dental school in connection with its medical department.

1874 - Another petition presented to the Regents in June. Emphasized that the establishment of a dental school would drive out quackery in Michigan, raise the standards of other dental colleges and improve the professional standing of dentistry.

1875 - The M.S.D.A. changed tactics and concentrated its efforts on the State Legislature, which controlled the funds for the University.

On May 1, 1875, Governor John J. Bagley signed House Bill 518 into law, which "enabled the Board of Regents to establish and maintain a dental school in connection with the Medical Department of the State University".

Board of Regents formally approved the measure on May 12, 1875.

The same bill established a Homeopathic College. For years, the homeopathic lobby had been petitioning for the establishment of a university-connected college. Michigan's Medical Department had been in existence since 1850.

The resolution allowed \$3,000 for the Dental College for the year 1875 and 1876.

Two professorships were established.

The University provided one of the four "professor's houses" as the home for the new Dental and Homeopathic Colleges to share. The four houses were constructed in 1840, and were the original university buildings on the Ann Arbor campus. One of these buildings stands today and serves as the home of the President of the University of Michigan.

One of the nation's most eminent and respected dentists, Dr. Jonathan Taft, was appointed Dean and professor of the principles and practice of dental medicine and surgery (see photo and attached biography).

Dr. John A. Watling was appointed professor of clinical and mechanical dentistry. The appointment of Dr. W.H. Jackson as demonstrator of dentistry completed the first faculty of the Dental College.

Course of instruction: two terms of six months each. One year of apprenticeship in a dental office was required. Entrance requirements were the same as for Law and Medicine - a high school diploma.

Special allowances were made for graduates of the Medical College and for reputable dentists who had been in practice for five years.

During the first year, twenty students were enrolled in the Dental College. The facilities were shared by the twenty-four students of the Homeopathic College.

Nine students graduated after the first year - The Class of 1876.

1876 - Enrollment totalled fifty-four students.

1877 - Rivalry between the dental and homeopathic students, and the lack of space due to the increased enrollment, necessitated a move to another building.

In October, the Dental College was moved across campus to another one of the "Professor's Houses" and was the sole occupant.

The laboratories were established in a former woodshed.

The classrooms and clinic were heated by central wood stoves, which during extreme winter weather, "consistently baked those in their immediate neighborhood and allowed those in the outlying portions of the room to suffer with the cold".

The annual appropriation for the Dental College was increased from \$3,000 to \$4,500.

1878-1879 - Enrollment totalled sixty-two.

An addition made to the building. A two-story wing was added to the east side which provided for a laboratory on the first floor and a clinic on the second. (See photo).

At this time, the Dental Library was considered, "a library of dental science, containing almost every known work in this specialty....."

The M.S.D.A., still carefully monitoring their "child", condemned the Regents for conferring an honorary D.D.S. degree. They argued that this established a bad precedent and threatened the high professional standing of the dental school. The University has never since conferred an honorary dental degree.

1884 - Length of course extended to two years (terms) of nine months each.

1885 - Dental College ranked as one of three American dental colleges which were recognized in Europe.

Dean Taft petitioned the Board of Regents for another addition to the dental building but was refused because of lack of funds.

- 1889 - Dental course further extended to three terms (years) of nine months each.

After fourteen years of existence:

1. Number of courses from 12 to 29.
2. Number of students from 20 to 103.
3. Regular faculty from 2 to 6.

- 1891 - As the Dental College flourished, Dean Taft pressed the Regents for larger and improved quarters.

During the summer of 1891, the University Hospital was moved from another one of the original four "Professor's Houses" and the building readied for use by the Dental College. This building was adjacent to the original structure occupied by the Dental College from 1875-1877.

- 1894 - First to provide Graduate Dental Education.

Upon regent^l approval, the University granted the first degree of Doctor of Dental Science upon completion of one year's prescribed graduate work in the Dental College.

The first recipient of this degree was a woman - Carrie Marsden Stewart.

1901 - Curriculum increased to four years but discontinued after two years because other dental schools and the dental profession did not support the movement.

1903 - Dr. Taft resigned as Dean.

Dr. Cyrenus Garritt Darling ('81M) served as Acting Dean. (See photo and attached biography).

As growth of the school continued, the need for a larger and better equipped building became obvious. President Angell called for an entirely new building for the Dental Department "...which is wretchedly housed".

1906 - Board of Regents appointed world-renowned dental teacher and researcher Willoughby Dayton Miller, of Berlin, as Dean. (See photo and attached biography).

Dr. Miller had been assured that a new building would be erected for the sole use of the Dental Department.

1907 - Dr. Miller visited Ann Arbor for a few days during the summer prior to his assumption of duties as Dean the coming fall. He then travelled to Ohio to visit relatives and fell ill with appendicitis. He died in Newark, Ohio, on July 27, 1907.

Dr. Neville Soule Hoff was made Acting Dean. (See photo and attached biography).

Construction begun on new Dental Building.

1908 - New Dental Building completed and occupied in October, 1908. (See photo).

The structure consisted of two stories and a basement, a floor area of approximately 46,000 square feet, a library, administrative offices, waiting room, x-ray department, large amphitheater, bacteriology laboratory, various other rooms, laboratories, departmental offices and a large open sky-lighted clinic. The building was fireproof, centrally heated and well ventilated.

President Angell declared the Dental Building to be one of the finest in the country.

1911 - Dr. Neville S. Hoff appointed Dean.

1916 - Dr. Hoff resigned as Dean, but continued on the faculty as a teacher of prosthetic dentistry.

Dr. Marcus Llewellyn Ward was appointed Dean (see photo and attached biography).

Dental curriculum increased to an optional four year program.

1917 - Four year curriculum adopted.

A part-time attendant provided for the Dental Library.

1918 - A summer session required.

Control of the Dental Library transferred to the General Library.

1919 - First full-time library attendant appointed.

1921 - Established a curriculum in Dental Hygiene.

Eight students enrolled during first year.

Originally a two-year curriculum, shortened to one year in 1922.

The summer session was discontinued and one year of academic preprofessional college work was required for admission. Was one of first schools to instigate this requirement.

Graduate School of the University recognized the graduate program in dentistry and has conferred the degree of Master of Science degree upon graduate students since that time.

(The degree of Doctor of Dental Science, D.D.Sc., was awarded to a few graduate students by the school until 1939.

- 1922 - The first dental school to offer graduate training in orthodontics leading to the degree of Master of Science.
- 1923 - Addition to the Dental Building. Increased the total floor space to 65,000 square feet. New classrooms, laboratories included. Increased the capacity of the main clinic to 133 dental chairs. (See photos).
- 1925 - Since founding of college in 1875, had graduated 2,584 dentists.
- Now had 68 teachers - 18 full time.
- Dental library contained 5,719 items.
- 1926 - College of Dental Surgery highly lauded by the William J. Gies survey of Dental Education in the United States and Canada which was supported by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The school was found to be "generously supported financially, well equipped for all phases of its work, and having a faculty of high quality, it is one of the most happily coordinated and effectually conducted dental schools in North America, and is justly regarded generally as an exemplar of the best in dental education".

- 1927 - Name of school changed from College of Dental Surgery to School of Dentistry to conform with a University policy which designated as schools those of its units that required for admission at least four years of college work.

The dental curriculum was shortened to three years.

Predental requirements were increased to two years of academic training in which general and organic chemistry, physics, and biology were required.

- 1933 - Planned and scheduled postgraduate instruction offered in all fields of dentistry.

- 1934 - Dr. Ward resigned as Dean.

Dr. Chalmers John Lyons made chairman of the Executive Committee.

School of Dentistry offered an optimal four-year curriculum with the two-year pre dental requirement based on the recommendations made by a survey of dental school curriculums by the American Association of Dental Schools.

1935 - Dr. Lyons deceased.

Dr. Russel Welford Bunting appointed acting chairman of the Executive Committee.

Four-year dental curriculum with two-year pre dental requirement made compulsory for all students entering in 1935.

1937 - Dr. Bunting made Dean of the School of Dentistry. (See photo and attached biography).

Dr. Paul Jeserich made Director of Graduate and Postgraduate Dentistry.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation made a grant of \$110,000 to the School of Dentistry for teaching in postgraduate dental education.

- 1938 - W.K. Kellogg Foundation made a grant of \$236,500 and the Public Works Administration granted \$209,835 to construct and equip the W.K. Kellogg Foundation Institute: Graduate and Postgraduate Dentistry.
- 1940 - The building was erected adjacent to and connecting the School of Dentistry building (see photo).

When completed the building became the first building in the world to be devoted solely to graduate and postgraduate teaching in dentistry.

- 1942 - W.K. Kellogg Foundation made a grant of \$113,000 for the purchase of technical and clinical instruments to be loaned to dental students and for remodeling the school laboratories. This program which is still in effect, enabled the school to reduce in half, instrument charges to students.

- 1949 - The clinic of the Dental Building became one of the most modern and well equipped in the world.

At the cost of over one quarter million dollars, the main operating clinic was completely rehabilitated and furnished with new dental equipment. The 94 dental units (cubicles) were shared by junior and senior students on alternate days. (See photo).

Dr. Bunting retired.

1950 - Dr. Paul Harold Jeserich made Dean. (See photo and attached biography)

1952 - Established the first programs specifically designed for the instruction of teachers of dentistry. The W.K. Kellogg Foundation made a grant to the school of \$79,000 to develop and conduct a program for training teachers of dentistry.

Initial planning begun on a new dental building.

1959 - Dean Jeserich became president of the American Dental Association.

1961 - Revitalized plans for new dental buildings.

1962 - Dr. Paul H. Jeserich retired as Dean.

Dr. William R. Mann appointed Dean of the School of Dentistry. (See photo and biography).

New position of Associate Dean established. Dr. Robert E. Doerr appointed Associate Dean.

1962-1963 - Four of the School of Dentistry's greatest dental educators passed away:

1. Dean Emeritus Marcus Llewellyn Ward
2. Dean Emeritus Russell Welford Bunting
3. Dr. Francis Buckley Vedder
4. Dr. Philip Munro Northrop

1964 - School initiated the annual Faculty Retreat. Held yearly since this date, the retreat allows the faculty to discuss important topics and plan for the future in a different and relaxed environment.

A student service organization was organized under the name of the school's first dean, Jonathan Taft.

The Jonathan Taft Honorary Dental Society was founded to:

"....promote and complement dental education and scholarship, to encourage in public service activities, to foster and encourage cooperation and understanding between faculty and student body, and to further the educational abilities, ideals and traditions of the School of Dentistry, The University of Michigan".

1966 - Contracts signed for construction of the new complex of Dental Buildings.

Total cost was \$17,294,855 - the largest building contract ever made in the history of the University of Michigan.

Ground-breaking ceremonies held for new Dental Buildings.

Entire dental curriculum evaluated and redesigned. Includes adaptation to the University's newly established tri-semester system.

1967 - Dr. Floyd D. Ostrander, chairman of the Endodontics Department, became president of the American Dental Association.

1969 - First use of completed portion of new Dental Building.

Old Dental Building demolished to make room for completion of new construction.

Facts on New Dental Building Complex (See photo)

1. Incorporates an area of nearly 300,000 square feet.
2. Will accommodate entering classes of 150 dental students (4-year) and 80 dental hygiene students (2-year).
3. Accommodates expansion of continuing dental education and graduate study programs.
4. The W.K. Kellogg Building (1940) which houses the W.K. Kellogg Foundation Institute: Graduate and Postgraduate Dentistry has been remodelled and is attached to the new building.

5. New building complex comprised of four units:

Unit "A" - addition to existing Kellogg Foundation Institute Building. Will be occupied spring-summer 1971. Contains new oral surgery suite, educational television studio and photography studio.

Unit "B" - contains main undergraduate facility including clinics with adjoining laboratories, three large lecture rooms, special clinics, teaching laboratories, radiography facilities, main dental laboratory and patient waiting areas. Presently in use.

Unit "C" - houses administrative offices on first two floors and research laboratories on the next five levels. The top research floor contains a specially designed animal care unit with complete animal surgical facility.

A faculty-alumni lounge occupies the top floor. This unit is completed and in use.

Unit "D" - the dental library. Reading areas seats over 200 students. Contains forty individual study carrels equipped to accept ETV and other automated study aids. Will be completed spring-summer 1971.

HIGHLIGHTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FACTS CONCERNING
THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY,
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (1971)

1. The University of Michigan created the first dental college to be organized as an individual part of a state university (1875).
2. The dental school was the second such college to be connected with any university.
3. Initial annual budget (1875-76) - \$3,000.
Current annual budget (1970-71) - over \$4,500,000 (~~Includes Dental Research Institute~~).
4. Originally called College of Dental Surgery. Name changed to School of Dentistry in 1927.
5. Original enrollment was 20 students. School accepted 120 for freshman class in 1969, 130 in 1970 and will reach the capacity enrollment of 150 first year students in 1972.

Each incoming class of dental hygiene students will number 80.
There will be an increase in graduate dentists from 67 to 125.

6. Since the founding of the School in 1875, the following numbers of students have been graduated as of December, 1970:

A. Doctor of Dental Surgery	-	5,750
B. Graduate degrees	-	684
C. Dental Hygiene	-	1,215
D. Foreign Students		
1. Graduate	-	112
2. Full-time Postgraduate	-	120
E. Women Graduates (D.D.S.) (number included in total D.D.S. above)	-	122

Since the inauguration of the postgraduate program in 1933, over 8,000 students have been enrolled. There have been 149 students enrolled in the full-time postgraduate program.

7. The School of Dentistry offers graduate programs in all the recognized dental specialties leading to the degree of Master of Science.
8. Four of the Schools' faculty members have served as president of the American Dental Association:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|
| A. Dr. Jonathan Taft | - | 1868 |
| B. Dr. Marcus L. Ward | - | 1939 |
| C. Dr. Paul H. Jeserich | - | 1959 |
| D. Dr. Floyd D. Ostrander | - | 1967 |

9. First dental school to provide a program on the graduate level - 1894.

The first recipient of the graduate degree was a woman -
Carrie Marsden Stewart.

10. The W.K. Kellogg Foundation Institute: Graduate and Postgraduate Dentistry. The first building in the world to be devoted solely to graduate and postgraduate teaching in dentistry. (1940).

11. In 1967, The Dental Research Institute was established at the University of Michigan. Its purpose is to formalize, expand, and better organize research relevant to oral health. The Institute, like four other similar (but not identical) institutes, is supported mostly by a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research of the U.S. Public Health Service.

The Institute is attracting individuals who previously were not actively involved in dental research. In this way the Institute is extending existing strengths of both the School of Dentistry and the University.

12. Administration of the School of Dentistry

1. Jonathan Taft (Dean) - 1875-1903
2. Cyrenus G. Darling (Acting Dean) - 1903-1907
3. Willoughby D. Miller (Dean) - -1907
(Died prior to assuming duties)
4. Nelville S. Hoff (Acting Dean) - 1907-1911
(Dean) - 1911-1916
5. Marcus L. Ward (Dean) - 1916-1934
6. Chalmers J. Lyons (Chairman of Executive Committee) - 1934-1935
7. Russel W. Bunting
(a) Acting Chairman of Executive Committee - 1935-1937
(b) Dean - 1937-1950
8. Paul H. Jeserich (Dean) - 1950-1962
9. William R. Mann (Dean) - 1962-
10. Robert E. Doerr (Associate Dean) - 1962-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

JONATHAN TAFT (1820-1903)

Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1850; M.D.

Honorary, University of Michigan, 1881

Born on September 17, 1820, in Russelville, Ohio. Taft was one of the most famous nineteenth-century American dentists at the time of his appointment as Dean in 1875.

He became professor of dental surgery at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1854.

Dr. Taft became editor in 1856, and for many years was the sole owner and publisher of The Dental Register of the West, one of the early and most widely read dental journals.

In 1859 he published a treatise on Operative Dentistry, which was adopted as a textbook in many dental colleges.

Always active in organized dentistry, Dr. Taft helped organize the American Dental Association and served as its president in 1868.

He served as Dean from 1875 until shortly before his death in October 1903.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

CYRENUS GARRITT DARLING (1856-1933)

University of Michigan, Medicine, 1881.

Served as Acting Dean, 1903-1907.

As a member of the surgical staff of the University Hospital, he lectured on oral pathology and surgery in the Dental College. Dr. Darling held the title of Professor of Oral Surgery from 1905 to the time of his retirement in 1926.

With Dr. Chalmers Lyons, he organized and established the cleft palate and harelip surgical service in the University Hospital, which became the largest clinic of its kind in the world.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

WILLOUGHBY DAYTON MILLER (1853-1907)

Michigan '75; D.D.S. Pennsylvania '79; Ph.D. Honorary Michigan '85;
M.D. Berlin '87; Sc.D. Honorary Pennsylvania 02.

Dr. Miller was appointed Dean, effective in the fall of 1907.

He had been in practice in Berlin and held a professorship at the University of Berlin where he had earned a world-wide reputation for his classical researches in dental pathology and bacteriology. His work laid the foundation for our present knowledge of biologic dental science.

Dr. Miller came to Ann Arbor during the summer of 1907 but died from appendicitis during a visit to Ohio before he could assume his duties as Dean.

Dr. Miller was considered the outstanding dental scientist of his day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

NELVILLE SOULE HOFF (1854-1926)

Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 1876.

Dr. Hoff was induced to come to Ann Arbor to join the faculty of the Dental College by Dean Taft in 1888. He had been a successful practitioner and associate of Dr. Taft's in Cincinnati.

Appointed Assistant Professor of Practical Dentistry (1888), later taught materia medica and was in charge of prosthetic dentistry from 1903 to 1924.

Dr. Hoff served as faculty secretary for 19 years (1888-1907).

He became Acting Dean in 1907 upon the sudden death of Dr. Miller.

He was appointed Dean in 1911 and held the position until 1916.

Dr. Hoff was an idealist and an unselfish progressive thinker. He was president of the Michigan State Dental Association from 1892 to 1894.

He was editor of the Dental Register from 1900 to 1923.

Dr. Hoff was an active leader in national, international dental and dental education meetings and was always an eloquent speaker on behalf of the best interests of dentistry.

Dr. Hoff supervised the planning and erection of the new Dental Building (1908-1969).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

MARCUS LLEWELLYN WARD (1875-1963)

University of Michigan, D.D.S. '02; D.D.Sc. '05.

Upon graduation, Dr. Ward was appointed Instructor in Operative Techniques and Operative Dentistry. He was made Professor of Applied Physics and Chemistry, and Crown and Bridge Work in 1912.

He established the School's Laboratory of Physics and Chemistry and developed it into a research unit of national and international reputation.

Dr. Ward was appointed Dean in 1916 upon the resignation of Dean Hoff.

Dr. Ward was a member of the Committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (Gies Report) which evaluated the dental schools of this country.

It was during his administration that the addition to the Dental Building (1923) was made. The total clinic capacity was increased to 196 complete units.

Dr. Ward was always active in organized dentistry. He served as president of the Michigan State Dental Association in 1912, president of the American Association of Dental Schools in 1925, and president of the American Dental Association in 1939.

Among the many organizations in which Dr. Ward held membership were

1. International Association for Dental Research
2. Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters
3. American Association of University Professors
4. Pan-American Medical Association

A prolific writer, Dr. Ward contributed much to the literature in the field of dental materials. He is well known as the editor of the fifth, sixth, and seventh editions of the American Textbook of Operative Dentistry.

Dr. Ward resigned as Dean in 1934 and was named Jonathan Taft Professor of Dentistry. He continued his teaching and research in dental materials until his retirement in 1945.

After retirement Dr. Ward spent nearly every day at the School devoting his time to dental law, ethics, constitutional organization, and dental history.

Dr. Ward died on January 9, 1963, at the age of 88.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

CHALMERS JOHN LYONS (1874-1935)

University of Michigan, D.D.S. '98; D.D.Sc. '11.

Dr. Lyons practiced dentistry in Jackson, Michigan. He was appointed Instructor in Clinical Dentistry and served in this capacity from 1907 to 1909, when he became Nonresident Lecturer on Clinical Dentistry.

In 1915, Dr. Lyons was appointed Professor of Oral Surgery. In close association with Dr. Darling (Acting Dean 1903-1907) Dr. Lyons developed the field of oral surgery and the Oral Surgical Clinic of the Hospital. He became widely known for his surgical treatment of cleft palate and harelip. Because of his charming personality and achievements in his field, Dr. Lyons exerted a strong influence upon the students and the profession.

Dr. Lyons was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee of the School of Dentistry in 1934. He died in 1935, less than a year after his appointment as head of the school.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

RUSSELL WELFORD BUNTING (1881-1962)

University of Michigan, D.D.S. '02; D.D.Sc. '08.

Dr. Bunting began his association with the faculty of the School with the intention of becoming Dr. Willoughby D. Miller's research assistant. He had been appointed Assistant in Prosthetic Dentistry in 1904 and later Instructor in Dental Pathology and Histology. He was promoted to Professor in 1914.

Dr. Bunting was actively engaged in the study of the cause and control of dental caries from 1910 to 1936. In 1929, he received one of the first grants from the Couzens Childrens' Fund of Michigan with which he enlisted the aid of bacteriologists, nutritionists, and biochemists to study caries susceptible and caries resistant subjects. From 1929 to 1936 he directed his Dental Caries Research Group ("Michigan Group") which reported some controversial findings that later served as the basis for the present method of caries control by dietary means.

Dr. Bunting was secretary of the dental faculty from 1912-1923. He was in charge of the teaching of periodontia for undergraduate and postgraduate students from 1910 to 1948.

Dr. Bunting was appointed Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1935 and Dean in 1937. He retired in 1950.

Among the organizations to which Dr. Bunting belonged were:

1. Fellow of the American College of Dentists
2. Michigan State Dental Society (president)
3. International Association for Dental Research
4. Sigma Xi
5. Phi Kappa Phi
6. Omicron Kappa Upsilon
7. Sigma Phi Alpha (Honorary)
8. British Dental Association (Honorary)
9. Swedish Dental Society (Honorary)
10. Delta Sigma Delta
11. Acacia

Dr. Bunting died in 1962.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

PAUL HAROLD JESERICH (1893-)

University of Michigan '24, D.D.S. '24.

Dr. Jeserich held responsible positions in business (Wabash Railroad and Marshall Field in Chicago) prior to his entry into the profession of dentistry. He served as Demonstrator on the faculty after graduation and became Instructor in Operative Dentistry in the following year. He left the school in 1928 to devote his full time to private practice.

Dr. Jeserich returned to the School in 1933 on a part-time basis and was made Professor of Operative Dentistry and Director of the Operative Clinic in 1935.

In 1937, Dr. Jeserich was made Director of Postgraduate Dental Education and was most influential in organizing the early postgraduate teaching which the School pioneered.

Through his efforts the W.K. Kellogg Foundation became interested in the expansion of postgraduate work in dentistry. The result was the building and outfitting of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation Institute: Graduate and Post Graduate Dentistry (1940) which Dr. Jeserich served as Director until his retirement.

Dr. Jeserich was appointed Dean in 1950, succeeding Dr. Russell W. Bunting.

He served the causes of organized dentistry extensively. In 1938-39, he was president of the Michigan State Dental Association. On the national level, Dr. Jeserich served on the Judicial Council, the Council on Dental Therapeutics and the Council on International Relations of the American Dental Association. In 1953, he was elected to the Board of Trustees of the A.D.A. and was elected President Elect in 1958. He served as president of the A.D.A. in 1959-1960.

Among the many organizations to which Dr. Jeserich has belonged are:

1. American Association of Dental Schools
2. American College of Dentists
3. American Academy of Science
4. Pan American Odontological Association
5. Federation Dentaire Internationale
6. National Health Council (Delegate 1961-1962)
7. International Association for Dental Research
8. American Association for the Advancement of Science

Honorary memberships included:

1. Dental Associations of: Great Britain, Greece, France, Japan, Hawaii, Mexico, Philippine Islands and Sweden.
2. Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons, Dental Surgery, London.
3. American Academy of Periodontology.

Dr. P.H. Jeserich (1893-)

- 3 -

Dr. Jeserich was also a member of:

1. Phi Kappa Phi
2. Omicron Kappa Upsilon
3. Phi Sigma
4. Delta Sigma Delta
5. Phi Sigma Kappa

He was the recipient of the Annual Callahan Memorial Award Medal
for Distinguished Service to the Dental Profession in 1960.

Dr. Jeserich retired on July 1, 1962.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

WILLIAM RICHARD MANN (1916-)

University of Michigan, D.D.S. '40; M.S. '42.

Dr. Mann joined the School faculty as a Clinical Instructor upon his graduation in 1940. In 1942, he became Instructor, was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1945, Associate Professor in 1950 and Professor of Dentistry in 1955.

Dr. Mann became Assistant Director, W.K. Kellogg Foundation Institute in 1948 and Associate Director in 1952. He was made Co-Ordinator of all clinics in 1950.

Dr. Mann was director of the Section of Dental Education of the American Council on Education's Survey of Dentistry in the United States from 1958 to 1960. He was responsible for the survey of dental education in the United States and authored a sizeable portion of the report of the Survey of Dentistry.

When Dr. Mann was appointed Dean in 1962, he also assumed the duties of Director, W.K. Kellogg Foundation Institute.

Dr. Mann has earned a world-wide reputation in the field of dental education. He has served in numerous governmental agencies including the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization. Much of his service has been directed to the field of dental education in Latin America.

Among his many memberships in professional and honorary societies:

- American Academy of Periodontology (Honorary member).
- American Association of Dental Schools - President, 1970-1971.
- American Association of University Professors.
- American College of Dentists.
- American Dental Association, 1940-.
- Asociacion Latino Americana de Facultades de Odontologia (ALAFOD)
(Honorary member).
- Detroit Dental Clinic Club (Honorary member).
- Federation Dentaire Internationale.
- International Association for Dental Research.
- Michigan Association of the Professions.
- Michigan Dental Association, 1940-.
- Omicron Kappa Upsilon - National President, 1958-59.
- Phi Eta Sigma.
- Phi Kappa Phi.
- Sigma Xi.
- Sociedad Odontologica Antioquena (Colombia, South America)
(Honorary member)
- Washtenaw District Dental Society (past president), 1940-.

Dr. Mann is currently (1971) serving as President, American Association of Dental Schools and Vice President, American Fund for Dental Education, Incorporated.

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Other issues of the Alumni Bulletin were also used as secondary sources.

Photographs other than those credited to Michigan Historical Collections are in the archives of the School of Dentistry.



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